

Bibliografía: Stein - Shakarchi . Complex analysis.

Ayudante: Nathan Apure.

El cuerpo de los números complejos.

$$\mathbb{R}^2 = \{(x, y) ; x, y \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$(x_1, x_2) + (y_1, y_2) = (x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2)$$

$$(x_1, x_2) \cdot (y_1, y_2) = (x_1 y_1 - x_2 y_2, x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_1)$$

con neutros $(0,0)$ y $(1,0)$,

$$(x, y)^{-1} = \left(\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \right)$$

$\{(x, 0)\} \nsubseteq \mathbb{R}$. Identificamos $x = (x, 0)$, $i = (0, 1)$

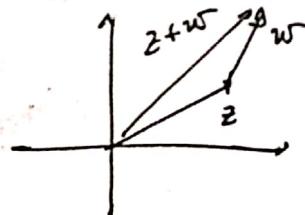
$$i^2 = -1$$

$$(x, y) = x(1, 0) + y(0, 1) = x + iy$$

Teo (fundamental). Dado $n \in \mathbb{N}$, existe multiplicación en \mathbb{R}^n que (junto con la suma usual) define estructura de cuerpo si $n=1$ o $n=2$.

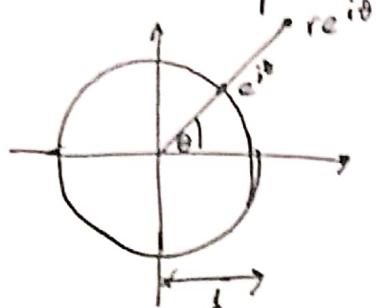
obs. Si en la def de cuerpo quitamos la propiedad $z_1 z_2 = z_2 z_1$, entonces \exists producto en \mathbb{R}^4 ($\mathbb{R}^4 = \mathbb{H}$ = cuaterniones).

Visualización de los complejos:



$$\begin{aligned} z &= x + iy, \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R} \\ |z| &:= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ \text{Si } \theta \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ definimos } e^{i\theta} &:= \cos \theta + i \sin \theta \\ |e^{i\theta}| &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

En coordenadas polares: $z = r e^{i\theta}$

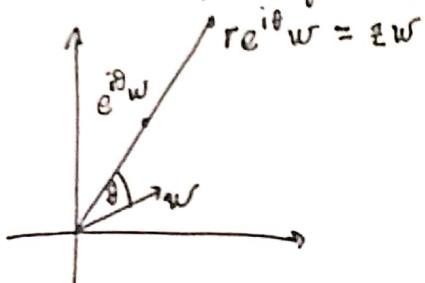


multiplicación en coordenadas polares:

$$\begin{cases} z_1 = r_1 e^{i\theta_1} \\ z_2 = r_2 e^{i\theta_2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow z_1 z_2 = r_1 r_2 e^{i(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}$$

Consecuencia: Sea $z = r e^{i\theta}$. La aplicación $M_z : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$
 $w \mapsto zw$

$$M_z = \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{rotación} \\ \text{de ángulo } \theta \end{array} \right) \circ \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{homotecia} \\ \text{de factor } r \end{array} \right)$$



En particular, M_z es:

- \mathbb{R} -lineal
- preserva la orientación de \mathbb{R}^2
- preserva ángulos (transformación conforme)

Para $z = x+iy$ definimos el conjugado por $\bar{z} = x-iy$.

Propiedad: $z\bar{z} = x^2 + y^2 = |z|^2$; $z^{-1} = \frac{\bar{z}}{|z|^2}$
 $\therefore |z| = \sqrt{z\bar{z}}$

Hecho: La conjugación $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $z \mapsto \bar{z}$ es un automorfismo de \mathbb{C} ,
o decir, $\bar{z+w} = \bar{z} + \bar{w}$, $\bar{zw} = \bar{z}\bar{w}$.

Prop. Si $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ es automorfismo de \mathbb{C} y además es continuo, entonces
 $f \circ id \Leftrightarrow f = \text{conjugación}$.

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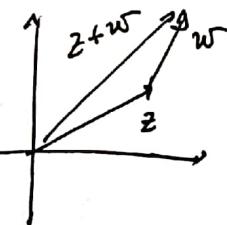
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Visualización de los complejos:



$$z = x + iy, \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

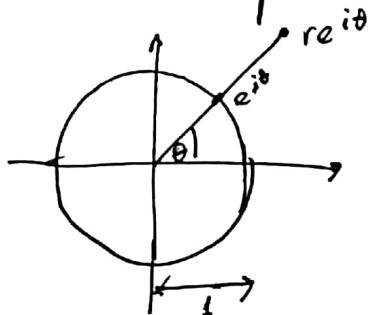
$$|z| := \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

Si $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$, definimos $e^{i\theta} := \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$

$$|e^{i\theta}| = 1$$

En coordenadas polares:

$$z = r e^{i\theta}$$

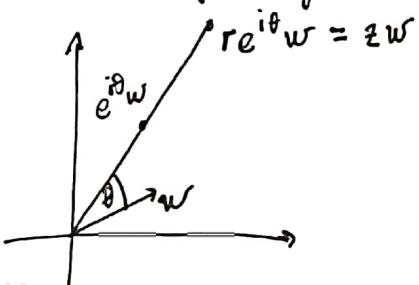


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Prop. Si $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ es automorfismo de \mathbb{C} y además es continuo, entonces $f = id$ ó $f = \text{conjugación}$.

$$\text{dado. } f(0) = 0, \quad f(1) = 1$$

$$f(-z) = -f(z)$$

Se tiene fácilmente que $f|_{\mathbb{Q}} = id_{\mathbb{Q}}$. Por continuidad, $f|_{\mathbb{R}} = id_{\mathbb{R}}$.

$$f(i) = ?$$

$$f(i^2) = f(i)^2 = f(-1) = -1 \Rightarrow f(i) \in \{i, -i\}$$

$$f(i) = i : \quad f(x+iy) = f(x) + if(y) = x+iy$$

$$f(i) = -i \quad f(x+iy) = x-iy$$

$$\text{Para } z=x+iy, \quad \begin{cases} \operatorname{Re}(z) = x \\ \operatorname{Im}(z) = y \end{cases}, \quad \begin{cases} \operatorname{Re}(z) = \frac{z+\bar{z}}{2} \\ \operatorname{Im}(z) = \frac{z-\bar{z}}{2i} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Producto interno: } \langle z, w \rangle = \operatorname{Re}(z\bar{w})$$

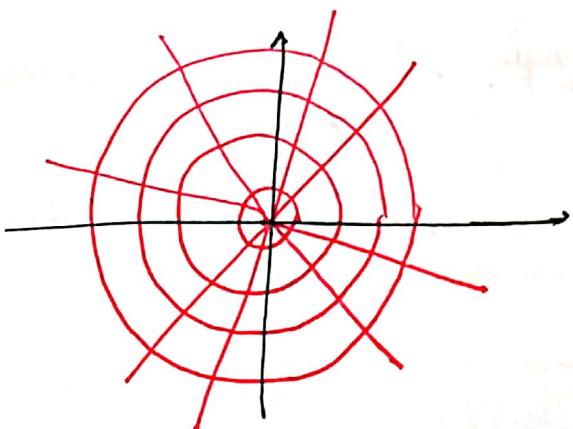
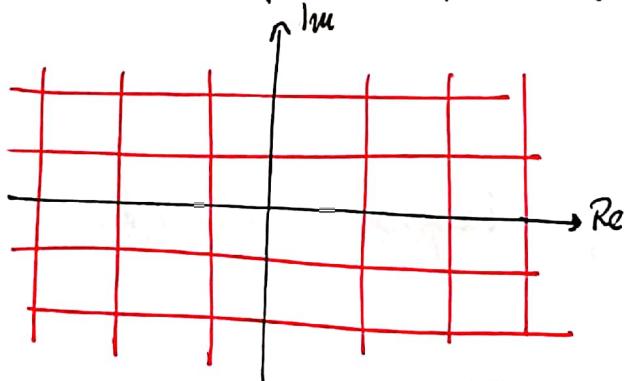
$$\begin{aligned} \text{En efecto: } \operatorname{Re}(z\bar{w}) &= \operatorname{Re}((x_1+iy_1)(x_2-iy_2)) \\ &= x_1x_2 + y_1y_2 \end{aligned}$$

Función exponencial:

$$z = x+iy, \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\exp(z) = e^z = e^x \underbrace{e^{iy}}_{(\cos y + i \sin y)}$$

Tiene la siguiente propiedad geométrica:



abs. otra definición es $\exp(z) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!}$

Prop. $e^{z+w} = e^z e^w$

— —

Consideremos a \mathbb{C} como espacio métrico mediante $d(z, w) = |z - w|$.

Sea $S \subset \mathbb{C}$ abierto,

def. $f: S \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ se llama holomorfa en el punto $z_0 \in S$ si existe

$$f'(z_0) := \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z_0 + h) - f(z_0)}{h}$$

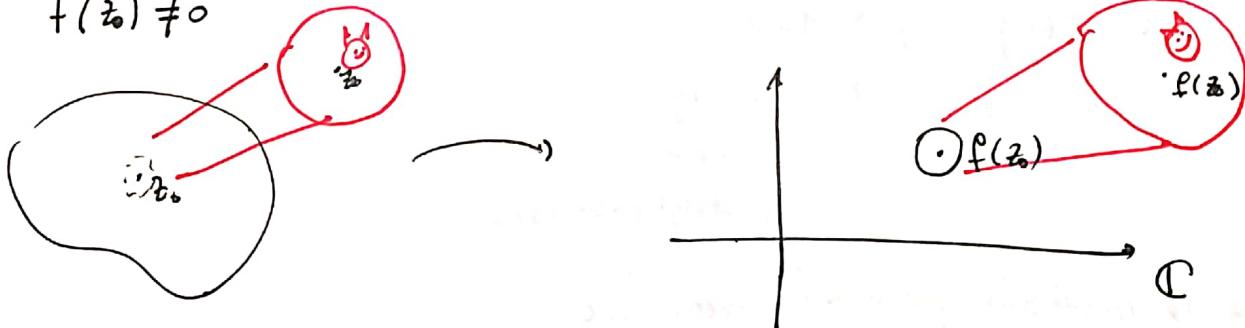
Si $\exists f'(z)$ para todos los $z \in S$, decimos que f es holomorfa en S .

① sea: f es holomorfa en $z_0 \in S \Leftrightarrow$ existen $a, b \in \mathbb{C}$ tq

$$f(z_0 + h) = a + bh + \varphi(h)$$

Notación. $\varphi(\cdot)$ es una función $\varphi(h)$ cualquiera tq $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\varphi(h)|}{|h|} = 0$

Si $f'(z_0) \neq 0$



Ejemplo. $f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ no es holomorfa

$$z \mapsto \bar{z}$$

$f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $x+iy \mapsto 2x + i\frac{y}{2}$ tampoco es holomorfa.

Multiplicación : $M_z : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$
 compleja. $w \mapsto zw$

$$z = a + bi = (a, b)$$

$$w = x + yi = (x, y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} zw &= (a+bi)(x+yi) = ax + ayi + bxi - by \\ &= ax - by + (ay + bx)i \end{aligned}$$

$$M_z(w) = M_{(a)} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ax - by \\ ay + bx \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

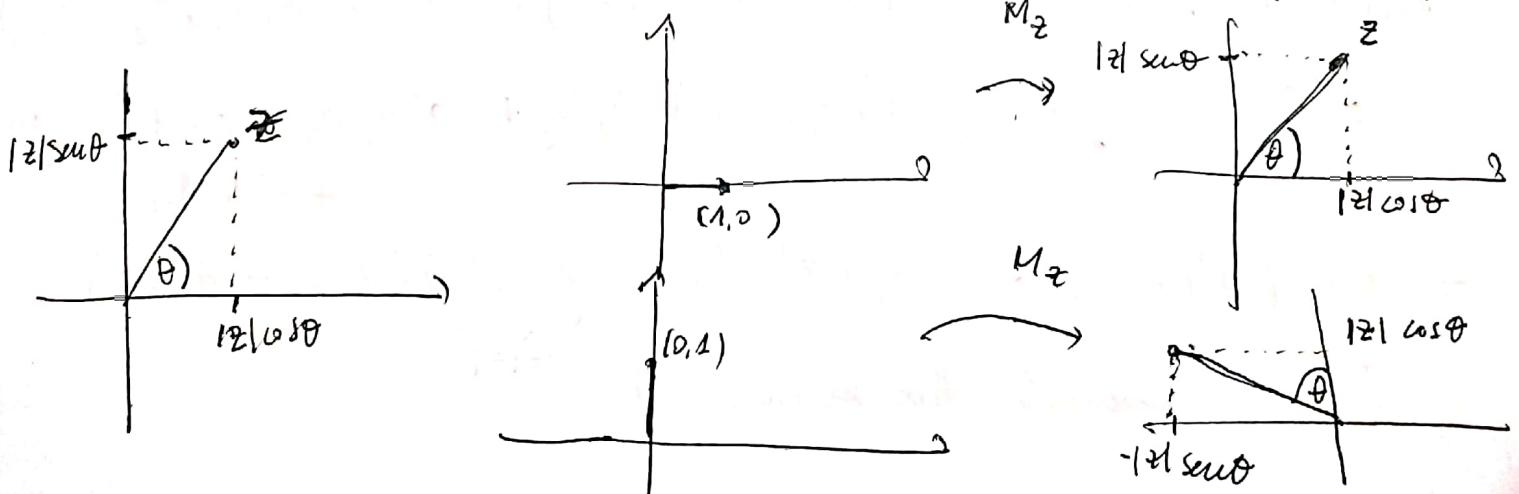
$$\begin{cases} a = |z| \cos \theta \\ b = |z| \sin \theta \end{cases} \therefore M_z(w) = \begin{pmatrix} |z| \cos \theta & -|z| \sin \theta \\ |z| \sin \theta & |z| \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M_z(w) = |z| \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow M_z(w) = \begin{pmatrix} |z| & \\ & |z| \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M_z \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} |z| & \\ & |z| \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} |z| \cos \theta \\ |z| \sin \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M_z \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} |z| & \\ & |z| \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = |z| \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta \\ \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$



- La multiplicación compleja preserva ángulos y orientación.
- ¿A qué significa que preserve orientación?

→ →

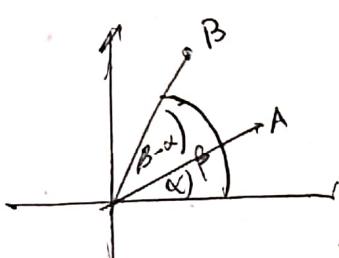
Preservar ángulos:

$$A = |A| e^{i\alpha} = (A_1, A_2)$$

$$B = |B| e^{i\beta} = (B_1, B_2)$$

$$M_z(A) = |z| e^{i\theta} |A| e^{i\alpha} = |z| |A| e^{i(\theta + \alpha)}$$

$$M_z(B) = |z| e^{i\theta} |B| e^{i\beta} = |z| |B| e^{i(\theta + \beta)}$$



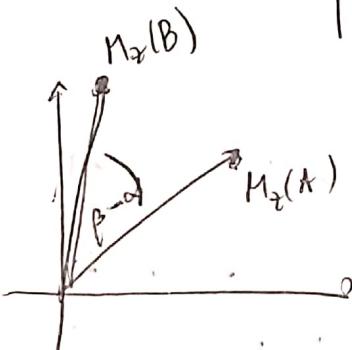
$$\arg B = \beta$$

$$\arg A = \alpha$$

$$\arg M_z(B) - \arg M_z(A)$$

$$= \theta + \beta - (\theta + \alpha) = \beta - \alpha$$

$$= \arg B - \arg A$$



M_z Preservar ángulos: $\langle M_z(B), M_z(A) \rangle = \langle A, B \rangle$

$$M_z(A) = (a, b) (A_1, A_2) = (aA_1 - bA_2, aA_2 + bA_1)$$

$$M_z(B) = (a, b) (B_1, B_2) = (aB_1 - bB_2, aB_2 + bB_1)$$

$$\langle M_z(A), M_z(B) \rangle = (aA_1 - bA_2)(aB_1 - bB_2) + (aA_2 + bA_1)(aB_2 + bB_1)$$

$$= a^2 A_1 B_1 - ab A_1 B_2 - ab A_2 B_1 + b^2 A_2 B_2 + a^2 A_2 B_2 + ab A_2 B_1 + ab A_1 B_2 + b^2 A_1 B_1$$

$$= A_1 B_1 (a^2 + b^2) + A_2 B_2 (a^2 + b^2) = \underbrace{(a^2 + b^2)}_{= |z|^2} (A_1 B_1 + A_2 B_2)$$

(No necesariamente debe ser así...)

