

CURS 2 - M31

$(\mathbb{C}, ||)$ sp. metrice complet

$$(x_m)_{m \in \mathbb{N}} \rightarrow S_m = \sum_{k=0}^m x_k, (x_m, S_m)$$

conv. de $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_m = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_m \Rightarrow$ termen \rightarrow suma part
 \Rightarrow seria e conv.

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_m$$

Crit. lui Cauchy.

Seria $\sum x_m$ conv $\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N(\varepsilon)$ a.i. $\forall m > N(\varepsilon)$
 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \mid |S_{n+m} - S_n| < \varepsilon$

$x_0 \in \mathbb{C}$ fixat s.m serie de puteri cu termen
 $a_m \in \mathbb{C}$ centrata în x_0 seria sumă.

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m (x - x_0)^m = S(x) \quad x = x_0(1)$$

\hookrightarrow nu poate avea mult de conv. vădă

Teoremă

Dacă seria (1) e conv în pt $x_1 \neq x_0$ a.i. prop
 $\forall x \rightarrow |x - x_0| \leq |x_1 - x_0|$ seria e conv.

Dacă seria (1) e divergentă pt $x = x_1$ at ea
 e div pt $\forall x \in \mathbb{C}$ cu prop că $|x - x_0| \geq |x_1 - x_0|$

Raza de conv a unei seri $R \in \mathbb{R}_+$ care are
 urm prop.

$\forall x \mid |x - x_0| < R$ seria (1) e conv și

$\forall x \mid |x - x_0| > R$ seria (1) e divergentă

$$R = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[m]{|a_m|} \rightarrow \text{lim. superioară}$$

$$R = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[m]{|a_m|}}$$

• Crit. raportului

De I $R = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_m|}{|a_{m+1}|} \Rightarrow$ se poate înlocui

$x - x_0 = w.$
 Stud conv $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n w^n$ - conv de $|w| < R$

\Rightarrow serie conv $|z - z_0| < R$

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

$$I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(t) = x(t) + jy(t)$$

$$D \subset \mathbb{C}, f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, f(z) = u(x, y) + jv(x, y)$$

$$\forall z = x + jy$$

$$P(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k z^k, a_k \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$z \in \mathbb{C}$$

• funct. rat. $Q(z) = \frac{P_1(z)}{P_2(z)}$, P_1, P_2 - polinoame cu coef complexi

• funct. expo $\exp(z)$ sau e^z
 Def $\exp: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, \exp z = e^z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!}$

$$R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n!}}{\frac{1}{(n+1)!}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n+1 = \infty \Rightarrow \text{converge in tot}$$

planul complex (de la $n+1$ incolo)

De $a > 0, a \neq 1$ at $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$,

$$f(x+y) = f(x) \cdot f(y) \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}.$$

(\mathbb{R}_+, \cdot) grup

(\mathbb{R}_+^*, \cdot)

nu e imediata

[T] $\forall z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{C}$ are loc: $\exp(z_1 + z_2) = \exp z_1 \cdot \exp z_2$
 Dem $e^{t(z_1 + z_2)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n (z_1 + z_2)^n}{n!} \stackrel{?}{=} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^m z_1^m}{m!} \cdot \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^p z_2^p}{p!}$

evident $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n t^n \Rightarrow$

$$a_n = \sum_{m+p=n} \frac{z_1^m + z_2^p}{m! p!} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{m=0}^n \frac{n! z_1^m z_2^{n-m}}{m! (n-m)!} = \frac{1}{n!}$$

$$p = n - m$$

$$= \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{m=0}^n \binom{n}{m} z_1^m z_2^{n-m} = \frac{1}{n!} (z_1 + z_2)^n$$

$$z = x + jy, e^z = e^{x+jy} = e^x \cdot e^{jy}$$

$$e^{jy} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(jy)^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} j \frac{y^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + j \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{y^{2n}}{(2n)!}$$

seru Taylor:

$$e^{jy} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n y^{2n}}{(2n)!} + j \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n y^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$$

$$e^{jy} = \cos y + j \sin y \quad \forall y \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$e^x = e^x (\cos(y) + j \sin y)$$

$$\operatorname{Re} e^x = e^x \cos y$$

$$\operatorname{Im} e^x = e^x \sin y$$

$$|e^x| = e^x$$

[T] Funct e^x este periodică de perioadă $T = 2\pi j \Rightarrow$ nu poate fi injectivă

