

..

$$f(z) = u + iv$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C f(z) dz &= \int_C (u + iv)(dx + idy) \\ &= \int_C (udx - vdy) + i \int_C vdx + udy \end{aligned}$$

..

..

:

$$\int_C (f(z) \pm g(z)) dz = \int_C f(z) dz \pm \int_C g(z) dz \quad (i)$$

$$\int_C Af(z) dz = A \int_C f(z) dz, A: \text{ثابت} \quad (ii)$$

$$\int_a^b f(z) dz = - \int_b^a f(z) dz \quad (iii)$$

$$\int_a^b f(z) dz = \int_a^m f(z) dz + \int_m^b f(z) dz \quad (iv)$$

. C m

(v)

$$\left| \int_C f(z) dz \right| \leq ML$$

$$L \quad C \quad f(z) \quad M \quad .. \quad |f(z)| \leq M$$

.C

$$\int_C f(z) dz = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f(\eta_k) \Delta z_k$$

$$\left| \int_C f(z) dz \right| = \left| \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f(\eta_k) \Delta z_k \right|$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |f(\eta_k)| |\Delta z_k| \quad , \quad |f(z)| \leq M$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} M |\Delta z_k|$$

$$\leq M \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |\Delta z_k|$$

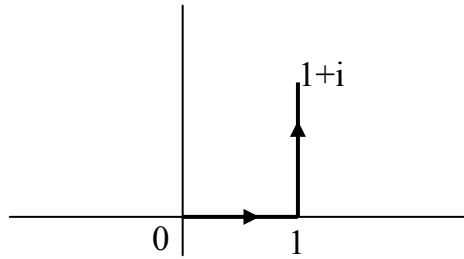
$$= M L$$

..

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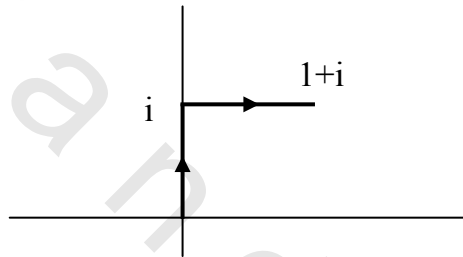
$$\left| \int_C f(z) dz \right| \leq \int_C |f(z)| |dz|$$

$$\int_{z=1}^{z=1+i} z dz \quad (i)$$



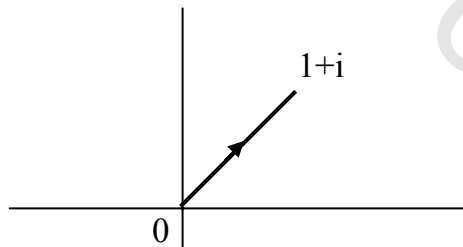
(-)

(-) $z=1+i$ $z=i$ $z=i$ $z=0$ (ii)



(-)

(-) $z=1+i$ $z=0$ (iii)



(-)

(i)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^{1+i} z dz &= \int_0^1 \underbrace{z dz}_{y=0} + \int_1^{1+i} \underbrace{z dz}_{x=1} \\
 &= \int_0^1 x dx + \int_0^1 (1+iy)idy, \quad 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \Big|_0^1 + iy \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{2}y^2 \Big|_0^1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} + i - \frac{1}{2} \\
 &= i
 \end{aligned}$$

(ii)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^{1+i} z dz &= \int_0^i \underbrace{z dz}_{x=0} + \int_i^{1+i} \underbrace{z dz}_{y=1} \\
 &= \int_0^1 iy(idy) + \int_0^1 (x+i)(dx) \\
 &\quad 0 \leq y \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2}y^2 \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \Big|_0^1 + ix \Big|_0^1 \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + i \\
 &= i
 \end{aligned}$$

(y=x)

(iii)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^{1+i} \underbrace{z dz}_{y=x} &= \int_0^1 (x+ix)(dx+idx), \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\
 &= \int_0^1 (x)(1+i)(1+i)dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (1+i)^2 \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_0^1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (1+2i-1) \\
 &= i
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^{1+i} \bar{z} dz$$

(i)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^{1+i} \bar{z} dz &= \int_0^{1+i} \underbrace{\bar{z} dz}_{y=0} + \int_1^{1+i} \underbrace{\bar{z} dz}_{x=1} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 (1-iy)(idy) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} + i(1) + \frac{1}{2} y^2 \Big|_0^1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} + i + \frac{1}{2} \\
 &= 1+i
 \end{aligned}$$

(ii)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^{1+i} \bar{z} dz &= \int_0^i \underbrace{\bar{z} dz}_{x=0} + \int_i^{1+i} \underbrace{\bar{z} dz}_{y=1} \\
 &= \int_0^1 (-iy)(idy) + \int_0^1 (x-i) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} y^2 \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_0^1 - ix \Big|_0^1
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= 1 - i \quad ?$$

(iii)

$$\int_0^{1+i} \bar{z} dz = \int_0^{1+i} \underbrace{\bar{z}}_{y=x} dz$$

$$= \int_0^1 (x - ix)(dx + idx)$$

$$= \int_0^1 x(1-i)(1+i) dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 x dx$$

$$= 2 \left. \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right|_0^1$$

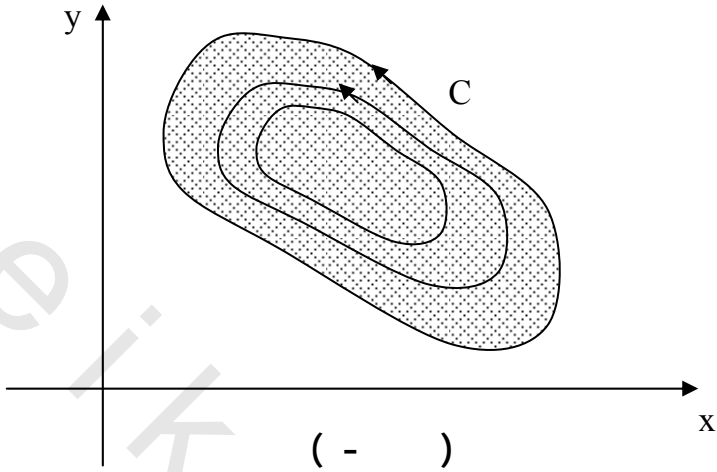
$$= 1??$$

Simply-Connected and Multiply-Connected Regions

Simply-Connected

Simple closed curve

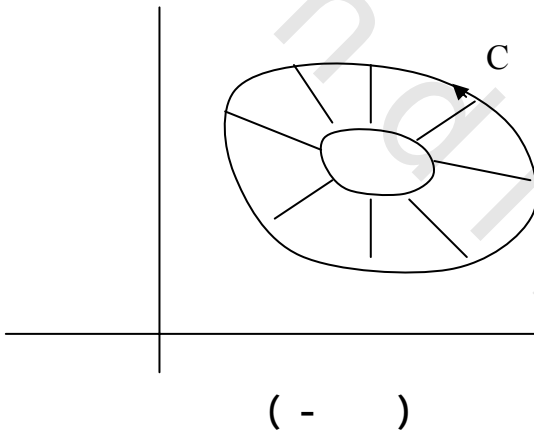
(-)



multiply

(-)

.. connected



counter clock

wise

.Contour integral

Cauchy's Theorem

C

R

f(z)

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = 0$$

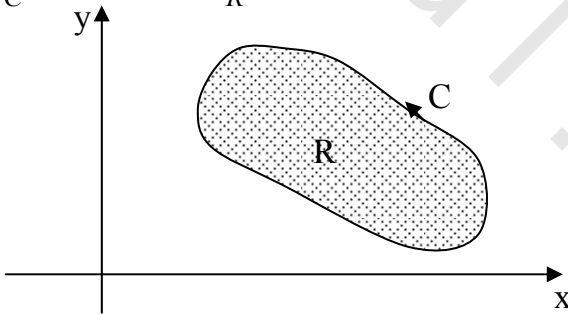
Q(x, y) P(x, y)
) C

R

Green's Theorem

(-

$$\oint_C P dx + Q dy = \iint_R \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$



