

الباب الرابع

نظرية الباقي

The Residue Theorem

:Taylor's and Laurent's Series

Taylor's Theorem

$a + h$

a

$f(z)$

.. C

$$f(a+h) = f(a) + hf'(a) + \frac{h^2}{2!} f''(a) + \dots + \frac{h^n}{n!} f^{(n)}(a) + \dots$$

$$h = z - a \quad z = a + h$$

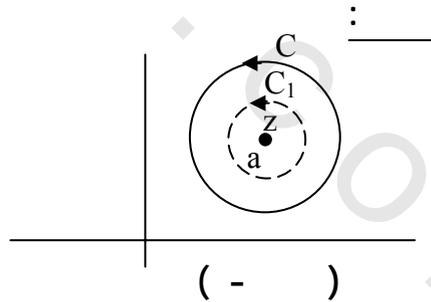
$$f(z) = f(a) + f'(a)(z-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}(z-a)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}(z-a)^n + \dots$$

(-) C z

a

C_1

.. z



$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_1} \frac{f(w)}{w-z} dw \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{1}{w-z} = \frac{1}{(w-a)-(z-a)} = \frac{1}{w-a} \left[\frac{1}{1 - \frac{z-a}{w-a}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{w-a} \left[1 - \frac{z-a}{w-a} \right]^{-1}, \quad \left| \frac{z-a}{w-a} \right| < 1 \quad ()$$

$$= \frac{1}{w-a} \left[1 + \left(\frac{z-a}{w-a} \right) + \left(\frac{z-a}{w-a} \right)^2 + \dots + \left(\frac{z-a}{w-a} \right)^{n-1} + \left(\frac{z-a}{w-a} \right)^n \frac{1}{1 - \frac{z-a}{w-a}} \right]$$

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

$$\frac{1}{w-z} = \frac{1}{w-a} + \frac{z-a}{(w-a)^2} + \frac{(z-a)^2}{(w-a)^3} + \dots + \frac{(z-a)^{n-1}}{(w-a)^n} + \left(\frac{z-a}^n \right) \frac{1}{w-z} \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \quad f(w) \quad (2)$$

$$2\pi i f(z) = \oint_{C_1} \frac{f(w)}{w-a} dw + z-a \oint_{C_1} \frac{f(w)}{(w-a)^2} dw + \dots$$

$$+ (z-a)^{n-1} \oint_{C_1} \frac{f(w)}{(w-a)^n} dw + R_n \quad (3)$$

$$R_n = \oint_{C_1} \left(\frac{z-a}{w-a} \right)^n \frac{f(w)}{w-z} dw$$

$$f^{(n)}(a) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_1} \frac{f(w)}{(w-a)^{n+1}} dw, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

(3)

$$f(z) = f(a) + f'(a)(z-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}(z-a)^2 + \dots$$

$$\dots + \frac{f^{(n-1)}(a)}{(n-1)!}(z-a)^{n-1} + U_n$$

$$U_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} R_n$$

$$\left| \frac{z-a}{w-a} \right| = \gamma < 1 \quad C_1 \quad w$$

$$\dots \quad M \quad |f(w)| < M$$

$$|w-z| = |(w-a) - (z-a)| \geq |w-a| - |z-a|$$

$$= r_1 - |z-a|$$

$$C_1 \quad r_1$$

$$|U_n| = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left| \oint_{C_1} \left(\frac{z-a}{w-a} \right)^n \frac{f(w)}{w-z} dw \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_{C_1} \left| \left| \frac{z-a}{w-a} \right|^n \frac{|f(w)|}{|w-z|} |dw| \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{\gamma^n M}{r_1 - |z-a|} 2\pi r_1$$

$$= \frac{\gamma^n M r_1}{r_1 - |z-a|}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |U_n| = 0 \quad ()$$

$$f(z) = f(a) + f'(a)(z-a) + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}(z-a)^n + \dots$$

$f(z)$

1. $e^z = 1 + z + \frac{z^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{z^n}{n!} + \dots$

2. $\sin z = z - \frac{z^3}{3!} + \frac{z^5}{5!} \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{z^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} + \dots$

3. $\cos z = 1 - \frac{z^2}{2!} + \frac{z^4}{4!} - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{z^{2n-2}}{(2n-2)!} + \dots$

z

$|z| < \infty$

.. .. () convergent

.. convergence region

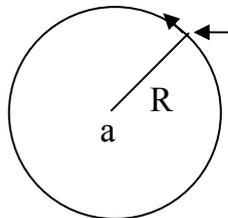
$R \diamond |z - a| < R$

R

power series

(-) $f(z)$

a



(-)

$$|z - a| = R$$

$$|z - a| > R$$

$$4. \ln(1+z) = z - \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{z^3}{3} - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{z^n}{n} + \dots, |z| < 1$$

$$5. \tan^{-1}z = z - \frac{z^3}{3} + \frac{z^5}{5} - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{z^{2n-1}}{2n-1} + \dots, |z| < 1$$

$$6. (1+z)^p = 1 + pz + \frac{p(p-1)}{2!} z^2 + \dots + \frac{p(p-1)\dots(p-n+1)}{n!} z^n + \dots, |z| < 1$$

$$z = 0 \quad f(z) = \ln(1+z) \quad \ln(1-z)$$

$$\ln(1+z) = z - \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{z^3}{3} - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{z^n}{n} + \dots$$

$$|z| < 1$$

$$f(z) = \ln(1+z)$$

$$f(0) = \ln 1 = 0$$

$$f'(z) = \frac{1}{1+z}, \quad f'(0) = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$f''(z) = \frac{-1}{(1+z)^2}, \quad f''(0) = -1$$

$$f'''(z) = \frac{2!}{(1+z)^3}, \quad f'''(0) = 2!$$

$$f^{(n)}(z) = \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (n-1)!}{(1+z)^n}, \quad f^{(n)}(0) = (-1)^{n-1}$$

