

$$f(z) = 2x + 3iy$$

$$z = x + iy$$

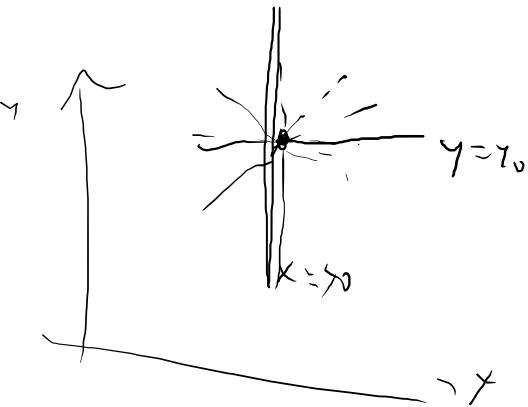
$$z_0 = x_0 + iy_0$$

$$f'(z_0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0}$$

$$\frac{2x + 3iy - (2x_0 + 3iy_0)}{x + iy - (x_0 + iy_0)} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)} \frac{2(x - x_0) + 3i(y - y_0)}{x - x_0 + i(y - y_0)} =$$

$$\begin{cases} ? \\ = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y = y_0}} \frac{2(x - x_0)}{x - x_0} \end{cases} \quad f(2)$$

$$\lim_{\substack{y \rightarrow y_0 \\ x \rightarrow x_0}} \frac{3i(y - y_0)}{x(y - y_0)} \quad f(3)$$



$$f(z) = \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} \quad P(z), Q(z) \text{ polinomi}$$

Una funzione derivabile in \mathbb{C} è "rigida": deve soddisfare le condizioni di monogenicità o di Cauchy Riemann

Teorema

$$z_0 = x_0 + iy_0$$

$f: A \subseteq \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ $z_0 \in A$, f derivabile in z_0 Sia $f(z) = u(x, y) + i v(x, y)$

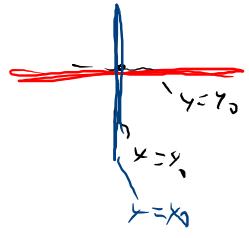
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$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\int f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\int f = \left(\begin{array}{cc} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{array} \right) \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$f(x+iy) = \tilde{f}(x, y)$$



$$f'(z_0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} \frac{\tilde{f}(x, y) - \tilde{f}(x_0, y_0)}{(x - x_0) + i(y - y_0)} = \star$$

$$\star = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y = y_0}} \frac{\tilde{f}(x, y_0) - \tilde{f}(x_0, y_0)}{x - x_0} = \boxed{\frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)}$$

$$\star = \lim_{\substack{y \rightarrow y_0 \\ x = x_0}} \frac{\tilde{f}(x_0, y) - \tilde{f}(x_0, y_0)}{i(y - y_0)} = \boxed{\frac{1}{i} \frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)}$$

$$\tilde{f}(x, y) = u(x, y) + i v(x, y)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{1}{i} \frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) \Rightarrow \underbrace{\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)}_{-i} + i \underbrace{\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)}_{-i} = -i \left[\underbrace{\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)}_{\uparrow} + i \underbrace{\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)}_{-i} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)}_{-i} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) \quad \wedge \quad - \underbrace{\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)}_{-i} = + \underbrace{\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)}_{-i} \quad //$$

in forma polar $x + iy = \rho e^{i\vartheta}$

$$\hat{f}(\rho e^{i\vartheta}) = \hat{f}(\rho, \vartheta)$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{f}}{\partial \rho} = \underbrace{\hat{f}'(\rho e^{i\vartheta})}_{f'(z)} \cdot e^{i\vartheta}$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{f}}{\partial \vartheta} = \underbrace{\hat{f}'(\rho e^{i\vartheta})}_{f'(z)} \cdot \rho i e^{i\vartheta}$$

$f'(z)$

$$f'(z) = \left(\frac{\partial \hat{f}}{\partial \rho}(\rho, \vartheta) \cdot e^{-i\vartheta} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial \hat{f}}{\partial \vartheta}(\rho, \vartheta) \cdot \frac{1}{\rho} e^{-i\vartheta} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \hat{f}}{\partial \rho}(\rho, \vartheta) = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \hat{f}}{\partial \vartheta}(\rho, \vartheta)$$

OSS: se $f: A \subseteq \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ è reale!

$$f(x+iy) = u(x, y)$$

f può essere derivabile?

