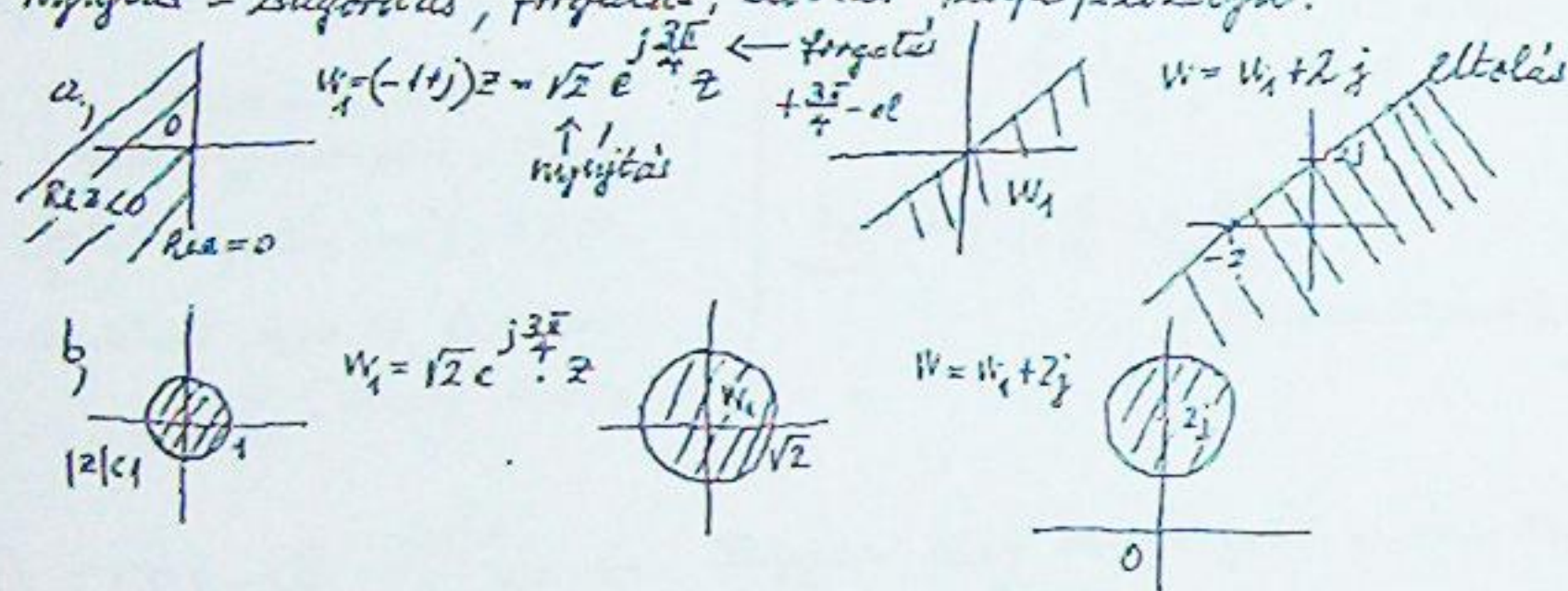


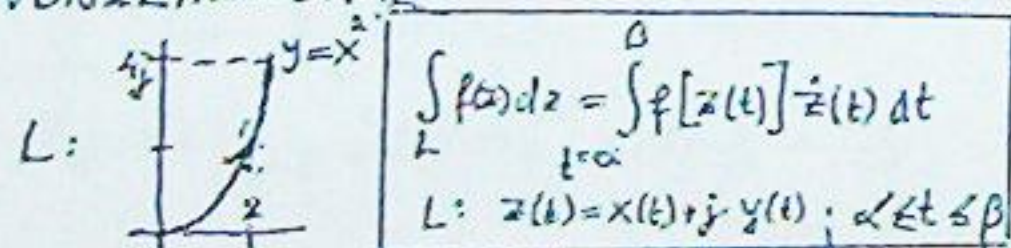
1. Mibe viszi át a $W = (-1+j)z + 2j$ függvény az
a, $\text{Re} z < 0$, b, $|z| < 1$ tartományokat?
Mi a képe a $\text{Re} z = 0$ ill. a $|z| = 1$ görbéknek?

