

Def Zobra. $\varphi: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ nazývame

- (i) spoj. krivkou, je-li φ spoj. na $[a, b]$
(ii) spoj. orientovanou krivkou, je-li φ spoj. orientované.

(spoj. i parc. obl.)

- (iii) regulární krivkou, je-li φ spoj. a i. p. po částech

Zvazujme

$$\langle \varphi, \gamma \rangle = \int_a^b \varphi(t) dt \quad \varphi \in C([a, b])$$

uvažujeme

Klasické

φ, γ krivky, f, g spoj. na $\langle \varphi, \gamma \rangle$

$$\int_a^b (\alpha f + \beta g) dt = \alpha \int_a^b f dt + \beta \int_a^b g dt$$

$$\int_a^b f dt = \int_a^b f dt + \int_a^b g dt$$

$$\int_a^b f dt = - \int_a^b f dt$$

uznávaný na parametrické krivky

Def f je PF γ na obl. $G \subset \mathbb{C}$, pokud $f' = \gamma$ na G

Lemma Neef f je spoj. na obl. $G \subset \mathbb{C}$. Pak

(1) f má PF na G

\Leftrightarrow

(2) integrál uznávaný na krivce

Pozn. ke holomorfní na kv. dom. obklopené mají to PF

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z} \quad |z| \geq 1 \quad \text{nejedí obzob přímky } y=2$$

$$\frac{1}{z} = \frac{z}{z^2} = \frac{z}{|z|^2}$$

$$\text{par } f_1 = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$f_2 = \frac{y}{x^2+y^2}$$

- (c) obz. z sustavy, jen se úřlo zmenšuje
 \Rightarrow (c) body z geometrie kuznice zůstávají
 body směřují pŕjdu dle úřlo a v ořpě

uđt. $y=2$, par

$$f_1 = \frac{x}{x^2+4}$$

$$f_2 = \frac{2}{x^2+4}$$

$$\underbrace{f_1^2 + f_2^2}_{|z|^{-2}} = \frac{x^2+4}{(x^2+4)^2} = \frac{1}{x^2+4} = \frac{1}{z^2}$$

$$\text{par } f_1^2 + \left(f_2 - \frac{1}{z}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^2$$

kuznice o ŕstředku $(0, \frac{1}{4})$ a $r = \frac{1}{4}$

okružní imaz

$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z^2+1}$$

$$\gamma: |z-1+i| = 2$$

$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{1}{(z-i)(z+i)} dz$$

$$z_0 = -i \quad f(z) = \frac{1}{z-i} \quad \text{Residue uvnitř } \angle \gamma$$

$$= \int_{\gamma} \frac{\frac{dz}{z-i}}{z+i} = 2\pi i \frac{1}{-i-i} = -\frac{\pi}{i}$$

$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{(z^2+1)(z+1)^2} \quad \text{DŮ}$$

$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{\sin z}{z^2}$$

$$\gamma: |z+1| = 1$$

$$f(z) = \sin z \quad z_0 = 0$$

Residue.

$n=1$ zobecnění vzorce

$$\int \frac{\sin z}{z^2} dz = 2\pi i f'(0) = 2\pi i \cdot 2 \cos 0 = 4\pi i$$

$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{\sin z}{z^4} dz \quad |z-1| = 2$$

$$f(z) = \sin z \quad z_0 = 0$$

$n=3$

$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{\sin z}{z^4} dz = \frac{2\pi i}{3!} f'''(0) = \frac{2\pi i}{6} (-\sin 0) = -\frac{\pi i}{3}$$

(.) Njedyote hndow. $f_1(z)$, $f_2(z)$ ma' imag. c'ist $f_2 = x + iy - i$

$$f(z) = -3i$$

$$\frac{df_1}{dx} = 1 = \frac{df_2}{dy}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_1(x, y) = x + e(y)$$

$$e'(y) = \frac{df_1}{dy} = -1 = -\frac{df_2}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow e'(y) = -1$$

$$e(y) = -y + k$$

ullem $f_1(x) = x - y + k$

paž

$$f = f_1 + i f_2 = x - y + k + ix + iy - 3i$$

$$-3i = f(0) = k - 3i$$

$$\Rightarrow k = 0$$

ullem

$$f(z) = z + iz - 3i$$

1. Evolution

$$\operatorname{Re} z > 0 \quad \& \quad \operatorname{Im} z > 0$$

• initial point z_0 , $\operatorname{Re} z_0 > 1$ a distyke se \mathbb{R} og $r = 1$

$$|z - 1 + i| < 1$$

• Alla begge, z her se distyke Im og re po er te re
 \rightarrow sked ne se re

$$|z - a| = |a| \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(z) = (z)^p$$

$$-\pi < \text{Im } z \leq \pi$$

$R_{z \neq 0}$

$$e^z = e^{x+iy} = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y)$$

$$|e^z| = e^x, \quad y \text{ w\u0142\u0105j\u0105 argument}$$

$$\text{p\u0142} \text{ p\u0142\u0142\u0105} \quad x = r \cos \varphi \Rightarrow \text{r\u0142\u0142\u0105} \quad s = (0,0)$$

$$r = e^x$$

$$y = \varphi \Rightarrow \text{p\u0142\u0142\u0105} \text{ k\u0142\u0105} \text{ \u2022} \text{ k\u0142\u0105} \text{ argument}$$

$$\int_{\gamma} \bar{z} dz$$

γ is the circle $|z| = r$

$$\varphi(t) = r e^{it} \quad t \in (0, 2\pi)$$

$$\varphi'(t) = i r e^{it}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} (r \cos t)(i r e^{it}) dt = ir^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \cos t (\cos t + i \sin t) dt =$$

