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Aσκήσεις από συγχέσεις

① Έστω $U \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ πεδίο και $f \in H(U)$.

- (i) Αν η είναι σταθερή, να δ.ο. $f = e^{\eta}$.
- (ii) Αν $f'(z) = 0, \forall z \in U$, να δ.ο. $f = e^{\eta}$.

Απόσταξη: $g(z) = e^{f(z)}, z \in U. g = e^{\eta}$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = g'(z) = f'(z) e^{f(z)} \Rightarrow f'(z) = 0, \forall z \in U$$

$\Rightarrow f = e^{\eta}$ στο U .

(ii) $g(z) = f(z)^2, z \in U \Rightarrow g'(z) = 2f(z)f'(z) = 0, \forall z \in U$

$[f \in H(U)$

\Rightarrow
 $U \text{ nes. o.}]$

$$f = e^{2\pi i \varphi} = c \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow f^2 = c, \quad \text{so } U,$$

$$\Rightarrow |f^2| = |c| \Rightarrow |f|^2 = |c| \Rightarrow |f| = \sqrt{|c|} \\ = e^{2\pi i \varphi}$$

$[f \in H(U)$

\Rightarrow
 $U \text{ nes. o.}]$

$$f = e^{2\pi i \varphi}.$$



Σχόλιο: Εννοιούμε όταν $f^n = e^{2\pi i \varphi}$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}, n > 1$)

$$\Leftrightarrow f = e^{2\pi i \varphi}.$$

② From $U \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ there is $f, g \in H(U)$ where

$$f(z) + \overline{g(z)} \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \forall z \in U.$$

Now s.o. $\exists c \in \mathbb{R} \mid f(z) = c + g(z), \quad \forall z \in U.$

Ambition: $a \in \mathbb{C} \quad a \in \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow \bar{a} = a.$

$$\forall z \in U, \quad f(z) + \overline{g(z)} = \overline{f(z) + g(z)} \\ = \overline{f(z)} + \overline{\overline{g(z)}} = \overline{f(z)} + g(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(z) - g(z) = \overline{f(z)} - \overline{g(z)} = \overline{f(z) - g(z)}.$$

For $h = f - g$, we $\in h \in H(U)$ & $h = \bar{h}$

$$\Rightarrow h, \bar{h} \in H(U) \Rightarrow h = \text{constant} = c \in \mathbb{C} \\ \Rightarrow \bar{c} = c \Rightarrow c \in \mathbb{R}. \quad \blacksquare$$

③ Έστω $U \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ πεδίο και $f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ συνάρτηση, ώστε
 $f^3 \in H(U)$, $\bar{f}^2 \in H(U)$.

Να δ.ο. $f = \text{constant}$.

Απόσταση: $f^6 = (f^3)^2 \in H(U)$

$$\overline{f^6} = \overline{f}^6 = (\overline{f}^2)^3 \in H(U)$$

$$\Rightarrow f^6 = c = \text{constant} \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow |f^6| = |c| \Rightarrow |f|^6 = |c| \Rightarrow |f| = \sqrt[6]{|c|} = c_1 > 0$$

$$\forall z \in U, |f(z)| = c_1$$

$$\Rightarrow |f^3| = |f|^3 = c_1^3 \quad [f^3 \in H(U)] \quad \underline{f^3 = c_2 \in \mathbb{C}}$$

$$|\bar{f}^2| = |\bar{f}|^2 = |f|^2 = c_1^2$$

$\left[\begin{matrix} \bar{f}^2 \in H(U) \\ \Rightarrow \end{matrix} \right] \quad \bar{f}^2 = e^{\text{wedge } i} \Rightarrow f^2 = e^{\text{wedge } i} = c_3 \in \mathbb{C}$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} f^3 = c_2 \\ f^2 = c_3 \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} f \cdot f^2 &= c_2 \\ \Rightarrow c_3 f &= c_2 \end{aligned}$$

- Av $c_3 = 0$, z.B. $f^2 = 0 \Rightarrow f = 0$.

- Av $c_3 \neq 0$, $f = c_2/c_3 = e^{\text{wedge } i}$. \square

Ασκήσεις Φυλλαδίων "ΑΣΚ. ΚΕΦ. 2,3"

B9

Να βριτε σε ποια σημεία $f(z) = \bar{z} e^{-|z|^2}$, $z \in \mathbb{C}$ είναι διαφοριστική κ' να υπολογιστε την παράγωγο σε αυτά τα σημεία.

Απόλυτη: $\forall z = x + iy, f(z) = (x - iy) e^{-(x^2+y^2)}$

$$u(x,y) = x e^{-(x^2+y^2)}, \quad v(x,y) = -y e^{-(x^2+y^2)}$$

u, v διαφοριστικοί στο \mathbb{R}^2

f διαφορ. στο $z_0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}}(z_0) = 0$.

$$f(z) = \bar{z} e^{-z\bar{z}}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} = \bar{e}^{z\bar{z}} + \bar{z} \bar{e}^{z\bar{z}} (-z) = \bar{e}^{-|z|^2} (1 - |z|^2)$$

$$f \text{ dla } z_0 \in \partial D \Leftrightarrow |z_0|^2 = 1 \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad |z_0| = 1$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial w} \left(w \bar{e}^{-zw} \right) = \bar{e}^{-zw} + w \bar{e}^{-zw} (-z) \right]$$

$$w = \bar{z}$$

5' $f'(z) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(z)$. Ainsi $f(z) = \bar{z} \bar{e}^{-z\bar{z}}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \bar{z} \bar{e}^{-z\bar{z}}(-\bar{z}) = -\bar{z}^2 \bar{e}^{-|z|^2}$$

Par $|z_0| = 1$, $f'(z_0) = -\bar{z}_0^2 \bar{e}^{-1} = -\frac{\bar{z}_0^2}{e}$
 $= -\frac{1}{e} \frac{1}{\bar{z}_0^2}$.

