Housanfjobenblatt 7 Authoritem 1)

(i)  $\int_{\frac{3}{13}} \frac{3}{(3+3)} (3+3) dy = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}(f)^{i} = \frac{2\pi i}{2!} \lim_{3 \to i} \frac{3}{3+3} = \pi i \frac{3}{3} \Big|_{3=1}$ (ii)  $\int_{\frac{3}{13}} \frac{3}{(3+1)^{3}} dy = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}(f_{1}-1) = \frac{2\pi i}{2!} (63) = \pi i (-6)$ (iii). [283" dy = 0 4m30 (roche 3 - se32" holomorph)
ud der Pauchyrche Integralsatz . 4m <0 \ \frac{2}{8} dy = 2\tau i Ros (\frac{1}{10}) = \frac{2\tau\_1}{(-m-1)!} \frac{2}{100} = \frac{2\tau\_1}{(-m-1)!} Hufgde 2) Bei der Couchysche Ungleichung  $||f^{(m+1)}(3)|| \leq \frac{(m+1)!}{m^{m+1}} \frac{max}{3} ||f|_{3}^{2} ||f|_$ = K(M+1), , rm -0 und | f(2) (3) = 0 423 m+1 (gleich wie den). => & ist ein Polynom mit Grad höchsters m.

Autorbe 3)

(i) 
$$\int_{1}^{1} \frac{1}{3(3-1)} ds = 2\pi i \left[ \text{Res}(f,0) + \text{Res}(f,1) \right]$$

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$$\int_{1}^{1} \frac{1}{3^{3}(3-1)} ds = 2\pi i \left[ \frac{1}{3-1} \right]_{1}^{1} = \frac{1}{2!} \left( \frac{1}{(3-1)^{2}} \right)_{130}^{2} = \frac{1}{2!} \left( \frac{1}{3-1} \right)_{130}^{2} = \frac{1}{2!} \left($$