

### CURS 5-1131

**Def**  $f \in \mathcal{H}(D)$ ,  $a \in D$  s.m. zero de ordinu  $k$  ( $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$ )  
 dacă  $\exists g \in \mathcal{H}(D)$  cu prop. că  $g(a) \neq 0$  și  $f(x) = (x-a)^k \cdot g(x) \forall x \in D$

**[1.1]** Rct.  $a \in D$  e zero de ord  $k \iff f(a) = f'(a) = \dots = f^{(k-1)}(a) = 0, f^{(k)}(a) \neq 0$

Dem.  $f^{(k)}(x) = k(x-a)^{k-1}g(x) + (x-a)^k g'(x)$   
 $= (x-a)^{k-1} [kg(x) + (x-a)g'(x)]$

$g(x) \in \mathcal{H}(D)$

$$f^{(k)}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{k}{i} g^{(k-i)}(x) A_k^i \cdot (x-a)^{k-i}$$

$$f^{(k)}(a) = g(a) k! \neq 0.$$

$f(x) \in \mathcal{H}(D)$  se dezvoltă în serie Taylor în jurul lui  $a$ .

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x-a)^n}{n!} f^{(n)}(a) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x-a)^n}{n!} f^{(n)}(a)$$

$$= (x-a)^k \left[ \frac{1}{k!} f^{(k)}(a) + \sum_{n=k+1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-a)^{n-k}}{n!} f^{(n)}(a) \right]$$

$\Rightarrow$  Teorema e demonstrată

**[1.2]** Rct.  $f \in \mathcal{H}(D)$  at. mulțimea zerourilor funcț.  $f$  este o mult. rară (adică interiorul ei este mult. vidă)

Dem. pp.  $f \neq 0$   $\exists a$  cu prop. că  $\exists f(x_n) = 0$ ;  $(x_n)_{n \rightarrow \infty}$   
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$

$$a \in V = (D(a, \delta) \setminus \{a\}) \cap A \neq \emptyset$$

$$x_n \in V \Rightarrow d(x_n, a) < \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0 \iff \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$$

$$\exists x_n \rightarrow a, f(x_n) = 0. \quad f(x) = (x-x_n)^k \cdot g(x)$$

$$g(x_n) \neq 0. \quad f(a) = (a-x_n)^k \cdot g(a) \quad n \rightarrow \infty \quad f(a) = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = (x-a)^m \cdot g_1(x); \quad x = x_n \Rightarrow$$

$$0 = (x_n - a)^m \cdot g_1(x_n)$$

$$\neq 0 \quad \hookrightarrow g_1(x_n) = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g_1(x_n) = g_1(a) = 0$$

$\Rightarrow$  contradicție  $\Rightarrow$  Rezolvat



Exemplu

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x} = 0$$

$$f(x) = 0 \quad \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = m\pi \Rightarrow x_m = \frac{1}{m\pi} \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

**Corolar**

$f, g \in \mathcal{H}(D)$ , fie  $a$  pt. acumulare a lui  $D$  si  $f(a) = g(a)$  atunci  $\Rightarrow f(x) = g(x)$  pt  $\forall x \in D$ .

Dem.  $h(x) = f(x) - g(x)$

P. ca  $h$  nu e funct. nulla pe  $D \Rightarrow \exists b \in D$  si  $h(b) \neq 0$

$$h(x) = (x-a)^p \cdot g_2(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists m \in \mathbb{N}; x_m \rightarrow a; h(x_m) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = g(x) \forall \text{ pt.}$$

Disc

$$??? f \in \mathcal{H}(D(0,1)) \text{ if } \frac{a - \cos t + i \sin t}{a^2 - 2a \cos t + 1} \Rightarrow |z|=1 \quad a > 1.$$

Gasiti funct.  $f$

$$\frac{a - e^{it}}{(a - e^{it})(a - e^{-it})} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{a^2 - a(e^{it} + e^{-it}) + 1} \Rightarrow f(z); g(z)$$

me  
Bun

$$g(z) = \frac{1}{a-z}$$

$\forall$  pt. de pe cerc e pt. de acumulare



$$\Rightarrow f(z) = g(z) = \frac{1}{a-z}$$

!

$$\text{ex. } F(s) = \int_0^\infty e^{-st} \cdot t^5 dt$$

integrati abs. conv  
Res > 0.

$$\text{abs conv: } \int_0^\infty |e^{-st}| t^5 dt = \int_0^\infty e^{-t \text{Re } s} t^5 dt = \Gamma(6)$$

Gamma

$$\Gamma(a) = \int_0^\infty e^{-t} t^{a-1} dt = \frac{1}{(\text{Res})^6} \int_0^\infty e^{-x} x^5 dx = \frac{5!}{(\text{Res})^6} = \frac{120}{(\text{Res})^6}$$

mult evident:  $(0, \infty)$

$$\Rightarrow F(s) = \frac{5!}{s^6} \Rightarrow F(s) = \frac{5!}{s^6} \Rightarrow$$

**13) (I. maximului modului)**

fie  $f \in \mathcal{H}(D)$  si cont. pe frontiera  $(\partial D)$  lui  $D$   
at  $|f(z)|$  se atinge pe frontiera dom  $D$  daca  
 $f$  e diferenta de funct. constanta

maxim.