Funciones holomorfas:

- $f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad z \mapsto \bar{z}$ no es holomorfa.

$r \in \mathbb{R} (\mathbb{R} \times \{0\})$

$$\frac{f(z+r) - f(z)}{r} = \frac{\bar{z+r} - \bar{z}}{r} = \frac{\bar{z} + r - \bar{z}}{r} = 1 \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow 0} 1$$

$$\frac{f(z+ri) - f(z)}{ir} = \frac{\bar{z+ri} - \bar{z}}{r} = \frac{\bar{z} - ri - \bar{z}}{r} = -i \xrightarrow{ir \rightarrow 0} -i$$

∴ $f'(z)$ no existe para ningún $z \in \mathbb{C}$.

- $f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, \quad x+iy \mapsto 2x + i \frac{y}{2}$ no es holomorfa.

$$r \in \mathbb{R}: \quad \frac{f((x+iy)+(r+0i)) - f(x+iy)}{r+0i} = \frac{f((x+r)+iy) - f(x+iy)}{r+0i}$$

$$\neq \frac{2(x+r) + i \frac{y}{2} - (2x + i \frac{y}{2})}{r} = \frac{2r}{r} = 2 \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow 0} 2$$

$$\frac{f((x+iy)+(0+ir)) - f(x+iy)}{0+ir} = \frac{f(x+(y+r)i) - f(x+iy)}{0+ir}$$

$$\neq \frac{2x + i \frac{(y+r)}{2} - (2x + i \frac{y}{2})}{ir} = \frac{ir}{ir} = \frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{ir \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2}$$

∴ $f'(z)$ no existe para ningún punto de \mathbb{C} .

Evaluaciones

I₁ : 25 / Abril 6

I₂ : 8 / Junio

Ex : 20 / Junio.

Prop. Sean $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ abierto. $f, g : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorfas en $z_0 \in \Omega$. entonces:

- i) $f+g$ es holomorfa en z_0 y $(f+g)'(z_0) = f'(z_0) + g'(z_0)$
- ii) $(fg)'(z_0) = f'(z_0)g(z_0) + f(z_0)g'(z_0)$
- iii) Si $g(z_0) \neq 0$:

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)'(z_0) = \frac{f'(z_0)g(z_0) - f(z_0)g'(z_0)}{g(z_0)^2}$$

Prop. (Regla de la cadena)

$$f : \Omega_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, \quad g : \Omega_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

Si $\begin{cases} f \text{ es holomorfa en } z_0 \in \Omega_1, \\ g \text{ es holomorfa en } f(z_0) \in \Omega_2 \end{cases}$

entonces $g \circ f$ es holomorfa en z_0 y $(g \circ f)'(z_0) = g'(f(z_0))f'(z_0)$

$$\mathbb{C} = \mathbb{R}^2$$

$f : \Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ se llama diferenciable en un punto $z_0 = (x_0, y_0)$ si existe \exists transformación lineal

$$\text{tal que } f(z_0 + h) = f(z_0) + Df(z_0)(h) + \vartheta(h)$$

$$\vartheta(h) = R(h), \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|R(h)|}{|h|} = 0$$

} diferenciabilidad
en el sentido real.

De la definición de diferenciabilidad

$$f'(z_0) := \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z_0+h) - f(z_0)}{h}$$

tenemos $f(z_0+h) = f(z_0) + \underbrace{[f'(z_0)h]}_{h \in \mathbb{C} = \mathbb{R}^2 \xrightarrow{\text{IR-lineal}} f'(z_0)h} + o(h)$

$f: \Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ diferenciable en $z_0 = (x_0, y_0)$
 $(x, y) \mapsto (u(x, y), v(x, y))$

$$Df(z_0) = \begin{pmatrix} u_x(x_0, y_0) & u_y(x_0, y_0) \\ v_x(x_0, y_0) & v_y(x_0, y_0) \end{pmatrix}$$

Si f es holomorfa en z_0 y $f'(z_0) = a+bi$. Entonces

$$\begin{aligned} h &= x+iy \quad \mapsto f'(z_0)h = (ax-by) + (ay+bx) \\ &= (x, y) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} ax-by \\ bx+ay \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Teo. Sea $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ abierto. Sea $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ $u := \operatorname{Re}(f)$
 $v := \operatorname{Im}(f)$

$$f(x+iy) = u(x, y) + i v(x, y) \quad (x, y \in \mathbb{R})$$

Entonces f es holomorfa en $z_0 = x_0 + iy_0 \in \Omega$ si

1) f es diferenciable (en el sentido real) en el punto z_0 .

2) $\begin{cases} u_x = v_y \\ u_y = -v_x \end{cases}$ en $z_0 = (x_0, y_0)$

Ecuaciones de Cauchy-Riemann.

$Df(z)(i) = i \cdot Df(z)(1)$ (linealidad compleja).
 ↓
 producto complejo.

$$Df(z) \cdot i = \begin{pmatrix} u_x & u_y \\ v_x & v_y \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u_y \\ v_y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} i \cdot Df(z)(1) &= i \begin{pmatrix} u_x & u_y \\ v_x & v_y \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = i \begin{pmatrix} u_y \\ v_x \end{pmatrix} \\ &= i(u_x + iv_x) = -v_x + iu_x = \begin{pmatrix} -v_x \\ u_x \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Ejemplo. $\exp : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $z = x + iy$

$$\exp(z) = e^z = e^x (\cos(y) + i \sin(y))$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u(x, y) = e^x \cos(y) \\ v(x, y) = e^x \sin(y) \end{array} \right.$$

Satisfacen las ecuaciones de Cauchy-Riemann y por lo tanto \exp es holomorfa.

Notar que $\exp'(0) = 1$



De lo cual tenemos lo siguiente:

$$\exp'(z) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{z+h} - e^z}{h} = e^z \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^h - 1}{h} = e^z \cdot 1 = e^z$$



Oscilador armónico amortiguado

$$\varphi(t) = e^{at} \cos(bt) \quad a < 0$$

$$\varphi^{(100)}(t) = ??$$

$$\varphi(t) = \operatorname{Re}(e^{(a+bi)t})$$

$$\varphi^{(100)}(t) = \operatorname{Re}\left(\left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)^{(100)} e^{(a+bi)t}\right) = \operatorname{Re}\left((a+bi)^{100} e^{(a+bi)t}\right)$$

Serie de potencias

Sea $(a_n)_{n \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}}$ una sucesión en \mathbb{C}

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n := \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^N a_k \quad \text{si el límite existe.}$$

En este caso decimos que la serie es convergente.

- No convergente = divergente.

Dicimos que $\sum a_n$ es absolutamente convergente si $\sum |a_n|$ es convergente.

Teo. Si $\sum a_n$ es absolutamente convergente, entonces es convergente.

dem. Ejercicio.

Serie del tipo $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$, o más generalmente, $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z-a)^n$ son llamadas series de potencias.

Dada una sucesión (a_n) en \mathbb{C} , definimos el radio de convergencia

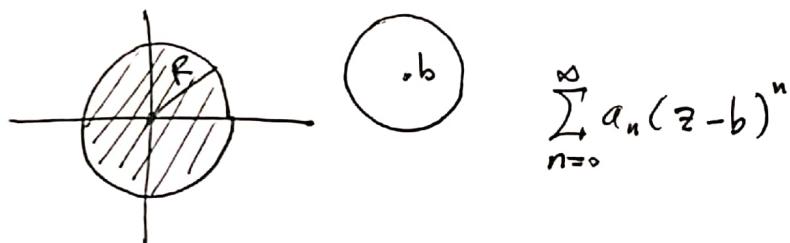
$$R := \left(\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n|^{1/n} \right)^{-1}, \quad R \in [0, \infty]$$

Conveniones: $\begin{cases} 0^{-1} = \infty \\ \infty^{-1} = 0 \end{cases}$

Teo. (a_n) sucesión en \mathbb{C} , $z \in \mathbb{C}$. R = radio de convergencia.

(i) Si $|z| < R$, entonces $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$ es absolutamente convergente.

(ii) Si $|z| > R$ entonces la serie es divergente



$$\{z \in \mathbb{C} / |z| < R\}$$

es llamado disco de convergencia

de convergencia.

(i) Supongamos que $|z| < R$. Sea r tal que $|z| < r < R$. Entonces $r^{-1} > R^{-1}$

$$r^{-1} > \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n|^{1/n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \text{ tq } \forall n > n_0$$

$$r^{-1} > |a_n|^{1/n}$$

$$r^{-n} > |a_n|$$

$$|a_n z^n| = |a_n| |z|^n \\ < \left(\frac{|z|}{r} \right)^n \\ \epsilon [0, 1]$$



$\sum |a_n z^n|$ es convergente (comparación con la serie geométrica)

Función holomorfa. Diferenciabilidad.

$$f \text{ holomorfa} \Leftrightarrow f'(z_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z_0+h) - f(z_0)}{h}$$

$$\text{definiendo } \varphi(h) = f(z_0+h) - f(z_0) - f'(z_0)h$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(h)}{h} = 0$$

$$\frac{\varphi(h)}{h} = \frac{f(z_0+h) - f(z_0) - f'(z_0)h}{h} = \frac{f(z_0+h) - f(z_0)}{h} - f'(z_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(z_0+h) = f(z_0) + f'(z_0)h + \varphi(h)$$

$T: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $T(h) = f'(z_0)h$ es \mathbb{R} -lineal. (\mathbb{C} -lineal en particular (noto en $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$) general)

$$f'(z_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z_0+h) - f(z_0)}{h} \Leftrightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z_0+h) - f(z_0) - f'(z_0)h}{h} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{f(z_0+h) - f(z_0) - f'(z_0)h}{h} = \frac{\varphi(h)}{h} \quad \text{tg } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(h)}{h} = 0$$

Podemos considerar $\frac{\varphi(h)}{h} = \psi(h)$

$$\Rightarrow f \text{ diferenciable en } z=z_0 \in \mathbb{C} \Leftrightarrow \exists a \in \mathbb{C} : f(z_0+h) - f(z_0) = ah + \psi(h)h$$

$$\text{tg } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \psi(h) = 0.$$

Ejercicio, ocupando los anteriores para demostrar regla de la cadena.

$$\text{Pd: } (f \circ g)'(z_0) = f'(g(z_0))g'(z_0)$$

~~$$(f \circ g)(z_0+h) - (f \circ g)(z_0) = f(g(z_0+h)) - f(g(z_0))$$~~

$$(f \circ g)(z_0+h) - (f \circ g)(z_0) = f(g(z_0+h)) - f(g(z_0))$$

$$= f(g(z_0) + g'(z_0)h + \psi(h)h) - f(g(z_0))$$

$$\frac{(f \circ g)(z_0 + h) - (f \circ g)(z_0)}{h} = \frac{(f \circ g)(z_0 + h) - (f \circ g)(z_0)}{g(z_0 + h) - g(z_0)} \cdot \frac{g(z_0 + h) - g(z_0)}{h}$$

f or differentiable

f es diferenciable en $g(z_0)$:

$$f(g(z_0) + h) - f(g(z_0)) = f'(g(z_0))h + \varphi(h)h$$

~~$$\Rightarrow f(g(z_0) + h) - f(g(z_0)) = f'(g(z_0))g'(z_0)h + \varphi(g(z_0))h$$~~

$$f(g(z_0 + h)) - f(g(z_0)) = f\left(g(z_0) + \underbrace{g'(z_0)h + \varepsilon(h)h}_{k_h}\right) - f(g(z_0))$$

$$\Rightarrow f(g(z_0) + k_h) - f(g(z_0)) = f'(g(z_0))k_h + \varphi(k_h)k_h$$

$$= f'(g(z_0)) \left[g'(z_0)h + \varepsilon(h)h \right] + \varphi(k_h)k_h$$

$$= f'(g(z_0)) \left[g'(z_0)h + \varepsilon(h)h \right] + \varphi(g'(z_0)h + \varepsilon(h)h) \left[g'(z_0)h + \varepsilon(h)h \right]$$

$$= f'(g(z_0))g'(z_0)h + \underbrace{\left[f'(g(z_0))\varepsilon(h) + \varphi(g'(z_0)h + \varepsilon(h)h)(g'(z_0) + \varepsilon(h)) \right]}_{\psi(h)}h$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \psi(h) = 0$$

$$\therefore (f \circ g)'(z_0) = f'(g(z_0))g'(z_0)$$

Funció n exponencial.

$$\exp : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$z \mapsto \exp(z)$$

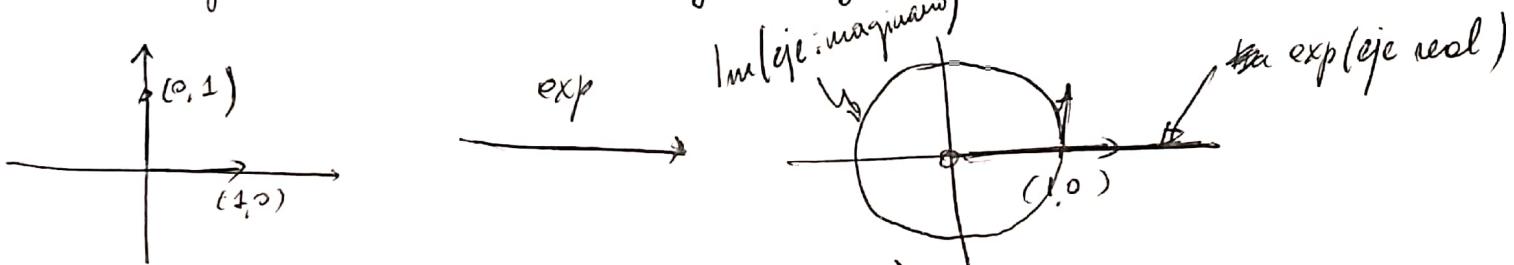
$$z = x+iy : \exp(z) = e^{x+iy} = e^x e^{iy} = e^x (\cos(y) + i \sin(y)) \\ = e^x \cos(y) + i e^x \sin(y)$$

$$\begin{cases} u(x,y) = e^x \cos(y) \\ v(x,y) = e^x \sin(y) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u_x = e^x \cos(y) & | \quad v_x = e^x \sin(y) \\ u_y = -e^x \sin(y) & | \quad v_y = e^x \cos(y) \end{cases}$$

derivadas parciales continuas

$\Rightarrow \exp$ diferenciable en el sentido real.

Cauchy - Riemann : $u_x = v_y, \quad u_y = -v_x \Rightarrow \exp$ holomorfa.



$$\left(\exp'(x,y) \right)_\mathcal{C} = \begin{pmatrix} e^x \cos(y) & -e^x \sin(y) \\ e^x \sin(y) & e^x \cos(y) \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathcal{C} = \{(1,0), (0,1)\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\exp'(0) \right)_\mathcal{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore \quad \exp'(0) = 1$$

$$z = a+bi : \exp'(0) z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = z \blacksquare$$

Skharchik: Complex-valued functions as mappings.

Conexión:

Versión compleja

$$f: \mathbb{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$z \mapsto f(z)$$

Versión \mathbb{R}^2

$$F: \mathbb{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$(x, y) \mapsto (u(x, y), v(x, y))$$

$F: \mathbb{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ diferenciable en $P_0 = (x_0, y_0)$ si $\exists J: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ lineal tq

$$\left| \frac{F(P_0 + h) - F(P_0) - J(h)}{\|h\|} \right| \rightarrow 0 \text{ cuando } \|h\| \rightarrow 0, h \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

equiv: $F(P_0 + h) - F(P_0) = J(h) + \|h\| \Psi(h)$, con $|\Psi(h)| \rightarrow 0$ cuando $\|h\| \rightarrow 0$

• J tiene representación matricial $J = J_F(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix}$.

→ Versión real \mathbb{R}^2 .

Versión \mathbb{C} :

f diferenciable en $z_0 \in \mathbb{S}$ si $\exists f'(z_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z_0 + h) - f(z_0)}{h}$.

