

GYAKORLAT

2007.05.17.
(SÜTÖRIÖK)

Komplex $f(z)$ -ban folytatása, a reált gyak L maradása:

SZINGULÁRIS HELYEK:

$f(z)$ z_0 szinguláris helye, ha nem reguláris.

1) \rightarrow megszüntethető szingularitás: /megszüntethető valódi/s
 $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = A \neq \infty$ } Loraant - sor = Taylor sor
 $f(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k (z-z_0)^k$

2) \rightarrow pólus z_0 -ban
 $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = \pm \infty$

\rightarrow a) n -edrendű pólus; ha létezik $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$
 $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} (z-z_0)^n f(z) = A \neq \infty$ } \Leftrightarrow Loraant - sor

~~ha $f(z)$ -vel z_0 n -edrendű pólusa
 \Downarrow
 $\frac{1}{f(z)}$ -vel z_0 n -es zérushelye~~

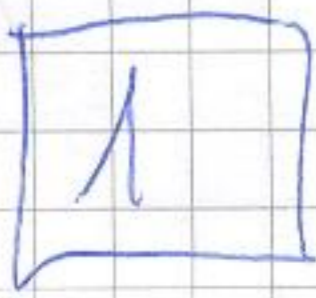
$$f(z) = \sum_{k=-n}^{\infty} c_k (z-z_0)^k$$

ahol n db negatív kitevőjű tag

\rightarrow b) lényeges szingularitás z_0 -ban,
 ha \nexists ilyen n } = Loraant - sor
 $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) \nexists$ } végtelen negatív liter. tag

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

Pelldal



polinomial regularisat

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

regularis lelyel.

$$z_1 = 0$$

$$z_2 = -j$$

$$z_3 = j$$

$z=0$ ereho

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z+j}{z^3(z+j)(z-j)} = \infty$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z^3 \cdot f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z+j}{(z-j)(z-j)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{z-j} = \frac{1}{-j} = \frac{1}{j} \neq \infty$$

tehät $n=3$ -ra veget

$\Rightarrow z=0$ harmasvendi pólus!

/ 3 negatív kitevőjű Lovark ∞ - /

$z = -j$ esetén

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow -j} \frac{z+j}{z^3(z+j)(z-j)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow -j} \frac{1}{z^3(z-j)} = \frac{1}{(-j)^3(-2j)} \neq \infty$$

tehát megművelhető inguláris $z = -j$ -ben

(Taylor sorba fejthető)

$z = j$ esetén

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow j} f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow j} \frac{z+j}{z^3(z+j)(z-j)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow j} \frac{1}{z^3(z-j)} = \infty$$

tehát pólus

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow j} (z-j) \frac{z+j}{z^3(z+j)(z-j)} = \frac{1}{j^3} \text{ véges } \neq \infty$$

$z = j$ -ben elsőrendű pólus

(1db neg. kitévőjű L -sor)

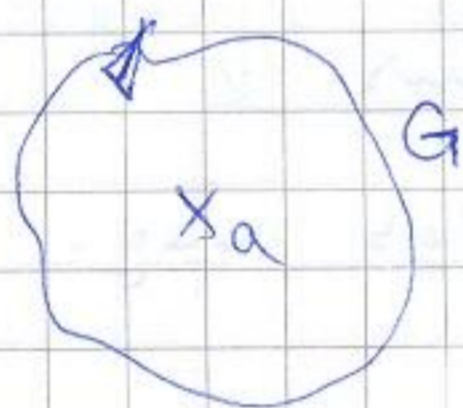
Residuum fogalma

$f(z)$ $z=a$ körüli k sava:

$$f(z) = \sum_{\mathbb{Z}} c_n (z-a)^n$$

$$\operatorname{Res}_{z=a}(f(z)) = c_{-1} \quad (\text{együttes})$$

$$c_{-1} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_G f(z) dz$$



① a -ban megmunkelt helyre valóds, vagy reguláris
 $\Rightarrow c_1 = 0$

② $z=a$ elsőrendű pólus

$$\Rightarrow a) \operatorname{res}_{z=a} f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow a} [(z-a) f(z)]$$

b) spec. eset

$$f(z) = \frac{g(z)}{h(z)}$$

- ahol $g(z), h(z)$ reguláris
- a -ban
- $g(a) \neq 0$
- $h(a) = 0$, de $h'(a) \neq 0$

