

# ①

~~Zur Vnldl. 6. MvE 1. 6. (98) Verneilt  
bei Punkt, der von einer anderen~~

$$(1+x)^n = \sum_0^n \frac{n!}{(n-k)! k!} x^k, c^x = \sum_0^\infty \frac{x^k}{k!}$$

H spürt GW auf:

$$(1+x)^{-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} x^k = \cancel{(1+nx+n(n-1)\frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots)} =$$

$$\cancel{(-1-x+(-2)\frac{x^2}{2!} + (-1-3+1)\frac{x^3}{3!})} = (n-k+1)\dots n$$

$$(1+x)^n = \sum_0^n \frac{1 \dots n}{n! (n-k)! k!} x^k = \sum_0^\infty (n-k+1)(n-k+2)\dots n \frac{x^k}{k!}$$

Bei  $n=-1$ . Da  $c_0 = (n+1)\dots n \neq 1$

$$c_1 = (n-1+1)\dots n \Rightarrow n \leftarrow \text{Erste Kof}$$

$$c_2 = (n-2+1)\dots n \Rightarrow (n-1)n \leftarrow \text{Zweite Kof}$$

$$c_3 = (n-3+1)\dots n \Rightarrow (n-2)(n-1)n \leftarrow \text{Dritte Kof}$$

$$c_4 = (n-4+1)\dots n \Rightarrow (n-3)(n-2)(n-1)n \leftarrow \text{Vierte Kof}$$

Durch Einsetzen:  $(1+x)^{-1} = 1 + n \frac{x}{1!} + n(n-1) \frac{x^2}{2!} + n(n-1)(n-2) \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots$

Originalausdruck Beispiel 8:  $= 1 - x + (-1)(-2) \frac{x^2}{2!} + (-1)(-2)(-3) \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots$

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+x} = \ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} - \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots$$

AV Bsp für  $\arctan x$  in  $x = x^1 + x^2 + \dots$

aus  $\int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \arctan x = \int dx (1-x^2+x^4-x^6+\dots) = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + \dots$

Xfisica er klesipre eirar or xplorí  
Bernoulli mei Euler.

Fik eor xplorí Bernoulli fentrajeqde  
en orixinen  $\frac{x}{e^x-1} = C_0 + C_1 x + C_2 x^2 + \dots$

$$\text{Ariad} 18726607 \rightarrow x = (C_0 + C_1 x + C_2 x^2 + \dots) \left( 1 + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots \right)$$

$$\rightarrow 1 = (C_0 + C_1 x + C_2 x^2 + \dots) \left( 1 + \frac{x}{2!} + \frac{x^2}{3!} + \dots \right)$$

Oplorí:  $c_n = \frac{B_n}{n!}$

$$\sim 1 = \left( B_0 + B_1 x + \frac{B_2}{2!} x^2 + \frac{B_3}{3!} x^3 + \dots \right) \left( 1 + \frac{x}{2!} + \frac{x^2}{3!} + \dots \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 = B_0 \\ 0 = B_1 + \frac{B_0}{2!} \rightarrow 2B_1 + 1 = 0 \\ 0 = \frac{B_2}{2!} + \frac{B_1}{2!} + \frac{B_0}{3!} \rightarrow 3B_2 + 3B_1 + 1 = 0 \\ 0 = \frac{B_3}{3!} + \frac{B_2}{2!2!} + \frac{B_1}{3!} + \frac{B_0}{4!} \rightarrow \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Y Osv. Jupijorpo} \\ (B+1)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} B^k \\ (B+1)^2 = B_2 + 2B_1 + 1 \\ (B+1)^3 = B_3 + 3B_2 + 3B_1 + 1 \\ (B+1)^4 = B_4 + 4B_3 + 6B_2 + 4B_1 + 1 \end{array}$$

$$\rightarrow 4B_3 + 6B_2 + 4B_1 + 1 = 0$$

Apx (1) n  $B_1 + \frac{B_0}{2} = 0$  jpaqet  $2B_1 + 1 = 0 \rightarrow (B+1)^2 = B_2$

$$1) 1 + 3B_2 + 3B_1 + 1 = 0 \quad \text{jpaqet: } (B+1)^3 = B_3 \quad \text{u. s. n}$$

$$4B_3 + 6B_2 + 4B_1 + 1 = 0 \quad \text{jpaqet: } (B+1)^4 = B_4 \quad \text{Ave'}$$

$$1, B_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, B_2 = -B_1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}, B_3 = -\frac{1}{4}(8 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) + 1) = 0$$

$$\tan x = \cot x - 2 \cot^2 x \rightarrow \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \frac{\cot x}{\sin x} - 2 \frac{\cos 2x}{\sin 2x} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow 2 \sin x \cos x \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = 2 \sin x \cos x \frac{\cot x}{\sin x} - 2 \cdot \sin^2 x \frac{\cot 2x}{\sin 2x}$$

$$\rightarrow 2 \sin^2 x = 2 \cos^2 x - 2 \cos 2x \quad \checkmark$$

—————

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \rightarrow 2 \sin x = \cos x - \cos 2x \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = 2 \sin x \cos x \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} - 2 \sin^2 x \frac{\cos 2x}{\sin 2x} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \tan x = \cot x - 2 \cot^2 x$$

66 για γενικά:  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} B_0 = 1 \\ (B+1)^n = B_n \end{array} \right\}$ , απόν  $B^n \rightarrow B_n$

Έγκριψη:  $\cot x = i \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}} \xrightarrow{ix = \frac{\pi}{2}} i \frac{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}}{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}} = i \frac{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 1}{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 1} = i \frac{(e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 1) + 2}{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 1} = i \left(1 + \frac{2}{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 1}\right) = \frac{2i}{y} \left(\frac{y}{2} + \frac{4}{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 1}\right)$ .

A)  $\cot x = \frac{y}{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_n y^n}{n!}$ , απότελος

$\cot x = \frac{2i}{y} \left(\frac{y}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_n y^n}{n!}\right)$ . Επειδή ότι  $\beta_1 = -\frac{1}{2}$  και στην ανάπτυξη απομένει δεριθμητική σήμανση με δεριθμητική, απότελε:  $\cot x = \frac{2i}{y} \left(\frac{y}{2} - \frac{1}{2}y + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_n y^n}{n!}\right)$

$$= \frac{2i}{y} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_n y^n}{n!} = \frac{2i}{2x} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_n (2ix)^n}{n!} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{B_{2m} (2x)^{2m}}{(2m)!}$$

Υπολογίζουμε ότι  $\tan x = \cot x - 2 \cot 2x$ , απότελε επομένως την εξίσωση της  $\tan x$ :

$$\tan x = \frac{1}{x} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{B_{2m}}{(2m)!} \left[ (2x)^{2m} - \frac{1}{2} (4x)^{2m} \right] =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{x} \left[ (-1)^0 \frac{B_0}{0!} \cancel{(1-x)} + (-1)^1 \frac{B_1}{1!} \frac{1}{(2x)^2 - (4x)^2} + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + (-1)^2 \frac{B_2}{2!} \frac{-\frac{1}{30}}{(2x)^4 - (4x)^4} + \dots \right] = \\
 &= \frac{1}{x} \left[ \cancel{\bullet} - \frac{1}{12} (4x^2 - 16x^2) - \frac{1}{30} \frac{1}{24} (16x^4 - 256x^4) \right] = \\
 &= \frac{1}{x} \left[ \cancel{\bullet} \cancel{x^2} + \cancel{\bullet} \cancel{x^4} \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{x} \left[ x^2 + \frac{x^4}{3} + \dots \right] = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \dots \rightarrow \text{Dav. für }
 \end{aligned}$$

x.0. der Koeffizienten an den Exponenten von oben Taylor-Koeffizienten aufzuteilen.

VEGW  $f(x) = 1 + 2x + 3x^2 + \dots$  dann gilt das:

$$\int_0^x f(x) dx = x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots = \frac{x}{1-x}, \text{ wobei } \int_0^x \text{ integriert}$$

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{x}{1-x}\right)' = \frac{1 \cdot (1-x) - (-1)x}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{1-x+x}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$2) \text{ VEW } f(x) = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{x}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{x^2}{3 \cdot 4} + \frac{x^3}{4 \cdot 5} + \dots \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 f(x) = \frac{x^2}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{x^3}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{x^4}{3 \cdot 4} + \frac{x^5}{4 \cdot 5} + \dots, \text{ wobei } n$$

$$\text{der zweite Koeffizient } (x^2 f)'' = 1x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots = \frac{1}{1-x} \rightarrow$$

II ⑤

$$\rightarrow (x^2 f)' = \int dx \frac{1}{1-x} = -\ln|1-x| + \tilde{G} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow x^2 f = \tilde{G} x - \int \ln|1-x| dx + G_2$$

$$[(1-x) \ln(1-x)]' = (-1) \ln(1-x) + (1-x) \frac{1}{1-x} (-1) \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow -\int \ln(1-x) dx = (1-x) \ln(1-x) + x$$

Auf  $f = \frac{1}{x^2} \left[ \underbrace{(\tilde{G}+1)x}_c + G_2 + (1-x) \ln(1-x) \right] =$

$$= \frac{c}{x} + \frac{G_2}{x^2} + \frac{(1-x) \ln(1-x)}{x^2}$$

~~Point 1:~~  $f(0) = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  ~~$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$~~

~~Point 2:~~  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \frac{c_1}{x} + \frac{c_2}{x^2} + \frac{-x + \frac{x}{2} + O(x^3)}{x^2} =$

$$= \frac{c_1 - 1}{x} + \frac{c_2}{x^2} + \cancel{\frac{1}{2}} + O(x) = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = 1 \\ c_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow f = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{(1-x) \ln(1-x)}{x^2}$$

III.  $f = 1 + a \cos \vartheta + a^2 \cos 2\vartheta + \dots = \operatorname{Re} (1 + a e^{i\vartheta} +$   
 $\overset{\uparrow}{\in \mathbb{R}}, |a| < 1$

$$+ (a e^{i\vartheta})^2 + \dots) = \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{1 - a e^{i\vartheta}} = \operatorname{Re} \frac{1 - a \cos \vartheta + i a \sin \vartheta}{((1 - a \cos \vartheta)^2 + (a \sin \vartheta)^2)}$$