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \end{cases}$$

$$v(x, y) = 0$$

Solo se f è costante!

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(\cdot) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(\cdot, \cdot) = 0$$

$$u(x, y) = \boxed{\varphi(y)} = C$$

Any φ non è mai derivabile!

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$$

Ej: $f(z) = |z|^2$ i derivable in $z=0$

$$= x^2 + y^2 \quad u(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 \quad v(x,y) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = 0 \Rightarrow x_0 = 0 \\ 0 &= \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = -2y_0 \Rightarrow y_0 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow C.R. è soddisfatto solo in $z_0 = 0$

$$f'(z_0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{|z|^2}{z} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{r^2}{r e^{i\theta}} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} r e^{-i\theta} = 0$$

Definizione funzione olomorfa

Sia $f: A \subseteq \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ $z_0 \in A$ f si dice olomorfa in z_0 se esiste un intorno di z_0 dove f è derivabile.

Ese: $f(z) = |z|^2$ f è derivabile in 0 ma non è olomorfa in 0.

Vede il vivere del teorema?

(cioè se vengono le condizioni di Cauchy-Riemann è vero che f è derivabile nel punto?)

Teorema (di corollarietà delle funzioni derivabili in un punto)

$f: A \subseteq \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ $z_0 \in A$. f è derivabile in z_0 se e solo se
 $f(x+iy) = u(x,y) + i v(x,y)$

1) u e v sono funzioni differenziali in (x_0, y_0)

2) valgono le condizioni di Cauchy-Riemann.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{plivo} \\ \text{pl} \\ \text{pl}^{\text{sim}} \\ \text{pl}^{\text{sim}} \end{array} \right)^5$$

$$\text{E.s.: } f(z) = \begin{cases} z^5 & \text{se } z \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{se } z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\tilde{f}(x,y) = \begin{cases} (x+iy)^5 & \\ (x^2+y^2)^2 & \end{cases}$$

pl

pl

C.R.

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tilde{f}(x,0) - \tilde{f}(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^5/x^4}{x} = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial y}(0,0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tilde{f}(0,y) - \tilde{f}(0,0)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{i^5 y^5 / y^4}{y} = i^5 = i$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial x}(0,0) = 1 \quad \frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial y}(0,0) = i}$$

f non è derivabile in ∂

$$\hat{f}(p, \vartheta) = p l^{\varsigma_i \vartheta}$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{f}}{\partial p} = l^{\varsigma_i \vartheta}$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{f}}{\partial \vartheta} = \underline{5_i p l^{\varsigma_i \vartheta}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{f}}{\partial p} = \lambda p \frac{\partial \hat{f}}{\partial \vartheta}$$

non è soddisfatto!

Esempi di funzioni olomorfe: polinomi, funzioni razionali, e poi?

Serie di potenze

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

intorno, rotondo, disco (intervalle) di convergenza

La serie di potenze di rotondo di convergenza r è uniformemente convergente nei compatti $\overline{B(z_0, p)}$ con $p < r$.

Si dimostra che lo stesso accade per le serie delle derivate

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} n a_n (z-z_0)^{n-1}, \text{ e quindi } f \text{ è derivabile e } f'(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} n a_n (z-z_0)^{n-1}$$

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z - z_0)^n \Rightarrow f \in C^\infty(B(z_0, r))$$

$$\text{se } r = +\infty \quad f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{C})$$

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

Esempi: $e^z, \sin z, \cos z$ sono funzioni intere

(Una funzione si dice intera se è olomorfa su \mathbb{C})

$$\sinh z = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{z^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$$

$$\cosh z = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{z^{2n}}{(2n)!}$$

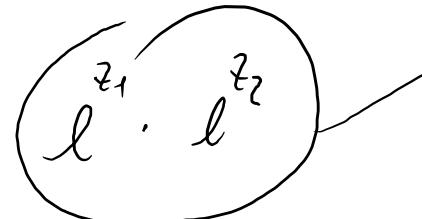
$$\sinh z = \frac{1}{2} (e^z - e^{-z})$$

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

$$\sin z = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{z^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$$

