

Komplexní čísla (KČ), základní pojmy

- KČ nikdo nevynalezl, první diskuse a použití v 16. století
- Koncept KČ se vyvíjel v průběhu více staletí $N \subset Z \subset Q \subset R \subset C$
- 18. století – velký skok ve výzkumu a využití KČ – Carl Friedrich Gauss (zavedl název *imaginární*)

Imaginární jednotka (Gauss, Cauchy)

$$x^2 + 1 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 = -1 \rightarrow |x| = \sqrt{-1} = i \rightarrow i^2 = -1$$

Pozn.:

- Elektrikáři používají pro označení imaginární jednotky písmeno j , protože i používají pro označení okamžité hodnoty proudu
- My budeme používat obě značení
- Matlab také nerozlišuje i nebo j

Definice:

Každá uspořádaná dvojice $[a_1; a_2]$ reálných čísel a_1, a_2 se nazývá *komplexní číslo*

- Zapisujeme $a = [a_1; a_2]$
- a_1 je *reálná část* komplexního čísla a , zkrácený zápis $Re(a) = a_1$
- a_2 je *imaginární část* komplexního čísla a , zkrácený zápis $Im(a) = a_2$

Dále definujeme:

Jsou dána dvě KČ $a = [a_1; a_2]$ a $b = [b_1; b_2]$

- Rovnost dvou KČ a, b : $a = b \Leftrightarrow a_1 = b_1 \wedge a_2 = b_2$
- Součet a rozdíl dvou KČ a, b : $a \pm b = [a_1 \pm b_1; a_2 \pm b_2]$
- Součin dvou KČ a, b : $a \cdot b = [a_1 b_1 - a_2 b_2; a_1 b_2 + a_2 b_1]$
- Podíl dvou KČ a, b : $\frac{a}{b} = \left[\frac{a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2}{b_1^2 + b_2^2}; \frac{a_2 b_1 - a_1 b_2}{b_1^2 + b_2^2} \right]$
- Komplexně sdružené číslo ke KČ a : $\bar{a} = [a_1; -a_2]$
- Opačné KČ ke KČ a : $-a = [-a_1; -a_2]$
- Reálné číslo je KČ $[a_1; 0]$
- Ryze imaginární je KČ $[0; a_2]$
- Imaginární jednotka je ryze imaginární číslo $i = j = [0; 1]$

Algebraický tvar KČ

$$a = [a_1; a_2] = [a_1; 0] + [0; a_2] = a_1 + a_2 i = a_1 + a_2 j$$

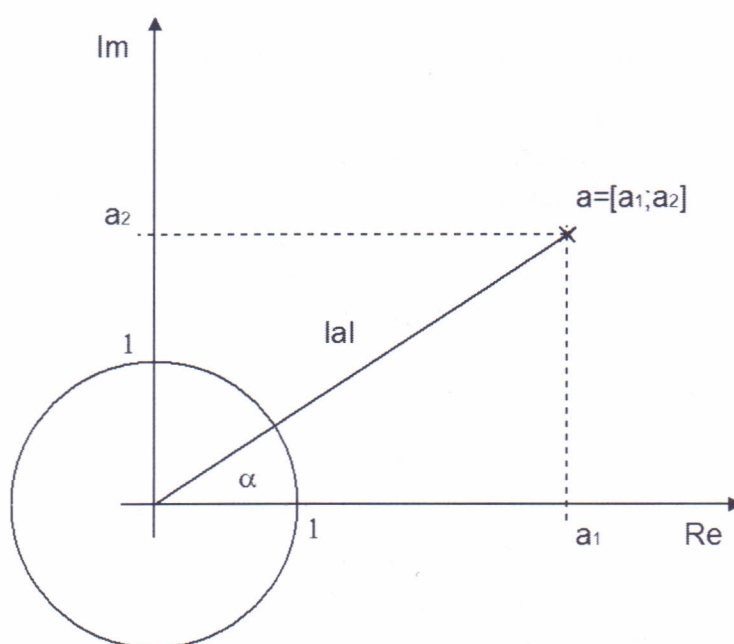
Gaussova rovina KČ

množinu všech KČ lze jednoznačně zobrazit na množinu bodů roviny

$$a = [a_1; a_2]$$

Absolutní hodnota KČ $a = [a_1; a_2]$ se nazývá reálné nezáporné číslo $|a| = \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2}$, které vyjadřuje vzdálenost obrazu KČ od počátku soustavy souřadné v Gaussově rovině

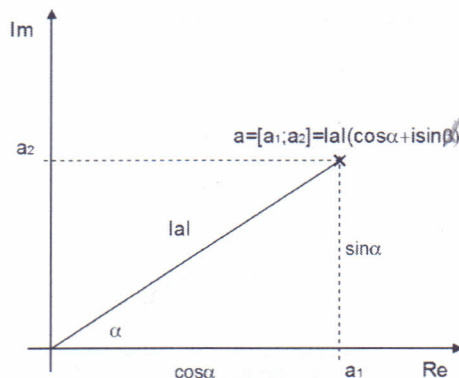
- Komplexní jednotka je každé KČ, jehož absolutní hodnota je rovna jedné
- Obrazy všech komplexních jednotek leží na jednotkové kružnici se středem v počátku soustavy souřadné v Gaussově rovině



Goniometrický tvar KČ

$a = [a_1; a_2] = a_1 + a_2 i = |a|(\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)$, kde α nazýváme argument KČ, pro nějž platí:
 $\cos \alpha = \frac{a_1}{|a|} \wedge \sin \alpha = \frac{a_2}{|a|}$

Základní argument $\alpha \in \langle 0; 2\pi \rangle$



Umocňování a odmocňování KČ

Pro libovolná dvě KČ

$$a = [a_1; a_2] = a_1 + a_2 i = |a|(\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)$$

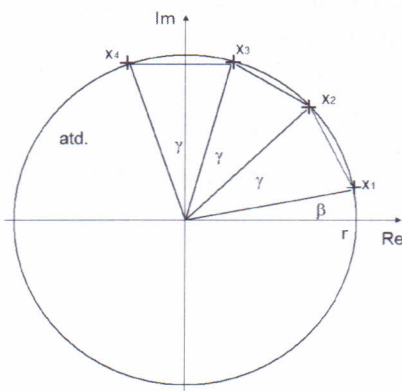
$$b = [b_1; b_2] = b_1 + b_2 i = |b|(\cos \beta + i \sin \beta)$$

a pro každé $n \in \mathbb{N}$ platí:

- $a^n = |a|^n(\cos n\alpha + i \sin n\alpha)$ (Moivreova věta)
- $a \cdot b = |a||b|[\cos(\alpha + \beta) + i \sin(\alpha + \beta)]$
- $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{|a|}{|b|}[\cos(\alpha - \beta) + i \sin(\alpha - \beta)]; b \neq 0$
- $\sqrt[n]{a}$ je každý z n kořenů binomické rovnice $x^n = a, a \in \mathbb{C}, n \in \mathbb{N}$, pro které platí:

$$x = \sqrt[n]{|a|} \left[\cos \left(\frac{\alpha + 2k\pi}{n} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\alpha + 2k\pi}{n} \right) \right]$$

- V Gaussově rovině KČ jsou obrazy všech n kořenů binomické rovnice vrcholy pravidelného n -úhelníka, který je vepsán kružnici se středem $[0; 0]$ a poloměrem $\sqrt[n]{|a|}$
- Komplexní funkce $\sqrt[n]{a}$ patří do skupiny tzv. mnohoznačných komplexních funkcí
- $\beta = \frac{\alpha}{n}, \gamma = \frac{2\pi}{n}, r = \sqrt[n]{|a|}$



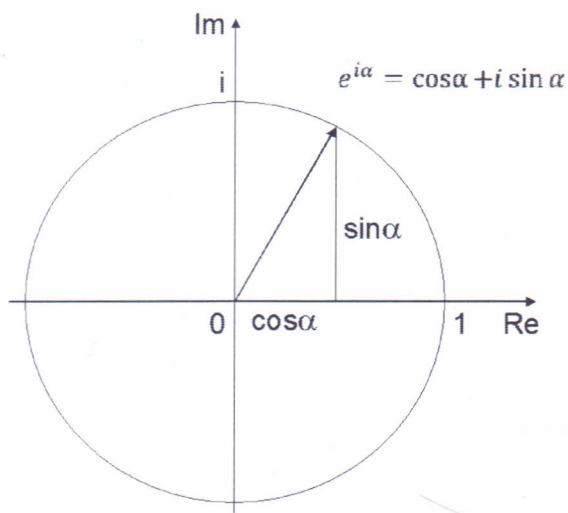
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Exponenciální (Eulerův) tvar KČ

$$a = [a_1; a_2] = a_1 + a_2 i = |a|(\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha) = |a|e^{i\alpha}$$

Kde $|a|$ je absolutní hodnota KČ a a α je jeho argument.

- Vztah $e^{i\alpha} = (\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)$ se nazývá Eulerův vzorec a určuje vztah mezi goniometrickými a exponenciálními funkcemi



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Funkce komplexní proměnné

Funkce $w = f(z)$ definovaná na oblasti $\Omega \in \mathbb{C}$ s funkčními hodnotami v oboru komplexních čísel se nazývá funkce komplexní proměnné.

- Jednoznačná komplexní funkce $\rightarrow$ je-li každému $z \in \Omega$ přiřazeno právě jedno komplexní číslo w (např.: $w = z + 1$)
- Mnohoznačná komplexní funkce $\rightarrow$ je-li každému $z \in \Omega$ přiřazeno více komplexních čísel (např.: $w = \sqrt{z + 1}$)
- Algebraický tvar komplexní funkce: $w = f(z) = u(x; y) + iv(x; y)$, kde $z = x + iy$, $u(x; y)$, $v(x; y)$ jsou reálné funkce dvou proměnných x a y
- $u(x; y)$ je reálná část $f(z)$, $\operatorname{Re}(f) = u(x; y)$
- $v(x; y)$ je imaginární část $f(z)$, $\operatorname{Im}(f) = v(x; y)$

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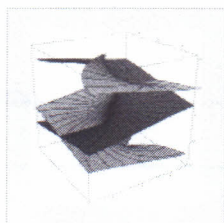
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Přehled vybraných komplexních funkcí

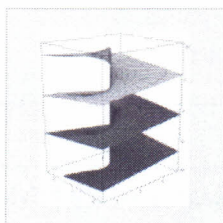
Název	Definiční vzorec	Podmínky platnosti
Exponenciální funkce	$e^z = e^x(\cos y + i \sin y)$	$z = x + iy; z \in \mathbb{C}$
Kosinus	$\cos z = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2}$	$z = x + iy; z \in \mathbb{C}$
Sinus	$\sin z = \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i}$	$z = x + iy; z \in \mathbb{C}$
Tangens	$\operatorname{tg} z = \frac{\sin z}{\cos z}$	$z \neq (2k+1)\frac{\pi}{2}; k \in \mathbb{Z}$
Kotangens	$\operatorname{cotg} z = \frac{\cos z}{\sin z}$	$z \neq k\pi; k \in \mathbb{Z}$
Kosinus hyperbolický	$\cosh z = \frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{2}$	$z \in \mathbb{C}$
Sinus hyperbolický	$\sinh z = \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2}$	$z \in \mathbb{C}$
Logaritmická funkce	$\operatorname{Ln} z = \ln z + i\operatorname{Arg}(z)$	$z \in \mathbb{C}; z \neq 0$
Mocnná funkce	$z^\alpha = e^{\alpha \operatorname{Ln} z}$	$z, \alpha \in \mathbb{C}; z \neq 0$

