

1. a) Singularitäten von $f(z) = \frac{z^2+z+5}{z(z^2+1)^2}$ bei $z=0, z=\pm i$ Ana 4-02
Blatt 7

$z=0$: Pol 1. Ordnung

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{z^2+z+5}{z(z^2+1)^2} = \frac{1}{z} \cdot g_0(z), \quad g_0(0) = 5, \quad g_0 \text{ holomorph um } 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{res}_0 f = 5$$

$z=i$: Pol 2. Ordnung

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-i)^2} \cdot \frac{z^2+z+5}{z(z+i)^2} = \frac{1}{(z-i)^2} \cdot g_i(z),$$

$$g_i \text{ holomorph um } i \Rightarrow g_i(z) = g_i(i) + g_i'(i) \cdot (z-i) + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{res}_i f = g_i'(i)$$

$$g_i'(z) = \frac{z(z+i)^2 \cdot (2z+1) - (z^2+z+5) [(z+i)^2 + z(z+i) \cdot 2]}{z^2(z+i)^4}$$

$z=-i$: Wie $z=i$.

$$b) \sin \frac{1}{z-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{1}{z-1}\right)^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} = (z-1)^{-2} + \dots \Rightarrow \text{res}_{z=1} \sin \frac{1}{z-1} = 1$$

$$c) z e^{\frac{1}{1-z}} = (1 - (1-z)) \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{1-z}\right)^k}{k!} = \dots + (1-z)^{-2} - (1-z) \cdot (1-z)^{-2} \cdot \frac{1}{2!} - \dots$$

$$= \dots - \frac{1}{2} (z-1)^{-2} - \dots \Rightarrow \text{res}_1 z e^{\frac{1}{1-z}} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

d) Singularitäten von $f(z)$ bei $z = \pm 2i$

$z=2i$: Pol 2. Ordnung

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-2i)^2} \cdot \frac{\cos z}{(z+2i)^2} = \frac{1}{(z-2i)^2} \cdot g_{2i}(z), \quad g_{2i}(2i) = \frac{\cos 2i}{-16} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (e^{-2} + e^2) \cdot -\frac{1}{16} + 0$$

g_{2i} holomorph in $z=2i$

$$\Rightarrow g_{2i}(z) = g_{2i}(2i) + g_{2i}'(2i) \cdot (z-2i) + \dots \Rightarrow \text{res}_{2i} f = g_{2i}'(2i) = \dots$$

$z=-2i$: Analog zu $z=2i$

2. (a) $\sin z = \frac{1}{2i}(e^{iz} - e^{-iz})$

$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{dx}{1+\sin^2 x} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{1+\sin^2 x} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{i} \cdot \int_{\gamma(1,0)} \frac{dz}{z} \frac{1}{1 + \left[\frac{1}{2i}\left(z - \frac{1}{z}\right)\right]^2} =$ (2)

$= -\frac{i}{4} \int_{\gamma(1,0)} \frac{dz}{z - \frac{1}{4}\frac{(z^2-1)^2}{z}} = -i \int_{\gamma(1,0)} \frac{z dz}{-z^4 + 6z^2 - 1} = i \int_{\gamma(1,0)} \frac{\overbrace{z dz}^{f(z)}}{z^4 - 6z^2 + 1}$

NR: $x^2 - 6x + 1 = x^2 - 6x + 9 - 8 = 0$
 $(x-3)^2 = 8$
 $x = 3 \pm 2\sqrt{2}$

Seien S_1, S_2 die beiden Wurzeln von $3 - 2\sqrt{2}$:

$\hookrightarrow = i \cdot 2\pi i (\text{res}_{S_1} f + \text{res}_{S_2} f)$

Residuen werden wie oben ausgerechnet: $\text{res}_{S_1} f = \frac{f(S_1)}{z - S_1}$

$\text{res}_{S_2} f = \frac{f(S_2)}{z - S_2}$ usw.

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

$\Rightarrow \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin^2 x}{(1 - \cos x)^2} dx = \frac{1}{i} \int_{\gamma(1,0)} \frac{dz}{z} \cdot \frac{\left[\frac{1}{2i}\left(z - \frac{1}{z}\right)\right]^2}{\left[1 - \frac{1}{2}\left(z + \frac{1}{z}\right)\right]^2} = -\frac{1}{4i} \int_{\gamma(1,0)} \frac{dz}{z} \frac{(z^2-1)^2 \cdot 4z^2}{z^2 (z^2-2z+1)^2}$

$= i \int_{\gamma(1,0)} \frac{(z+1)^2}{z(z-1)^2} dz = i \cdot 2\pi i (\text{res}_0 f + \text{res}_1 f) = 2\pi$

NR: $\text{res}_1(f) = \left(\frac{(z+1)^2}{z}\right)'(1) = \frac{2z(z+1) - (z+1)^2}{z^2} = \frac{4-4}{1} = 0$

3. NR: $x^2 + 10x + 9 = (x+1)(x+9)$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underbrace{\frac{x^2 - x + 2}{x^2 + 10x + 9}}_{f(z)} dx = 2\pi i \cdot (\text{res}_i f + \text{res}_{3i} f) =$$

(3)

$$= 2\pi i \cdot \left(\frac{i^2 - i + 2}{2i \cdot (-2i)(4i)} + \frac{9i^2 - 3i + 2}{2i \cdot 4i \cdot 6i} \right) = 2\pi i \cdot \left(\frac{-i + 1}{16} + \frac{-3i - 7}{-48} \right)$$

$$= 2\pi i \left(\frac{1}{16} + \frac{7}{48} \right) = \pi \cdot \frac{5}{12}$$

4. f meromorph $\Rightarrow \exists$ offene Mengen $U_1, U_2 \subset G$: $f|_{U_1}$ holomorph, nicht konstant
 $\frac{1}{f}|_{U_2}$ holomorph, nicht konstant

$$\Rightarrow f(U_1) \subset \mathbb{C} \subset \hat{\mathbb{C}} \text{ offen}$$

$$\frac{1}{f}(U_2) \subset \mathbb{C} \text{ offen} \Rightarrow f(U_2) \subset \hat{\mathbb{C}} \text{ offen}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow f(U_1) \subset \mathbb{C} \subset \hat{\mathbb{C}} \text{ offen} \\ \frac{1}{f}(U_2) \subset \mathbb{C} \text{ offen} \Rightarrow f(U_2) \subset \hat{\mathbb{C}} \text{ offen} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f(G) = U_1 \cup U_2 \subset \hat{\mathbb{C}} \text{ offen.}$$

5. f hat Stammfunktion auf $G \setminus D \Leftrightarrow$ Alle Wegintegrale $\int_{\gamma} f dz$ über geschlossene Wege γ in $G \setminus D$ sind 0

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 = \int_{\gamma} f dz = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \sum_{z_i \in D} u(\gamma, z_i) \text{res}_{z_i} f = 0 \text{ für alle Wege } \gamma$$

Residuensatz

$\Leftrightarrow \text{res}_z f = 0 \forall z \in D$, da man zu jedem $z \in D$ diskret

einen Weg γ findet, so daß $u(\gamma, z) = 1$, aber

$$u(\gamma, z') = 0 \forall z' \in D, z' \neq z.$$