Propriétés

$$\forall z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{C} \quad e^{z_1+z_2} = e^{z_1} \cdot e^{z_2}$$



$$e^{x+iy} = e^x \cdot e^{iy}$$

$$= e^x (\cos y + i \sin y)$$

$$\Rightarrow e^z = e^z$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{Re} z = \cos z$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos z = -\operatorname{Re} z$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{sinh} z = \operatorname{cosh} z \quad \operatorname{Danh} z = \operatorname{tanh} z$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{z}{n} \right)^n = e^z$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{iz} = \cos z + i \sin z \quad z \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{(+)} \\ \text{(-)} \end{array} \Rightarrow e^{-iz} = \cos(-z) + i \sin(-z) = \cos(z) - i \sin(z)$$

$$e^{iz} + e^{-iz} = 2 \cos z$$

$$e^{iz} - e^{-iz} = 2i \sin z$$

$$\boxed{\cos z = \frac{1}{2} (e^{iz} + e^{-iz})} = \operatorname{cosh}(iz)$$

$$\boxed{\sin z = \frac{1}{2i} (e^{iz} - e^{-iz})} = \frac{1}{i} \operatorname{sinh}(iz)$$

$$\operatorname{sen}(z_1 + z_2) = \overbrace{\operatorname{sen}(z_1) \cos(z_2)} + \cos(z_1) \operatorname{sen}(z_2)$$

$$\cos(z_1 + z_2) = \underbrace{\cos(z_1) \cos(z_2)} - \operatorname{sen}(z_1) \operatorname{sen}(z_2)$$

$$\frac{1}{i} = -i$$

$\operatorname{sen}(z) = i \operatorname{senh}(iz)$

Vorw $\operatorname{sen}(z) = \frac{1}{i} \operatorname{senh}(iz)$

F

$$\operatorname{senh}(z) = -i \operatorname{sen}(iz)$$

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

V

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{sen}(iz) &= \frac{1}{2i} \left(e^{i(iz)} - e^{-i(iz)} \right) = \frac{1}{2i} (e^{-z} - e^z) \\ &= \frac{1}{i} (-\operatorname{senh}(z)) = \operatorname{senh}(z) \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos z = i \cosh z$$

~~NO~~

$$\cos 0 = 1 \neq i \cosh 0$$

$$\sin(\bar{z}) = \overline{\sin(z)}$$

$$\sin(x - iy) = \sin x \cos(iy) - \cos x \sin(iy)$$

$$= \sin x \cosh y - i \cos x \sinh y = [\underbrace{\sin x \cosh y + i \cos x \sinh y}_{\sin(x+iy)}]$$

V

$\cos(\bar{z})$

$$\cos(x - iy) = \cos x \cos(iy) + i \sin x \sin(iy)$$

$$= \cos x \cosh y + i \sin x \sinh(y)$$

$$= [\cos x \cosh y - i \sin x \sinh y] = [\overline{\cos(x + iy)}] = \overline{\cos z}$$

$$\frac{1}{2i} (\bar{e}^{-y} - \bar{e}^y) = i \sinh(y)$$

$$\sin(iy) = i \sinh y$$

$\sin(iy) =$

$$\sin^2 z + \cos^2 z = \left[\frac{1}{2i} (\bar{e}^z - \bar{e}^{-z}) \right]^2 + \left[\frac{1}{2i} (\bar{e}^z + \bar{e}^{-z}) \right]^2 = -\frac{1}{4} \cancel{(\bar{e}^{2z} - 2 + \bar{e}^{-2z})} +$$

$$+\frac{1}{4} \cancel{(\bar{e}^{2z} + 2 + \bar{e}^{-2z})} = 1$$

Vero

$$|\operatorname{sen} z| \leq 1 \quad NO$$

$$|\operatorname{sen}(2i)| = \left| \frac{1}{i} \operatorname{sh}(2) \right| > 1$$



Mai i vers non sono funzioni limitate in \mathbb{C}

$$\operatorname{senh}(iz + 2\pi) = \operatorname{senh}(iz) \quad \underbrace{\text{False}}$$

$$\operatorname{senh}(iz + \pi i) = \operatorname{senh}(iz) \quad \text{Vero}$$

$\sin \theta = 2$