AMU KGUZ

Holomorphie entspricht Afterenzierbarkert in Bezerg out den R2.

R. C.)

a) Ware Z holomorph, so auch Z+Z = Re { }}

=> Wichers pruch zu A7

15 Zusammen bastela "von holomorphen

Funk Noven q'ibt wieder etne

holomosphe Funk Hon:

- Linear kom bination

- Produkt/Quotient

- Verkettungen: f(q(z))

(alternativ: Stript S. 3)

b.) g(x + iy) = > x2 + y2 - 2ixy

x,y ER

Caudy-Kiemann - DGL

q(x+iy) = u(x,y) + iv(x,y)

und $U_x = V_y$ $U_y = -V_x$

(74.1.1)

=> q holomorph

\$ ux = 2x = Vy = -2x

=> CR verletet

q wicht holomorps

h(z) = z2 |z| Ware h holomorph, so auch h2 = z4/2/2 = 2'.2.2 = 25.2 also auch Z - Wichers pruch zu a.) $\mathbb{Q}^{q}) = cos(x) cosh(y) - i shu(x) shu(y)$ = = 1 cos(x)e" + = cos(x)e" -1: sin(x)ex + 1: sin(x)ex = = (cos(x) - i sty(x))ex + 1 (cos(x)+ i sh (x)) e = 1 e ix e + 1 e ix e = = 1/e y-ix + eix-y) Z=X=14 = 1(e2+e2) => holomorph, da ez holomorph (schneller: Cauchy-Rremann) $\frac{\Pi(10,1)}{Z_{1}} = (1+i)^{4} = (\sqrt{2} \cdot e^{i(\frac{\pi}{4} + 24\pi)})^{4} = 4 \cdot e^{i(\pi + 84\pi)}$ = -4 em cleutiq z, = (1+i) 1+i = (2 e i(+ 27/4)) 1+i = exp (lu(\(\text{Z}\)) + i(\(\frac{\pi}{4}\) + 7k\(\pi\))) 1+i = exp (lu(VZ) + lu(VZ); +; (I + 240) - I - 240)

· e unchrere Weste

=> night etudently

$$\frac{\mathbb{Q}(12.)}{u(x,y)} = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\partial_{x}u \stackrel{!}{=} \partial_{y}\tilde{V}$$

$$\partial_x u = -\frac{2xy}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \stackrel{!}{=} \partial_y \widetilde{V}(x,y)$$

=>
$$V(x,y) = \int dy \frac{-2xy}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{x+c(x)}{x} + C(x)$$

w=x2+y2

$$-\partial_{x}\widehat{V}=-\frac{\left(x^{2}+y^{2}\right)^{2}}{\left(x^{2}+y^{2}\right)^{2}}+c'(x)$$

$$=\frac{x^2-y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $c'(x) = 0$

$$= \int c(x) = \int dx \ c'(x) = \widehat{c} \qquad \widehat{c} \in \mathbb{R}$$

=>
$$f(x+iy) = \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} + i(\frac{x}{x^2+y^2} + c)$$
 is f
holomorph für $\tilde{c} \in \mathbb{R}$

1

Ls es gibt Taylor veihen darstelleung

$$f(1+i.0) = 0 = u(1,0) + i \tilde{V}(1,0)$$

$$= 0 + i(1+\tilde{c}) = 0$$

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$$S(1,1)$$
 $V(x,y) = 2x(1-y) = 2x - 2xy$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{x} \hat{u} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{y} V = -2x$$

$$\hat{u} = -x^{2} + c(y)$$

2.)
$$\partial_{y} \tilde{u} = -\partial_{x} V$$

 $\partial_{y} \tilde{u} = c'(y) \stackrel{!}{=} -2 + 2y$
 $= \sum c(y) = -2y + y^{2} + C$
 $= \sum f(z) = -x^{2} - 2y + y^{2} + C + i(2x(1-y))$

$$f(1+i) \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

= $-1-2+1+c+0i$
= $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{c}{i} = 2$