(-)

v u
C

f(z)=u+iv

R

$$f(z)dz = (u + iv)(dx + idy) \\ = (udx - vdy) + i(vdx + udy)$$

$$\oint_C f(z)dz = \oint_C (udx - vdy) + i \oint_C (vdx + udy)$$

$$\oint_C f(z)dz = \iint_R \left(-\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) dx dy + i \iint_R \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

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

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

$$\oint_C f(z)dz = 0$$

inside and on C $f(z)$ $\frac{\dots}{\dots}$ (i)

$$\oint_{|z-2|=1} \frac{1}{z} dz = 0$$

$z=0$

$|z-2|=1$

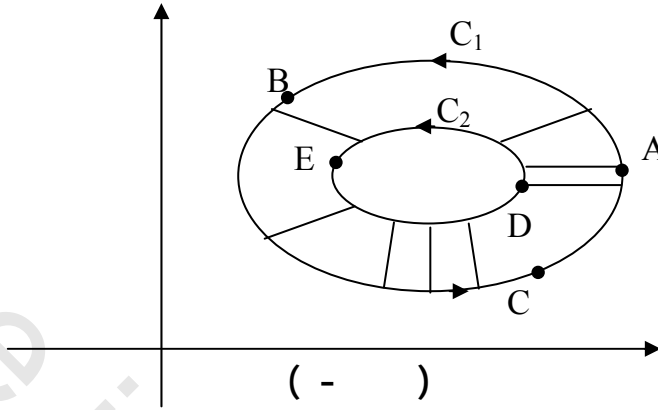
)

(ii)

..

(

-



C_2 C_1
 D A D, A
 () E D A C B A
) A D
 (

$$\oint_{ABCADEDA} f(z) dz = 0$$

$$\int_{ABCA} f(z) dz + \int_A^D f(z) dz + \int_{DED} f(z) dz + \int_D^A f(z) dz = 0$$

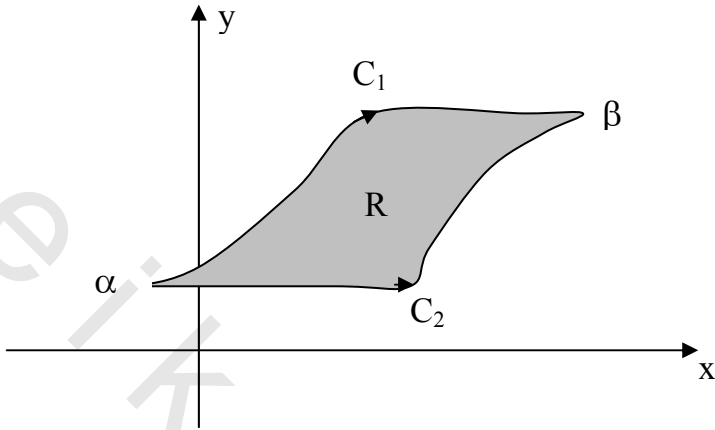
(C_1) (C_2)

$$\oint_{C_1} f(z) dz - \oint_{C_2} f(z) dz = 0$$

$$\oint_{C_1} f(z) dz = \oint_{C_2} f(z) dz$$

..

(-)



(-)

$$\int_{C_2} f(z) dz - \int_{C_1} f(z) dz = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(z) dz$$

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = 0$$

$$\int_{C_2} f(z) dz - \int_{C_1} f(z) dz = 0$$

$$\int_{C_1} f(z) dz = \int_{C_2} f(z) dz$$

.. R

R

R

..

R

Morera's Theorem (iv)

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = 0$$

R f(z)

.R f(z) .. R

Indefinite Integrals -

z a R

f(z) -

$$F(z) = \int_a^z f(u) du \quad (a)$$

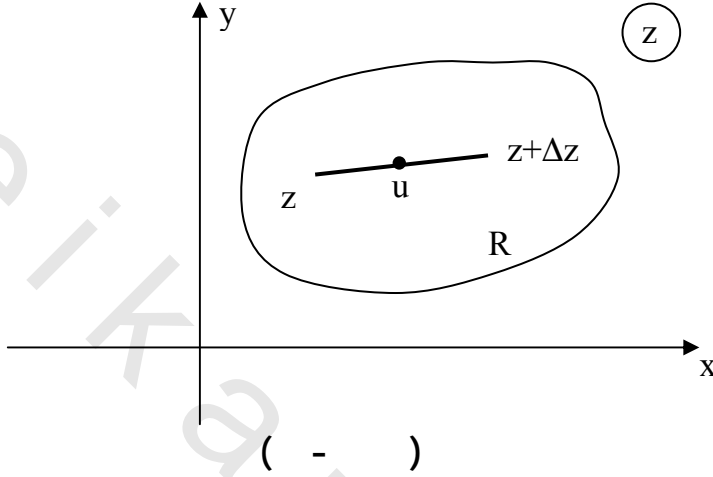
$$F'(z) = f(z) \quad (b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{F(z + \Delta z) - F(z)}{\Delta z} - f(z) &= \frac{1}{\Delta z} \left[\int_a^{z+\Delta z} f(u) du - \int_a^z f(u) du \right] - f(z) \\ &= \frac{1}{\Delta z} \int_z^{z+\Delta z} f(u) du - f(z) \quad () \\ &= \frac{1}{\Delta z} \int_z^{z+\Delta z} (f(u) - f(z)) du \quad () (1) \end{aligned}$$

$$z \quad R \quad (f(u) - f(z))$$

$$z+\Delta z \quad z \quad .. R \quad z+\Delta z$$

$$. (-)$$



$$|u-z| < \delta \quad |f(u)-f(z)| < \epsilon \quad R \quad f(z)$$

$$.. |\Delta z| < \delta$$

$$\left| \int_z^{z+\Delta z} (f(u) - f(z)) du \right| < \epsilon |\Delta z| \quad (2)$$

:(2) (1)

$$\left| \frac{F(z + \Delta z) - F(z)}{\Delta z} - f(z) \right| = \frac{1}{|\Delta z|} \left| \int_z^{z+\Delta z} (f(u) - f(z)) du \right| < \epsilon$$

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

$$F'(z) = f(z) \qquad \int_a^z f(u) du \qquad F(z)$$

.. $F(z)+C$

$$\int f(z) dz$$

.. $(F(z)+C)' = f(z)$

$$\int f(z) dz = F(z) + C$$

R z, a R $f(z)$ (i)

$.z, a$ $\int_a^z f(z) dz$

R $F(z) = \int_a^z f(z) dz$ (ii)

$F'(z) = f(z)$

$\int_a^b f(z) dz = F(b) - F(a)$ (iii)

$\int_a^b f(z) dz = F(z)_a^b = F(b) - F(a)$

$f(z)$

R

$$\int_0^{1+i} z dz = \frac{1}{2} z^2 \Big|_0^{1+i} = \frac{1}{2} (1+i)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (1 + 2i - 1) = i$$

$$f(z) = z$$

..