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

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

$$= z - \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{2!z^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}(n-1)!}{n!}z^n + \dots$$

$$= z - \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{z^3}{3} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}z^n + \dots$$

$$R = 1$$

$$z = -1$$

()

$$|z-0| < 1$$

$$|z| < 1$$

: -

$$.z = 0 \quad \ln \frac{1+z}{1-z} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2 z^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$$

$$|z| < 1$$

: -

$$f(z) = \ln \frac{1+z}{1-z} \quad (z=0)$$

:

$$\ln(1+z) = z - \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{z^3}{3} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}z^n + \dots, \quad |z| < 1$$

$$\ln(1-z) = -z - \frac{z^2}{2} - \frac{z^3}{3} - \dots - \frac{z^n}{n} - \dots, \quad |z| < 1$$

$$(-1)^{n-1}(-1)^n = (-1)^{2n-1} = -1$$

$$|z| < 1$$

$$\ln(1+z) - \ln(1-z) = \ln\left(\frac{1+z}{1-z}\right)$$

$$= 2z + 2\frac{z^3}{3} + 2\frac{z^5}{5} + \dots + 2\frac{z^n}{n} + \dots \quad n$$

$$= 2\left(z + \frac{z^3}{3} + \frac{z^5}{5} + \dots + \frac{z^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + \dots\right)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2z^{(2n+1)}}{(2n+1)}$$

$$\cdot |z| < 1$$

∴ - _____

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{1+3z}$$

∴ _____

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

$$= 1 - 3z + 9z^2 - 27z^3 + \dots + (-1)^{n-1}(3z)^n + \dots$$

$$= 1 - 3z + 9z^2 - \dots + (-1)^{n-1}(3)^n(z)^n + \dots$$

$$|3z| < 1$$

$$\cdot |z| < \frac{1}{3}$$

∴ - _____

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

$$|z| < 1 \quad (1+z)^p$$

.. z

$$\frac{1}{(5-4z)^2} = \frac{1}{25\left(1-\frac{4}{5}z\right)^2} = \frac{1}{25} \left(1 + \frac{4}{5}z + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 z^2 + \dots \right. \\ \left. \dots + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^n z^n + \dots \right)$$

$$\left| \frac{4}{5}z \right| < 1$$

$$|z| < \frac{5}{4} = \frac{5}{4}$$

f(z)

Laurent's Theorem - -

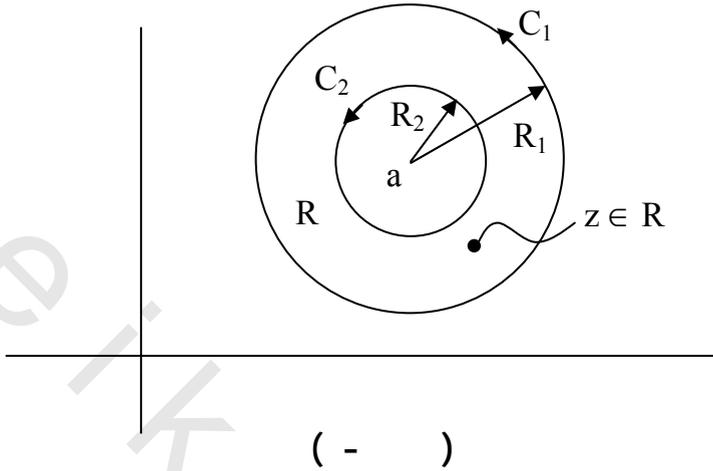
(-)

C_1 single-valued $f(z)$
 ring-shaped or annulus (-) R C_2
 R_2 C_2 R_1 C_1 .. $z = a$
 $z \in R$

$$f(z) = a_0 + a_1(z-a) + a_2(z-a)^2 + \dots + \frac{a_{-1}}{z-a} + \frac{a_{-2}}{(z-a)^2} + \dots$$

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

.R C



$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_1} \frac{f(w)}{\underbrace{w-z}_{C_1 \text{ على } w}} dw - \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_2} \frac{f(\eta)}{\underbrace{\eta-z}_{C_2 \text{ على } \eta}} d\eta \quad (1)$$

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{w-z} &= \frac{1}{(w-a)-(z-a)} = \frac{1}{(w-a) \left[1 - \frac{z-a}{w-a} \right]} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{w-a} \right) \left[1 + \left(\frac{z-a}{w-a} \right) + \left(\frac{z-a}{w-a} \right)^2 + \dots + \left(\frac{z-a}{w-a} \right)^{n-1} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left(\frac{z-a}{w-a} \right)^n \left(\frac{1}{1 - \frac{z-a}{w-a}} \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{w-a} + \frac{z-a}{(w-a)^2} + \frac{(z-a)^2}{(w-a)^3} + \dots + \left(\frac{z-a}{w-a}\right)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{w-z} \quad (2)$$

$$w \quad \left| \frac{z-a}{w-a} \right| < 1$$

. R z C₁

$$\oint_{C_1} \frac{f(w)}{w-z} dw = \oint_{C_1} \frac{f(w)}{w-a} dw + (z-a) \oint_{C_1} \frac{f(w)}{(w-a)^2} dw + \dots$$

$$\dots + (z-a)^{n-1} \oint_{C_1} \frac{f(w)}{(w-a)^n} dw + R_n$$

$$R_n = \oint_{C_1} \left(\frac{z-a}{w-a}\right)^n \frac{f(w)}{w-z} dw$$

:

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_1} \frac{f(w)}{w-z} dw = a_0 + a_1(z-a) + \dots + a_{n-1}(z-a)^{n-1} + U_n \quad (3)$$

$$a_j = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_1} \frac{f(w)}{(w-a)^{j+1}} dw \quad , \quad j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1 \quad (4)$$

$$U_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_1} \left(\frac{z-a}{w-a}\right)^n \frac{f(w)}{w-z} dw \quad (5)$$

: (1)

$$-\frac{1}{\eta-z} = \frac{1}{z-\eta} = \frac{1}{(z-a) - (\eta-a)} = \frac{1}{(z-a) \left(1 - \frac{\eta-a}{z-a}\right)}$$

$$C_2 \quad \eta \quad \left| \frac{\eta - a}{z - a} \right| < 1$$

:

$$-\frac{1}{\eta - z} = \frac{1}{z - a} + \frac{\eta - a}{(z - a)^2} + \dots + \frac{(\eta - a)^{n-1}}{(z - a)^n} + \left(\frac{\eta - a}{z - a} \right)^n \frac{1}{z - \eta}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_2} \frac{f(\eta)}{(\eta - z)} d\eta = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_2} \frac{f(\eta)}{z - a} d\eta + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_2} \frac{f(\eta)(\eta - a)}{(z - a)^2} d\eta$$

$$\dots + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_2} \frac{(\eta - a)^{n-1}}{(z - a)^n} f(\eta) d\eta + V_n$$

$$= \frac{a_{-1}}{z - a} + \frac{a_{-2}}{(z - a)^2} + \dots + \frac{a_{-n}}{(z - a)^n} + V_n \quad (6)$$

$$a_{-n} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C (\eta - a)^{n-1} f(\eta) d\eta \quad (7)$$

$$n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$V_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_2} \left(\frac{\eta - a}{z - a} \right)^n \frac{f(\eta)}{z - \eta} d\eta$$

$$(6) \quad (3)$$

$$f(z) = a_0 + a_1(z - a) + \dots + a_{n-1}(z - a)^{n-1}$$

$$+ \frac{a_{-1}}{z - a} + \frac{a_{-2}}{(z - a)^2} + \dots + \frac{a_{-n}}{(z - a)^n} + U_n + V_n \quad (8)$$

$$: \quad n \rightarrow \infty \quad V_n \quad U_n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |U_n| = 0$$

$$\left| \frac{\eta - a}{z - a} \right| = k < 1 \quad C_2$$

$$|f(\eta)| < M$$

$$\begin{aligned} |z - \eta| &= |z - a - (\eta - a)| \\ &\geq |z - a| - R_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$|V_n| = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left| \oint_{C_2} \left(\frac{\eta - a}{z - a} \right)^n \frac{f(\eta)}{z - \eta} d\eta \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_{C_2} \left| \frac{\eta - a}{z - a} \right|^n \frac{|f(\eta)|}{|z - \eta|} |d\eta|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{k^n M}{|z - a| - R_2}$$

$$= \frac{k^n M R_2}{|z - a| - R_2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |V_n| = 0$$

$$\therefore V_n = 0$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\dots \quad z = a \quad (1)$$

$f(z)$

R

$$C_2 \quad C_1 \quad C \quad (2)$$

$$(4) \quad a_j = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_1} \frac{f(w)}{(w-a)^{j+1}} dw, \quad j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(w)}{(w-a)^{j+1}} dw$$

$$(7) \quad a_{-n} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_2} (\eta-a)^{n-1} f(\eta) d\eta, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C (\eta-a)^{n-1} f(\eta) d\eta$$

:

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

$$m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

$$(4) \quad m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$(7) \quad m = -1, -2, \dots$$

...

$$f(z) = \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} a_j (z-a)^j$$

(3)

$$a_0 + a_1(z-a) + a_2(z-a)^2 + \dots$$

analytic part

$$\frac{a_{-1}}{z-a} + \frac{a_{-2}}{(z-a)^2} + \dots$$

principal part

..

$$\dots \dots \dots z = a \quad (4)$$

$$(n) \quad z = a \quad \lim_{z \rightarrow a} f(z) = \infty$$

$$\frac{a_{-1}}{z-a} + \frac{a_{-2}}{(z-a)^2} + \dots + \frac{a_{-n}}{(z-a)^n}, \quad a_{-n} \neq 0$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow a} f(z) \exists \quad z = a \quad f(z)$$

removable $z = a$

$z = a$

multi-valued

$z = a$

..

essential

$$f(z) = z^2 \quad \text{singularity at } \infty \quad \infty$$

$$w = 0 \quad f\left(\frac{1}{w}\right) = \frac{1}{w^2} \quad \infty$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{w}\right) = e^{\frac{1}{w}} \quad \infty$$

$$f(z) = e^z$$

$$w = 0$$

$$(\infty) w$$

$$\dots \cosh z \quad \sinh z \quad e^z, \sin z, \cos z$$

entire function

:-

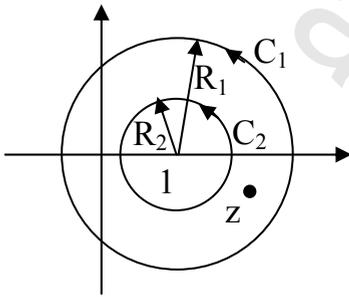
$$z = 1 \quad f(z) = \frac{e^z}{(z-1)^2}$$

:-

..