Supongamos que $h = h_1 + i h_2$, $h_2 \neq 0$:

$$\begin{aligned} f'(z_0) &= \lim_{h_1 \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z_0 + h_1) - f(z_0)}{h_1} \\ &= \lim_{h_1 \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h_1 + iy_0) - f(x_0 + iy_0)}{h_1} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Sup. } h_1 \neq 0: f'(z_0) = \lim_{ih_2 \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z_0 + ih_2) - f(z_0)}{ih_2} = \lim_{ih_2 \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + (y_0 + h_2)i) - f(x_0 + iy_0)}{ih_2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{i} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$$

$$\text{Por lo tanto: } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{i} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f &= u + iv: \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -i \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} &= -i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \end{cases}$$

Trabajamos con los siguientes operadores diferenciales:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right), \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)$$

f holomorfa en $z_0 = (x_0, y_0)$, $f(z) = u(z_0) + i v(z_0)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} f(z_0) &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(z_0) - i \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(z_0) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} u(z_0) + i \frac{\partial}{\partial x} v(z_0) - i \frac{\partial}{\partial y} u(z_0) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} v(z_0) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} u(z_0) + i \frac{\partial}{\partial x} v(z_0) + i \frac{\partial}{\partial x} v(z_0) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} u(z_0) \right) \\ &= \cancel{\frac{1}{2} \cancel{\frac{\partial}{\partial x}}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} u(z_0) + i \frac{\partial}{\partial x} v(z_0) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(z_0) = f'(z_0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f'(z_0) = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} f(z_0) \quad \boxed{\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} f(z_0) &= \frac{1}{2} \left(2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} u(z_0) - 2i \frac{\partial}{\partial y} v(z_0) \right) \\ &= 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} u(z_0) . \end{aligned}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} f(z_0) &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(z_0) + i \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(z_0) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} u(z_0) + i \frac{\partial}{\partial x} v(z_0) + i \frac{\partial}{\partial y} u(z_0) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} v(z_0) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\cancel{\frac{\partial}{\partial x} u(z_0)} + i \cancel{\frac{\partial}{\partial x} v(z_0)} - i \cancel{\frac{\partial}{\partial x} v(z_0)} + \cancel{\frac{\partial}{\partial x} u(z_0)} \right) \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow

$$\therefore \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} f(z_0) = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det J(x_0, y_0) &= \det \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} u(z_0) & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} u(z_0) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} v(z_0) & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} v(z_0) \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} u(z_0) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} v(z_0) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} v(z_0) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} u(z_0) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} u(z_0) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} u(z_0) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} u(z_0) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} u(z_0) = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} u(z_0) \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} u(z_0) \right)^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} u(z_0) + i \frac{\partial}{\partial y} u(z_0) \right) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} u(z_0) - i \frac{\partial}{\partial y} u(z_0) \right) = \left(2 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} u(z_0) \right) \left(2 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} u(z_0) \right) = \left| 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} u(z_0) \right|^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \det J(x_0, y_0) = |f'(z_0)|^2.$$

- f holomorfa en $z_0 \Rightarrow F(x, y) = f(z)$, F es diferenciable en el sentido real y $\det J_F(x_0, y_0) = |f'(z_0)|^2$.

Para demostrar que F es diferenciable basta observar que si ~~sea~~ $h = (h_1, h_2)$

$$J_F(x_0, y_0)(h) = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) (h_1 + i h_2) = f'(z_0) h$$

$$J_F(x_0, y_0) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ -\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} h_1 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} h_2 \\ -\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} h_1 + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} h_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) (h_1 + i h_2) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} h_1 + i \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} h_2 - i \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} h_1 + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} h_2$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} h_1 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} h_2 \right) + i \left(-\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} h_1 + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} h_2 \right)$$

$$\therefore J_F(x_0, y_0)(h) = f'(z_0) h$$

Th. (2.4) $f = u + iv$ definida en $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{C}$. u, v continuamente diferenciable y satisfacen Cauchy-Riemann en Ω , entonces f es holomorfa en Ω y $f'(z) = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} f(z)$.

dem: u, v continuamente diferenciables, $h = (h_1, h_2)$

$$u(x+h_1, y+h_2) - u(x, y) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} h_1 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} h_2 + |h| \Psi_1(h)$$

$$v(x+h_1, y+h_2) - v(x, y) = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} h_1 + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} h_2 + |h| \Psi_2(h)$$

$$\Psi_j(h) \rightarrow 0, h \rightarrow 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
f(z+h) - f(z) &= u(z+h) + iv(z+h) - u(z) - iv(z) \\
&= u(z+h) - u(z) + i(v(z+h) - v(z)) \\
&= u(x+h_1, y+h_2) - u(x, y) + i(v(x+h_1, y+h_2) - v(x, y)) \\
&= \cancel{\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} h_1 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} h_2} + \cancel{\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} h_1 + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} h_2} \\
&= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} h_1 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} h_2 + |h| \Psi_1(h) + i \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} h_1 + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} h_2 + |h| \Psi_2(h) \right) \\
&= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} h_1 + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} h_1 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} h_2 + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} h_2 + |h| (\Psi_1(h) + i \Psi_2(h)) \\
&\cancel{= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} h_1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} h_2 + |h| (\Psi_1(h) + i \Psi_2(h))} \\
&= \cancel{\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} h_1 + i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} h_2} + \cancel{\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} h_1 + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} h_2} \\
&= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} h_1 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} h_2 + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} h_1 + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} h_2 + |h| (\Psi_1(h) + i \Psi_2(h)) \quad \mid \Psi(h) := \Psi_1(h) + i \Psi_2(h) \\
&= \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) h_1 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) h_2 + |h| (\Psi(h)) \\
&= \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) h_1 + i \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) h_2 = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) h_1 + i \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) h_2 + \Psi(h) |h| \\
&= \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) (h_1 + i h_2) = 2 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) h + |h| \Psi(h) \quad (\Psi(h) \xrightarrow[h \rightarrow 0]{} 0, h \rightarrow 0) \\
\therefore f'(z) &= 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}.
\end{aligned}$$

Serie de Potencias

Teo. $\sum a_n$ absolutamente convergente $\Rightarrow \sum |a_n|$ converge.

dem. Sea $S_N = \sum_{k=0}^N a_k$

$$|S_N - S_M| = \left| \sum_{k=0}^N a_k - \sum_{k=0}^M a_k \right| \leq \sum_{k=0}^N |a_k| - \sum_{k=0}^M |a_k| \xrightarrow{N,M \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$\therefore (S_N)$ sucesión de Cauchy

$\therefore \sum a_n$ convergente.

$$\limsup: \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n|^{1/n} = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{m \geq n} |a_m|^{1/m}$$

$$R > \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n|^{1/n} = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{m \geq n} |a_m|^{1/m}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \text{ tq } \forall n \geq n_0 : R > \sup_{m \geq n} |a_m|^{1/m} \geq |a_m|^{1/m} \quad \forall m \geq n$$

$$\therefore \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n \geq n_0 : R > |a_n|^{1/n}$$

(Stein - Shakarchi). R radio de convergencia de $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$

$\Rightarrow |z| < R$ converge absolutamente.

dem. Supongamos $R \neq 0, \infty$. $|z| < R \Rightarrow \frac{|z|}{R} < 1$

$$L := \frac{1}{R} \text{ se tiene: } (L + \varepsilon)|z| = L|z| + \varepsilon|z| = \underbrace{L|z|}_R + \varepsilon|z| < \underbrace{L|z|}_R + \varepsilon R$$

Podemos considerar $\varepsilon > 0$ suf. pequeño tq: $\underbrace{(L + \varepsilon)|z|}_r < 1$

$$\text{Como } L \leq L + \varepsilon \Rightarrow \limsup |a_n|^{1/n} \leq L + \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n \geq n_0 : |a_n|^{1/n} \leq L + \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow |\alpha_n||z|^n \leq (L+\varepsilon)^n |z^n| = r^n$$

$$\therefore \sum |\alpha_n z^n| \leq \sum r^n$$

serie geométrica convergente ($r < 1$)

o.o. $\sum \alpha_n z^n$ absolutamente convergente en $|z| < R$.

Rd: $\sum \alpha_n z^n$ diverge en $|z| > R$.

Estábamos estudiando las series de potencias $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(z-b)^n$.

Converge absolutamente en el disco $B(b, R)$, donde $R^{-1} = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n|^{1/n}$

Además, la convergencia es uniforme en todo compacto $K \subset B(b, R)$

Ejemplo:

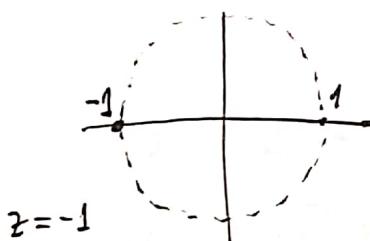
(1) $\sum n! z^n$ tiene radio de convergencia $R=0$.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n!)^{1/n} = \infty.$$

(2) Para $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!}$, $R=\infty$.

(3) Para $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n$, $R=1$. $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n = \frac{1}{1-z}$ si $|z| < 1$

(4) Para $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n}$, $R=1$ | $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{1/n} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log n}{n} = 0$



$\sum \left(\frac{(-1)^n}{n}\right)$ conv. condicionalmente | $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ diverge.

Teo. Las series de potencias se pueden derivar término a término en el disco de convergencia. O sea

$$\text{Si } f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(z-b)^n, z \in B(b, R), \text{ entonces } \exists f'(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n (z-b)^{n-1}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) a_{n+1} (z-b)^n$$

Además, el radio de convergencia de esta serie también es R .

dem. SPG : $b=0$. Para $z \in B(0, R)$ sea :

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n = \underbrace{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n}_{f_N(z)} + K_N(z)$$

$$g(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n z^{n-1} = g_N(z) + L_N(z)$$

Fijemos $z \in B(0, R)$

Fijemos r tal que $0 < r < R$

Consideremos $h \neq 0$ tq $|z+h| < r$

$$\frac{f(z+h) - f(z)}{h} = \underbrace{\frac{f_N(z+h) - f_N(z)}{h}}_{I} + \underbrace{\frac{K_N(z+h) - K_N(z)}{h}}_{II}$$

Hecho general : $\sum a_n, \sum b_n$ absolutamente convergentes $\rightarrow \sum (a_n + b_n)$ es absolutamente convergente y $\sum (a_n + b_n) = \sum a_n + \sum b_n$.

$$|II| \leq \sum_{n=N}^{\infty} \left| \frac{(a_n(z+h)^n - a_n z^n)}{|h|} \right| = \sum_{n=N}^{\infty} |a_n| \left| \frac{(z+h)^n - z^n}{h} \right| \leq \sum_{n=N}^{\infty} |a_n| n r^{n-1}$$

$$\leq n r^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{a^n - b^n}{a - b} = |a^{n-1} + a^{n-2}b + \dots + b^{n-1}|$$

$$\leq n (\max\{|a|, |b|\})^{n-1}$$

fijemos $N \in \mathbb{N}$ tal que

$$1) \sum_{n=N}^{\infty} |a_n| n r^{n-1} < \epsilon$$

$$2) |L_N(z)| < \epsilon$$

Entonces, si $|h|$ es suficientemente pequeño

$$\left| \underbrace{\frac{f(z+h) - f(z)}{h}}_{I+II} - g(z) \right| \leq |I| + |II| + |L_N(z)| < 3\epsilon$$

$\underbrace{<\epsilon}_{g_N(z)+L_N(z)}$

$$\underset{h \rightarrow 0}{\lim} f'_N(z) = g_N(z)$$

Def. $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathbb{C}$ abierto. Una función $f: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ se llama analítica en el punto $b \in \mathcal{D}$ si $\exists (a_n)$ tq la serie de potencias $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(z-b)^n$ converge $\forall z \in V = \text{alguna vecindad de } b$, y es $= f(z) \quad \forall z \in V \cap \mathcal{D}$

Def. $f: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ se llama analítica si lo es en todo \mathcal{D} .

Corolario del teorema. Si f es analítica en el punto b , entonces es holomorfa en una vecindad de b .

• Más adelante veremos la recíproca.

Hecho. $a_n = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(b)$ (Fórmula de Taylor) (Demostrar como ejercicio).

Serie de Fourier. Sea $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ función C^2 2π -periódica

Entonces

$$g(\theta) = \frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n \cos(n\theta) + B_n \sin(n\theta))$$

convergencia absoluta y uniforme.

$$\text{donde } A_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} g(\theta) \cos(n\theta) d\theta$$

$$B_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} g(\theta) \sin(n\theta) d\theta$$

Sea f analítica en 0

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n \quad R > 1$$

$$a_n := \alpha_n + i\beta_n \quad \alpha_n, \beta_n \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall n.$$

$$g(\theta) = \operatorname{Re}(f(e^{i\theta}))$$

$$= \operatorname{Re}\left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (e^{i\theta})^n\right)$$

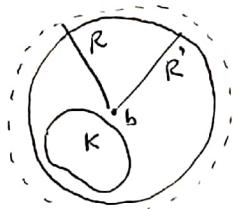
$$= \operatorname{Re}\left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\alpha_n + i\beta_n)(\cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta)\right) = \underbrace{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\alpha_n \cos n\theta - \beta_n \sin n\theta)}_{\text{serie de Fourier}}$$

obs. Los coeficientes A_n, B_n son únicos.

Serie de Potencias.

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z-b)^n, \quad R^{-1} = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n|^{1/n}$$

Af. $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z-b)^n$ uniforme en $K \subset B(b, R)$ compacto.



$\forall K \subset B(b, R)$ compacto, $\exists 0 < R' < R$ tq $K \subset B(b, R')$

$$0 < R' < R.$$

$$(sp6; b=0) \quad |z| \leq R'$$

$$R' < R \Rightarrow R' < R^{-1} \Rightarrow \limsup |a_n|^{1/n} < R'^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \text{ tq } \forall n \geq n_0: |a_n|^{1/n} < R'^{-1} (\Leftrightarrow |a_n| < R'^{-n})$$

$$\Rightarrow |a_n| |z|^n < R'^{-n} |z|^n \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \\ |z|^n \leq R'^n \end{array} \right.$$

~~$|z| \leq R' \Rightarrow \frac{|z|}{R} \leq \frac{R'}{R} < 1$~~

(Debemos considerar $0 < R' < p < R$) $\Rightarrow 0 < R'^{-1} < p^{-1} < R^{-1}$

$$\Rightarrow \limsup |a_n|^{1/n} < p^{-1} \Rightarrow \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n \geq n_0: |a_n|^{1/n} < p^{-1}$$

$$(\Rightarrow \quad \quad \quad : |a_n| < p^{-n})$$

para $|z| \leq R'$: $|a_n| |z|^n < \left(\frac{R'}{p}\right)^n < 1 \quad \forall n \geq n_0$

~~$\forall n \geq n_0$~~ \wedge ademas $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{R'}{p}\right)^n < \infty$

n-test Weierstrass: $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$ uniformemente convergente en $|z| \leq R'$

$\therefore \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$ converge uniformemente en el compacto K .

= (Conway - Shabatchi - de Silva).

$$\bullet f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n \text{ con radio de convergencia } R \Rightarrow g(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n a_n z^{n-1}$$

as tal que f es holomorfa y $f'(z) = g(z)$. Radio de conv. de $g = R$.

