Propočítané příklady CV.6,DÚ6

Monday, December 30, 2024 12:33

Úloha 1. Klasifikujte typ izolované singularity funkce

$$f(z) = \frac{2}{(z-i)^3} + \frac{1}{z-i} + \sum_{n=-5}^{\infty} (n+3)(z-i)^{2n+7}, \ z \in P(i),$$

 $v \ bod\check{e} \ z = i.$

$$f(z) = \frac{2}{(z-i)^3} + \frac{1}{z-i} + \frac{-2}{(z-i)^3} + \frac{-1}{(z-i)} + \sum_{n=-3}^{\infty} (n+3)(z-i)$$

VSchny Záporné mocniny (Z-i) se vyrušily tudíž je singularita v bodé z=i odstranitelná

Úloha 1: Odstranitelná singularita.

Úloha 2. Určete koeficient $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$ a exponent $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ tak, aby fur

$$f(z) = \frac{d}{(z-1)^{k}} + \frac{7}{3(z-1)^{2}} + \frac{1}{3(z-1)^{2}} + \frac{2}{3(z-1)} + \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{(z-1)^{n-3}}{3^{n}}$$

$$= \frac{8}{(z-1)^{2}}$$

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$$= \frac{2^{n} \cdot 5^{n} \cdot 5^{n} \cdot 5^{n} \cdot 5^{n}}{3^{n} \cdot 5^{n} \cdot 5^{n} \cdot 5^{n}}$$

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Úloha 2:
$$k = 2, a = -\frac{8}{3}$$

Úloha 3. Klasifikujte všechny izolované singularity funkce f(z), kde

(a)
$$f(z) = \frac{\sin z + z - \pi}{z^2 (z - \pi)^4}$$

(b)
$$f(z) = \frac{(e^z - 1)(1 - \cos z)^4}{z^{11}}$$

(c) $f(z) = \frac{1 - \cos z}{z^5 (1 - e^{iz})}$

(c)
$$f(z) = \frac{1-\cos z}{z^5(1-e^{iz})}$$

(d)
$$f(z) = \frac{e^{iz} - i - \cos z}{(1 - \sin z)^2 (z - \frac{\pi}{2})}$$

Pro
$$z=0$$

Titatel: $Sim 0+0-T=-TT=0$

We now tel: $Z^2(Z-T)^4$

Or what morning

Pro $z=T$

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$$\frac{110 z - \pi}{\text{Citatel:$$

Jmenovatel:
$$z^2(z-\pi)^4$$
 $y = 1$ $y =$

(a) Izolované singularity jsou body 0 a $\pi.$ Bod 0 je pôl řádu 2. Bod π je pôl řádu 1.

(b)
$$f(z) = \frac{(e^z - 1)(1 - \cos z)^4}{z^{11}}$$

| zolovaní singulari ty jsou $v \neq 0$

| Názobnost kořene v litateli pro $z = 0$:

$$(e^z - 1)(1 - \cos z)^4 \Big|_{z=0} = 0 \cdot 0^4$$

$$(e^z - 1)' = e^z \rightarrow nos. e^z - 1 \rightarrow 1$$

$$(1 - \cos z) = 0$$

$$(1 - \cos z)' = \sin z\Big|_{z=0} = 0$$

$$(1 - \cos z)'' = (\cos z)\Big|_{z=0} = 1 + \text{wis wis horizon je pro } (1 - \cos z)'' + \cos z\Big|_{z=0}$$

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$$(1-\cos^2)'' = \cos^2 |_{z=0} = 1$$
 tudié vies horene je pro $(1-\cos^2)$ rouna d, $(1-\cos^2)'' = \cos^2 |_{z=0} = 1$ tudié vies horene je pro $(1-\cos^2)''$ je $(1-\cos^2)''$ tudié vies horene $(1-\cos^2)''$ je $(1-\cos^2)''$

Celleová násobnost citatele je 1+2.4=9

Vásobnost horene jmenovatele je 11 Tudíz f(z) má v bodě z=0 pól rádu 11-9=2

(b) Jediná izolovaná singularita je bod 0. Bod 0 je pól řádu 2.