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z-a)^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_{-n}}{(z-a)^n}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_1} \frac{f(w)}{(w-a)^{n+1}} dw, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$



$$a_{-n} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_2} \frac{f(\eta)}{(\eta-a)^{n+1}} d\eta \quad n=1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$|w-a| = R_1 \quad : \quad C_1$$

$$R_1 > R_2 \quad | \eta - a | = R_2 \quad : \quad C_2$$

.2 Pole

$$a = 1$$

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z-1)^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_{-n}}{(z-1)^n}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_1} \frac{e^w}{(w-1)^{n+3}} dw,$$

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

$$a_n = \frac{e^w}{(n+2)!} \Big|_{w=1} = \frac{e}{(n+2)!}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$a_{-n} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_2} \frac{e^\eta}{(\eta-1)^2 (\eta-1)^{-n+1}} d\eta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_2} \frac{e^\eta}{(\eta-1)^{3-n}} d\eta$$

$$() \quad n = 3, 4, 5, \dots$$

$$n = 1$$

$$a_{-1} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_2} \frac{e^\eta}{(\eta-1)^2} d\eta$$

$$= (e^\eta)' \Big|_{\eta=1} = e$$

$$n = 2$$

$$a_{-2} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_2} \frac{e^\eta}{(\eta-1)} d\eta$$

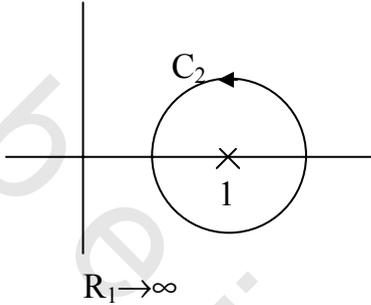
$$= e^\eta \Big|_{\eta=1} = e$$

..

$$f(z) = \frac{e^z}{(z-1)^2} = \underbrace{\frac{e}{z-1} + \frac{e}{(z-1)^2}} + e \left[\frac{1}{2!} + \frac{(z-1)}{3!} + \frac{(z-1)^2}{4!} + \dots + \frac{(z-1)^n}{(n+2)!} + \dots \right]$$

:

$$z - 1 = u$$



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{e^z}{(z-1)^2} &= \frac{e^{1+u}}{u^2} = \frac{e}{u^2} [e^u] \\ &= \frac{e}{u^2} \left[1 + u + \frac{u^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{u^n}{n!} + \dots \right] \\ &= e \left[\frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{u^2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{u}{3!} + \dots + \frac{u^{n-2}}{n!} + \dots \right] \end{aligned}$$

$u = z - 1$

$$\frac{e^z}{(z-1)^2} = e \left[\frac{1}{z-1} + \frac{1}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{1}{2} + \underbrace{\frac{z-1}{3!} + \frac{(z-1)^2}{4!} + \dots + \frac{(z-1)^{n-2}}{n!}}_{n \geq 2} + \dots \right]$$

(2)

$$z = 1 \quad z$$

:-

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

$$z - 1 = u$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= \frac{e^{2(1+u)}}{u^3} = \frac{e^2 e^{2u}}{u^3} \\ &= \frac{e^2}{u^3} \left[1 + (2u) + \frac{(2u)^2}{2!} + \frac{(2u)^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{(2u)^n}{n!} + \dots \right] \\ &= \frac{e^2}{1} \left[\frac{1}{u^3} + \frac{2}{u^2} + \frac{(2)^2}{2!u} + \frac{(2)^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{(2)^n u^{n-3}}{n!} + \dots \right] \end{aligned}$$

$n \geq 3$

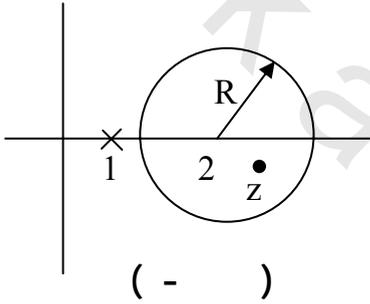
$$u = z - 1$$

$$\frac{e^{2z}}{(z-1)^3} = e^2 \left[\underbrace{\frac{1}{(z-1)^3} + \frac{2}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{2}{(z-1)}}_{n < 3} + \underbrace{\frac{(2)^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{(2)^n (z-1)^{n-3}}{n!} + \dots}_{n \geq 3} \right]$$

(3)

:-

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



$$z = 2$$

R

..

..

$$|z - 2| < R$$

(-)

$$() R = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= \frac{e^{z-2+2}}{(z-2+2-1)} = \frac{e^2 e^{(z-2)}}{(1+(z-2))} = e^2 e^{z-2} (1+(z-2))^{-1} \\ &= e^2 \left(1+(z-2) + \dots + \frac{(z-2)^n}{n!} + \dots \right) \left(1-(z-2) + (z-2)^2 - \dots + (-1)^n (z-2)^n + \dots \right) \\ &= e^2 \left(1 + (1+(-1))(z-2) + (1-1 + \frac{1}{2!})(z-2)^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (-1+1 - \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!})(z-2)^3 + (1-1 + \frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{4!})(z-2)^4 + \dots \right) \\ &= e^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2!}(z-2)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{3!} - \frac{1}{2!} \right) (z-2)^3 + \left(\frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{4!} \right) (z-2)^4 + \dots \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$|z - 2| < 1$$