$$\operatorname{res}_{z=a} f(z) = \frac{g(a)}{h'(a)}$$

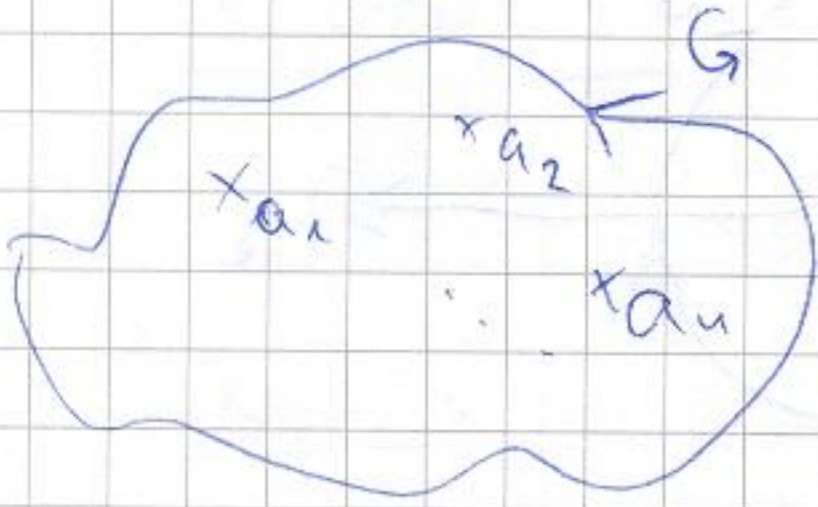
$$z = a$$

③ n -edrendű pólus esetén

\Rightarrow

$$\operatorname{res}_{z=a} f(z) = \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{d^{n-1}}{dz^{n-1}} \left[(z-a)^n f(z) \right]$$

minden átfalauon'ható :



a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n singuláris helyek

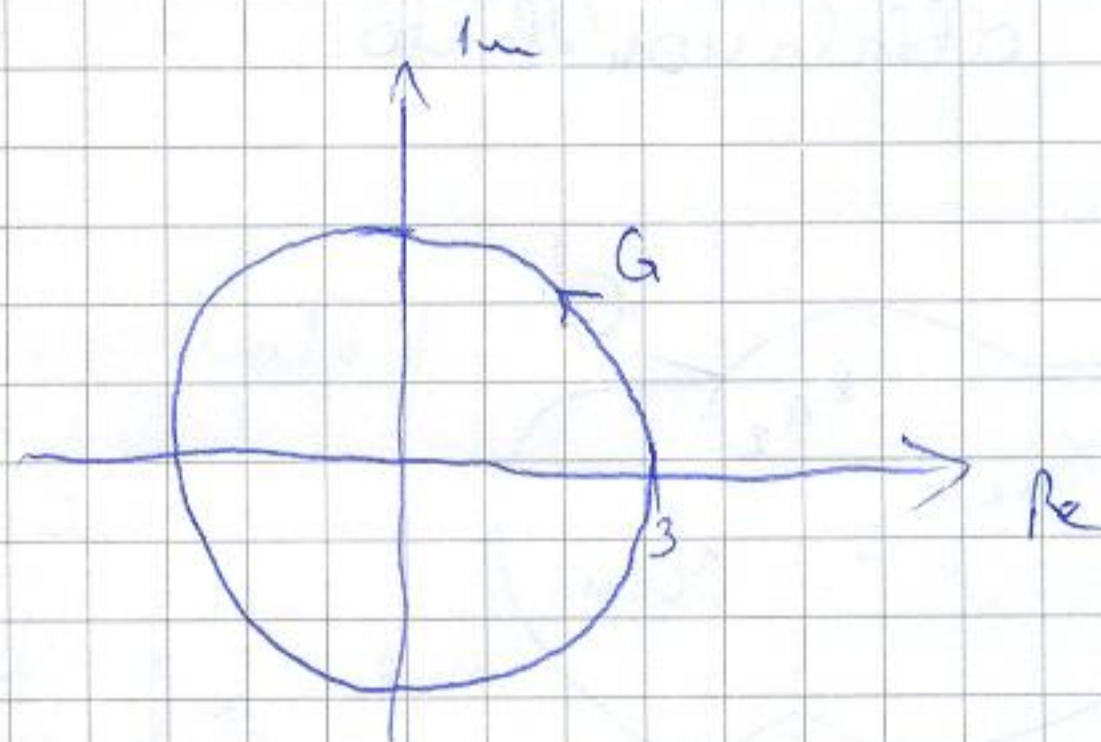
$$\oint_G f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{res}_{z=a_k} f(z)$$

