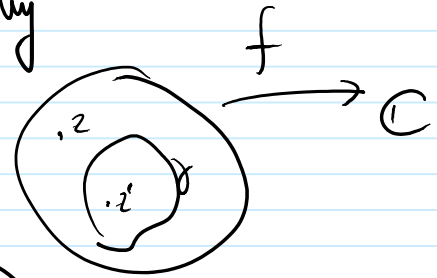


Clase 17

jueves, 26 de mayo de 2016 20:30

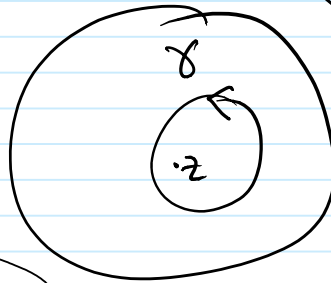
Aplicaciones de la fórmula integral de Cauchy

$$m(1, z) \quad f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} d\zeta$$



Example

γ una ~~circunferencia~~
circunferencia



z es el interior de γ

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} d\zeta$$

γ cfa

f analítica en D

$\forall n \geq 1$

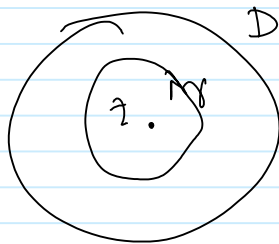
$$f^{(n)}(z) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z)^{n+1}} d\zeta$$

(*)

~~$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} d\zeta$$~~

~~$$f^{(n)}(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f^{(n)}(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} d\zeta$$~~

Anotación de Cauchy



(*)

$$\gamma(t) = z + re^{it} \iff |\gamma(t) - z| = r$$

$$0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$$

$$\zeta = \gamma(t)$$

$$\zeta - z = re^{it}$$

$$f^{(n)}(z) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{f(z + re^{it})}{(re^{it})^{n+1}} r e^{it} dt \quad \left(d\zeta = r e^{it} dt \right)$$

$$f^{(n)}(z) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{f(z + re^{it})}{r^{n+1} e^{i(n+1)t}} r e^{it} dt$$

$$f^{(n)}(z) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int_0^{2\pi} f(z + re^{it}) e^{-int} dt$$

$$f^{(n)}(z) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i r^n} \int_0^{2\pi} f(z+re^{it}) e^{-int} dt$$

$$f^{(n)}(z) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i r^n} \int_0^{2\pi} f(z+re^{it}) e^{-int} dt$$

$$n=0 \quad f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(z+re^{it}) dt$$

Fórmula del promedio

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_0^{2\pi} f(z+re^{it}) e^{-it} dt$$



~~$$f^{(n)}(z) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i r^n} \int_0^{2\pi} f(z+re^{it}) e^{-int} dt$$~~

$\sup |f(z)| = M(r)$

$$f^{(n)}(z) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i r^n} \int_0^{2\pi} f(z+re^{it}) e^{-int} dt$$



$$|f^{(n)}(z)| \leq \frac{n!}{2\pi r^n} \left| \int_0^{2\pi} f(z+re^{it}) e^{-int} dt \right|$$

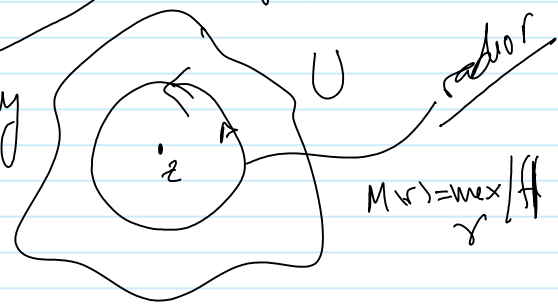
$$\leq \frac{n!}{2\pi r^n} \int_0^{2\pi} |f(z+re^{it})| dt \leq \frac{n!}{2\pi r^n} \int_0^{2\pi} M(r) dt$$

$$= \frac{n!}{2\pi r^n} M(r) \int_0^{2\pi} dt = n! M(r) r^{-n}$$

$$|f^{(n)}(z)| \leq M(r) n! r^{-n} \quad \forall n$$

Teorema de Cauchy

$$\left(\left| f'(z) \right| \leq \frac{M(r)}{r} \right)$$

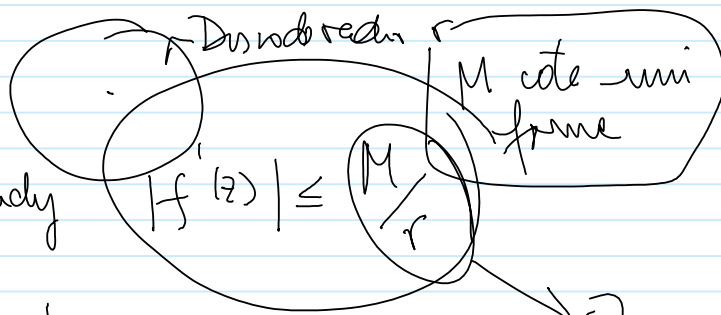


Teorema de Liouville

Si f es analítico en todo el plano y acotado \Rightarrow es constante

$z \in \mathbb{C}$

Aplicamos Cauchy



$r \rightarrow \infty \quad |f'(z)| = 0$

$f'(z) = 0 \quad \forall z \Rightarrow f \text{ es constante}$

Teorema fundamental del álgebra

Todo polinomio $p: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ no constante admite una raíz.

