

Definiciones:

• Teorema de Cauchy - Goursat

- ① Si f es una función holomorfa en un abierto simplemente conexo Ω entonces

$$\oint_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = 0 \quad \text{para todo camino cerrado y simple } \Gamma \text{ contenido en } \Omega$$

- ② Sea $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ un abierto conexo, $f: \Omega \setminus \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n\} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ una función holomorfa en $\Omega \setminus \{p_1, \dots, p_n\}$. Sea $\Gamma \subseteq \Omega$ un camino cerrado simple recorrido en sentido antihorario. Sea D la región encerrada por Γ . Supongamos que $\{p_1, \dots, p_n\} \subseteq D \subseteq \Omega$ y escogemos $\varepsilon > 0$ tal que $\forall j=1, \dots, n$ $\overline{D}(p_j, \varepsilon) \subseteq D$ y además $\overline{D}(p_j, \varepsilon) \cap \overline{D}(p_k, \varepsilon) = \emptyset$ si $k \neq j$. Sea $\gamma_j(t) = p_j + e^{it}$ $t \in [0, 2\pi]$, entonces

$$\oint_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = \sum_{j=1}^n \oint_{\gamma_j} f(z) dz$$

• Integral de Cauchy

Sea $f: \Omega \subseteq \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ continua en Ω y holomorfa en $\Omega \setminus \{p\}$, $r < 0$ y $\overline{D}(p, r) \subseteq \Omega$, entonces

$$\forall z_0 \in D(p, r), \quad f(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\partial D(p, r)} \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} dz$$

$$\text{y para } f(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k (z-p)^k, \quad (c_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}, \quad \forall z \in D(p, r)$$

$$c_k = \frac{f^{(k)}(p)}{k!} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\partial D(p, r)} \frac{f(w)}{(w-p)^{k+1}} dw$$

• Teorema de los residuos de Cauchy

El residuo de una función f en un punto p se denota $\text{res}(f, p)$ y se define por

$$\text{res}(f, p) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\partial D(p, r)} f(z) dz$$

o bien

$$\text{res}(f, p) = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \left. \frac{d^{m-1} g}{dz^{m-1}} \right|_p$$

donde

$$g(z) = \begin{cases} (z-p)^m f(z) & \text{si } z \neq p \\ \lim_{z \rightarrow p} (z-p)^m f(z) & \text{si } z = p \end{cases}$$

lo que nos lleva al Teorema:

Sea f en Ω abierto y P el conjunto de Poles de f .
Dado Γ camino cerrado simple que no pase por P ,
es decir $\Gamma \cap P = \emptyset$, que encierre $D \subseteq \Omega$,
entonces $D \cap P$ es finito (o vacío) $= \{p^1, \dots, p^n\}$
 \Rightarrow

$$\oint_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_{j=1}^n \text{res}(f, p_j)$$

Problemas.

P1) Si definimos los operadores:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \quad \text{y} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)$$

- Pruebe que $f = u + iv$ satisface las ecuaciones de C-R si $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} = 0$
- Si $f \in H(\Omega)$ (f holomorfa en Ω), muestre que $\forall z_0 \in \Omega$
 $f'(z_0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(z_0)$
- Explicite en términos de u y v a que corresponde la ecuación $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z \partial \bar{z}} = 0$
- Dada una función $f = u + iv$ con $u, v \in C^2$, se define el laplaciano de f mediante $\Delta f = \Delta u + i \Delta v$, y si $\Delta f = 0$ decimos que f es armónica en Ω . Deduzca que $f \in H(\Omega) \Rightarrow f$ armónica en Ω . Pruebe que si $f \in H(\Omega) \Rightarrow f(u)$ y $\bar{z}f(z)$ son armónicos en Ω

Sol)

a) Sabemos que

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + i \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right] + i \left[\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right] \right) \end{aligned}$$

y las ecuaciones de Cauchy-Riemann nos dicen que

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \quad \text{y} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

Luego, si f cumple C-R, entonces $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} = 0$ (y viceversa)

b) $f' = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - i \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + i \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

pero $f \in H(\Omega) \Leftrightarrow$ cumple CR $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$
 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$