⑥

$$\text{If } x_1 \text{ or } 5 = \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{2}{3!} + \frac{3}{4!} + \dots, \text{ then } f(x) = \frac{x^2}{2!} +$$

$$+ \frac{2x^3}{3!} + \frac{3x^4}{4!} + \dots \Rightarrow f'(x) = x + x^2 + \frac{x^3}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{3!} + \dots =$$

$$= x \left( 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots \right) = x e^x \Rightarrow f(x) = \int x e^x dx =$$

$$= x e^x - e^x + C \quad \text{After applying } f(0) = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow -1 + C = 0 \Rightarrow C = 1 \rightarrow f = x e^x - e^x + 1 \text{ where}$$

$$S = f(1) = e - e + 1 = 1.$$

$$\text{If } x_1 \text{ or } S = 1 + m + \frac{m(m-1)}{2!} + \frac{m(m-1)(m-2)}{3!} + \dots = \sum \frac{m!}{k!(m-k)!}$$

$$\text{so if } f(x) = \sum \frac{m!}{k! f'(m-k)!} x^k = (1+x)^m \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow S = f(1) = 2^m.$$

$$\text{If } x_1 \text{ or } S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}. \text{ Now apply the condition}$$

of applying the Bernoulli's Condition ~~condition~~

$$\text{in case Fourier Transform } \boxed{\cos kx = \frac{A_0}{2} + \sum A_n \sin nx}$$

$$A_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} dx \cos nx \cos kx = (-1)^n \frac{2k \sin k\pi}{\pi(k^2 - n^2)}. \quad \text{Now we have to find the coefficients of the product terms}$$

$$\cos kx = \frac{2k \sin k\pi}{\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{2k^2} - \frac{\cos x}{k^2 - 1} + \frac{\cos 2x}{k^2 - 4} - \frac{\cos 3x}{k^2 - 9} + \dots \right] \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \cot k\pi = \frac{2k \sin k\pi}{\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{2k^2} - \frac{\cos \pi}{k^2-1} + \frac{\cos 2\pi}{k^2-4} - \frac{\cos 3\pi}{k^2-9} + \dots \right] \quad \text{II}$$

$$\rightarrow k\pi \cot k\pi = 2k^2 \left[ \frac{1}{2k^2} + \frac{1}{k^2-1} + \frac{1}{k^2-4} + \frac{1}{k^2-9} + \dots \right] =$$

$$= 1 + 2k^2 \left[ \frac{1}{k^2-1} + \frac{1}{k^2-4} + \dots \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{k^2-1} = \frac{1}{1-k^2} = [1+k^2+k^4+k^6+\dots]$$

$$\frac{1}{k^2-4} = -\frac{1}{2^2(1-\left(\frac{k}{2}\right)^2)} = -\frac{1}{2^2} \left[ 1 + \left(\frac{k}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{k}{2}\right)^4 + \dots \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{k^2-9} = -\frac{1}{3^2(1-\left(\frac{k}{3}\right)^2)} = -\frac{1}{3^2} \left[ 1 + \left(\frac{k}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{k}{3}\right)^4 + \dots \right].$$

$$\text{Apa } k\pi \cot k\pi = 1 - 2k^2 \left[ 1 + k^2 + k^4 + \dots \right] - 2k^2 \underbrace{\frac{1}{2^2} \left[ 1 + \left(\frac{k}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{k}{2}\right)^4 + \dots \right]}_{\cancel{-2k^2}}$$

$$- 2k^2 \frac{1}{3^2} \left[ 1 + \left(\frac{k}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{k}{3}\right)^4 + \dots \right] = \cancel{(-2k^2)} \cancel{+} \cancel{(-2k^2)}$$

$$= 1 - 2k^2 \underbrace{\left[ 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots \right]}_{J(2)} - 2k^2 \underbrace{\left[ 1 + \frac{1}{2^4} + \frac{1}{3^4} + \dots \right]}_{J(4)} = \dots$$

Kotw. Isp. J(x) nazywamy opisującą  $J(s) = 1 + \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \dots$

$$\text{Teoretyczny } k\pi \cot k\pi = 1 - 2 \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} J(2m) k^{2m} \quad \text{Efektywny spadek}$$

$$\text{Efektywny } \cot x = \frac{1}{x} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{B_{2m}(2x)^{2m}}{(2m)!}$$

II (8)

$$\rightarrow x \cot x = \sum_0^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{B_{2m}(2x)}{(2m)!}$$

$$\rightarrow k\pi \cot k\pi = \sum_0^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{B_{2m}(2k\pi)^{2m}}{(2m)!} = \sum (-1)^m \frac{(2\pi)^{2m} k^{2m} B_{2m}}{(2m)!}$$

Συγκανόνες τα δύο ανταντήματα των κτιστών  
επίσημας στη  $-2f(2m) = (-1)^m \frac{(2\pi)^{2m}}{(2m)!} B_{2m}$

$$\rightarrow f(2m) = (-1)^{m+1} \frac{B_{2m}(2\pi)^{2m}}{2(2m)!}.$$

Εξαρτείται μόνο από την παράμετρο  $m$ .

Δείξτε απόρρηψη:

$$1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{9} + \dots \equiv f(2) = (-1)^2 \frac{B_2(2\pi)^2}{2 \cdot 2!} = \frac{1}{6} \pi^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{6},$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{81} + \dots \equiv f(4) = (-1)^3 \frac{B_4(2\pi)^4}{2 \cdot 4!} = -\frac{(-1)^{10}}{30} \frac{\pi^4}{16} = \frac{\pi^4}{90}.$$

Λ. Θ.

Μεταδότης παραπομπής επιπλέον.

Σύγκριση της προτίμευσης σε πάρια  $f(z) = \sum_0^{\infty} a_n z^n$

με τη γνωστή  $g(z) = \sum_0^{\infty} b_n z^n$ . Η σύγκριση

τα δύο αντίτυπα τα  $a_n$  και  $b_n$  την  $f(z)$

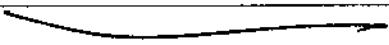
δηλαδή τα αντίτυπα της επανίστανται  
της  $g(z)$  με την παραγγελία της:

$$g(z) = b_0 + b_1 z + b_2 z^2 + b_3 z^3 + b_4 z^4 + \dots$$

$$g' = b_1 + 2b_2 z + 3b_3 z^2 + 4b_4 z^3 + \dots$$

$$g'' = 2b_2 + 6b_3 z + 12b_4 z^2 + \dots$$

$$g''' = 6b_3 + 24b_4 z + \dots$$



$$z g' = b_1 z + 2b_2 z^2 + 3b_3 z^3 + 4b_4 z^4 + \dots$$

$$z^2 g'' = 2b_2 z^2 + 6b_3 z^3 + 12b_4 z^4 + \dots$$

$$z^3 g''' = 6b_3 z^3 + 24b_4 z^4 + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(z) &= c_0 z + \underbrace{c_1 b_1 z + c_2 b_2 z^2}_{-c_0 b_2 z^2} + \dots + \underbrace{\{c_0 g - c_0 b_1\}}_{c_0} z - \underbrace{c_0 b_1 z}_{(c_1 - c_0) b_1 z + (c_2 - c_0) b_2 z^2} - \dots \\
 &= \cancel{c_0 g + (c_1 - c_0) b_1 z + (c_2 - c_0) b_2 z^2} + \underbrace{(c_1 - c_0) b_1 z}_{+ (c_3 - c_0) b_3 z^3} + \dots \\
 &\quad - 2(c_1 - c_0) b_2 z^2 - 3(c_1 - c_0) b_3 z^3 - 4(c_1 - c_0) b_4 z^4 - \dots \\
 &= c_0 g + (c_1 - c_0) z g' + (c_2 - c_0 - 2c_1 + 2c_0) b_2 z^2 + \\
 &\quad + (c_3 - c_0 - 3c_1 + 3c_0) b_3 z^3 + \dots = \\
 &= c_0 g + (c_1 - c_0) z g' + (c_2 - 2c_1 + c_0) b_2 z^2 + (c_3 - 3c_1 + 2c_0) b_3 z^3 \\
 &= c_0 g + (c_1 - c_0) z g' + (c_2 - 2c_1 + c_0) b_2 z^2 + (c_3 - 3c_1 + 2c_0) b_3 z^3 + \\
 &\quad + (c_4 - c_0 - 4c_1 + 3c_0) \frac{z^4 g''}{2!} - \underbrace{(c_1 - 2c_0 + c_0)}_{2!} \left[ 2b_2 z^2 + 6b_3 z^3 + 12b_4 z^4 + \dots \right] = \\
 &= c_0 g + (c_1 - c_0) z g' + (c_2 - 2c_1 + c_0) \frac{z^2 g''}{2!} + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

II 9'

surj. fcts. are even & real & p.c. w.r.t.

$c_0$	$c_1 - c_0$	$\frac{p(z)g''}{2!}$
$c_1$	$c_2 - c_1$	$c_2 - 2c_1 + c_0$
$c_2$	$c_3 - c_2$	$c_3 - 3c_2 + 3c_1 - c_0$
$c_3$	$c_4 - c_3$	$c_4 - 3c_3 + 3c_2 - c_1$
$c_4$	$c_4 - c_3$	$c_4 - 2c_3 + c_2$

w.r.t.

II 10

Miəx (grubash) deçpi dəvət pəncəpədərəcələri  
cəvəl dərəcələr və mənəqəpələrənər Euler:

$$g(z) = \frac{1}{1+z} = 1 - z + z^2 - z^3 + \dots \quad \text{ədəd} b_n = (-1)^n$$

$$\text{vəz } zg'(z) = \frac{-z}{(1+z)^2}, \quad \frac{z^2 g''(z)}{2!} = \frac{z^2}{(1+z)^3}, \dots$$

Tək təməcəpik  $f = \sum (-1)^n c_n z^n$  və dəqiqədir və

$$\text{əy 6 cələs } \text{dirən}: f(z) = c_0 g(z) + (c_1 - c_0) zg' +$$

$$+ (c_2 - 2c_1 + c_0) \frac{z^2 g''}{2!} + \dots = \frac{c_0}{1+z} + (c_1 - c_0) \frac{-z}{(1+z)^2} +$$

$$+ (c_2 - 2c_1 + c_0) \frac{z^2}{(1+z)^3} + \dots = \frac{1}{1+z} \left[ c_0 - (c_1 - c_0) \frac{z}{1+z} + \right.$$

$$\left. + (c_2 - 2c_1 + c_0) \left( \frac{z}{1+z} \right)^2 + \dots \right]. \quad \text{Tək deçpi vəz, vəzən}$$

$$\text{əy 6 cəpik } f(z) = \frac{1}{1-\ln(1+z)} = \frac{1}{z} \left( z - \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{z^3}{3} - \frac{z^4}{4} + \dots \right)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2}z + \frac{1}{3}z^2 - \frac{1}{4}z^3 + \dots \quad \text{Hər 6 cəpik vəz, ike}$$

$\times$  fəz (vəz  $|z| > 1$ )  $\rightarrow$   $\times$  dərəcələr  $\rightarrow$  dərəcələr

$$\text{ƏVCE: } \frac{1}{2}, \quad \frac{1}{3}, \quad \frac{1}{4}, \quad \frac{1}{6}, \quad \frac{1}{12}, \quad \frac{1}{24}, \quad \frac{1}{48}, \quad \frac{1}{96}$$

$$\text{Apəx } f(z) = \frac{1}{1+z} \left[ 1 + \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{z}{1+z} + \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{z}{1+z} \right)^2 + \dots \right], \quad \text{dərəcələr}$$

ənqarəs nüvə vəzən vəzən vəzən

# ДАОКАНГ ПОМАТА

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi} \xrightarrow{t=u\sqrt{x}} \int_0^\infty e^{-xu^2} d(u\sqrt{x}) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \int_0^\infty e^{-xu^2} du = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi} \quad \cancel{\text{объяснение}}$$

