

# PAUTA AUXILIAR 7

P1 Como  $f$  y  $\bar{f}$  son funciones holomorfas, en particular cumplen las condiciones de Cauchy-Riemann:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{PARA } f \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} & \textcircled{1} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \textcircled{2} \end{cases} \quad \text{PARA } \bar{f} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} & \textcircled{3} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \textcircled{4} \end{cases} \end{array}$$

$$\text{PERO } \textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} \rightarrow 2\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \Rightarrow u = u(y)$$

$$\textcircled{2} + \textcircled{4} \rightarrow 2\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0 \Rightarrow u \approx \text{CONSTANTE}$$

$$\textcircled{4} - \textcircled{2} \rightarrow 2\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \Rightarrow v = v(y)$$

$$\textcircled{1} - \textcircled{3} \rightarrow 2\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \Rightarrow v \approx \text{CONSTANTE}$$

$$\Rightarrow f = u + iv \approx \text{CONSTANTE}$$

P2 Como  $g(z)$  es una función HOLOMORFA

Por (C-R)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{x^2+y^2} + 1 = \frac{\partial V}{\partial y}$$

$$\Rightarrow V(x,y) = \int \frac{2x}{x^2+y^2} + 1 \, dy$$

$$\Rightarrow V(x,y) = y + 2 \int \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1+(\frac{y}{x})^2} \, dy$$

$$\Rightarrow V(x,y) = y + 2 \arctan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + C(x)$$

Por (C-R)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = C'(x) - \frac{2y}{x^2+y^2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{x^2} = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial y} = 2 - \frac{2y}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow C'(x) = 2 \Rightarrow C(x) = 2x + K$$

$$\Rightarrow V(x,y) = 2 \arctan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + y + 2x + K$$

PERO  $g(1) = 1 - i \Rightarrow x=1 \wedge y=0$  (Así  $z=1$ )

$$\Rightarrow g(1) = 1 + i(2+K) = 1 - i$$

$$\Rightarrow 2+K = -1 \Rightarrow \boxed{K = -3}$$

$$\therefore V(x,y) = 2 \arctan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + y + 2x - 3 //$$

P3) a)  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+a^n)z^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n z^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a^n z^n$

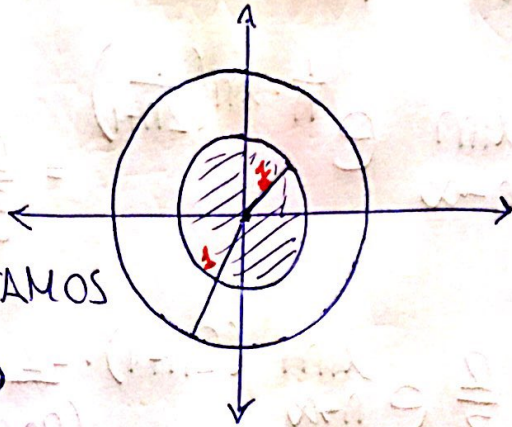
(1)                      (2)

PARA ①  $\frac{1}{R_0} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 + \frac{1}{n} = 1 \Rightarrow R_0 = 1$

PARA ②  $\frac{1}{R_0} = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a|^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a = a \Rightarrow R_0 = \frac{1}{a}$

EN UN DIBUJO:

LUEGO PARA QUE AMBAS  
SERIES CONVERJAN NECESITAMOS  
QUE EL RADIO SEA MÍNIMO



$\Rightarrow R = \min \{R_0, R_0\} = \frac{1}{a}$

$D = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < \frac{1}{a}\}$

$$b) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{in}}{2n+1} \left(\frac{2}{3i}\right)^n (z+4i)^n \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_n = \frac{e^{in}}{2n+1} \left(\frac{2}{3i}\right)^n \\ z_0 = -4i \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{R} = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left| \frac{e^{in}}{2n+1} \right| \left| \frac{2}{3i} \right|^n}$$

$$= \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{2n+1} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n} = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{3} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{2n+1}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{1}{n} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1}{2n+1}\right)} = \frac{2}{3} e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln\left(\frac{1}{2n+1}\right)}{n}}$$

$$\stackrel{L'H}{=} \frac{2}{3} e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n+1) \cdot -2}{(2n+1)^2}} = \frac{2}{3} e^0 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow D = \{ z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z+4i| < \frac{3}{2} \}$$

c)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n! (z-i)^{n!}$  ESTO ES  $(z-i) + 2(z-i)^2 + 6(z-i)^6 + \dots$

$\Rightarrow$  NO TOMA TODAS LAS POTENCIAS !!!

LO REPARAMOS REDEFINIENDO  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n! (z-i)^{n!}$  COMO  $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k (z-z_0)^k$

DONDE  $z_0 = i$  y  $a_k = \begin{cases} k & \text{si } k = n! \\ 0 & \text{si NO} \end{cases}$  PARA ALGÚN  $n \in \mathbb{N}$

Así  $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k (z-z_0)^k \xrightarrow{\text{SE VE}} 0(z-i)^0 + 1 \cdot (z-i)^1 + 2(z-i)^2 + 0 \cdot (z-i)^3 + 0 \cdot (z-i)^4 + \dots$  y ASÍ TOMAMOS

$\rightarrow$  COMO  $\limsup$  ES EL MAYOR DE LOS PUNTOS DE ACUMULACIÓN DE  $a_k$ , SALDRÁN DE LA PARTE NUMÉRICA: TODAS LAS POTENCIAS

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{R} = \limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[k]{|a_k|} = \limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} k^{\frac{1}{k}} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow R = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow D = \{ z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1 \}$$

P4 NOTEMOS QUE  $\left( \frac{\log(1+z^2)}{2} \right)' = \frac{z}{1+z^2}$

Luego  $\frac{1}{1-(-z^2)} = \sum_{n \geq 0} (-z^2)^n \quad | \quad |z| < 1$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+z^2} = \sum_{n \geq 0} (-1)^n (z)^{2n} \quad | \quad |z| < 1$

$\Rightarrow \frac{z}{1+z^2} = \sum_{n \geq 0} (-1)^n \cdot (z)^{2n+1} \quad | \quad |z| < 1$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\log(1+z^2)}{2} = \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{(-1)^n \cdot z^{2n+2}}{2n+2} + C$

y como  $\frac{\log(1+0^2)}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{0 = C}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\log(1+z^2)}{2} = \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{(-1)^n \cdot z^{2n+2}}{2n+2}$

PS • PARA  $z \neq 0$  ES HOLOMORFA POR ALGEBRA DE FUNCIONES HOLOMORFAS

• PARA  $z = 0$ , POR DEFINICIÓN:

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z) - f(0)}{z} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{iz} - 1}{2iz^2} - \frac{1}{2z}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{e}^{iz} - 1 - iz}{2iz^2} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{ie^{iz} - i}{4iz}$$

$$\stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{-e^{iz}}{4i} = -\frac{1}{4i} = \boxed{\frac{i}{4}}$$

$\therefore$  Es holomorfa en  $\mathbb{C}$ .