- Funkce $e^z, \sinh z, \cosh z$ jsou periodické s periodou $2\pi i$
- Funkce $\sin z, \cos z$ jsou periodické s periodou 2π
- Funkce $\operatorname{Ln} z, z^\alpha$ jsou mnohoznačné, omezíme-li se na $\operatorname{Arg}(z) \in (0; 2\pi)$ dostaneme tzv. hlavní větev funkce

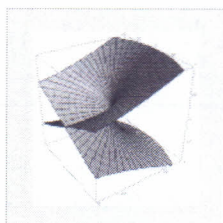
Pozn.: příklady grafů vybraných komplexních funkcí



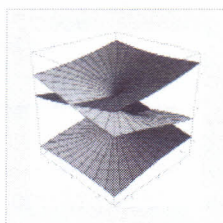
$f(z) = \arcsin z$



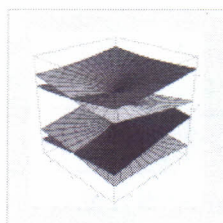
$f(z) = \log z$



$f(z) = z^{1/2}$



$f(z) = z^{1/3}$



$f(z) = z^{1/4}$

Limita funkce komplexní proměnné

- Pojmy: $|z - a| < \varepsilon \rightarrow$ epsilonové okolí bodu a , $0 < |z - a| < \varepsilon \rightarrow$ prstencové okolí bodu a
- Nechť $z = x + iy$ a $f(z) = u(x; y) + iv(x; y)$.

Funkce komplexní proměnné má v bodě $a = a_1 + ia_2$ limitu právě tehdy, když reálné funkce $u(x; y)$ a $v(x; y)$ mají limitu v bodě $[a_1; a_2]$.

- Platí: $\lim_{z \rightarrow a} f(z) = \lim_{[x;y] \rightarrow [a_1;a_2]} u(x; y) + i \cdot \lim_{[x;y] \rightarrow [a_1;a_2]} v(x; y)$

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Spojitosť funkce komplexní proměnné

- Funkci $f(z)$ komplexní proměnné nazýváme spojitou v komplexním bodě a , jestliže má v tomto bodě limitu a platí-li: $\lim_{z \rightarrow a} f(z) = f(a)$.
- Funkci $f(z)$ komplexní proměnné nazýváme spojitou na množině $M \subset \mathbb{C}$, jestliže je spojitá v každém bodě množiny M .

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Derivace funkcí komplexní proměnné

- Stejně zavedení jako u reálných funkcí
- Derivace komplexní funkce $f(z)$ v komplexním bodě a nazýváme číslo $f'(a)$ dané vztahem $f'(a) = \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{f(z) - f(a)}{z - a}$
- Pro výpočty derivací platí stejné vzorce jako pro funkce reálné proměnné (viz. M1 a M2)
- Jestliže $f'(a)$ existuje, říkáme, že funkce $f(z)$ je diferencovatelná v bodě a
- Jestliže $f'(z)$ existuje v bodě a a v nějakém jeho okolí, nazývá se funkce $f(z)$ Holomorfní v bodě a

Souvislost mezi derivací funkce komplexní proměnné a parciálními derivacemi její reálné a imaginární části řeší Cauchy-Riemannovy podmínky:

- Funkce $f(z) = u(x; y) + iv(x; y)$ má v komplexním bodě $a = a_1 + ia_2$ derivaci právě tehdy, když jsou funkce $u(x; y)$ a $v(x; y)$ v $A[a_1; a_2]$ diferencovatelné a platí $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(A) = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(A) \wedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(A) = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(A)$.
- Pak $f'(a) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(A) + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(A) = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(A) - i \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(A)$

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Integrál funkce komplexní proměnné – výpočet pomocí parametrizace křivky

- Při integraci funkcí, které nejsou Holomorfní na $C \setminus \{Re(z); Im(z); |z|; \bar{z}\}$

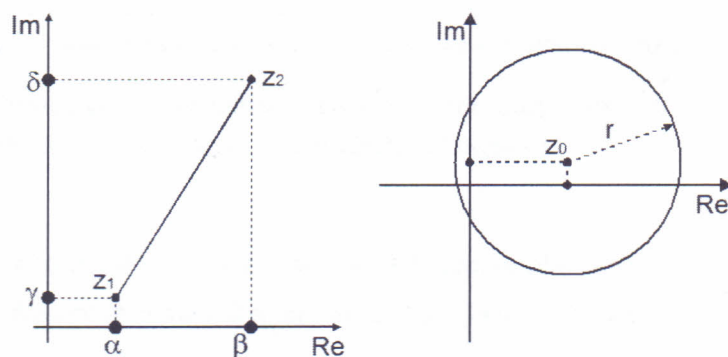
Nechť je dána $\Gamma: R \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ komplexní funkce reálné proměnné t . $\Gamma: z(t) = x(t) + iy(t); t \in \langle \alpha; \beta \rangle$,

kde $x(t), y(t)$ jsou spojitě reálné funkce jedné proměnné t takové, že jejich derivace $x'(t), y'(t)$ jsou po částech spojitě. Potom říkáme, že Γ je po částech hladká orientovaná křivka v komplexní rovině začínající v bodě $z(\alpha)$ a končící v bodě $z(\beta)$.

Z křivek budeme uvažovat úsečky a kružnice (viz. obrázek parametrizace)

- Úsečka s krajními body z_1, z_2 má parametrickou rovnici $z(t) = z_1 + (z_2 - z_1)t; t \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle$
- Úsečky ležící na souřadnicových osách:
 - Na ose x mezi body $z_1 = \alpha; z_2 = \beta: z(t) = t; t \in \langle \alpha; \beta \rangle$
 - Na ose y mezi body $z_1 = i\gamma; z_2 = i\delta: z(t) = it; t \in \langle \gamma; \delta \rangle$
- Kladně orientovaná kružnice se středem v bodě z_0 o poloměru r má parametrickou rovnici $z(t) = z_0 + re^{it}; t \in \langle 0; 2\pi \rangle$

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Parametrizace

Nechť je $w = f(z)$ komplexní funkce, jednoznačná a spojitá na křivce Γ . Potom integrál z funkce f po křivce Γ je definován takto:

$$\oint_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[z(t)] \cdot z'(t) dt$$

O integrálu funkce komplexní proměnné platí řada vět analogických k větám o integrálu reálných funkcí:

- $\oint_{\Gamma} [kf_1(z) + lf_2(z)] dz = k \oint_{\Gamma} f_1(z) dz + l \oint_{\Gamma} f_2(z) dz$
- Skládá-li se křivka Γ z křivek Γ_1 a Γ_2 , které mají jediný společný bod (platí analogicky pro n křivek)
 - $\oint_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = \oint_{\Gamma_1} f(z) dz + \oint_{\Gamma_2} f(z) dz$
- Značí-li křivka Γ_1 opačně orientovanou křivku ke křivce Γ
 - $\oint_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = -\oint_{\Gamma_1} f(z) dz$

PL 16 PL 17 PL 18 PL 19 PL 20 PL 21

Integrál funkce komplexní proměnné – výpočet bez parametrizace křivky

- Při integraci funkcí, které jsou Holomorfní na C nemusíme křivky parametrizovat
- Využíváme Cauchyovu větu nebo Cauchyův vzorec nebo Reziduovou větu (viz. později)

Cauchyova věta:

Jestliže je funkce $f(z)$ holomorfní v jednoduše souvislé oblasti, v níž leží křivka Γ , potom hodnota integrálu $\oint_{\Gamma} f(z)dz$ nezávisí na tvaru křivky Γ , pouze na jejích krajních bodech a platí:

$$\oint_{\Gamma} f(z)dz = F(z_2) - F(z_1),$$

kde z_1 je počáteční bod a z_2 koncový bod křivky Γ .

- Pro funkci $F(z)$ platí $F'(z) = f(z)$.
- Pro uzavřenou křivku Γ v této oblasti platí, že $\oint_{\Gamma} f(z)dz = 0$.

Cauchyův vzorec:

Jestliže je komplexní funkce $f(z)$ holomorfní v jednoduše souvislé oblasti Ω v níž leží uzavřená křivka Γ , potom platí:

$$\oint_{\Gamma} \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} dz = \begin{cases} 2\pi i f(z_0); & \text{jestliže } z_0 \text{ leží uvnitř } \Gamma \\ 0; & \text{jestliže } z_0 \text{ leží vně } \Gamma \end{cases}$$

Reziduová věta (viz. později)

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PRÍKLADY KOMPLEXNÉHO ČÍSLA

(Príklad 1) Je dané $a = \frac{15-5i}{1+2i} - \frac{1-3i}{i} + (3+i)(-1+2i)$. Vypočítajte a^5 .

$$\frac{15-5i}{1+2i} \cdot \frac{1-2i}{1-2i} = \frac{15-30i-5i+10i^2}{1-4i^2} = \frac{5-35i}{5} = 1-7i$$

$$\frac{1-3i}{i} \cdot \frac{(-i)}{(-i)} = \frac{-i+3i^2}{-i^2} = \frac{-3-i}{1} = -3-i$$

$$(3+i)(-1+2i) = -3+6i-i+2i^2 = -5+5i$$

$$a = 1-7i - (-3-i) - 5+5i = -1-i = \sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{5\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$a = -1-i \quad |a| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\sin \varphi = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \cos \varphi = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \sin \varphi = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{array} \right\} \varphi = \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

$$a^5 = (\sqrt{2})^5 \left(\cos \frac{25\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{25\pi}{4} \right) = 4\sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = 4\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \underline{\underline{4+4i}}$$

$$\underbrace{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2}}_{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2}$$



(Príklad 2) V C riešte rovnicu: $\bar{z} = z^2$

$$z = x+iy \rightarrow \overline{x+iy} = (x+iy)^2$$

$$x-iy = x^2+2xyi+i^2y^2$$

$$\underline{x-iy = x^2+2xyi-y^2}$$

porovnáme Re a Im: $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{I. } x = x^2 - y^2 \\ \text{II. } -y = 2xy \end{array} \right\} \text{konštanta } 2R2N$

$$z \text{ II. } \Rightarrow 2xy + y = 0$$

$$y(2x+1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = 0 \vee x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

dos. do I.: a) $y = 0 \Rightarrow x = x^2 \Rightarrow x^2 - x = 0$

$$x(x-1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = 0 \vee x_2 = 1$$

b) $x = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - y^2$

$$y^2 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$|y| = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow y_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \vee y_2 = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

rešenie: $\{ z_1 = 0; z_2 = 1; z_3 = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i; z_4 = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \}$