②

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = f'$$

$$c) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z \partial \bar{z}} = 0$$

$$\text{Tenemos } \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + i \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} [\omega + i\eta]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z \partial \bar{z}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} + i \left(\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial y} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y \partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + i \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right) \right]$$

$$(\text{pero } u, v \in \mathcal{C}^2) = \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + i \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right) \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z \partial \bar{z}} = 0 \text{ corresponde al laplaciano } \Delta f = 0$$

$$(\Delta f = \Delta u + i \Delta v)$$

d) Si f es $H(\Omega)$

\Rightarrow cumple C-R

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \end{cases} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} & ① \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y \partial x} & ② \end{cases}$$

$$①+② \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y \partial x} = 0 \text{ si } u, v \in \mathcal{C}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta u = 0$$

Análogo para Δv , $\Delta v = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta f = \Delta u + i \Delta v = 0 \Rightarrow f \text{ es armónica}$$

Veamos ahora que

$$g(z) = \bar{z} f(z) = (x+iy) f(x+iy) = xu - yv + i(xv + yu)$$

(3)

$$\Rightarrow \Delta g = \Delta(xu - yv) + i\Delta(xv + yu)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \Delta(xu - yv) &= \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}(xu - yv) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}(xu - yv) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(u + x\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - y\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(x\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - v - y\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right) \\ &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + x\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - y\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + x\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - y\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \\ &= 2\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right) + x\Delta u - y\Delta v \end{aligned}$$

pero $f \in H(\Omega) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ y $\Delta u = 0$ y $\Delta v = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \Delta(xu - yv) = 0$

De manera análoga, $\Delta(xv + yu) = 0$
 por lo que $g(z) = z f(z)$ es armónica.

P2) Det. el radio de convergencia de los series siguientes.

i) $\sum (\log(n))^2 x^n$

ii) $\sum \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^{n^2} x^n$

sol)

i) Vimos que utilizando el criterio de la raíz era un poco complicado.

Mejor usamos el del cociente, con

$$\frac{1}{R} = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|}$$

Es decir

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{R} &= \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\log(n+1))^2}{(\log n)^2} = \left[\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log(n+1)}{\log n} \right]^2 \\ &\stackrel{\text{L'Hopital}}{=} \left[\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1/(n+1)}{1/n} \right]^2 = \left[\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} \right]^2 \\ &= \left[\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1+1/n} \right]^2 = 1 \Rightarrow R = 1 \end{aligned}$$

ii) Oupando

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{R} &= \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^{n^2}} \\ &= \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^n = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{1+1/n}\right)^n \\ &= \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-n} = \left[\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \right]^{-1}\end{aligned}$$

pero $\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \rightarrow e$ cuando $n \rightarrow \infty$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{R} = e^{-1} \Rightarrow R = e //$$

P3) Considere el borde del cuadrado C_N de vértices:

$$\left(N + \frac{1}{2}\right)(-1-i), \left(N + \frac{1}{2}\right)(1-i), \left(N + \frac{1}{2}\right)(1+i)$$

$$\text{y } \left(N + \frac{1}{2}\right)(-1+i) \quad \text{con } N \in \mathbb{N}$$

i) Sea $f(z) = \frac{\pi \cot(\pi z)}{z^2}$. Indique donde f es holomorfa encuentre sus polos y determine sus órdenes correspondientes

Sol)

$$f(z) = \frac{\pi \cos(\pi z)}{z^2 \sin(\pi z)} \quad \text{Buscamos donde } \sin(\pi z) = 0$$

$$\sin(\pi z) = \frac{e^{i\pi z} - e^{-i\pi z}}{2i} = 0 \Rightarrow e^{i\pi z} = e^{-i\pi z}$$

$$\Rightarrow |e^{2i\pi z}| = 1 \quad \text{Si } z = x + iy$$

$$\Rightarrow |e^{2\pi i(x+iy)}| = |e^{2\pi i x}| \cdot |e^{-2\pi y}| = 1$$

Si $y \neq 0$, no se cumple la igualdad, por lo que necesariamente si $\text{Im}(z) \neq 0$, z no es raíz.
Será raíz sólo si $x \in \mathbb{Z}$, por lo que

(5)

$f(z)$ es holomorfa en $\mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{Z}$

luego, los polos son los enteros, todos de orden 1, excepto $z=0$, que posee multiplicidad 3.

ii) calcule los residuos de los polos de f .