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n = a_0 + a_1 z + a_2 z^2 + a_3 z^3 + \dots$$

$$f'(z) = a_1 + 2a_2 z + 3a_3 z^2 + 4a_4 z^3 + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n z^{n-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) a_{n+1} z^n$$

R' = rad. de convergencia de $f'(z) \Rightarrow R'^{-1} = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} |(n+1) a_{n+1}|^{\frac{1}{n}}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n+1)^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$$

$$\text{Pd: } \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_{n+1}|^{\frac{1}{n}} = R$$

$\rightarrow R' = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_{n+1}|^{\frac{1}{n}}$ radio de convergencia de $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{n+1} z^n$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{n+1} z^n &= \frac{1}{z} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{n+1} z^{n+1} = \frac{1}{z} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n z^n + a_0 - a_0 \right) = \frac{1}{z} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n - \frac{a_0}{z} \\ &= \frac{1}{z} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n - a_0 \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n = z \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{n+1} z^n + a_0$$

$$|z| < R' : \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a_n z^n| = |z| \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a_{n+1} z^n| + |a_0| < \infty \quad \therefore R' \leq R$$

$$|z| < R : \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a_{n+1} z^n| = \frac{1}{|z|} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a_n z^n| + \frac{|a_0|}{|z|} < \infty \quad \therefore R \leq R'$$

$$\therefore R = R'$$

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n, \quad g(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n z^{n-1}$$

Pd: f función = f holomorfa y $f'(z) = g(z)$

Debemos estudiar $\frac{f(z) - f(w)}{z - w} - g(w)$

para cuando $z \rightarrow w$

$$\overline{B(w, \delta)} \subseteq B(0, R)$$

$$f(z) = \underbrace{\sum_{n=0}^N a_n z^n}_{S_N} + \underbrace{\sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} a_n z^n}_{T_N}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{f(z) - f(w)}{z - w} - g(w) &= \frac{S_N(z) + T_N(z) - S_N(w) - T_N(w)}{z - w} - g(w) \\ &= \frac{S_N(z) - S_N(w)}{z - w} + \frac{T_N(z) - T_N(w)}{z - w} - g(w) \\ &= \frac{S_N(z) - S_N(w)}{z - w} - S_N'(w) + \frac{T_N(z) - T_N(w)}{z - w} + S_N'(w) - g(w) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{T_N(z) - T_N(w)}{z - w} = \frac{\sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} a_n z^n - \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} a_n w^n}{z - w} = \sum_{k=N+1}^{\infty} a_k \left(\frac{z^k - w^k}{z - w} \right)$$

$$\frac{z^k - w^k}{z - w} = z^{k-1} + z^{k-2} w + z^{k-3} w^2 + \dots + z^2 w^{k-3} + z w^{k-2} + w^{k-1}$$

$z \in \overline{B(w, \delta)}$. Ahora, fijado $w \in B(0, R)$, fijamos $r > 0$ tq $0 < r < R$ y $|w| < r$. Además $\overline{B(w, \delta)} \subset B(0, r)$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{z^k - w^k}{z - w} \right| &= |z^{k-1} + z^{k-2} w + z^{k-3} w^2 + \dots + z^2 w^{k-3} + z w^{k-2} + w^{k-1}| \\ &\leq |z^{k-1}| + |z^{k-2} w| + \dots + |z w^{k-2}| + |w^{k-1}| \\ &\leq r^{k-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left| \frac{T_N(z) - T_N(w)}{z-w} \right| = \left| \sum_{k=N+1}^{\infty} a_k \left(\frac{z^k - w^k}{z-w} \right) \right| \leq \sum_{k=N+1}^{\infty} |a_k| \left| \frac{z^k - w^k}{z-w} \right|$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=N+1}^{\infty} |a_k| k r^{k-1}, \quad \text{Como } g(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n z^{n-1} \text{ tiene}$$

radio de convergencia R y $r < R \Rightarrow \exists N_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ tq $\forall n \geq N_0$

$$\sum_{k=N+1}^{\infty} |a_k| k r^{k-1} < \varepsilon \quad (\text{Presto fijar } \varepsilon > 0).$$

$$S_N'(w) - g(w) = \sum_{k=1}^{N_0} k a_k w^{k-1} - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k a_k w^{k-1}. \quad \text{Como } \lim_N S_N'(w) = g(w)$$

Existe $N_1 \in \mathbb{N}$ tq $\forall n \geq N_1 : |S_N'(w) - g(w)| < \varepsilon$

Tomamos $N_2 = \max\{N_0, N_1\}$ para estudiar $\left| \frac{S_N(z) - S_N(w)}{z-w} - S_N'(w) \right|$

Como $S_N(z)$ holomorfa y $\underline{S_N(z) = S_N}$ $\lim_{z \rightarrow w} \frac{S_N(z) - S_N(w)}{z-w} = S_N'(w)$

existe $\delta > 0$ tal que $\forall z \in \mathbb{C}, 0 < |z-w| < \delta$

$$\left| \frac{S_N(z) - S_N(w)}{z-w} - S_N'(w) \right| < \varepsilon$$

$\therefore \forall z, 0 < |z-w| < \delta$ se tiene que

$$\left| \frac{f(z) - f(w)}{z-w} - g(w) \right| \leq \left| \frac{S_N(z) - S_N(w)}{z-w} - S_N'(w) \right| + \left| \frac{T_N(z) - T_N(w)}{z-w} \right|$$

$$+ |S_N'(w) - g(w)|$$

$$< \varepsilon + \varepsilon + \varepsilon = 3\varepsilon.$$

$\therefore f$ holomorfa y $f'(z) = g(z)$.

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n, \quad g(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n z^{n-1} = f'(z).$$

Inductivamente:

$$f''(z) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) a_n z^{n-2}$$

$$f'''(z) = \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} n(n-1)(n-2) a_n z^{n-3}$$

$$f^{(k)}(z) = \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} n(n-1)(n-2) \dots (n-k) a_n z^{n-k}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(0) = a_0$$

$$f'(0) = a_1 = 1! a_1,$$

$$f''(0) = 2 \cdot 1 a_2 = 2! a_2$$

$$f'''(0) = 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 a_3 = 3! a_3$$

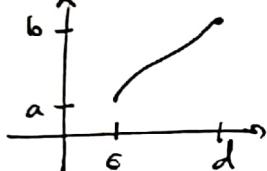
$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} f^{(k)}(0) = k! a_k \\ \therefore a_k = \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} \end{cases}$$

Integración compleja.

Curvas parametrizadas : $\gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ de clase C^1

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{pto inicial} = \gamma(a) \\ \text{pto final} = \gamma(b) \end{array}$$

Sea $h: [c, d] \rightarrow [a, b]$ difeo C^1 tal que $h' > 0$



$\tilde{\gamma} = \gamma \circ h: [c, d] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ reparametrización positiva de γ
 $\tilde{\gamma}$ conserva puntos inicial-final.

Obs : suparemos momentáneamente que $\gamma'(t) \neq 0 \quad \forall t \in [a, b]$

$\gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ es llamada C^1 por tramos si
 es continua y $a = a_0 < a_1 < \dots < a_k = b$ tq
 $\gamma|_{[a_j, a_{j+1}]} \in C^1$.

Sean $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ abierto. $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ continua, γ curva C^1 cuya imagen está contenida en Ω ,

$$\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz := \int_a^b f(\gamma(t)) \gamma'(t) dt$$

Prop. La integral no cambia por reparametrizaciones positivas de la curva .

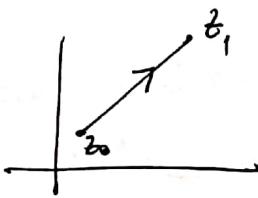
$$\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = \int_c^d f(\tilde{\gamma}(t)) \tilde{\gamma}'(t) dt = \int_c^d f(\gamma(h(t))) \gamma'(h(t)) h'(t) dt$$

$$= \int_a^b f(\gamma(s)) \gamma'(s) ds = \int_{\gamma} f(z) dz$$

*trv de cambio de
variable $s = h(t)$*

$$\text{ej. } \int_{[z_0, z_1]} f(z) dz = \int_{\gamma} f(z) dz$$

donde



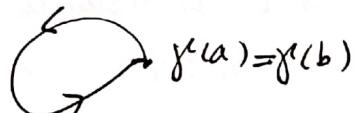
$$\gamma: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$\gamma(t) = (1-t)z_0 + t z_1$$

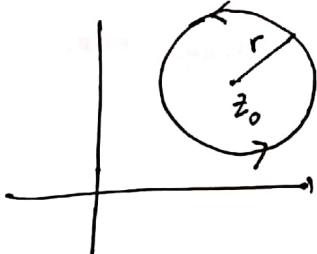
para

$$\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = \sum_j \int_{f_j} f(z) dz.$$

Curva cerrada $\gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ si $\gamma(a) = \gamma(b)$



A veces vamos a querer calcular cosas del tipo $\int_{|z - z_0| = r} f(z) dz$



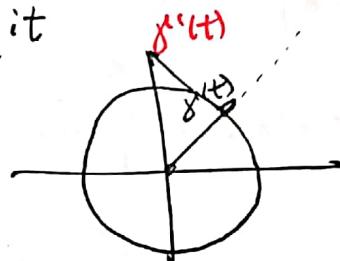
de preferencia con orientación antihoraria.

Un ejemplo: $\gamma(t) = z_0 + re^{it}$, $t \in [0, 2\pi]$

$$\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = \int_{|z - z_0| = r} f(z) dz$$

Ejemplo. $\int_{|z| = r} \frac{1}{z} dz$, $\gamma(t) = re^{it}$, $\gamma'(t) = ire^{it}$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{re^{it}} ire^{it} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} i dt = 2\pi i$$



Propiedades

$$\int_{\gamma} cf(z) dz = c \int_{\gamma} f(z) dz$$

$$\int_{\gamma} (f+g)(z) dz = \int_{\gamma} f(z) dz + \int_{\gamma} g(z) dz$$

Longitud de la curva : $\gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $l(\gamma) = \int_a^b |\gamma'(t)| dt > 0$

Prop. $\left| \int_{\gamma} f(z) dz \right| \leq l(\gamma) \sup_{\gamma} |f|$

significa $\sup \{ |f(\gamma(t))| / t \in [a, b] \}$

$$\left| \int_{\gamma} f(z) dz \right| = \left| \int_a^b f(\gamma(t)) \gamma'(t) dt \right| \leq \int_a^b \underbrace{|f(\gamma(t))|}_{\leq \sup_{\gamma} |f|} |\gamma'(t)| dt \leq \sup_{\gamma} |f| \underbrace{\int_a^b |\gamma'(t)| dt}_{= l(\gamma)} \sup_{\gamma} |f|$$

def. Una función holomorfa $F: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ se llama primitiva de $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ si $F' = f$.

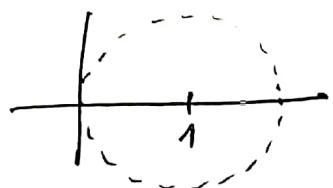
TFC : En el caso anterior, $\gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

$$\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = F(\gamma(b)) - F(\gamma(a)) .$$

Corolario : γ curva cerrada $\Rightarrow \int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 0$, siempre y cuando f tenga primitiva.

Ej: $\int_{|z|=r} \frac{1}{z} dz = 2\pi i \Rightarrow$ la función $f(z) = \frac{1}{z}$ en el dominio $\Omega = \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ no tiene primitiva.

$$S: \tilde{\Omega} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} / |z - 1| < 1\}$$



$\tilde{f}: \tilde{\Omega} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ $\tilde{f}(z) = \frac{1}{z}$ si tiene primitiva
(A ver después).

dibujo del TFC-complejo

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\gamma} f(z) dz &= \int_a^b f(\gamma(t)) \gamma'(t) dt = \int_a^b F'(\gamma(t)) \gamma'(t) dt \\ &= \left. \int_a^b (F \circ \gamma)'(t) dt = (F \circ \gamma)(t) \right|_{t=a}^{t=b} = (F \circ \gamma)(b) - (F \circ \gamma)(a) \end{aligned}$$

TFC usual
aplicado a partes
real e imaginaria

Teo de la función inversa.

f' continua

f' continua y

Sea $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorfa. Si $z_0 \in \Omega$ es tal que $f'(z_0) \neq 0$.

Entonces \exists vecindad V de z_0 tq

(1) $f|_V: V \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ es inyectiva

(2) La imagen $W = f(V)$ es un conjunto abierto.

(3) $g = (f|_V)^{-1}: W \rightarrow V \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ es holomorfa.

(4) $g'(w) = \frac{1}{f'(g(w))} \quad \forall w \in W.$

Teorema de Cauchy

abierta $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{C}$

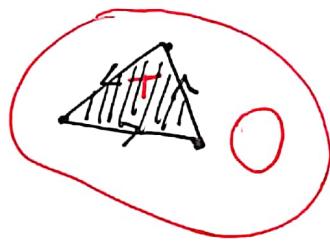
(hipótesis topológicas)

$f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorfa \Rightarrow \exists curva cerrada γ con imagen contenida en Ω , $\int f(z) dz = 0$. | $\Omega = \text{disco abierto}$  $\Omega = \mathbb{C} \setminus \text{dos } \gamma$ No!

Teo de Goursat (versión débil del teo de Cauchy)

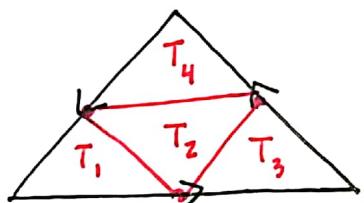
Sea $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorfa. T un triángulo cerrado "lleno" contenido en Ω .

Sea γ el borde de T recorrido en sentido anti-horario

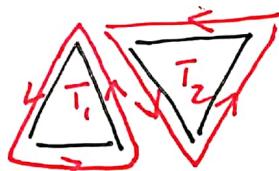


Entonces $\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 0$.

dem. Idea $\gamma = \partial T$ $T = T_1 \cup T_2 \cup T_3 \cup T_4$

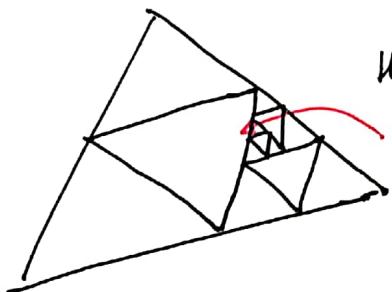


$$\gamma_j = \partial^+ T_j$$



$$0 \neq \int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = \sum_{j=1}^4 \int_{\gamma_j} f(z) dz$$

fo para algún j .



Hacer triángulos recursivamente

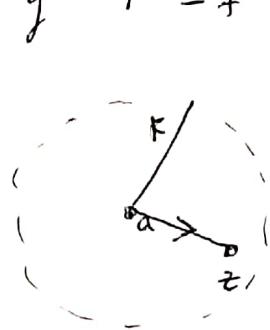
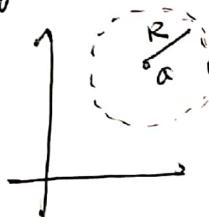
Convergencia a un punto donde f no es holomorfa.

Integración compleja (Pa-Silva)

Primitiva: $f: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorfa. $F: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ primitiva de f

Si F holomorfa y $F' = f$.

$$\text{ej. } \mathcal{D} = B(a, R)$$



$$t \in B(a, R)$$

$$[a, z] = \{ (1-t)a + tz \mid t \in [0, 1] \}$$

$$\text{def } F(z) = \int_{[a, z]} f(z) dz$$

$$f' = [a, z]$$

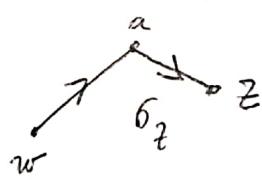
$$w \in B(a, R)$$

$$\frac{F(z) - F(w)}{z - w} = \frac{\int_{[a, z]} f(z) dz - \int_{[a, w]} f(z) dz}{z - w}$$

$$\int_{[a, z]} f(z) dz - \int_{[a, w]} f(z) dz = ?$$

$$\int_{[a, z]} f(z) dz - \int_{[a, w]} f(z) dz = \int_{[a, z]} f(z) dz + \int_{[w, z]} f(z) dz$$

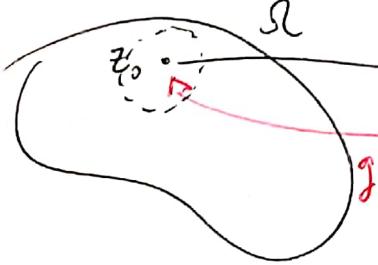
$$= \int_{\gamma_z} f(z) dz \quad \text{donde}$$



teo de la función inversa: Falta demostración!

$f: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorfa, f' continua

$$f \in C^1(\mathcal{D})$$



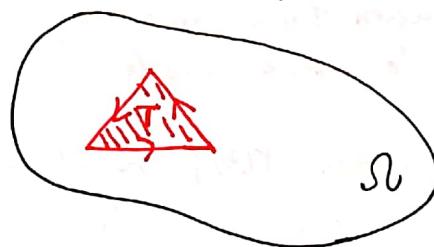
$$w_0 = f(z_0)$$

$$f'(z_0) \neq 0 \Rightarrow f \text{ tiene inversa local en } f(z_0) = w_0$$

$$g = f^{-1} \quad \text{Además } g'(f(z))f'(z) = 1 \quad \Rightarrow g'(f(z)) = 1/f'(z)$$

Teorema de Goursat

$f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorfa. $T \subset \Omega$ triángulo "lleno".



