

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{f} = 0$$

then we know a
 f is analytic

$\frac{1}{f}$ is not identically zero (if f is not "infinite")

In a domain D around a the function $\frac{1}{f}$ has a zero of order k

$$\frac{1}{f} = (z-a)^k g$$

where g is analytic and $g(a) \neq 0$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-a)^k g}$$

g analytic
 not zero $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{g}$ is analytic

$$f(z) = \frac{h(z)}{(z-a)^k}$$

$$h = \frac{1}{g}$$

Develop h in series of Taylor

$$h(z) = a_k + a_{k-1}(z-a) + a_{k-2}(z-a)^2 + \dots + a_1(z-a)^{k-1} + (z-a)h_k(z)$$

$$f(z) = \frac{a_k}{(z-a)^k} + \frac{a_{k-1}}{(z-a)^{k-1}} + \dots + \frac{a_1}{z-a} + R_k(z)$$

Residue

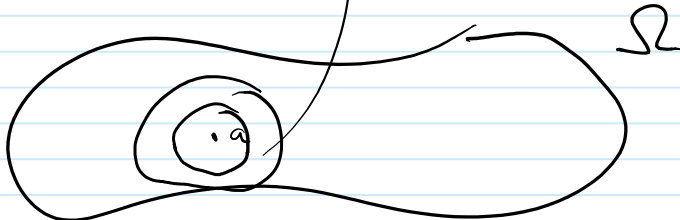
Laurent of f around a pole

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \alpha_i (z-a)^i$$

$$f(z) = \frac{a_k}{(z-a)^k} + \dots + \frac{a_1}{z-a} + \alpha_0 + \alpha_1(z-a) + \alpha_2(z-a)^2 + \dots$$

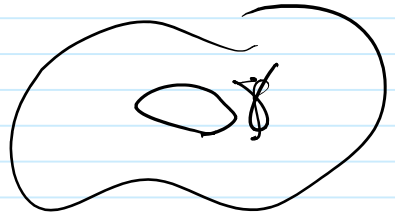
Order of pole of f in a

a is a pole





$\gamma = \partial D \rightarrow$ Dado un mes chivo



$\int_{\gamma} f(z)$



$\int_{\gamma} f = 0$

$f(z) = \frac{a_k}{(z-a)^k} + \frac{a_{k-1}}{(z-a)^{k-1}} + \dots + \frac{a_1}{z-a} + h_k(z)$

analítico

$\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = a_k \int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{(z-a)^k} + a_{k-1} \int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{(z-a)^{k-1}} + \dots + a_1 \int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z-a} + \int_{\gamma} h_k(z) dz$

$\int_{\gamma} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{k-1}} dz = 0$ (for $k > 1$)

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

primitiva de $\frac{1}{(z-a)^k}$

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

$\int_{\gamma} f'(z) dz = \int_a^b f'(z(t)) z'(t) dt = \int_a^b f'(z(t)) dt = f(z(b)) - f(z(a))$

$\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = \int_{\gamma} \frac{a_1}{z-a} dz = a_1 \int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z-a} = a_1 \cdot 2\pi i$

$a_1 = \text{Res}_a f$ (residuo)

$\int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z-a} = 2\pi i m(\gamma, a)$

γ cualquier

$\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 2\pi i (\text{Res}_a f) m(\gamma, a)$

0 uniqueness

$$\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = \sum_a (\text{Res } f)_a n(\gamma, a)$$



Teorema de los residuos



Ω

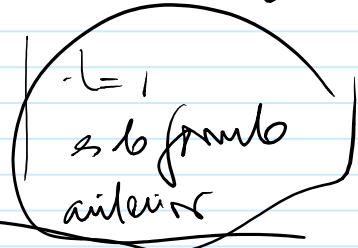


γ que no pase por ningún polo
Teorema de los residuos

a_1, \dots, a_n

a_1, \dots, a_n

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = \sum_{i=1}^n (\text{Res } f)_{a_i} n(\gamma, a_i)$$



$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dt}{2 + \cos t} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dt}{z + \cos t}$$

$\cos t$



$$\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dt}{z + \cos t} = \int_0^{2\pi} f(\gamma(t)) \gamma'(t) dt$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dt}{2 + \cos t}$$

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

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

$$i dt = \frac{dz}{z}$$

$$\gamma'(t) dt = i e^{it} dt = \frac{dz}{z}$$

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

$$\cos t = \frac{e^{it} + e^{-it}}{2} = \frac{z + 1/z}{2} = \frac{z^2 + 1}{2z}$$

$$= \int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z} \frac{1}{2 + \frac{z+1}{z}} \Big|_{-i}^i = \int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z(2 + \frac{z+1}{z})} = \frac{2}{i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z^2 + 4z + 1}$$

$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z^2 + 4z + 1}$$

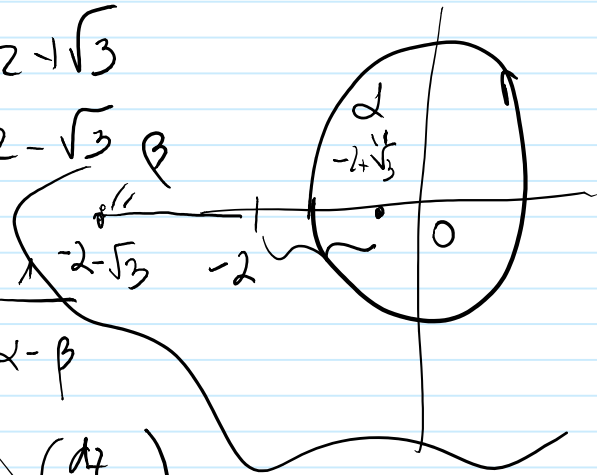
$$\gamma(t) = e^{it} \quad 0 \leq t \leq \pi$$

$$\gamma = \{ (0, 1) \} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\gamma'(t)}{e^{2it} + 4e^{it} + 1} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{i e^{it}}{\dots} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dt}{e^{it} + 4 + e^{-it}} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dt}{4 + 2\cos t} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dt}{2 + \cos t}$$

$$z^2 + 4z + 1 \quad \alpha = -2 + \sqrt{3}$$

$$\beta = -2 - \sqrt{3}$$



$$\left(\frac{1}{z - \alpha} - \frac{1}{z - \beta} \right) \frac{1}{\alpha - \beta}$$

$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z^2 + 4z + 1} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \left(\int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z - \alpha} - \int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z - \beta} \right)$$

$$n(\beta, \gamma) = 0$$

$$= \frac{2\pi i}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\pi i}{\sqrt{3}}$$