Peldak

$$\textcircled{1} \quad f(z) = \frac{e^z - 1}{z(z^2 + 3z - 4)} dz$$

$$I = \oint_G f(z) dz$$

$$G: |z| = 3$$



a) irregularis helyek

→ 0-val ontas: ning

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

→ veg

→ veg

$$z = 0$$

$$z^2 + 3z - 4 = 0$$

$$(z+4)(z-1) = 0$$

↙ ↘

$$z = -4$$

$$z = 1$$

$$z = 0$$

$z = \emptyset$ esetén

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^z - 1}{z(z^2 + 3z - 4)} = \frac{0}{0} \stackrel{\text{alaki}}{=} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^z}{(z^2 + 3z - 4) + z(2z + 3)} =$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^z}{3z^2 + 6z - 4} = -\frac{1}{4} \text{ véges!}$$

$z = \emptyset$ - ban megmértet hely

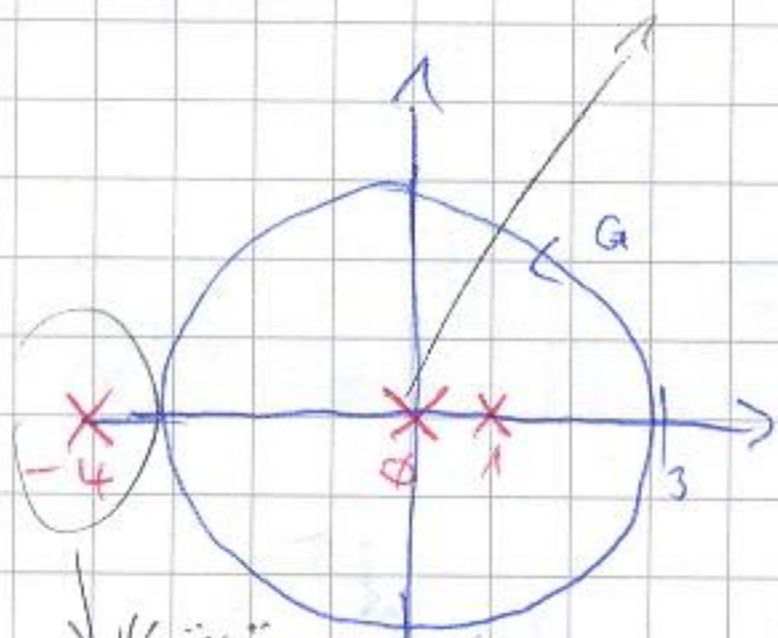
$z = -4$ esetén

pólus ban, mégis elsőrendű

$z = 1$ esetén

elsőrendű pólus

megmértet hely marad $\text{Res} = \emptyset$



↓ körön

kívül van, tehát
nem kell vele
foglalkozni

○ nem megmértet hely

$$I = \oint_{|z|=3} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \left[\text{Res}_{z=0} f(z) + \text{Res}_{z=1} f(z) \right]$$

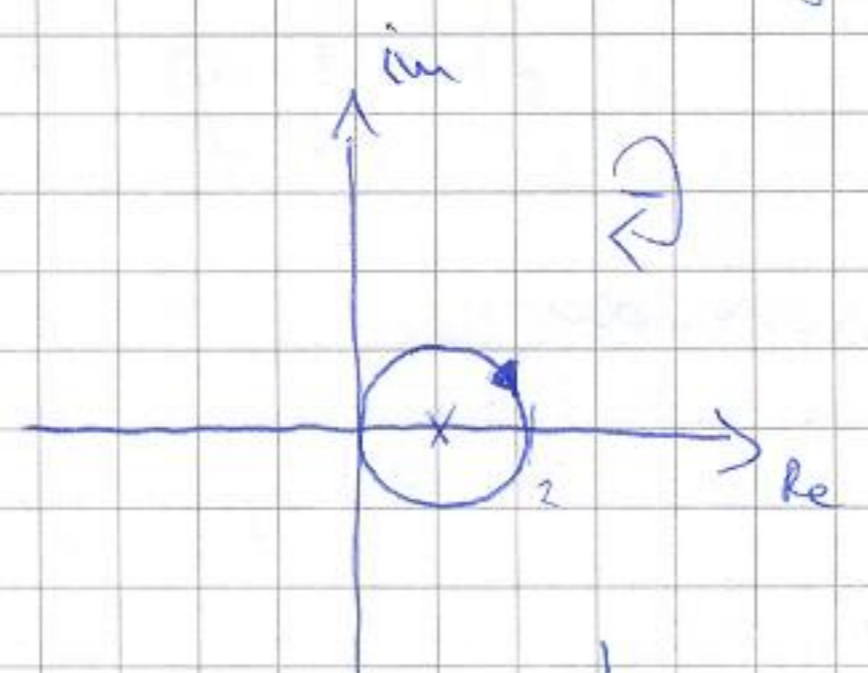
$$\text{Res}_{z=1} f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1) \left[\frac{e^z - 1}{z(z+4)(z-1)} \right] = \frac{e-1}{5}$$