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi} \xrightarrow{t=u^2} \int_0^\infty e^{-u^4} 2u du = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \int_0^\infty e^{-u^4} u du = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$I_\alpha \equiv \int_0^\infty e^{-t^\alpha} dt \xrightarrow[t=u^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}]{u=t^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_0^\infty e^{-u} u^{\frac{1}{\alpha}-1} du \equiv \frac{1}{\alpha} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{\alpha}\right)$$

$$\left( \Gamma(z) \equiv \int_0^\infty e^{-u} u^{z-1} du \right) \quad \alpha=2 \rightarrow \int_0^\infty e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \Rightarrow \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\pi}.$$

$$\int_0^\infty e^{\alpha x} \cos jx dx = \operatorname{Re} \left[ \int_0^\infty e^{jx} e^{-\alpha x} dx \right] = \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{\alpha - ij} = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 + j^2}$$

$$\operatorname{Im} \left[ \right] = \int_0^\infty e^{\alpha x} \sin jx dx = \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{\alpha - ij} = \frac{j}{\alpha^2 + j^2}$$

$$I(\alpha) = \int e^{-\alpha x} \cos jx dx = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 + j^2} \rightarrow \frac{dI(\alpha)}{d\alpha} = - \int e^{-\alpha x} x \cos jx dx =$$

$$= \frac{d}{d\alpha} \left( \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 + j^2} \right) = \frac{\alpha^2 - j^2}{(\alpha^2 + j^2)^2}$$

$$py'' + qy' + ry = s \quad y = u_1 y_1 + u_2 y_2$$

$$u'_1 y_1 + u'_2 y_2 = 0 \quad u'_2 = -\frac{y_1}{y_2} u'_1$$

$$u'_1 y'_1 + u'_2 y'_2 = \frac{s}{P} \quad u'_1 y'_1 - \frac{y_1}{y_2} u'_1 y'_2 = \frac{s}{P} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow u'_1 \left( y'_1 - \frac{y_1 y'_2}{y_2} \right) = \frac{s}{P} \rightarrow u'_1 = \frac{s}{P} \frac{y_2}{y'_1 y_2 - y_1 y'_2}$$

$$\rightarrow u'_2 = -\frac{s}{P} \frac{y_1}{y_2} \frac{y_2}{y'_1 y_2 - y_1 y'_2} \rightarrow u'_2 = -\frac{s}{P} \frac{y_1}{y'_1 y_2 - y_1 y'_2}$$

$$y_1 = \cot \alpha \Rightarrow y'_1 = -\sin \alpha \\ y_2 = \sin \alpha \Rightarrow y'_2 = \cos \alpha \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} y'_1 y_2 - y_1 y'_2 = (-\sin \alpha) \sin \alpha - \cos \alpha \\ = -1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{s}{P} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \rightarrow u'_1 = \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\sin \alpha}{-1} = -\frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} u'_2 = -\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\cos \alpha}{-1} = +\frac{\cos \alpha}{\alpha} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow y = u_1 y_1 + u_2 y_2 = \cos \alpha \left( -\int \frac{\sin t}{t} dt \right) + \sin \alpha \left( \int \frac{\cos t}{t} dt \right)$$

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \sin x dx \Rightarrow \frac{dI}{d\alpha} = - \int e^{-\alpha x} \sin x dx =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\alpha^2 + 1} \Rightarrow I(\alpha) = - \int \frac{dx}{1+\alpha^2} = C - \arctan \alpha$$

$$I(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C = \arctan 0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$I(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \alpha \Rightarrow I(0) = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin x dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{1+x^2} dx \Rightarrow I''(\alpha) = \int_0^{\infty} x^2 e^{-\alpha x} dx \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{I'' + I}_{\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha} = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha x} dx = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

Methode af van bladepot.  $I(\alpha) = \sin \alpha \int_{-\infty}^{\alpha} \frac{\cos t}{t} dt$

$$-\cos \alpha \int_{-\infty}^{\alpha} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt \quad \text{Add} \quad I(\alpha) = I'(\alpha) = I''(\alpha) = \dots$$

~~Q1~~  $I'(\alpha) = \sin \alpha \frac{\cos \alpha}{\alpha} - \cos \alpha \frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} \cancel{\cos} + \cos \alpha \int_{-\infty}^{\alpha} \frac{\cos t}{t} dt$

~~Q2~~  $\sin \alpha \int_{-\infty}^{\alpha} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt \Rightarrow I''(\alpha) = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\alpha} + \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\alpha} - \sin \alpha \int_{-\infty}^{\alpha} \frac{\cos t}{t} dt + \cos \alpha \int_{-\infty}^{\alpha} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$

Ar det nu se hører også til opgave, at løse  $\int_{-\infty}^{\alpha} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$   
 (med cos og max, også)

$$I(\alpha) = \sin \alpha \int_{\infty}^{\alpha} \frac{\cos t}{t} dt - \cos \alpha \int_{\infty}^{\alpha} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$$

$C_i \alpha$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} - S_i \alpha.$$

$$C_i x = \int_0^x \frac{\cos t}{t} dt, \quad S_i x = \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt \Rightarrow \int_0^x \frac{dt}{t} = \int_0^x \frac{\cos t}{t} dt + \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = -\frac{\pi}{2} + S_i x$$

~~$\int_0^x \frac{dt}{t}$~~

$$\rightarrow \int_0^x \frac{dt}{t} = S_i x - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Af  $\alpha$   $I(\alpha) = \sin \alpha C_i \alpha - \cos \alpha \left( S_i \alpha - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$ .

Ergo's Wagyuilles for  $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}}$  het

$$\int_0^{\infty} dx x e^{-\alpha x^2} = \frac{1}{2\alpha} \text{ derv } \text{ tot } \int_0^{\infty} x^n e^{-\alpha x^2} dx.$$

$$\frac{d}{da} \int_{a(\alpha)}^{b(\alpha)} f(x, \alpha) dx = \int_{a(\alpha)}^{b(\alpha)} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \alpha} dx + \frac{db}{da} f(b(\alpha), \alpha) - \frac{da}{da} f(a(\alpha), \alpha)$$

Eupergid.

$$I_1(R) = \int \frac{d\theta}{1+R\hat{r}} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{-1}^1 d\cos \theta \frac{1}{1+R\hat{r}}$$

Voor grote  $R$ :  $k = R/\hat{r} < 1$  het oplossen van  $\hat{r}$  voor  $\hat{r}$

$\hat{r}$  voor  $\theta = 0$  is de  $\hat{r}$  waar  $\hat{r} \cos \theta = k$ . Toch:

$$I_1 = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{-1}^1 d\cos \theta \frac{1}{1+k \cos \theta} = \frac{2\pi}{k} \int_{-1}^1 dx \frac{1}{x+\frac{1}{k}} = \frac{2\pi}{k} \ln \left| \frac{1+\frac{1}{k}}{1-\frac{1}{k}} \right| = \frac{2\pi}{k} \ln \frac{k+1}{k-1}$$

$$\operatorname{Im}(\vec{k}) = \int \frac{d\vartheta}{(1+k^2)^n}$$

Ta  $\operatorname{Im}(\vec{k})$  jednoznačne i oponjivo je dekomponisana

$$\text{zav } I_1(\alpha) = \int \frac{d\vartheta}{1+k^2} = 2\pi \int_{-1}^1 dx \frac{1}{\alpha+kx} = \frac{2\pi}{k} \int_{-1}^1 dx \frac{1}{x+\frac{\alpha}{k}} =$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{k} \ln \left| \frac{1+\frac{\alpha}{k}}{1-\frac{\alpha}{k}} \right| = \frac{2\pi}{k} \ln \frac{\alpha+k}{\alpha-k} \Rightarrow \frac{dI_1}{dk} = \frac{2\pi}{k} \frac{\alpha-k}{\alpha+k} \frac{1(\alpha-k)-1(\alpha+k)}{(\alpha-k)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{k} \frac{(-k)(-2k)}{(\alpha+k)(\alpha-k)^2} = - \frac{4\pi}{\alpha^2 - k^2}. \quad I_2 = - \frac{dI_1}{d\alpha} \Big|_{\alpha=1} =$$

$$= + \frac{4\pi}{1-k^2} \quad \text{(circled)}$$

$$I_1 = \int \vec{a} \cdot \hat{r} \frac{d\vartheta}{1+k^2} = \vec{a} \int \frac{\hat{r} d\vartheta}{1+k^2} = \vec{a} \cdot (A \vec{k}). \quad \int \frac{\vec{R} d\vartheta}{1+k^2} = A(\vec{R} \cdot \vec{R})$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{k^2} \int \frac{\vec{k} \cdot \hat{r} d\vartheta}{1+k^2} = \frac{1}{k^2} \int d\vartheta \left( 1 - \frac{1}{1+k^2} \right) = \frac{1}{k^2} \left( 4\pi - \frac{2\pi}{k} \ln \frac{1+k}{1-k} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{k} \frac{4\pi}{k^2} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2k} \ln \frac{1+k}{1-k} \right).$$

$$I_2 = \int \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \hat{r} d\vartheta}{(1+k^2)^2} = ? \quad \text{REALLY NOT A STUPID QUESTION}$$

$$I_1 = \int \frac{d\vartheta}{1+k^2} \rightarrow \frac{\partial I_1}{\partial k_x} = - \int \frac{d\vartheta}{(1+k^2)^2} \hat{r}_x \rightarrow \frac{\partial I_1}{\partial \vec{k}} = - \int \frac{\hat{r} d\vartheta}{(1+k^2)^2}$$

$$4) \Rightarrow I_1 = \frac{2\pi}{k} \ln \left( \frac{1+k}{1-k} \right) \rightarrow \frac{\partial I_1}{\partial k_x} = - \frac{2\pi}{k^2} \frac{k_x}{k} \ln \frac{1+k}{1-k} + \frac{2\pi}{k} \frac{1-k}{1+k} \frac{(1-k)+(1+k)}{(1-k)^2}$$

$$= -\frac{2\pi}{k^3} \ln \frac{1+k}{1-k} k_x + \frac{2\pi}{k^2} k_x \frac{(1+k)^2}{(1+k)(1-k)^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial I_1}{\partial k} = \vec{k} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{k^2} \left( \frac{2k}{1-k^2} - \ln \frac{1+k}{1-k} \right). \quad \text{Egikurva}$$

$$-\int \frac{\hat{r} d\Omega}{(1+k\hat{r})^2} = \frac{2\pi k}{k^3} \left( \frac{2k}{1-k^2} - \ln \frac{1+k}{1-k} \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{\hat{a} \hat{r} d\Omega}{(1+k \cdot \hat{r})^2} = \frac{2\pi k \hat{a}}{k^2} \left( \frac{1}{k} \ln \frac{1+k}{1-k} - \frac{2}{1-k^2} \right).$$

To iki o docejeged a meghozza a  
elpari wafolyamit a  $\int \frac{\hat{a} \hat{r} d\Omega}{a+k\hat{r}}$  waforsa

$$\phi_1 = \int d\Omega (\hat{z} \cdot \hat{a})(\hat{z} \cdot \hat{b}) \quad \text{Egyetlen bemenet, gyakran hasznal}$$

wafors  $\hat{a}$  ugyan  $\hat{b}$ , amely  $\phi_1 = A \hat{a} \cdot \hat{b}$  Ar  $\hat{a} = \hat{b} = \hat{z}$ ,

$$\phi_1 = A = \int d\Omega (\hat{z} \cdot \hat{z})^2 = \int d\Omega \cos^2 \vartheta = 2\pi \int_{-1}^1 \cos^2 \vartheta d\vartheta = 2\pi \cdot 2 \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

amely  $\phi_1 = \frac{4\pi}{3} \hat{a} \cdot \hat{b}$ . Me amilyenek a vektorok?