A lin. görbék képe körök, egyenesek vagy az.
Nyújtás - zsugorítás, forgatás, eltolás szerepel benne.



KOMPLEX VONALLINEGRÁL

2. $\int_L \bar{z}^2 dz = ?$



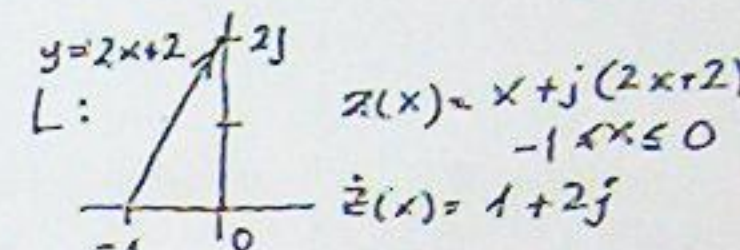
(\bar{z}^2 ahol sem reguláris, $z(x) = x + jy^2$; $0 \leq x \leq 2$
integrálja két pont $\dot{z}(x) = 1 + j2x$ (most x-szel jelöljük
között függ a görbétől) a paramétert)

$$\int_L \bar{z}^2 dz = \int_L (x - jy)^2 dz = \int_L (x^2 - y^2 - j2xy) dz = \int_0^2 (x^2 - x^4 - j2x^3)(1 + j2x) dx =$$

$$= \int_0^2 (x^2 - x^4 - j2x^3 + j2x^5 - j2x^5 + 4x^4) dx = \int_0^2 (x^2 + 3x^4 - j2x^3) dx =$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{3x^5}{5} - j \frac{2x^4}{4} \right]_0^2 = \frac{8}{3} + \frac{96}{5} - j \frac{64}{3} = \frac{328}{15} - j \frac{64}{3}$$

3. $I = \int_L (\text{Im } 2\bar{z} + \text{th } 5z) dz$; $\text{Re } I = ?$; $\text{Im } I = ?$
 $\int_L \text{Im } 2\bar{z} dz + \int_L \text{th } 5z dz = I_1 + I_2$

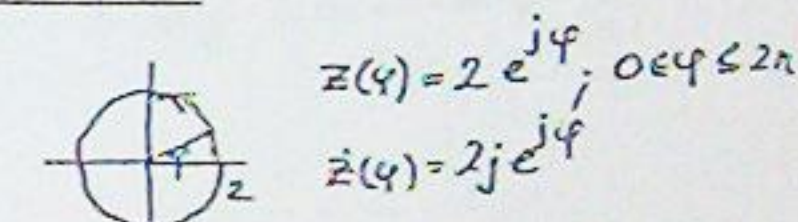


ahol sem reg. an egész ábrán reguláris integrálja van a kerület és a oldallal függ.
 $I_1 = \int_L -2y dz = -2 \int_{-1}^0 (2x+2) \cdot (1+2j) dx = -2(1+2j) \left[x^2 + 2x \right]_{-1}^0 = -2(1+2j) \cdot (-1) = -2 - 4j$

$I_2 = \int_L \text{th } 5z dz = \frac{1}{5} [\text{ch } 5z]_{-1}^{1+j} = \frac{1}{5} (\text{ch } 10j - \text{ch } (-5)) = \frac{1}{5} (\cos 10 - \text{ch } 5)$

$\text{Re } I = -2 + \frac{1}{5} (\cos 10 - \text{ch } 5)$; $\text{Im } I = -4$

4. $I = \oint_{|z|=2} \left(\frac{1}{jz} + 2 \cos z \right) dz = ?$



$I = \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{1}{jz} dz + \oint_{|z|=2} 2 \cos z dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{j \cdot 2e^{-j\phi}} \cdot 2je^{j\phi} d\phi =$
ahol sem reguláris $\int_0^{2\pi} 1 d\phi = 2\pi$ CAUCHY-GOURSAT TÉTEL MIATT

$= -\int_0^{2\pi} e^{2j\phi} d\phi = -\left[\frac{e^{2j\phi}}{2j} \right]_0^{2\pi} = -\frac{1}{2j} (e^{4\pi j} - 1) = 0$

