

Mocninové řady

Na přednášce byly ukázány, že $f \in \mathcal{H}(U(z_0, R))$
právě když

$$(TR') \quad f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z-z_0)^n, \quad z \in U(z_0, R),$$

kde $a_n = f^{(n)}(z_0) / n!$, $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$.

Taylorovy řady (TR')

$$(1) \quad \exp z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!}, \quad z \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$(2) \quad \sin z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{z^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}, \quad z \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\cos z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{z^{2n}}{(2n)!}, \quad z \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$(3) \quad \log(1-z) = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n}, \quad |z| < 1$$

$$(4) \quad (1+z)^a = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{a}{n} z^n, \quad |z| < 1, \quad a \in \mathbb{C}$$

add.

stačí specifikovat Taylorovy koeficienty a_n .

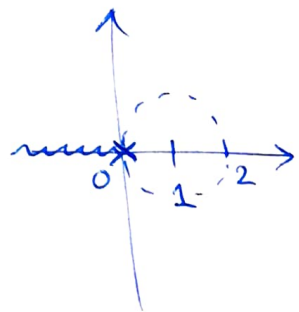
ad (3) Pro $f(z) = -\log(1-z)$ | $a_0 = f(0) = 0$, CV6
2

$$f'(z) = + \frac{1}{1-z} \quad a_1 = 1$$

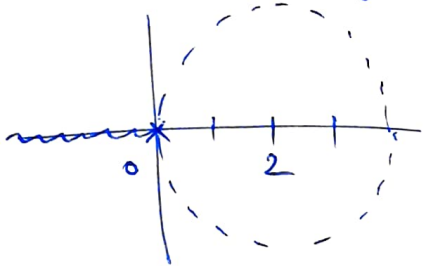
$$f''(z) = + \frac{1}{(1-z)^2} \quad a_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f'''(z) = + \frac{2}{(1-z)^3} \quad a_3 = \frac{2}{3!} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$f^{(n)}(z) = \frac{(n-1)!}{(1-z)^n} \quad a_n = \frac{1}{n}$$



(Pr) TR log kolem 2: Maure



$$\begin{aligned} \log z &= \log 2 + \log(z/2) = \\ &= \log 2 + \log\left(1 + \frac{z-2}{2}\right) \quad (3) \\ &= \log 2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{(z-2)^n}{2^n \cdot n}, \quad |z-2| < 2. \end{aligned}$$

DERIVOVANI MR: Plati-li (TR), |

$$f'(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot a_n (z-z_0)^{n-1}, \quad z \in U(z_0, R),$$

(Pr) Geometricka rade

$$\updownarrow \quad \frac{1}{1-z} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n, \quad |z| < 1$$

$$\frac{1}{(1-z)^2} = \left(\frac{1}{1-z}\right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot z^{n-1}, \quad |z| < 1$$

$$\frac{k!}{(1-z)^{k+1}} = \left(\frac{1}{1-z}\right)^{(k)} = \sum_{n=k}^{+\infty} n \cdot (n-1) \dots (n-k+1) z^{n-k} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{CVS} \\ 3 \end{array} \right\}$$

$|z| < 1$

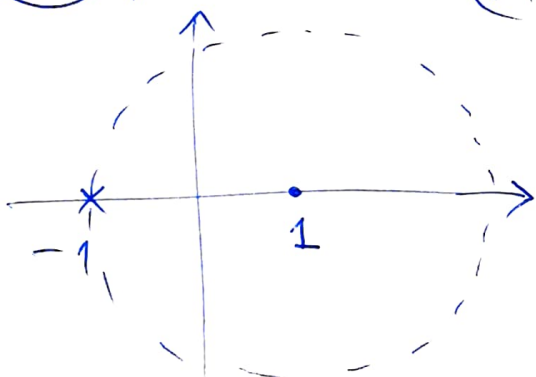
Pr. (i) Pro $f(z) = -\log(1-z)$ | 0

$$f'(z) = \frac{1}{1-z} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n, \quad |z| < 1,$$

tuditi $n \cdot a_n = 1, n \in \mathbb{N}$ a $a_0 = f(0) = 0.$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n}$$

Pr. (ii) TR^c $f(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z+1)^2}$ kolom 1: Maime



$$f(z) = \frac{(z-1)^2 + 2(z-1) + 1}{((z-1) + 2)^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{((z-1) + 2)^2} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{z-1}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$|\dots| < 1$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(z-1)^{n-1}}{2^{n+2}}, \quad |z-1| < 2 \quad \text{atd.}$$

(i) Najprvo $\frac{1}{(z+1)^2}$ a z^2 .

Pom: Pro obecnou racionalnu funkcu rozlozime na polynom a jednoduchou zlomku, které potom rovneme do MK^c.