Pr 3) V C řešte rovnici: $z^2 - \frac{3}{2}zi + 1 = 0$

$$D = b^2 - 4ac = \left(-\frac{3}{2}i\right)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = \frac{9}{4}i^2 - 4 = -\frac{9}{4} - \frac{16}{4} = -\frac{25}{4}$$

$$z_{1,2} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}i \pm \sqrt{-\frac{25}{4}}}{2} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}i \pm \sqrt{\frac{25}{4}i^2}}{2} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}i \pm \frac{5}{2}i}{2} = \begin{cases} z_1 = 2i \\ z_2 = -\frac{1}{2}i \end{cases}$$

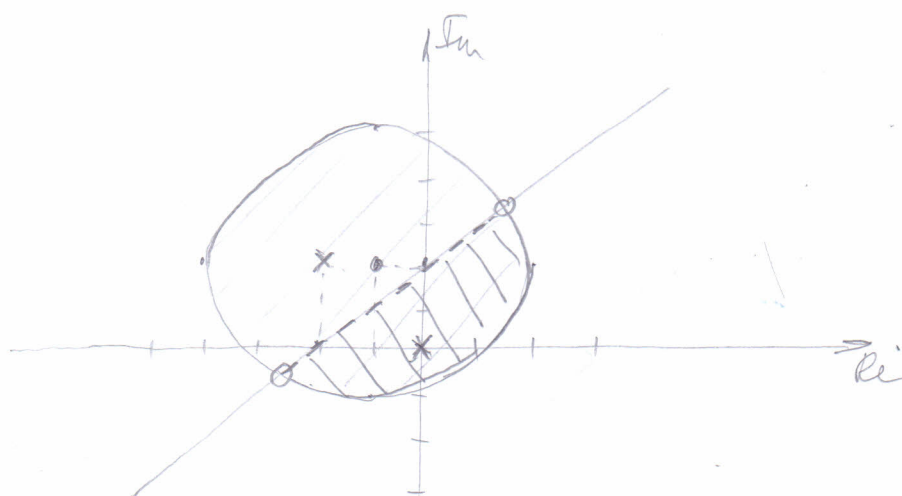
$\{2i, -\frac{1}{2}i\}$

Pr 4) V C značte množinu: $|z + 1 - 2i| \leq 3 \wedge |z + 2 - 2i| > |z|$

vzdálenost kč z od
 $-1 + 2i \leq 3$

vzd. kč od
 $-2 + 2i$

> než vzd. kč o $0 + 0i$



Pr 5) V C řešte binomickou rovnici: $x^5 = 2 - 2i$

$$x = \sqrt[5]{2 - 2i}$$

$$z = 2 - 2i$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{4 + 4} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \varphi = \frac{7\pi}{4}$$

$$\sin \varphi = -\frac{2}{2\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$x^5 = 2\sqrt{2} \left[\cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{4} + 2k\pi\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{4} + 2k\pi\right) \right]$$

$$x = \sqrt[5]{2\sqrt{2}} \left[\cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{4} + 2k\pi\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{4} + 2k\pi\right) \right]$$

$$\rightarrow k=0 \rightarrow x_1 = \sqrt[5]{2\sqrt{2}} \left(\cos \frac{7\pi}{20} + i \sin \frac{7\pi}{20} \right)$$

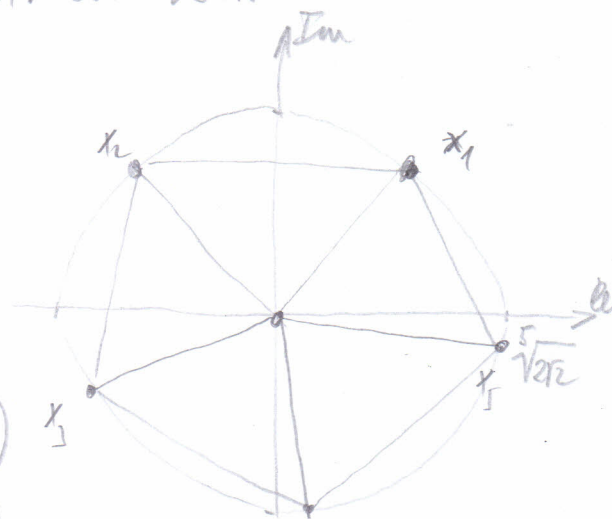
$$k=1 \rightarrow x_2 = \sqrt[5]{2\sqrt{2}} \left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$k=2 \rightarrow x_3 = \sqrt[5]{2\sqrt{2}} \left(\cos \frac{23\pi}{20} + i \sin \frac{23\pi}{20} \right)$$

$$k=3 \rightarrow x_4 = \sqrt[5]{2\sqrt{2}} \left(\cos \frac{31\pi}{20} + i \sin \frac{31\pi}{20} \right)$$

$$k=4 \rightarrow x_5 = \sqrt[5]{2\sqrt{2}} \left(\cos \frac{39\pi}{20} + i \sin \frac{39\pi}{20} \right)$$

MOIVREOVA VĚTA



Gaussova rovina $\rightarrow$ pravidelný pětiúhelník

Pr 6) odvození Eulerova vzťahu $e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$

②

Taylorův rozvoj f(x) do mocninné řady

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k (x-x_0)^k = a_0 + a_1(x-x_0) + a_2(x-x_0)^2 + \dots \quad , \quad a_k \text{ jsou konstanty}$$

→ hodíme $x=x_0 \rightarrow f(x_0) = a_0 + a_1(x_0-x_0) + a_2(x_0-x_0)^2 + \dots \Rightarrow f(x_0) = a_0$

→ derivujeme $f'(x) = a_1 \cdot 1 + 2a_2(x-x_0) + 3a_3(x-x_0)^2 + \dots$
 $f'(x_0) = a_1 + 2a_2 \underbrace{(x_0-x_0)}_0 + 3a_3 \underbrace{(x_0-x_0)^2}_0 + \dots \Rightarrow f'(x_0) = a_1$

→ 2. derivace $f''(x) = 2a_2 + 3 \cdot 2a_3(x-x_0) + \dots$
 $f''(x_0) = 2a_2 + 3 \cdot 2a_3 \underbrace{(x_0-x_0)}_0 + \dots \Rightarrow f''(x_0) = 2a_2$

→ 3. derivace $f'''(x) = 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1a_3 + 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1a_4(x-x_0) + \dots$
 $f'''(x_0) = 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1a_3 + 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1a_4 \underbrace{(x_0-x_0)}_0 + \dots \Rightarrow f'''(x_0) = 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1a_3$
 $\rightarrow f^{(k)}(x_0) = k! a_k \rightarrow a_k = \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!}$

$\exists$ derivace u každé řady $\Rightarrow f(x) = T_f^{x_0}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x-x_0)^k$

pokud $x_0=0$ (McLaurinův tvar) $\rightarrow f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k$

$f(x) = e^x$	$x_0 = 0$	$f'(x) = e^x$	$e^0 = 1$	$f'(0) = 1$
		$f''(x) = e^x$		$f''(0) = 1$
		$f^{(k)}(x) = e^x$		$f^{(k)}(0) = 1$

$$e^x = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} \quad x \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

$f(x) = \sin x$	$x_0 = 0$	$f'(x) = \cos x$	$\sin 0 = 0$	$f'(0) = 1$
		$f''(x) = -\sin x$		$f''(0) = 0$
		$f'''(x) = -\cos x$		$f'''(0) = -1$

$$\sin x = 0 + \frac{x}{1!} - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} \quad x \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

$f(x) = \cos x$	$x_0 = 0$	$f'(x) = -\sin x$	$\cos 0 = 1$	$f'(0) = 0$
		$f''(x) = -\cos x$		$f''(0) = -1$
		$f'''(x) = \sin x$		$f'''(0) = 0$
		$f^{(4)}(x) = \cos x$		$f^{(4)}(0) = 1$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \frac{x^8}{8!} - \dots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k}}{(2k)!} \quad x \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

→ Vezememo razvoj e^{ix} a za x doadihne ix ($i^2 = -1; i^3 = -i; i^4 = 1; \dots$)

$$e^{ix} = 1 + \frac{ix}{1!} + \frac{i^2 x^2}{2!} + \frac{i^3 x^3}{3!} + \frac{i^4 x^4}{4!} + \frac{i^5 x^5}{5!} + \frac{i^6 x^6}{6!} + \frac{i^7 x^7}{7!} + \dots =$$

$$= 1 + \frac{ix}{1!} - \frac{x^2}{2!} - i \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + i \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} - i \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots = \text{zbraću de slož}$$

$$= \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots\right)}_{\cos x} + i \underbrace{\left(\frac{x}{1!} - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots\right)}_{\sin x}$$

$\Rightarrow e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$

Pr 3 zapiši u E exp. tvaru

a) $z = 1 - i\sqrt{3}$ $|z| = 2$ $\cos \varphi = \frac{1}{2}$ $\sin \varphi = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $\varphi = \frac{5\pi}{3} + 2k\pi$ $z = 2e^{i(\frac{5\pi}{3} + 2k\pi)} = 2e^{i(\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi)}$

b) $z = -i = e^{i(\frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi)}$

c) $z = -1 = e^{i(\pi + 2k\pi)}$

d) $z = 1 = e^{i(2k\pi)}$ $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

Pr 4 a) pre $w = \frac{1}{z}$ u f. C - {0}

$w(1+i) = \frac{1}{1+i} = \frac{1}{1+i} \cdot \frac{1-i}{1-i} = \frac{1-i}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i$

$w(2i) = \frac{1}{2i} = -\frac{1}{2}i$

} jednoduše se

b) pre $w = z - \sqrt{z+1}$ $z \in \mathbb{C}$ $\forall z$ u f. $\sqrt{z}$ 2 hodnoty NADHODI FCB

$w(0) = 0 - \sqrt{0+1} = \sqrt{1} = \begin{cases} w_1(0) = 1 \\ w_2(0) = -1 \end{cases}$

$w(-1+2i) = -1+2i - \sqrt{2i} = \begin{cases} w_1(-1+2i) = -2+i \\ w_2(-1+2i) = 3i \end{cases}$

$\sqrt{1+i} = \sqrt{1} \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{4} \right)$
 $k=0 \Rightarrow 1(\cos 0 + i \sin 0) = 1$
 $k=1 \Rightarrow 1(\cos \pi + i \sin \pi) = -1$

$\sqrt{2i} = \sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$
 $k=0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{2}(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4}) = 1+i$
 $k=1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{2}(\cos \frac{5\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{4}) = -1-i$

