

Věta IV.10  $f$  buď holomorfní v  $P(a, r, R)$ .

Pro  $\rho \in (r, R)$  necht'  $\gamma_\rho$  značí hladně orientovanou kružnici o středě  $a$  a poloměru  $\rho$ .

(a)  $\int_{\gamma_\rho} f$  nezávisí na  $\rho$

┌ Necht'  $\rho_1 < \rho_2$

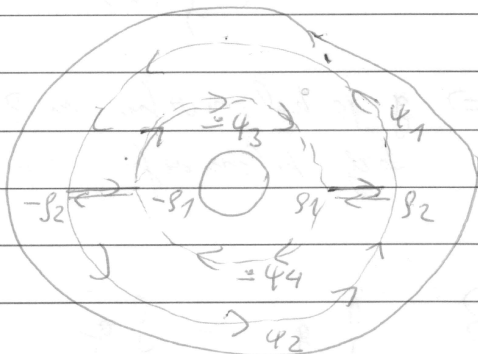
Uvažme následující zicičky:

$$\gamma_1(t) = a + \rho_2 e^{it}, \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\gamma_2(t) = a + \rho_1 e^{it}, \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\gamma_3(t) = a + \rho_1 e^{it}, \quad t \in [0, \pi]$$

$$\gamma_4(t) = a + \rho_1 e^{it}, \quad t \in [\pi, 2\pi]$$



$$\text{Paž } \gamma_1 := \gamma_1 + [-\rho_2, -\rho_1] + (\overset{\circ}{\gamma_3}) + [\rho_1, \rho_2]$$

$$\gamma_2 := \gamma_2 + [\rho_2, \rho_1] + (\overset{\circ}{\gamma_4}) + [-\rho_1, -\rho_2]$$

$$\text{Ism uvažme} \quad a \notin \gamma \quad \int_{\gamma_1} f = \int_{\gamma_2} f = 0$$

┌ To plyne z  $\forall a,$

$$\text{poloze } \langle \gamma_1 \rangle \subset P(a, r, R) \setminus \{a + tc; t \in (-R, R)\}$$

$$\langle \gamma_2 \rangle \subset P(a, r, R) \setminus \{a + tc; t \in (r, R)\}$$

$$\text{Tož } 0 = \int_{\gamma_1} f + \int_{\gamma_2} f = \int_{\gamma_1} f + \int_{[-\rho_2, -\rho_1]} f + \int_{\overset{\circ}{\gamma_3}} f + \int_{[\rho_1, \rho_2]} f +$$

$$+ \int_{\gamma_2} f + \int_{[\rho_2, \rho_1]} f + \int_{\overset{\circ}{\gamma_4}} f + \int_{[-\rho_1, -\rho_2]} f = \int_{\rho_2} f - \int_{\rho_1} f.$$

$$(b) z \in P(a, r, R) \quad , \quad r < \rho_1 < |z-a| < \rho_2 < R$$

$$\Rightarrow f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \left( \int_{\beta_2} \frac{f(w)}{w-z} dw - \int_{\beta_1} \frac{f(w)}{w-z} dw \right)$$

$$g(w) = \begin{cases} \frac{f(w) - f(z)}{w-z} & , \quad w \in P(a, r, R) \setminus \{z\} \\ f'(z) & , \quad w = z \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow g$  je holomorfná na  $P(a, r, R) \setminus \{z\}$  a spojitá na  $P(a, r, R)$ ,  
keď holomorfná na  $P(a, r, R)$

↑ Dostodete voľ III.15 ↓

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\beta_1} g = \int_{\beta_2} g \quad . \quad \text{Prvok}$$

$$\int_{\beta_1} g = \int_{\beta_1} \frac{f(w) - f(z)}{w-z} dw = \int_{\beta_1} \frac{f(w)}{w-z} dw - f(z) \int_{\beta_1} \frac{1}{w-z} dw$$

$$= \int_{\beta_1} \frac{f(w)}{w-z} dw \quad = 0 \quad \uparrow |z-a| > \rho_1$$

$\Rightarrow \text{ind}_{\beta_1} z = 0 \quad \downarrow$

$$\int_{\beta_2} g = \int_{\beta_2} \frac{f(w) - f(z)}{w-z} dw = \int_{\beta_2} \frac{f(w)}{w-z} dw - f(z) \int_{\beta_2} \frac{1}{w-z} dw =$$

$$= \int_{\beta_2} \frac{f(w)}{w-z} dw - f(z) \cdot 2\pi i \quad \uparrow |z-a| < \rho_2$$

$\Rightarrow \text{ind}_{\beta_2} z = 1 \quad \downarrow$

$$= \int_{\beta_2} \frac{f(w)}{w-z} dw - f(z) \cdot 2\pi i$$

Práčo so oba integrály rovnajú, vyjadrením  $f(z)$  dostaneme  
kyžienku rovnú.