Tehát

$$I = \oint_{|z|=3} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \cdot \left(\frac{e-1}{5} \right)$$

② $\oint_G \frac{1}{z^4 + 1} dz =$

$G : |z-1| = 1$ negatív irányítással

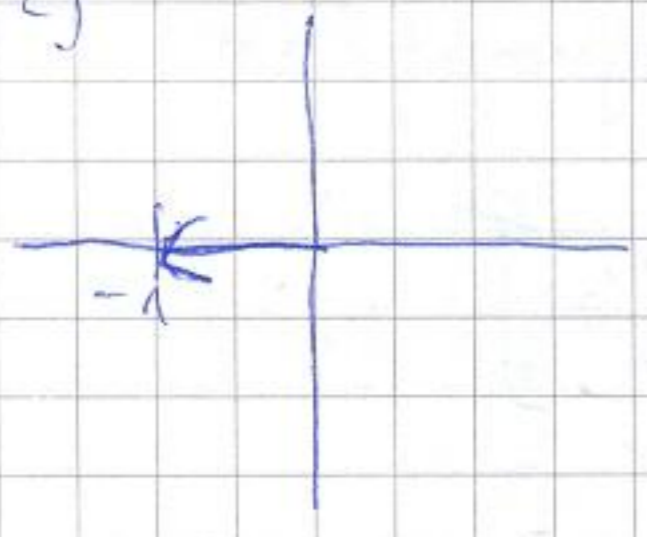


a) szinguláris hely

$z^4 = -1$

1) $z^2 = \begin{matrix} j \\ -j \end{matrix}$

2)



-1 Euler alakja: $1 \cdot e^{j\pi} \Rightarrow z_k = e^{j(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2k\pi}{4})} \quad k=0,1,2,3$

szinguláris helyek:

$z_1 = e^{j(\frac{\pi}{4})}$
 $z_2 = e^{j(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2})} = e^{j(\frac{3\pi}{4})}$
 $z_3 = e^{j(\frac{\pi}{4} + \pi)} = e^{j(\frac{5\pi}{4})}$
 $z_4 = e^{j(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{3\pi}{2})} = e^{j(\frac{7\pi}{4})}$

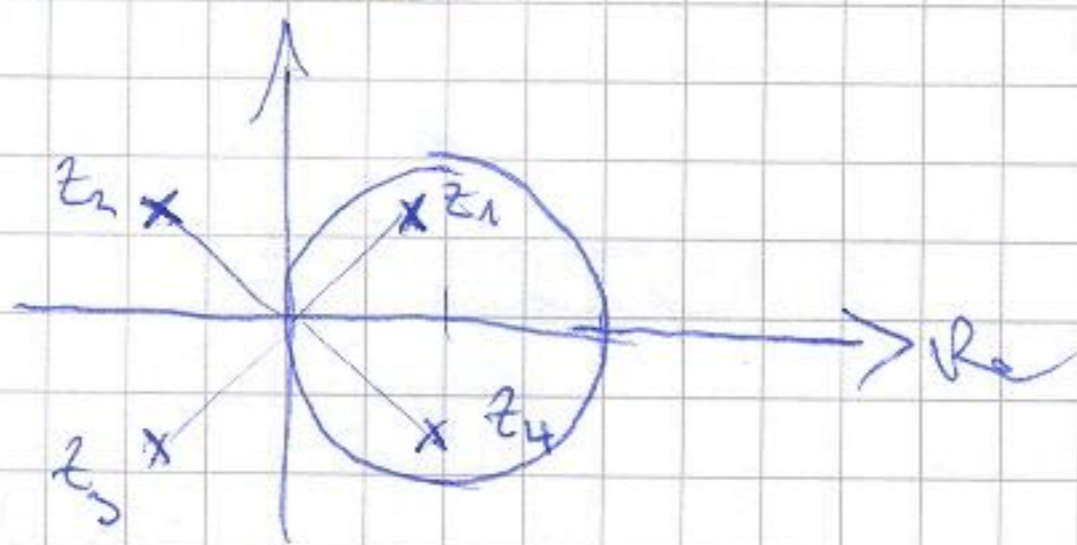
Általánosán: $z = r \cdot e^{i\varphi} = r \cdot e^{i(\varphi + 2k\pi)}$