(iv)

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = 0$$

)

$f(z)$

.C

(

$$\oint_{|z|=3} z dz = 0$$

..

$$f(z) = z$$

$$|z| = 3$$

.. R

)

...(

1. $\int z^n dz = \frac{z^{n+1}}{n+1} \quad n \neq -1$	18. $\int \coth z dz = \ln \sinh z$
2. $\int \frac{dz}{z} = \ln z$	19. $\int \sec h z dz = \tan^{-1}(\sinh z)$
3. $\int e^z dz = e^z$	20. $\int \csc h z dz = -\coth^{-1}(\cosh z)$
4. $\int a^z dz = \frac{a^z}{\ln a}$	21. $\int \sec h^2 z dz = \tanh z$
5. $\int \sin z dz = -\cos z$	22. $\int \csc h^2 z dz = -\coth z$
6. $\int \cos z dz = \sin z$	23. $\int \sec h z \tanh z dz = -\sec h z$
7. $\int \tan z dz = \ln \sec z$ $= -\ln \cos z$	24. $\int \csc h z \coth z dz = -\csc h z$
8. $\int \cot z dz = \ln \sin z$	25. $\int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{z^2 \pm a^2}} = \ln \left(z + \sqrt{z^2 \pm a^2} \right)$
9. $\int \sec z dz = \ln(\sec z + \tan z)$ $= \ln \tan \left(z/2 + \pi/4 \right)$	26. $\int \frac{dz}{z^2 + a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \frac{z}{a}$ or $-\frac{1}{a} \cot^{-1} \frac{z}{a}$
10. $\int \csc z dz = \ln(\csc z - \cot z)$ $= \ln \tan \left(z/2 \right)$	27. $\int \frac{dz}{z^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left(\frac{z-a}{z+a} \right)$
11. $\int \sec^2 z dz = \tan z$	28. $\int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{a^2 - z^2}} = \sin^{-1} \frac{z}{a}$ or $-\cos^{-1} \frac{z}{a}$
12. $\int \csc^2 z dz = -\cot z$	29. $\int \frac{dz}{z\sqrt{a^2 \pm z^2}} = \frac{1}{a} \ln \left(\frac{z}{a + \sqrt{a^2 \pm z^2}} \right)$
13. $\int \sec z \tan z dz = \sec z$	30. $\int \frac{dz}{z\sqrt{z^2 - a^2}} = \frac{1}{a} \cos^{-1} \frac{a}{z}$ or $\frac{1}{a} \sec^{-1} \frac{z}{a}$
14. $\int \csc z \cot z dz = -\csc z$	31. $\int \sqrt{z^2 \pm a^2} dz = \frac{z}{2} \sqrt{z^2 \pm a^2}$ $\pm \frac{a^2}{2} \ln \left(z + \sqrt{z^2 \pm a^2} \right)$
15. $\int \sinh z dz = \cosh z$	32. $\int \sqrt{a^2 - z^2} dz = \frac{z}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - z^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{z}{a}$
16. $\int \cosh z dz = \sinh z$	33. $\int e^{az} \sin b z dz = \frac{e^{az} (a \sin b z - b \cos b z)}{a^2 + b^2}$
17. $\int \tanh z dz = \ln \cosh z$	34. $\int e^{az} \cos b z dz = \frac{e^{az} (a \cos b z + b \sin b z)}{a^2 + b^2}$

$f(z)$

(v)

..

C_2, C_1

$$\oint_{C_1} f(z)dz = \oint_{C_2} f(z)dz$$

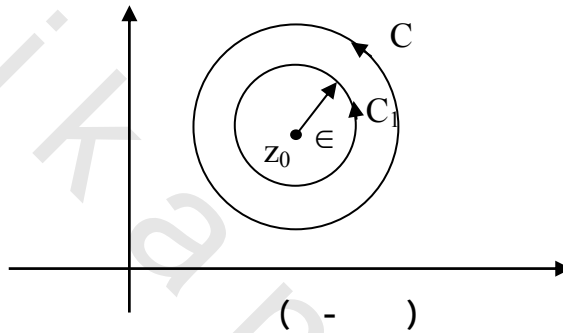
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R

$$z=z_0 \quad |z-z_0|=\epsilon$$

.. (-) ..



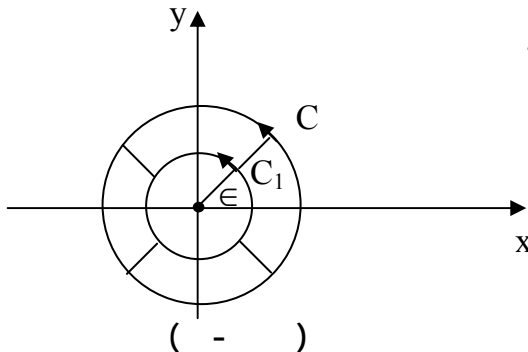
$$\oint_C f(z)dz = \oint_{C_1} f(z)dz = \oint_{|z-z_0|=\epsilon} f(z)dz$$

..

$$\oint_C \frac{dz}{z}$$

$z=0$

C



$$\oint_C \frac{dz}{z} = \oint_{C_1} \frac{dz}{z} = \oint_{|z|=\epsilon} \frac{dz}{z}$$

$$|z| = \epsilon$$

$$dz = i e^{i\theta} d\theta$$

$$z = \epsilon e^{i\theta}, 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$$

$$\oint_C \frac{dz}{z} = \oint_{|z|=\epsilon} \frac{dz}{z} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\epsilon i e^{i\theta} d\theta}{\epsilon e^{i\theta}}$$

$$= i \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta$$

$$= 2\pi i$$

$f(z)$

$$\dots \ln z + C$$

$\dots R$

R

C

..

.

$$\oint_C \frac{dz}{z(z-1)}$$

$z=1 \quad z=0$

$$\frac{1}{z(z-1)} = \frac{A}{z} + \frac{B}{z-1}$$

(

$$) B = 1 \quad A = -1$$

$$\oint_C \frac{dz}{z(z-1)} = -\oint_C \frac{dz}{z} + \oint_C \frac{dz}{z-1}$$

(-) -

$$\oint_C \frac{dz}{z} = \oint_{\substack{|z|=\epsilon \\ z=\epsilon e^{i\theta}}} \frac{dz}{z} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\epsilon i e^{i\theta}}{\epsilon e^{i\theta}} d\theta = 2\pi i$$

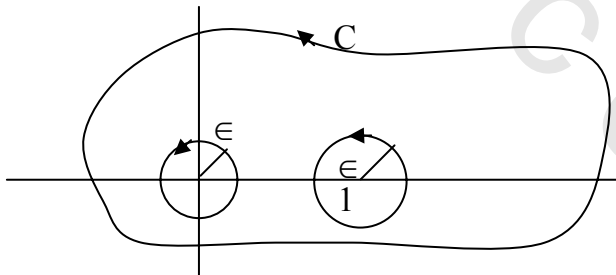
$$\oint_C \frac{dz}{(z-1)} = \oint_{\substack{|z-1|=\epsilon \\ z-1=\epsilon e^{i\theta}}} \frac{dz}{z-1} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\epsilon i e^{i\theta}}{\epsilon e^{i\theta}} d\theta = 2\pi i$$

$$\oint_C \frac{dz}{z(z-1)} = -2\pi i + 2\pi i = 0$$

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

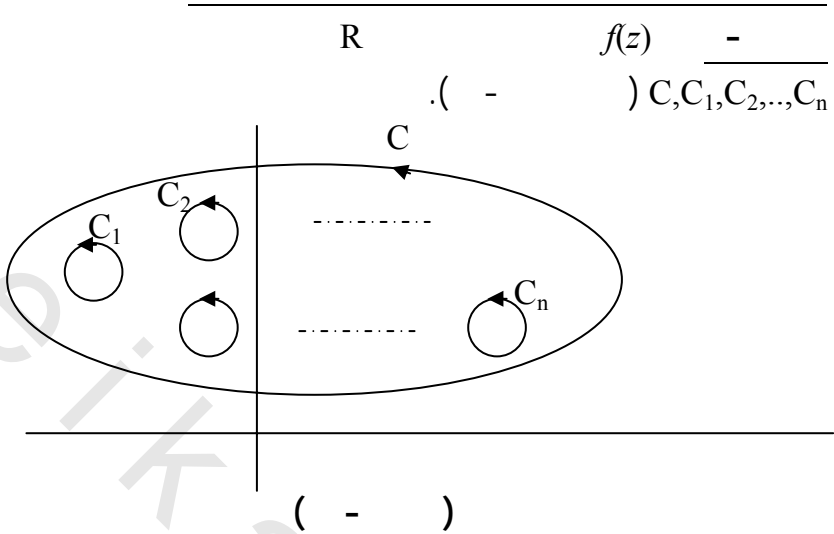
.. .. R f(z)