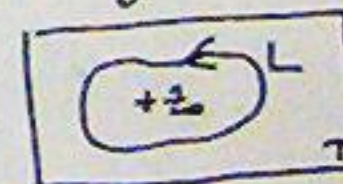
Cauchy integrálformula:

I $\oint_L \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} dz = 2\pi j f(z_0)$; II $\oint_L \frac{f(z)}{(z - z_0)^{n+1}} dz = \frac{2\pi j}{n!} f^{(n)}(z_0)$
(a.I. formula az $n=0$ eset)

Ahol $f(z)$ reguláris az L ékkel belül
egyszeresen ötszféggé tartományon

L: $\{ |z| < 2 \}$

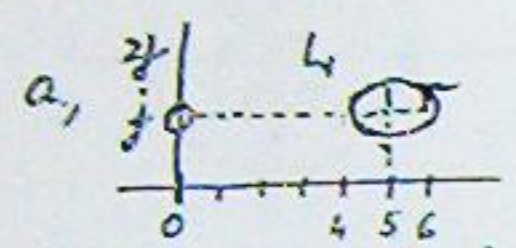
f reg Te.ö.f. -en



5. $I = \oint_L \frac{\ln z}{z-j} dz = ?$

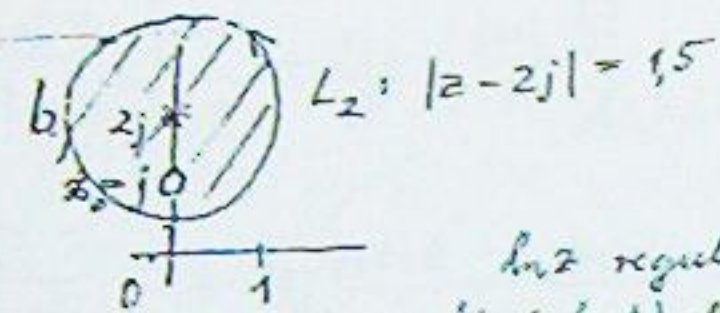
a, $L_1: (x-5)^2 + 4(y-1)^2 = 1$

b, $L_2: |z-2j| = 1,5$



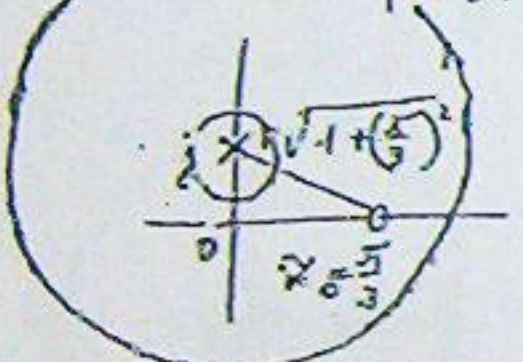
$L_1: (x-5)^2 + \frac{(y-1)^2}{(\frac{1}{2})^2} = 1$

ellipszis $C(5,1)$
 fókuszpontok közötti távolság $1 \frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{\ln z}{z-j}$ reguláris az L_1 körül
 hurokmentes szegélyen.
 $I_1 = 0$ (Cauchy-Coursat)



$L_2: |z-2j| = 1,5$
 $\ln z$ reguláris az L_2
 körül hurokmentes szegélyen.
 $I_2 = 2\pi j \operatorname{Res}_{z=j} \frac{\ln z}{z-j} = 2\pi j \ln j = 2\pi j (\ln 1 + j \frac{\pi}{2})$
 $I_2 = 2\pi j \cdot j \frac{\pi}{2} = -\pi^2$
 (INTEGRÁLFORMULA I)

6. $I(R) = \oint_{|z-j|=R} \frac{\cos z}{z - \frac{\pi}{3}} dz$ *zárva van függ az integrál értéke R-től?*
 (R poz. szám)

