

Taylor-sor

Sorbafejthető? (analitikus) függvény esetén a függvény előáll a következő sor alakjában:

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(u)}{n!} (x-u)^n$$

Nevezetes sorok:

$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^n$$

$$\ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^n$$

$$\sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1}$$

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

1. Feladat. $u=0$

a) $f(z) = \frac{z}{2-z}$

b) $f(z) = z^4 - 2z^3 + 2, u=1,$

c) $f(z) = \operatorname{ch}(z) := \frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{2}$

Mo.

a)

$$f'(z) = \frac{2-z - (-z)}{(2-z)^2} = \frac{2}{(2-z)^2}$$

$$f''(z) = \frac{-2(2-z)}{(2-z)^4} = \frac{-2}{(2-z)^3}$$

$$f^{(3)}(z) = \frac{+2 \cdot 3(2-z)^2}{(2-z)^6} = \frac{2 \cdot 3}{(2-z)^4}$$

$$f^{(4)}(z) = \frac{-2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot (2-z)^3}{(2-z)^8} = \frac{-2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}{(2-z)^5}$$

$$f^{(n)}(z) = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{(2-z)^{n+1}}$$

így a Taylor-sor: $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2^{n+1}}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } f(z) &= z^4 - 2z^3 + 2 \\ f'(z) &= 4z^3 - 2 \cdot 3z^2 \dots 2 \\ f''(z) &= 4 \cdot 3z^2 - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3z \dots \\ f^{(4)}(z) &= 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2z - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \\ f^{(5)}(z) &= 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 = 24 \end{aligned}$$

Fourier-sor

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} \right)$$

ahol: $a_0 = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) dx$, $b_0 = 0$,
 $L = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-L}^L f(x) dx$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx \\ b_n &= \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx \end{aligned}$$

2. Feladat.

$$f(x) = x \quad (-\pi, \pi]$$

Mo.

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= 0, b_0 = 0 \\ a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\pi} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \cos nx dx \end{aligned}$$

...

Komplex differenciálhatóság

Cauchy--Riemann-egyenletek:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &= -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \end{aligned}$$

Polárkoordinátákban:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \varphi}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial r}$$

3. Feladat. Hol diffható és mi a deriváltja?

- a) $f(z) = z\bar{z}$
 b) $f(z) = \ln x$

Mo.

a) $f(x,y) = (x + iy)(y - iy) = x^2 + y^2 + 0.i$

$$df(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x & 2y \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Tehát csak a (0,0)-ban teljesül C--R. Itt a definíció szerint látjuk be:

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z\bar{z}}{z} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0}$$

b)

polárkoordinátás alakban:

$$\ln(z) = \ln r + i\varphi + ik\pi$$