

1. Spočtěte:

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{a + \sin(x)}{(b + \cos(x))^2} dx,$$

je-li $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ and $b > 1$. Určete, jakou funkci budete integrovat přes jakou křivku. Spočtěte rezidua a vyjádřete integrál.

2. Rozviňte do Fourierovy řady funkci f víte-li, že je lichá, 2π periodická,

$$f(x) = \cos(x)$$

pro $x \in (0, \pi)$ a její Fourierova řada k ní konverguje v každém bodě $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Napište, čemu se f rovná pro všechny $x \in [-\pi, \pi]$. Najděte maximální intervaly, na kterých Fourierova řada konverguje stejnoměrně.

3. Definujeme funkci

$$F(z) = \frac{z}{(e^z - 1)^2}.$$

Najděte první tři nenulové členy Laurentovy řady v bodě 0. Určete všechny izolované singularity F a jejich typ.

Integrál piros - szám/062 - v3

$$1) \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{a + b i x}{(b + c x)^2} dx = I$$

Integrál piros $F(z) = \frac{a + \frac{1}{2i} (z - \frac{1}{z})}{(b + \frac{1}{2} (z + \frac{1}{z}))^2} \cdot \frac{1}{iz} =$

$$= \frac{\frac{2aiz + z^2 - 1}{2iz}}{\left(\frac{2bz + z^2 + 1}{2z}\right)^2 \cdot iz} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{z^2 + 2aiz - 1}{(z^2 + 2bz + 1)^2}$$

tes $\varphi(t) = e^{it}$, $t \in [0, 2\pi]$. Pal $I = \int_{\varphi} F(z) dz$

polusok helyén $z^2 + 2bz + 1$ nullák $2U_1(0)$.

iszakok a z síkban: $z^2 + 2bz + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow z_{1,2} = \frac{-2b \pm \sqrt{4b^2 - 4}}{2}$

$$z_1 = -b - \sqrt{b^2 - 1} \notin \text{int } \varphi \cup \langle \varphi \rangle$$

$$z_2 = -b + \sqrt{b^2 - 1} \in \text{int } \varphi \text{ szerűen } b > 1.$$

szerűen: $z_2^2 + 2aiz_2 - 1 = b^2 - 2b\sqrt{b^2 - 1} + b^2 - 1 +$

$$2ai(-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 1}) - 1 = \underbrace{2b^2 - 2 - 2b\sqrt{b^2 - 1} + 2ai(-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 1})}_{= 2\sqrt{b^2 - 1}(\sqrt{b^2 - 1} - b) \neq 0} \neq 0$$

mert $b > 1$.

Teh z_2 a z síkban $I = 2\pi i \text{res}_{z_2} F$

szerűen $\text{res}_{z_2} F(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_2} \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{z^2 + 2aiz - 1}{(z - z_1)^2} \right]' =$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{(2z_2 + 2ai)(z_2 - z_1)^2 - (z_2^2 + 2aiz_2 - 1) \cdot 2 \cdot (z_2 - z_1)}{(z_2 - z_1)^4} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2^4 (b^2 - 1)^2} \left[\underbrace{2z_2(z_2 - z_1)^2 - (z_2^2 - 1) \cdot 2 \cdot (z_2 - z_1)}_{\text{mivel } 0} + i(2a(z_2 - z_1)^2 - 2az_2 \cdot 2 \cdot (z_2 - z_1)) \right]$$

$$2(z_2 - z_1) (2z_2(z_2 - z_1) - 2(z_2^2 - 1)) = 2(z_2 - z_1)(-2z_2z_1 + 2)$$

$$= 2(z_2 - z_1) (2 - 2 \cdot (b^2 - (b^2 - 1))) = 0 \quad \text{OK.}$$

\Rightarrow

$$\text{res}_{z_2} F(z) = -\frac{1}{16} \frac{1 \cdot i \cdot 2a}{(b^2 - 1)^2} (z_2 - z_1) (z_2 - z_1 - 2z_2) =$$

$$= \frac{4 \cdot i \cdot a}{16(b^2 - 1)^2} (z_2 - z_1) (+1) (z_2 + z_1) =$$

$$= \frac{+i a \cdot 4}{16(b^2 - 1)^2} (z_2^2 - z_1^2) = \frac{-4iab \cdot 4}{16(b^2 - 1)^{3/2}}$$

$$z_2^2 - z_1^2 = \cancel{b^2} + (\cancel{b^2 - 1}) - 2b\sqrt{b^2 - 1} - (\cancel{b^2} + (\cancel{b^2 - 1}) + 2b\sqrt{b^2 - 1})$$