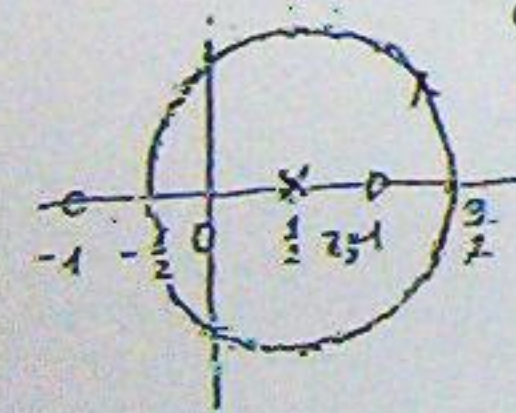


$I(R) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{ha } R < \sqrt{1 + (\frac{\pi}{3})^2} \text{ (CAUCHY-COURSAT)} \\ 2\pi j \cos z \Big|_{z=\frac{\pi}{3}} = 2\pi j (\cos \frac{\pi}{3}) = 2\pi j \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi j}{2} & \text{ha } R > \sqrt{1 + (\frac{\pi}{3})^2} \end{cases}$
 (INTEGRÁLFORMULA I)

($R = \sqrt{1 + (\frac{\pi}{3})^2}$ esetén az integrál NINCS ÉRTELMEZVE)

7. $\oint \frac{\sin jz}{z^2-1} dz = ?$

$L: |z - \frac{1}{2}| = 1$



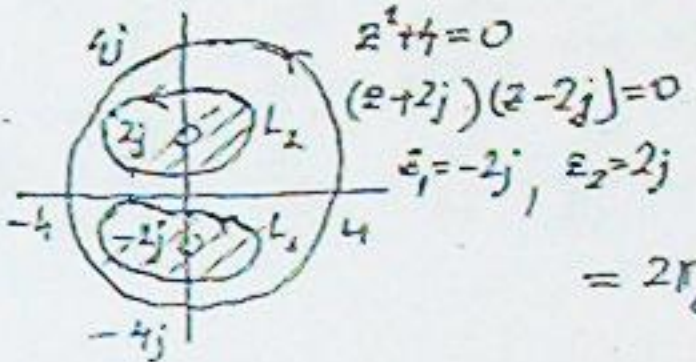
$z^2-1=0$
 $(z-1)(z+1)=0$
 $z_1=1 (z_2=-1)$
 mindk. belüljében

$\oint_L \frac{\sin jz}{(z-1)(z+1)} dz = \oint_L \frac{\sin jz}{z-1} dz =$
 (INTEGRÁLFORMULA I)

$= 2\pi j \frac{\sin jz}{z+1} \Big|_{z=1} = \pi j \frac{\sin j}{2}$
 $= \pi j \cdot j \operatorname{sh} 1 = -\pi \operatorname{sh} 1$
 ($\sin j = j \operatorname{sh} 1$)

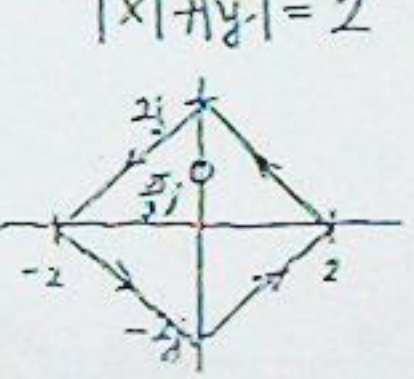
AGY13/3.

8. $\oint_{|z|=4} \frac{z^4 e^{\pi z}}{z^2+4} dz = \oint_{L_1} \frac{z^4 e^{\pi z}}{z+2j} dz + \oint_{L_2} \frac{z^4 e^{\pi z}}{z-2j} dz =$
 (INTEGRÁLFORMULA I)

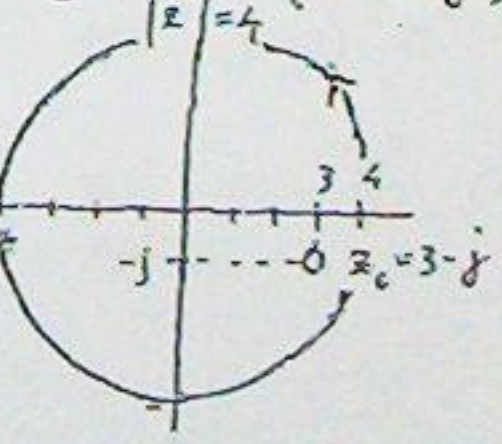


$= 2\pi j \frac{z^4 e^{\pi z}}{z-2j} \Big|_{z=2j} + 2\pi j \frac{z^4 e^{\pi z}}{z+2j} \Big|_{z=-2j} =$
 $= 2\pi j \frac{(-2j)^4 e^{-2\pi} + (-2j)^4 e^{-2\pi}}{-4j} + 2\pi j \frac{(2j)^4 e^{2\pi} + (2j)^4 e^{2\pi}}{4j} = 0$