γ : curva cerrada que recorre todo ∂T . Recorrido en sentido antihorario ($\beta = \partial^+ T$)

$$\text{Af: } \int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 0.$$

dem. Dado T_0 , lo particionamos en 4 subtriángulos ($T = T_0$)

Elegimos el subtriángulo T' que maximiza $\left| \int_{\partial^+ T'} f(z) dz \right|$

$$\text{Af. } \left| \int_{\partial^+ T'} f(z) dz \right| \geq \frac{1}{4} \left| \int_{\partial^+ T} f(z) dz \right|$$

La suma de las 4 integrales
(∂^+ subtriángulos)

$$= \int_{\partial^+ T} f(z) dz.$$



Llamamos $T' := T_1$. Repetimos y obtenemos sucesión
 $T_0 \supset T_1 \supset T_2 \supset \dots$

$$I_n = \int_{\partial^+ T_n} f(z) dz, \quad |I_{n+1}| \geq \frac{1}{4} |I_n| \quad \forall n$$

$$|I_n| \geq \frac{1}{4^n} |I_0|$$

$$\text{diam}(T_n) = \frac{1}{2^n} \text{diam}(T_0)$$

$$\bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} T_n = \{z_0\}, \quad z_0 \in \Omega$$

f es holomorfa en z_0

$$f(z) = f(z_0) + f'(z_0)(z - z_0) + \psi(z)(z - z_0)$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \psi(z) = 0.$$

$$\left| \int_{\partial^+ T_n} f(z) dz \right| \leq \left| \int_{\partial^+ T_n} [f(z_0) + f'(z)(z-z_0)] dz \right| + \left| \int_{\partial^+ T_n} \psi(z)(z-z_0) dz \right|$$

$\stackrel{||}{\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}}$

$\stackrel{=0}{\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}}$
función tiene primitiva,
y la curva es cerrada.

$$\leq l(\partial^+ T_n) \sup_{z \in T_n} |\psi(z)| \sup_{z \in T_n} |z-z_0|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^n} l(\partial^+ T_0) \xrightarrow{\quad} \leq \text{diam}(T_n) = \frac{1}{2^n} \text{diam}(T_0)$$

$$\forall n : |I_n| \leq \text{constante} \sup_{z \in T_n} |\psi(z)|$$

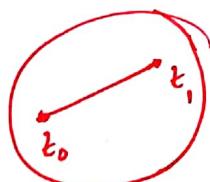
$\xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty}$
cuando $n \rightarrow \infty$

$$\therefore I_n = 0$$

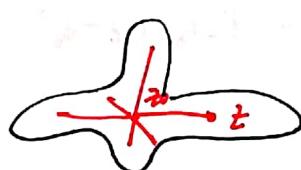
Corolario: El teo de Goursat también se puede aplicar con rectángulos



Def. $C \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ es convexo si $\forall z_0, z_1 \in C$, el segmento $[z_0, z_1] = \{(1-t)z_0 + tz_1 : t \in [0,1]\}$ está contenido en C



Def. $C \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ es estrellado (Star-Shaped) con respecto a $z_0 \in C$ si $\forall z \in C$, $[z_0, z] \subseteq C$



Lema. Sea $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ abierto, estrellado con respecto a $z_0 \in \Omega$. Sea $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ continua. Sea $F(z) := \int_{[z_0, z]} f(w) dw$. ($F(z_0) = 0$)

F es holomorfa en $z = z_0$ y $F'(z_0) = f(z_0)$

$$\underline{\text{dem.}} \quad F'(z_0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{F(z) - F(z_0)}{z - z_0} = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{1}{z - z_0} \int_{[z_0, z]} f(w) dw$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{1}{z - z_0} \int_{[z_0, z]} f(w) dw - f(z_0) \right| &= \left| \frac{1}{z - z_0} \int_{[z_0, z]} [f(w) - f(z_0)] dw \right| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{|z - z_0|} \ell([z_0, z]) \sup_{w \in [z_0, z]} |f(w) - f(z_0)| \end{aligned}$$

$\xrightarrow[z \rightarrow z_0]{\longrightarrow}$ $[z_0, z]$ compacto.

¿Qué pasa en los otros pts z para $F(z)$?

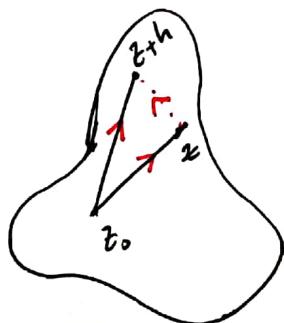
• Teorema de Cauchy (1º Versión) = Teo de Goursat.

• Teorema de Cauchy (2º Versión): $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorfa. Supongamos que Ω estrellado. Entonces f tiene una primitiva en Ω . En particular, f curva cerrada γ , $\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 0$

dem. $\exists z_0 \in \Omega$ tq Ω es estrellado con respecto a z_0 .

$$z \in \Omega : \quad F(z) := \int_{[z_0, z]} f(w) dw$$

$$F'(z) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(z+h) - F(z)}{h}$$



Sea T d triángulo con vértices $z_0, z, z+h$.

$$\text{Goursat: } \int_{\partial T} f(w) dw = 0$$

$$= -F(z+h) + F(z) + \int_{[z, z+h]} f(w) dw$$

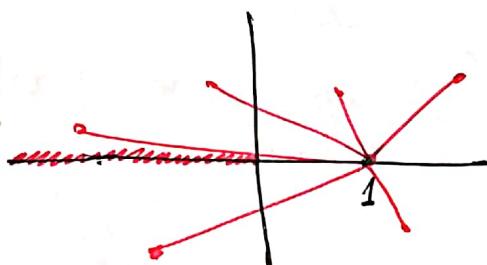
$$\bar{F}'(z) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \int_{[z, z+h]} f(w) dw = f(z)$$

seme

Es decir, \bar{F} es primitiva de f .

$$\oint_{|z|=r} \frac{dt}{t} = 2\pi i \quad f(z) = \frac{1}{z} \text{ en el dominio } C \setminus \{0\} \text{ no tiene primitiva.}$$

Consideremos $\Omega := \mathbb{C} \setminus (-\infty, 0]$ es estrellado c/resp a $\frac{1}{z}$



Ω estrellado, $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorfa $F(z) = \int_{[z_0, z]} f(w) dw$ primitiva de $f(z)$. $\underline{F(z_0) = 0}$

Busquemos una primitiva de $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad z \mapsto \frac{1}{z}$.

$F: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorfa tq $F' = f$ ($F(1) = 0$) $\underline{g(0) = 1}$

Cualquier inversa local g de F satisface

$$\underbrace{\begin{array}{ccc} F & \longrightarrow & w = F(z) \\ z \longleftarrow & g & \end{array}}$$

$$g'(F(z)) = \frac{1}{F'(z)} = z \quad , \quad \boxed{g'(w) = g(w)}$$

$$g(w) = ce^{iw}, \quad c = 1$$

$$\therefore g(w) = e^{iw} \text{ dominio?}$$

$$z = x + iy \in \Omega$$

$$w = \xi + i\eta$$

$$z = e^w = e^{\xi} (\cos \eta + i \sin \eta)$$

$$F'(z) = f(z) = 1 \neq 0$$

\exists inversa local en vecindad de $z=1$

~~Variables~~

$$\begin{cases} e^{\xi} \cos \eta = x \\ e^{\xi} \sin \eta = y \end{cases}$$

$$e^{2\xi} (\cos^2 \eta + \sin^2 \eta) = x^2 + y^2$$

$$e^{\xi} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\xi = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\tan \eta = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\eta = \arctan \frac{y}{x} = \theta$$

$$F(z) = w$$

$$= \log \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + i \underbrace{\eta(x, y)}_{\text{ángulo}}$$

Lema del logaritmo.

obs. Podemos crear otras ramas del logaritmo, mediante $F_k(z) = \overline{w}$.

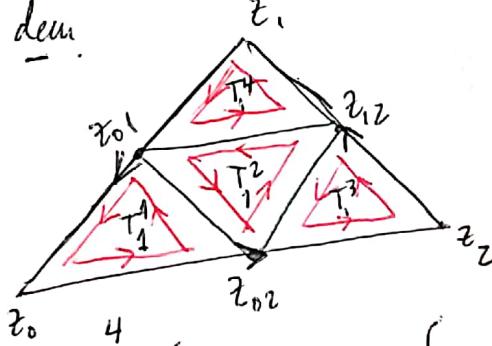
$$F_k(z) = \log \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + i \eta(x, y) + 2\pi i k, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

teo. de Goursat

- $f: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorfa
- $T \subseteq \mathbb{D}$, 

$$\text{if } \int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 0, \quad \gamma = \partial T,$$

dem.



$\gamma = \partial^+ T$ recorrido en sentido antihorario.

$$\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = \int_{[z_0, z_1]} f(z) dz + \int_{[z_1, z_2]} f(z) dz + \int_{[z_2, z_0]} f(z) dz$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^4 \int_{\partial^+ T_j} f(z) dz = \int_{[z_0, z_{02}]} f(z) dz + \int_{[z_{02}, z_{01}]} f(z) dz + \int_{[z_{01}, z_0]} f(z) dz$$

$$+ \int_{[z_{02}, z_{12}]} f(z) dz + \int_{[z_{12}, z_{01}]} f(z) dz + \int_{[z_{01}, z_{12}]} f(z) dz$$

$$+ \int_{[z_{02}, z_2]} f(z) dz + \int_{[z_2, z_{12}]} f(z) dz + \int_{[z_{12}, z_{02}]} f(z) dz + \int_{[z_{01}, z_{12}]} f(z) dz + \int_{[z_{12}, z_1]} f(z) dz$$

$$+ \int_{[z_1, z_{01}]} f(z) dz$$

$$= \left(\int_{[z_0, z_{02}]} f(z) dz + \int_{[z_{02}, z_2]} f(z) dz \right) + \left(\int_{[z_2, z_{12}]} f(z) dz + \int_{[z_{12}, z_1]} f(z) dz \right) + \left(\int_{[z_1, z_{01}]} f(z) dz + \int_{[z_{01}, z_1]} f(z) dz \right)$$

$$= \int_{[z_0, z_2]} f(z) dz + \int_{[z_2, z_1]} f(z) dz + \int_{[z_1, z_0]} f(z) dz = \int_{\gamma} f(z) dz.$$

$$\therefore \int_Y f(z) dz = \sum_{j=1}^4 \int_{\partial T_j} f(z) dz$$

existe además $\max_{j=1,2,3,4} \left\{ \left| \int_{\partial T_j} f(z) dz \right| \right\}$.

$$\text{Af. } |I_1| = \max_{j=1,2,3,4} \left\{ \left| \int_{\partial T_j} f(z) dz \right| \right\} \geq \frac{1}{4} |I_0|$$

$$I_0 = \int_Y f(z) dz$$

dem. $\sup |I_1| < \frac{1}{4} |I_0|$

$$|I_1| < \frac{1}{4} |I_0| = \frac{1}{4} \left| \int \sum_{j=1}^4 \int_{\partial T_j} f(z) dz \right| \leq \frac{1}{4} \sum_{j=1}^4 \left| \int_{\partial T_j} f(z) dz \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{4} \sum_{j=1}^4 |I_1| = |I_1| \quad (\Leftrightarrow)$$

• Repetimos el proceso sobre T_1 ($\frac{1}{4} I_1 = \int_{\partial T_1} f(z) dz$)

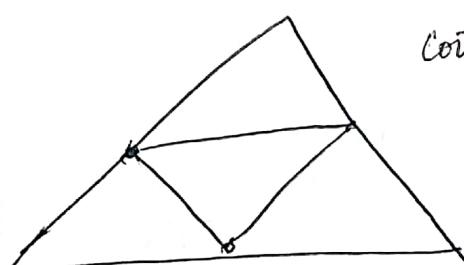
• Obtenemos sucesión de triángulos

$$T = T_0 \supset T_1 \supset T_2 \supset T_3 \supset \dots \supset T_n \supset T_{n+1} \supset \dots$$

$$\text{taq. } |I_{n+1}| > \frac{1}{4} |I_n| \quad \forall n$$

$$\text{Af. } |I_{n+1}| \geq \frac{1}{4^n} |I_0|$$

$$\text{diam}(T_1) = \frac{1}{2} \text{diam}(T_0)$$



$$\text{diam}(T_2) = \frac{1}{2} \text{diam}(T_1)$$

$$\therefore \text{diam}(T_{n+1}) = \frac{1}{2} \text{diam}(T_0).$$

corte en pts medios.

$$T_n \text{ compacto } \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow \bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} T_n = \{\alpha\}, \quad \alpha \in \mathcal{S} \setminus T$$

$\alpha \in \mathcal{S}$ y f es holomorfa en $z = \alpha$

$$f(\alpha + h) = f(\alpha) + f'(\alpha)h + \psi(h)h, \quad \psi(h) \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} 0$$

$$h = z - \alpha$$

$$f(z) = f(\alpha) + f'(\alpha)(z - \alpha) + \psi(z - \alpha)(z - \alpha)$$

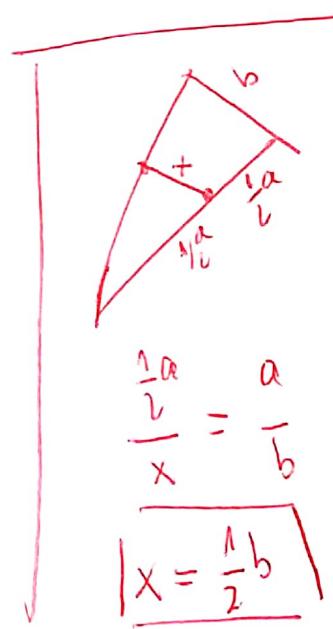
$$\lim_{z \rightarrow \alpha} \psi(z - \alpha) = 0.$$

$$\left| \int_{\partial^+ T_n} f(z) dz \right| = \left| \int_{\partial^+ T_n} [f(\alpha) + f'(\alpha)(z - \alpha) + \psi(z - \alpha)(z - \alpha)] dz \right|$$

$$\leq \underbrace{\left| \int_{\partial^+ T_n} f(\alpha) dz \right|}_{=0} + \underbrace{\left| \int_{\partial^+ T_n} (f'(\alpha)(z - \alpha)) dz \right|}_{=0} + \left| \int_{\partial^+ T_n} \psi(z - \alpha)(z - \alpha) dz \right|$$

$\partial^+ T_n$ curva cerrada
 $f(\alpha)$ y $f'(\alpha)(z - \alpha)$
 tienen primitiva

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\left| \int_{\partial^+ T_n} f(z) dz \right|}_{\text{red}} \leq \left| \int_{\partial^+ T_n} \psi(z - \alpha)(z - \alpha) dz \right|$$



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{4^n} \left| \int_{\partial^+ T_0} f(z) dz \right| &\leq \sup_{\partial^+ T_n} |\psi(z - \alpha)(z - \alpha)| \ell(\partial^+ T_n) \\ &= \sup_{\partial^+ T_n} |\psi(z - \alpha)| |z - \alpha| \ell(\partial^+ T_n) \\ &\stackrel{?}{=} \sup_{\partial^+ T_n} |\psi(z - \alpha)| \sup_{\partial^+ T_n} |z - \alpha| \ell(\partial^+ T_n) \\ &\leq \underbrace{\sup_{\partial^+ T_n} |\psi(z - \alpha)|}_{\text{diam}(T_n)} \underbrace{\frac{1}{2^n} \ell(\partial^+ T_0)}_{\text{diam}(T_0)} \end{aligned}$$

• Recurso de variable compleja: $F(z) = \int_{[z_0, z]} f(w) dw$

para $f: \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ continua

\mathcal{S} estrellado $\Leftrightarrow z_0 \in \mathcal{S} \Rightarrow \forall z \in \mathcal{S}: [z_0, z] \subseteq \mathcal{S}$

$\Rightarrow F$ b.d. en \mathcal{S} . ($F: \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$)

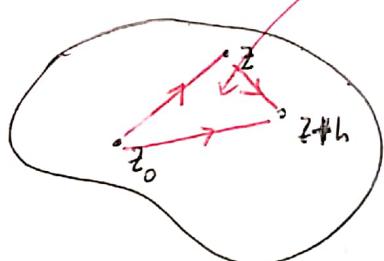
TFC: $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continua $\Rightarrow F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$
diferenciable en I , $F'(x) = f(x)$

Suma: $F: \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ dif. en $z = z_0 \wedge F'(z_0) = f(z_0)$.

abs.: Teo Goursat no requiere tcs de Cauchy ($\int_T f(z) dz = 0$)

importante: $\mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ estrellado $\Rightarrow f: \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorfa tiene
primitiva.