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

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

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

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

$$\rightarrow f''(2) = 0 - \frac{e^2 - 2e^2}{1} = +e^2$$

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

$$= e^2 + 0 - \frac{e^2}{2!}(z-2)^2 + \dots$$

$$z = 0 \quad \sin \frac{1}{z}$$

$$\frac{1}{z} = u$$

essential

$$z = 0$$

$$\sin u = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{u^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} ,$$

$$u = \frac{1}{z}$$

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

.. ()

$$.z \neq 0$$

: -

$$z = 0 \quad \frac{1}{e^z}$$

:
z = 0

$$e^{\frac{1}{z}} = 1 + \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{2!} \cdot \frac{1}{z^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} \cdot \frac{1}{z^n} + \dots$$

(1)

$$.z \neq 0$$

.. ∞

$$z = 0 \quad .. f(z) = \frac{\sin z}{z}$$

: -

:
z = 0

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z}{z} = 1$$

.. (1)

$$z = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sin z}{z} &= \frac{1}{z} \left[z - \frac{z^3}{3!} + \frac{z^5}{5!} \dots \right] \\ &= 1 - \frac{z^2}{3!} + \frac{z^4}{5!} - \dots \end{aligned}$$

.z

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

: - _____

$$\dots z + 2 = u \quad \dots (1 \quad)$$

z = -2 _____

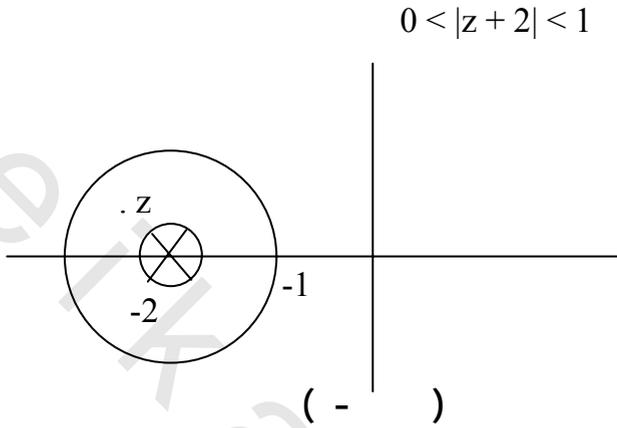
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{z}{(z+1)(z+2)} &= \frac{u-2}{(u-1)u} = \frac{2-u}{u} \frac{1}{1-u} \\ &= \frac{2-u}{u} (1-u)^{-1}, \quad |u| < 1 \\ &= \frac{2-u}{u} (1+u+u^2+\dots) \\ &= (2-u) \left(\frac{1}{u} + 1 + u + u^2 + \dots \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{2}{u} + 2 + 2u + 2u^2 + \dots - 1 - u - u^2 - \dots \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{u} + 1 + u + u^2 + u^3 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$u = z + 2$$

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

simple

$z = -2$ pole

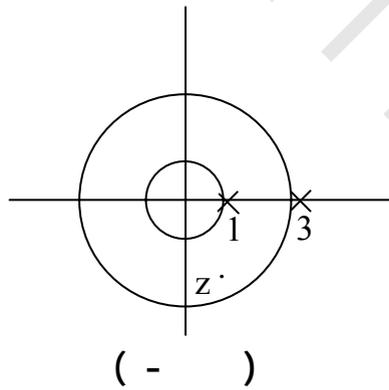


$1 < |z| < 3$

$\frac{1}{(z+1)(z+3)}$

-

:



..

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

$$\dots |z| < 1 \quad (1+z)^{-1}$$

:

..

$$\frac{1}{1+z} = \frac{1}{z\left(1+\frac{1}{z}\right)} = \frac{1}{z}\left(1+\frac{1}{z}\right)^{-1}, \quad \left|\frac{1}{z}\right| < 1 \Rightarrow |z| > 1$$

..

$$\frac{1}{1+z} = \frac{1}{z}\left(1 - \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z^2} - \frac{1}{z^3} + \dots\right) \tag{1}$$

..

$$\frac{1}{3+z}$$

$$\frac{1}{3+z} = \frac{1}{3\left(1+\frac{z}{3}\right)} = \frac{1}{3}\left(1+\frac{z}{3}\right)^{-1}, \quad \left|\frac{z}{3}\right| < 1 \Rightarrow |z| < 3$$

:

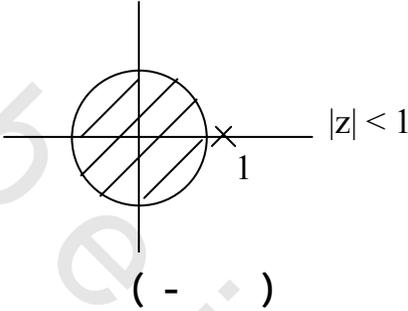
..

$$\frac{1}{3+z} = \frac{1}{3}\left(1 - \frac{z}{3} + \frac{z^2}{9} - \frac{z^3}{27} - \dots\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{(z+1)(z+3)} &= \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{1+z}\right) - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{3+z}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z^2} + \frac{1}{z^3} - \frac{1}{z^4} + \dots\right) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(1 - \frac{z}{3} + \frac{z^2}{9} - \frac{z^3}{27} \dots\right) \\ &= \dots - \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{z^2}} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{6} + \underbrace{\frac{z}{18} - \frac{z^2}{45}} \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$z = 0 \quad |z| = 3 \quad |z| = 1$$

()