9. $\oint_{|x|+|y|=2} \frac{\operatorname{ch} 3z}{(z - \frac{\pi}{3}j)^3} dz = \frac{2\pi j}{2!} (\operatorname{ch} 3z)''' \Big|_{z=\frac{\pi}{3}j} = \pi j \cdot 3^2 \operatorname{ch}(\frac{\pi}{3}j)$
 (INTEGRÁLFORMULA II)
 $n=2$ re
 $\operatorname{ch} \pi = -1$



10. $\oint_{|z|=4} \frac{z^6 - z^3}{(z-3+j)^5} dz = \oint_{|z|=4} \frac{z^6 - z^3}{z-3+j} dz = \frac{2\pi j}{4!} (z^6 - z^3)^{(4)} \Big|_{z=3-j} =$

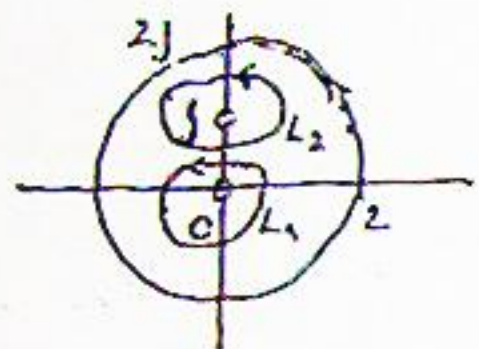


$n=4$
 $z_0=3-j$
 $(z^6 - z^3)' = 6z^5 - 3z^2$
 $(z^6 - z^3)'' = 30z^4 - 6z$
 $(z^6 - z^3)''' = 120z^3 - 6$
 $(z^6 - z^3)^{(4)} = 360z^2$
 $= \frac{\pi j}{72} 360 z^2 \Big|_{z=3-j} =$
 $= 30\pi j (3-j)^2 =$
 $= 30\pi j (8-6j) =$
 $= 180\pi + j 240\pi$

11. $\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{\sin z}{z(z-j)^2} dz = \oint_{L_1} \frac{\sin z}{z(z-j)^2} dz + \oint_{L_2} \frac{\sin z}{z(z-j)^2} dz =$

Reguláris L_1 körpálya, Reguláris L_2 körpálya

($n=1$ eset)



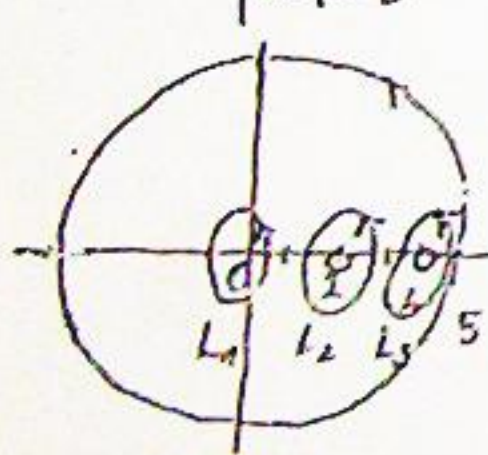
$$= 2\pi j \frac{\sin z}{(z-j)^2} \Big|_{z=0} + 2\pi j \left(\frac{\sin z}{z} \right)' \Big|_{z=j}$$

$$= 2\pi j \frac{0}{(-j)^2} + 2\pi j \frac{z \cos z - \sin z}{z^2} \Big|_{z=j}$$

$$= 2\pi j \frac{j \cos j - \sin j}{-1} = \frac{2\pi j}{-1} (j \cos j - \sin j) = \frac{2\pi j^2}{-1} (\cos j - \sin j)$$

$$= 2\pi (\cos j - \sin j) = \frac{2\pi}{e} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \cos j - \sin j = \\ \frac{e + e^{-1}}{2} - \frac{e - e^{-1}}{2} = e^{-1} \end{array} \right)$$