$$\phi_2 = \int d\Omega (\hat{r} \cdot \hat{a})(\hat{r} \cdot \hat{b})(\hat{r} \cdot \hat{c})(\hat{r} \cdot \hat{d}) = B (\hat{a} \cdot \hat{b})(\hat{c} \cdot \hat{d}) + (\hat{a} \cdot \hat{d})(\hat{b} \cdot \hat{c}),$$

ezetekben wafors eset objektumok vektorai

utol le eredjük a  $\hat{a}, \hat{b}, \hat{c}, \hat{d}$ . H a vektorok

$$\vec{a} = \vec{b} = \vec{c} = \vec{d} = \hat{z} \quad \text{da } \sin \phi_1: \phi_2(\hat{z}, \hat{z}, \hat{z}, \hat{z}) = 3B =$$

$$= \int d\Omega (\hat{z} \cdot \hat{z})^4 = 2\pi \int_{-1}^1 d\cos\theta (\cos\theta)^4 = 2\pi \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{5} = \frac{4\pi}{5} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi_2 = \frac{4\pi}{15} ((\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})(\vec{c} \cdot \vec{d}) + (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c})(\vec{b} \cdot \vec{d}) + (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{d})(\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}))$$

Energier av Feynman:  $\frac{1}{ab} = \int_0^1 \frac{du}{[au+b(1-u)]^2}$

$$\text{Träghet: } \int_0^1 \frac{du}{((a-b)u+b)^2} = \frac{1}{a-b} \int_{t=(a-b)0}^{(a-b)1} \frac{dt}{(t+b)^2} = \frac{1}{a-b} \left( -\frac{1}{t+b} \Big|_0^{a-b} \right) =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a-b} \left[ \frac{1}{a-b+b} - \frac{1}{b} \right] = -\frac{1}{a-b} \frac{b-a}{ab} = \frac{1}{ab}.$$

$$\psi(\vec{k}, \vec{\ell}) = \int \frac{d\Omega}{(1+\vec{k}\cdot\hat{z})(1+\vec{\ell}\cdot\hat{z})} = \int_0^1 du \int \frac{d\Omega}{[(1+u\vec{k}\cdot\hat{z})(1+(1-u)\vec{\ell}\cdot\hat{z})]} \cdot A(\vec{r})$$

$$= \int_0^1 du \int \frac{d\Omega}{[1+(u\vec{k} + (1-u)\vec{\ell}) \cdot \hat{z}]^2} \cdot A(\vec{r}) \quad \text{avrec effek}$$

med värde från:  $\int \frac{d\Omega}{[1+m\hat{z}]^2} = \frac{4\pi}{1-m^2}$ ,  $m \neq 0$   
 Att du har en annan uträkning är fel.

$$\psi(\vec{k}, \vec{\ell}) = \int_0^1 \frac{4\pi du}{[1-(u\vec{k} + (1-u)\vec{\ell})]^2} = 4\pi \int_0^1 \frac{du}{[1-(u^2\vec{k}^2 + (1-u)^2\vec{\ell}^2 + 2u(1-u)\vec{k}\cdot\vec{\ell})]} =$$

$$= 4\pi \int_0^1 \frac{du}{[-u^2(\vec{k}^2 + \vec{\ell}^2 - 2\vec{k}\cdot\vec{\ell}) + (2\vec{\ell}^2 + 2\vec{k}\cdot\vec{\ell}) + 1 - \vec{k}^2] =$$

$$x = \cosh y \Leftrightarrow y = \ln \left[ x \pm \sqrt{x^2 - 1} \right] = \operatorname{arccosh} x$$

~~$$A = 1 - R\ell$$~~

$$B = \sqrt{(1-k^2)(1-\ell^2)}$$

$$\operatorname{arccosh} \frac{A}{B} = \cancel{\ln} \left[ \frac{A}{B} \pm \sqrt{\frac{A^2}{B^2} - 1} \right] =$$

$$= \ln \left[ \frac{A}{B} \pm \frac{\sqrt{A^2 - B^2}}{B} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{4\pi}{(k-\ell)^2} \int_0^1 \frac{du}{(u-\gamma_1)(u-\gamma_2)} = -\frac{4\pi}{(k-\ell)^2} \int_0^1 du \left[ \frac{1}{u-\gamma_1} - \frac{1}{u-\gamma_2} \right] \frac{1}{\gamma_1 - \gamma_2}$$

$$\gamma_{1,2} = \frac{\pm \bar{\ell}(k-\bar{\ell}) \pm \sqrt{(k-\bar{\ell})^2 - (1-k^2)(1-\ell^2)}}{(k-\bar{\ell})^2} = \frac{\pm \bar{\ell}(k-\bar{\ell}) \pm \sqrt{A^2 - B^2}}{(k-\bar{\ell})^2}$$

$$\Psi(k, \ell) = -\frac{4\pi}{(k-\ell)^2} \left[ \ln \left| \frac{1-\gamma_1}{\gamma_1 - \gamma_2} \right| - \ln \left| \frac{1-\gamma_2}{\gamma_1 - \gamma_2} \right| \right] \frac{1}{\gamma_1 - \gamma_2} =$$

$$= -\frac{4\pi}{(k-\ell)^2} \frac{(k-\ell)^2}{2\sqrt{A^2 - B^2}} \ln \left| \frac{1 + \ell(k-\ell) - \sqrt{1 + \ell(k-\ell) - \sqrt{1 + \ell(k-\ell) + \sqrt{1 + \ell(k-\ell) + \sqrt{1 + \ell(k-\ell) + \sqrt{\dots}}}}} }{1 + \ell(k-\ell) + \sqrt{1 + \ell(k-\ell) + \sqrt{1 + \ell(k-\ell) + \sqrt{1 + \ell(k-\ell) + \sqrt{\dots}}}}} \right| =$$

$$= -\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{A^2 - B^2}} \ln \left| \frac{(1 + \ell(k-\ell) - \sqrt{1 + \ell(k-\ell) - \sqrt{1 + \ell(k-\ell) - \sqrt{(1 + \ell(k-\ell) + \sqrt{1 + \ell(k-\ell) + \sqrt{1 + \ell(k-\ell) + \sqrt{1 + \ell(k-\ell) + \sqrt{\dots}}}})}}}) (1 + \ell(k-\ell) - \sqrt{1 + \ell(k-\ell) - \sqrt{1 + \ell(k-\ell) - \sqrt{1 + \ell(k-\ell) + \sqrt{1 + \ell(k-\ell) + \sqrt{\dots}}}}})}{[1 + \ell(k-\ell) - (1 - k\ell)^2 + (1 - k^2)(1 - \ell^2)] (1 + \ell(k-\ell) + \sqrt{1 + \ell(k-\ell) + \sqrt{1 + \ell(k-\ell) + \sqrt{1 + \ell(k-\ell) + \sqrt{1 + \ell(k-\ell) + \sqrt{\dots}}}}})} \right|$$

O) dany počítačí výsledek:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{i)} I &= \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dz}{1+z^2} = \frac{1}{2} 2\pi i \underset{z=i}{=} \frac{1}{(z+i)(z-i)} \Big|_{z=i} \\ &= \pi i \frac{1}{2i} = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (\text{Lze uvažit } z = Re^{i\vartheta} \Rightarrow dz = \\ &= iRe^{i\vartheta} d\vartheta, \frac{1}{1+z^2} = \frac{1}{1+R^2 e^{2i\vartheta}} \approx \frac{1}{R^2} e^{-2i\vartheta}, \int \frac{dz}{1+z^2} \approx \\ &\approx \int \frac{iRe^{i\vartheta} d\vartheta}{R^2} e^{-2i\vartheta} \xrightarrow[R \rightarrow \infty]{} 0). \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$V(t) = A \sin(\omega t)$$

$$V = A \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dw}{2\pi} e^{i\omega t}$$

$$V = RI + L \frac{dI}{dt} \xrightarrow{\text{vložit}} A e^{i\omega t} = RI_0 e^{i\omega t} + L i\omega I_0 e^{i\omega t}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_0 = \frac{A}{i\omega(R+i\omega L)} \rightarrow I(t) = \frac{A}{i\omega(R+i\omega L)} e^{i\omega t} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I(d)} \quad t < 0 \rightarrow \text{až do užívání} \\ \text{II} \quad t > 0 \rightarrow \text{po užívání} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\cancel{I(t) = \frac{A}{i\omega(R+i\omega L)} (R+i\omega L) e^{i\omega t}} \quad \cancel{w = -R/L}$$

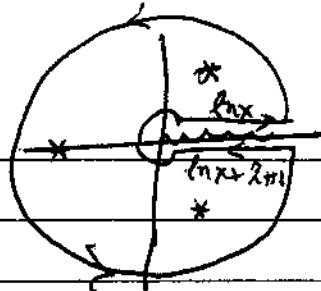
$$\Rightarrow I(t) = 2\pi i \left( \omega + \frac{R}{iL} \right) \frac{A}{2\pi(R+i\omega L)} e^{i\omega t} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{(z-ii) následující výpočet je kvůli výpočtu výše užíván} \\ \text{výpočet je kvůli výpočtu výše užíván} \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{i}{L} \frac{A}{2\pi} e^{i(-\frac{R}{iL})t} = \frac{A}{L} e^{-\frac{Rt}{L}}$$

(3)  $I = \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{1+x^3}$  (a) Evidentně sice různé

$$\text{uvažte } \alpha \text{ a } \beta \text{ a } \int \frac{nz dz}{1+z^3} dx$$

rx ipa ror of erorale Mx wj e fñr:



Or wjor lpiñwra cis pifex an

$$-1: e^{\frac{z\pi}{3}}, e^{iz}, e^{\frac{5iz}{3}}$$

$$\int \frac{\ln z}{1+z^3} dz = \int_{0+i\varepsilon}^{0-i\varepsilon} \frac{\ln x}{1+x^3} dx + \int_{\text{upper}} + \int_{0-i\varepsilon}^{0-i\varepsilon} \frac{\ln x}{1+x^3} dx +$$

$$+ \int_{+\infty-i\varepsilon}^{2\pi i} \frac{2\pi i}{1+x^3} dx = \int_{\text{upper}} + 2\pi i \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{1+x^3} = \int_{\text{upper}} - 2\pi i \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{1+x^3} =$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\text{upper}} - 2\pi i I = (\text{dwo ojognowtiki rðejorða}) =$$

$$= 2\pi i \left[ \frac{(z-e^{\frac{i\pi}{3}}) \ln e^{\frac{i\pi}{3}}}{(z-e^{\frac{i\pi}{3}})(z^2+e^{\frac{2i\pi}{3}}z+e^{\frac{4i\pi}{3}})} + \frac{(z-e^{i\pi}) \ln e^{i\pi}}{(z-e^{i\pi})(z^2+e^{i\pi}z+e^{2i\pi})} \right]_0^{2\pi i} +$$

$$+ \left. \frac{(z-e^{\frac{5i\pi}{3}}) \ln e^{\frac{5i\pi}{3}}}{(z-e^{\frac{5i\pi}{3}})(z^2+e^{\frac{10i\pi}{3}}z+e^{\frac{14i\pi}{3}})} \right|_{z=e^{\frac{5i\pi}{3}}} = 2\pi i \left[ \frac{\frac{i\pi}{3}}{3 \cdot e^{\frac{2i\pi}{3}}} + \frac{i\pi}{3 \cdot (-1)} \right]$$