.C



(-)

:



$$\oint_C f(z) dz = \sum_{i=1}^n \oint_{C_i} f(z) dz$$

Cuts : _____

$$\oint_C f(z) dz - \oint_{C_1} f(z) dz - \oint_{C_2} f(z) dz \dots - \oint_{C_n} f(z) dz = 0$$

.. (v) : _____

.R ..

$$\oint_C \frac{1}{z(z^2 - 1)}$$

C (i)

. $z = -1 \quad z = 1 \quad C \quad (ii)$

. $z = 1 \quad z = 0 \quad C \quad (iii)$

$$\frac{1}{z(z^2 - 1)} = \frac{1}{z(z-1)(z+1)} = \frac{A}{z} + \frac{B}{z-1} + \frac{C}{z+1}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{2}, B = \frac{1}{2}, A = -1$$

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

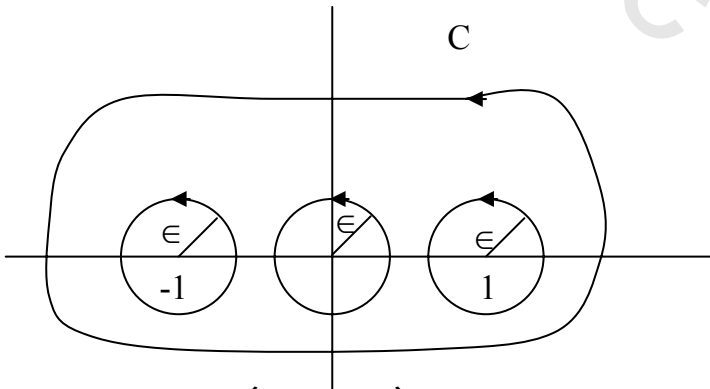
(-) - (i)

$$\oint_C \frac{dz}{z(z^2 - 1)} = -\oint_C \frac{dz}{z} + \frac{1}{2} \oint_C \frac{dz}{z-1} + \frac{1}{2} \oint_C \frac{dz}{z+1}$$

$$= - \int_{\substack{|z|=\epsilon \\ z=\epsilon e^{i\theta}}} \frac{dz}{z} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\substack{|z-1|=\epsilon \\ z-1=\epsilon e^{i\theta}}} \frac{dz}{z-1} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\substack{|z+1|=\epsilon \\ z+1=\epsilon e^{i\theta}}} \frac{dz}{z+1}$$

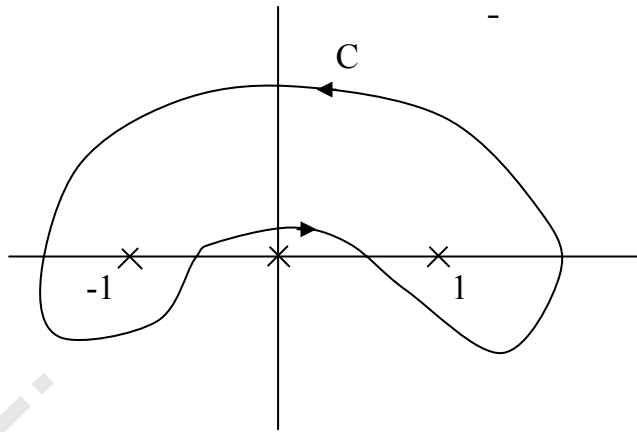
$$= -2\pi i + \frac{1}{2} 2\pi i + \frac{1}{2} 2\pi i$$

$$= 0$$



(-)

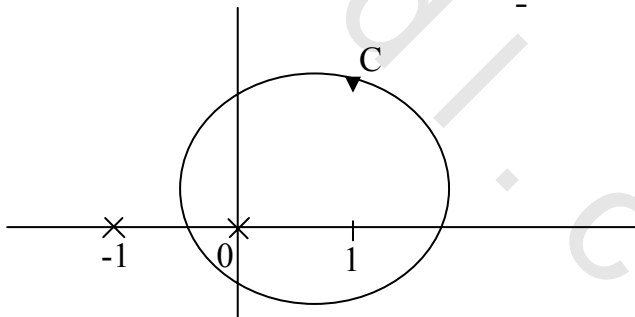
(ii)



(-)

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C \frac{dz}{z(z^2-1)} &= -\oint_C \frac{dz}{z} + \frac{1}{2} \oint_C \frac{dz}{z-1} + \frac{1}{2} \oint_C \frac{dz}{z+1} \\ &= 0 \text{ (لماذا؟)} + \frac{1}{2}(2\pi i) + \frac{1}{2}(2\pi i) \\ &= 2\pi i \end{aligned}$$

(iii)



(-)

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C \frac{dz}{z(z^2-1)} &= -\oint_C \frac{dz}{z} + \frac{1}{2} \oint_C \frac{dz}{z-1} + \frac{1}{2} \oint_C \frac{dz}{z+1} \\ &= -2\pi i + \frac{1}{2}(2\pi i) + 0 \text{ (لماذا؟)} \\ &= -\pi i \end{aligned}$$

! (2πi) :

Solved Examples () -

$$z=a \quad \oint_C \frac{dz}{(z-a)^n}, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

.C

n = 1

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C \frac{dz}{z-a} &= \oint_{\substack{|z-a|=\epsilon \\ z-a=\epsilon e^{i\theta}}} \frac{dz}{z-a} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\epsilon i e^{i\theta}}{\epsilon e^{i\theta}} d\theta \\ &= 2\pi i \end{aligned}$$

n ≥ 2

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C \frac{dz}{(z-a)^n} &= \oint_{\substack{|z-a|=\epsilon \\ z-a=\epsilon e^{i\theta}}} \frac{dz}{(z-a)^n} \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\epsilon i e^{i\theta} d\theta}{\epsilon^n e^{in\theta}} = \frac{i}{\epsilon^{n-1}} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{i(1-n)\theta} d\theta, n \geq 2 \\ &= \frac{i}{\epsilon^{n-1}} \frac{e^{i(1-n)\theta}}{i(1-n)} \Big|_0^{2\pi} \\ &= \frac{i}{\epsilon^{n-1} i(1-n)} \left[e^{i(1-n)2\pi} - 1 \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$e^{i(1-n)2\pi} = 1 \quad n \geq 2$$

$$\oint_C \frac{dz}{(z-a)^n} = 0, \quad n \geq 2$$

$$\oint_C \frac{dz}{(z-a)^n} = \begin{cases} 2\pi i & n = 1 \\ 0 & n \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$. z = a$$

$$\int_{z=1}^{z=1+i} z \cos z \, dz$$

$$f(z) = z \cos z$$

..

$$z = 1+i \quad z = 1$$

$$\int_{z=1}^{z=1+i} z \cos z \, dz = \int_1^{1+i} z d(\sin z)$$

$$= z \sin z \Big|_1^{1+i} - \int_1^{1+i} \sin z \, dz$$

$$= (1+i) \cos(1+i) - \sin 1 + \cos z \Big|_1^{1+i}$$

$$= (2+i) \cos(1+i) - \sin(1) - \cos(1)$$

$$z = 1+i \quad z = 1$$

.. By parts

$$f(z)$$

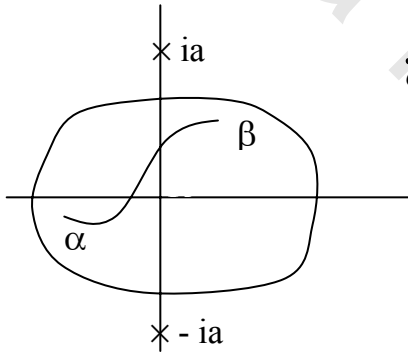
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$$\int_C \frac{dz}{z^2 + a^2}$$