12. $\oint_{|z|=5} \frac{z^2 - 7z + 10}{z^3 - 6z^2 + 8z} dz = \oint_{|z|=5} \frac{(z-5)(z-2)}{z(z-4)(z-2)} dz =$



$$= \oint_{L_1} \frac{z-5}{z(z-4)} dz + \oint_{L_2} \frac{(z-5)(z-2)}{z(z-4)(z-2)} dz + \oint_{L_3} \frac{z-5}{z-4} dz$$

($z=0$ rezidenszeres szabandék)

$$= 2\pi j \frac{z-5}{z-4} \Big|_{z=0} + 2\pi j \frac{z-5}{z} \Big|_{z=4}$$

$$= 2\pi j \frac{5}{4} + 2\pi j \frac{-1}{4} = 2\pi j$$

LAURENT SORFEJTES ÉS REZIDUUM TÉTEL

13. $f(z) = \frac{\operatorname{ch} z^2 - 1}{z^5}$

a, Írja fel $z_0=0$ körüli Laurent sorát! KT.?
 b, $\operatorname{Re} f(z) = ?$
 c, $\oint_{|z|=2} f(z) dz = ?$

$\sum a_k z^k$ alakú sor keressük.

$$\operatorname{ch} z = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{2k}}{(2k)!} \Rightarrow \operatorname{ch} z^2 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{4k}}{(2k)!} = 1 + \frac{z^4}{2!} + \frac{z^8}{4!} + \frac{z^{12}}{6!} + \dots \quad (|z| < \infty)$$

$$f(z) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^{4k-5}}{(2k)!} = \frac{z^{-1}}{2!} + \frac{z^3}{4!} + \frac{z^7}{6!} + \dots \quad (|z| < \infty), \quad \operatorname{Re} f(z) = \frac{1}{2!}, \quad I = 2\pi j \operatorname{Re} f(z) = 2\pi j \frac{1}{2} = \pi j$$

14. $f(z) = \frac{e^{jz} - 1}{z^2}$

a, Írja fel $z_0=0$ körüli Laurent sorát! KT.?
 b, $\operatorname{Re} f(z) = ?$
 c, $\oint_{|z|=1} f(z) dz = ?$

$$e^z = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^k}{k!} \Rightarrow e^{jz} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(jz)^k}{k!} = 1 + jz + \frac{(jz)^2}{2!} + \frac{(jz)^3}{3!} + \dots \quad (|z| < \infty)$$

$$f(z) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{j^k z^{k-2}}{k!} = \frac{j}{2!} - \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{j}{4!} - \dots \quad (|z| < \infty), \quad \operatorname{Re} f(z) = j, \quad I = 2\pi j j = -2\pi$$

15. $f(z) = \frac{e^z}{(z-2)^3}$

a, Írja fel $z_0=2$ körüli Laurent sorát! KT.?
 b, $\operatorname{Re} f(z) = ?$
 c, $\oint_{|z-1|=2} f(z) dz = ?$

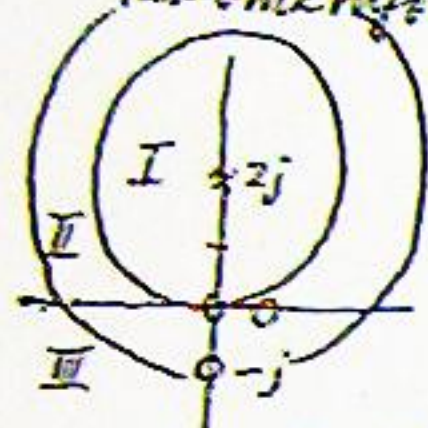
$\sum a_k (z-2)^k$ alakú sor keressük.

$$f(z) = (z-2)^{-3} e^z = (z-2)^{-3} e^{z-2} \cdot e^2 = e^2 (z-2)^{-3} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(z-2)^k}{k!} = e^2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(z-2)^{k-3}}{k!} \quad (|z-2| < \infty)$$

$$\operatorname{Re} f(z) = \frac{e^2}{2!} \quad (k=2), \quad I = 2\pi j \frac{e^2}{2} = e^2 \pi j$$