Como son funciones (no polinomios), vemos el límite de $(z-p_0)^\alpha \cdot f(z)$, donde p_0 es un polo de multiplicidad α .
luego,

$$\bullet \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\pi \cos \pi z}{z^2 \sin \pi z} (z-0)^3 = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \pi z \frac{\cos \pi z}{\sin \pi z}$$

$$\text{pero } \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \cos \pi z = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{y } \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \pi z}{z} &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \pi z - \sin 0}{z - 0} = \left. \frac{d \sin(\pi z)}{dz} \right|_{z=0} \\ &= \pi \cos \pi z \Big|_{z=0} = \pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \pi z \frac{\cos \pi z}{\sin \pi z} = 1 = g(0) = z^3 f(z) \Big|_{z=0}$$

• Para $p_0 = n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow n} f(z) (z-n) = \lim_{z \rightarrow n} \frac{\pi \cos \pi z}{z^2 \sin \pi z} (z-n)$$

Como ambos límites existen, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \beta} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow \beta} f(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \beta} g(x)}$ $\pm \infty$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow n} \frac{\cos \pi z}{z^2} \lim_{z \rightarrow n} \frac{\pi (z-n)}{\sin \pi z} \quad \text{pero } \sin(\pi(z-n)) = \sin \pi z \cos \pi n - \cos \pi z \sin \pi n$$

$$= \left[\frac{\cos \pi n}{n^2} \right] + \left[\lim_{z \rightarrow n} \frac{\pi (z-n) \cdot (-1)^n}{\sin(\pi(z-n))} \right]$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \cdot (-1)^n \left[\lim_{z \rightarrow n} \frac{\pi (z-n)}{\sin(\pi(z-n))} \right] = \frac{(-1)^{2n}}{n^2} = \frac{1}{n^2}$$

(6)

Para ver los residuos, recordemos que

$$\text{res}(f, p) = \frac{d^{m-1}[(z-p)^m f(z)]}{(m-1)!} \quad \text{o en su defecto, usando límites.}$$

Entonces

$$\bullet \text{Res}(f, n) = \frac{1}{n^2} \quad (m=1)$$

$$\bullet \text{Res}(f, 0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2!} \frac{d^2}{dz^2} (f(z) \cdot z^3) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dz^2} \left(\pi \frac{\cot(\pi z)}{z^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{d}{dz} (\cot(\pi z) - \csc^2(\pi z) \cdot \pi \cdot z)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} [-2 \csc^2(\pi z) \cdot \pi + 2 \csc^2(\pi z) \cot(\pi z) \pi^2 z]$$

$$= \pi^2 \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\pi \cot(\pi z) \cdot z}{\sin^3(\pi z)} - \frac{1}{\sin^2(\pi z)} \right]$$

$$= \pi^2 \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\pi z \cos(\pi z) - \sin(\pi z)}{\sin^3(\pi z)} \right]$$

L'Hôpital

$$= \pi^2 \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{-\pi^2 z \sin(\pi z) + \pi \cos(\pi z) - \pi \cos(\pi z)}{3 \sin^2(\pi z) \cos(\pi z) \cdot \pi} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{\pi^2}{3} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\pi z}{\sin(\pi z)} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos(\pi z)} \right] = -\frac{\pi^2}{3}$$

iii) Calcule $\oint_{\partial D_N} f(z) dz$ y conduzca el valor de $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$

Aplicando el Teo de los Residuos

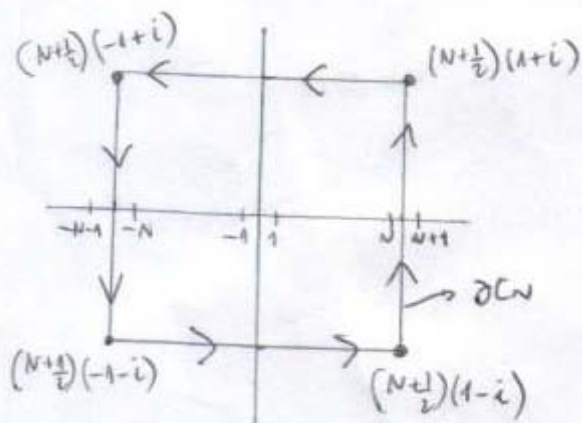
$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{\partial D_N} f(z) dz &= 2\pi i \left[-\frac{\pi^2}{3} + \sum_{\substack{n=-N \\ n \neq 0}}^{n=N} \frac{1}{n^2} \right] \\ &= 2\pi i \left[-\frac{\pi^2}{3} + 2 \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{n^2} \right] \end{aligned}$$