$z = \pm ai$	R	C	(i)
$z = -ai$ $z = ai$	R	C	(ii)
$z = \pm ai$	R	C	(iii)

$$\int_C \frac{dz}{z^2 + a^2} = \frac{1}{2ai} \int_C \left(\frac{1}{z - ai} - \frac{1}{z + ai} \right) dz$$

(i)



$$\int_C \frac{dz}{z^2 + a^2} = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{dz}{z^2 + a^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \frac{z}{a} \Big|_{\alpha}^{\beta}$$

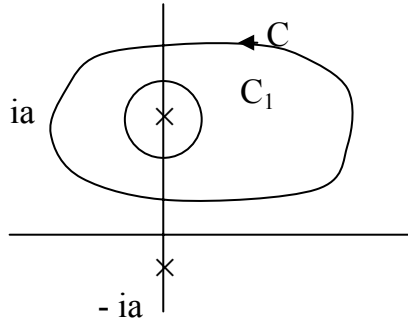
$$= \frac{1}{a} \left[\tan^{-1} \frac{\beta}{a} - \tan^{-1} \frac{\alpha}{a} \right]$$

C

$$\oint_C \frac{dz}{z^2 + a^2} = 0$$

$$\int_C \frac{dz}{z^2 + a^2} = \frac{1}{2ai} \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{dz}{z - ai} - \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{dz}{z + ai} \right)$$

(ii)



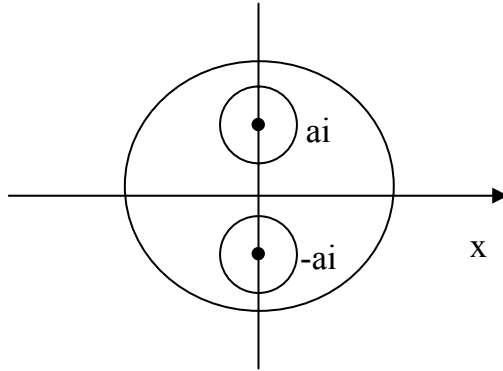
$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C \frac{dz}{z^2 + a^2} &= \oint_C \frac{dz}{(z + ai)(z - ai)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2ai} \oint_C \left(\frac{1}{z - ai} - \frac{1}{z + ai} \right) dz \quad (\text{لماذا؟}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2ai} \int_{\substack{|z-ai|=\epsilon \\ z-ai=\epsilon e^{i\theta}}} \frac{dz}{z - ai} - \frac{1}{2ai} \oint_C \frac{dz}{z + ai} \\ &= \frac{1}{2ai} (2\pi i) - 0 \quad (\text{لماذا؟}) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{a} \\ \oint_C \frac{dz}{z^2 + a^2} &= \frac{\pi}{a} : \text{ pure real} \end{aligned}$$

.. $\beta \alpha$

$$z = \pm ai$$

(iii)

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C \frac{dz}{z^2 + a^2} &= \frac{1}{2ai} \left[\oint_C \frac{dz}{z - ai} - \oint_C \frac{dz}{z + ai} \right] \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \oint_C \frac{dz}{z^2 + a^2} &= \oint_{\substack{|z-ai|=\epsilon \\ z-ai=\epsilon e^{i\theta}}} \frac{dz}{z^2 + a^2} + \oint_{\substack{|z+ai|=\epsilon \\ z=-ai+\epsilon e^{i\theta}}} \frac{dz}{z^2 + a^2} \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\epsilon i e^{i\theta} d\theta}{\underbrace{\epsilon e^{i\theta}}_{z-ai} \cdot \underbrace{(2ai + \epsilon e^{i\theta})}_{z+ai}} + \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\epsilon i e^{i\theta}}{\underbrace{\epsilon e^{i\theta}}_{z+ai} \cdot \underbrace{(-2ai + \epsilon e^{i\theta})}_{z-ai}} \\
 &= i \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{2ai + \epsilon e^{i\theta}} + i \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{(-2ai + \epsilon e^{i\theta})} \\
 &= i \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{-i\theta} d\theta}{2ai e^{-i\theta} + \epsilon} + i \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{-i\theta} d\theta}{(-2ai e^{-i\theta} + \epsilon)} \quad (\text{لماذا؟}) \\
 &= \frac{-1}{2ai} \left[\ln(\epsilon + 2aie^{-i\theta}) \Big|_0^{2\pi} + \ln(-2aie^{-i\theta} + \epsilon) \Big|_0^{2\pi} \right] \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2ai} [\ln(\epsilon + 2ai) - \ln(\epsilon + 2ai) + \ln(-2ai + \epsilon) - \ln(-2ai + \epsilon)] \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Cauchy's integral formulae

$z = a$

C

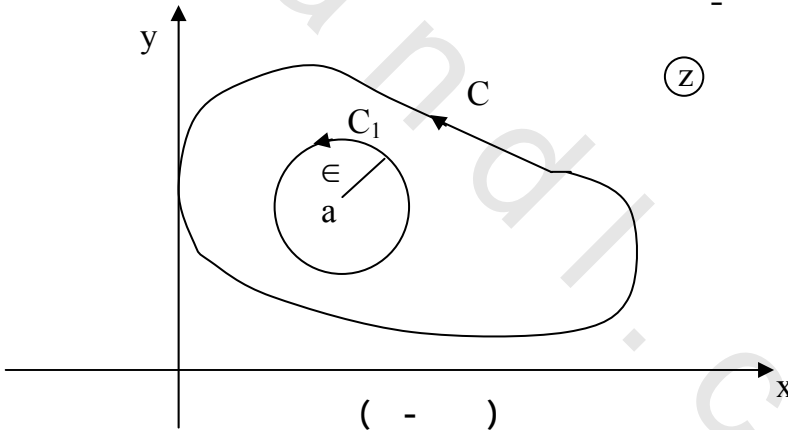
$f(z)$

C

$$f(a) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z-a} dz$$

$$f^{(n)}(a) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-a)^{n+1}} dz \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

$n = 0$



$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z-a} dz &= \oint_{C_1} \frac{f(z)}{z-a} dz = \oint_{|z-a|=\epsilon} \frac{f(z)}{z-a} dz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{f(a + \epsilon e^{i\theta})}{\epsilon e^{i\theta}} \epsilon i e^{i\theta} d\theta \\ &= i \int_0^{2\pi} f(a + \epsilon e^{i\theta}) d\theta \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} f(a + \epsilon e^{i\theta}) = f(a) \quad f(z)$$

$$(\quad) \quad \epsilon \rightarrow 0$$

$$\oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z-a} dz = i(f(a))2\pi$$

$$f(a) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z-a} dz$$

$$.n = 0$$

$$n = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{1}{z-(a+h)} - \frac{1}{z-a} \right] f(z) dz \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{1}{h} \frac{z-a-z+a+h}{(z-a)(z-(a+h))} f(z) dz \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-a)(z-(a+h))} dz \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{(z-a)f(z)}{(z-a)^2(z-(a+h))} dz \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{(z-a-h+h)f(z)}{(z-a)^2(z-a-h)} dz \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{[(z-a-h) + (h)]f(z)}{(z-a)^2(z-a-h)} dz \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z) dz}{(z-a)^2} + \frac{h}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-a-h)(z-a)^2} dz \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{f}(a)$$

$$h \rightarrow 0$$

:

..