(16.) $f(z) = \frac{1}{z+j} + \frac{1}{z}$

Fizik Laurent sorba a $z_0 = 2j$ hely körül minden lehetséges tartományban is adja meg a konvergencia tartományokat is!



szinguláris helyek $z_1 = 0, z_2 = -j, z_3 = 2j$ körül
 $f(z) = \frac{1}{z+j} + \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{3j + (z-2j)} + \frac{1}{2j + (z-2j)}$

$g_1(z)$ és $h_1(z)$ is kifejezhető sorokba fel:
 $g_1(z) = \frac{1}{3j} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{z-2j}{3j}} = \frac{1}{3j} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \left(\frac{z-2j}{3j}\right)^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{(z-2j)^k}{(3j)^{k+1}}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} |\frac{z-2j}{3j}| < 1 \\ |z-2j| < 3 \end{array} \right.$

$g_2(z) = \frac{1}{z-2j} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{3j}{z-2j}} = \frac{1}{z-2j} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \left(\frac{3j}{z-2j}\right)^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{(3j)^k}{(z-2j)^{k+1}}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} |\frac{3j}{z-2j}| < 1 \\ 3 < |z-2j| \end{array} \right.$

$h_1(z) = \frac{1}{2j} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{z-2j}{2j}} = \frac{1}{2j} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \left(\frac{z-2j}{2j}\right)^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{(z-2j)^k}{(2j)^{k+1}}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} |\frac{z-2j}{2j}| < 1 \\ |z-2j| < 2 \end{array} \right.$

$h_2(z) = \frac{1}{z-2j} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2j}{z-2j}} = \frac{1}{z-2j} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \left(\frac{2j}{z-2j}\right)^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{(2j)^k}{(z-2j)^{k+1}}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} |\frac{2j}{z-2j}| < 1 \\ 2 < |z-2j| \end{array} \right.$

- I tartományban: $f(z) = g_1(z) + h_1(z)$ $|z-2j| < 2$
- II -o- : $f(z) = g_1(z) + h_2(z)$ $2 < |z-2j| < 3$
- III -o- : $f(z) = g_2(z) + h_2(z)$ $3 < |z-2j| < \infty$

(17.) $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2 + 2z}$

a, Fejtsz Laurent sorba $z_0 = 0$ körül az $|z|=1$ tartományban, amely tartalmazza a $z = \frac{3}{2}j$ pontot! KT?

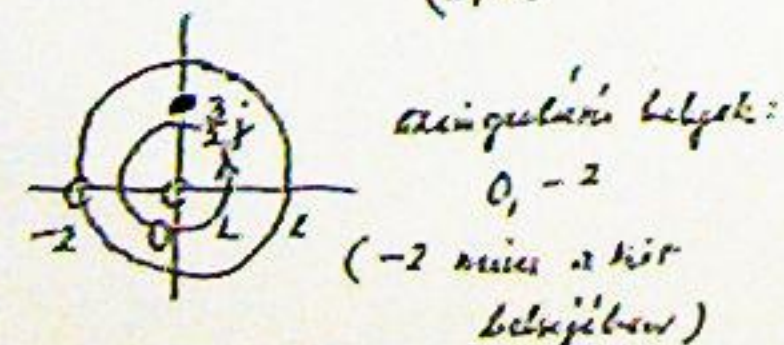
b, $\oint_{|z|=1} f(z) dz = ?$

$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} z^k$ alakú sor keresni.

$f(z) = \frac{1}{z(z+2)} = \frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{z+2} = \frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{2(1 + \frac{z}{2})} = \frac{1}{2z} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{z^{k-1}}{2^{k+1}}$
 $0 < \frac{|z|}{2} < 1 \Rightarrow 0 < |z| < 2$

$\text{Res } f(z) = \frac{1}{2}$ ($k=0$ mellé)

$\oint_{L: |z|=1} f(z) dz = 2\pi j \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \pi j$



AGY13/7

(18.) $f(z) = \frac{z-3}{(z^2-2z-3)(z+j)}$

- a, Fejtsz Laurent sorba a $z_0 = -j$ hely körül! KT?
- b, $\text{Res } f(z) = ?$
- c, $\oint_{|z-2j|=2\sqrt{2}} f(z) dz = ?$

