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3.4. Cauchy 积分公式
           习题3.3.4: 1,2,8,9. (8讲稿有提示)
           Couchy 型和分. 没fis)在可求与曲线~CC上
连续,则:
                      F(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{A} \frac{f(5)}{5-z} d5, z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus A
叫 Courchy 型积分.
定理3.4.2. FB在 CM 上全纯, 各阶导数存在,且
       只证几二日的情形(当几7时可用类似多话对几归约记之)只须记了
证法1:
                 \lim_{\Delta \ge 0} \left| \frac{F(z+\Delta z) - F(z)}{\Delta z} - \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{f(s)}{(s-z)^{2}} ds \right| = 0.
           洋江如下:

\Delta F = F(z+\Delta z) - F(z) 

= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{1} \frac{f(s)}{(s-z-\Delta z)} - \frac{f(s)}{s-z} ds 

= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{1} \frac{\Delta z f(s)}{(s-z-\Delta z)} ds 

= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{1} \frac{\Delta z f(s)}{(s-z-\Delta z)} ds 

R(\Delta z) = \frac{\Delta F}{\Delta z} - \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{1} \frac{f(s)}{(s-z-\Delta z)} ds , \text{ and } \frac{\pi}{z}

               R(\Delta z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{1}^{1} \frac{f(s)}{(s-z-\Delta z)(s-z)} - \frac{f(s)}{(r-z)^{2}} ds
= \frac{\Delta z}{2\pi i} \int_{1}^{1} \frac{(s-z-\Delta z)(s-z)}{(s-z-\Delta z)(s-z)^{2}}
再 i z M = \max_{s \in S} (f(s))
                              d = dist(4, 2) = min\{|2-3|; S \in Y\}
                    说(1)
                  |R(\Delta z)| \leq \frac{|\Delta z|}{2\pi} \int_{d} \frac{|M|}{\frac{d}{d} \cdot d^{2}} ds = \frac{ML(d)}{\pi d^{2}} |\Delta z| \rightarrow O(\Delta z \rightarrow 0)
     [26] 11) F'(2) Total F (2) = 1 im OF = = = = = 1 ) 1 (5-2) 2 ds,
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证法2. 上定理可由下引理直接推为: 科完引堰、设D是C=R°中的区域, T是C中可端的电, f(x,y,5)∈C(D×V). $F(x,y) = \int_{A} f(x,y,\xi) d\xi, (x,y) \in D.$ (2) 四) FECCD). 着对发 ed, fx, fy eC(D×1), 即) $F'_{x}(x,y) = \int_{A} f_{x}(x,y,\xi) d\xi, F_{y}(x,y) = \int_{A} f_{y}(x,y,\xi) d\xi,$ (3) ①FEC'(D). [清大家观察(2)如何报去(3)]. B(2, 80) CD サモ>0, えるくるo, s. ナ な 1021くる bg f(x+0x, y+0y, 3) - f(x, y, 3) < L(7). 从而 |F(2+02)-F(2)| $=|F(x+\Delta x, y+\Delta y)-F(x,y)|$ < [1] (x+ux, y+vy, 3)-fix, y, 3) ds < E. 7 F ← C(D). 现在没fx C(D×1), D) fx 至 BH, 50)对 上一致主军,从而 $\left| \frac{F(x+\Delta x,y)-F(x,y)}{\Delta x} - \int_{1}^{\infty} f_{x}(x,y,\xi) d\xi \right|$ = $\int_{1} f(x+\Delta x, y, \xi) - f(x, y, \xi) - f'_{x}(x, y, \xi)] d\xi$ = $\int_{1} |f_{x}(x+\alpha\omega x,y,\xi)-f_{x}(x,y,\xi)| ds$ (-276) \\ \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}2\left(\frac{1} → o (ax→ o, 用了-弘色(系统) 这这有 Fx(x,y)= 「1fx(x,y, 3) ds, 同地有