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{h}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z) dz}{(z-a)^2(z-a-h)} &= \frac{h}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_1} \frac{f(z) dz}{(z-a)^2(z-a-h)} \\ &= \frac{h}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z-a|=\epsilon} \frac{f(z) dz}{(z-a)^2(z-a-h)} \end{aligned}$$

C_1

$z = a + h$

h

$$(|a - b| \geq |a| - |b|) \quad \dots \quad |h| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

$$|z - a - h| \geq |z - a| - |h| > \epsilon - \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

$$|f(z)| < M$$

$f(z)$

.. M

$$\left| \frac{h}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_1} \frac{f(z) dz}{(z-a)^2 (z-a-h)} \right| \leq \frac{|h|}{2\pi} \oint_{C_1} \frac{|f(z)|}{|(z-a)^2| |z-a-h|} |dz|$$

$$\leq \frac{|h| M \epsilon}{2\pi \left(\epsilon^2\right) \left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}\right)} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{2|h| M}{\epsilon^2}$$

$h \rightarrow 0$

$$f'(a) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z) dz}{(z-a)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{f'(a+h) - f'(a)}{h} &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{1}{(z-a-h)^2} - \frac{1}{(z-a)^2} \right] f(z) dz \\ &= \frac{2!}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-a)^3} dz + \frac{h}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{3(z-a) - 2h}{(z-a-h)^2 (z-a)^3} f(z) dz \end{aligned}$$

$n = 2$

$h \rightarrow 0$

.. $|z-a| = \epsilon$

$$\begin{aligned} |(3(z-a)-2h)f(z)| &= |3(z-a)-2h||f(z)| \\ &\leq (3|z-a|+2|h)M \\ &\leq \left(3\epsilon + 2\frac{\epsilon}{2}\right)M \\ &\leq 4\epsilon M \end{aligned}$$

$$\left| \frac{h}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_1} \frac{3(z-a)-2h}{(z-a-h)^2(z-a)^3} f(z) dz \right| \leq \frac{|h|}{2\pi} \frac{(4\epsilon M)}{\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}\right)^2 \epsilon^3} = \frac{|h|16M}{\epsilon^3}$$

.. $h \rightarrow 0$

$$f''(a) = \frac{2!}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-a)^3} dz$$

$$f^{(n)}(a) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-a)^{n+1}} dz$$

mathematical

.induction

∴ _____
(i)

$$f'(a) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-a)^2} dz$$

$$f'(a) = \frac{d}{da} f(a) = \frac{d}{da} \left[\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z-a} dz \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \frac{f(z)}{z-a} dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-a)^2} dz$$

$$f''(a) = \frac{d}{da} f'(a) = \frac{d}{da} \left[\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-a)^2} dz \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \frac{f(z)}{(z-a)^2} dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C (2) \frac{f(z)}{(z-a)^3} dz$$

$$f'''(a) = \frac{d}{da} f''(a) = \frac{d}{da} \left[\frac{2}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z) dz}{(z-a)^3} \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \frac{f(z)}{(z-a)^3} dz$$

$$= \frac{2}{2\pi i} \oint_C (3) \frac{f(z)}{(z-a)^4} dz$$

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

(ii)

z = 1 C $\oint_C \frac{e^{5z}}{(z-1)^5} dz$

$$\oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-a)^{n+1}} dz = \frac{2\pi i}{n!} f^{(n)}(a)$$

$$f^{(n)}(z) = (5)^n e^{5z}$$

$$f(z) = e^{5z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C \frac{e^{5z}}{(z-1)^5} dz &= \frac{2\pi i}{4!} f^{(4)}(1) \\ &= \frac{2\pi i}{4!} (5)^4 e^5. \end{aligned}$$

.z = 1, 2

$$\oint_C \frac{\sin z}{(z-1)(z-2)} dz$$

$$\frac{1}{(z-1)(z-2)} = \frac{A}{z-1} + \frac{B}{z-2}$$

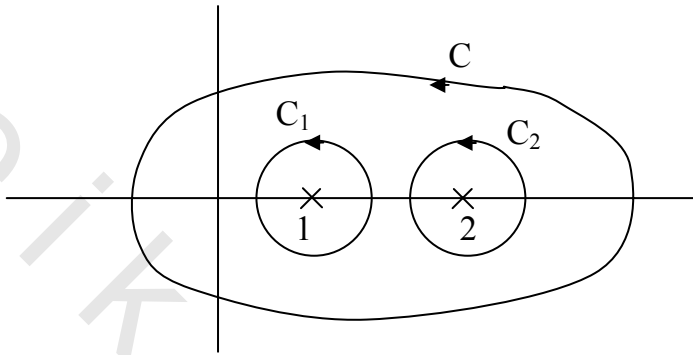
$$B = 1 \quad A = -1$$

$$\oint_C \frac{\sin z}{(z-1)(z-2)} dz = -\oint_C \frac{\sin z}{z-1} dz + \oint_C \frac{\sin z}{z-2} dz$$

$$\oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z-a} dz = 2\pi i f(a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C \frac{\sin z}{(z-1)(z-2)} dz &= -2\pi i \sin(1) + 2\pi i \sin(2) \\ &= 2\pi i [\sin(2) - \sin(1)] \end{aligned}$$

(-)



(-)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \oint_C \frac{\sin z}{(z-1)(z-2)} dz &= \oint_{C_1} \frac{\sin z}{(z-1)(z-2)} dz + \oint_{C_2} \frac{\sin z}{(z-1)(z-2)} dz \quad () \\
 &= \oint_{C_1} \frac{\left(\frac{\sin z}{z-2}\right)}{z-1} dz + \oint_{C_2} \frac{\left(\frac{\sin z}{z-1}\right)}{z-2} dz \\
 &= 2\pi i \left(\frac{\sin z}{z-2}\right) \Big|_{z=1} + 2\pi i \left(\frac{\sin z}{z-1}\right) \Big|_{z=2} \quad () \\
 &= -2\pi i \sin(1) + 2\pi i \sin(2)
 \end{aligned}$$

..

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 C_1 & \frac{\sin z}{z-2} & & \\
 & & C_2 & \frac{\sin z}{z-1} \\
 & & & C_1
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 r & C & f(z) \\
 & \text{:Cauchy's inequality} & \dots z = a \\
 |f^{(n)}(a)| \leq \frac{M \cdot n!}{r^n}, & n = 0, 1, 2, \dots & \\
 & & |f(z)| < M
 \end{array}$$

$$f^{(n)}(a) = \frac{n!}{2\pi} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-a)^{n+1}} dz, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 |f^{(n)}(a)| &= \frac{n!}{2\pi} \left| \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-a)^{n+1}} dz \right| \\
 &= \frac{n!}{2\pi} \left| \oint_{|z-a|=r} \frac{f(z)}{(z-a)^{n+1}} dz \right|
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq \frac{n!}{2\pi} \oint_{|z-a|=r} \frac{|f(z)| |dz|}{|z-a|^{n+1}}, \quad z = a + re^{i\theta}, \quad dz = ire^{i\theta} d\theta$$

$$\leq \frac{n!}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{M r d\theta}{r^{n+1}}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{2\pi} \frac{M}{r^n} (2\pi)$$

$$= \frac{n! M}{r^n}$$

$$|f^{(n)}(a)| \leq \frac{M \cdot n!}{r^n}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