-

:

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{(z+1)(z+3)}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2}(1+z)^{-1} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + \frac{z}{3}\right)^{-1}, \quad |z| < 1, \quad |z| < 3$$

$$\dots \quad |z| < 1 \quad |z| < 3 \quad |z| < 1$$

$$\frac{1}{(z+1)(z+3)} = \frac{1}{2} (1 - z + z^2 - z^3 - \dots)$$

$$- \frac{1}{6} \left(1 - \frac{z}{3} + \frac{z^2}{9} - \frac{z^3}{27} + \dots \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} - \frac{4}{9}z + \frac{13}{27}z^2 - \frac{40}{81}z^3 - \dots$$

$$|z| < 1 \quad z \quad \dots$$

-

$$|z| > 3$$

⋮

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{(z+1)(z+3)} &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1+z} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3+z} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{z} \left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{z}} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{z} \left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{3}{z}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{z} \left(1 + \frac{1}{z} \right)^{-1} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{z} \left(1 + \frac{3}{z} \right)^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

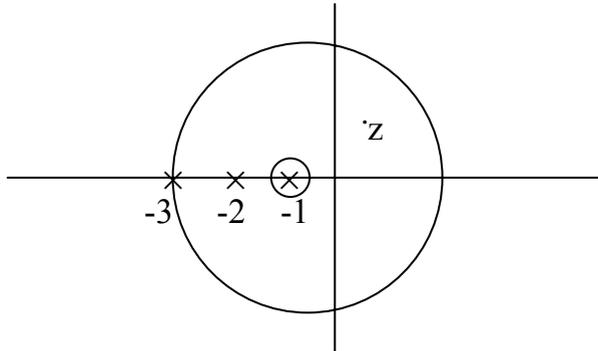
$$() |z| > 3 \quad |z| > 1$$

$$|z| > 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{(z+1)(z+3)} &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{z} \left(1 - \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z^2} - \frac{1}{z^3} + \dots \right) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{z} \left(1 - \frac{3}{z} + \frac{9}{z^2} - \frac{27}{z^3} + \dots \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{z^2} - \frac{4}{z^3} + \frac{13}{z^4} - \frac{40}{z^5} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$z = -3 \quad z = -1$$

$$0 < |z+1| < 2 \quad \dots$$



(-)

$$z + 1 = u$$

$$\frac{1}{(z+1)(z+3)} = \frac{1}{u(u+2)} = \frac{1}{2u\left(1+\frac{u}{2}\right)} = \frac{1}{2u}\left(1+\frac{u}{2}\right)^{-1},$$

$$|u| < 2 \quad \left|\frac{u}{2}\right| < 1 \quad |u| > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{(z+1)(z+3)} &= \frac{1}{2u} \left[1 - \frac{u}{2} + \frac{u^2}{4} - \dots \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2u} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{u}{8} - \dots \\ &= \underbrace{\frac{1}{2(1+z)}} - \frac{1}{4} + \underbrace{\frac{(1+z)}{8}} - \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$z = -1$$

.Simple Pole ..

The Residue Theorem

$f(z)$:

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n (z-a)^n$$

$z = a$ C $f(z)$

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

.. ()

$$\dots \oint_C f(z) dz$$

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

.. a_{-1}

$$\dots \oint_C \frac{dz}{(z-a)}$$

$$a_{-1} \dots \oint_C f(z) dz$$

: residue ..

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

$z = a$

$f(z)$

a_{-1}

..

$$\oint_C f(z) dz$$

m

$z = a$

:

$z = a$

$$f(z) = \frac{a_{-m}}{(z-a)^m} + \dots + \frac{a_{-1}}{(z-a)} + a_0 + a_1(z-a) + \dots$$

$(z-a)^m$

$$(z-a)^m f(z) = a_{-m} + a_{-(m-1)}(z-a) + \dots + a_{-1}(z-a)^{m-1} + a_0(z-a)^m + \dots \quad (1)$$

$z = a$

$(z-a)^m f(z)$

$(m-1)!$

$$\frac{d^{m-1}}{dz^{m-1}} \left((z-a)^m f(z) \right) = (m-1)! a_{-1} +$$

$m(m-1)\dots 2a_0(z-a) + \dots$

$z \rightarrow a$

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

m

$z = a$

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

(-)

.. () ..

$$\oint_C f(z) dz$$

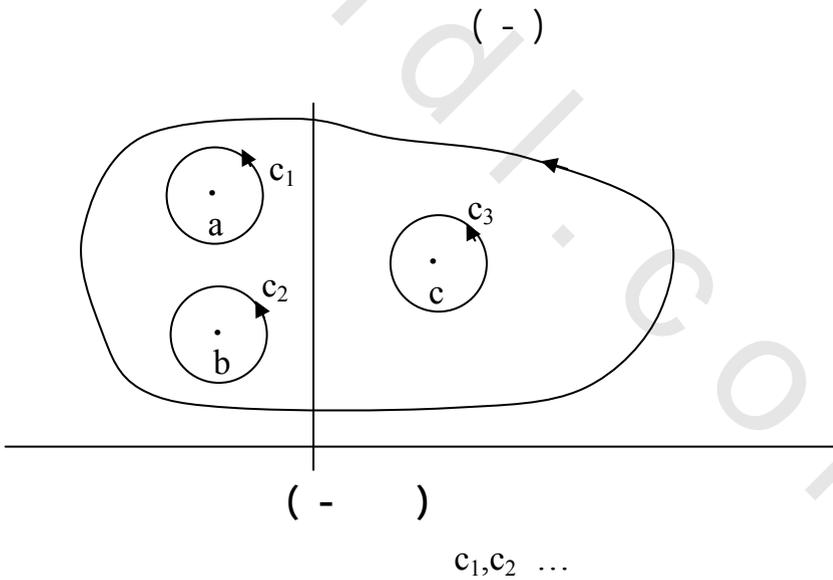
_____ C

$a_{-1}, b_{-1}, c_{-1}, \dots$

C $f(z)$
 a, b, c, \dots

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i [a_{-1} + b_{-1} + c_{-1} + \dots]$$