$\sqrt[n]{z} = \sqrt[n]{r} \cdot e^{i(\frac{\varphi}{n} + \frac{2k\pi}{n})} \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$

$z^4 + 1$: negyesfokú pol.

4 zérushely, mind többszörös! (1 multiplicitási)

$\frac{1}{z^4 + 1}$ csak akkor 1x polus van
 ↓
 egyenes



2. d) Res

$$\text{res}_{z=e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}} f(z) =$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}} (z - e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}) \frac{1}{z^4 + 1} = \lim_{z \rightarrow e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}} (z - z_1)(z - z_2)(z - z_4) =$$

$$\frac{(z - z_1)(z - z_2)(z - z_3)(z - z_4)}{1}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}} (z - e^{j\frac{3\pi}{4}})(z - e^{j\frac{5\pi}{4}})(z - e^{j\frac{7\pi}{4}}) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{(e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} - e^{j\frac{3\pi}{4}})(e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} - e^{j\frac{5\pi}{4}})(e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} - e^{j\frac{7\pi}{4}})} = A$$

$$\text{res}_{z=e^{j\frac{3\pi}{4}}} f(z) = \frac{1}{(e^{j\frac{3\pi}{4}} - e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}})(e^{j\frac{3\pi}{4}} - e^{j\frac{5\pi}{4}})(e^{j\frac{3\pi}{4}} - e^{j\frac{7\pi}{4}})} = B$$

$$\oint \frac{1}{z^4 + 1} dz = -2\pi i (A + B)$$

$$(z-1)=1$$

3

$$\oint_G \frac{z^2}{z^2-1} dz =$$

G

$$z = x + iy$$

$$G: |z - \sqrt{3}| + |z + \sqrt{3}| = 4$$

$$\sqrt{(x - \sqrt{3})^2 + y^2} + \sqrt{(x + \sqrt{3})^2 + y^2} = 4$$

$$\sqrt{(x - \sqrt{3})^2 + y^2} = 4 - \sqrt{(x + \sqrt{3})^2 + y^2}$$

$$(x - \sqrt{3})^2 + y^2 = 16 - 8\sqrt{(x + \sqrt{3})^2 + y^2} + (x + \sqrt{3})^2 + y^2$$

$$(x - \sqrt{3})^2 - (x + \sqrt{3})^2 - 16 = -8\sqrt{(x + \sqrt{3})^2 + y^2}$$

$$((x - \sqrt{3}) + (x + \sqrt{3}))((x - \sqrt{3}) - (x + \sqrt{3})) - 16 = -8\sqrt{(x + \sqrt{3})^2 + y^2}$$