Liouville's theorem : -

$$z \quad z \quad f(z) \text{ (i)}$$

$$|f(z)| < M; \quad f(z) \text{ (ii)}$$

$$\cdot \quad f(z)$$

$$(\quad) \quad n = 1$$

$$|f'(a)| \leq \frac{M}{r}$$

$$\dots |f'(a)| \leq 0 \quad r \rightarrow \infty \quad f(z)$$

$$|f'(z)| = 0 \quad z \quad a \quad |f'(a)| = 0$$

$$f'(z) = 0$$

$$\cdot \quad f(z)$$

: _____

fundamental

$$n \quad p(z) \quad \dots \text{theorem of algebra}$$

$$p(z) = a_0 + a_1 z + \dots + a^n z^n = 0$$

$$\dots \quad n$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{p(z)}$$

$$p(z) = 0 \quad \dots$$

$$(\quad) \quad f(z) = \frac{1}{p(z)} \quad (\quad)$$

$$\dots \quad \dots \quad p(z) \quad f(z)$$

$$\dots p(z) = 0$$

$$p(z) = (z-a)Q(z) \quad \alpha$$

$$\dots \quad (n-1) \quad Q(z)$$

$$\dots \quad n \quad p(z)$$

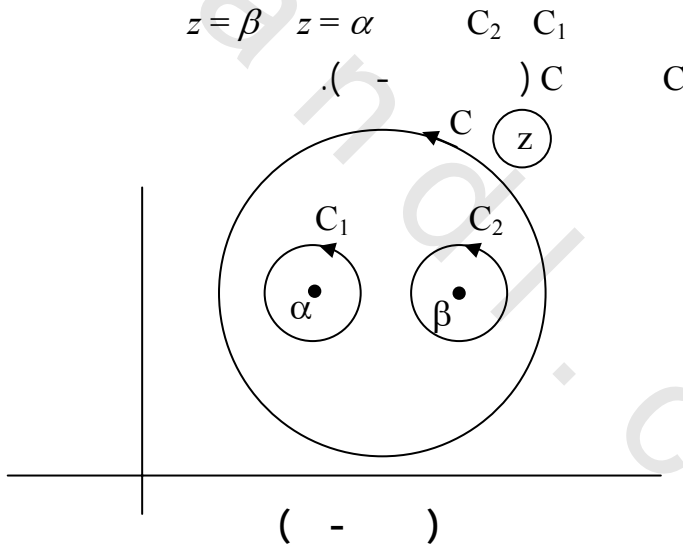
The Argument Theorem

$$z = \alpha \quad C \quad f(z)$$

$$C \quad z = \beta \quad f(z) \quad \dots p \quad C$$

$$((-) \quad) \dots (z = \beta \quad n \quad \frac{1}{f(z)} \quad) n$$

$$\oint_C \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz = (n-p)2\pi i$$



$$\frac{f(z)}{f'(z)}$$

$$\frac{f'(z)}{f(z)}$$

$$\oint_C \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz = \oint_{C_1} \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz + \oint_{C_2} \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz$$

p

f(z) ..

$$f(z) = \frac{F(z)}{(z-\alpha)^p}$$

$$\ln f(z) = \ln F(z) - p \ln(z-\alpha)$$

$$\frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} = \frac{F'(z)}{F(z)} - \frac{p}{z-\alpha}$$

$$\oint_{C_1} \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz = \oint_{C_1} \frac{F'(z)}{F(z)} dz - P \oint_{C_1} \frac{dz}{z-\alpha}$$

() C₁ C₁

F(z)

$$() \oint_{C_1} \frac{dz}{z-\alpha} = 2\pi i \quad \dots \quad () \oint_{C_1} \frac{F'(z)}{F(z)} dz = 0$$

$$\oint_{C_1} \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz = -p(2\pi i) \quad \dots \quad (1)$$

n

f(z)

$$f(z) = (z-\beta)^n G(z)$$

$$\frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} = \frac{G'(z)}{G(z)} + \frac{n}{z-\beta}$$

C₂ C₂

G(z)

$$\oint_{C_2} \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz = \oint_{C_2} \frac{G'(z)}{G(z)} dz + n \oint_{C_2} \frac{n}{z-\beta} dz$$

$$= 0 + n(2\pi i) \quad \dots \quad (2) \quad (\text{لماذا؟})$$

$$\oint_C \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz = (n - p)(2\pi i) \quad (2) \quad (1)$$

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

$$\oint_C \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz = -2\pi i$$

$z=1$ $z=2$

C C

$f(z)$

$.C$

$$\oint_C \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz = (n - p)(2\pi i)$$

.. C

n

p

$f(z)$

C

$$n = 1 \quad p = 2$$

$$\oint_C \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz = 2\pi i(n - p)$$

$$= 2\pi i(1 - 2)$$

$$= -2\pi i$$

..

..

$$f(z) = \frac{(z-1)^2}{(z-2)^3(z-4)^4}$$

$n = 2$ $p = 3$

$z = 2$ $z = 1$

C

$$\oint_C \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz = 2\pi i(n - p)$$

$$= -2\pi i$$

.. ()

$\ln f(z)$

.. (2πi)

..

..

C C

$f(z)$

.. C

p_1, p_2, \dots, p_m

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$

n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k

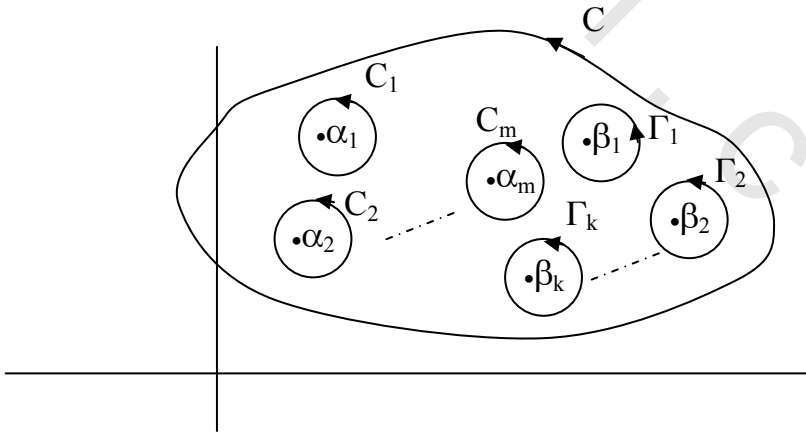
$\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_k$

$f(z)$

.(-)

)

$\Gamma_j C_i$



(-)

$$\oint_C \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz = \sum_{i=1}^m \oint_{C_i} \underbrace{\frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz}_{\text{الأقطاب}} + \sum_{j=1}^k \oint_{\Gamma_j} \underbrace{\frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz}_{\text{الأصفار}} \quad \text{فإن}$$

$$= -2\pi i \left(\sum_{i=1}^m P_i \right) + 2\pi i \left(\sum_{j=1}^k n_k \right)$$

$$= (-P + N)2\pi i$$

$$= (N - P)2\pi i$$

$f(z)$

p N

$$f(z) = \frac{(z-1)^3(z-i)^4}{(z+5)^2(z+i)^6(z^2+1)^3}$$

.C

$$\dots \oint_C \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz$$

$$f(z) = \frac{(z-1)^3(z-i)^4}{(z+5)^2(z+i)^6(z+i)^3(z-i)^3}$$

$$= \frac{(z-1)^3(z-i)}{(z+5)^2(z+i)^9}$$

$$1 \quad 3 \quad z=i \quad z=1$$

$$9 \quad 2 \quad z=-i \quad z=-5$$

$$n_1 = 3, n_2 = 1$$

$$P_1 = 2, P_2 = 9$$

E-H

$$M : C'_1 - EH - (-C'_2) - HE \quad f(z)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(z_0) &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_M \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} dz \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \left[\oint_{C'_1} \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} dz + \int_{EH} \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} dz + \int_{-C'_2} \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} dz + \int_{HE} \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} dz \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \left[\oint_{C_1} \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} dz - \oint_{C_2} \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} dz \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{EH} \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} dz = - \int_{HE} \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} dz$$

$$\oint_C \frac{dz}{z^n}, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$.z = 0$$

C

$$f^{(n)}(a) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-a)^{n+1}} dz, \quad n \geq 0$$

$$n = 0 \quad f(z) = 1 \quad a = 0$$

$$\oint_C \frac{dz}{z} = \frac{2\pi i}{0!} (1) \Rightarrow \oint_C \frac{dz}{z} = 2\pi i$$

$$\oint_C \frac{dz}{z^n} = \frac{2\pi i}{n!} (0) (\quad) :$$

$$= 0$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^{2n} \theta \, d\theta$$

..!