(7)

Aplicando límite a ambos lados, analizamos el lado izquierdo

$$\left| \oint_{\partial C_N} f(z) dz \right| \leq \oint_{\partial C_N} \left| \pi \frac{\cotg(\pi z)}{z^2} \right| dz = \pi \oint_{\partial C_N} \frac{|\cotg(\pi z)|}{|z|^2} dz \quad (*)$$

pero $|\cotg(\pi z)| < M \quad \forall z \in \partial C_N, N \in \mathbb{N}$



$$(*) \leq \pi M \oint_{\partial C_N} \frac{1}{|z|^2} dz$$

$$\leq \frac{\pi M}{(N+\frac{1}{2})^2} \oint_{\partial C_N} |dz|$$

(pues $|z| \geq (N+\frac{1}{2})$)

y $\oint_{\partial C_N} |dz|$ es el largo de la curva igual a $8(N+\frac{1}{2})$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \oint_{\partial C_N} f(z) dz \right| \leq \frac{8\pi M}{(N+\frac{1}{2})} \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

luego

$$2\pi i \left[-\frac{\pi^2}{3} + 2 \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{n^2} \right] \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} //$$

P4) Sea $S_n(z) = z + 2z^2 + 3z^3 + \dots + nz^n$
 $T_n(z) = z + z^2 + z^3 + \dots + z^n$

a) Muestra que $S_n(z) = \frac{T_n(z) - nz^{n+1}}{1-z}$

b) Determinar el radio de convergencia de la serie $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nz^n$ y usando (a) calcular la suma de dicha serie.

Sol)

a) Veamos que

$$\begin{aligned} (1-z) \cdot S_n(z) &= (1-z)(z + 2z^2 + \dots + nz^n) \\ &= (z + 2z^2 + 3z^3 + \dots + nz^n) \\ &\quad - (z^2 + 2z^3 + 3z^4 + \dots + nz^{n+1}) \\ &= z + (2z^2 - z^2) + (3z^3 - 2z^3) + \dots + (nz^n - (n-1)z^n) - nz^{n+1} \\ &= z + z^2 + z^3 + \dots + z^n - nz^{n+1} \\ &= T_n(z) - nz^{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_n(z) = \frac{T_n(z) - nz^{n+1}}{1-z} //$$

b) $\frac{1}{R} = \limsup_n \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}$, R radio de convergencia de $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$
 $= \limsup_n \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|}$

Aquí, $a_n = n$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{R} = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} \quad / \ln$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{1}{R}\right) = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln n^{1/n} = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln n$$

(8)

por L'Hopital

$$\ln\left(\frac{1}{R}\right) = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1/n}{1} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{R} = 1 \Rightarrow R = 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n \geq 0} n z^n < +\infty \text{ si } |z| < 1 //$$

Calculamos $\sum n z^n$:

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} n z^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n \quad \text{con } S_n = \frac{T_n - n z^{n+1}}{1-z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_n &= z + z^2 + \dots + z^n = z(1 + z + z^2 + \dots + z^{n-1}) \\ &= z \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} z^i = z \frac{(1 - z^n)}{1-z} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{|z| < 1} \frac{z}{1-z} \end{aligned}$$

Por otra parte, si $|z| < 1$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |n z^{n+1}| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n |z|^{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\frac{1}{|z|^{n+1}}}$$

L'Hopital.

$$\uparrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-|z|^{n+2}}{n+1} = 0$$

Luego

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \frac{1}{1-z} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (T_n - n z^{n+1}) = \frac{z}{(1-z)^2}$$

y por lo tanto

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} n z^n = \frac{z}{(1-z)^2} //$$

PS) Sea $f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ definida por $f(z) = e^{-z^2}$

- i) Det. la serie de potencias de f en torno al origen y su radio de convergencia
 ii) Sea $b > 0$. Prueba que

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2} \cos(2bx) dx = e^{-b^2} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-y^2} \cos(2by) dy = e^{-b^2} \int_0^b e^{-y^2} dy$$

(Cálculo de Integrales Impropias, Ver Integral de Fresnel en el Apunte)