PR 9 $f: w = z^2 - 1 \quad z = x + iy \quad \text{mode } \operatorname{Re}(f) \text{ a } \operatorname{Im}(f)$ (9)

$$w = (x+iy)^2 - 1 = x^2 + 2xiy + i^2 y^2 - 1 = x^2 - y^2 - 1 + i 2xy$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(f) = x^2 - y^2 - 1$$

$$\operatorname{Im}(f) = 2xy$$

PR 10 khera k fct ma' $\operatorname{Re}(f) = y^2 - y - x^2$ a $\operatorname{Im}(f) = x - 2xy$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x+iy = z \\ x-iy = \bar{z} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} z+\bar{z} = 2x \Rightarrow x = \frac{z+\bar{z}}{2} \\ z-\bar{z} = 2iy \Rightarrow y = \frac{z-\bar{z}}{2i} \end{array} \quad f(x+iy) = y^2 - y - x^2 + i(x - 2xy) \quad \textcircled{=}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \ominus \left(\frac{z-\bar{z}}{2i} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{z-\bar{z}}{2i} \right) - \left(\frac{z+\bar{z}}{2} \right)^2 + i \left(\frac{z+\bar{z}}{2} - 2 \cdot \frac{z+\bar{z}}{2} \cdot \frac{z-\bar{z}}{2i} \right) = \\ & = \frac{z^2 - 2z\bar{z} + \bar{z}^2}{4i^2} - \frac{(z-\bar{z})i}{2i} - \frac{z^2 + 2z\bar{z} + \bar{z}^2}{4} + \frac{zi + \bar{z}i}{2} - \frac{z^2 - \bar{z}^2}{2} = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & = -\frac{1}{4}z^2 + \frac{1}{2}z\bar{z} - \frac{1}{4}\bar{z}^2 + \frac{1}{2}zi - \frac{1}{2}\bar{z}i - \frac{1}{4}z^2 - \frac{1}{2}z\bar{z} - \frac{1}{4}\bar{z}^2 + \frac{1}{2}zi + \frac{1}{2}\bar{z}i - \frac{1}{2}z^2 + \frac{1}{2}\bar{z}^2 = \\ & = -z^2 + zi \quad f(z) = -z^2 + zi \end{aligned}$$

PR 11 $\lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{z^2+1}{z-1} = \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{(z+i)(z-i)}{z-1} = \lim_{z \rightarrow i} (z+i) = \underline{\underline{2i}}$

PR 12 $f(z) = \frac{z^2+1}{z-1}$ num' prop'ia' u badi $z=1$
 der d'efinovat $\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z^2+1}{z-1} = 2i$

PR 13 $f(z) = \frac{3z}{z^2-1} \quad \left[z^2+1 \quad z \neq \pm \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \right]$

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

$$f'(0) = - \frac{3(1)}{(0-1)^2} = - \frac{3i}{-1} = \underline{\underline{3i}}$$

Pr 14

a) $f(z) = e^z$ write $Re(f)$ a $Im(f)$

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

$$u(x,y) = e^x \cos y$$

$$v(x,y) = e^x \sin y$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^x \cos y$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = e^x \sin y$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -e^x \sin y$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = e^x \cos y$$

Plati CR podmišly

f je holomorfna v C

$$(e^z)' = e^z$$

b) $f(z) = \bar{z}$ $z = x+iy$

$$f(\bar{z}) = x - iy$$

$$u(x,y) = x$$

$$v(x,y) = -y$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -1$$

Nplati CRP

f ne ma derivac

c) $f(z) = z/|z|$

$$z = x+iy \quad |z| = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$$

$$f(z) = (x+iy) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} + i \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

$$u(x,y) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

$$v(x,y) = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} - \frac{x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} - \frac{y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^{3/2}}$$

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \neq \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \neq \text{derivace}$

pro $z=0$ $f(0)=0$

$$f'(0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z/|z| - 0}{z - 0} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z/|z|}{z} = \underline{\underline{0}} \quad \Rightarrow \text{derivac pocte } \underline{\underline{0}}$$

Pr 15

Naleznite holomorfnu fci na C, jeli jeli $Re(f) = u(x,y) = 3x^2 - 3y^2 - 2xy + 2y$

a uke-li je $f(0) = 1$

$$v(x,y) = ?$$

Musi plati CRP: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 6x - 2y \Rightarrow \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 6x - 2y \Rightarrow v(x,y) = \int (6x - 2y) dy =$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -6y - 2x + 2 \parallel = 6xy - 2 \frac{y^2}{2} + \varphi(x) = 6xy - y^2 + \varphi(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 6y + 2x - 2$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 6y + \varphi'(x)$$

$$6y + 2x - 2 = 6y + \varphi'(x) \Rightarrow \varphi'(x) = 2x - 2$$

$$\varphi(x) = \int (2x - 2) dx = x^2 - 2x + C$$

$$v(x,y) = 6xy - y^2 + x^2 - 2x + C$$

(6)

$$f(z) = 3x^2 - 3y^2 + 2xy + 2y + i(6xy - y^2 + x^2 - 2x + c)$$

$$f(z) = ? \quad \text{dalo by se poznat} \quad \begin{array}{l} z = x + iy \\ \bar{z} = x - iy \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{z + \bar{z}}{2} \\ y = \frac{z - \bar{z}}{2i} \end{array} \quad \text{zdrokane}$$

$$\text{rychly} \quad z = x + iy \quad \text{kde } x = z \text{ a } y = 0$$

$$f(z) = 3z^2 - 0 + 0 + 0 + i(0 - 0 + z^2 - 2z + c) = 3z^2 + i z^2 - 2iz + ci$$

konstantu c určíme z podmínky $f(0) = i$

$$f(0) = 3 \cdot 0^2 + i \cdot 0^2 - 2i \cdot 0 + ci = i$$

$$ci = i \rightarrow ci - i = 0$$

$$i(c - 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \underline{\underline{c = 1}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{f(z) = 3z^2 + i z^2 - 2iz + i}}$$

Kontrah. Substitutionen

Wiederum! Substit. für x

$$f(z) = 3x^2 - 3y^2 - 2xy + 1 \quad (6x - y + x^2 - 2x + c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} z &= x + iy \\ \bar{z} &= x - iy \\ \frac{z + \bar{z}}{2} &= x \Rightarrow x = \frac{z + \bar{z}}{2} \\ \frac{z - \bar{z}}{2i} &= y \Rightarrow y = \frac{z - \bar{z}}{2i} \end{aligned}$$

$$f(z) = 3 \left(\frac{z + \bar{z}}{2} \right)^2 - 3 \left(\frac{z - \bar{z}}{2i} \right)^2 - 2 \frac{z + \bar{z}}{2} \cdot \frac{z - \bar{z}}{2i} + 1 \left(6 \frac{z + \bar{z}}{2} - \frac{z - \bar{z}}{2i} + \frac{z^2}{4} + \frac{\bar{z}^2}{4} \right) + c$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} (z^2 + 2z\bar{z} + \bar{z}^2) + \frac{3}{4} (z^2 - 2z\bar{z} + \bar{z}^2) - \frac{1}{2} (z^2 - \bar{z}^2) + \frac{1}{4} (z - \bar{z}) +$$

$$+ 1 \left[\frac{3}{4} (z^2 - \bar{z}^2) + \frac{1}{4} (z^2 - 2z\bar{z} + \bar{z}^2) + \frac{1}{4} (z^2 + 2z\bar{z} + \bar{z}^2) - z - \bar{z} + c \right] =$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} z^2 + \frac{3}{4} z\bar{z} + \frac{3}{4} \bar{z}^2 - \frac{1}{2} z^2 + \frac{1}{4} z\bar{z} - \frac{1}{4} \bar{z}^2 - \frac{1}{2} z + \frac{1}{2} \bar{z} +$$

$$+ 1 \left[-\frac{3}{4} z^2 + \frac{3}{4} z\bar{z} + \frac{3}{4} \bar{z}^2 + \frac{1}{4} z^2 - \frac{1}{2} z\bar{z} + \frac{1}{4} \bar{z}^2 + \frac{1}{4} z^2 + \frac{1}{2} z\bar{z} + \frac{1}{4} \bar{z}^2 - z - \bar{z} + c \right] =$$

$$= -\frac{3}{4} z^2 + \frac{3}{4} z\bar{z} + \frac{3}{4} \bar{z}^2 + \frac{1}{4} z^2 - \frac{1}{2} z\bar{z} + \frac{1}{4} \bar{z}^2 + \frac{1}{4} z^2 + \frac{1}{2} z\bar{z} + \frac{1}{4} \bar{z}^2 - z - \bar{z} + c$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4} z^2 + \frac{1}{4} z\bar{z} + \frac{1}{4} \bar{z}^2 - \frac{1}{2} z + \frac{1}{2} \bar{z} + c = 3z^2 + 1z\bar{z} - 2\bar{z} + c$$

Kontr. Substit. für y : $f(0) = 1$

$$f(0) = 1 \cdot 0^2 + 1 \cdot 0 + c = 1$$

$$c = 1$$

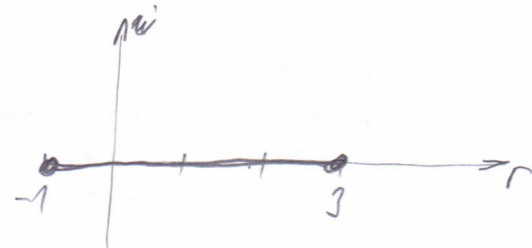
$$c = 1$$

$$c = 1$$

$$c = 1$$

$$f(z) = 3z^2 + 1z\bar{z} - 2\bar{z} + 1$$

(Pr 16) Vypočítejte $\int_{\Gamma} \bar{z} dz$; Γ je úsečka z bodu -1 do bodu 3



parametrizace úsečky: $z(t) = t; t \in \langle -1; 3 \rangle$

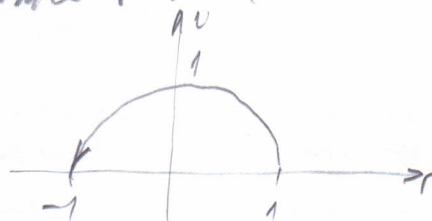
$$\Rightarrow \bar{z}(t) = t \quad dz = 1 dt$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} \bar{z} dz = \int_{-1}^3 t \cdot 1 dt = \left[\frac{t^2}{2} \right]_{-1}^3 = \frac{9}{2} - \frac{(-1)^2}{2} = \underline{\underline{4}}$$

(Pr 17) Vypočítejte $\int_{\Gamma} |z| dz$; Γ je horní polokružnice z bodu 1 do -1

parametrizace polokružnice: $z(t) = e^{it}; t \in \langle 0; \pi \rangle$

$$\Rightarrow |z(t)| = 1 \quad dz = i e^{it} dt$$

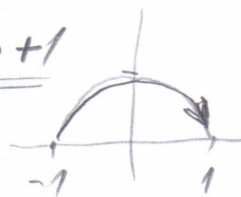


$$\int_{\Gamma} |z| dz = \int_0^{\pi} 1 \cdot i e^{it} dt = i \int_0^{\pi} e^{it} dt = i \left[\frac{1}{i} e^{it} \right]_0^{\pi} = e^{i\pi} - e^0 = \cos \pi + i \sin \pi - 1 = \underline{\underline{-2}}$$

(Pr 18) Vypočítejte $\int_{\Gamma} |z| \cdot \bar{z} dz$; Γ je horní polokružnice z bodu -1 do +1