Dem \Leftarrow teorema

$$e^{x+2\pi j} = e^x \quad f(x+T) = f(x)$$

$$e^x \cdot e^{2\pi j} = e^x (\cos 2\pi + j \sin 2\pi) = e^x$$

obs \Rightarrow funct exp. nu e injectivă

Def $x \in \mathbb{C}^*$ s.m. logaretm al nr. complex x \forall sol a ecuației $e^w = x$. (în w)

$$w = a + jb$$

$$\Rightarrow e^a \cdot e^{jb} = x \Rightarrow e^a \cdot \underbrace{|e^{jb}|}_1 = |x|$$

$$\Rightarrow e^a = |x| \Rightarrow a = \ln |x|$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{jb} = \frac{x}{|x|} = \frac{x}{|x|} (\cos \theta + j \sin \theta)$$

$$e^{jb} = \cos \theta + j \sin \theta$$

$$\cos b + j \sin b = \cos \theta + j \sin \theta \Rightarrow b = \arg x + 2k\pi$$

$$w = \ln |x| + j \cdot (2k\pi) \arg x, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$e^x = e^x (\cos y + j \sin y)$$

$$e^{jx} = \cos x + j \sin x \quad y=+$$

$$e^{-jx} = \cos x - j \sin x \quad y=-$$

$$\cos x = \frac{e^{jx} + e^{-jx}}{2} \quad ; \quad \sin x = \frac{e^{jx} - e^{-jx}}{2j}$$

Formulele lui Euler

Putem def. funct. trigo în \mathbb{C}

Def

$$\cos z = \frac{e^{jz} + e^{-jz}}{2}$$

$$\sin z = \frac{e^{jz} - e^{-jz}}{2j}$$

$$\bullet \cos z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{z^{2n}}{(2n)!}$$

$$\bullet \sin z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{z^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$$

\cos, \sin periodice de perioadă 2π

$$\cos(z+2\pi) = \frac{e^{j(z+2\pi)} + e^{-j(z+2\pi)}}{2} = \frac{e^{jz} + e^{-jz}}{2} = \cos z$$

OB9. Toate formulele de trigo (?) din real sunt adevărate și în complex

$$\cos(\alpha+\beta) = \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta$$

$$\cos(z_1+z_2) = \cos z_1 \cdot \cos z_2 - \sin z_1 \cdot \sin z_2$$

$$= \frac{(e^{jz_1} + e^{-jz_1})(e^{jz_2} + e^{-jz_2})}{4} + \frac{(e^{jz_1} - e^{-jz_1})(e^{jz_2} - e^{-jz_2})}{4}$$

$$= \frac{e^{j(z_1+z_2)} + e^{-j(z_1+z_2)} + e^{j(z_1+z_2)} - e^{-j(z_1+z_2)}}{4} = \frac{2e^{j(z_1+z_2)} + 2e^{-j(z_1+z_2)}}{4}$$

$$= \cos(z_1+z_2)$$

• În \mathbb{C} $\cos(z)$ și $\sin z$ sunt nemărginite

$$\frac{|e^{jx} - e^{-jx}|}{2} \leq M, \forall x \in \mathbb{C} \text{ și pt } x = jy.$$

$$\frac{|e^{-y} - e^y|}{2} \leq M \quad \forall y \in \mathbb{R} \text{ nu e adev.}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^y \frac{|e^{-2y} - 1|}{2} \leq M \xrightarrow{y \rightarrow \infty} \infty \leq M \text{ contradicție}$$

