

Föreläsning 4/9-13

Triangelolikheten

$$z, w \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$|z+w| \leq |z| + |w|$$

Beweis:

$$|z+w|^2 = |z|^2 + |w|^2 + 2\operatorname{Re}z\bar{w} \leq \{ \operatorname{Re}u \leq |u| \} \leq \\ \leq |z|^2 + |w|^2 + 2|z||w| = (|z| + |w|)^2$$

$$\therefore |z+w| \leq |z| + |w|$$

Följd:

$$|z_1 + \dots + z_n| \leq |z_1| + \dots + |z_n|$$

Felvänd triangelolikhet

$$(*) |z-w| \geq |z| - |w|$$

Beweis:

$$(*) \Leftrightarrow |z| < |z-w| + |w|$$

$$\text{sant ty } |z| = |z-w+w| \leq |z-w| + |w|$$

Rötter ur komplexatal

$$n=1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$\text{Lös ekvationen } z^n = w$$

$$\text{Skriv } w = \rho (\cos\phi + i\sin\phi)$$

$$z = r (\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$$

de Moivre:

$$z^n = r^n (\cos n\theta + i\sin n\theta) = \rho (\cos\phi + i\sin\phi)$$

$$\text{Då } \rho = r^n \quad \therefore r = \rho^{1/n}$$

$$\text{Dessutom } n\theta = \phi + 2\pi k, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\theta = \phi/n + 2k\pi/n = \theta_k$$

$$z = \rho^{1/n} (\cos\theta_k + i\sin\theta_k), \quad k=0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$$

Anm: $n=2$, ofta enklare:

$$z^2 = w, \quad z = x + iy, \quad w = a + ib$$

$$x^2 - y^2 + 2ixy = a + ib$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = a \\ 2xy = b \end{cases}$$

Gränsvärden

Om $x_n \in \mathbb{R}$ så vet vi vad

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$ betyder:

Om $z_n \in \mathbb{C}$, $A \in \mathbb{C}$, vad betyder $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = A$?

Definition

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = A$ omm $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |z_n - A| = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |z_n - A|^2 = 0 \quad (A = a + ib)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x_n - a)^2 + (y_n - b)^2 \rightarrow 0$$

dvs $x_n \rightarrow a$ och $y_n \rightarrow b$

Definition

om $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = \infty$ ~~om~~ $|z_n| \rightarrow \infty$

Definition

$f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ funktion

$\lim_{z \rightarrow a} f(z) = b$ betyder att $\lim_{z \rightarrow a} |f(z) - b| = 0$

dvs $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$,

$|f(z) - b| < \varepsilon$ om $|z - a| < \delta$

Definition

f är kontinuerlig om

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow a} f(z) = f(a)$$

Extra övning

$$|z| < 1$$

$$z_n = (1+z)(1+z^2)(1+z^4)\dots(1+z^{2^n})$$

$$\text{Bevisa att } \lim z_n = \frac{1}{1-z}$$

Exempel

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{z^2 - a^2}{z - a} = \lim_{z \rightarrow a} z + a = 2a$$

Om $f(z)$ funktion så är f deriverbar
i a om

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{f(z) - f(a)}{z - a} \text{ existerar } (= f'(a))$$

$\therefore f(z) = z^2$ är deriverbar

Tag nu $f(z) = \bar{z} = x - iy$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z) - f(0)}{z} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\bar{z}}{z} \text{ existerar ej!}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} z \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \frac{\bar{z}}{z} = 1 \\ z \in i\mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \frac{\bar{z}}{z} = -1 \end{array} \right)$$

Definition

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} z_i = a \quad \text{om} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=0}^n z_i = a$$

$$\textcircled{\text{ex}} \quad \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} z^i = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=0}^n z^i = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - z^{n+1}}{1 - z} = \frac{1}{1 - z}$$

om $|z| < 1$

$$\text{Obs:} \quad \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} z_j = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} x_j + i \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} y_j, \quad z_j = x_j + iy_j \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{om} \\ \text{konver} \\ \text{gent} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\textcircled{\text{ex}} \quad \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} r^j \cos j\theta = \operatorname{Re} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} z^j = \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{1 - z}, \quad 0 \leq r < 1$$

Definition

$$\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} z_j \text{ är absolutkonvergent om } \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} |z_j| < \infty$$

Sats

absolutkonv. \implies konv.

$$\text{Bevis: } z_j = x_j + iy_j, \quad |x_j| \leq |z_j|, \quad |y_j| \leq |z_j|$$

$$\therefore \sum |z_j| < \infty \implies \sum |x_j| < \infty \text{ och } \sum |y_j| < \infty$$

Motsvarande reella sats

$$\implies \sum x_j \text{ konv. och } \sum y_j \text{ konv.}$$

$$\implies \sum z_j \text{ konv.}$$

Följd: $|z_j| \leq M_j$ och $\sum_0^\infty M_j < \infty$

$\Rightarrow \sum_0^\infty z_j$ konvergent.

⊗ $\sum_1^\infty \frac{z^j}{j}$ konv. om $|z| < 1$

Bevis: $|\frac{z^j}{j}| \leq |z|^j = M_j$ $\sum M_j < \infty$

$\sum_1^\infty \frac{z^j}{j}$ (absolut) konv.

⊗ $\sum_0^\infty j z^j$ konv. om $|z| < 1$

$|j z^j| \leq j |z|^j \leq \dots$ fortsätt själv!

Elementära funktioner

(:= betyder)
per definition)

1) exponentialfunktioner

$z = x + iy$, $e^z = e^{x+iy} = e^x \cdot e^{iy} = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y)$

$e^{iy} := \cos y + i \sin y$

Motivering: $1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + \dots = e^x$

$\Rightarrow e^{iy} = 1 + \frac{iy}{1!} + \frac{(iy)^2}{2!} + \frac{(iy)^3}{3!} + \dots =$

$= 1 - \frac{y^2}{2!} + \frac{iy^3}{3!} + \dots + i(y - \frac{y^3}{3!} + \dots) =$

$= \cos y + i \sin y$

2) logaritmer

Lös $e^z = w$

Skriv $w = r (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) = r e^{i\theta}$

$$\text{ekv } e^x e^{iy} = r e^{i\theta}$$

$$e^x = r \text{ och } y = \theta + 2k\pi$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \log r \\ y = \theta + 2k\pi = \arg w \end{cases}$$

Definition: $z = \log(w) = \log(r) + i \arg(w)$.

Kan bestämma en logaritm genom

$\text{Arg}(w)$ det $\arg(w)$ som uppfyller

$$-\pi < \text{Arg}(w) \leq \pi$$

och $\text{Log}(w) = \log(r) + i \text{Arg}(w)$ (principalgrenen)

Definition av a^z , $a \in \mathbb{C}$

$$a^z = e^{z \log a} \quad (\text{flevärd})$$

$$\text{ex) } (-1)^i = ?$$

$$\log(-1) = \log|-1| + i \arg(-1) = i\pi + 2k i\pi =$$

$$= i(2k+1)\pi$$

$$(-1)^i = e^{i \log(-1)} = e^{i i(2k+1)\pi} = e^{-(2k+1)\pi}$$

3) Trigonometriska funktioner

$$\sin z = \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i}, \quad \cos z = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2}$$

$$\sin i = \frac{e^{-1} - e^1}{2i}$$