Hint: Dado $R > 0$, Integre $f(z)$ sobre la curva γ dada por la frontera del rectángulo de vértices $0, R, R+ib, ib$ recorrida en sentido antihorario

Sol)

i) $f(z) = e^{-z^2}$; $e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \Rightarrow e^{-z^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-z^2)^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{2n}}{n!} (-1)^n$

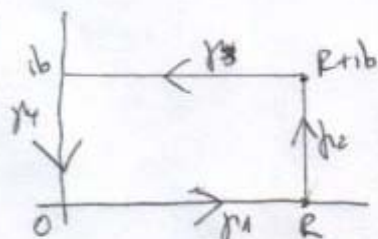
Converge si

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\alpha_{n+1}|}{|\alpha_n|} < 1$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \right)}{\frac{(-1)^n}{n!}} = \frac{-1}{(n+1)} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 = \frac{1}{R}$$

$\Rightarrow R = +\infty$, la serie siempre converge.

ii)



$$\gamma = \gamma_1 \cup \gamma_2 \cup \gamma_3 \cup \gamma_4$$

$$f(z) \in H(\mathbb{C}) \Rightarrow \int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 0$$

En: $\gamma_1: x \quad x \in [0, R]$
 $\gamma_2: R + iy \quad y \in [0, b]$
 $\gamma_3: x + ib \quad x \in [R, 0]$
 $\gamma_4: iy \quad y \in [b, 0]$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^4 \int_{\gamma_i} f(z) dz = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\Rightarrow \int_0^R e^{-x^2} dx + \int_0^b e^{-(R+iy)^2} i dy \overset{\text{por cambio de límites}}{\rightarrow} \int_0^R e^{-(x+ib)^2} dx - \int_0^b e^{-y^2} i dy = 0 \\
 &= \int_0^R e^{-x^2} dx + i \int_0^b e^{-R^2} \cdot e^{-2iyR} e^{y^2} dy - \int_0^R e^{-x^2} e^{-2xib} \cdot e^{b^2} dx - i \int_0^b e^{-y^2} dy \\
 &= \left[\int_0^R e^{-x^2} dx - \int_0^R e^{-x^2} e^{-2xib} \cdot e^{b^2} dx \right] + i \left[\int_0^b e^{-R^2} e^{-2iyR} e^{y^2} dy - \int_0^b e^{-y^2} dy \right] \\
 &\quad \textcircled{1} \qquad \qquad \qquad \textcircled{2} \qquad \qquad \qquad \textcircled{3} \qquad \qquad \qquad \textcircled{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^R e^{-x^2} dx = \int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{2} \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^R e^{-x^2} e^{-2xib} e^{b^2} dx &= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^R e^{b^2} e^{-x^2} (\cos(2xb) - i \sin(2bx)) dx \\
 &= \int_0^\infty e^{b^2} e^{-x^2} (\cos 2xb - i \sin 2bx) dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \int_0^b e^{-R^2} e^{y^2} (\cos(2yR) - i \sin(2yR)) dy$$

Para la parte real

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left| \int_0^b e^{-R^2} e^{y^2} \cos(2yR) dy \right| &\leq \int_0^b |e^{-R^2} \cdot e^{y^2} \cos 2yR| dy \\
 &\leq e^{-R^2} \int_0^b e^{y^2} dy \xrightarrow{R \rightarrow \infty} 0
 \end{aligned}$$

y para la parte imaginaria, tenemos

$$\left| \int_0^b e^{-R^2} e^{y^2} \sin(2yR) dy \right| \leq e^{-R^2} \int_0^b e^{y^2} dy \xrightarrow{R \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$\textcircled{4} \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^b e^{-y^2} dy = \int_0^b e^{-y^2} dy$$

Igualando entonces, tanto la parte real como la imaginaria a 0...

Real

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx - \int_0^{\infty} e^{-b^2} e^{-x^2} \cos(2xb) dx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2} \cos(2xb) dx = e^{-b^2} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} //$$

Imaginarie

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-b^2} e^{-x^2} \sin(2bx) dx - \int_0^b e^{-y^2} dy = 0$$

CV: $x=y$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} e^{-y^2} \sin(2by) dy = e^{-b^2} \int_0^b e^{-y^2} dy //$$

Suerte en el Control!