(c)
$$f(z) = \frac{1-\cos z}{z^5(1-e^{iz})}$$

f(z) má i 2 olované singularity v = 0 a $v = 2 k\pi$; $k \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$ Násobnost horene v citateli je $\underline{\lambda}$ $(1-\cos z) = \cos z / = 1 \neq 0 + 0 + 0 = 2$

Pro zmenovatel houhame na z=0 a na z=24 TI

$$\frac{\Pr(0 \ge 0)}{2^{5} - h \text{ nás. koř. is}}$$

$$\frac{(1 - e^{iz})|_{z=0}}{(1 - e^{iz})|} = -ie^{iz}|_{z=0} = -i \neq 0 + h \text{ nás. koř. i}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = 0 \text{ má } \text{ f(z) má pol rádu } 6 - 2 = 4$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \Pr(0,2k\pi,k\in\mathbb{Z}\setminus\S03) \\ \hline 2^5 - p \text{ nás } O(2k\pi)^5 \neq 0 \\ (1-e^{i2})|_{z=2k\pi} = O\\ (1-e^{i2})|_{z=-ie^{i2}} = -i \text{ Más. i. -1} \\ \hline \\ \bigvee 2=2k\pi \text{ má } f(z) \text{ odstranitelnon} \\ k\in\mathbb{Z}\setminus\S03 \text{ sin qularity} \end{array}$$

(c) Izolované singularity jsou body $2k\pi$ pro $k\in\mathbb{Z}$. Body $2k\pi$ pro $k\neq 0$ jsou odstranitelné singularity. Bod 0 je pól řádu 4.

(d)
$$f(z) = \frac{e^{iz} - i - \cos z}{(1 - \sin z)^2 (z - \frac{\pi}{2})}$$

/zolované singularity j SOUVZ= ±+2kπ, kEZ E03 a v Z= ±

(d) Izolované singularity jsou body $\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$ pro $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Body $\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$ pro $k \neq \mathbb{Z}$ jsou póly řádu 2. Bod $\frac{\pi}{2}$ je pól řádu 3.

Úloha 4. Určete reziduum funkce f(z) v bodě z, je-li

(a)
$$z = -2 \ a$$

$$f(z) = \frac{3}{(z+2)^2} + \frac{2}{z+2} + \sum_{n=-3}^{\infty} n^2 (z+2)^{3n+5}, \ z \in P(-2);$$

(b)
$$z = 0$$
 a

$$f(z) = \frac{2}{z^{3}} + \sum_{n=-3}^{\infty} (n+1)z^{2n+4}, \ z \in P(0).$$

$$A = \frac{3}{(z+\lambda)^{2}} + \frac{3}{(z+\lambda)^{4}} + \frac{3}{(z+\lambda)^{4}}$$

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$$F(z) = \frac{2}{z^{3}} + \frac{-2}{z^{2}} - 1 + \sum_{n=-2}^{\infty} (n+1)z^{2n+4} + \sum_{n=-2}^{\infty} zadna z^{2} mocnina tudiz res0 f(z) = 0$$

Úloha 4: (a) $res_{-2}f = 6$

Úloha 5. Určete koeficient $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$ a exponent $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ tak, aby platilo

$$\operatorname{res}_{1}\left(\frac{\alpha}{(z-1)^{k}} + \frac{2}{3(z-1)^{3}} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(z-1)^{n-3}}{3^{n}}\right) = \frac{4}{9}.$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{(z-1)^k} + \frac{2}{3(z-1)^3} + \frac{1}{3(z-1)^2} + \frac{1}{3(z-1)} + \frac{2}{n-1} \frac{(z-1)^{n-3}}{3^n}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}(z-1)^3} + \frac{1}{3(z-1)^2} + \frac{1}{3(z-1)} + \frac{2}{n-1} \frac{(z-1)^{n-3}}{3^n}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}(z-1)^3} + \frac{1}{3(z-1)^2} + \frac{1}{3(z-1)} + \frac{2}{n-1} \frac{(z-1)^{n-3}}{3^n}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}(z-1)^3} + \frac{1}{3(z-1)^2} + \frac{1}{3(z-1)^2} + \frac{2}{3^n} \frac{(z-1)^{n-3}}{3^n}$$

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$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}(z-1)^3} + \frac{1}{3(z-1)^2} + \frac{1}{3(z-1)^2} + \frac{1}{3(z-1)^2} + \frac{1}{3^n} \frac{(z-1)^n}{3^n}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}(z-1)^3} + \frac{1}{3(z-1)^2} + \frac{1}{3(z-1)^2} + \frac{1}{3^n} \frac{(z-1)^n}{3^n} + \frac{1}{3^n} \frac{(z-1)^n}$$

Úloha 6. Spočtěte.