\mathcal{S} z_0 -estrellado Goursat



$$F(z) := \int_{[z_0, z]} f(w) dw$$

$$T = [z_0, z+h, z] \quad \text{Goursat: } \int_T f(w) dw = 0.$$

$$0 = \int_{\partial T} f(w) dw = \int_{[z_0, z+h]} f(w) dw + \int_{[z+h, z]} f(w) dw + \int_{[z, z_0]} f(w) dw$$

$$= F(z+h) - \int_{[z, z+h]} f(w) dw - F(z)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{F(z+h) - F(z)}{h} &= \frac{1}{h} \int_{[z, z+h]} f(w) dw \\ &= \frac{G(z+h) - G(z)}{h} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} G(y) = \int_{[z, y]} f(w) dw \\ G(z) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(z+h) - F(z)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{G(z+h) - G(z)}{h} = G'(z) = f(z)$$

Lema.

$$\therefore F'(z) = f(z).$$

Además, $\forall \gamma \subseteq \Omega$ cerrada, $\int_{\gamma} f = 0$.

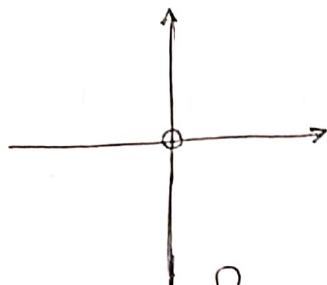
~~Porque~~ $\int_{\gamma} f = F(b) - F(a)$ pto final pto inicial de γ

$$F \text{ primitiva de } f, \quad \int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = F(b) - F(a) = 0.$$

Exponencial y logaritmo.

$$f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, \quad \Omega = \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}. \quad f(z) = \frac{1}{z}$$

~~Así,~~ $\int_{|z|=r} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \rightarrow f \text{ no tiene primitiva en } \Omega$



$$\Omega = \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}.$$

Redefinimos

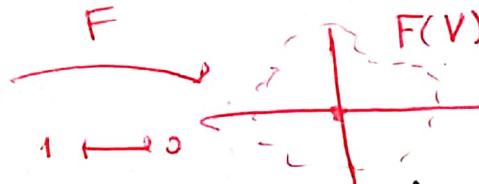
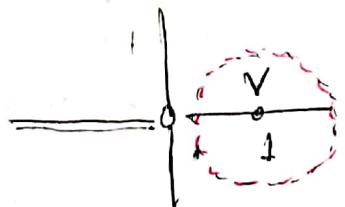
$$\Omega := \mathbb{C} \setminus (-\infty, 0] \Rightarrow \Omega \text{ es estallido } \setminus z=1$$

$$\Rightarrow F(z) = \int_{[1, z]} f(w) dw \text{ primitiva de } f(z). \quad F(1) = 0.$$

$$\boxed{F' = f}$$

$$\text{Como } F'(1) = f(1) = 1 \neq 0 \mid F: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$\Rightarrow \exists V \subseteq \Omega$ vecindad de $z=1$ tq $F: V \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ con inversa local.



$F(V)$ abierto de \mathbb{C} .

$$g := F^{-1}: F(V) \rightarrow V \text{ holomorfa}, \quad g(F(z)) = \frac{1}{F'(z)} = \frac{1}{1/z} = z$$

$$\Rightarrow g'(w) = g'(F(z)) = z = g(w). \quad \text{No es V.} \\ \forall w \in F(V).$$

$$\Rightarrow g'(w) = g(w) \Rightarrow g(w) = ce^w$$

$$g(0) = 1 : g(0) = ce^0 = c = 1 \Rightarrow g(w) = e^w$$

$$z = x + iy \quad | \quad e^w = e^\xi (\cos \eta + i \sin \eta) \\ w = \xi + i\eta \quad | \quad \begin{cases} e^\xi \cos \eta = x \\ e^\xi \sin \eta = y \end{cases}$$

$$g(w) = z \Rightarrow e^\xi (\cos \eta + i \sin \eta) = x + iy \Rightarrow \begin{cases} e^\xi \cos \eta = x \\ e^\xi \sin \eta = y \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow (e^\xi)^2 = x^2 + y^2 \Rightarrow e^\xi = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = |z| \Rightarrow \xi = \ln |z|.$$

$$\text{Además } \frac{\sin \eta}{\cos \eta} = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow \tan \eta = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow \eta = \arctan \frac{y}{x} = \arg(z)$$

$$\therefore w = \ln |z| + i \arg(z)$$

$$e^w = e^{\ln |z| + i \arg(z)} = |z| e^{i \arg(z)} = z$$

$$\therefore w = \ln(z), \quad z \in \mathbb{C}.$$

$$\text{obs. } \underline{w' = w + 2\pi k i} \Rightarrow F(z) = \ln(z) \text{ satisface } e^{F(z)} = z$$

F se llama ramo del logaritmo. $F'(z) = \frac{1}{z}$

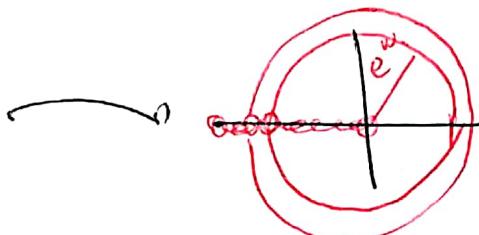
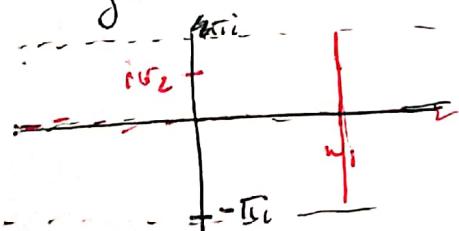
$$\tilde{F}(z) = F(z) + 2\pi k i \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}) \text{ simple} \quad e^{\tilde{F}(z)} = e^{F(z) + 2\pi k i} = e^{F(z)} = z$$

$$\text{obs. Resolvemos la ecuación } w = e^z$$

¿Dónde se invierte F ?

$$g: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad g(w) = e^w$$

$$g(w) = e^w = e^{w_1 + iw_2} = e^{w_1} (\cos w_2 + i \sin w_2)$$



$$\therefore \Gamma = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \operatorname{Im}(z) \in (-\pi, \pi)\}$$

Tarea. www.mat.uc.cl/~jairo.bochi/ensenanza/MPG3950.html

Fórmula integral de Cauchy.

Teo. (FIC. f° versión).

$f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorfa. $\Omega \supseteq \overline{B(z_0, r)}$ | Ω abierto.



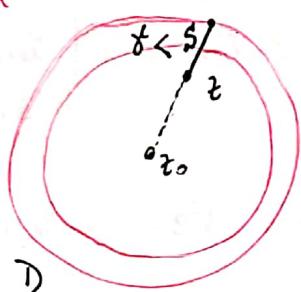
Entonces, para todo $z \in B(z_0, r)$, $f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|w-z_0|=r} \frac{f(w)}{w-z} dw$

$$\text{Sup. } \exists r' > 0 \text{ tq. } z \in \overline{B(z_0, r')} \subset B(z_0, r) \quad |w-z_0|=r'$$

$$\Rightarrow f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|w-z_0|=r'} \frac{f(w)}{w-z} dw = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|w-z_0|=r} \frac{f(w)}{w-z} dw$$

dem. Sea D disco abierto de centro z_0 tq $B(z_0, r) \subset D \subset \Omega$

$$S = (|w-z_0|=r)$$



Fijamos $z \in B(z_0, r)$

$D \setminus S$ estrellado.

S segmento contenido en un radio de D
como en el dibujo.

Obs. $z = z_0 \Rightarrow S =$ radio cualquiera de D .

es holomorfa en $D \setminus S$

Cauchy $\Rightarrow \int_{\gamma_{\delta, \varepsilon}} g(w) dw = 0 \quad \forall \delta, \varepsilon > 0$ pequeños.

Haciendo $\delta \rightarrow 0$, obtenemos

$$0 = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{\gamma_{\delta, \varepsilon}} g(w) dw = \int_{|w-z_0|=r} g(w) dw - \int_{|w-z|=r} g(w) dw$$

$\underbrace{\qquad}_{= ?}$

$$2\pi i f(z)$$

importante hacer esto!

$$g(w) = \frac{f(w)}{w-z} = \frac{f(w)-f(z)}{w-z} + \frac{f(z)}{w-z}$$

$$\int_{|w-z|=\epsilon} g(w) dw = \int_{|w-z|=\epsilon} \frac{f(w)-f(z)}{w-z} dw + \int_{|w-z|=\epsilon} \frac{f(z)}{w-z} dw$$

acotada
uniformemente
como función de w
en $B(z, \epsilon) \setminus \{z\}$

$$\epsilon \rightarrow 0$$

porque $\lim_{w \rightarrow z} \frac{f(w)-f(z)}{w-z}$ existe
 $\Rightarrow \frac{f(w)-f(z)}{w-z}$ acotada en vecindad

$$B(z, \epsilon) \setminus \{z\}$$

que!

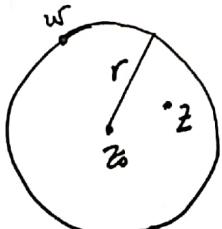
Teorema. Funciones holomorfas son analíticas. Más precisamente:

Sea f holomorfa en una vecindad de $\overline{B(z_0, r)}$. Entonces $f|_{B(z_0, r)}$ tiene expresión en serie de potencias

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z - z_0)^n \quad (\text{convergente } \forall z \in B(z_0, r))$$

En particular, el radio de convergencia es $R \geq r$

$$\begin{aligned} z \mapsto \frac{1}{w-z} &= \frac{1}{(w-z_0) - (z-z_0)} = \frac{1}{w-z_0} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{z-z_0}{w-z_0}\right)} \xrightarrow{z \neq w} \frac{1}{w-z_0} \\ &= \frac{1}{w-z_0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z-z_0}{w-z_0}\right)^n \quad |z| < R \end{aligned}$$



$$\frac{f(w)}{w-z_0} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f(z_0)}{(w-z_0)^{n+1}} (z-z_0)^n \quad \text{es uniformemente absolutamente convergente.}$$

$$z \in B(z_0, r)$$

$$w \in \partial B(z_0, r)$$

$$z \in B(z_0, r) \text{ fijo.}$$

con respecto a w
en el círculo

Integrando término a término | Convergencia uniforme \Rightarrow integración término a término

$$\left(\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|w-z_0|=r} \dots dw \right)$$

y así obtenemos:

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z - z_0)^n, \quad a_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|w-z_0|=r} \frac{f(w)}{(w - z_0)^{n+1}} dw$$

Fórmula de Taylor: $a_n = \frac{f^{(n)}(z_0)}{n!}$

Corolario. De la fórmula integral de Cauchy tenemos

$$f^{(n)}(z) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int_{|w-z_0|=r} \frac{f(w)}{(w - z)^{n+1}} dw \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

dem. Si $z = z_0$ entonces ya está: salió como corolario de la demostración anterior.

Por el caso ya probado:

$$f^{(n)}(z) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int_{|w-z|=\epsilon} \frac{f(w)}{(w - z)^{n+1}} dw$$



$$= \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int_{|w-z_0|=r} \frac{f(w)}{(w - z)^{n+1}} dw$$

Mismo argumento anterior (ojo de censura).

key hole
(ojo de censura)

desarrollo
pendiente
estudiar después

Teorema de Liouville

$f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorfa y acotada, entonces es constante.

dem. Usando fórmula integral de Cauchy.

Como \mathbb{C} es conexo, es suficiente probar que $f' \equiv 0$.

$$f'(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|w|=r} \frac{f(w)}{w^2} dw \quad \text{si } r > |z|$$

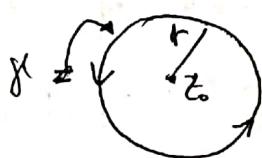
$$|f'(z)| = \left| \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|w|=r} \frac{f(w)}{w^2} dw \right| \leq \frac{1}{2\pi} 2\pi r \cdot \frac{C}{r^2} = \frac{C}{r} \xrightarrow[r \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$$

$$\therefore f'(z) = 0$$

□

Estimación de Cauchy:

Tenemos: $f^{(n)}(z_0) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(w)}{(w-z_0)^{n+1}} dw$



$$\gamma(t) = z_0 + re^{it}, \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$f^{(n)}(z_0) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{f(z_0 + re^{it}) rie^{it}}{(re^{it})^{n+1}} dt$$

$$|f^{(n)}(z_0)| = \frac{n!}{2\pi r} \left| \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{f(z_0 + re^{it}) rie^{it}}{r^{n+1} e^{(n+1)it}} dt \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{n!}{2\pi r} \int_0^{2\pi} \left| \frac{f(z_0 + re^{it})}{r^{n+1}} \right| r dt = \frac{n!}{2\pi r^n} \int_0^{2\pi} |f(z_0 + re^{it})| dt$$

$$\leq \frac{n! \sup_{\gamma} \|f\|}{2\pi r^n} \int_0^{2\pi} dt = \frac{n! \sup_{\gamma} |f|}{r^n}$$

$$\text{Hip iductiva : } f^{(n-1)}(z) = \frac{(n-1)!}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(w)}{(w-z)^n} dw$$

$h \in \mathbb{C}$ tq $z+h \in B(z_0, r)$:

$$\frac{f^{(n-1)}(z+h) - f^{(n-1)}(z)}{h} = \frac{(n-1)!}{2\pi i h} \left[\int_{\gamma} \frac{f(w)}{(w-(z+h))^n} dw - \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(w)}{(w-z)^n} dw \right]$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)!}{2\pi i h} \int_{\gamma} f(w) \left[\frac{1}{(w-(z+h))^n} - \frac{1}{(w-z)^n} \right] dw$$

$$\cancel{\frac{(n-1)!}{2\pi i h} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(w)}{(w-z)^n} dw} \quad \cancel{\frac{1}{(w-(z+h))^n}} \quad \cancel{\frac{1}{(w-z)^n}}$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)!}{2\pi i h} \int_{\gamma} f(w) \left[\frac{(w-z)^n - (w-(z+h))^n}{(w-(z+h))^n (w-z)^n} \right] dw$$

$$+ (w-(z+h))^{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)!}{2\pi i h} \int_{\gamma} f(w) \left[\cancel{h} \frac{(w-z)^{n-1} + (w-z)^{n-2}(w-(z+h)) + \dots + (w-z)(w-(z+h))^{n-2}}{(w-(z+h))^n (w-z)^n} \right] dw$$

$\downarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0}$

continue c/r a h (justification)

$$\therefore f^{(n)}(z) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(n-1)!}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} f(w) \left[\underbrace{(w-z)^{n-1} + (w-z)^{n-2}(w-z) + \dots}_{(w-z)^n} (w-z)^{n-1} \right] dw$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)! n}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(w)}{(w-z)^{n+1}} dw = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(w)}{(w-z)^{n+1}} dw.$$

$$\therefore \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(w)}{w-z} dw = \int_{\gamma} \left(\frac{f(w)}{w-z_0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z-z_0}{w-z_0} \right)^n \right) dw$$

por convergencia uniforme

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(w)}{w-z_0} \left(\frac{z-z_0}{w-z_0} \right)^n dw$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\underbrace{\int_{\gamma} \frac{f(w)}{(w-z_0)^{n+1}} dw}_{a_n} \right) (z-z_0)^n$$

$$\therefore f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z-z_0)^n \quad \forall z \in B(z_0, r)$$

con radio de convergencia $R \geq r$ y $a_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(w)}{(w-z_0)^{n+1}} dw$

luego $a_n = \frac{f^{(n)}(z_0)}{n!} \Rightarrow f^{(n)}(z_0) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(w)}{(w-z_0)^{n+1}} dw$

Vuelv.