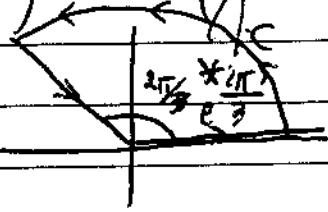
$$+ \left. \frac{\frac{5i\pi}{3}}{3 e^{\frac{10i\pi}{3}}} \right] = \frac{2\pi i \cdot i\pi}{9} \left[ e^{-\frac{2i\pi}{3}} + 3 + 5e^{\frac{5i\pi}{3}} \right] = -\frac{2\pi^2}{9} \left[ \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} - \right.$$

$$-i \sin \left( n \frac{2\pi}{3} + 3 + 5 \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + 5i \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) = -\frac{2\pi^2}{9} \left[ \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) - \right. \\ \left. -i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 3 + 5 \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) + 5i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right] = -\frac{2\pi^2}{9} \left[ 4i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right] = -\frac{4i\pi^2\sqrt{3}}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\text{upper}} - 2\pi i I = -\frac{4i\pi^2\sqrt{3}}{9} \Rightarrow I = \frac{2\pi\sqrt{3}}{9}$$

Fix ror fñpñwra:  $\int \frac{\ln(p+it)}{q+it} pdx dy \rightarrow 0$ , uñðan ñ awlira zelrei

(6) Volumen unter dem Kreisbogen rechts:



$$J = \int_C \frac{dz}{1+z^3} =$$

$$= \int_0^R \frac{dx}{1+x^3} + \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{iR e^{i\vartheta} d\vartheta}{1+R^3 e^{3i\vartheta}} + \int_{\infty}^0 \frac{re^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}} dr}{1+r^3 e^{3(\frac{2\pi}{3})}} =$$

$$= \left(1 - e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}}\right) \int_0^R \frac{dx}{1+x^3} = \left(1 - e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}}\right) I \frac{\partial \arg z|_{x=0}}{z=0}$$

$$= 2\pi i \frac{1}{3e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}}} \Rightarrow I = \frac{2\pi i}{3} \frac{1}{e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}} - e^{\frac{4\pi i}{3}}} = \frac{2\pi i}{3} \frac{1}{2i \sin \frac{2\pi}{3}} = \frac{\pi}{3 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} =$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\pi\sqrt{3}}{9}$$

(7)  $I = \int_0^\pi \frac{db}{a+b \cos b}$ ,  $a > b > 0$   $I = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{db}{a+b \cos b}$

$$\underline{\underline{z = e^{ib}}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \int_C \frac{dz}{a+be^{\frac{1}{2}iz}} = \frac{1}{2i} \int_{2az+b} \frac{2dz}{2az+bz^2+b} \quad \text{Höher}$$

$$\underline{\underline{z = \frac{a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{b}}} = -\frac{a}{b} \pm \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{b^2} - 1}. \quad \gamma_+ \gamma_- = \frac{a^2}{b^2} \left( \frac{a^2}{b^2} - 1 \right) = 1 \Rightarrow \mu \circ \nu$$

zu  $\gamma_+$  eival mehrere gla parametrische Werte, von

$$I = \frac{1}{i} 2\pi i \left( \frac{1}{\gamma_+} - \frac{1}{\gamma_-} \right) \Big|_{z=\gamma_-} = \frac{2\pi}{b} \frac{1}{\gamma_+ - \gamma_-} = \frac{2\pi}{b^2 \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{b^2} - 1}}$$

$$(5) I = \int_0^\infty \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+x^2} dx \rightarrow \int_C \frac{\sqrt{z} dz}{1+z^2} =$$

$$= \int_0^\infty \frac{\sqrt{x} dx}{1+x^2} + \int_{\text{arc}}^0 + \int_0^{-\sqrt{x}} \frac{-\sqrt{x} dx}{1+x^2} \xrightarrow{\text{Cauchy Principal Value}} 2\pi i \left[ \frac{e^{\frac{i\pi}{4}}(z-e^{\frac{i\pi}{4}})}{(z-e^{\frac{i\pi}{4}})(z-e^{\frac{3i\pi}{4}})} \right] +$$

$$+ \left. \frac{e^{\frac{3\pi i}{4}}(z-e^{\frac{3\pi i}{4}})}{(z-e^{\frac{i\pi}{4}})(z-e^{\frac{3i\pi}{4}})} \right] \xrightarrow[z=e^{\frac{i\pi}{4}}]{} \Rightarrow 2I = 2\pi i e^{\frac{i\pi}{4}} \left[ \frac{1}{e^{\frac{i\pi}{4}}} + \frac{i}{e^{\frac{3i\pi}{4}}} \right] =$$
~~$$= 2\pi i e^{\frac{i\pi}{4}} \left[ 1 - i + 1 - i \right] = 2\pi i e^{\frac{i\pi}{4}} \left[ \frac{1}{2i} + \frac{i}{-2i} \right] =$$~~

$$= 2\pi i e^{\frac{i\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{2i} \left( \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = 2\pi i \frac{1}{2i} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \pi \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow I = \frac{\pi \sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

$$(6) I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha x}}{e^x + 1} dx, 0 < \alpha < 1. \text{ Desenvolva a } \int \frac{e^{\alpha z}}{e^z + 1} dz.$$

(a) Eras ydiodas eira, va deu n'corpo en d'isapaper!



$$e^z + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow z = \ln(-1) = \ln(e^{i\pi}) = i\pi + 2n\pi = \pm i\pi,$$

$$\text{Vejende: } \text{Se } z = i\pi: \left. \frac{e^{\alpha z}}{e^z + 1} \right|_{z=i\pi} = \left. \frac{e^{\alpha z}(z-i\pi)}{(e^{i\pi}+1)+(e^{i\pi})(z-i\pi)+\dots} \right|_{z=i\pi} = \frac{e^{i\pi\alpha}}{-1} = -e^{i\pi\alpha}$$

$$\text{Ento } z = 3i\pi: \left. \frac{e^{\alpha z} - (z=3i\pi)}{(e^{3i\pi}+1)+(e^{3i\pi})(z-3i\pi)+\dots} \right|_{z=3i\pi} = \frac{e^{3i\pi\alpha}}{-1} = -e^{3i\pi\alpha}$$

$$\text{N'p'k } \int \frac{e^{\alpha z}}{e^z + 1} dz = 2\pi i \left[ -e^{i\pi\alpha} - e^{3i\pi\alpha} - \dots \right] = -2\pi i e^{i\pi\alpha} \int \frac{1}{1+(e^{2\pi i\alpha})^k} +$$

$$+ (e^{2\pi i\alpha})^k +$$

$$+ \dots] = -2\pi i e^{i\pi\alpha} \frac{1}{1-e^{2i\pi\alpha}} = -2\pi i \frac{1}{e^{-i\pi\alpha}(1-e^{i\pi\alpha})} = -2\pi i \frac{1}{e^{-i\pi\alpha}} = -2\pi i$$

$\frac{\pi}{\sin\pi\alpha}$

**(\*) Fix  $\alpha$  under  $\alpha \neq k\pi$  and  $\alpha \neq 0$ .  
Show that the integral along the real axis is zero.**

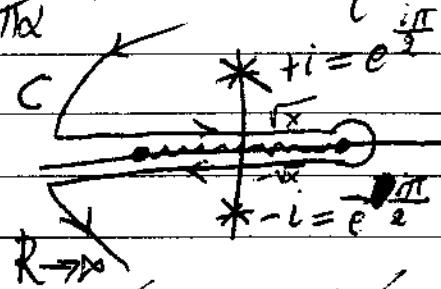
Ex: If  $\alpha$  is a positive rational number, then the regions to the left and right are symmetric about  $\alpha$ .

(6) Evaluate, depending on the value of  $\alpha$ ,

$$\int \frac{e^{xz}}{e^z + 1} dz = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{zx}}{e^x + 1} dx + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{x+2\pi i}}{e^{x+2\pi i} + 1} dx = I - e^{2\pi i\alpha} I \underset{\text{at } z=i\pi}{=} 2\pi i \cdot (-e^{i\pi\alpha}) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow I = -2\pi i \frac{e^{i\pi\alpha}}{1-e^{2i\pi\alpha}} = \frac{\pi}{\sin\pi\alpha}, \text{ otherwise diverges.}$$

(7)  $I = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{1-x^2(1+x^2)}$



$$\int \frac{dz}{C \sqrt{1-z^2}(1+z^2)} = \int_{-R}^R \frac{dz}{1-z^2(1+z^2)} + 2I + \int_{-1}^{-R} \frac{dz}{1-z^2(1+z^2)} = 2I \underset{\text{using pole at } z=i}{=}$$

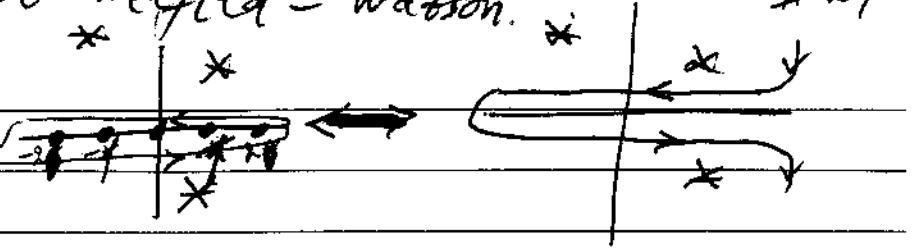
$$= 2\pi i \left[ \left. \frac{(z-i)}{\sqrt{1-z^2}(z+i)(z-i)} \right|_{z=i} + \left. \frac{(z+i)}{\sqrt{1-z^2}(z+i)(z-i)} \right|_{z=-i} \right]$$

$$= 2\pi i \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \cdot 2i} + \frac{1}{(-\sqrt{2}) \cdot 2i} \right] = 2\pi i \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}i} \Rightarrow I = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Meromorphe f(z) Sommerfeld - Watson.

II 23

$$(8) I = \oint \frac{f(z)}{\sin \pi z} dz$$



$$I = 2\pi i \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\pi} (-1)^n f(n).$$

$$\sin \pi z_n = 0 \rightarrow z_n = n.$$

$$\sin \pi z = \pi \cot \pi z, (z-n) + \dots =$$

$$= \pi (-1)^n (z-n)$$

$$= \frac{f(n)}{\pi (-1)^n} = \frac{(-1)^n f(n)}{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{f(n)}{\pi (-1)^n} = \frac{(-1)^n f(n)}{\pi}$$

Me de in d' s' nowadzic:  $I = -2\pi i \sum_{k} \frac{R_k}{\sin \pi z_k}$ , oda

R<sub>k</sub> da ojgnperles' rødg'orða w f(z) g'ra z<sub>k</sub>.

