AMY 60 2

Def: 1.9.

G < C Godot, f: G-> C

Exts Hort $\frac{df}{dz}(a)$ Y $a \in G$, down

het PSA f holomorph & G.

A7.) Sind die Lolgenden Funk Housen holomorph?

9.) f: (-> (, Z -> 2 Sel zo E (bel. Donn

lim f(z)-f(zo) = Lim z-zo = 1 z->zo = z->zo = z-zo = 1

=) f komplex eliffbar to e C.

b.) q: (-> (,2 -> Re(2)

Behængtung: 9 ist uniqueds holomorph.

Sei zo E (bel. und (24) n C (
Folge mit zu mig zue und

Re(zu) = Re(z) Vn E/N

Dann gilt $g(z_n) - g(z_0) = \frac{Re(z_n) - Re(z_0)}{Z_n - Z_0}$ = 0 -> 0 Sei nun (un) C C Folge unt Wn wood In (Wn) = Im (20) g(cen)-g(zo) = Re(cen)-Re(zo)

Re(wn)+: J-(ton)-Re(zo)-i-Jen(zo) =1 => 1 =0 => q ist far ket zo E C komplex diffbar. => q ist wirgends 406 morph on C. (1) h: C-> C, z -> |2| i.) In zo=0 ist he wicht komplex diffbor. Denn Lym 121 = 1 4m 2 = -1 Set zo to, belo ceus C. Dann 13/ 121-1201 - 1212-12012 2-20 - 12-201/12/4/201) = (Re(z))2 + (3m(z))2 - (Re(zo))2 - (3m(zo))2 [Re(z)- Re(zo) + i(3m(z)-3m(zo))](|21+|20|)

> Sei (Zn) (C (mt zn -> Zo und Re (Zn) = Re(Zo) V n EM

$$= \frac{|2 \times 1 - |2 \times 0|}{|2 \times 1 - |2 \times 0|} = \frac{(|3 \times 1|^{2} - (|3 \times 1|^{2} \times 0))^{2}}{(|3 \times 1|^{2} - |3 \times 1|^{2} \times 0)}$$

$$= \frac{|3 \times 1|^{2} - |3 \times 1|^{2}}{|3 \times 1|^{2} + |3 \times 1|^{2}}$$

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Sei (wy) ~ C Tolge with con > 20 med In (wy) = Im (20) Kn ElN.

=> $\frac{|w_n|-|z_0|}{|w_n-z_0|} = \frac{(Re(ky_n))^2 - (Re(z_0))^2}{(Re(w_n)-Re(z_0))[|w_n|+|z_0|]}$

= Re(Wn)+ Re(20) 6 -> Re(20)

Da die beiden Grenzweste we über et s Ammen ist k für keh zo \$ 0 komplex diff bar.

=> h 1st wicht holomorph.

A8.) $u, v: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$, 2x stelle diff box $f: C \to C$, f(x+iy) = u(x,y) + iv(x,y)holomorph

Zeige: u, v stad brolowarps hasmondsok

[harmonisch: $\Delta u = 0 \quad \forall \{x,y\}$] $\Delta u = u_{xx} + u_{yy}$

Condry - Riemann - Gleich ungen: (Theorem 1.1) & holomosph => 4 ux = Vy 1 Uy = -Vx

Beneis: f holomorph => Satz 1.1. convend box. Es gilt elso Ux = Vy 1 Uy = -Vx $=) U_{xx} = V_{yx} = V_{xy} = -u_{yy}$ => Du = uxx + uyy = -uyy thyy = 0 analog fir v. 49.) log_ ist der out den Gekret C = { 2 ∈ C; 2 ≠ 0, \(\frac{\pi}{2} \) \(\alpha \) \(\frac{\pi}{2} \) définiente 2 mais cles Logariffemes (Brande) (ag+ ~> C+= {z \ C; z \ \ o; -\frac{7}{2} < \arg(z) < \frac{37}{2}} Rerective log- und log, von 1xi. Del. 1.12: Geblet GCC\{0} f: G > C holomorph, so class explf(z))= z Fz E G Dann herst & Zuerg des Logarithmus

AMU GAR 1+i = 12. ei(#+ 2014) keZ Finale nun k & Z, so class 14i In C, bzw. C. Gegf für (-: \$\frac{1}{2} < \frac{10}{4} + 2#k < \frac{10}{2} (=) { < < < } => k=1 => leq_ (1+i) = lu(\(\)z') + i. \(\frac{at}{4}\) fir C+: $-\frac{M}{2} < \frac{M}{4} + 2Mk < \frac{3M}{2}$ =>1+i= \[\frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{i\frac{1}{4}} \in C_+ => Coq + (14i) = Ca (12) + i = A10.) I holomosph, C-SC unt Real text u(x,y)=3x+(e2x-e-2x)cos(2y) f holomorph Th 1.1 CR-Gl. muss gelten Vy= Ux= 3+2.(e2+ e-2+) cos(24)

1 Vx = -uy = 2. (e2x - e-2x) sta(2y) $= V = \begin{cases} V_y dy = \int u_x dy \end{cases}$ = (3+2(e2++e-2+) cos(2y) cly

=
$$3y + (e^{2x} + e^{-2x}) shn(2y) + c(x)$$

ebenso: $V = \int V_x dx = \int -u_y dx$
= $\int 2(e^{2x} - e^{-2x}) shn(2y) dx$
= $\int (e^{2x} - e^{-2x}) shn(2y) + d(y)$

=5
$$d(y) = 3y$$
, $c(x) = 0$
=) $V(x,y) = 3g + (e^{2x} + e^{-2x}) + (e^{2y})$
 $f(x+iy) = u(x,y) + i \cdot V(x,y)$

=
$$3x + (e^{2x} - e^{-2x})\cos(2y)$$

+ $3iy + i(e^{2x} + e^{-2x})\sin(2y)$

$$A11,$$
) $f: C \rightarrow C$ holomorph,
 $f(x+iy) = u(x,y) + i \cdot v(x,y),$
 $u,v: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $7 \times 84 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Results of the sum}$

zelge: f'helomorph

Bewers: Theorem 1.2 ~> Preife CR-Gl.

Es gill: f'(z)= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (z) = -i \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} (z)

de f
holomorph

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(z) = U_x + i \cdot V_x$$

$$U$$

$$V$$

$$f' = U + iV$$

il saist