Exemplo: Av $f, g: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ ht Re f , Re g , Im f , Im g surfunis mapop. os \mathbb{R}^2 , tais s' Re($f \cdot g$), Im($f \cdot g$) surfunis mapop. os \mathbb{R}^2 .
 Observe, ver oponjatken aitron, onsurface to Re, Im f
 ens $\in \mathbb{R}^2$. $\bar{z}^{-1}|z|^2$ tiver surfunis mapop.

Tarefa: $\mathcal{F} = \{f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \mid \text{Re } f, \text{Im } f \text{ surfunis mapop. os } \mathbb{R}^2\}$. Tarefas:
 → av $f, g \in \mathcal{F}$, stt f + g, f · g ∈ \mathcal{F}
 → av $f, g \in \mathcal{F}$, || $g \circ f \in \mathcal{F}$.

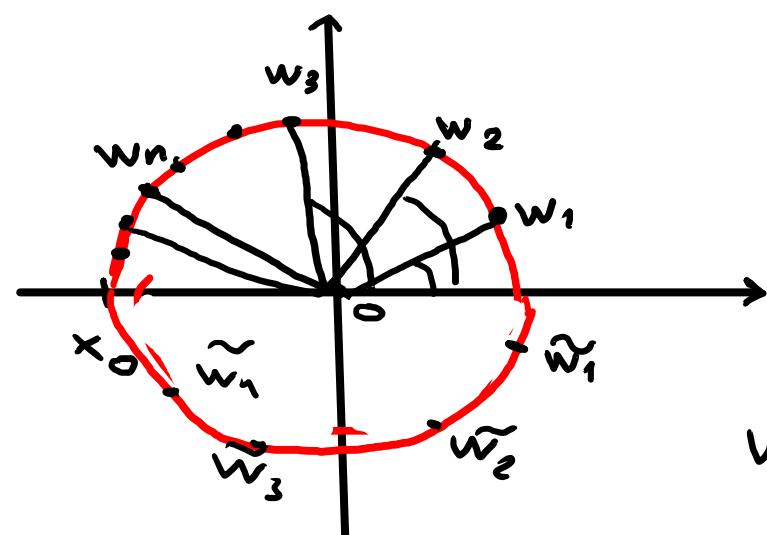
B 17 α) Εστω $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, $x_0 < 0$. Να δ.ο. δεν υπάρχει

το σημείο $\lim_{w \rightarrow x_0} \log w$.

Απόλυτη:

Υπερδιύλιση { Αρχή Μεταφορών }]

$\lim_{w \rightarrow w_0} \varphi(w) = L \Leftrightarrow [\forall \text{ ανεπάριθμη } (w_n) \text{ τέσσερα } w_n \rightarrow w_0$
 $\exists' w_n \neq w_0, \forall n, (\text{οχι } \varphi(w_n)) \rightarrow L]$



$$w_n \rightarrow x_0, \quad w_n \neq x_0 \\ |w_n| = |x_0|$$

$$\operatorname{Arg} w_n \rightarrow \pi$$

$$w_n = |x_0| e^{i(\pi - \frac{1}{n})} \rightarrow -|x_0| = x_0$$

$$\forall n > \frac{1}{2\pi}, \quad \operatorname{Arg} w_n = \pi - \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow \pi$$

$$\operatorname{Log} w_n = \ln |w_n| + i \operatorname{Arg} w_n \\ \rightarrow \ln |x_0| + i\pi$$

$$\tilde{w}_n = |x_0| e^{i(-\pi + \frac{1}{n})} \xrightarrow{n} -|x_0| = x_0$$

$$\forall n > \frac{1}{2\pi}, \operatorname{Arg} \tilde{w}_n = -\pi + \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow -\pi$$

$$\operatorname{Log} \tilde{w}_n \rightarrow \ln|x_0| - i\pi$$

Apa, $w_n \rightarrow x_0$, $\tilde{w}_n \rightarrow x_0$, $w_n \neq x_0$,
 $\tilde{w}_n \neq x_0, \forall n$

$$5' \quad \lim_n \operatorname{Log} w_n \neq \lim_n \operatorname{Log} (\tilde{w}_n)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Log } w \text{ der Unterpunkt!} \\ w \rightarrow x_0$$

(f)) Να δ.ο. $\cancel{f(z) = \ln z}$ οδόμερη συνάρτηση

$f = u + iv : \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ ως

$$u(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2), \quad V(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}.$$

$$[\text{Log } w = \underbrace{\ln|w|}_{u} + i \operatorname{Arg} w$$

$$w = x + iy, \quad u = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2)$$

$\text{Log } w$ οδόμερη σε $\mathbb{C} \setminus (-\infty, 0]$

$$\text{και } \operatorname{Re}(\text{Log } w) = u].$$

A mög:

Es sei $\exists f: \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ so dass f holomorph

ist $f = u + iv$, $u = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2)$, $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$

Dann $g(w) = \operatorname{Log} w$, $w \in \mathbb{C} \setminus (-\infty, 0] = U$

$g \in H(U)$

$\operatorname{Re}(f|_U) = \operatorname{Re}(g) \Rightarrow \operatorname{Re}(g - f|_U) = 0$

oder

$\Rightarrow g - f|_U = c \in \mathbb{C}$

$\Rightarrow \forall w \in U, \quad \operatorname{Log} w = f(w) + c$

\exists $x_0 < 0$, $\lim_{w \rightarrow x_0} f(w) = f(x_0)$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{w \rightarrow x_0} \log w = f(x_0) + c$ (ATOTO)

(Ex. func. (a)).