$= 2\pi i \sum$ residues of interior singular points



$$\oint_C f(z)dz = \oint_{C_1} f(z)dz + \oint_{C_2} f(z)dz + \oint_{C_3} f(z)dz + \dots \quad (1)$$

$$\oint_{C_1} f(z)dz = 2\pi i a_{-1}$$

$$\oint_{C_2} f(z)dz = 2\pi i b_{-1}$$

$$\oint_{C_3} f(z)dz = 2\pi i c_{-1}$$

$a_{-1}, b_{-1}, c_{-1}, \dots$

$$\oint_C f(z)dz = 2\pi i [a_{-1} + b_{-1} + c_{-1} + \dots]$$

$$= 2\pi i [\text{sum of residues}]$$

multiply-

infinitely many

.. [4]

connected

isolated singularities

$z = \pm 2i \quad z = -1$

$$\oint_C \frac{z^2 - 2z}{(z+1)^2(z^2 + 4)} dz$$

$$\oint \frac{z^2 - 2z}{(z+1)^2(z^2 + 4)} dz = 2\pi i [R_1 + R_2 + R_3]$$

$z = -1$

(i)

$$R_1 = \frac{1}{1!} \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} \frac{d}{dz} (z+1)^2 \cdot \frac{z^2 - 2z}{(z+1)^2(z^2 + 4)}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} \frac{(z^2 + 4)(2z - 2) - (z^2 - 2z)(2z)}{(z^2 + 4)^2}$$

$$= -\frac{14}{25}$$

$$z = +2i \quad \text{(ii)}$$

$$R_2 = \lim_{z \rightarrow 2i} (z - 2i) \frac{z^2 - 2z}{(z+1)^2(z+2i)(z-2i)}$$

$$= \frac{7+i}{25}$$

$$z = -2i \quad \text{(iii)}$$

$$R_3 = \lim_{z \rightarrow -2i} (z + 2i) \frac{z^2 - 2z}{(z+1)^2(z+2i)(z-2i)}$$

$$= \frac{7-i}{25} = \bar{R}_2$$

$$\oint \frac{z^2 - 2z}{(z+1)^2(z^2 + 4)} dz = 2\pi i \left[-\frac{14}{25} + \frac{7+i}{25} + \frac{7-i}{25} \right]$$

$$= 2\pi i \frac{-14 + 14}{25}$$

$$= 0$$

∴ _____

$z = -1$

C

$$\oint_C \frac{z^2 - 2z}{(z+1)^2(z^2 + 4)} dz$$

:

R_1

$$\oint_C \frac{z^2 - 2z}{(z+1)^2(z^2 + 4)} dz = 2\pi i R_1$$

$$= 2\pi i \left(\frac{-14}{25} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{28\pi i}{25}$$

$$z = \pm 2i$$

C

$$\oint_C \frac{z^2 - 2z}{(z+1)^2(z^2 + 4)} dz = 2\pi i [R_2 + R_3]$$

$$= 2\pi i \left[\frac{14}{25} \right]$$

$$= \frac{28\pi i}{25}$$

$$\oint_{C, |z|=1} \sin \frac{1}{z} dz$$

essential

$$z = 0$$

$$\dots |z| = 1$$

$$\oint_C \sin \frac{1}{z} dz = 2\pi i \cdot R$$

$$\sin \frac{1}{z}$$

R

$$\sin \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{3!} \frac{1}{z^3} + \frac{1}{5!} \frac{1}{z^5} \dots$$

$$R = a_{-1} = 1$$

$$\oint_{|z|=1} \sin \frac{1}{z} dz = 2\pi i$$

$$z = -2 \quad C \quad \oint_C (z-3) \sin \frac{1}{z+2} dz$$

$$z = -2 \quad C \quad \oint_C (z-3) \sin \frac{1}{z+2} dz = 2\pi i R$$

$$z = -2 \quad (z-3) \sin \frac{1}{z+2} \quad R$$

$$z + 2 = u$$

$$\begin{aligned} (z-3) \sin \frac{1}{z+2} &= (u-5) \sin \frac{1}{u} \\ &= (u-5) \left[\frac{1}{u} - \frac{1}{3!} \frac{1}{u^3} + \frac{1}{5!} \frac{1}{u^5} - \dots \right] \\ &= \left[1 - \frac{1}{3!} \frac{1}{u^2} + \frac{1}{5!} \frac{1}{u^4} - \dots \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{5}{u} + \frac{5}{3!} \frac{1}{u^3} - \frac{5}{5!} \frac{1}{u^5} - \dots \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$R = a_{-1} = -5$$

$$\oint_C (z-3) \sin \frac{1}{z+2} dz = 2\pi i (-5)$$

$$= -10\pi i$$

$$\oint_C (z-3) \sin \frac{1}{z+2} dz = 0 \quad z = -2 \quad .C$$

$$\oint_C \frac{dz}{(z+1)(z+3)}$$

$$|z| > 3 \quad \text{(ii)} \quad c: |z| < 1 \quad \text{(i)}$$

$$\oint_{|z| < 1} \frac{dz}{(z+1)(z+3)} = 0 \quad a_{-1} = 0 \quad C: |z| < 1 \quad \text{(i)}$$