$f(z) = \frac{z-3}{(z-3)(z+1)(z+j)}$

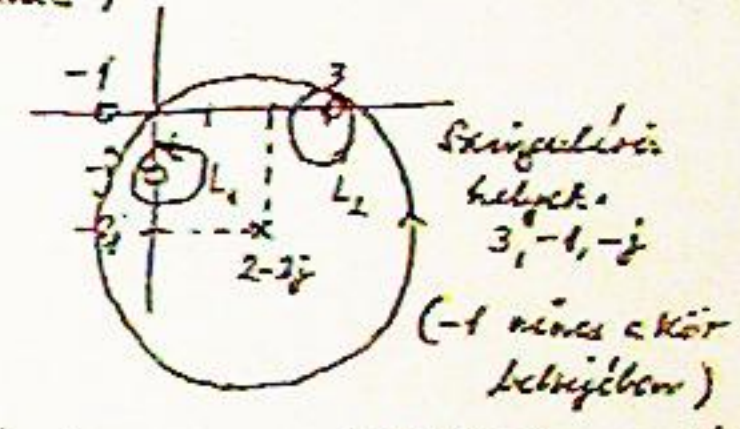
$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k (z+j)^k$ alakú sor keresni.
 $f(z) = \frac{z-3}{(z-3)(z+1)(z+j)} = (z+j)^{-1} \frac{1}{z+1} = (z+j)^{-1} \frac{1}{1-j+(z+j)} = (z+j)^{-1} \frac{1}{1-j} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{z+j}{1-j}}$
 $(z = -j \text{ egy kömpszékben})$

$= \frac{1}{1-j} (z+j)^{-1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \left(\frac{z+j}{1-j}\right)^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \left(\frac{1+j}{2}\right)^{k+1} (z+j)^{k-1}$
 $= \frac{1+j}{2}$ ha $|\frac{z+j}{1-j}| < 1 \Rightarrow 0 < |z+j| < \sqrt{2}$

$\text{Res } f(z) = \frac{1+j}{2}$ ($k=0$ - ha tartozik egy kömpszékbe)

$\oint_{|z-2j|=2\sqrt{2}} f(z) dz = \oint_{L_1} f(z) dz + \oint_{L_2} f(z) dz =$

$= 2\pi j \text{Res } f(z) + 0 = 2\pi j \cdot \frac{1+j}{2} = (1+j)\pi$



(19.) $f(z) = \frac{1}{(z+1)(z+3)^5}$

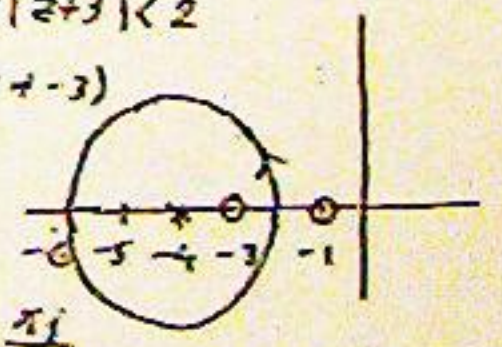
- a, Fejtsz fel $z_0 = -3$ körüli sorba, a pont közvetlen környezetében konvergencia tartományát! KT?
- b, $\text{Res } f(z) = ?$
- c, $\oint_{|z+1|=2} f(z) dz = ?$

$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k (z+3)^k$ alakú sor keresni.

$f(z) = (z+3)^{-5} \cdot \frac{1}{z+1} = (z+3)^{-5} \cdot \frac{1}{-2+(z+3)} = -\frac{1}{2} (z+3)^{-5} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{z+3}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} (z+3)^{-5} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z+3}{2}\right)^k$
 $= -\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} (z+3)^{k-5}$ $|\frac{z+3}{2}| < 1 \Rightarrow 0 < |z+3| < 2$

$\text{Res } f(z) = -\frac{1}{2^5}$ ($k=4$ mellé)

$\oint_{|z+1|=2} f(z) dz = 2\pi j \text{Res } f(z) = 2\pi j \left(-\frac{1}{2^5}\right) = -\frac{\pi j}{16}$



AGY13/8