Pan Dans Yyns Hina

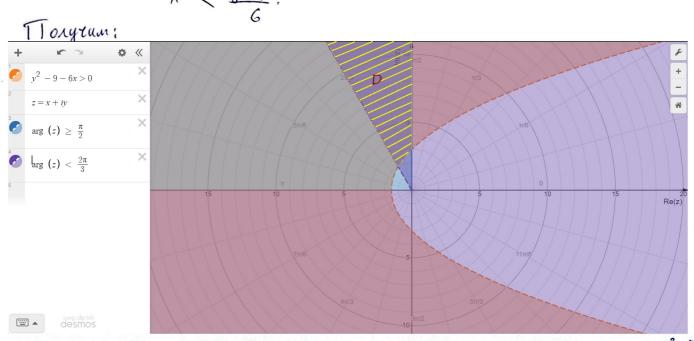
Ho варианта: (30% 8)+1=6+1=7.

Munobux MOKTI 2

I) Bagara 1: Uzodpazums на комплекной москости множество
D={7:171>3 + Ret, 並くargt <2丁3.

Tycmb: z = x + y.i (Rez = x, Im z = y, $|z| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$) Paccinompum: $|z| > 3 + Rez \rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} > 3 + x$.

 $\langle = \rangle \times \langle \frac{y^2 - 9}{6}.$



- + Орантевая область на градике отобратает неравенство: $\chi \langle \frac{y^2-9}{6} \rangle$
- + Синая область на графике отображает неравенство: $arg = 3, \frac{\pi}{2}$
- + Prosemobas odiacmo на графике отобратает неравенство: arg z < 211
- => Область мнотества D пересечение в этих областей.

II) Задага 2: Майти все значения функция в указанной точке:

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{Daho: } \mathcal{Z} = \left(\frac{1-i}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{1+i} & \rightarrow & \ln \mathcal{Z} = (1+i) \cdot \ln \left(\frac{1-i}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \\ \text{TTycm6: } \mathcal{Z}_1 = \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{2}} = |\mathcal{Z}_1| \cdot \ell^{iQ_1} \\ & & \left\{\begin{array}{ll} |\mathcal{Z}_1| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{f_1}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{f_2}\right)^2} \\ |\mathcal{Z}_2| = 1 \end{array}\right. \\ & \left\{\begin{array}{ll} |\mathcal{Z}_1| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{f_1}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{f_2}\right)^2} \\ |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \end{array}\right. \\ & \left\{\begin{array}{ll} |\mathcal{Z}_2| = 1 \\ |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \end{array}\right. \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ll} |\mathcal{Z}_2| = 1 \\ |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \end{array}\right. \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ll} |\mathcal{Z}_2| = 1 \\ |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \end{array}\right) \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ll} |\mathcal{Z}_2| = 1 \\ |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \end{array}\right) \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ll} |\mathcal{Z}_2| = 1 \\ |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \end{array}\right) \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ll} |\mathcal{Z}_2| = 1 \\ |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \end{array}\right) \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ll} |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \\ |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \end{array}\right) \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ll} |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \\ |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \end{array}\right) \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ll} |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \\ |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \end{array}\right) \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ll} |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \\ |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \end{array}\right) \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ll} |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \\ |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \end{array}\right) \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ll} |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \\ |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \end{array}\right) \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ll} |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \\ |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \end{array}\right) \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ll} |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \\ |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \end{array}\right) \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ll} |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \\ |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \end{array}\right) \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ll} |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \\ |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \end{array}\right) \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ll} |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \\ |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \end{array}\right) \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ll} |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \\ |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \end{array}\right) \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ll} |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \\ |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \end{array}\right) \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ll} |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \\ |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \end{array}\right) \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ll} |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \\ |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \end{array}\right) \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ll} |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \\ |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \end{array}\right) \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ll} |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \\ |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \end{array}\right) \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ll} |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \\ |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \end{array}\right) \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ll} |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \\ |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \end{array}\right) \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ll} |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \\ |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \end{array}\right) \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ll} |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \\ |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \end{array}\right) \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ll} |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \\ |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \end{array}\right) \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ll} |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \\ |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \end{array}\right) \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ll} |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \\ |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \end{array}\right) \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ll} |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \\ |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \end{array}\right) \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ll} |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \\ |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \end{array}\right) \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ll} |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \\ |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \end{array}\right) \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ll} |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \\ |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \end{array}\right) \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ll} |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \\ |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \end{array}\right) \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ll} |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \\ |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \end{array}\right) \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ll} |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \\ |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \end{array}\right) \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ll} |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \\ |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \end{array}\right) \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ll} |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \\ |\mathcal{Z}_1| = 2 \end{array}\right) \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ll} |\mathcal{Z}_1$$

