AU4 645

AZZ. 1 Berechuse de Integrale (t.e.t.cos(t)dt und St. et str(H) olt

TYPB: f(z) = z·e² cos(z) +ize² sha(z)

Es 18/ f(z)= z.e 2 cos(z) + iz e 2 stu(z) = z·e²·ei2 = z · e(-1+i) ?

Wille T' als T: y: [O, R] -> C

Sf(z/dz = St. e-7+i)+ d1

fir R > 00 enhalten wir als Real bon. I may not let all gesuchten Integrale

I set 2 3.1.: f: G-> C holomorph

y: [a, b] -> C s.d. Weg

Dann (f'(z) dz = f(x(b))-f(x(a))

Suche also Stamm funktion von P.

F(z) = \f(z)dz = \sine (-74;)2 dz

$$= \frac{2 \cdot \frac{1}{i-1}}{e^{(i-1)z}} - \int_{i-1}^{1} e^{(i-1)z} dz$$

$$= \frac{z(i+1)}{-2} e^{(i-1)z} - \frac{1}{(i-1)^2} e^{(i-1)z}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{z} (z(i+1)) + i) e^{(i-1)z}$$

Dænn gilt mit satz 3.1.

$$\int f(z) dz = F(x(n)) - F(x(0))$$
= $F(x) - F(0)$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[\left(R(i+1) + 1 \right) e^{(i-1)R} - i \right]$$

=> Real- und Imaginer tell vergleich führt œut

AMY GGS 423.) Gibt es etn f: G -> C holomorph (0∈G) mot f(=)= 1 +1< n∈N? Identifaitssetz: 60 Gebiet, f, q: G -> C holomorph. Dann stud a galvalent:

i.) f = q in G ii.) {ze G; f(z) = g(z)} hat HP In G iii.) 7a e G: f(4/a)= g(4)(a) Y KEN U {0}

Ref. 9: 6 -> C

Denn gill: f(2)= g(2) h { z ∈ C; z= 1, u ∈ N, u > 1 } =: M M hat HP O M G

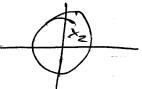
Jolev Hitsself =>
$$f(z) = \frac{z^2}{1-z^2}$$

and which AZY.) Sei A= {ZEC, 12/21} F: C\A -> C $F(z) := \int \frac{\cos(3s)}{(s-z)^2} ds$ Berechne: F'(0) and F'(1). i) für 12/21: Wer 1st der INSTANCES Integrand holomorph, de s-z ute O nerder kam. The Kurre 15/=1 ist empach geschlossen. => $\int \frac{\cos(35)}{(s-2)^2} dz = 6$ => F(z)=0 for fz wit /2/>1 11.) für 12/<7: Qet. f(s) = cos (3s), dann & holomorps In Is/C1 und unt CIF $F(z) = \int \frac{f(s)}{(s-z)^2} ds = \frac{2\pi i}{1!} f'(z)$ = 201 3 (-sh (32)) = -6 1 1 sh (32) => F'(z)= { 0 , |z|>1 -18iNcos(32) , |z|<1

=> F'(0) = -18iTT cos(0) = -18; A
F'(b) =0

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na46 z fix, 12/<1



CIS: Iholomorph Im Junever von T' T'enlach gesoll.

$$425.$$
) Zeige: $\int \frac{1}{a+\cos(4)} dt = \frac{2\pi}{\int a^2-1}$

Jole benutze CIF

1. Solvertee S 1 arcos(1) dt als Kurven Integral

Def.: y: [0, 25] > C, x(+) = e't, x'(+)=ie't

und
$$f(z) = -i \frac{1}{4 + \frac{1}{2}(z + \frac{1}{2})} \frac{1}{2}$$
 $cos(4)$

$$\int f(z)dz = \int f(x(t)) y'(t) dt$$

Dann: Sf(z)dz $=\int_{0}^{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1}{a+\frac{1}{2}(e^{it}+e^{-it})}} e^{-it} \sqrt{\frac{1}{a+\frac{1}{2}(e^{it}+e^{-it})}}$

$$= \int \frac{1}{a + \cos(l)} dt$$

iii) Finde Singularitérie von f

$$\frac{-i}{a+\frac{1}{2}(z+\frac{1}{z})} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{-i}{\frac{1}{2}z^2+az+\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{-2i}{z^2+2az+1}$$

$$z^2+2az+1=0 => z_{1/2}=-a + \sqrt{a^2-1}$$

$$=> \int \frac{1}{a+\cos(t)} dt = \int \frac{-2i}{(z-z_1)(z-z_2)} dz$$

$$|z|=1$$

$$Z_{2} = -\alpha - \sqrt{\alpha^{2} - 1}$$

$$= > |Z_{2}| = |(-1)(\alpha + \sqrt{\alpha^{2} - 1})|$$

$$= \alpha + \sqrt{\alpha^{2} - 1} > 1$$

$$2n = -\alpha + \sqrt{\alpha^2 - n}$$

$$= z^{2} + 2az + z = (z - z_{1})(z - z_{2})$$

$$= z^{2} - (z_{1} + z_{2})z + z_{1}z_{2}$$

$$=> z_1 z_2 = 1 => |z_1| < 1$$

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$$\int \frac{g(z)}{z-z_1} dz = \int \frac{g(z)}{z-z_1} dz$$

$$|z|=1$$

$$=\frac{40}{2\sqrt{a^2-1}}=\frac{20}{\sqrt{a^2-1}}$$

um 20 = -1 in Laurent-Rethe.

Laurent-Rette: a E (und

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} b_n (z-a)^n \quad \forall z \in G$$

$$u \neq b_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int \frac{f(u)}{(w-a)^{n+1}} dw$$

$$f(z) = (|z+1|-1) \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{|z_{n+1}|!} \left(\frac{1}{z_{n+1}}\right)^{z_{n+1}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{|-1|} \frac{|-1|}{|-1|} \cdot \frac{1}{|-1|} \frac{|-1|}{|-1|} \cdot \frac{1}{|-1|} \frac{1}{|-1$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{(-1)^{n}}{(2u+1)!}}_{n=0} \underbrace{(z+1)^{2n}}_{n=0} - \underbrace{\frac{(-1)^{n}}{(2u+1)!}}_{n=0} \underbrace{(z+1)^{n}}_{(z+1)} \underbrace{(z+1)^{n}}_{(z+1)}$$