Apa

$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} (-1)^n f(n) = -\pi \sum_k \frac{R_k}{\sin \pi z_k}$	$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} f(n) = -\pi \sum_k \frac{R_k \cos \pi z_k}{\sin \pi z_k}$
---	---

Th.  $S(*) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n n \sin n*$ . Decoparle

mr  $f(z) = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{z \sin xz}{z^2 + x^2}$  ( $|x| < \pi$ , where n'amer'goa' rødg'orða' n'plur'up' rødg'orða' rødg'orða')

Egyp're d'lo d'lo:  $z = ix$  pe u'li'g'orða'  $= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{i \sin(ix)}{x^2 + x^2}$

$$= -\frac{i \sin(ix)}{2x^2} = -\frac{1}{4} \frac{e^{ixx} - e^{-ixx}}{2i} = \frac{i}{4} \sinh(ix) \text{ u'li'}$$

$$\frac{z_2 = -i\alpha \text{ per vorgegebene; } f_2 = \frac{-1}{2} \frac{(i\alpha) \sin(-i\alpha x)}{z-i\alpha} \Big|_{z=i\alpha}}{=}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{i\alpha \sin(i\alpha x)}{-2i\alpha} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{e^{i(i\alpha x)} - e^{-i(i\alpha x)}}{2i} = -\frac{i}{4} (\sinh(\alpha x)) = \\ + \frac{i}{4} \sinh(\alpha x).$$

Apx:  $S(x) = -\pi \sum_k \frac{R_k}{\text{SCATTER}} = -\pi \left( \frac{R_1}{\sin \pi z_1} + \frac{R_2}{\sin \pi z_2} \right) = \dots$

~~$$= -\pi \left( \frac{-\frac{i}{4} \sinh(\alpha x)}{\sin(\pi i x)} + \frac{+\frac{i}{4} \sinh(\alpha x)}{\sin(-\pi i x)} \right)$$~~

$$= -\pi \left[ \frac{-\frac{i}{4} \sinh(\alpha x)}{\sin(\pi i x)} + \frac{+\frac{i}{4} \sinh(\alpha x)}{\sin(-\pi i x)} \right] =$$

$$= -\pi \left[ \frac{i}{4} \sinh(\alpha x) \right] \left[ \frac{1}{i \sinh(\pi x)} - \frac{1}{i \sinh(-\pi x)} \right] =$$

$$= \pi \left[ \frac{1}{4} \sinh(\alpha x) \right] \frac{2}{\sinh(\pi x)} = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{\sinh(\alpha x)}{\sinh(\pi x)}. \quad \Gamma(\alpha)(x) > \pi, \alpha \in \mathbb{C}$$

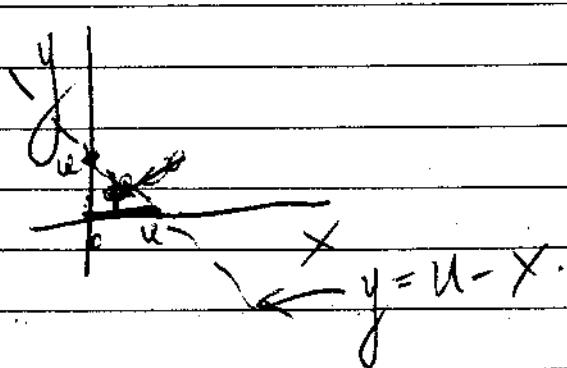
Xfntypische Werte für  $\alpha$  für  $\Gamma(\alpha)$ :  $S(x+2\pi) = S(x)$

Kontext: Integrationen mit komplexen Zahlen

Ergebnis:

$$\Gamma(z) = \int_0^\infty x^{z-1} e^{-x} dx$$

$$(x^\alpha)' = \cancel{e^{\alpha \ln x}} (e^{\alpha \ln x})' = e^{\alpha \ln x} \frac{\alpha}{x} = x^\alpha \frac{\alpha}{x} = \alpha x^{\alpha-1}$$



$$y = u, \quad u = x + \text{[circled]} \geq \text{[crossed]}$$

Dzisypwrope wazd depijores.

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(z) &= \int_0^\infty x^{z-1} e^{-x} dx = -x^{z-1} e^{-x} \Big|_0^\infty + \int_0^\infty e^{-x} d(x^{z-1}) = \\ &= \int_0^\infty e^{-x} (z-1)x^{z-2} dx = (z-1) \int_0^\infty e^{-x} x^{(z-1)-1} dx = \\ &= (z-1) \Gamma(z-1) \quad (\text{Ef. } \text{d}) \sim \Gamma(1) = \int_0^\infty e^{-x} x^0 dx = 1 \\ \Rightarrow \Gamma(2) &= (2-1) \Gamma(1) = 1 \Rightarrow \Gamma(3) = (3-1) \Gamma(2) = 2 \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \Gamma(4) &= (4-1) \Gamma(3) = 3! \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow \boxed{\Gamma(n) = (n-1)!} \end{aligned}$$

Arygument' ederam yirape pe bala' tur

$\Gamma(z-1) = \frac{\Gamma(z)}{z-1}$ , evet' x'ki' tur v'les tur  
x'oywr aryan'  $\forall x \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots$

Depijope zo yirape  $\Gamma(z) \Gamma(s) = \int_0^\infty dx x^{z-1} e^{-x}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^\infty dy y^{s-1} e^{-y} \quad \cancel{\int_0^\infty dx x^{z-1} e^{-x}} \\ &= \int_0^\infty dy \int_0^\infty dx y^{s-1} x^{z-1} e^{-(x+y)} \quad \cancel{\int_0^\infty du \int_0^u dx x^{z-1} e^{-(u-x)}} \\ &\quad \cancel{\int_0^\infty du \int_0^u dx x^{z-1} e^{-(u-x)}} \\ &\quad \cancel{\int_0^\infty du \int_0^u dx (u-x)^{s-1} x^{z-1} e^{-u}} \end{aligned}$$

Depijope  $x = u + t$  (d'wirape zo  $x$  ja x'yan zo  $t$ ),

$$\begin{aligned} \text{adote: } \Gamma(z) \Gamma(s) &= \int_0^\infty du e^{-u} \int_0^1 dt (u-ut)^{s-1} u^{z-1} t^{z-1} = \\ &= \int_0^\infty du e^{-u} u^{z+s-1} \int_0^1 dt t^{z-1} (1-t)^{s-1} = \Gamma(z+s) B(z, s), \quad \text{d'wiau} \end{aligned}$$

n enigeen kírex opljoxi wj:

$$\Gamma(\gamma, \varsigma) = \frac{\Gamma(\gamma)\Gamma(\varsigma)}{\Gamma(\gamma+\varsigma)} = \int_0^1 dx x^{\gamma-1} (1-x)^{\varsigma-1} = \Gamma(\gamma)\Gamma(\varsigma)$$

(\*) ~~Re \gamma > 0, Re \varsigma > 0~~  
n jaduus  $\gamma$  wj.

Eiduk' depijwcn:  $\Gamma(z)\Gamma(1-z) = \Gamma(1)\Gamma(z, 1-z)$

$$= \int_0^1 dx x^{z-1} (1-x)^{-z}. \quad \text{Aldjoupe hella byn!}$$

$$x = \frac{t}{1+t} \rightarrow dx = \frac{1+t-t}{(1+t)^2} dt \Rightarrow \Gamma(z)\Gamma(1-z) = \int_0^\infty \frac{dt}{(1+t)^2} \left(\frac{t}{1+t}\right)^{z-1}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{1+t}\right)^{-z} = \int_0^\infty \frac{dt}{(1+t)^2} \left(\frac{t}{1+t}\right)^{z-1} (1+t)^z = \int_0^\infty dt t^{z-1} \frac{(1+t)^z}{(1+t)^{z+1}} =$$

$$= \int_0^\infty dt \frac{t^{z-1}}{1+t}, \quad \text{Xpnti podojje zr liqpojan!}$$

\* ~~z~~  $\frac{t^{z-1}}{1+t} e^{2\pi i(z-1)}$  use deparje i.u.  $0 < \operatorname{Re}(z) < 1$ .

$$\operatorname{Res} \int_0^\infty dt \frac{t^{z-1}}{1+t} - \int_0^\infty dt \frac{e^{2\pi i(z-1)} t^{z-1}}{1+t} = 2\pi i.$$

$$\cdot (e^{i\pi})^{z-1} \Rightarrow I(-e^{2\pi i z}) = 2\pi i e^{\pi i z} \Rightarrow I = -\frac{e^{-\pi i z} e^{\pi i z}}{e^{-\pi i z} - e^{\pi i z}} 2\pi i =$$

$$= -2\pi i \frac{1}{-2i \sin \pi z} = \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi z} \Rightarrow \boxed{\Gamma(z)\Gamma(1-z) = \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi z}}. \quad \text{Egypj} \\ \text{drgutus}$$

Ewapt'is uo 672 d'vo pijn, odd're zo apercjap  
on d'vo d'x'ne paoherz' eulewqivverz' c'go'z' eo'z'

$$A\sqrt{S} + BS = E\sqrt{S} + F \Rightarrow A\sqrt{S} + BS = CE\sqrt{S} + CF + C + D\sqrt{S} + DE + DF\sqrt{S} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = CE + DF \\ BS = CF + DE \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} CA = CE + CDF \\ DBS = DCF + D^2E \end{cases} \Rightarrow CA - DBS = (C^2 - D^2)E \Rightarrow E = \frac{CA - DBS}{C^2 - D^2}$$

$$F = \frac{1}{D} (A - CE) = \frac{1}{D} \left( A - \frac{CA - DBS}{C^2 - D^2} \right) = \frac{1}{D} \frac{AC - AD - CA + DBS}{C^2 - D^2}$$

$$= \frac{CBS - AD}{C^2 - D^2}$$

Ajn tisiprenen elray zo cindried oj aysipura  
 $E_i(x) \equiv \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{e^t dt}{t}$ , mafi ne mia zepm' nared  
 prius tas dekor' opisford  
 tur x, óðas  ~~$E_i(x+i\epsilon) \neq E_i(x-i\epsilon)$~~  jid  $x > 0$ .

Spirmaði aivo ~~o~~ spikurum ayo.

Verupravni oj aysipura:  $s_i(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$ ,  
 $c_i(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\cos t}{t} dt$ .

H verupravni oj aysipura  $\operatorname{erf}(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt$  er-  
 rifður me id aysipura

Fresnel:  $C(x) = \int_0^x dt \cos \frac{\pi t^2}{2}$ ,  $S(x) = \int_0^x dt \sin \frac{\pi t^2}{2}$

Ennrað verupravni varðir ta ej ekstremi oj ays-  
 ipura:  $\int dx \geq A(x) + B(x) \sqrt{S(x)}$   $\rightarrow$    
 $\rightarrow C(x) + D(x) \sqrt{S(x)}$   $\rightarrow$    
 Þótt verupravni gettur at  
 ræððræs fálfari.