(a)
$$\operatorname{res}_{\pi} \frac{\cos z}{z(z-\pi)^2}$$

(a)
$$\operatorname{res}_{\pi} \frac{\cos z}{z(z-\pi)^2}$$

(b) $\operatorname{res}_{0} \frac{\cos z}{z(z-\pi)^2}$
(c) $\operatorname{res}_{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^{iz}}{\sin(2z)}$

(c)
$$\operatorname{res}_{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^{iz}}{\sin(2z)}$$

(d)
$$res_0 \frac{\sin z}{z^2 + z^2}$$

(d)
$$\operatorname{res}_0 \frac{\sin z}{e^z - 1 - z}$$

(e) $\operatorname{res}_0 \frac{z^2}{1 - \cos z}$

$$VeS_{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{cos^{\frac{\pi}{2}}}{Z(z-\pi)^{2}} V\pi polition 2 = 6$$

$$\frac{1}{(k-1)!}\lim_{z\to z_0}\left((z-z_0)^k\frac{\cos z}{z(z-\pi)^2}\right)=$$

$$=\lim_{Z\to\pi}\left(\frac{Z}{Z-\pi}\right)\frac{(06Z)}{Z(Z-\pi)^2}=\lim_{Z\to\pi}\left(\frac{(06Z)}{Z}\right)=$$

$$\lim_{Z\to\pi}\left(\frac{Z}{Z}-\frac{(06Z)}{Z}\right)=\frac{1}{Z}$$

$$=\lim_{z\to 0} \frac{-25iMz - cos2}{z^2} = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \quad (a) \frac{1}{\pi^2}$$

b) res₀
$$\frac{\cos 2}{2(2-\pi)^2}$$
 $\sqrt{z}=0$ pol rádu 1

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$$res_{0} = \frac{\cos z}{(z(z-\pi)^{2})!} = \frac{\cos z}{(z-\pi)^{2}+z(2(z-\pi))} = \frac{1}{\pi^{2}} = \frac{1}{\pi^{2}}$$

$$(c) \operatorname{res}_{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^{iz}}{\sin(2z)} = \frac{e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}}{2\cos(2\frac{\pi}{2})} = -\frac{i}{2} (c) -\frac{i}{2}$$

(d)
$$res_0 = \frac{\sin z}{e^z - 1 - z} = \lim_{z \to 0} \left((z) \frac{\sin z}{e^z - 1 - z} \right) = \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{z \sin z}{e^z - 1 - z} = \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{z \sin z}{e^z - 1 - z} = \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{\sin z + z \cos z}{e^z - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{\cos z + \cos z}{e^z - 1 - z} = \frac{1}{z} \quad \text{(d) } 2$$

(e)
$$\operatorname{res}_0 \frac{z^2}{1-\cos z} = 0$$
 $\sqrt{0}$ je odstramitelná simgularita

Úloha 7. O funkci f(z) víme, že má v bodě i pól řádu 1. Dále o ní víme, že splňuje $(z-i)f(z)|_{z=i}=5i$ a $(z-i)f(z)|_{z=0}=-3$. Klasifikujte typ izolované singularity funkce $g(z)=f(z)+3+z^2-\frac{5i}{z-i},\ z\in P(i),\ v$ bodě i.

Bude to odstranitelná singularita jelihoz
$$f(z) = \frac{5c}{z-c}$$
 se $vykrátí$

Úloha 8. Zdůvodněte/Dokažte, že platí následující tvrzení: Má-li funkce f(z) v bodě $z_0 \in \mathbb{C}$ pól řádu $k \in \mathbb{N}$ a funkce g(z) pól řádu $l \in \mathbb{N}$, přičemž $k \neq l$, pak funkce f(z) + g(z) má v bodě z_0 pól řádu $\max\{k, l\}$. Rozmyslete si také, že předpoklad $k \neq l$ je důležitý.

$$g(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n(z-z_0)$$

$$= \underbrace{a_k(z-z_0)}_{kdyz} + \underbrace{b_l(z-z_0)}_{n=1} = \underbrace{b_l(z-z_0)}_{n=1} = \underbrace{a_k(z-z_0)}_{n=1} + \underbrace{b_l(z-z_0)}_{n=1} = \underbrace{b_l(z$$

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Úloha 1. Klasifikujte typ izolované singularity funkce

$$f(z) = \frac{\sin z - \cos z - e^z + 2}{\sin(z^2) - 2 + 2\cos z}$$

 $v \ bod\check{e} \ z = 0.$

$$\frac{\tilde{C}ilotel}{Gimz-cosz-e^{2}+2}|_{2=0} = 0$$

$$(Gimz-cosz-e^{2}+2)' = (OSZ+simz-e^{2}|_{2=0} = 0)$$

$$(Gimz-cosz-e^{2}+2)'' = -Gimz+cosz-e^{2}|_{2=0} = 0$$

$$(Gimz-cosz-e^{2}+2)''' = -Gisz-simz-e^{2}|_{2=0} = -2 \neq 0 \text{ nós. cit.} = 3$$

$$(Gimz-cosz-e^{2}+2)''' = -Cosz-simz-e^{2}|_{2=0} = -2 \neq 0 \text{ nós. cit.} = 3$$