Fy (x,y)= \1+y(x,7,3)d3. 建而下(C'(D).同该可证当f(Z,S)关于之解 折月fi(2,3) (CLD) Bt, F'(2) = Syfi(2,5) ds. Courchy积分公式.设口是可求长 Jordan 曲线所围 曲域, feH(D)nC(D), 则 $f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\partial D} \frac{f(z)}{5-z}, \quad \forall z \in D.$ i正: 1生版 そ ∈ D, r>0, s.t. B(z,r) ⊂ D. Ri) (Cauchy $\frac{2r}{2\pi i} \int_{\partial D} \frac{f(s)}{s-z} ds = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|s-z|=1} \frac{f(s)ds}{s-z}.$ 第の $R(r) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|S-z|=r} \frac{f(s)ds}{s-z-f(z)} - \frac{f(z)}{s-z-f(z)}$ $= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|S-z|=r} \frac{f(s)ds}{s-z-f(z)} - \frac{f(z)}{s-z-f(z)} \int_{|S-z|=r} \frac{f(z)ds}{s-z-f(z)}$ 再iz M(r) = Max {If(s)-f(z), s = >B(z,r) }. 配) $|R(r)| \leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{|S|-z|=r} \frac{M(r)}{r} ds = M(r) \rightarrow o(r \rightarrow o).$ 行 $\int_{|S|-z|=r} \frac{H(s)}{s-z} ds \leq r$ 无夫. ta Cauch 公有教主. 定理3.4.6. 若D由及尽机支的有限争引未与Torden (制度所) $f \in H(\omega) \cap C(\overline{D})$, \overline{Z} $f(z) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int_{\partial D} \frac{f(s)}{(s-z)^{n+1}} ds$.

定理3.4.4卷feH(D)加feC[®](D). 和H(D)cC[®](D)

$$\begin{array}{ll}
||f_{3}|| & \int_{|z|=2}^{2} \frac{dz}{z^{2}(z^{2}+16)} = 2\pi i \times \left(\frac{1}{z^{2}+16}\right)' = 0. \\
||f_{3}||^{2} \cdot \overline{I} = \int_{|z|=5}^{2} \frac{(e^{-1})^{6}(z^{2}-z^{2})^{2}(z^{2}-3)^{3}}{(e^{-1})^{6}(z^{2}-z^{2})^{7}(z^{2}-3)^{3}} & (\forall R > 3) \\
||T| < \int_{|z|=R}^{2} \frac{ds}{(R^{-1})^{6}(R^{-2})^{7}(R^{-3})^{8}} & > 0. \quad i \quad \overline{I} = 0
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
||I| < \int_{|z|=R}^{2} \frac{ds}{(R^{-1})^{6}(R^{-2})^{7}(R^{-3})^{8}} & > 0. \quad i \quad \overline{I} = 0
\end{array}$$

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= - f(0) · 2Ti.....

作业: 1,2,4,5,6,7 (5,6,7在讲稿有提引

§3.5 Cauchy积分定理的重要推论.

定理5.1. (Cauchy不等式) 设于在B(a,R) 中全色且1f(z)1<M, tzeB(a,R). 则

 $|f^{(n)}(a)| \leq \frac{n! M}{R^n}$

iT: 对 Y r < R, f ∈ H(B(a, r)), 外面

$$|f^{(n)}(a)| = |\frac{h!}{2\pi i} \int_{12-a|=r} \frac{f(z) dz}{(z-a)^{h+1}}|$$

 $\leq \frac{n!}{2\pi} \int_{|Z-a|=r} \frac{M ds}{r^{n+1}} = \frac{n!M}{r^r}$

$\Re |f^{(n)}(a)| \leq \frac{n! M}{R^n}$

定理 (C.2 (Liouville)有果整五数必为常数。 证、代取 Q ∈ C, 化取 R>0, 和有

 $|f'(a)| < \frac{M_+}{R} \rightarrow o (R \rightarrow \infty).$

其中M+= supc (f(z)) <+>

: f(2)=0 on Q. 2pf=const.

定理53. 代数学基本定理: C上的非常值多项式在 (中至少有一个零点.

从而 piz ← H(C) D有界, 世而由 Liouville 定理, piz) = coust, 与假设方值。

记明: 依题意, 对 V 可 K K 曲俊 「cD, 稻分 ∫ f(z) dz 与路径无关, 因而对 V Q ← D, F(z) = ∫ f(z) dz, z ← D

定义了一个D上的圣智,由定理3.3.2的证明可知,F(x)=f(x), x < D.

$$\varphi_{2}(z) = \sqrt{2} \left(\beta \delta - \beta \beta (\beta \delta \delta) \right) C([0, +\infty) \rightarrow H^{\dagger}(\underline{L}^{\dagger} \beta \delta)$$

$$\varphi_{3}(z) = \frac{2 - \hat{c}}{2 + \hat{c}} \cdot H^{\dagger} \rightarrow B(0, 1).$$

7記6. 设于在校D上仓地, 206D, 定义
$$F(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0}, & 2 \in D \end{cases}$$
 $f'(z_0)$, $z = z_0$. $izw_1 \in F(z_0)$.

iz:用定义证外生(即用分析会和的)但 (7) Morera Corsi

对D内化一闭烟烧八, 5,1F4) d=0