$$-> \ln z = (\lambda + i) \ln \ell \qquad = (\lambda + i) i \cdot (-\frac{\pi}{4} + k \cdot \pi) = (\lambda + i) i \cdot (-\frac{\pi}{4} + k \cdot \pi)$$

$$= (i - \lambda) \cdot (-\frac{\pi}{4} + k \cdot \pi)$$

$$= 2 - \frac{\pi}{4} - k\pi \qquad i \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow z = e^{\frac{\pi}{4} - k\pi} e^{i(-\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi)} = e^{\frac{\pi}{4} - k\pi} \left[\cos(-\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi) + i \cdot \sin(-\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi) \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[z = e^{\frac{\pi}{4} - k\pi} \left[\cos(-\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi) + i \cdot \sin(-\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi) \right]; h \in \mathbb{Z}$$

III) Задагаз: Найти анаштическую функцию по известнай ее действительной или мнимой части;

Corracno meopene Rome - Pumana:

$$-\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = (-y) \cdot \frac{(-\iota) \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \cdot = \frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \cdot \frac{\partial (x^2 + y^2)}{\partial y}$$

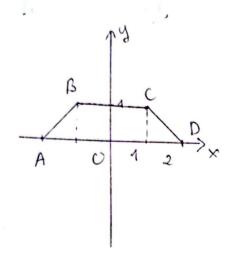
$$= > u(x,y) = x \cdot \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} + C$$

$$U(\Pi,0) = 0$$
; $f(\Pi,0) = U(\Pi,0) + iU(\Pi,0) = \frac{1}{\pi} \rightarrow U(\Pi,0) = \frac{1}{\pi}$
 $-> C = 0$; $u(x,y) = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$.

Uскамая аналимическая орункция: $f(x,y) = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} + i \cdot \frac{(-y)}{x^2 + y^2}$

IV) Bagara 4:

$$D$$
ано: $\int (\bar{t}-1).d\bar{t}$, $C-10$ с вершинами $A(-2;0)$, $B(-1;1); C(1;1); D(2;0)$



+)
$$\int (\bar{z} - 1).dz = \int (-2+t-i.t-1)(\mu i).dt =$$

$$= (1+i) \int [-3 + (1-i)t].dt =$$

$$= (1+i) \left[-3 + \frac{(1-i)}{2}\right] = -2-3i.$$

+)
$$\int (\bar{t}-1).dt = \int_{-1}^{1} (t-i-1).dt = \frac{t^2}{2} - (i+1).t \Big|_{-1}^{1} = \frac{t^2}{2}$$

$$(\bar{t} - 1) \cdot d\bar{t} = \int_{0}^{1} (t + 1 - i \cdot (1 - t) - 1) \cdot (1 - i) \cdot dt = \int_{0}^{1} (t + it - i) \cdot (1 - i) \cdot dt =$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (1 - i) \cdot \left[-i \cdot dt + (1 + i) t dt \right] = (1 - i) \cdot \left[-i + \frac{(1 + i)}{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1 - i)^{2} = -i \cdot i$$

=>
$$\int (\bar{z}-1).dz = \int (\bar{z}-1).dz + \int (\bar{z}-1).dz + \int (\bar{z}-1).dz = CD$$

AB

BC

CD

$$= -2-3i -2-2i -i = -4-6i$$

VII) Dagata 7

Воченскими интеграл с помощью вычетов:

$$I = \int \frac{z^3}{z^4-1} \cdot dz$$
, $L = \left\{ z : |z| = \frac{3}{2} \right\}$.

$$I = \int \frac{2^{3}}{(2^{4}-1)^{2}} dz = \int \frac{2^{3}}{(2^{2}-1)(2^{2}+1)} dz = \int \frac{2^{3}}{(2^{2}-1)(2+1)(2+1)} dz$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
1 \\
-1 \\
-1
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
1 \\
1 \\
1
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
Re7
\end{array}$$

Исстно, z = 1, z = -1, z = -i — полноси орункции $f(z) = \frac{z^3}{z^4 - 1}$.