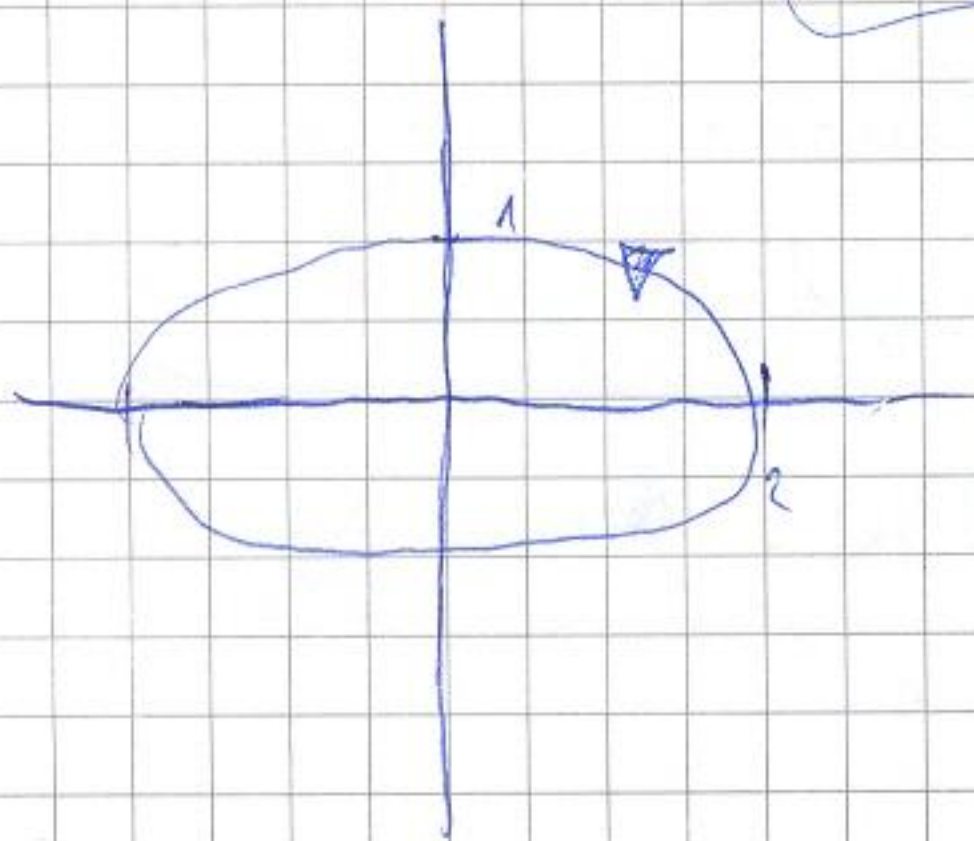
$$(2x)(-2\sqrt{3}) - 16 = -8\sqrt{(x + \sqrt{3})^2 + y^2}$$

$$4x\sqrt{3} - 16 = -8\sqrt{(x + \sqrt{3})^2 + y^2}$$

$$64 \left((x + \sqrt{3})^2 + y^2 \right) = 256 + 128x\sqrt{3} + 48x^2$$

$$4x^2 + 8\sqrt{3}x + 12 + 4y^2 = 16 + 8\sqrt{3}x + 3x^2$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{2} \right)^2 + y^2 = 1 \quad \text{elipso}$$



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

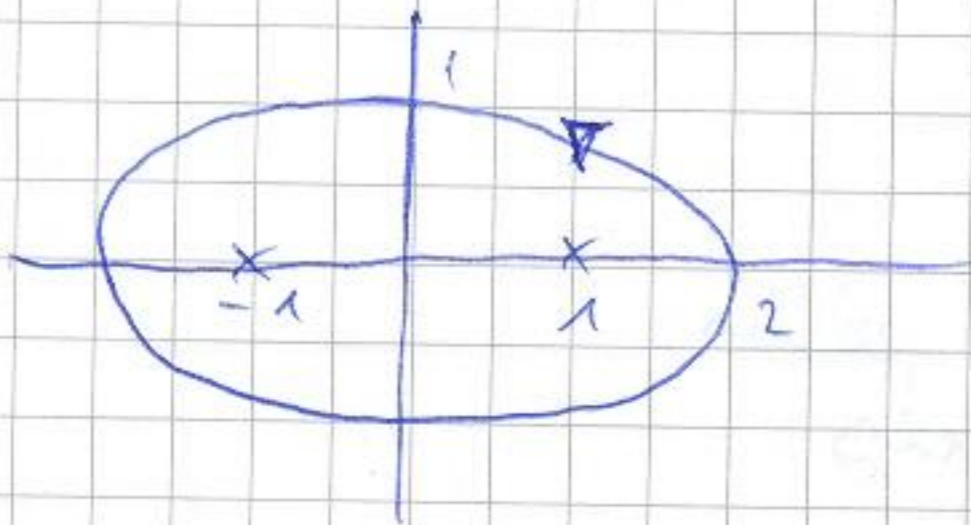
ringulă în jurul

$z=1$ "evoluând" pole ✓

$z=-1$ " " " " ✓

$$\operatorname{res}_{z=1} f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1) \frac{e^z}{(z-1)(z+1)} = \frac{e}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{res}_{z=-1} f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} (z+1) \frac{e^z}{(z-1)(z+1)} = \frac{e^{-1}}{-2} = -\frac{e^{-1}}{2} = -\frac{1}{2e}$$



$$\oint_G \frac{e^z}{z^2-1} dz = 2\pi i \left(\frac{e}{2} - \frac{1}{2e} \right)$$