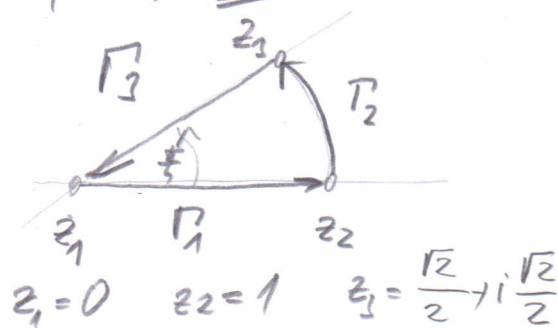
$$PR \Gamma: z = e^{it}, t \in \langle 0; \pi \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow |z| \cdot \bar{z} = 1 \cdot e^{-it} \quad dz = i e^{it} dt$$



$$\int_{\Gamma} |z| \cdot \bar{z} dz = \int_0^{\pi} e^{-it} \cdot i e^{it} dt = i \int_0^{\pi} 1 dt = i [t]_0^{\pi} = i(\pi - 0) = \underline{\underline{i\pi}}$$

(Pr 19) Vypočítejte $\int_{\Gamma} |z| \cdot \bar{z} dz$; Γ je lano graficky:



$$\Gamma_1: z(t) = t; t \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \quad |z| \cdot \bar{z} = t \cdot t = t^2 \quad dz = dt$$

$$\int_{\Gamma_1} |z| \bar{z} dz = \int_0^1 t^2 dt = \left[\frac{t^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} - 0 = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

$$\Gamma_2: z(t) = e^{it}; t \in \langle 0; \frac{\pi}{4} \rangle \quad |z| \cdot \bar{z} = 1 \cdot e^{-it} \quad dz = i e^{it} dt$$

$$\int_{\Gamma_2} |z| \bar{z} dz = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{-it} \cdot i e^{it} dt = i \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 1 dt = i [t]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = i \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - 0 \right) = \underline{\underline{i \frac{\pi}{4}}}$$

$$z_0 + (z_3 - z_0)t \quad t \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle$$

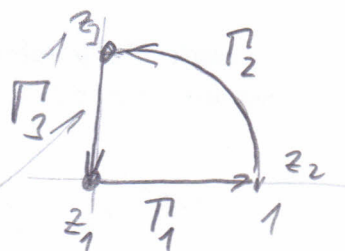
$$\Gamma_0: z(t) = 0 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i - 0\right)t = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}it = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t(1+i) \quad dz = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1+i)dt$$

$$|z| \cdot \bar{z} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t\right)^2} \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}it\right) = t \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}it\right) = t^2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1-i)$$

$$\int_{\Gamma_0} |z| \bar{z} dz = \int_1^0 t^2 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1-i) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1+i) dt = \frac{1}{2}(1-i)(1+i) \int_1^0 t^2 dt = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \left[\frac{t^3}{3}\right]_1^0 = 0 - \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} |z| \bar{z} dz = \int_{\Gamma_1} |z| \bar{z} dz + \int_{\Gamma_2} |z| \bar{z} dz + \int_{\Gamma_3} |z| \bar{z} dz = \frac{1}{3} + i \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{3} = i \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Pr. 20) $\int_{\Gamma} |z| \cdot z dz$; Γ je



$$\begin{aligned} z_1 &= 0 \\ z_2 &= 1 \\ z_3 &= i \end{aligned}$$

$$\Gamma_1: z(t) = t, t \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle \quad |z| \cdot z = t \cdot t = t^2$$

$$\int_{\Gamma_1} |z| \cdot z dz = \int_0^1 t^2 dt = \left[\frac{t^3}{3}\right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Gamma_2: z(t) = e^{it}, t \in \langle 0, \frac{\pi}{2} \rangle \quad |z| \cdot z = 1 \cdot e^{it}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Gamma_2} |z| \cdot z dz &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{it} \cdot i e^{it} dt = i \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2it} dt = i \cdot \frac{1}{2i} \left[e^{2it} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \left[e^{2i \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}} - e^0 \right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (e^{i\pi} - 1) = \frac{1}{2} (-1 - 1) = \frac{1}{2} (-2) = -1 \end{aligned}$$

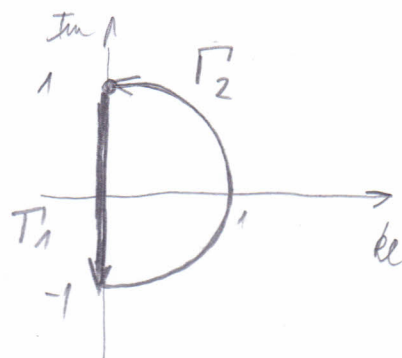
$$\Gamma_3: z(t) = it, t \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle \quad |z| \cdot z = t \cdot it = t^2 i$$

$$\int_{\Gamma_3} |z| \cdot z dz = \int_1^0 t^2 i dt = - \left[\frac{t^3}{3}\right]_1^0 = - \left(0 - \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} |z| \cdot z dz = \frac{1}{3} - 1 + \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

PR 21 $\int_{\Gamma} |z|^2 dz$

Γ :



Γ_1 : $z(t) = it$, $t \in (-1, 1)$ $|z|^2 = t^2$ opozitno orijentovana!

$\int_{\Gamma_1} |z|^2 dz = \int_{-1}^1 t^2 i dt = -i \left[\frac{t^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^1 = -i \left[\left(\frac{1}{3} \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{3} \right) \right] = -i \left(\frac{2}{3} \right) = -\frac{2}{3}i$

Γ_2 : $z(t) = 0 + e^{it}$, $t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ $|z|^2 = 1$

$dz = i e^{it} dt$

$\int_{\Gamma_2} |z|^2 dz = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 \cdot i e^{it} dt = i \left[\frac{e^{it}}{i} \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \left[e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} - e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}} \right] = i \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = 2i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 2i$

$= i \left(\cos(-\frac{\pi}{2}) + i \sin(-\frac{\pi}{2}) - \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = i \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = 2i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 2i$

$\int_{\Gamma} |z|^2 dz = -\frac{2}{3}i + 2i = \frac{4}{3}i$

22 Vypočítajte Integrály

a) $\int_{\Gamma} z^2 dz$ $\Gamma: |z - 3 + 5i| = \frac{1}{2}$ hladno orientovaná kružnica
 z^2 je H v C; Γ je uzavretá v C $\Rightarrow \int_{\Gamma} z^2 dz = 0$

b) $\int_{\Gamma} e^z dz$ Γ je obvod obdĺžnika s vrcholmi $z_1 = -1$; $z_2 = 1$; $z_3 = 1 + i$; $z_4 = -1 + i$; + orientovaný!

e^z je H v C; Γ je uzavretá v C $\Rightarrow \int_{\Gamma} e^z dz = 0$

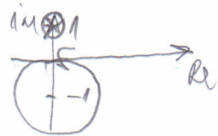
c) $\int_{\Gamma} \sin iz dz = -\frac{1}{i} [\cos iz]_0^{2i} = i [\cos \pi^2 - \cos 0] = i [\cos(-\pi) - \cos 0] = i(-2) = -2i$

Γ je lib. krivka spájajúca 0 a $2i$

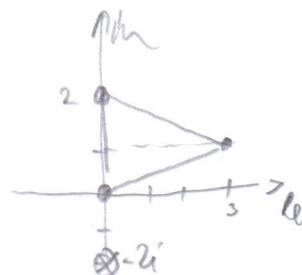
d) $\int_{\Gamma} \frac{e^z}{z-1} dz = 0$

e) $\int \frac{z}{z+2i} = 0$

$\Gamma: |z+i| = 1$ + OK
 pol: $i \notin \Gamma$



$\Gamma: \Delta$ spoj. body $0, 2i, 3\pi i$
 pol: $-2i \notin \Gamma$



Prüfung Vypočítejte integrály.

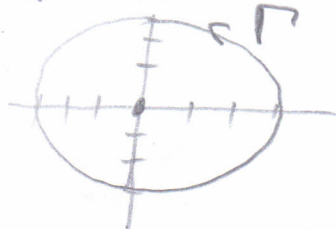
a) $\int_{\Gamma} \frac{z^2}{z-1} dz = 2\pi i e^1 = \underline{\underline{2\pi i e}}$

$\Gamma: |z-1|=1$ kladně orientovaná
 pol: $1 \in \Gamma$; $z^2 \in H$



b) $\int \frac{z^2+2z+2}{z-2} dz$

$\Gamma: |z|=3$, kladně orientovaná
 pol: $2 \in \Gamma$
 $z^2+2z+2 \in H$



$\int \frac{z^2+2z+2}{z-2} dz = 2\pi i (2^2+2\cdot 2+2) = \underline{\underline{20\pi i}}$

c) $\int_{\Gamma} \frac{dz}{z(z^2+4)}$

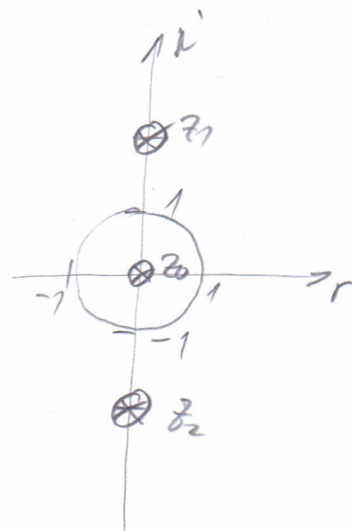
$\Gamma: |z|=1 + OR$

je: $\frac{1}{z(z^2+4)} = \frac{1}{z(z+2i)(z-2i)}$

je H na $C \setminus \{0, 2i, -2i\}$

pol: $0, 2i, -2i$

$z_0=0 \in \Gamma$
 $\left. \begin{matrix} z_1=2i \\ z_2=-2i \end{matrix} \right\} \notin \Gamma$



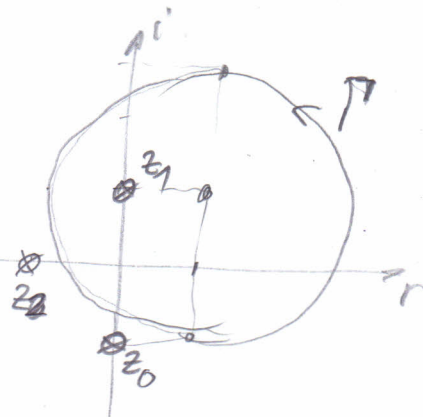
$\int_{\Gamma} \frac{dz}{z(z^2+4)} = \int_{\Gamma} \frac{\frac{1}{z^2+4}}{z} dz = 2\pi i \left(\frac{1}{0+4} \right) = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}\pi i}}$

d) $\int_{\Gamma} \frac{dz}{(z+1)(z+1)^2} \ominus \Gamma: |z-1-i|=2 + OR$

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

pol: $z_0=-1 \notin \Gamma$
 $z_1=1 \in \Gamma$
 $z_2=-1 \notin \Gamma$

je H na $C \setminus \{-1, 1, -1\}$



$\ominus \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{(z+1)(z+1)^2} dz = 2\pi i \left(\frac{1}{2i(i+1)^2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{1^2+1^2+1} = \frac{\pi \cdot 1}{2 \cdot 1} = \underline{\underline{-\frac{\pi}{2}}}$

číslní příklady komplexní čísla

- ① kč $z = 2 + 2i$ zapište v GT a ET.

$$|z| = \sqrt{4+4} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\sin \varphi = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$2 + 2i = 2\sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = 2\sqrt{2} \cdot e^{i \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

- ② je číslo $z = \cos \pi + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2}$ v GT?

ne! $\rightarrow$ argumenty musí být stejné!