Dem.  $\max_{z \in D} |f(z)| = |f(a)| \quad a \in \text{Int } D$

$\Rightarrow \exists r > 0$  a  $D(a, r) \subset D \leftarrow \text{domeniu.}$

$$\text{Cauchy} \Rightarrow f(a) = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{|z-a|=r} f(z) \cdot \frac{1}{z-a} dz = \int_0^{2\pi} f(a+re^{jt}) \cdot \frac{1}{re^{jt}} \cdot re^{jt} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} f(a+re^{jt}) dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_0^{2\pi} f(a+re^{jt}) \cdot \frac{1}{re^{jt}} \cdot re^{jt} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow |f(a)| \leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} |f(a+re^{jt})| \cdot dt \leq \frac{1}{2\pi} |f(a)| \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} dt = |f(a)|$$

$\Rightarrow \text{Contradictie} \Rightarrow \text{Gata}$

$D: x^{\frac{2}{2m+1}} + y^{\frac{2}{2m+1}} = 1 \rightarrow \text{curba asteroiz (inclusă?)}$   
 $\text{inclusă} \Rightarrow \exists \text{ parametrizat}$   
 $x = \cos^{\frac{2m+1}{2}} t \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$   
 $y = \sin^{\frac{2m+1}{2}} t$

$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 \leftarrow \text{Val maximă}$   
 $f(z) = 0 \quad |f(z)| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$   
 $f(\cos^{\frac{2m+1}{2}} t, \sin^{\frac{2m+1}{2}} t) =$

$$= \sqrt{\cos^{4m+2} t + \sin^{4m+2} t}$$

$\sin^2 t = x, x \in [0, 1] \Rightarrow g(x) = -\cos^2(1-x^2)^{2m+1} + x^{2m+1}$

$$g'(x) = -2x \cdot (2m+1) \cdot (1-x^2)^{2m} + (2m+1) \cdot x^{2m}$$

$\Rightarrow \text{Răd ec} \Rightarrow \max \text{ at } \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \max \text{ funcție de sub } \int$   
 $\text{SAU } \cos^{\frac{2m+1}{2}} t = 0 \text{ și se obține celălalt.}$

**SERII LAURENT**

$f(z) \quad f: \{z: 0 < |z-a| < R, z \in \mathbb{C}\} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n (z-a)^n = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} a_n \cdot (z-a)^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z-a)^n$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} \frac{a_{-n}}{(z-a)^n} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \cdot (z-a)^n$$

Def. S.m. serie Laurent centrată în a o serie de forma:

$$(1) \quad \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n (z-a)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_{-n}}{(z-a)^n} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z-a)^n$$

↳ generalizarea seriei Taylor

① [I] Dacă seria Laurent e conv. at. mult de conv. o coroană circulară de forma  $\pi/|z-a| < R$  ( $\pi < R$ )

II conv. pt  $|z-a| < R$ ;  $R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1}{\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}} \right|$

I.  $w = \frac{1}{z-a}$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{-n} w^n; \text{ conv. } \Leftrightarrow |w| < R_1; R_1 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right|$$

$$\frac{1}{R_1} < R, \quad |z-a| > \frac{1}{R_1} = \pi.$$

$$|z-a|$$

$\Rightarrow \pi < |z-a| < R$  și mult de conv. e o coroană care are centru în a și de rază  $\pi$  și  $R$ .

$$\bullet \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{z^n n!} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{(n!)} \quad R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+2)!}{(n!)} = \infty$$

$$\bullet \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{w^n}{n!} \quad |w| < \infty \rightarrow \text{e conv.}; \text{ conv. de } \frac{1}{|w|} < \infty$$

Adev. de  $|z| > 0 \Rightarrow \pi = 0, R = \infty \Rightarrow$  conv. în tot planul

$$\bullet f \in \mathcal{H}(\pi < |z-a| < R) \Rightarrow f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n (z-a)^n;$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-a)^{n+1}} dz$$

$\mathcal{C}$ -simplă închisă > a cărei img. e în coroana care

Dem.



$$(\mathcal{C}): |z-a| = R, \pi < R, \pi$$

C.

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{f(w)}{w-z} dw$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \left( \int_{|z-a|=R} \frac{f(w)}{w-z} dw - \int_{|z-a|=\pi} \frac{f(w)}{w-z} dw \right)$$



$$\frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{|w-a|=R} \frac{f(w)}{w-a-(z-a)} dw = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{|w-a|=R} \frac{f(w)}{(w-a)(1-\frac{z-a}{w-a})} dw$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{|w-a|=R} \frac{f(w)}{(w-a)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(z-a)^n}{(w-a)^n} dw = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (z-a)^n \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{|w-a|=R} \frac{f(w)}{(w-a)^{n+1}} dw$$

• pe careu mic:

$$\frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{|w-a|=r} \frac{f(w)}{w-a-(z-a)} = -\frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{|w-a|=r} \frac{f(w)}{(z-a)(1-\frac{w-a}{z-a})} dw$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{|w-a|=r} f(w) \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(w-a)^n}{(z-a)^{n+1}} \right) dw.$$

$$= -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{|w-a|=r} f(w) \cdot (w-a)^{n+1} dw.$$

$$= -\sum_{m=-\infty}^{-1} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{m+1}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{|w-a|=r} f(w) \cdot (w-a)^{m+1} dw$$

$$\Rightarrow f(z) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} a_m (z-a)^m ;$$

$$a_m = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint \frac{f(z)}{(z-a)^{m+1}} dz.$$

! la ex nu calc coef cu formula  
ci cu detax

Coef: - anney