Kærð xppar  $\frac{A+B\sqrt{S}}{C+D\sqrt{S}} = E + \frac{F}{\sqrt{S}}$ . Ar ajsýras zo

F, vor cirka dýgins meðverpum, EE að jaf'

$$\left( x - \frac{-\ell + \sqrt{A}}{2} \right) \left( x - \frac{-\ell - \sqrt{A}}{2} \right) = \left( x + \frac{\ell}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$-\frac{\ell}{2} = \frac{\gamma_1 + \gamma_2}{2}, \quad \frac{\sqrt{A}}{2} = \frac{\gamma_1 - \gamma_2}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} = \left( \frac{\gamma_1 - \gamma_2}{2} \right)^2$$

$$\text{Apox } (x - \gamma_1)(x - \gamma_2) = \left( x - \frac{\gamma_1 + \gamma_2}{2} \right)^2 - \left( \frac{\gamma_1 - \gamma_2}{2} \right)^2$$

$$\text{För } \gamma_1 = 1, \gamma_2 = \frac{1}{k^2} \text{ erhält: } (u-1)\left(u - \frac{1}{k^2}\right) = \left[\frac{u-1}{2}\left(1 + \frac{1}{k^2}\right)\right]^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2k^2}\right)$$

Während der Entwicklung von  $\gamma_1$  und  $\gamma_2$  kann man die  $k^2$  weglassen.

$$\int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{z^2 + \alpha^2}} = \ln |z + \sqrt{z^2 + \alpha^2}|.$$

$$\text{Ergebnis: } S = (1-x^2)(1-k^2x^2) = k^2x^4 - (1+k^2)x^2 + 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow S' = 4k^2x^3 - 2(1+k^2)x \Rightarrow \int \frac{S' dx}{\sqrt{S}} = \int \frac{ds}{\sqrt{S}} = \int s^{-1/2} ds =$$

$$= \frac{s^{1/2}}{1/2} = 2\sqrt{S}. \quad \text{Es gilt dann } \int \frac{S' dx}{\sqrt{S}} = 4k^2 J_3 - 2(1+k^2)J_1,$$

$$\text{d.h. } 2\sqrt{S} = 4k^2 J_3 - 2(1+k^2)J_1 \Rightarrow J_3 = \frac{1}{4k^2} (\sqrt{S} + (1+k^2)J_1)$$

Η γενική μορφή της συνάρτησης που παραπέμπει στην παραπάνω είναι

$$\text{το } \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \text{ οριζόντιων } J_n = \int \frac{x^n dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \text{ και } H_n = \int \frac{dx}{(x-c)^n \sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

Από αυτήν παραπομβικά η συνάρτηση εξαπλίζεται.

τών  $J_0, J_1, J_2$  (και  $H_n$ ) και των  $H_1, J_0, J_1, J_2$  (και  $H_n$ )

~~παραπάνω~~ παραπάνω στην παραπάνω και λέγεται:

γιατί  $\approx 0$  Σ:  $S = (1-x^2)(1-k^2x^2)$ , καθώς

$$J_0 = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)(1-k^2x^2)}}. \text{ Το } \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \text{ οριζόντιων } F = \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)(1-k^2x^2)}}$$

το οποίο είναι ένα σύνολο εγγενής συνάρτησης ειδων.

Συνίωντας για την  $x$  την ενδιάμεση  $x = \sin \varphi$  θα έχει

$$F(\varphi, k) = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{d\varphi}{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi}}. \text{ Το } \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \text{ σύνολο } (J_1) \text{ μπορεί να γίνει}$$

$$\text{παραπάνω } J_1 = \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)(1-k^2x^2)}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{(1-u)(1-k^2u)}}, \text{ και στην}$$

παραπάνω  $J_2 = \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)(1-k^2x^2)}}$  να γίνει συγχωνεύσιμη.

$$\text{Επειδή } E = \int_0^x \frac{\sqrt{1-k^2x^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx, \text{ ως είναι } \approx 0 \text{ στην}$$

το  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$  σύνολο  $E$  είναι στην παραπάνω συνάρτηση.

$$\text{Επειδή } x = \sin \varphi \text{ δίκιο: } E(\varphi, k) = \int_0^\varphi \frac{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi}}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 \varphi}} d\varphi.$$

To γενικώς οριζόμενη επίκαια είδος απι-

$$\text{γένεται ως: } \pi(n, k) = \int_0^n \frac{dx}{(1+nx^2)\sqrt{(1-x^2)(1-kx^2)}} \quad x = \sin \varphi$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\varphi}{(1+n\sin^2 \varphi)\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi}}. \quad \text{Για } \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ ωαλύνετε, τα δημιουργήσατε εξειδοτικά}$$

οριζόμενα πάντα:  $K(k) = F\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, k\right)$ ,  $E(k) = E\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, k\right)$ ;

$$\Pi(n, k) = \Pi\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, n, k\right).$$

Tέλος, θα γίνεται η γενική επειγόντων με  
υπόλευκμένες αναπτύξεις, διας Bessel και Legendre.  
Προσεγγίστικις αναπτύξη.

$$\operatorname{erf}(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x \left[ 1 - t^2 + \frac{t^4}{2!} - \frac{t^6}{3!} + \dots \right] =$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left[ x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5 \cdot 2!} - \frac{x^7}{7 \cdot 3!} + \dots \right], \quad \text{χρήσιμο για μικρά } x.$$

$$\text{Για τα μεγάλα } x: \quad 1 - \operatorname{erf}(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_x^\infty e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_x^\infty e^{-t^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_x^\infty \frac{e^{-t^2}}{t} d(t^2) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_x^\infty \frac{1}{t} d(e^{-t^2}) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_x^\infty \frac{e^{-t^2}}{t} dt$$

$$= \int_x^\infty e^{-t^2} \left( -\frac{1}{t^2} dt \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{e^{-x^2}}{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_x^\infty \frac{1}{2t^3} e^{-t^2/2} dt \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} (1 - \operatorname{erf}(x)) &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^{-x^2}}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \int_x^\infty \frac{1}{2t^3} dt e^{-t^2} = \\
 &= \frac{e^{-x^2}}{2x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^{-x^2}}{2x^3} + \frac{1}{4} \int_x^\infty e^{-t^2} \left( -\frac{3}{t^4} \right) dt = \\
 &= \frac{e^{-x^2}}{2x} - \frac{e^{-x^2}}{4x^3} - \frac{3}{4} \int_x^\infty e^{-t^2} \frac{1}{2t^5} 2t dt = \\
 &= \frac{e^{-x^2}}{2x} - \frac{e^{-x^2}}{4x^3} - \frac{3}{8} \int_x^\infty \frac{1}{t^5} dt e^{-t^2} = \frac{e^{-x^2}}{2x} - \frac{e^{-x^2}}{4x^3} + \\
 &+ \frac{3}{8} \frac{e^{-x^2}}{x^5} + \frac{3}{8} \int_x^\infty e^{-t^2} \frac{5}{t^6} dt = \dots = \frac{e^{-x^2}}{2x} \left[ \frac{1}{2x} - \frac{1}{2^2 x^3} + \right. \\
 &\left. + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2^3 x^5} - \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{2^4 x^7} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2n-3)}{2^n x^{2n-1}} \right] - \\
 &- (-1)^n \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2n-1)}{2^n} \int_x^\infty \frac{e^{-t^2}}{t^{2n}} dt \rightarrow \\
 \Rightarrow \operatorname{erf} x &= 1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{e^{-x^2}}{x} \left[ \frac{1}{2x} - \frac{1}{2^2 x^3} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2n-3)}{2^n x^{2n-1}} \right] + \\
 &+ (-1)^n \frac{1 \cdot 3 \dots (2n-1)}{2^n} \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_x^\infty \frac{e^{-t^2}}{t^{2n}} dt.
 \end{aligned}$$

A6opar7wlmn' b8ipd: dpo1egyj7q w/ f(z) uadis z → x  
 y1x. D6ptēm n. To dgiqypd pēta kō n opax  
 cixc mupiçep kō! tñt cadipeva dpo. Aplk,  
 er oþepn6oþre ñrxn' tñt oþir n6t mupiçepg n aþpfe  
 e!rxi n hñshifah.

Amplofis opoljpoli: #  $S(z) = c_0 + \frac{c_1}{z} + \frac{c_2}{z^2} + \dots$  eirx  
 konvergenciumi sepa jid ur f(z)  $\Leftrightarrow (f(z) \sim S(z))$ ,  
 ur  $\lim_{|z| \rightarrow \infty} z^n [f(z) - S_n(z)] = 0$ , dypoli ur zo  
 givitzei iro puder si jipijapad zo  $z^n f(z)$   
~~Doktor~~ Dopljap "jw(jw)" ur ~~zav~~ <sup>mer svfisajepi</sup> kungud-tulles  
 sepi podojat vrd xipolatai vrd dypjapjedidur  
 vrd gynpwhab ukrigdare regipard la dilarur za  
 xipolatai tur anapthibur ova xyxaplofis. To  
 konvergenciumi ur iwanjapd givai pravojnarde.

Amplofis opoljpoli.

$$Ei(-x) = \int_{-\infty}^{-x} \frac{e^t}{t} dt \stackrel{t=-t}{=} \int_{\infty}^{x-t} \frac{e^{-t}}{-t} dt = \int_{\infty}^x \frac{e^{-t}}{t} dt =$$

$$= - \int_{\infty}^x \frac{1}{t} d(e^{-t}) = - \left[ \frac{e^{-t}}{t} \Big|_{\infty}^x - \int_{\infty}^x e^{-t} \left( -\frac{1}{t^2} \right) dt \right] = - \frac{e^{-x}}{x} -$$

$$\star \int_{\infty}^x \frac{1}{t^2} e^{-t} dt = - \frac{e^{-x}}{x} + \frac{e^{-x}}{x^2} - \int_{\infty}^x e^{-t} \left( \frac{2}{t^3} dt \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow -Ei(-x) = \frac{e^{-x}}{x} \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2!}{x^2} - \frac{3!}{x^3} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^n n!}{x^n} \right] +$$

$$+ (-1)^{n+1} \int_{\infty}^x \frac{e^{-t}}{t^{n+2}} dt$$

# Syntan xwun pddg's' və gpagz'i has bər  
 Pappi:  $\int \frac{e^{-t}}{t^{n+2}} dt = \frac{(-1)^n}{(n+1)!} E_i(-x) - \frac{(-1)^n}{(n+1)!} \frac{e^{-x}}{x} \int 1 - \frac{1}{x} +$   
 $\frac{2!}{x^2} - \frac{3!}{x^3} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^n n!}{x^n}$ , da p̄m xwun bər iupper  
 yla rə gonyuqarəfəns  
 Pappi's  $\int \frac{e^{-t}}{t^{n+2}} dt$ , ex d̄irecəl rə  $E_i(-x)$ .