..

$$z = e^{i\theta}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} (e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta})$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} \left(z + \frac{1}{z} \right)$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^{2n} \theta \, d\theta = \oint_{|z|=1} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(z + \frac{1}{z} \right) \right]^{2n} \left(\frac{dz}{iz} \right), \quad dz = ie^{i\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{2n} i} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{z} \left[z^{2n} + {}^{2n}C_1 z^{2n-1} \left(\frac{1}{z} \right) + \dots + {}^{2n}C_k (z^{2n-k}) \left(\frac{1}{z} \right)^k + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{z} \right)^{2n} \right] dz$$

$$\oint_C \frac{dz}{z}$$

$$\dots ()^{2n} C_n$$

$$\dots () 2\pi i$$

$$\dots ()$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^{2n} \theta \, d\theta = \frac{1}{2^{2n} i} {}^{2n}C_n \cdot (2\pi i)$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{2^{2n}} \frac{2n!}{n!(n!)} \quad ()$$

f(z)

$$f(z) = \frac{g(z)}{(z-a)^m}$$

· g(a) ≠ 0 C

g(z)

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = \oint_C \frac{g(z)}{(z-a)^m} dz$$

$$= \frac{2\pi i}{(m-1)!} g^{(m-1)}(a)$$

$$= \frac{2\pi i}{(m-1)!} \left. \frac{d^{m-1}}{dz^{m-1}} (z-a)^m f(z) \right|_{z=a}$$

$$= 2\pi i \left[\frac{1}{(m-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{d^{m-1}}{dz^{m-1}} (z-a)^m f(z) \right]$$

$$= 2\pi i R.$$

· ! .. R

z = b z = a

C

f(z)

C

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i [R_1 + R_2]$$

· z = b z = a

R_{1,2}

C₂, C₁

z = b z = a

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = \oint_{C_1} f(z) dz + \oint_{C_2} f(z) dz$$

-

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i [R_1 + R_2]$$

$$R_1 = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{d^{m-1}}{dz^{m-1}} (z-a)^m f(z)$$

$$R_2 = \frac{1}{(k-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow b} \frac{d^{k-1}}{dz^{k-1}} (z-b)^k f(z)$$

.k z = b m z = a

_____ :

-

-

a_1, a_2, \dots, a_l

$f(z)$

m_1, m_2, \dots, m_l

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_{i=1}^l R_i$$

$$R_i = \frac{1}{(m_i - 1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow a_i} \frac{d^{m_i - 1}}{dz^{m_i - 1}} (z - a_i)^{m_i} f(z)$$

..

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..

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$$f(z) \dots (2\pi i) \dots$$

$$2\pi i \quad f(z) \quad C$$

$$z = -i \quad C \quad \oint_C \frac{z-1}{(z-2)(z+i)} dz$$

. z = 2

(i)

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C \frac{z-1}{(z-2)(z+i)} dz &= \oint_C \left(\frac{z-1}{z-2} \right) \frac{1}{z+i} dz \\ &= \frac{2\pi i}{0!} \left(\frac{z-1}{z-2} \right) \Big|_{z=-i} \\ &= 2\pi i \left(\frac{-i-1}{-i-2} \right) \\ &= 2\pi i \frac{i+1}{i+2} \\ &= 2\pi i \frac{1}{3} (2+1+i) \\ &= 2\pi i \left(\frac{3+i}{3} \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \pi (-1+3i) \end{aligned}$$

: (m=0) R_1 (ii)

$$R_1 = \frac{1}{0!} \lim_{z \rightarrow -i} (z+i) \cdot \frac{z-1}{(z-2)(z+i)} \quad ()$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{3} (3+i)$$

$$\oint_C \frac{z-1}{(z-2)(z+i)} dz = 2\pi i \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) (3+i)$$

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

..

..

..

..

$$\int_{1+i}^{1-i} |z|^2 dz$$

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

$$\oint_C (x+2y)dx + (y-2x)dy$$

$$0 \leq \theta < 2\pi, \quad y = 3 \sin \theta, \quad x = 4 \cos \theta$$

(-48\pi :)

(1,1)

$$y = 2x^2$$

$$\int_C (x^2 - iy^2) dz$$

(2,8)

$$\left(\frac{511}{3} - \frac{49}{5}i : \right)$$

$$2+3\pi i \quad 1-\pi i$$

$$\int_C e^{-2z} dz$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}e^{-2}(1-e^{-2}) : \right)$$

z

G(z)

$$G(z) = \int_{1+i}^z \sin z^2 dz$$

$$.G'(z) = \sin z^2$$

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{2} : \right) x$$

$$x + y = 1$$

$$\int_C \frac{dz}{z^2 + 4}$$

$$C \quad w = \sqrt{z}$$

$$|z| = 1$$

$$|z| = R \quad C$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \oint_C \frac{z^2 + 2z - 5}{(z^2 + 4)(z^2 + 2z + 2)} dz = 0$$

:Gauss mean value theorem

$$r \quad z = a$$

$$C$$

$$f(z)$$

$$.. f(z)$$

$$f(a)$$

$$f(a) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(a + re^{i\theta}) d\theta$$

$$\oint_C \frac{\sin \pi z^2 + \cos \pi z^2}{(z-1)(z-2)} dz \quad (i)$$

$|z|=3$
 $((4\pi i) \quad)$

$$\oint_C \frac{e^{2z}}{(z+1)^4} dz \quad (ii)$$

$|z|=3$
 $(8\pi i e^{-2/3} : \quad)$

$$|z| = R : C$$

$$f(z)$$

$$r < R \quad , \quad f(re^{i\theta}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{R^2 - r^2}{R^2 - 2rR \cos(\theta - \phi) + r^2} f(Re^{i\phi}) d\phi$$

$$v(r, \theta)$$

$$u(r, \theta)$$

$$C$$

$$f(re^{i\theta})$$

$$u(r, \theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(R^2 - r^2)u(R, \phi)d\phi}{R^2 - 2Rr\cos(\theta - \phi) + r^2} \quad (i)$$

$$v(r, \theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(R^2 - r^2)v(R, \phi)d\phi}{R^2 - 2Rr\cos(\theta - \phi) + r^2} \quad (ii)$$

$$\oint_C f(z)dz$$

[]

$$\oint_{|z|=4} \frac{e^z}{(z^2 + \pi^2)^2} dz$$

$$\left(\frac{i}{\pi}\right)$$

$$\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{dz}{z+1}$$

$$\oint_C \frac{(x+1)dx + ydy}{(x+1)^2 + y^2} = 0, \quad \oint_C \frac{(x+1)dy - ydx}{(x+1)^2 + y^2} = 2\pi$$

.. C

f(z)

$$f'(a) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{i\theta} f(a + e^{i\theta}) d\theta \quad (i)$$

$$\frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{in\theta} f(a + e^{i\theta}) d\theta \quad (ii)$$

.. |z| = a

C $f(z)$ C $g(z)$.
 C b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n
 q_1, q_2, \dots, q_m p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n C a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m

argument theorem

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C g(z) \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz = \sum_{k=1}^n P_k g(a_k) - \sum_{k=1}^m q_k g(b_k)$$

.. () .

$$f(z) = a_0 z^n + a_1 z^{n-1} + \dots + a_n, \quad a_i \in C \quad \forall_i$$

$$f(z) \quad C$$

$$\oint_C z \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz = \left(-\frac{a_1}{a_0} \right) (2\pi i)$$

$$\oint_C z^2 \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz = \left(\frac{a_1^2 - 2a_0 a_2}{a_0^2} \right) (2\pi i)$$