$$= ir^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 t + i \cos t \sin t dt = ir^2 \left(\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 t dt + i \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t dt \right)$$

$$= ir^2 \left(0 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} [1 + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2t] dt \right) = ir^2 \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi + 0$$

$$\int |z|^2$$

előmeant. írjuk le $z_1 = 1+i$ és $z_2 = -1+2i$

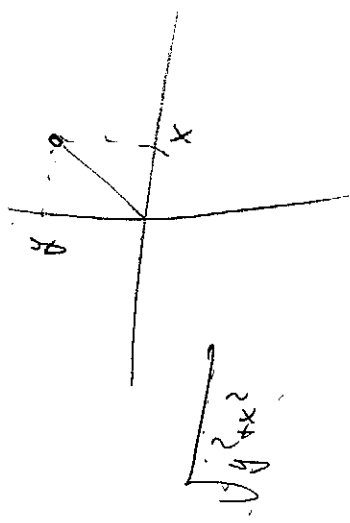
$$z_2 - z_1 = -2 + 2i$$

$$\varphi(t) = 1+i + t(-2+2i) \quad t \in (0,1)$$

$$= 1-2t + i(1+2t)$$

$$\varphi'(t) = -2 + 2i$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\varphi} |z|^2 dz &= \int_0^1 \left((1-2t)^2 + (1+2t)^2 \right) \cdot (-2+2i) dt = \\ &= 2(-1+i) \int_0^1 1-4t+4t^2 + 1+4t^2+4t dt = \\ &= 2(-1+i) \int_0^1 2+8t^2 dt = 2(-1+i) \left[2t + \frac{8}{3}t^3 \right]_0^1 = \\ &= \underline{\underline{2(-1+i) \left(2 + \frac{8}{3} \right)}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{28}{3}(i-1)}} \end{aligned}$$



$$\sqrt{y^2+x^2}$$

$$\int z^2$$

oblast paraboly

$$y = 1 - x^2$$

$$z_1 = -1$$

$$z_2 = 1$$

$$PF = \frac{z^3}{3}$$

$$\int z^2 dz = F(1) - F(-1) = \frac{1}{3} - \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\int_C z^2 dz$$

C obvod \square

$$z_1 = 1 + i, \quad z_2 = 2i$$

$$z_3 = -2, \quad z_4 = -1 - i$$

to je holomorfní v C, $6i \cdot \oint_C z^2 dz \Rightarrow \oint_C z^2 dz = 0$
(neruší)

$$\int_C \frac{dz}{z}$$

$$C \text{ je } |z| = 1$$

$$z(t) = e^{it}$$

$$dz = i e^{it} dt$$

$$\int_C \frac{dz}{z} = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{i e^{it}}{e^{it}} dt = 2\pi i$$

$$\int_C \frac{dz}{z-i}$$

$$C = \text{krugnice} \quad |z| = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Lanely } \text{tr} \Rightarrow \int = 0$$

Lze se uvidět jako na c. 3.03ec

$$\int_C \frac{dz}{z-i}$$

$$|z-i| = \frac{1}{2}$$

to není holomorfní v bodě $z_0 = i$, který je uvnitř kružky, tedy nutno přirovnat

$$C = i + \frac{1}{2}e^{it} + (-\pi, \pi)$$

$$C' = \frac{1}{2}ie^{it}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2}ie^{it} dt$$

$$= i \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} dt = 2\pi i$$

$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{e^z}{z-1} dz$$

$$\gamma = |z-1| = 1$$

$$f(z) = e^z \quad z_0 = 1$$

↓
holomorfní, z_0 je uvnitř

ze vzorce:

$$f(1) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{e^z}{z-1} dz \Rightarrow e \cdot 2\pi i = \int_{\gamma} \frac{e^z}{z-1} dz$$

$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{z^2 + 2z + 2}{z+2} dz$$

$$\gamma: |z|=3$$

$$\varphi(z) = z^2 + 2z + 2 \text{ holomorfní } \mathbb{C}$$

$$z_0 = -2$$

vnitř $\langle \gamma \rangle$

$$\Rightarrow 2\pi i ((-2)^2 + 2(-2) + 2) = \int dz$$

$$2\pi i \cdot 2$$

$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{\cos z}{z-i} dz$$

$$|z+1+i|=2$$

$$f(z) = \cos z \text{ holom. na } \mathbb{C}$$

$$z_0 = i$$

z_0 leží vně $\langle \gamma \rangle$, tedy $\int = 0$

$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{1}{z \cdot \cos z} dz$$

$$\gamma: |z|=1$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{\cos z} \quad z_0 = 0$$

$f(z)$ holomorfní kromě bodů $z_k = (2k+1)\frac{\pi}{2}, z \in \mathbb{R}$.

Uvaž. $|z| > 1 \Rightarrow f(z)$ holomorfní vnitř $\langle \gamma \rangle$ - vně \mathbb{C} .

\Rightarrow Cauchy vztah

$$\int = 2\pi i \frac{1}{\cos(0)} = 2\pi i$$

$$\int_C \bar{z} dz$$

$$\text{like } z \quad z_1 = 1 - i \quad z_2 = 2 + i$$

$$z_1 - z_2 = 1 + 2i$$

$$f(t) = 1 - i + t(1 + 2i)$$

$f'(t) = 1 + 2i$

$$= \underbrace{1 + t}_{u_1} + i \underbrace{(-1 + 2t)}_{u_2}$$

$$f'(t) = 1 + 2i$$

$$\int_0^1 [(1+t) - (-1+2t)](1+2i) = (1+2i) \int_0^1 (2-t) dt = (1+2i) \left[2t - \frac{1}{2}t^2 \right]_0^1$$

$$= (1+2i) \left(2 - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{2}(1+2i)}}$$