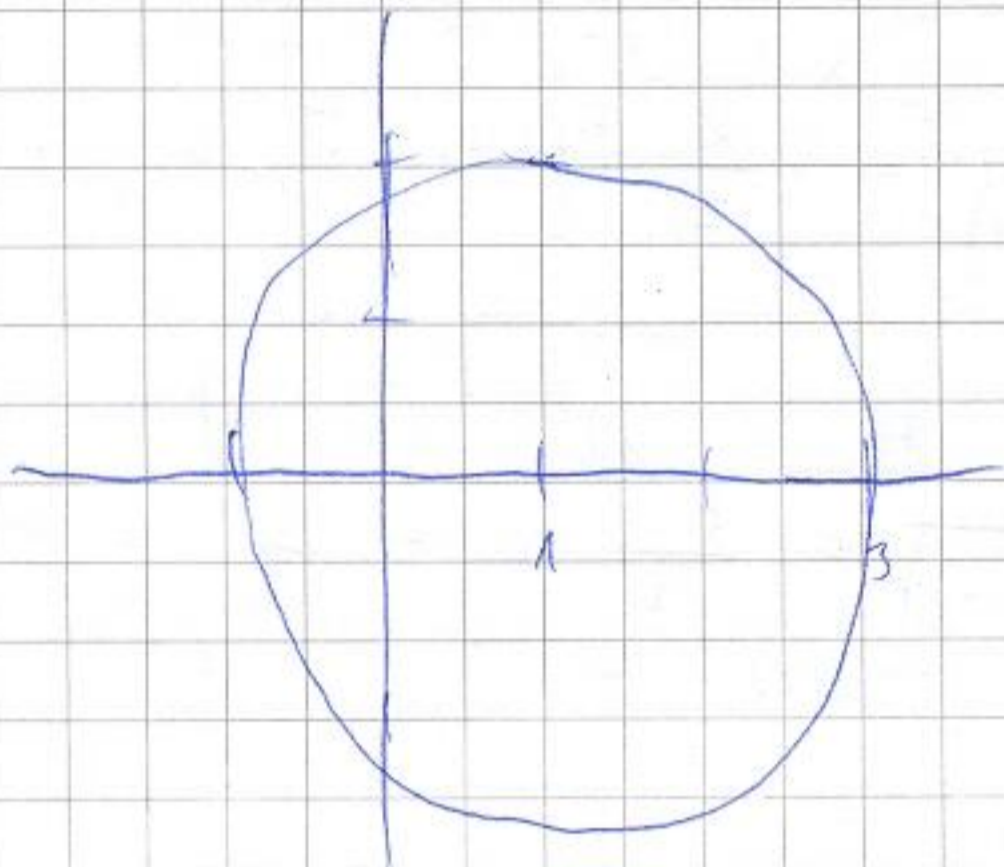
$$G = |z-\sqrt{3}| + |z+\sqrt{3}| = 4$$

④

$$f(z) = \frac{e^z}{z^3(z-1)}$$

$$\oint_G f(z) dz$$

$$G: |z-1| = 2$$



$z=0 \rightarrow$ hochwertiger Polus
 $z=1 \rightarrow$ niedrigwertiger Polus

$$\operatorname{Res}_{z=0} f(z) = \frac{1}{2!} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{d^2}{dz^2} \left((z-0)^3 f(z) \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2!} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{d^2}{dz^2} \left(\frac{e^z}{z-1} \right) =$$

$$\left(\frac{e^z}{z-1} \right)' = \frac{e^z(z-1) - e^z}{(z-1)^2} = \frac{e^z(z-2)}{(z-1)^2}$$

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

$$= \frac{e^z(z-1)^2 - 2(z-2)}{(z-1)^3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2!} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^z(z-1)^2 - 2(z-2)}{(z-1)^3} = \frac{5}{-1} = -5$$

$$\text{res } f(z) : \quad \frac{1}{z!} - 5 = -\frac{5}{z}$$

$$\text{res } f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1) \frac{e^z}{z^3(z-1)} = 2$$

Wegveränderung

$$\oint_G f(z) dz = \underline{\underline{2\pi i \left(-\frac{5}{2} + 2\right)}}$$