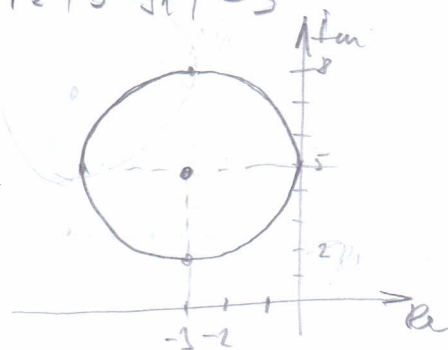
$$z = \cos \pi + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = -1 + i = \sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \sin \varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \varphi = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

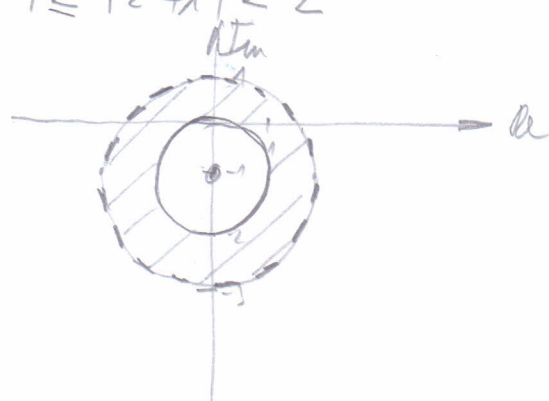
- ③ Nalezněte v GRKČ čísla z , pro která platí

a) $|z + 3 - 5i| = 3$



kněžka

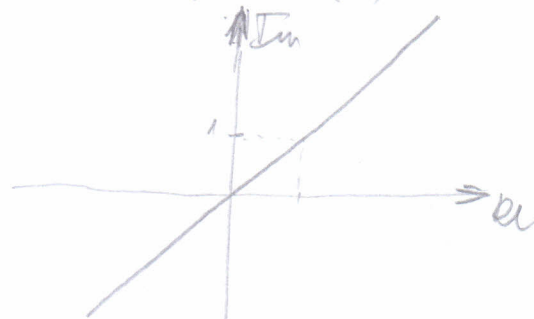
b) $1 \leq |z + i| < 2$



c) $|z| = 1 - 2i$

Ø AH je vždy reálné číslo

d) $\operatorname{Re}(z) = \operatorname{Im}(z)$



e) $\operatorname{Im}(z) = -i$

Ø $\operatorname{Im}(z)$ je vždy reálné číslo

④ Isou dany fun $w = f(z)$. Vypočítej jejich hodnotu v bode $z = 8 - 6i$

a) $w(z) = z^2 - 3z + 8i$

$$w(z) = (8-6i)^2 - 3(8-6i) + 8i = 64 - 96i + \overset{-36}{36i^2} - 24 + 18i + 8i = \underline{\underline{4 - 70i}}$$

b) $w(z) = \frac{z^2 - |z|}{z - 8}$

$$w(z) = \frac{(8-6i)^2 - \sqrt{8^2 + 6^2}}{8-6i - 8} = \frac{64 - 96i + \overset{-36}{36i^2} - \sqrt{100}}{-6i} = \frac{18 - 96i}{-6i} = 16 - \frac{3}{i} \cdot \frac{i}{i} \ominus$$

$$\ominus 16 - \frac{3i}{i^2} = \underline{\underline{16 + 3i}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c) w(z) &= z + (\bar{z})^2 + \text{Im}(z \cdot \bar{z}) = 8 - 6i + (8 + 6i)^2 + \text{Im}[(8 - 6i)(8 + 6i)] = \\ &= 8 - 6i + 64 + 96i + \overset{-36}{36i^2} + \text{Im}(64 - \overset{+36}{36i^2}) = \\ &= 8 - 6i + 64 + 96i - 36 + \text{Im}(100) = \underline{\underline{36 + 90i}} \end{aligned}$$

⑤ Je daná fun $f(z) = x^2y + i(x^2 + y^2)$. Uvěte

a) $f(-1 + 2i) = \left| \begin{matrix} x = -1 \\ y = 2 \end{matrix} \right| = (-1)^2 \cdot 2 + i((-1)^2 + 2^2) = -2 + i(5) = \underline{\underline{-2 + 5i}}$

b) $f(1) = \left| \begin{matrix} x = 1 \\ y = 0 \end{matrix} \right| = 0 + i(1 + 0) = \underline{\underline{i}}$

c) $f(i) = \left| \begin{matrix} x = 0 \\ y = 1 \end{matrix} \right| = 0 + i(0 + 1) = \underline{\underline{i}}$

⑥ Vypočítej věchy hodnoty mnohočlenové fun $w(z) = \frac{\sqrt[3]{z^2 - 1}}{z}$ v bode $z = 1 + i$ (2M)

$$w(1+i) = \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+i}}{1+i} \ominus$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt[3]{1+i} &= \sqrt[3]{2} \left[\cos \frac{\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi}{3} \right] = \begin{cases} k=0 & \sqrt[3]{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{12} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{12} \right) \\ k=1 & \sqrt[3]{2} \left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} \right) \\ k=2 & \sqrt[3]{2} \left(\cos \frac{11\pi}{12} + i \sin \frac{11\pi}{12} \right) \end{cases} \\ z = 1+i &= \sqrt{2} \left[\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \right) \right] \\ |z| = \sqrt{2} & \\ \cos \varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \} \varphi = \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \sin \varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \} \end{aligned}$$

$$\ominus 1. \frac{\sqrt[3]{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{12} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{12} \right) - 1}{1+i} \cdot \frac{(1-i)}{(1-i)} = \frac{\overset{0,908 + 0,281i}{(1,08 + 0,291i - 1)}(1-i)}{1 - i^2} = \frac{0,08 - 0,08i + 0,281i - 0,281i^2}{2} \ominus$$

$$\ominus \frac{0,36 + 0,21i}{2} = \underline{\underline{0,18 + 0,11i}}$$

$$\ominus 2] \frac{\sqrt{2}(\cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4}) - 1}{1+i} \cdot \frac{(1-i)}{(1+i)} = \frac{-1,79 + 0,79i}{1-i^2} = \frac{-1,79 + 0,79i - 1}{2} = \frac{-2,79 + 0,79i}{2} \ominus$$

$$\ominus \frac{-1,79 + 0,79i}{2} = -0,895 + 0,395i$$

$$\ominus 3] \frac{\sqrt{2}(\cos \frac{13\pi}{12} + i \sin \frac{13\pi}{12}) - 1}{1+i} \cdot \frac{(1-i)}{(1+i)} = \frac{-1,29 - 1,08i - 1}{1-i^2} = \frac{-2,29 - 1,08i}{2} = -1,145 - 0,54i \ominus$$

$$\ominus \frac{-2,29 - 1,08i}{2} = -1,145 - 0,54i$$

⑦ Urode $\operatorname{Re}(f)$ a $\operatorname{Im}(f)$ de $f(z)$

$$a) f(z) = (z+i)^2$$

$$z = x + iy$$

$$f(x+iy) = (x+iy+i)^2 = [x + i(y+1)]^2 = x^2 + 2x(y+1)i + i^2(y+1)^2$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(f) = x^2 - (y+1)^2$$

$$\operatorname{Im}(f) = 2x(y+1)$$

$$b) f(z) = e^{-iz} = e^{-i(x+iy)} = e^{-ix - i^2y} = e^{-ix} \cdot e^{y} = e^y \cdot e^{-ix} = e^y [\cos(-x) + i \sin(-x)] \ominus$$

$$\ominus e^y \cos x - i e^y \sin x$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(f) = e^y \cos x$$

$$\operatorname{Im}(f) = -e^y \sin x$$

⑧ Vypočítejte pomocí L'Hôpitalovy věty

$$a) e^{1+i\pi} = e \cdot e^{i\pi} = e(\cos \pi + i \sin \pi) = -e$$

$$b) e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = i$$

$$c) \ln(e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}) = \ln 1 + i\frac{\pi}{3} = i\frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$d) \ln(1+i) = \ln \sqrt{2} + i\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$[1+i = \sqrt{2}(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4})]$$

$$e) \ln(-1) = \ln 1 + i\pi = i\pi$$

$$f) (-1)^i = e^{i \ln(-1)} = e^{i \cdot i\pi} = e^{-\pi} = \frac{1}{e^\pi}$$

$$g) (i)^i = e^{i \ln i} = e^{i(\ln 1 + i\frac{\pi}{2})} = e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}}$$

$$h) 1^{i\pi} = e^{i\pi \ln 1} = e^{i\pi (1 + i\frac{\pi}{2})} = e^{i\pi - \frac{\pi^2}{2}} = \cos \frac{\pi^2}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi^2}{2}$$

$$i) \cos(1+i) = \frac{1}{2} [e^{i(1+i)} + e^{-i(1+i)}] = \frac{1}{2} [e^{i-1} + e^{-i+1}] = \frac{1}{2} [\frac{e^1}{e} + \frac{e^{-1}}{e}] = \frac{1}{2} [\frac{1}{e}(\cos 1 + i \sin 1) + \frac{1}{e}(\cos(-1) + i \sin(-1))] = \underline{\underline{0,83 - 0,99i}}$$

$$j) \sinh(-i) = \frac{1}{2i} [e^{i(-i)} - e^{-i(-i)}] = \frac{1}{-2} [e^{-1} - e^{1}] = -\frac{1}{2} (e - \frac{1}{e}) = \underline{\underline{-1,18i}}$$

$$k) \cosh(1-i) = \frac{1}{2} [e^{1-i} + e^{-1+i}] = \frac{1}{2} [e \cdot e^{-i} + e^{-1} \cdot e^i] = \frac{1}{2} [e(\cos(-1) + i \sin(-1)) + e^{-1}(\cos(1) + i \sin(1))] = \underline{\underline{0,83 - 0,99i}}$$

$$l) \sinh(e^{i\pi}) = \sinh[\cos \pi + i \sin \pi] = \sinh(-1) = \frac{1}{2} [e^{-1} - e^1] = \underline{\underline{-1,18}}$$

9) Zjistěte (CRP), na které oblasti jsou funkce holomorfní a uveďte jejich derivace

a) $f(z) = \frac{1}{z}$ $z = x + iy$

$$f(x+iy) = \frac{1}{x+iy} \cdot \frac{x-iy}{x-iy} = \frac{x-iy}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} - i \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} \quad u(x,y) = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \quad v(x,y) = -\frac{y}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x^2+y^2 - x(2x)}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{y^2-x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{0(x^2+y^2) - x(2y)}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = -\frac{2xy}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{x^2+y^2 - 2y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{y^2-x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{-2xy}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{2xy}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