$$\text{TLS } f = \lim_{z \to -1} \frac{z^3}{(z-1)(z^2+1)} = \frac{1}{4};$$

$$\frac{2}{2}i + 2 \lim_{z \to i} \frac{z^{3}}{(z^{2}-1)(z+i)} = \frac{-i}{(-2)\cdot 2i} = \frac{1}{4};$$

$$\frac{2}{2}i + 2 \lim_{z \to i} \frac{z^{3}}{(z^{2}-1)(z+i)} = \frac{i}{(-2)\cdot (-2i)} = \frac{1}{4};$$

$$\frac{2}{3}i + 2 \lim_{z \to -i} \frac{z^{3}}{(z^{2}-1)(z-i)} = \frac{i}{(-2)\cdot (-2i)} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$7.95 + = \lim_{z \to -i} \frac{z^3}{(z^2 - 1)(z - i)} = \frac{i}{(-2)(-2i)} = \frac{4}{4}$$

=> I =
$$\int f(z) dz = 2\pi i$$
. $\sum res f = 2\pi i \cdot \left(\frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9}\right) = 2\pi i$

$$\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{II} \quad \int\limits_{100}^{3} aga \, 78 \, Sin \, (ax) \, dx = \left| \sin \left(ax \right) \right| \, \frac{e^{iax} - e^{-iax}}{2i} \right| = \\ = \int\limits_{100}^{2} \frac{x \cdot \sin \left(ax \right)}{x^2 + 4A} \, dx = \left| \sin \left(ax \right) \right| \, \frac{e^{iax} - e^{-iax}}{2i} \right| = \\ = \frac{A}{2i} \left(\int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \cdot e^{-iax}}{x^2 + 4A} \, dx - \int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \cdot e^{-iax}}{x^2 + 4A} \, dx \right) = \\ = \frac{A}{2i} \left(\int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \cdot e^{-iax}}{x^2 + 4A} \, dx - \int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \cdot e^{-iax}}{x^2 + 4A} \, dx \right) = \\ = \frac{A}{2i} \left(\int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \cdot e^{-iax}}{x^2 + 4A} \, dx - \int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \cdot e^{-iax}}{x^2 + 4A} \, dx \right) = \\ = \int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{A}{2i} \left(\int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \cdot e^{-iax}}{x^2 + 4A} \, dx - \int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \cdot e^{-iax}}{x^2 + 4A} \, dx \right) = \\ = \int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{A}{2i} \left(\int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \cdot e^{-iax}}{x^2 + 4A} \, dx - \int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \cdot e^{-iax}}{x^2 + 4A} \, dx \right) = \\ = \int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{A}{2i} \left(\int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \cdot e^{-iax}}{x^2 + 4A} \, dx - \int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \cdot e^{-iax}}{x^2 + 4A} \, dx \right) = \\ = \int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{A}{2i} \left(\int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \cdot e^{-iax}}{x^2 + 4A} \, dx - \int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \cdot e^{-iax}}{x^2 + 4A} \, dx \right) = \\ = \int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{A}{2i} \left(\int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \cdot e^{-iax}}{x^2 + 4A} \, dx - \int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \cdot e^{-iax}}{x^2 + 4A} \, dx \right) = \\ = \int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{A}{2i} \left(\int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \cdot e^{-iax}}{x^2 + 4A} \, dx - \int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \cdot e^{-iax}}{x^2 + 4A} \, dx \right) = \\ = \int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{A}{2i} \left(\int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \cdot e^{-iax}}{x^2 + 4A} \, dx - \int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \cdot e^{-iax}}{x^2 + 4A} \, dx \right) = \\ = \int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{A}{2i} \left(\int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \cdot e^{-iax}}{x^2 + 4A} \, dx - \int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \cdot e^{-iax}}{x^2 + 4A} \, dx \right) = \\ = \int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{A}{2i} \left(\int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \cdot e^{-iax}}{x^2 + 4A} \, dx - \int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \cdot e^{-iax}}{x^2 + 4A} \, dx \right) = \\ = \int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{A}{2i} \left(\int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \cdot e^{-iax}}{x^2 + 4A} \, dx - \int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \cdot e^{-iax}}{x^2 + 4A} \, dx \right) = \\ = \int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{A}{2i} \left(\int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \cdot e^{-iax}}{x^2 + 4A} \, dx - \int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \cdot e^{-iax}}{x^2 + 4A} \, dx \right) = \\ = \int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{A}{2i} \left(\int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \cdot e^{-iax}}{x^2 + 4A} \, dx - \int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \cdot e^{-iax}}{x^2 + 4A} \, dx \right) = \\ = \int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{A}{2i} \left(\int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \cdot e^{-iax}}{x^2 + 4A} \, dx - \int\limits_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \cdot e^{-iax}}{x^$$

= TI. csh (atm).