Corolario de la fórmula integral de Cauchy:

$f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorfa, $B(z_0, r) \subset \Omega$



$$\Rightarrow f^{(n)}(z_0) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(w)}{(w-z_0)^{n+1}} dw$$

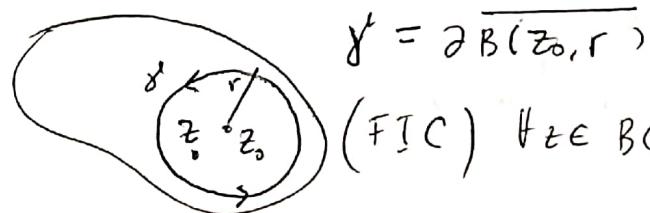
$$\gamma = \partial B(z_0, r)$$

$z = z_0$ siempre se cumple. (caso anterior).

$$f^{(0)}(z) = f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(w)}{(w-z)} dw$$

Fórmula integral de Cauchy

$f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorfa, $z_0 \in \Omega$. $\overline{B(z_0, r)} \subset \Omega$



$$\gamma = \partial \overline{B(z_0, r)}$$

$$(FIC) \quad \forall z \in B(z_0, r) : f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(w)}{w-z} dw$$

Ahora $\forall z \in B(z_0, r) \Rightarrow z \neq w \quad \forall w \in \partial \overline{B(z_0, r)}$

$$\text{C} \ni \frac{f(w)}{w-z} = \frac{f(w)}{w-z_0 + z_0 - z} = f(w) \frac{1}{w-z_0} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{z-z_0}{w-z_0}}$$

$$\left| \frac{z-z_0}{w-z_0} \right| \underset{w \rightarrow z_0}{\underset{\text{und}}{\approx}} \frac{|z-z_0|}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{f(w)}{w-z} = f(w) \frac{1}{w-z_0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z-z_0}{w-z_0} \right)^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} & F(w) = \frac{f(w)}{(w-z_0)^{n+1}} (z-z_0)^n \\ & |F_{z,n}(w)| = \left| \frac{f(w)}{(w-z_0)^n} \right| \quad |z-z_0|^n \\ & \frac{f(w)}{w-z_0} \text{ continua en } \partial B(z_0, r) \Rightarrow \boxed{\substack{\text{Sup} \\ \partial B(z_0, r)}} \left| \frac{f(w)}{w-z_0} \right| \end{aligned}$$

$$\forall w \in \partial \overline{B(z_0, r)} : \left| \left(\frac{z-z_0}{w-z_0} \right)^n \right| = \left| \frac{z-z_0}{r^n} \right|^n = \left(\frac{|z-z_0|}{r} \right)^n \quad \frac{|z-z_0|}{r} < 1$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left| \frac{z-z_0}{r^n} \right|^n \text{ converge}, \quad n\text{-test Weierstrass} \rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z-z_0}{w-z_0} \right)^n \text{ converge uniformemente!}$$

$$\forall w \in \partial \overline{B(z_0, r)}$$

(Tarea). La integral tiene un valor constante resp a la variable de integración.

F. I. Cauchy: $\forall z \in B(z_0, r)$

$$f^{(n)}(z) = \frac{n!}{2\pi} \oint_{|w-z_0|=r} \frac{f(w)}{(w-z)^{n+1}} dw$$

Si f es holomorfa en vecindad
de $B(z_0, r)$

Corolario. Estimación de Cauchy

$$|f^{(n)}(z_0)| \leq \frac{n!}{2\pi} \left| \oint_{|z_0-w|=r} \frac{f(w)}{(w-z)^{n+1}} dw \right| \leq \frac{n!}{2\pi} 2\pi r \frac{1}{r^{n+1}} \max_{|w-z_0|=r} |f(w)|$$

ya demostrada

$$|f^{(n)}(z_0)| \leq \frac{n!}{r^n} \max_{|w-z_0|=r} |f(w)|$$

Teo. de Liouville. $f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorfa y acotada, entonces es constante.

dem. Aplicar la estimación de Cauchy con $n=1$ y $r \rightarrow \infty$. ($f' \equiv 0$).

Teo (Teorema Fundamental del Álgebra)

Sea $p(z) \in \mathbb{C}[x]$ no constante, entonces $\exists \zeta \in \mathbb{C} : p(\zeta) = 0$

dem. $p(z) = a_0 + a_1 z + \dots + a_n z^n$, $n \geq 1$ $a_n \neq 0$.

$$\frac{p(z)}{z^n} = \frac{a_0}{z^n} + \dots + \frac{a_{n-1}}{z} + a_n \xrightarrow{|z| \rightarrow \infty} a_n \quad \lim_{|z| \rightarrow \infty} |p(z)| = \infty$$

Si $p(z) \neq 0 \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C}$, entonces $f(z) := \frac{1}{p(z)}$ está definida en todo \mathbb{C}

Además: $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{es holomorfa en todo } \mathbb{C} \\ \rightarrow \text{es acotada} \quad (\lim_{|z| \rightarrow 0} p(z) = \infty \rightarrow \lim_{|z| \rightarrow \infty} f(z) = 0) \end{cases}$

Corolario. (También llamado TFA)

p polinomio de grado $n \Rightarrow p(z) = a(z-\zeta_1) \dots (z-\zeta_n)$

dem. $\begin{bmatrix} \text{Inducción sobre } n \\ \text{división de polinomios.} \end{bmatrix}$

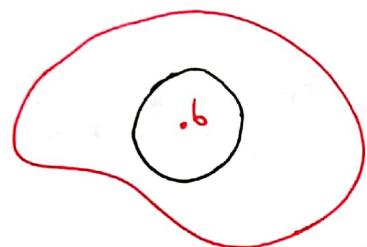
Importante: Aquí empieza a hablar de conexos!

Ya vienes que : Holomorfia \rightarrow Analítico

Prop. Sea $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ (abierto conexo). Sea $\begin{cases} f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \\ f \neq 0 \end{cases}$ holomorfa

entonces el conjunto $f^{-1}(0) = \{z \in \Omega / f(z) = 0\}$ no tiene puntos de acumulación en Ω (los ceros de f son aislados).

dem.



| Los ceros de funciones holomorfas no nulas no se acumulan |

Sea $b \in \Omega$ t.q. $f(b) = 0$

$\exists r > 0$ t.q. $\forall z \in B(b, r)$ r: radio de convergencia

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z-b)^n = a_0 + a_1 (z-b) + a_2 (z-b)^2 + \dots$$

$$\text{obs: } a_0 = f(b) = 0$$

3 casos : 1) $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, a_n = 0 \Rightarrow f \equiv 0$ en $B(b, r)$

2) $\exists k := \min \{n / a_n \neq 0\} \geq 1 \Rightarrow g(z) = \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} a_n (z-b)^n \Rightarrow a_k \neq 0$

Definimos $g(z) := a_k + a_{k+1} (z-b) + a_{k+2} (z-b)^2 + \dots$ $\forall k \neq 0$

$\forall z \in B(b, r) : f(z) = (z-b)^k g(z) \quad g(b) \neq 0 \quad (g(b) \Rightarrow a_k \neq 0)$

Conclusion: $\forall z \in \text{vecindad de } b, z \in B(b, r) \setminus \{b\} \Rightarrow f(z) \neq 0$

g no puede tener ceros en $B(b, r)$

$A :=$ pts de acumulación de $f^{-1}(0)$ en Ω

Pd: A es SI dice:

Sea $w \in A$, como $A = \text{cls}(A)$

$\exists w_k \in A$ tq $w_k \rightarrow w$

Para $R =$ radio de convergencia

f tiene infinitos ceros en $B(w, R)$

\Rightarrow No se cumple (ii)

\Rightarrow Se cumple (i) $\therefore B(w, R) \subseteq A$

$\checkmark A =$ cerrado en Ω $\Rightarrow f^{-1}(0) = f^{-1}(0)$

$\checkmark A =$ abierto en Ω $\Rightarrow A = \emptyset \text{ o } A = \Omega$

$$\therefore A = \emptyset$$

abs. $k =$ orden del cero de f .

Corolario de la demostración. Si: $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ es holomorfa y $f^{-1}(0)$ finito

\exists factorización $f(z) = p(z) g(z)$ $\begin{cases} g \text{ holomorfa en } \Omega \\ p \text{ polinomio} \end{cases}$

$$f(z) = (z - a_1)^{k_1} (z - a_2)^{k_2} \cdots (z - a_m)^{k_m} g(z) \quad \text{y} \quad g(a_i) \neq 0$$

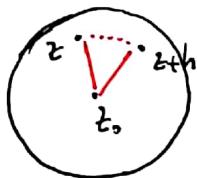
$$f^{-1}(0) = \{a_1, \dots, a_m\}$$

k_i orden del cero a_i

Recíproco del teorema de Gauss,

Teo de Morera

$\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ abierto, $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ continua, $\forall T$ triángulo $\subset \Omega : \int_{\partial T} f(z) dz = 0$
 Entonces, f es holomorfa.
dem. SPG, $\Omega =$ disco $B(z_0, r)$
 \Rightarrow más poderoso que un conjunto estrellado



$$F(z) = \int_{[z_0, z]} f(w) dw. \text{ Entonces } F \text{ es holomorfa y } F' = f$$

$$\int_{\partial T} f(z) dz = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{F(z+h) - F(z)}{h} = \frac{1}{h} \int_{[z+h, z]} f(w) dw$$

$$\downarrow h \rightarrow 0 \\ f(z)$$

$f =$ (holomorfa)

$=$ holomorfa

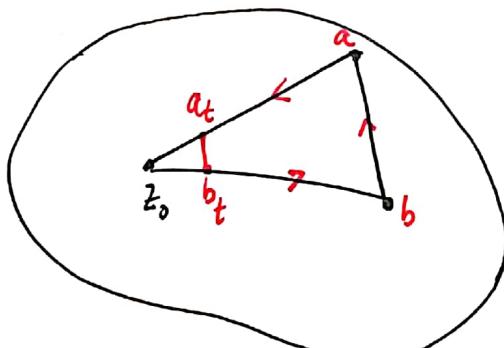
Corolario
F.I. Cauchy

Ejemplo de Aplicación del teorema de Morera :

Sea $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ continua. Supongamos que $\exists z_0 \in \Omega$ tq $f|_{\Omega \setminus \{z_0\}}$ es holomorfa. Entonces $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ es holomorfa.

dem. Sea $T \subseteq \Omega$ triángulo. Hay que probar que $\int_{\partial T} f(z) dz = 0$

Caso 1. z_0 es vértice de T



$$a_f = (1-t)z_0 + t a \xrightarrow[t \rightarrow 0]{} z_0$$

$$b_f = (1-t)z_0 + t b$$

$$\int_{\text{univa roja}} f = 0$$

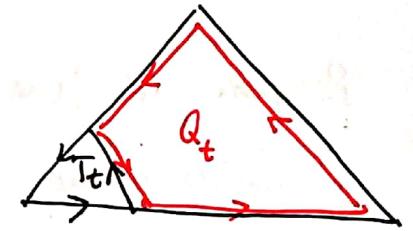
$$t \in (0, 1).$$

Hasta ahora, teo de Morera es el único que cumple condición de continuidad de f .

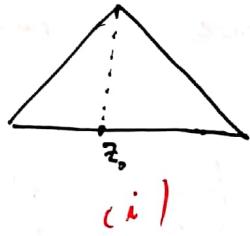
T_t = triángulo con vértices z_0, a_t, b_t

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \int_{T_t} f(z) dz = \rightarrow \int_{\partial T} = \int_{\partial T_t} + \int_{\partial Q_t}$$

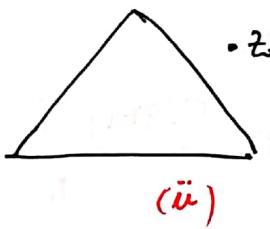
$\underbrace{\int_{\partial T_t}}_{t \rightarrow 0} \quad \underbrace{= 0}_{\text{ok}}$



Otros casos

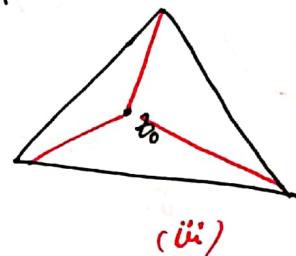


(i)



(ii)

$$\int_{\partial T} f = 0$$



(iii)

Pequeños ejercicios:

- Teo. de Cauchy (débil)
- { Teo de Green
- + Cauchy - Riemann.

Observación. Hay que demostrar que $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \int_{T_t} f(z) dz = 0$

$$\int_{\partial T_t} f(z) dz = \int_{[z_0, a_t]} f(z) dz + \int_{[a_t, b_t]} f(z) dz + \int_{[b_t, z_0]} f(z) dz$$

$$\left| \int_{[z_0, a_t]} f(z) dz \right| \leq \sup_{[z_0, a_t]} |f| \cdot l([z_0, a_t]) \xrightarrow[t \rightarrow 0]{} 0$$

Análogo con los demás sumandos

$$\therefore \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \int_{\partial T_t} f(z) dz = 0$$

$$\therefore \int_{\partial T} f(z) dz = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \int_{\partial T_t} f(z) dz = 0$$

(1) (Teo de Liouville).

$f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorfa y acotada.

$$\exists \alpha \in \mathbb{R}^+: |f(z)| < \alpha \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C} \Rightarrow \sup_{z \in \mathbb{C}} |f| \leq \alpha$$

$$\text{Estimación de Cauchy: } |f'(z)| = \frac{1}{r} \sup_{|w-z|=r} |f(w)| \leq \frac{1}{r} \sup_{w \in \mathbb{C}} |f(w)|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{r} \alpha \quad r > 0$$

$$\therefore |f'(z)| = 0 \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\therefore f' \equiv 0$$

$\therefore f$ constante

Pregunto: $\{f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \text{ holomorfa y } f' \equiv 0 \Rightarrow f \text{ constante?}$

$$A := \{z \in \mathbb{C} / f'(z) = 0\} \quad A = (f')^{-1}(0)$$

f' holomorfa $\Rightarrow A$ cerrado.

$$f \text{ holomorfa} \Rightarrow f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z - z_0)^n \quad \forall z \in B(z_0, R) \quad R > 0.$$

$$= a_0 + a_1 (z - z_0) + a_2 (z - z_0)^2 + a_3 (z - z_0)^3 + \dots$$

$$f'(z) = a_1 + 2a_2 (z - z_0) + 3a_3 (z - z_0)^2 + \dots$$

$$f'(z_0) = a_1 = 0$$

$$f''(z) = 2a_2 + 6a_3 (z - z_0) + 12(z - z_0)^2 + \dots$$

$$f''(z_0) = 2a_2 = \dots$$

$$A := \{z \in \mathbb{C} / f(z) = a_0\} \quad \text{Supongamos } f(0) = a_0$$

$$A := \{z \in \mathbb{C} / f(z) = a_0\} \quad A \text{ cerrado. } (f \text{ continua}).$$

$$\boxed{\xi \in A : \forall z \in B(\xi, r) : f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|w-\xi|=r} \frac{f(w)}{w-z} dw}$$

Sean $z, w \in \mathbb{C} \Rightarrow \exists f$ t.q. 
 Como f' primitiva de f' $\Rightarrow \int\limits_{\gamma} f'(\zeta) d\zeta = f(w) - f(z)$

pero $\int\limits_{\gamma} f'(\zeta) d\zeta = 0$ ya que $f' \equiv 0$

$$\therefore \forall z, w \in \mathbb{C} : f(w) = f(z)$$

$\therefore f$ constante.

abs. $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, Ω abierto y acocexo, $f' \equiv 0 \Rightarrow f$ constante.

~~$f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorfa, Ω conexo~~ $\Rightarrow f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorfa

$$A = (f')^{-1}(0)$$

$$b \in A / (f'(b) = 0) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f'(z) = 0 & \forall z \in B(b, R) \\ f'(z) \neq 0 & \forall z \in B(b, R) \setminus \{b\} \end{cases}$$

R = radio de convergencia.

$$A = \text{cls}(A) \Rightarrow A \text{ abierto y cerrado. } A \subseteq \Omega$$

$$\Omega \text{ conexo} \Rightarrow A = \emptyset \vee A = \Omega$$

$$\text{Cambiar } A = \{z \in \mathbb{C} / g(z) = f(z) - c = 0\}$$

$$A = g^{-1}(0), f'(z) = g'(z) \quad \forall z \in \Omega$$

$b \in \Omega : f(z) = a_0 + a_1(z-b) + a_2(z-b)^2 + a_3(z-b)^3 + \dots, \forall z \in B(b, R)$
 R radio de convergencia.

$$f'(z) = a_1 + 2a_2(z-b) + 3a_3(z-b)^2 + \dots$$

$$f'(z) = 0 \Rightarrow a_1, a_2, \dots = 0.$$

$$\therefore f(z) = a_0$$

$\Omega = \bigcup_{b \in \Omega} B(b, R)$, R = radio de convergencia (NO BASTA CON ESTO).

• $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorfa (Ω abierto y conexo) tq $f' \equiv 0$ en Ω .

$$b \in \Omega \Rightarrow f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(z-b) \quad \forall z \in B(b, R)$$

Como $f' \equiv 0 \Rightarrow f(z) = a_0$ en $B(b, R)$

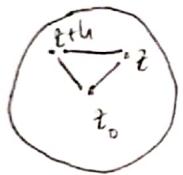
$$g(z) := f(z) - a_0 \text{ tiene } \overline{B(b, R)} \subseteq g^{-1}(0)$$

$\therefore g \equiv 0$ en Ω

$\therefore f(z) = a_0 \quad \forall z \in \Omega$.

