$$f(z) = \frac{1}{1+z^2}$$
 Zo = 1+i M

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{1+z^2} = \frac{1}{(z-i)(z+i)} = \frac{1}{2i} \left(\frac{1}{z-i} - \frac{1}{z+i}\right)$$

PBZ

$$f_n(z) = \frac{1}{z-i}$$
  $f_2(z) = \frac{1}{z+i}$   
hol. für z  $\neq i$  hol. für  $\neq z$ 

$$f_{1}(z) = \frac{1}{z - i + 1 - n} = \frac{1}{1 + (z - z_{0})} = \frac{1}{1 - [-(z - z_{0})]}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-(z - z_{0}))^{n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n} (z - z_{0})^{n}$$

$$\frac{ii.}{1}$$
  $|z-z.1>|i-z.|=1$ 

$$= \frac{1}{|z-z_0|} < 1$$

$$f_{1}(z) = \frac{1}{1+(z-z_{0})} = \frac{1}{z-z_{0}} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{(z-z_{0})}}$$

$$=\frac{1}{Z-2}\cdot\sum_{u=0}^{\infty}\left(-\frac{1}{(z-Z_0)}\right)^u=\sum_{u=0}^{\infty}\left(-1\right)^u,\left(Z-Z_0\right)^{-u-1}$$

$$\frac{1111}{12-201}$$
  $12-201<1-1-201=1-1-211=\sqrt{5}$ 

$$= \frac{1z-z_01}{1-1-2i1} = \frac{1z-z_01}{11+2i1} < 1$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{(1+2i)+(z-z_{0})} = \frac{1}{1+2i} = \frac{1}{1+2i}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+2i} = \frac{1}{(1+2i)^{n}(z-z_{0})^{n}}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n} \frac{(z-z_{0})^{n}}{(1+z_{0})^{n+n}}$$

$$|v|$$
  $|z-z_0| > |-i-Z_0| = \sqrt{5}$   
 $|z-z_0| < 1$ 

$$f_{z}(z) = \frac{1}{(1+z_{i}) + (z-z_{o})} = \frac{1}{z-z_{o}} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{z_{i}+1}{z-z_{o}}}$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2i} \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left( 1 - (2i+1)^{-n-1} \right) \cdot (2-2i)^n \right)$$

b.) 
$$1 < |z-z_0| < \sqrt{5}$$
 (L) (i.)  $+ iii.$ )
$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2i} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n (z-z_0)^{-n-1} - \frac{(-1)^n}{(2i+1)^{n+1}} (z-z_0)^n$$

$$\frac{C_{i}}{\sqrt{5}} < |z-z_{0}| < \infty \quad (4) \quad |i|_{i} + |iv_{i}|_{i}$$

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

## isolterte singularitetten

$$A28.1$$
  $f(z) = \frac{\log(1+z)}{z}$ ,  $z_0 = 0$ 

· LR von fum Z.

· lanvergenz bereich?

· Songularité ten?

Log-Hauptzneig:

def out  $C = \{x \in \mathbb{R}; x \leq 0\}$ 

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n} z^{n-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n} \frac{1}{n+1} z^{n}$$

Konvergenz hereich: 121<1

A29.) max. Def. Bereich?, stug. klass, fizieren

definiers in C/E03

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^{2n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} z^{-2n}$$

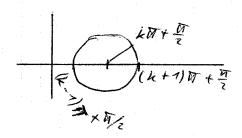
=> bito fix mendt vide 4, plan

$$= \underbrace{\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2\cdot(-n))!}}_{b_n} z_n = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} b_n \neq 0 \text{ for uneuall. Viele}$$

=> 0 ist wesentl. Strig. van f.

$$\frac{b_1}{2} g(z) = \frac{1}{\cos(z)}$$

für h EZ fest, stage oleh where Bx = BT (= +4A)



$$\frac{1}{\cos(z)} = \frac{1}{(-1)^{k+1} \sin(z - (\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi))}$$

$$= (-1)^{k+1} \frac{1}{z - (\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi)} \cdot \frac{z - (\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi)}{\sin(z - (\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi))}$$

$$= h(z)$$

wird h holomorph fortgesetzt

auf Bi. All Fortsetzung

van h neunen nir h.

$$\frac{1}{\cos(z)} = (-1)^{k+\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{z - (\underline{P} + k \overline{u})} \cdot \overline{f}(z)$$

$$= \left(-7\right)^{k+1} \frac{1}{Z - \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi\right)} \stackrel{\mathcal{O}}{\underset{n=0}{\overset{}_{\sim}}} \frac{\int_{\Gamma} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi\right)}{\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi\right)} \cdot \left(Z - \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi\right)\right)^{n}$$

Taylor

$$= \left(-1\right)^{k+1} \stackrel{\mathcal{O}}{\underset{n=0}{\overset{}}} \frac{\int_{1}^{1} \left(\frac{m}{2} + k \overline{n}\right)}{n!} \left(2 - \left(\frac{\overline{n}}{2} + k \overline{n}\right)\right)^{n-1}$$

$$b_{-1} = Res(f, a) = Resf(a)$$

(A) 
$$f, g$$
 hol., in der Nothe van  $a$ .

$$f(a) \neq 0, g(a) = 0 \text{ (eta-fact) } \left[g'(a) \neq 0\right]$$

While  $e_s(\frac{f}{g}, u) = \frac{f(a)}{g'(a)}$ 

(B) 
$$g(a) \neq 0$$
,  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $f(z) = \frac{g(z)}{(z-a)^k}$   
 $Res(f, u) = \frac{g^{(k-1)}(a)}{(k-1)!}$ 

## Residuen satz:

GCC, 
$$g: [a,b] \rightarrow C$$
 etaboda gesoblescen  
 $inf(g) \subset G$ ,  $a_1,...,a_n \in inf(g)$   
 $f: G \setminus \{a_n,...,a_n\} \rightarrow C$  belowed  
 $a_1,...,a_n$  Pole von  $f$ , dama  
 $f(z)dz = 2\forall i \neq Res(f,a_n)$ 

$$\frac{A30,}{a,}$$
  $f(z) = \frac{z^2-2z}{(z+1)^2(z^2+4)}$ 

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Z<sub>1</sub>/2<sub>3</sub>: Pole 1. Ordnung, de et fache Neuvernullstellen, Zithler Wullstellen frei.

$$Res(f, Z_1) = Res(\frac{1}{(z-Z_1)^2} \cdot \frac{z^2-2z}{z^2+1}, Z_1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2-1)!} \left( \frac{z^2 - 2z}{z^2 + 4} \right) \left| z = -1 \right|$$

$$= -\frac{14}{25}$$

Res  $(f, Z_2) = \frac{(z^2 - 2z)|_{z=z_2}}{(1) [(z+7)^2(z^2+4)]^4|_{z=z_2}}$ 

$$=\frac{(2i)^2-4i}{2(2i)(2i+1)^2}=\frac{i+7}{25}$$

Res(f, Zz) = 5-i (geneuso wie bes Zz)

$$\frac{b.)}{3(z)=\frac{\sinh(bz)}{z^2+a^2}}, a,b \in C \quad a \neq \frac{-ik\pi}{b} \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

1.) a = 0 Nenne hat 2-fecte Null stelle in 0. und stra(bz)|z=0 = 0; b. cos(bz)|z=0 = b

Co [Muster løsung uns Humig! Rest in LZP on Gre. ]

WMU 6GG
= ZA; (1 +0 - i + i) = ZA;