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$$(Gim(z^{2})-2+2\cos z)|_{z=0} = 0$$

$$(Gim(z^{2})-2+2\cos z)|_{z=0} = 2\cos(z^{2})-2\sin z|_{z=0} = 0$$

$$(Gim(z^{2})-2+2\cos z)|_{z=0} = 4z\sin(z^{2})-8z\sin(z^{2})-8z^{3}\cos(z^{2})-4\sin z|_{z=0} = 0$$

$$(Gim(z^{2})-2+2\cos z)|_{z=0} = -4\sin(z^{2})-8z\sin(z^{2})-8\sin(z^{2})-16z^{2}\cos(z^{2})-14z^{2}\cos(z^{2})+16z^{4}\sin(z^{2})+4\cos z\neq 0$$

$$(Gim(z^{2})-2+2\cos z)|_{z=0} = -4Gim(z^{2})-8z\cos(z^{2})-8\sin(z^{2})-16z^{2}\cos(z^{2})-14z^{2}\cos(z^{2})+16z^{4}\sin(z^{2})+4\cos z\neq 0$$

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$$(Gim(z^{2})-2+2\cos z)|_{z=0} = -4Gim(z^{2})-8z\cos(z^{2})-8\sin(z^{2})-16z^{2}\cos(z^{2})-16z^{2}\cos(z^{2})$$

$$(Gim(z^{2})-2+2\cos z)|_{z=0} = 0$$

Bod 0 je tedy 3-násobný kořen čitatele.

Porovnáním násobností kořene v čitateli a jmenovateli dostaneme, že bod 0 je pól řádu 4-3=1.

Úloha 2. Klasifikujte všechny izolované singularity funkce

$$f(z) = \frac{(z+5)\sin^3(2\pi z)}{\left(e^{\frac{\pi}{2}iz} + i\right)^4}.$$

$$-\hat{\iota} = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}iz}$$

$$1e^{\frac{\pi}{2}iz} = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}iz}$$

Pro
$$z = -1+4k$$

Citotal $z = -5 = -1+4(-1)$
 $z + 5 - Dhás bor = 1$
 $Sin^3(2\pi z) = 0$
 $6\pi Sin^2(2\pi z) = 0$
 $0.0072 Sin(2\pi z) = 0$

V Z=-5 má f (Z) odcztrani telnou singularitu V bodech z=-1+4kt KEZ(5-13 má f(z) póls 4-3=1

6TGin (2TZ)-L 24tt2 Gin (2tt2)=0 4873COS(2TZ) + 0 - Phóskor=3 (1TMASKOR=3+1=4 fuerovatel z=-5 $e^{z^{12}}+c=0$ |z|=-z+0 |z|=-z+0

Úloha 3. Určete koeficient $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$ a exponent $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ tak, aby platilo

$$\operatorname{res}_{-i}\left(\frac{\alpha}{(z+i)^k} + \frac{3}{(z+i)^2} - \frac{2}{z+i} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n+1)^2 (z+i)^{2n-7}\right) = 3.$$

$$\frac{2^{k}}{(z+i)^{k}} + \frac{3}{(z+i)^{2}} = \frac{2}{z+i} + \frac{3}{(z+i)^{3}} + \frac{2}{z+i} + \frac{2}{n-4} = \frac{2^{n-7}}{n-4}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L} = \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L} = \end{array}{c} = \end{array}{c} \mathcal{L} = \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L} = \end{array}{c} = \end{array}{c} \mathcal{L} = \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L} = \end{array}{c} = \end{array}{c} \mathcal{L} = \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L} = \end{array}{c} \mathcal{L} = \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L} = \end{array}{c} = \mathcal{L} = \end{array}{c} \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}$$

$$\operatorname{res}_{-i}\left(\frac{\alpha}{z+i} + \frac{3}{(z+i)^2} - \frac{2}{z+i} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n+1)^2 (z+i)^{2n-7}\right) = \alpha - 2 + 16 = \alpha + 14.$$
ieme tedu zvolit

$$\alpha + 14 = 3$$
 $\alpha = -11$