CRP platí $\forall z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ protože $f(z) = \frac{1}{z}$ je $\neq 0$ $f'(z) = (\frac{1}{z})' = -\frac{1}{z^2} \neq 0$

b) $f(z) = \operatorname{Im}(z)$ $f(x+iy) = \operatorname{Im}(x+iy) = y$ $u(x,y) = y$ $v(x,y) = 0$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 1 \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \quad 1 \neq 0$$

pro $f(z) = \operatorname{Im}(z)$ není $\forall$ v každém bodě $\Rightarrow f'(z) \nexists$

c) $f(z) = |z|$ $\{ \text{není} \forall; f'(z) \nexists \}$

d) $f(z) = z^2$ $\{ \text{je} \forall z \in \mathbb{C}; f'(z) = 2z \}$

10) Ziskite oblast, kde je $f(z) = \frac{1}{z-1}$ Holomorfní
a vyberte $f'(2-i)$

$$z = x + iy$$

$$f(x+iy) = \frac{1}{x+iy-1} = \frac{1}{x+i(y-1)} \cdot \frac{x-i(y-1)}{x-i(y-1)} = \frac{(2-1)+ix}{x^2+(y-1)^2}$$

$$u(x,y) = \frac{2-1}{x^2+(y-1)^2}$$

$$v(x,y) = \frac{x}{x^2+(y-1)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{-(2-1)2x}{(x^2+(y-1)^2)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{-2x(y-1)}{(x^2+(y-1)^2)^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

$$x \neq 0, y \neq 1$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2+(y-1)^2}{(x^2+(y-1)^2)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{(2-1)^2 - x^2}{(x^2+(y-1)^2)^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

je $\mu \in H \forall z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{1\}$

$$f'(2-i)$$

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

$$f'(2-i) = \frac{-1}{(2-i-1)^2} = \frac{1}{1}$$

11) Ziskete z CRP, kde $\mu \in f(z) \in H$ a spočítejte derivace

a) $f(z) = z^3$

$$[z \in \mathbb{C}; 3z^2]$$

b) $f(z) = \frac{1}{z-1}$

$$[z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{1\}; -\frac{1}{(z-1)^2}]$$

c) $f(z) = \operatorname{Re} z$

$$[H \text{ není v žádném bodě}]$$

d) $f(z) = z + \bar{z}$

$$[H \text{ ————— } H]$$

e) $f(z) = \cos z$

$$[z \in \mathbb{C}; -\sin z]$$

(12) Najdite H(f), f(z), ktera ma po $z = x + iy$ realnou cast $u(x,y) = x^2 - y^2 + x$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x + 1 = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \Rightarrow v(x,y) = \int (2x+1) dy = 2xy + y + C(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2y + C'(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -2y \Rightarrow 2y + C'(x) = -2y$$

$$C'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow C(x) = \int 0 dx = k$$

$$v(x,y) = 2xy + y + k$$

$$f(x+iy) = x^2 - y^2 + x + i(2xy + y + k) \quad (x=z \wedge y=0)$$

$$f(z) = z^2 - 0 + z + i(0 + 0 + k) = \underline{z^2 + z + i k}$$

(13) Najdite H(f), f(z), ktera ma po $z = x + iy$ imaginarnou cast $v(x,y) = x + y - 3$ a $f(0) = -3i$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 1 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \quad u = \int 1 dx = x + C(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = C'(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 1$$

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

$$C(y) = \int -1 dy = -y + k$$

$$u(x,y) = x - y + k \quad (x=z \wedge y=0)$$

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

$$f(0) = 0 + k + 0 - 3i = -3i \Rightarrow k = 0$$

$$\underline{f(z) = z + i z - 3i}$$

14) Nakomite H fu' $f(z)$, kura' ma' poi $z = x + iy$ real'na rast

a) $u(x,y) = 6xy + 3x^2y - y^3$ a $f(0) = \sqrt{1}$

$[f(z) = -iz^3 - 3iz^2 + \sqrt{1}]$

b) $u(x,y) = x^2 - 2xy$ a $f(0) = 0$

$[\text{?}]$

15) Nakomite H fu' $f(z)$, kura' ma' poi $z = x + iy$ imagin'na rast

a) $v(x,y) = 9x^3y - 9xy^3 + 5x$ a $f(0) = 6$

$[f(z) = \frac{3}{4}x^4 - \frac{3}{2}x^2y^2 + \frac{3}{4}y^4 - 5y + 6 + i(9x^3y - 9xy^3 + 5x) =$
 $= \frac{3}{4}z^4 + 5iz + 6]$

b) $v(x,y) = 7xy^3 - 7x^3y - 8x$ a $f(0) = 3$

$[f(z) = -\frac{7}{4}x^4 + \frac{7}{2}x^2y^2 - \frac{7}{4}y^4 + 8y + 3 + i(7xy^3 - 7x^3y - 8x) =$
 $= -\frac{7}{4}z^4 - 8iz + 3]$

PW: $\int_{\Gamma} \operatorname{Re}(z) dz$

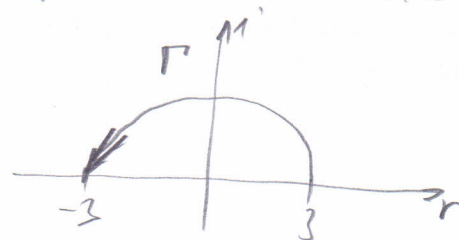
Γ je łuk półokręgowy z bodź 3 do -3

PR T: $z(t) = 3e^{it}, t \in (0, \pi)$

$z(t) = 3(\cos t + i \sin t), t \in (0, \pi)$

$\operatorname{Re}(z) = 3 \cos t$

$dz = 3(-\sin t + i \cos t) dt$



$$\int_{\Gamma} \operatorname{Re}(z) dz = \int_0^{\pi} 3 \cos t \cdot (-3 \sin t + 3i \cos t) dt = -9 \int_0^{\pi} \cos t \sin t dt + 9i \int_0^{\pi} \cos^2 t dt \equiv$$

$I_1 \qquad I_2$

$$I_1 = \int \cos t \sin t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int 2 \sin t \cos t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 2t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \sin u \cdot \frac{1}{2} du = \frac{1}{4} \int \sin u du =$$

$2t = u$
 $2dt = du$
 $dt = \frac{1}{2} du$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \cos u + C = -\frac{1}{4} \cos 2t + C$$

$$I_2 = \int \cos^2 t dt = \int \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \left[t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right] + C = \frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t + C$$

$$\ominus -9 \left[-\frac{1}{4} \cos 2t \right]_0^{\pi} + 9i \left[\frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{9}{4} [\cos 2\pi - \cos 0] + 9i \left[\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\pi \right) - \left(\frac{0}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 0 \right) \right] = 9i \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{9}{2} \pi i}}$$

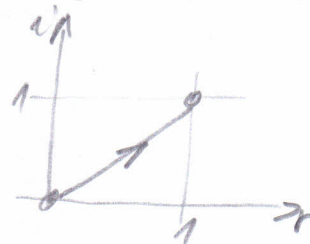
PW: $\int_{\Gamma} \operatorname{Im} z dz$

Γ je odcinek z bodź 0 do bodź $1+i$

PR T: $z(t) = 0 + (1+i-0)t = t + ti, t \in (0, 1)$

$\operatorname{Im} z = t$

$dz = (1+i) dt$



$$\int_{\Gamma} \operatorname{Im}(z) dz = \int_0^1 t \cdot (1+i) dt = \int_0^1 t dt + i \int_0^1 t dt = \left[\frac{t^2}{2} \right]_0^1 + i \left[\frac{t^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} i}}$$

Pw: $\int_{\Gamma} \operatorname{Re} z \, dz$

Γ : obłok paraboli z bodu 0 do bodu 1,
Mamy ma' par. rc: $z(t) = t + it^2; t \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle$

PR Γ : $z(t) = t + it^2, t \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle$

$\operatorname{Re} z = t$

$dz = (1 + 2it) \, dt$

$$\int_{\Gamma} \operatorname{Re} z \, dz = \int_0^1 t(1 + 2it) \, dt = \int_0^1 t \, dt + 2i \int_0^1 t^2 \, dt = \left[\frac{t^2}{2} \right]_0^1 + 2i \left[\frac{t^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3}i$$

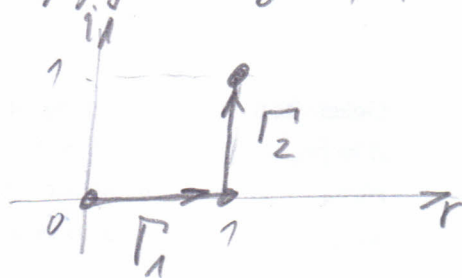
Pw: $\int_{\Gamma} \operatorname{Re} z \, dz$

Γ : łamana odcia' spójny' body: 0; 1; 1+i

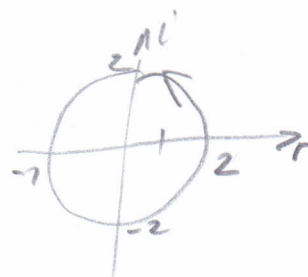
2 odcia' Γ_1, Γ_2

$\Gamma_1: z(t) = t, t \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle \operatorname{Re} z(t) = t \, dz = dt$

$\Gamma_2: z(t) = 1 + it, t \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle \operatorname{Re} z(t) = 1 \, dz = i \, dt$



$$\int_{\Gamma} \operatorname{Re} z \, dz = \int_0^1 t \, dt + 1 \int_0^1 dt = \left[\frac{t^2}{2} \right]_0^1 + 1 \left[t \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} + 1$$



Pw: $\int_{\Gamma} |z| \cdot \bar{z} \, dz$

Γ : + OR know'ca $|z| = 2$

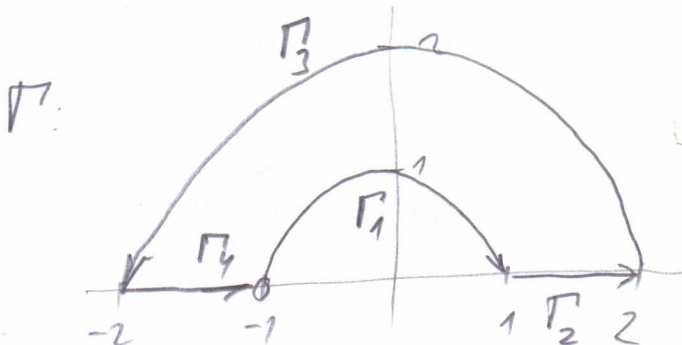
PR Γ : $z(t) = 2e^{it}, t \in \langle 0, 2\pi \rangle$

$|z| \bar{z} = 2 \cdot 2e^{-it}$

$dz = 2ie^{it} \, dt$

$$\int_{\Gamma} |z| \bar{z} \, dz = \int_0^{2\pi} 4e^{-it} \cdot 2ie^{it} \, dt = 8i \int_0^{2\pi} dt = 8i \left[t \right]_0^{2\pi} = 16\pi i$$