Násobení MK

CV6
4

$$\text{Uvažt} f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z-z_0)^n \text{ a } g(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n (z-z_0)^n$$

mají poloměr konvergence aspoň $R > 0$. Potom

$$f(z) \cdot g(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (z-z_0)^n$$

me poloměr konvergence aspoň R a platí, že

$$c_n = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k b_{n-k}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0.$$

Triviálně, máme $c_n = (f \cdot g)^{(n)}(z_0) / n!$ Leibniz

$$= \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} f^{(k)}(z_0) \cdot g^{(n-k)}(z_0) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k b_{n-k}$$

(Pr) Pro $|z| < 1$ je $f(z) := e^z \cdot \log(1+z) =$

$$= \left(1 + z + \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{z^3}{6} + \frac{z^4}{24} + \dots \right) \cdot \left(z - \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{z^3}{3} - \frac{z^4}{4} + \dots \right)$$
$$= z + \underbrace{z^2 \left(-\frac{1}{2} + 1 \right)}_{\frac{1}{2}} + \underbrace{z^3 \left(\frac{1}{3} + \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \right)}_{\frac{1}{3}} + \dots$$

Dělení MR: Necht' jsou f, g jako výš. CV6
5

Je-li $g(z_0) = b_0 \neq 0$, ex. $R' \in (0, R]$ taková, že $g \neq 0$ na $U(z_0, R')$. Potom na $U(z_0, R')$ je

$$\frac{f(z)}{g(z)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (z - z_0)^n,$$

kde c_n jsou jednoduše určeny rovnicemi

$$a_n = \sum_{k=0}^n b_k c_{n-k}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0$$

Slučujeme $a_0 = b_0 c_0 \Rightarrow c_0 = a_0/b_0$

$$a_1 = b_0 c_1 + b_1 c_0 \Rightarrow c_1 = \dots$$

⋮

$$a_n = b_0 c_n + b_1 c_{n-1} + \dots + b_n c_0 \Rightarrow c_n = \dots$$

└──────────┘

Pr. $f(z) = \operatorname{tg} z \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \frac{\sin z}{\cos z}$

(i) $\cos z = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^{iz} + e^{-iz} = 0$

$$e^{2iz} = -1 = e^{i\pi}$$

$$2iz = i\pi + 2k\pi$$

$$z = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$-\frac{\pi}{2} \quad 0 \quad \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \frac{3\pi}{2}$

(ii) Pro $|z| < \frac{\pi}{2}$ je $\operatorname{tg} z = z + \frac{z^3}{3} + \frac{2}{15}z^5 + \dots$,
protože

$$f(z) = \left(z - \frac{z^3}{6} + \frac{z^5}{120} - \dots \right) : \left(1 - \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{z^4}{24} - \dots \right) = \frac{z + \frac{z^3}{3} + \frac{2}{15}z^5 + \dots}{z + \frac{z^3}{3} + \frac{2}{15}z^5 + \dots} = \frac{\frac{z^3}{3} - \frac{z^5}{30} + \dots - \left(\frac{z^3}{3} - \frac{z^5}{6} + \dots \right)}{z + \frac{z^3}{3} + \frac{2}{15}z^5 + \dots}$$

$$-\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{120} - \frac{1}{24} = \frac{-4}{120} = -\frac{1}{30}$$

$$-\frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{4}{30} = \frac{2}{15}$$

CV6
6

Najdi TK kořku 0:

(Pr) $f(z) = e^z \cdot \cos(z) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{(1+i)z} + e^{(1-i)z}) =$

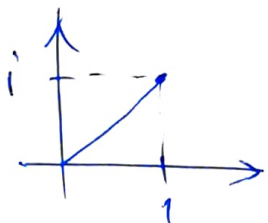
$$\cos z = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_0^{\infty} \frac{(1+i)^n}{n!} z^n + \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{(1-i)^n}{n!} z^n \right)$$

$$= \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{2^{n/2} \cos(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot n)}{n!} z^n \quad | \quad z \in \mathbb{C}$$

provoz

$$\frac{(1+i)^n + (1-i)^n}{2} = 2^{n/2} \frac{e^{in\pi/4} + e^{-in\pi/4}}{2} = 2^{n/2} \cos(n\pi/4)$$

$$(1 \pm i)^n = \left(2^{1/2} e^{\pm i\pi/4} \right)^n = 2^{n/2} e^{\pm i\pi \cdot n/4}$$



Pr. 11

Metode neurčitých koeficientů
Vyřešte v \mathbb{C} následující diferenciální rovnici

$$(*) \quad f''(z) + z f'(z) + f(z) = 0$$

ve okolí 0.

Předp. $f \in \mathcal{O}(U(0, R))$ rovná ~~se~~ $(*)$.

$$\text{Potom } f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n, \quad z \in U(0, R) \quad a$$

$$\text{tj.) } f'(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cdot n \cdot z^{n-1}, \quad \text{---}$$

$$f''(z) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n \cdot n \cdot (n-1) z^{n-2}, \quad \text{---} \quad (*)$$

Protože $(*)$ platí, dostaneme

$$z^0: \quad a_0 + 2a_2 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad a_2 = -\frac{a_0}{2}$$

$$z^1: \quad a_1 + a_1 + 6a_3 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad a_3 = -\frac{a_1}{3}$$

$$z^n: \quad (n+1)a_n + a_{n+2}(n+1)(n+2) = 0$$

$n \geq 1$

$$a_{n+2} = -\frac{a_n}{(n+2)}$$

$$a_{2k} = \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k)!!} a_0$$

$$a_{2k+1} = \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!!} a_1$$

$$*) \quad f''(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{n+2} (n+2)(n+1) z^n$$

Удобно $f(z) = a_0 f_0(z) + a_1 f_1(z)$, где

$$f_0(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k)!!} z^{2k} \quad \text{а} \quad f_1(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!!} z^{2k+1}$$

↓
формула (*)

$$f_0(0) = 1, \quad f_0'(0) = 0$$

↓
формула (*)

$$f_1(0) = 0, \quad f_1'(0) = 1$$

а $f(0) = a_0, \quad f'(0) = a_1$. Пусть f_0, f_1 конв.
на целом \mathbb{C} , т.е. формула (*) на \mathbb{C} .

————— x —————
[конец, стр. 244 - 250.]