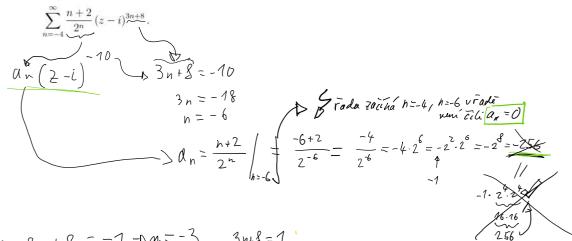
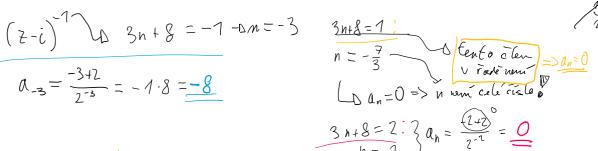
Před započtakem 2

1. Určete koeficienty u mocnin $(z-i)^{-10}$, $(z-i)^{-1}$, $(z-i)^{1}$ a $(z-i)^{2}$ v Laurentově



$$(z-i)^{-1}$$
 $3n+8=-1-nm=-3$

$$A_{-3} = \frac{-3+2}{2^{-3}} = -1.8 = -8$$





1. Ať a_n je koeficient u $(z-i)^n$. Pak $a_{-10}=0, a_{-1}=-8, a_1=0$ a $a_2=0$

2. (a) Laurentova řada

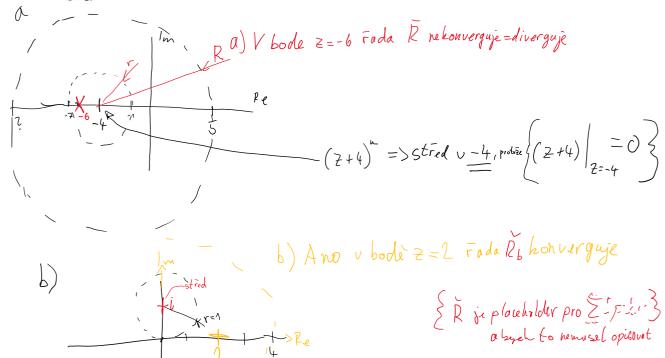
$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n (z+4)^n$$

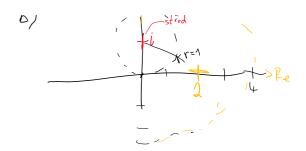
má vnitřní poloměr konvergence r=3 a vnější R=9. Konverguje v bodě

(b) Laurentova řada

$$\widetilde{D}_{b} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_{n}(z-i)^{n}$$

má vnitřní poloměr konvergence r=1a vnější R=4. Konverguje v bodě





> R je placeholder pro 2-7-20-3



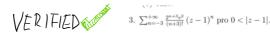
3. Nalezněte rozvoj funkce

$$f(z) = \frac{e^{2z}}{(z-1)^3}$$

do Laurentovy řady na co největším prstencovém okolí bodu 1 a toto okolí

$$f(z) = \frac{(z-1)^3}{(z-1)^3} = \frac{e^{z}}{(z-1)^3} = \frac{e^{z}}{(z-1)^$$

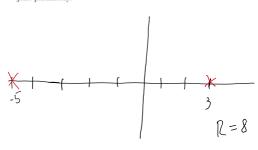




Rozviňte funkci

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{(z+5)(z-3)^4(z^2+2z-15)^2}$$

jeho parametry



3 a urcete
$$z^{2}+2z-15=0$$

$$z_{12}=\frac{-2+\sqrt{4+4\cdot15}}{2}=-1+4$$

$$\left(z^{2}+2z-15\right)^{2}=\left((z-3)(z+5)^{2}\right)$$

$$F(z) = \frac{1}{(z+5)^3 \cdot (z-3)^6} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2+5} = \frac{1}{2+5-8+8} = \frac{1}{(z-3)+8} = \frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{1+(\frac{z-3}{8})} = \frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{m=0} = \frac{1}{m=0} = \frac{1}{m=0}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2+5}\right)^{1} = \left(\frac{1}{(2+5)^2}\right)^{1} = \left(\frac{2}{(2+5)^3}\right)^{1}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2+5}\right)^{2} = \left(\frac{1}{(2+5)^{2}}\right)^{2} = \left(\frac{1}{(2+5)^{2}}\right)^{2}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2+5}\right)^{2} = \left(\frac{1}{8}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n} \cdot \frac{1}{8^{n}} \cdot m(2-3)^{n-1}\right)^{2} = \left(\frac{1}{8}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n} \cdot \frac{1}{8^{n}} \cdot m(n-1)(2-3)^{n-3}\right)^{2}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n} \cdot \frac{1}{8^{n+4}} \binom{n+3}{n+2} \binom{n+2}{2-3}^{n-2}$$