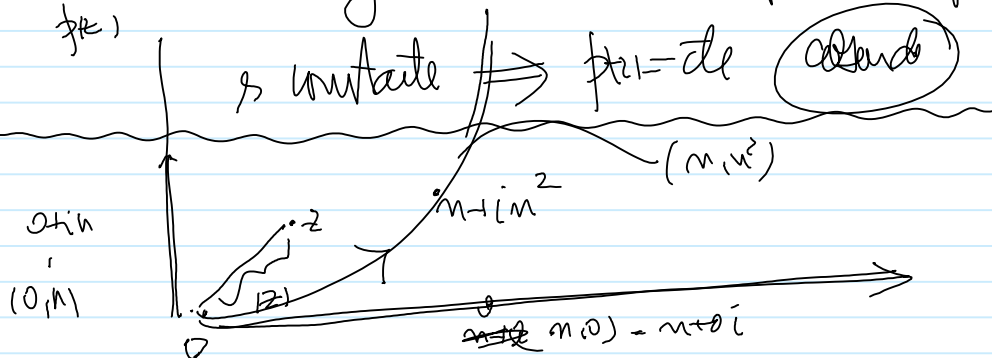
Por absurdo. Supongamos que p es un polinomio de grado ≥ 1 que no tiene raíces.

$f(z) = \frac{1}{p(z)}$ analítico en todo el plano

$p(z) \rightarrow \infty \quad z \rightarrow \infty \quad p(z) \rightarrow \infty$

$\frac{1}{p(z)} \rightarrow 0 \quad z \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \frac{1}{p(z)}$ es acotado

• $\frac{1}{p(z)}$ es acotado y analítico en todo el plano, luego es constante $\Rightarrow p(z) = c \cdot e^{az}$ (absurdo)



\mathbb{R} límites de números reales

$\exists \rightarrow \infty$ abrenable $|z| \rightarrow \infty$

\uparrow
males

\downarrow
 0

$\alpha \rightarrow \alpha$
 \sim

$d(x_n, x) \rightarrow 0$
real

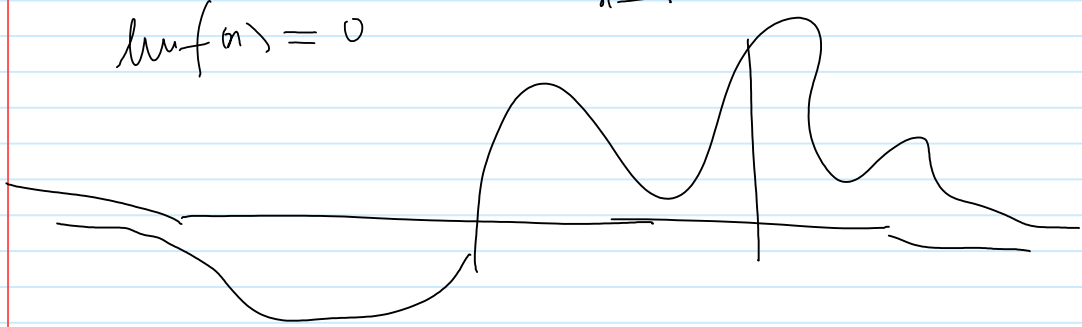
~~$f_n \rightarrow 0$ acotado
 $C_n = \sup |f_n|$
 $f_n \rightarrow 0 \wedge C_n \rightarrow 0$~~

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$

$x \rightarrow +\infty$
 $x \rightarrow -\infty$

continue

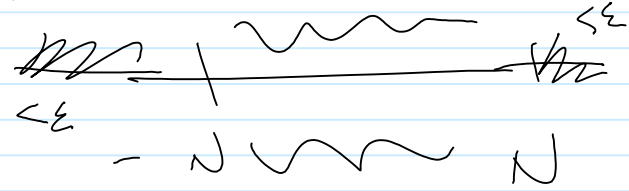


f está acotado

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f \rightarrow 0 \\ x \rightarrow \infty \end{array} \right.$ dados $\varepsilon \exists N$

$|x| > N \implies |f(x)| < \varepsilon$

$[-N, N]$



\exists Máximo absoluto

$n - N \quad n$

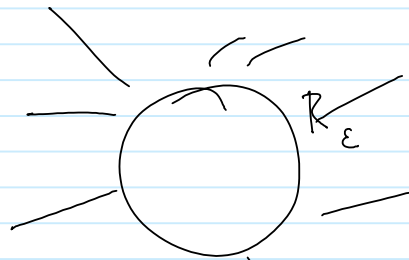
f continua de variable compleja y valores complejos.

$$|f| \rightarrow 0 \quad |z| \rightarrow \infty \quad \Rightarrow \quad |f| \text{ está acotado}$$

Sea dado $\epsilon \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$|z| > R_\epsilon$$

$$|f(z)| < \epsilon$$



Dentro del disco es continua y el disco es compacto \Rightarrow está acotado.

$$|f| < \epsilon$$

Cerrado y acotado

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ^{continua} definida en un intervalo cerrado y acotado tiene un máximo.

$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ definida en un disco "

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

Mostra f es analítica en $\Omega \Rightarrow \int_{\delta} f = 0$

δ curva cerrada

Si $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ continua definida en

un región $\Omega: \forall \delta$ curva $\Omega \Rightarrow \int_{\delta} f = 0$

f es analítica

Si f tal q $\int_{\delta} f = 0 \Rightarrow f$ admite una primitiva

$\nabla f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}: f' = f$ ~~f es la derivada de e^z~~

$\exists F: C \rightarrow C: F' = f$ ~~f is holomorphic on~~

~~no function~~ F is analytic

by m. de l'Hôpital's analytic