(2) (Teorema de Morera)

$f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ continua.



$$F(z) := \int_{[z_0, z]} f(w) dw$$

Al F holomorfa en $B(z_0, r)$ y $F' = f$

$$\frac{F(z+h) - F(z)}{h} = \frac{1}{h} \int_{[z_0, z+h]} f(w) dw - \frac{1}{h} \int_{[z_0, z]} f(w) dw$$

F holomorfa

↓

f holomorfa

$$= \frac{1}{h} \int_{[z_0, z+h]} f(w) dw + \frac{1}{h} \int_{[z, z_0]} f(w) dw = \frac{1}{h} \int_{[z, z+h]} f(w) dw$$

$$\left| \frac{F(z+h) - F(z)}{h} - f(z) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{h} \int_{[z, z+h]} f(w) dw - \frac{1}{h} \int_{[z, z+h]} f(z) dw \right|$$

$$\int_{[z, z+h]} dw = \int_0^1 h dw = h$$

$$= \frac{1}{h} \left| \int_{[z, z+h]} (f(w) - f(z)) dw \right|$$

$$y(t) = (1-t)z + t(z+h) \Rightarrow y'(z) = -z + z+h$$

$$f(w) \approx 1$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{h} \|f(w) - f(z)\|_p h \quad \underline{\text{ok.}}$$

Teorema de convergencia de Weierstrass

Ingredientes:

• Secuencia de funciones

Sea $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ abierto.

$(f_n : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C})_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ sucesión de funciones holomorfas que converge a una función $f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ uniformemente en subconjuntos compactos de Ω .

Entonces:

(1) f es holomorfa

(2) $f'_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} f'$ en subconjuntos compactos de Ω .

dem. (convergencia):

$\forall k \in \mathbb{N}, f_n^{(k)} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} f^{(k)}$ uniformemente en compactos inducción sobre k

Teo Morera \Rightarrow Teo Weierstrass.

El teorema no tiene análogo real

$f_n(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sin(n^2 x) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$ uniforme
pero las f'_n no convergen.

dem. obs: f es continua (trivial)

- (1) Si $T \subset \Omega$ es triángulo, entonces

$$\int_T f(z) dz = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_T f_n(z) dz$$

convergencia uniforme!

(Cauchy)

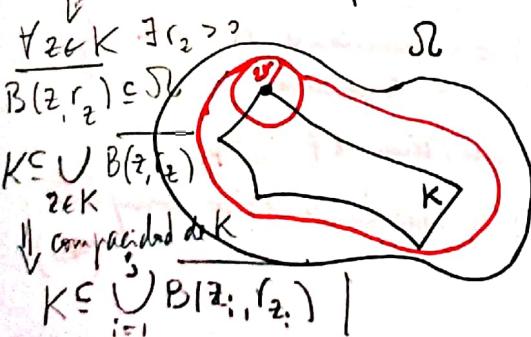
Moreno

$\Rightarrow f$ es holomorfa.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim f'_n(z) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|w-z|=r} \frac{f_n(w)}{(w-z)^2} dw \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|w-z|=r} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f_n(w)}{(w-z)^2} dw = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int \frac{f(w)}{(w-z)^2} dw \end{aligned}$$

(2) Sea $K \subset \Omega$ compacto

$\exists r > 0$ tal que $2r$ -vecindad de K está contenida en Ω



$$\begin{aligned} \forall z \in K: \quad & w \in K \text{ compacto} \\ w - z &< r_z; \quad \left| \frac{1}{(w-z)^2} \right| \geq \frac{1}{r_z^2} > 0 & = f'(z) \\ w \in K: \quad & f'_n(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|w-z|=r_z} \frac{f_n(w)}{(w-z)^2} dw \\ \forall w \in B(z, r_z): \quad & \text{unif} \quad |w-z|=r_z \quad \frac{1}{(w-z)^2} \text{ conv. uniforme} \\ f'_n(w) &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\partial B(z, r_z)} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \frac{1}{(w-z)^2} dw = f'(z) \end{aligned}$$

Fijamos $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ abierto

$$C(\Omega) = \{ f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \text{ continuas} \}$$

$$\mathcal{O}(\Omega) = H(\Omega) = \{ f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \text{ holomorfas} \}$$

$$\text{Sean } K_n = \{ z \in \Omega : |z| \leq n, d(z, \partial\Omega) \geq \frac{1}{n} \} \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

Entonces:

(1) Los K_n son compactos ✓

(2) $K_1 \subset K_2 \subset K_3 \subset \dots$ ✓

(3) $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} K_n = \Omega$ ✓

(4) $\forall K \subset \Omega$ compacto, $\exists n \in \mathbb{N} : K \subset K_n$ (ejercicio)

Notación: $K \subset \Omega$ compacto $\underset{f \in C(\Omega)}{\downarrow} \Rightarrow \|f\|_K = \sup\{|f(z)| : z \in K\} < \infty$

Definimos métrica en $C(\Omega)$:

$$d(f, g) := \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \min\left\{ \frac{1}{2^n}, \|f - g\|_{K_n} \right\} < \infty$$

Proposición 1. (f_n) sucesión en $C(\Omega)$

$$f \in C(\Omega)$$

obs. $f_n \rightarrow f$ uniformemente
en K (compacto)

$$\Leftrightarrow \|f_n - f\|_K \rightarrow 0$$

Resul. importante

Son equivalentes

$$\begin{cases} (1) \quad d(f_n, f) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \\ (2) \quad f_n \rightarrow f \text{ uniformemente en subconjuntos compactos de } \Omega. \end{cases}$$

Proposición 2. El espacio métrico $(C(\Omega), d)$ es completo.

dem. (f_j) es sucesión de Cauchy

$\Rightarrow \forall n, (f_j|_{K_n})_j$ es de Cauchy en $C(K_n)$

$$(*) \Rightarrow f_j|_{K_n} \xrightarrow{j \rightarrow \infty} g_n \in C(K_n)$$

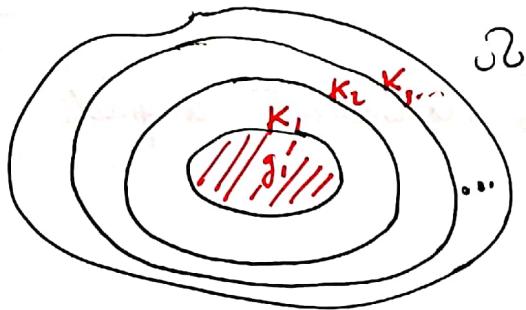
$$K \subset \Omega$$

$C(K) = \{ \text{funciones } K \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \}$

importante con la métrica $\|f - g\|_K$

$C(K)$ es espacio métrico completo.

(*)



$\exists g = \lim f_n$ límite puntual, pero uniforme en cada uno de los K_n

Prop 1 $\Rightarrow f_n \rightarrow g$ en el espacio métrico $C(\Omega)$

Obs: Espacio vectorial con métrica y operaciones continuas = espacio de Fréchet (más débil que Banach). (y completo)

Proposición 3. $H(\Omega)$ cerrado en $C(\Omega)$ (y por lo tanto completo c/r a d)

dem. Weierstrass.

"acotación punto a punto"

Def. Un conjunto $F \subset C(\Omega)$ es localmente acotado, si $\forall z \in \Omega$, $\exists r > 0$ tal que $B(z, r) \subset \Omega$ y además $\exists C > 0$ tq $\forall f \in F$, $\|f\|_{B(z, r)} \leq C$

equivalente?: $F \subset C(\Omega)$ localmente acotado $\Leftrightarrow \forall z \in \Omega, \forall f \in F, \forall r > 0 : \|f\|_{B(z, r)} < \infty$

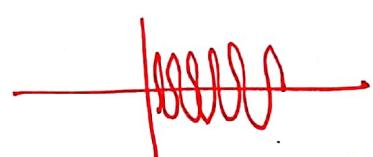
Ejemplo. Si $\exists C > 0$ tq $|f(z)| \leq C$ $\forall z \in \Omega$, entonces F es localmente acotado.

$$K_n = \bigcup_{j=1}^n B_n^j(z, r_j) \quad \text{forma superior}$$

Teorema (de Montel). Sea $F \subset H(\Omega)$. Entonces F es relativamente compacto ($\Leftrightarrow \overline{F}$ es compacto) si: F es localmente compacto. \rightarrow revisar!

Obs. El teorema no tiene análogo real,

$$F = \{f_n : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, n \in \mathbb{N}\} \quad f_n(x) = \sin(nx)$$



Def. $F \subset C(\Omega)$ es un conjunto equicontinuo si

$$\forall z \in \Omega, \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \text{ tq } \forall f \in F \quad \forall w \in B(z, \delta), \quad f(w) \in B(f(z), \epsilon) \\ \|w - z\| < \delta \quad \|f(z), f(w)\| < \epsilon$$

Teorema de Arzela - Ascoli: $F \subset C(\Omega)$ es relativamente compacto si valen las condiciones (i), (ii):

- (i) F es equicontinuo
- (ii) $\forall z \in \Omega$, el conjunto $F(z) := \{f(z) / f \in F\}$ es acotado.

(1) (Teo. convergencia de Weierstrass).

$\{f_n : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ holomorfas $f_n \xrightarrow{c.u} f$ en compactos de Ω

(i) $f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorfa. (demonstrado)

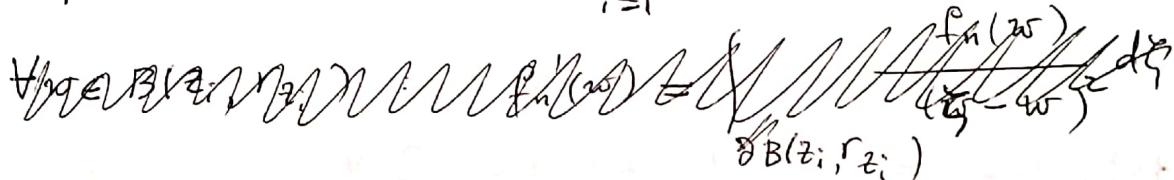
(ii) $f'_n \rightarrow f'$ uniformemente en subconjuntos compactos de Ω .

dem (ii). $K \subseteq \Omega$ compacto.

$$\overline{B(z, r_z)} \subseteq \Omega$$

$$\forall z \in K, \exists r_z > 0 : B(z, r_z) \subset \Omega. \quad K \subseteq \bigcup_{z \in K} B(z, r_z)$$

$$\text{Compactitud de } K \rightarrow K \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^n B(z_i, r_{z_i})$$



Para $z \in K$, $\exists i \in \{1, \dots, n\} : z \in B(z_i, r_{z_i})$

$$f'_n(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\partial B(z_i, r_{z_i})} \frac{f_n(w)}{(w-z)^2} dw$$

$$0 < |w-z| < 2r \Rightarrow \left| \frac{1}{(w-z)^2} \right| > \frac{1}{4r^2}$$

Para $z \in K$ fijo, $\frac{f_n(w)}{(w-z)^2} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(w)}{(w-z)^2}$ $\forall w \in \overbrace{\partial B(z_i, r_{z_i})}^{\text{compacto}}$

$h(w) = \frac{1}{(w-z)^2}$ continua en $\partial B(z_i, r_{z_i})$ uniformemente

$\Rightarrow h(w)$ uniformemente continua (alcanza máximo en $\partial B(z_i, r_{z_i})$)

$$\left| f'_n(w) h(w) - f'(w) h(w) \right| = |h(w)| |f_n(w) - f(w)| \leq \|h\|_{\partial B(z_i, r_{z_i})} |f_n(w) - f(w)|$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f'_n(z) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\partial B(z_i, r_{z_i})} \frac{f_n(w)}{(w-z)^2} dw$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\partial B(z_i, r_{z_i})} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f_n(w)}{(w-z)^2} dw = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\partial B(z_i, r_{z_i})} \frac{f(w)}{(w-z)^2} dw = f'(z)$$

(2) $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ abierto.

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, K_n := \{ z \in \Omega / |z| \leq n, d(z, \partial\Omega) \geq \frac{1}{n} \}$$

Porq. $K_1 \subset K_2 \subset K_3 \subset \dots \subset K_n \subset K_{n+1} \subset \dots$

dem. $n \in \mathbb{N}$. $z \in K_n \Rightarrow z \in \Omega, |z| \leq n, d(z, \partial\Omega) \geq \frac{1}{n}$
 $|z| \leq n \leq n+1, d(z, \partial\Omega) \geq \frac{1}{n} \geq \frac{1}{n+1}$
 $\therefore |z| \leq n+1, d(z, \partial\Omega) \geq \frac{1}{n+1}$
 $\therefore z \in K_{n+1}$

Af. $\Omega = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} K_n$

$$d(z, \partial\Omega) = \inf \{ d(z, w) / w \in \partial\Omega \}$$

$$w \in \partial\Omega = \text{cls}(\Omega) \setminus \Omega, w \notin \Omega \Rightarrow d(z, \partial\Omega) > 0 \quad \forall z \in \Omega$$

$\exists (w_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ tq $w_k \rightarrow w$
en Ω

$$d(z, \partial\Omega) > 0 \rightarrow \exists n \in \mathbb{N} : d(z, \partial\Omega) \geq \frac{1}{n}$$

además, $\exists m \in \mathbb{N} : |z| \leq m \Rightarrow N = \max \{ n, m \}$

Cumple $|z| \leq N, d(z, \partial\Omega) \geq \frac{1}{N}$

$\therefore z \in K_N$

$\therefore \Omega \subseteq \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} K_n$

$\therefore \Omega = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} K_n$

Af. $K_n \subset \Omega$ compacto $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$.

$(z_\ell)_{\ell \in \mathbb{N}}$ sucesión en $K_n \Rightarrow |z_\ell| \leq n, d(z_\ell, \partial\Omega) \geq \frac{1}{n} \quad \forall \ell \in \mathbb{N}$

~~z~~ $|z_\ell| \leq n \Rightarrow z_\ell \in \overline{B(0, n)} \leftarrow \text{compacto} \Rightarrow \exists (z_{\ell_j})_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$ subsecuencia convergente en $\overline{B(0, n)}$

~~Pd:~~ $z_{\ell_j} \xrightarrow{j \rightarrow \infty} z \Rightarrow |z| \leq n, d(z, \partial \Omega) \geq \frac{1}{n}$

$|z| \leq n$ obvio.

$$d(z, w) = d(\lim_j z_{\ell_j}, w) = \lim_j d(z_{\ell_j}, w)$$

$$\forall j \in \mathbb{N}, d(z_{\ell_j}, w) \geq d(z_{\ell_j}, \partial \Omega) \geq \frac{1}{n}$$

$\forall w \in \partial \Omega$

$$\forall w \in \partial \Omega : \lim_j d(z_{\ell_j}, w) = d(z, w) \geq \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\therefore \inf \{d(z, w) / w \in \partial \Omega\} \geq \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\therefore d(z, \partial \Omega) \geq \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\therefore z \in K_n$$

Así, K_n es secuencialmente compacto (~~compacto~~ compacto).

Af. $\forall K$ compacto ($K \subseteq \Omega$), $\exists n \in \mathbb{N} : K \subset K_n$

dem. K compacto $\Rightarrow K \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^n \overline{B(z_i, r_{z_i})}$ $\begin{matrix} r_{z_i} > 0 \\ z_i \in K \end{matrix}$

\Rightarrow Basta estudiar bolas cerradas.

$\overline{B(z, r)} \subseteq \Omega$. $\forall w \in \overline{B(z, r)}$, ~~Existe una recta que pasa por z y w~~

~~que intersecta la recta~~ $\bigcap_{w \in B(z, r)} B_k$

$\exists n_w \in \mathbb{N} : |w| \leq n_w, d(w, \partial \Omega) \geq \frac{1}{n_w} \Rightarrow \overline{B(z, r)} \subseteq \bigcup_{w \in \overline{B(z, r)}} B(0, n_w)$

\Rightarrow Comprobado: $\overline{B(z, r)} \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^l B(0, n_{w_i})$

$K_n \subset K_{n+1} \Rightarrow \text{int } K_n \subset \text{int } K_{n+1}$ | $A = \bigcup_i B_i$ | $B_i \subset A$
 $\text{int}(B_i) \subset \text{int}(A)$

~~Por tanto~~ $\bigcup_n \text{int}(K_n) \subset \text{int}(\Omega) = \Omega$

$\Rightarrow \bigcup \text{int}(B_i) \subset \text{int}(A)$

~~Por tanto~~ $\bigcup_n \text{int}(K_n) \subset \text{int}(\Omega) = \Omega$

$\forall w \in B(0, n_{w_i}) \exists$