Pw: $\int_{\Gamma} |z| \bar{z} \, dz$



$$\Gamma_1: z(t) = e^{it}, t \in (0, \pi) \quad |z| \bar{z} = 1 \cdot 1 = 1 \quad dz = ie^{it} dt$$

$$\int_{\Gamma_1} |z| \bar{z} dz = \int_0^\pi 1 \cdot 1 \cdot ie^{it} dt = i \int_0^\pi dt = i [t]_0^\pi = \underline{-\pi i}$$

$$\Gamma_2: z(t) = t, t \in (1, 2) \quad |z| \bar{z} = t \cdot t = t^2 \quad dz = dt$$

$$\int_{\Gamma_2} |z| \bar{z} dz = \int_1^2 t^2 dt = \left[\frac{t^3}{3} \right]_1^2 = \frac{8}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = \underline{\frac{7}{3}}$$

$$\Gamma_3: z(t) = 2e^{it}, t \in (0, \pi) \quad |z| \bar{z} = 2 \cdot 2 = 4 \quad dz = 2ie^{it} dt$$

$$\int_{\Gamma_3} |z| \bar{z} dz = \int_0^\pi 4 \cdot 2ie^{it} dt = 8i \int_0^\pi dt = \underline{8\pi i}$$

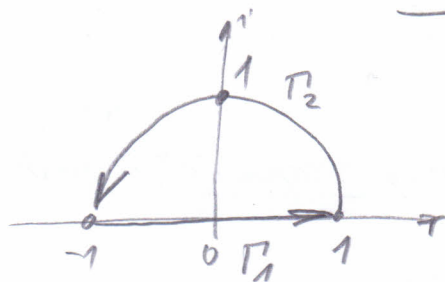
$$\Gamma_4: z(t) = t, t \in (-2, -1) \quad |z| \bar{z} = t \cdot t = t^2 \quad dz = dt$$

$$\int_{\Gamma_4} |z| \bar{z} dz = \int_{-2}^{-1} t^2 dt = \left[\frac{t^3}{3} \right]_{-2}^{-1} = \underline{\frac{7}{3}}$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} |z| \bar{z} dz = -\pi i + \frac{7}{3} + 8\pi i + \frac{7}{3} = \frac{14}{3} + 7\pi i = \underline{7\left(\frac{2}{3} + \pi i\right)}$$

Pr: $\int_{\Gamma} \frac{z}{\bar{z}} dz$

Γ :



$$\Gamma_1: z(t) = t, t \in (-1, 1) \quad \frac{z}{\bar{z}} = \frac{t}{t} = 1 \quad dz = dt$$

$$\int_{\Gamma_1} \frac{z}{\bar{z}} dz = \int_{-1}^1 1 dt = [t]_{-1}^1 = (1 - (-1)) = 2$$

$$\Gamma_2: z(t) = e^{it}, t \in (0, \pi) \quad \frac{z}{\bar{z}} = \frac{e^{it}}{e^{-it}} = e^{2it} \quad dz = ie^{it} dt$$

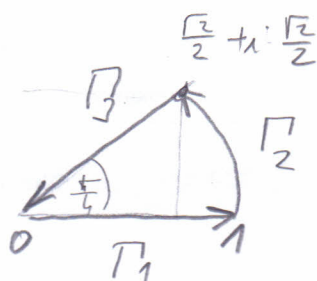
$$\int_{\Gamma_2} \frac{z}{\bar{z}} dz = \int_0^\pi e^{2it} \cdot ie^{it} dt = i \int_0^\pi e^{3it} dt = i \cdot \frac{1}{3i} [e^{3it}]_0^\pi = \frac{1}{3} [e^{3i\pi} - 1] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (\cos 3\pi + i \sin 3\pi - 1) = \frac{1}{3} (-1 + 0 - 1) = \underline{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} \frac{z}{\bar{z}} dz = 2 - \frac{2}{3} = \underline{\frac{4}{3}}$$

PV: $\int_{\Gamma} \frac{\bar{z}}{z} dz$

Γ :



$\Gamma_1: z=t; t \in (0,1) \quad \frac{\bar{z}}{z} = \frac{t}{t} = 1 \quad dz = 1dt$

$\int_{\Gamma_1} \frac{\bar{z}}{z} dz = \int_0^1 dt = [t]_0^1 = 1$

$\Gamma_2: z=e^{it}; t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad \frac{\bar{z}}{z} = \frac{e^{-it}}{e^{it}} = e^{-2it} \quad dz = i e^{it} dt$

$\int_{\Gamma_2} \frac{\bar{z}}{z} dz = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-2it} \cdot i e^{it} dt = i \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-it} dt = i \left(-\frac{1}{i} \right) [e^{-it}]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} =$
 $= -[e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}} - 1] = -[\cos(-\frac{\pi}{2}) + i \sin(-\frac{\pi}{2}) - 1] = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$\Gamma_3: z = 0 + (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 0)t = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t + i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t(1+i); t \in$

$\frac{\bar{z}}{z} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t(1-i)}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t(1+i)} = \frac{1-i}{1+i} = \frac{(1-i)(1-i)}{(1+i)(1-i)} = \frac{1-2i-1}{1+1} = \frac{-2i}{2} = -i \quad dz = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1+i)dt$

$\int_{\Gamma_3} \frac{\bar{z}}{z} dz = \int_1^0 -i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1+i)dt = -i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1+i) \int_1^0 dt = (-i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) [t]_1^0 =$

$= (-i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) \cdot (0-1) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

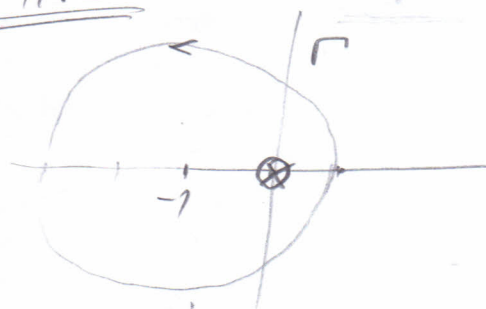
$\int_{\Gamma} \frac{\bar{z}}{z} dz = 1 + 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 2 - \sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{2}$

PV: $\int_{\Gamma} \frac{e^{iz}}{z} dz$

$\Gamma: |z+1| = 2 \quad +OR$

pol: $z_0 = 0 \in \Gamma$

$\int_{\Gamma} \frac{e^{iz}}{z} dz = 2\pi i (e^{i \cdot 0}) = 2\pi i$

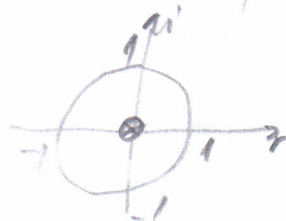


PV: $\int_{\Gamma} \frac{\cos z}{z} dz$

$\Gamma: |z| = 1 \quad +OR$

pol: $z_0 = 0 \in \Gamma$

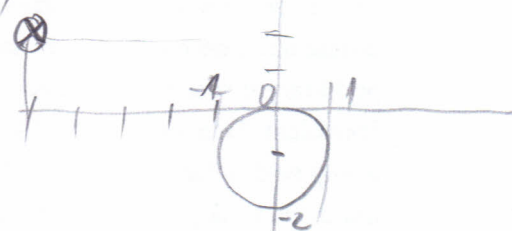
$\int_{\Gamma} \frac{\cos z}{z} dz = 2\pi i (\cos 0) = 2\pi i$



PV: $\int_{\Gamma} \frac{z^2}{z+5-2i} dz$

$\Gamma: |z+i|=1$ +OR
 pol' $z_0 = -5+2i \notin \Gamma$

$\int_{\Gamma} \frac{z^2}{z+5-2i} dz = 0$



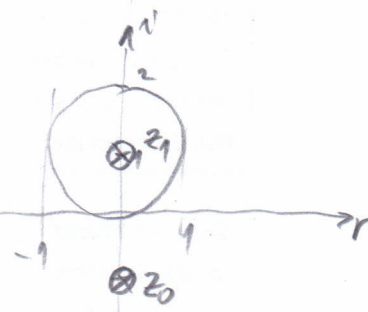
PV: $\int_{\Gamma} \frac{dz}{z^2+1}$

$\Gamma: |z-i|=1$ +OR

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

$H \cap C \setminus \{-i, i\}$

pol's: $z_0 = -i \notin \Gamma$
 $z_1 = i \in \Gamma$



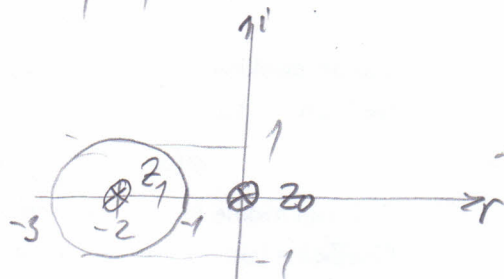
$\int_{\Gamma} \frac{dz}{z^2+1} = \int \frac{dz}{(z+i)(z-i)} = \int \frac{\frac{1}{2i}}{z-i} dz = 2\pi i \left(\frac{1}{2i} \right) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2i} = \pi$

PV: $\int \frac{z^2+2z-1}{z(z+2)} dz$

$\Gamma: |z+2|=1$ +OR

$H \cap C \setminus \{0, -2\}$

pol's: $z_0 = 0 \notin \Gamma$
 $z_1 = -2 \in \Gamma$



$\int \frac{z^2+2z-1}{z(z+2)} dz = \int \frac{\frac{z^2+2z-1}{z}}{z+2} dz = 2\pi i \left(\frac{(-2)^2+2(-2)-1}{-2} \right) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \pi i$

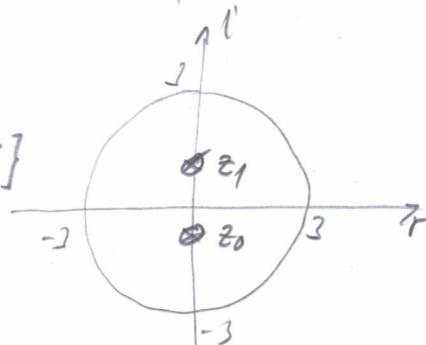
PV: $\int_{\Gamma} \frac{dz}{z^2+1}$

$\Gamma: |z|=3$ +OR

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

$H \cap C \setminus \{-i, i\}$

$z_0 = -i \in \Gamma$
 $z_1 = i \in \Gamma$



$\Rightarrow$ keine partielle CV $\Rightarrow$ result na partieller Homom

$$\frac{1}{z^2+1} = \frac{1}{(z+i)(z-i)} = \frac{A}{z+i} + \frac{B}{z-i} = \frac{A(z-i) + B(z+i)}{(z+i)(z-i)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{1 = A(z-i) + B(z+i)} \quad A=ai \quad B=bi \quad z=x+yi$$

$$1 = ai(x+yi-i) + bi(x+yi+i)$$

$$\underline{1 = axi - ay + a + bxi - by - b}$$

$$r: 1 = -ay + a - by - b$$

$$i: 0 = ax + bx \quad 0 = x(a+b) \Leftrightarrow x=0 \vee a+b=0$$

$$\text{kgf } a = -b \Rightarrow 1 = \cancel{bx} - b - \cancel{bx} - b$$

$$1 = -2b \Rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2}i$$

$$B = -\frac{1}{2}i$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{dz}{z^2+1} &= \int_{\Gamma} \frac{dz}{(z-i)(z+i)} = \frac{1}{2}i \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z-i} dz - \frac{1}{2}i \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z+i} dz = \frac{1}{2}i \cdot 2\pi i \cdot 1 - \frac{1}{2}i \cdot 2\pi i \cdot 1 \\ &= -\pi + \pi = \underline{\underline{0}} \end{aligned}$$