$$= -4b\sqrt{b^2 - 1}$$

$$\text{Total } I = + \frac{Tab \cdot 2}{(b^2 - 1)^{3/2}}$$

$$2) \quad \left. \begin{aligned} f(x) &= \cos x & x \in (0, \pi) \\ f(x) &= -\cos x & x \in (-\pi, 0) \end{aligned} \right\} 2 \text{ (f' p' lidn')}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(0) &= 0 \\ f(\pi) &= f(-\pi) = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ab' lidn' luv. j'v' F. r'nd' dle } 2 \\ \text{Jordan-Dirichletov l'it'erin}$$

$$\text{f' p' c'it'el' C' a v'it'el' pl'at'': } f(x) = \frac{f(x+) + f(x-)}{2}$$

f' lidn' \Rightarrow y'v' d'ev' b_{ℓ}

$$b_{\ell} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin \ell x \, dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos x \sin \ell x \, dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin(x(\ell+1)) + \sin(x(\ell-1)) \, dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\left[-\frac{\cos(x(\ell+1))}{\ell+1} \right]_0^{\pi} + \left[-\frac{\cos(x(\ell-1))}{\ell-1} \right]_0^{\pi} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{\ell+1} (1 - \cos \pi(\ell+1)) + \frac{1}{\ell-1} (1 - \cos \pi(\ell-1)) \right), \ell \neq 1$$

$$\boxed{\sin(a \pm b) = \sin a \cos b \pm \sin b \cos a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin a \cos b = \frac{1}{2} (\sin(a+b) + \sin(a-b))$$

$$b_{\ell} = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{2\ell}{\ell^2-1} + \frac{1}{\pi} \cos(\ell\pi + \pi) \cdot (-1) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\ell+1} + \frac{1}{\ell-1} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{2\ell}{\ell^2-1} (1 + \cos \ell\pi) = \frac{2\ell}{\pi(\ell^2-1)} (1 + (-1)^{\ell}) \quad \ell \neq 1 \quad 3$$

~~$$f(x) = \cos x$$~~

$$\ell=1 \Rightarrow b_1 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos x \sin x \, dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin 2x \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[-\frac{\cos 2x}{2} \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (1 - 1) = 0 \quad 2$$

Dokazujeme:

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{k}{k^2-1} (1+(-1)^k) \sin kx; \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}. \quad 1$$

Stejně jako lze na interval $(\delta, \pi-\delta)$ pro $\delta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$.
 $+2k\pi$ $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ 2

Případě nepár k : $k=2l$; $l \in \mathbb{N}$:

$$f(x) = \frac{8}{\pi} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{l}{4l^2-1} \sin 2lx \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$3) e^z - 1 = z + \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{z^3}{6} + \frac{z^5}{120} + o(|z|^5) \text{ s\u00e1m\u00e1rn\u00e1n\u00e1da}$$

$$(e^z - 1)^2 = z^2 + z^3 + z^4 \left(\frac{1}{4} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} \right) + z^5 \left(2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \right) + o(|z|^5) \quad (+)$$

$$= z^2 + z^3 + \frac{7}{12} z^4 + o(|z|^5) \quad 2$$

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3+4}{12} = \frac{7}{12}$$

D\u00e9len\u00ed polynom\u00ed:

$$z: (e^z - 1)^2 = z: \quad z^2 + z^3 + \frac{7}{12} z^4 + o(|z|^4) = \frac{1}{z} - 1 + \frac{5}{12} z + \dots$$

$$- \left(z + z^2 + \frac{7}{12} z^3 \right)$$

$$- z^2 - \frac{7}{12} z^5$$

$$- \left(-z^2 - z^5 \right)$$

$$z^3 \left(1 - \frac{7}{12} \right)$$

Lomiv\u00e9n\u00ed r\u00e1dn\u00e1 $\frac{z}{(e^z - 1)^2}$ s\u00e1d\u00e1m\u00e1: $\frac{1}{z} - 1 + \frac{5}{12} z + \dots$ 1 (*)

Koborn\u00e9 v\u00edn\u00fd F: $e^z - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^z = 1 \Leftrightarrow z_k = 2\pi i k$
 $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ 3

z_0 \u00fd p\u0159\u00edm\u00e1rn\u00e1n\u00e1 1, v\u00edz n\u00e1b\u0159\u00e9 (*)

$z_k, k \neq 0$ \u00fd p\u0159\u00edm\u00e1rn\u00e1n\u00e1 2, v\u00edz (+).

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