

$$f(z) = \frac{i}{2} \operatorname{Log} \left( \frac{z+i}{z-i} \right)$$

• f οξόλογη στο  $\mathbb{C} \setminus [-i, i]$ :

$$\frac{z+i}{z-i} = \frac{(z+i)(\bar{z}+i)}{|z-i|^2} = \frac{(|z|^2 - 1) + 2i \operatorname{Re} z}{|z-i|^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{Re} \left( \frac{z+i}{z-i} \right) = \frac{|z|^2 - 1}{|z-i|^2}, \quad \operatorname{Im} \left( \frac{z+i}{z-i} \right) = \frac{2 \operatorname{Re} z}{|z-i|^2}$$

f οξόλογη διαφέρει στα σημεία  $z$  με  $\left. \begin{array}{l} |z|^2 - 1 \leq 0 \\ \operatorname{Re} z = 0 \end{array} \right\}$

δηλ. στο  $[-i, i]$ .

$$f'(z) = \frac{1}{z^2+1}, \quad \forall z \in U = \mathbb{C} \setminus [-i, i] \quad (\text{πραγμα!})$$

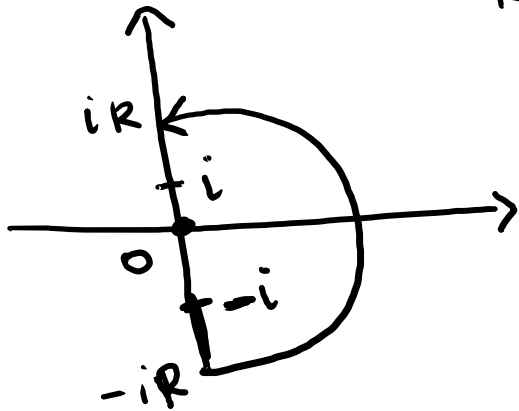
Ορίζουμε

$$\text{Arctan } z = \frac{i}{2} \text{Log} \left( \frac{z+i}{z-i} \right), \quad z \in U.$$

Εφαρμογή:

$$\int_{\gamma_R} \frac{dz}{z^2+1} = ? , \quad \gamma_R(t) = Re^{it}, \quad t \in [-\pi/2, \pi/2] \\ R > 1.$$

$$\gamma_R^* \subset \mathbb{C} \setminus [-i, i]$$



$$\int_{\gamma_R} \frac{dz}{z^2+1} = \frac{i}{2} \left[ \text{Log} \left( \frac{iR+i}{iR-i} \right) - \right. \\ \left. - \text{Log} \left( \frac{-iR+i}{-iR-i} \right) \right] =$$

$$= \frac{i}{2} \left[ \text{Log} \frac{R+1}{R-1} - \text{Log} \frac{R-1}{R+1} \right]$$

$$= \frac{i}{2} \left( \ln \frac{R+1}{R-1} + \ln \frac{R+1}{R-1} \right) = i \ln \frac{R+1}{R-1} .$$