$$\text{ada } z=5 \\ \frac{e^{jz} + e^{-jz}}{2} = 5, \quad e^{jz} = w$$

$$w + \frac{1}{w} = 10; \quad w^2 - 10w + 1 = 0$$

$$w_{1,2} = 5 \pm 2\sqrt{6}$$

$$e^{jz} = 5 \pm 2\sqrt{6} \quad (\text{nu poate fi } +2\sqrt{6} - ??)$$

$$\Rightarrow jz \in \ln(5 \pm 2\sqrt{6}) + j \cdot 2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$z \in -j \ln(5 \pm 2\sqrt{6}) + 2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Derivata unei functii de var. complexa.

$$f: G \subseteq \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$a \in G, \quad \forall \pi > 0, \quad B(a, \pi) \subset G - \text{potinta.}$$

Def. $z \in G$. spunem ca funct. f e deriv. in z de $\exists \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z+h) - f(z)}{h} = f'(z)$

$$f(z) = u(x, y) + jv(x, y)$$

$$h = h_1 + jh_2 \text{ at. } f'(z) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x+h_1, y+h_2) + jv(x+h_1, y+h_2)}{h_1 + jh_2}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x+h_1, y+h_2) - u(x, y) + j[v(x+h_1, y+h_2) - v(x, y)]}{h_1 + jh_2}$$

$$h_2=0 \quad f'(z) = \lim_{h_1 \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x+h_1, y) - u(x, y) + j[v(x+h_1, y) - v(x, y)]}{h_1}$$

$$\underline{f'(z)} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + j \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \quad (2) \quad \frac{1}{j} = -j ???$$

$$h_1=0$$

$$f'(z) = \lim_{h_2 \rightarrow 0} \frac{j[u(x, y+h_2) - u(x, y)] + v(x, y+h_2) - v(x, y)}{jh_2}$$

$$\underline{f'(z)} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - j \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

$$(f'(z) = f'(z) \Rightarrow$$

\Rightarrow De f' în x, y trebuie să fie făcute următoarele condiții:
 u, v au "part" în (x, y) și să aibă loc egalitățile

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \end{array} \right. \quad \text{Cond. Cauchy-Riemann}$$

Funct deriv într-un punct trebuie să îndeplinească cond C-R.

Dacă u și v - funcții diferențiabile și sunt verifică cond C-R ^{în punct} at f deriv în $z = x + jy$.

• Cond C-R. \Rightarrow f deriv pe G

$$f(z) = u(x, y) + jv(x, y) \text{ at } \Rightarrow$$

u, v sunt armonice $\Rightarrow \Delta u = \Delta v = 0$.

$$\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$

[I] De f deriv pe G (f o homeomorfie pe G) $\Rightarrow f \in H(G)$ at u și v sunt armonice.

DEM.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \Delta u = 0$$

Δv C.R (1)/y ; (2)/x $\Rightarrow \Delta v = 0$.

$f(z) = u(x, y) + jv(x, y)$ știind că $u(x, y) = \varphi(ax+by)$
 $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, φ are deriv de n -ordin

Care $\Delta u = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi = v$.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = a \varphi'(ax+by)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = a^2 \varphi''(ax+by) \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta u &= a^2 \varphi''(ax+by) + b^2 \varphi''(ax+by) \\ &= (a^2 + b^2) \varphi''(ax+by) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$ax+by=t$$

$$\varphi''(t)=0 \Rightarrow \varphi(t)=\alpha t + \beta.$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x,y) = \alpha(ax+by) + \beta$$

$$dv = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy \stackrel{R-C}{=} -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy$$

$$= -\alpha b dx + \alpha a dy.$$

$$= d(-\alpha b x + \alpha a y)$$

$$\Rightarrow v(x,y) = -\alpha b x + \alpha a y + \gamma$$

\hookrightarrow func₂ cu prop ca Re e gr.!