

Sea $f(x+iy) = u(x,y) + iv(x,y)$ definida y holomorfa en un abierto conexo D y supongamos función que $u^2 + v^2 = |f|^2$ sea constante en todo D .

Probar que f es constante en D .

$$\begin{aligned} u u_x + v v_x &= 0 & u u_y + v v_y &= 0 \\ u u_x - v u_y &= 0 & u u_y + v u_x &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left\| \begin{array}{l} u_x = v_y \\ u_y = -v_x \end{array} \right.$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} u_x & -u_y \\ u_y & u_x \end{pmatrix}}_M \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left\| \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} M \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} \right.$$

$$\det M = u_x^2 + u_y^2$$

Recuerden que $\det M \neq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow f = 0$

$Y = \{(x,y) / \det M = u_x^2 + u_y^2 \neq 0\}$ $\det M$ es continua Y es un abierto del plano

Obs.: $\det M = u_x^2 + u_y^2 = |f'|^2$
 $\exists \epsilon > 0$

supongamos $\exists (a,b) \in Y \Rightarrow D((a,b), \epsilon) \subset Y \Rightarrow$ en ese disco $\det M \neq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \forall z \in D((a,b), \epsilon), f(z) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow f$ es constante en ese disco $\Rightarrow f'$ vale cero en ese disco. Contrad!

$\therefore Y = \emptyset \Rightarrow |f'| = 0$ en todo $D \Rightarrow$ luego, como D es conexo, se deduce que f es constante

Práctica IV

$$3. \Rightarrow f(z) = \frac{z}{z^2 - 4z + 13} \quad \Delta = 16 - 52 = -36$$

$$z^2 - 4z + 13 = 0 \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{-36}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm 6i}{2} = 2 \pm 3i \quad \begin{matrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{matrix}$$

$$|z_1| = \sqrt{4+9} = \sqrt{13}$$

$$|z_2| = \sqrt{13}$$

$$f(z) = \frac{z}{(z-z_1)(z-z_2)} = \frac{\alpha}{z-z_1} + \frac{\beta}{z-z_2} = \frac{\alpha}{z_1(\frac{z}{z_1}-1)} + \frac{\beta}{z_2(\frac{z}{z_2}-1)}$$

$$z_2 - z_1 = -6i$$

$$f(z) = -\frac{\alpha}{z_1} \cdot \frac{1}{(1-\frac{z}{z_1})} - \frac{\beta}{z_2} \cdot \frac{1}{(1-\frac{z}{z_2})}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-z} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n \quad \text{valido en el disco } \{|z| < 1\}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-\frac{z}{z_1}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z}{z_1}\right)^n \quad ; \quad \frac{1}{1-\frac{z}{z_2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z}{z_2}\right)^n$$

$$\frac{1}{1-\frac{z}{z_1}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z}{z_1}\right)^n ; \frac{1}{1-\frac{z}{z_2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z}{z_2}\right)^n \quad \{|z| < 1\}$$

válidos si $\left|\frac{z}{z_1}\right| < 1$ y $\left|\frac{z}{z_2}\right| < 1 \Leftrightarrow |z| < \sqrt{13}$

finalmente obtenemos el desarrollo siguiente:

$$f(z) = -\left(\frac{\alpha}{z_1}\right) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z}{z_1}\right)^n - \left(\frac{\beta}{z_2}\right) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z}{z_2}\right)^n$$

$$= - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\alpha}{z_1^{n+1}} + \frac{\beta}{z_2^{n+1}} \right] z^n$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{z-z_1} + \frac{\beta}{z-z_2} = \frac{(\alpha+\beta)z - (\alpha z_2 + \beta z_1)}{z^2 - 4z + 13} = \frac{z}{z^2 - 4z + 13}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha + \beta = 1 \Rightarrow \beta = 1 - \alpha \\ z_2 \alpha + z_1 \beta = 0 \Rightarrow z_2 \alpha + z_1 (1 - \alpha) = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(z_2 - z_1)\alpha + z_1 = 0 \Rightarrow -6i\alpha + 2 + 3i = 0$$

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

$$\beta = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{i}{3}$$

$\int e^z dx \Rightarrow F(z) = \int_0^z e^x dx$ es una primitiva de e^z

$$e^z = 1 + z + \frac{1}{2}z^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}z^n + \dots = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}z^n$$

converge en todo el plano $R = +\infty$

$$z = \alpha^2$$

$$e^{\alpha^2} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \alpha^{2n} \quad \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$e^z = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} z^{2n}$$

es solución de la ec. dif.
 $y' = e^{z^2}$

$$F(z) = \int_0^z e^x dx = z + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \int_0^z x^{2n} dx = \dots$$

$$F(z) = z + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)!} z^{2n+1}$$

solución de la ec.

$$f(z) = z + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m!} \frac{z^{2m+1}}{(2m+1)} \rightarrow \text{solución de la ec. dif.: } y' = e^{z^2}$$

De manera análoga se puede resolver.

hallar $f(z)$ / Ej. Práct. IV 5)

$$(1-z)z f'(z) = f(z) \quad \text{con cond. inicial } f(0)=0$$

Se trata de buscar una solución; suponamos

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n z^n \quad (a_0 = f(0) = 0) \quad \text{al menos en el disco de radio } R \text{ y centro } 0$$

$$f'(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n z^{n-1} \Rightarrow z f'(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n z^n = a_1 z^2 + 2a_2 z^3 + \dots + (n-1)a_{n-1} z^n + n a_n z^{n+1} + \dots$$

$$(1-z)z f'(z) = z f'(z) - z^2 f'(z)$$

$$z f'(z) - z^2 f'(z) = a_1 z^2 + (2a_2 - a_1) z^3 + \dots + (n a_n - (n-1) a_{n-1}) z^n + \dots$$

$$f(z) = a_1 z + a_2 z^2 + \dots + a_n z^n + \dots$$

Queremos entonces que $z f' - z^2 f' = f$ si los coef. satisfacen el siguiente sistema de ecuaciones (infinitas ecuaciones lineales):

$$2a_2 - a_1 = a_2 \quad \text{coef de } z^2 \Rightarrow a_2 = a_1 \Rightarrow a_2 = a_1$$

$$3a_3 - 2a_2 = a_3 \quad \text{" } z^3 \Rightarrow 2a_3 = 2a_2 \Rightarrow a_3 = a_2$$

$$n a_n - (n-1) a_{n-1} = a_n \quad \text{coef de } z^n \Rightarrow a_n = a_{n-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(z) = a_1 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z^n = a_1 z \cdot \frac{1}{1-z} = a_1 \frac{z}{1-z}$$

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