### Məhdədər 6xypdzivən' expression.

İxtiyar:  $\Gamma(x+1) = \int_0^\infty t^x e^{-t} dt$ . Nəzər cirax n xpm' rə  
 yla pddjəx deñim x; dəx xwadıjəpx ac 6xyp  
 dər rə gonyuqarəx pddg'xən, xppi rə jyddən  
 məs, da pddg'xən cən idid xppi və səmən n xwadıjəpx  
 qən cirax adı ~~x<sup>n+1</sup> / (n+1)!~~:  $t^x e^{-t} = e^{x \ln t - t} = e^{f(t)}$

$$f(t) = x \ln t - t \Rightarrow f' = \frac{x}{t} - 1 \Rightarrow f'' = -\frac{x}{t^2}. \quad \text{Ara } f'(t_0) = 0 \\ \Rightarrow \frac{x}{t_0} - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow t_0 = x. \quad \text{Ardəndəxəps depl rə } t_0 = x.$$

$$f(t) \approx f(x) + f'|_{t=x} (t-x) + \frac{f''|_{t=x}}{2} (t-x)^2 \quad | (t-x)^2 = x \ln x - x + \frac{(-\frac{1}{x})}{2} (t-x)^2 = \\ = x \ln x - x - \frac{1}{2x} (t-x)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Apk } F(x+1) &= \int_0^\infty dt e^{tx} \left[ x \ln x - x - \frac{1}{2x} (t-x)^2 \right] = \cancel{\dots} \\
 &= e^{x \ln x - x} \int_0^\infty dt e^{\frac{(t-x)^2}{2x}} \approx e^{x \ln x - x} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dt e^{-\frac{(t-x)^2}{2x}} = \\
 &\quad \text{aprox. } t_0 = x \text{ circ. } \cancel{\dots} \\
 &= e^{x \ln x - x} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2x}} = \sqrt{2\pi x} e^{x \ln x - x} = \sqrt{2\pi x} x^x e^{-x} \text{ (Stirling)}
 \end{aligned}$$

TERVUOREA:  $I(\alpha) = \int_C e^{\alpha f(z)} dz$ , datora a etra psp  
ja muutaminen. TEP.

perekoje sitä n pojien ensiesiä ja alkuperäisyyden!

ja pspot ja C siten se u ( $f = u + iV$ ) siirrä psp

yläta. H päädas antaa sitä sivujen ero's

perustuksiin seuraavaa vektorioppia on

tehtävän ja sen mukaan se tärkeät erityiset

vektorit. Käytä tätä tietoa olla Cauchy-Riemann:

$\{u_x = V_y, u_y = -V_x\}$ , oltavaa  $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = V_{xx} + V_{yy} = 0$ . Täydellä

ja u v ja v derivoitavat ja ovat peräkkäin i edessä.

Ar bse v xdesto ongelma  $u_x = u_y = 0$  ja  $u_{xx} > 0$  ja

eli  $u_{yy} < 0$ , oltavaa se ettei ongelmaa voidaan

elläpöytää (Cauchy-Riemann) ja vektorit

on  $V = V_x \geq 0$ , oltavaa  $f'(z) = 0$ . Koska ettei tällä

Supos:  $f(z) \approx f(z_0) + \frac{1}{2} f''(z_0)(z - z_0)^2$ . Επειδή  
και  $f''(z_0) = p e^{i\vartheta}$  και  $z - z_0 = s e^{i\varphi}$ . Τότε

~~$(x = x_0, y = 0)$~~   $u + iv = u_0 + iv_0 + \frac{1}{2} pe^{i\vartheta} s^2 e^{2i\varphi} \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} u = u_0 + \frac{1}{2} ps^2 \cos(\vartheta + 2\varphi) \\ v = v_0 + \frac{1}{2} ps^2 \sin(\vartheta + 2\varphi) \end{cases}$

Από τη προσέτα διάταξη μετάβαση για  $z_0$

$u(x, y)$  θα είναι ~~δύοτις~~ ~~τελερείς~~ για τις αριθμ.  $\cos(\vartheta + 2\varphi) = -1 \Rightarrow \vartheta + 2\varphi = \pm \pi \Rightarrow \varphi = -\frac{\vartheta}{2} \mp \frac{\pi}{2}$  ~~αντίτυπος~~ ~~αριθμ. και~~ ~~εξαρτημ. από~~ ~~την τιμή~~ ~~της  $u(x, y)$~~ .

Σ' κάποιες από διαλέξεις της σχολής στην Αγγλία, οι πρώτες

ηπιές και επιπλέον δεν έχουν εφαρμογές στην

τη μαθησηγορία της παραγωγικής. Τότε οι μαθητές

τη γνωρίζουν:  $I(z) \approx e^{zf(z_0)} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{\frac{t^2}{2}} (t+1) (e^{iz})^t dt =$

$$= e^{zf(z_0)} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{\alpha}} e^{iz\varphi}.$$

Εφεύρεψε από μέθοδο ~~της παραγωγικής~~  $I(z+1) = \int_0^\infty e^{-t+z\ln t} dt$

Αν  $z = \alpha e^{ib}$ :  $I(z+1) = \int_0^\infty e^{\alpha \ln t e^{ib} - t e^{ib}} \frac{dt}{t} =$

$$= \int_0^\infty e^{\alpha \left(\ln t - \frac{t}{z}\right) e^{ib}} dt. \text{ Ουπός και}$$

$$f = \left( \ln z - \frac{t}{z} \right) e^{it} \Rightarrow f' = \left( \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z^2} \right) e^{it}, \text{ where } f'(t) = 0 \Rightarrow t_0 = z, \text{ and } f'' = -\frac{1}{z^2} e^{it}. \text{ Then when } t = t_0 = z = \alpha e^{i\theta}, f(t_0) = \left( \ln z - \frac{t}{z} \right) e^{it} = (\ln z - 1) e^{it},$$

$$f'(t_0) = 0 \text{ and } f''(t_0) = -\frac{1}{z^2} e^{i\theta} = -\frac{1}{\alpha^2 e^{2i\theta}} e^{i\theta} = -\frac{e^{-i\theta}}{\alpha^2}.$$

Expansion for  $\ln z = p e^{i\theta}$  where  $p = \frac{1}{\alpha^2}$ ,  $\theta = \pi - \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\theta}{2}$

If condition  $\rho = -\frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}$  then  $\rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\theta}{2}$

If  $\rho = -\frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}$  then  $\rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\theta}{2} - \pi$

It is approximately  $\sqrt{2\pi} z^{z-1} e^{-z}$  for large  $z$ .

$$\text{App } \Gamma(z+1) \approx \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{\alpha p}} e^{\alpha(\ln z - 1)} e^{it} e^{i\frac{\theta}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{\alpha \frac{1}{\alpha^2}}} e^{z(\ln z - 1)} e^{i\frac{\theta}{2}} =$$

$$= \sqrt{2\pi} \underbrace{\sqrt{\alpha} e^{i\frac{\theta}{2}}}_{\sqrt{z}} e^{z(\ln z - 1)} = \sqrt{2\pi} z^{z-1} e^{-z} \text{ (Stirling)}$$

$$\text{A good approximation for } \Gamma(z) \approx \sqrt{2\pi} (z-1)^{z-1} e^{-(z-1)} \approx$$

$$\approx \sqrt{2\pi} \left[ z \left( 1 - \frac{1}{z} \right) \right]^{z-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-(z-1)} = \sqrt{2\pi} z^{z-\frac{1}{2}} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{z} \right)^{z-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-(z-1)} \approx$$

$$\approx \sqrt{2\pi} z^{z-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-(z-1)} \approx \sqrt{2\pi} z^{z-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-z}. \text{ Fix any constant } C \text{ in the expansion}$$

then  $\Gamma(z) \approx \sqrt{2\pi} z^{z-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-z} \left( 1 + \frac{A}{z} + \frac{B}{z^2} + \dots \right)$ , where  $A, B, \dots$  depend on  $C$  and  $\theta$ .

$$\text{In fact we have } \Gamma(z+1) = z \Gamma(z).$$

$$\text{The powers are } \Gamma(z+1) = z\Gamma(z) \approx \sqrt{2\pi} \left(\frac{z}{e}\right)^{z+\frac{1}{2}} e^{-z-1}.$$

$$\left[ 1 + \frac{A}{z+1} + \frac{B}{(z+1)^2} + \dots \right] = \sqrt{2\pi} e^{\left(\frac{z+1}{2}\right) \ln(z+1) - z-1} \cdot [1 + \dots]$$

$$\text{Now } \left(\frac{z+1}{2}\right) \ln(z+1) - z-1 = \left(\frac{z+1}{2}\right) \ln z + \left(z + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{z}\right) - z-1 =$$

$$= \left(z + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln z + \left(z + \frac{1}{2}\right) \left[ \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{2z^2} + \frac{1}{3z^3} - \frac{1}{4z^4} + \frac{1}{5z^5} - \dots \right]$$

$$-z-1 = \left(z + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln z + \left( \frac{1}{2z} + \frac{1}{3z^2} - \frac{1}{4z^3} + \frac{1}{5z^4} - \dots + \frac{1}{8z} - \right)$$

$$- \left[ \frac{1}{4z^2} + \frac{1}{6z^3} - \frac{1}{8z^4} + \frac{1}{10z^5} - \dots \right] - z-1 = \left(z + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln z - z,$$

$$+ \left( \frac{1}{12z^2} - \frac{1}{12z^3} + \frac{3}{40z^4} + \dots \right), \quad \text{where } \Gamma(z+1) \approx$$

$$\approx \sqrt{2\pi} e^{\left(\frac{z+1}{2}\right) \ln z - z + \left( \frac{1}{12z^2} - \frac{1}{12z^3} + \frac{3}{40z^4} + \dots \right)} \left[ 1 + \frac{A}{z+1} + \frac{B}{(z+1)^2} + \dots \right]$$

$$\approx \sqrt{2\pi} z^{z+\frac{1}{2}} e^{-z} \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{1}{12z^2} - \frac{1}{12z^3} + \frac{3}{40z^4} + \dots \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{144z^4} + \dots \right) \right]$$

$$\left[ 1 + \frac{A}{z} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{2z^2} - \frac{1}{2z^3} - \dots \right) + \frac{B}{z^2} \left( 1 - \frac{2}{z} + \frac{3}{z^2} - \frac{4}{z^3} + \dots \right) + \frac{C}{z^3} \left( 1 - \frac{3}{z} + \frac{6}{z^2} - \frac{10}{z^3} + \dots \right) \right] =$$

$$= \sqrt{2\pi} z^{z+\frac{1}{2}} e^{-z} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{12z^2} - \frac{1}{12z^3} + \frac{1}{z^4} \left( \frac{218}{9880} + \frac{10}{2880} \right) + \dots \right].$$

$$\left[ 1 + \frac{A}{z} + \frac{B-A}{z^2} + \frac{A-2B+C}{z^3} + \dots \right]. \text{ By } \approx \text{ when } \Gamma(z) = \sqrt{2\pi} z^{z+\frac{1}{2}} e^{-z}.$$

$$\left( 1 + \frac{A}{z} + \frac{B}{z^2} + \frac{C}{z^3} + \dots \right), \text{ where } 1 + \frac{A}{z} + \frac{B}{z^2} + \frac{C}{z^3} = 1 + \frac{A}{z} + \frac{B-A}{z^2} +$$

$$+\frac{A-2B+C}{z^3} + \frac{1}{12z^2} + \frac{A}{12z^3} - \frac{1}{12z^4} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\frac{A}{z^2} + \frac{1}{12z^2} = 0 \\ 12(A-2B+C) + A - 1 = \frac{12C}{12z^3} \\ 12z^3 = 12z^3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = \frac{1}{12} \\ B = \frac{13A-1}{24} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow B = \frac{1}{288}$$

Método de Koenigs:

Exer ra uiri je o výpočtu roviny se  $f'(z)$   
 když je dan  $f(z) = 0$ , tj. je to graf funkce  $f(z)$   
 Speciálně, když je dan  $f(z) = e^{iz}$ :  $e^{iz} = \cos z + i \sin z$   
 Zjednodušme to do podoby  $re^{i\theta}$  až  
 když máme jistou hodnotu  $r$  a  $\theta$   
 a pak máme  $r e^{i\theta} = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$   
 a to je graf funkce  $f(z) = r(\cos z + i \sin z)$ .