

Midtoets Complexe Analyse  
15/12/06, 13.15–14.00 uur

1. Waar is de functie  $f(z) = 2y - ix$ ,  $z = x + iy$ , differentieerbaar?
2. Bepaal de afgeleide van de 'principal branch' van  $z^{1+i}$  in  $z = i$ .
3. Laat  $\Gamma$  de omtrek van het vierkant met hoekpunten  $z = 0$ ,  $z = 1$ ,  $z = 1+i$ , en  $z = i$  zijn, die eenmaal in positive zin doorlopen wordt. Bereken de integraal

$$\int_{\Gamma} \bar{z}^2 dz.$$

4. Bereken

$$\int_{\Gamma} \sin^2 z \cos z dz, \quad \begin{matrix} \text{beginpunt} \\ z=1 \end{matrix}$$

langs de rechte die  $z = 1$  verbindt met  $z = 1 + i$ .

## Midtoets Complexe Analyse 15-12-2006

①  $f(z) = 2y - ix$

$z = x + iy$ ,  $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$   
Hier  $u = 2y$  en  $v = -x$ .

$f(z)$  is differentieerbaar in een punt als de limiet

$$f'(z) = \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z + \Delta z) - f(z)}{\Delta z}$$
 bestaat.

Dit komt neer op  $f(z)$  is differentieerbaar als  $u(x, y)$  en  $v(x, y)$  beide ~~en~~ continue eerste partiële afgeleiden hebben en voldoen aan de Cauchy Riemann vergelijkingen:

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

By  $f(z) = 2y - ix$ :

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - 1 \neq -2 = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}.$$

Dus  $f(z)$  is nergens differentieerbaar.

②  $z^{1+i} = e^{(1+i)\log z}$

$$= e^{(1+i)(\operatorname{Log}|z| + i\operatorname{Arg}(z) + 2k\pi i)}$$

$$= e^{\operatorname{Log}|z| + i\operatorname{Arg}(z) + 2k\pi i} \cdot e^{i\operatorname{Log}|z| - \operatorname{Arg}(z) - 2k\pi i}$$

$$= e^{\operatorname{Log}z} e^{i\operatorname{Log}z}$$

de principal branch van  $\operatorname{Log}z$  is  $\operatorname{Log}z$ .

$\Rightarrow$  de principal branch van  $e^{\operatorname{Log}z}$  is  $e^{\operatorname{Log}z}$

en de principal branch van  $e^{\operatorname{Log}z} e^{i\operatorname{Log}z}$  is  $e^{\operatorname{Log}z} e^{i\operatorname{Log}z}$ .

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} [e^{\operatorname{Log}z} e^{i\operatorname{Log}z}] = e^{\operatorname{Log}z + i\operatorname{Log}z} (1+i) \frac{1}{z}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{in } z=i: \quad \frac{1+i}{i} e^{\operatorname{Log}i + i\operatorname{Log}i} &= (-i+1) e^{\operatorname{Log}1 + i\operatorname{Arg}i + i\operatorname{Log}1 - \operatorname{Arg}i} \\ &= (-i+1) e^{i\frac{\pi}{2} - i\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= (1-i) e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}(1-1)} \end{aligned}$$

- ③  $\Gamma$  de omtrek van het vierkant met hoekpunten  
 $z=0, z=1, z=1+i, z=i$ .  
eenmaal in positieve zin doorlopen.

$$\int_{\Gamma} \bar{z}^2 dz = \int_{\gamma_1} \bar{z}^2 dz + \int_{\gamma_2} \bar{z}^2 dz + \int_{\gamma_3} \bar{z}^2 dz + \int_{\gamma_4} \bar{z}^2 dz$$

waarbij:  $\gamma_1: z=0 \rightarrow z=1$

$$\gamma_2: z=1 \rightarrow z=1+i$$

$$\gamma_3: z=1+i \rightarrow z=i$$

$$\gamma_4: z=i \rightarrow z=0$$

$$\gamma_1: \bar{z}=\alpha \quad 0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$$

$$\gamma_2: \bar{z}=1-iy \quad 0 \leq y \leq 1$$

$$\gamma_3: \bar{z}=1-\alpha-i \quad 0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$$

$$\gamma_4: \bar{z}=iy-i \quad 0 \leq y \leq 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Gamma} \bar{z}^2 dz &= \int_0^1 \alpha^2 d\alpha + \int_0^1 -i((-iy)^2 dy + \int_0^1 -(1-\alpha-i)^2 d\alpha \\ &\quad + \int_0^1 i(iy-i)^2 dy \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{3}\alpha^3 \right]_0^1 + \left[ -iy - y^2 + i\frac{1}{3}y^3 \right]_0^1 + \left[ -\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 + \right. \\ \left. i\alpha - \frac{1}{3}\alpha^3 - \frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 + \alpha \right]_0^1 + \left[ -i\frac{1}{3}y^3 + iy^2 - iy \right]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} - i - 1 + \frac{1}{3}i - 1 + \frac{1}{2} + i - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2}i + 1 - \frac{1}{3}i + i - i -$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i$$

- ④  $\int_{\Gamma} \sin^2 z \cos z dz$   
langs de rechte van  $z=1$  naar  $z=1+i$   
dus  $z=1+iy \quad 0 \leq y \leq 1$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Gamma} \sin^2 z \cos z dz &= \left[ \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 z \right]_1^{1+i} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \sin^3(1+i) - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3(1). \end{aligned}$$