$$\frac{1}{(z+1)(z+3)} = \frac{1}{z^2} - \frac{4}{z^3} + \frac{13}{z^4} - \frac{40}{z^5} + \dots \quad |z| > 3 \quad \text{(ii)}$$

$$a_{-1} = 0$$

$$\oint_{|z| > 3} \frac{dz}{(z+1)(z+3)} = 2\pi i(0) = 0$$

$$z = 0 \quad C \quad \oint_C z^2 \sin \frac{1}{z} dz$$

$$\begin{aligned} z^2 \sin \frac{1}{z} &= z^2 \left(\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{3!} \frac{1}{z^3} + \frac{1}{5!} \frac{1}{z^5} - \dots \right) \\ &= z - \frac{1}{3!} \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{5!} \frac{1}{z^3} - \dots \\ a_{-1} &= -\frac{1}{3!} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C z^2 \sin \frac{1}{z} dz &= 2\pi i \left(-\frac{1}{3!} \right) \\ &= -\frac{\pi i}{3} \end{aligned}$$

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

$|z| = \frac{3\pi}{2}$

$$z = 0, \pm\pi, \pm 2\pi, \dots$$

$$\sin z = 0$$

..

$$z = 0, \pm\pi \quad |z| = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{\sin z} = 1$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z}{z} = 1$$

$$: z = 0 \quad (i)$$

..

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{z}{\sin z} &= \frac{z}{z - \frac{1}{3!}z^3 + \frac{1}{5!}z^5 - \dots} \\ &= \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{3!}z^2 + \frac{1}{5!}z^4 - \dots} \\ &= a_0 + a_1z + a_2z^2 + a_3z^3 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &a_0 - \frac{1}{3!}a_0z^2 + \frac{1}{5!}z^4a_0 - \dots \\ &+ a_1z - \frac{1}{3!}a_1z^3 + \frac{1}{5!}a_1z^5 - \dots \\ &+ a_2z^2 - \frac{1}{3!}a_2z^4 + \frac{1}{5!}a_2z^6 - \dots \\ &= 1 \\ &z^n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 = 1, \quad a_1z = 0 &\Rightarrow a_1 = 0, \\ \left(-\frac{1}{3!}a_0 + a_2\right) &= 0 \Rightarrow a_2 = \frac{1}{3!} \\ &\vdots \quad \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{z}{\sin z} = 1 + \frac{1}{3!}z^2 + \dots$$

$$R_1 = 0$$

$$a_{-1} = 0$$

.. ()

.. $z = \pi$ (ii)

$$R_2 = \frac{1}{0!} \lim_{z \rightarrow \pi} (z - \pi) \cdot \frac{z}{\sin z}$$

$$= \pi \lim_{z \rightarrow \pi} \frac{z - \pi}{\sin z} = \pi \lim_{z \rightarrow \pi} \frac{1}{\cos z} = \pi \frac{1}{\cos \pi} = -\pi$$

.. $z = -\pi$ (iii)

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_3 &= \lim_{z \rightarrow -\pi} (z + \pi) \frac{z}{\sin z} = (-\pi) \lim_{z \rightarrow -\pi} \frac{z + \pi}{\sin z} \\
 &= (-\pi) \lim_{z \rightarrow -\pi} \frac{1}{\cos z} \\
 &= (-\pi) \frac{1}{\cos(-\pi)} = \pi
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \oint_{|z|=\frac{3\pi}{2}} \frac{z}{\sin z} dz &= 2\pi i [R_1 + R_2 + R_3] \\
 &= 2\pi i [0 - \pi + \pi] \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\oint_{|z|=\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{z}{\sin^2 z} dz$$

$z = 0$ (i)

$$\frac{z}{\sin z} = 1 + \frac{1}{3!} z^2 + \dots$$

$$\frac{z^2}{\sin^2 z} = 1 + \left(\frac{2}{3!}\right) z^2 + \dots$$

:z

$$\frac{z}{\sin^2 z} = \frac{1}{z} + \left(\frac{2}{3!}\right) z + \dots$$

.. ($z = 0$) $a_{-1} = 1$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} (z) \cdot \frac{z}{\sin^2 z} = 1 \neq 0$$

$$z = 0$$

$$R_1 = 1$$

$$\oint_{|z|=\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{z}{\sin^2 z} dz = 2\pi i$$

$$\oint_{|z|=\frac{3\pi}{2}} \frac{z}{\sin^2 z} dz$$

:

$$z = 0, \pm\pi$$

$$R_1 = 1 \quad z = 0 \quad (i)$$

$$m = \pm 1 \quad z = m\pi \quad z = \pm\pi \quad (ii)$$

$$z - m\pi = u \quad \frac{z}{\sin^2 z}$$

$$\frac{z}{\sin^2 z} = \frac{m\pi + u}{(\sin(m\pi + u))^2} = \frac{(m\pi + u)}{\sin^2 u}$$

$$= \frac{m\pi + u}{\left(u - \frac{1}{3!}u^3 + \frac{1}{5!}u^5 - \dots\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{m\pi + u}{u^2 \left(1 - \frac{u^2}{6} + \frac{u^4}{120} \dots\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{m\pi + u}{u^2 \left(1 - \frac{u^2}{3} + \frac{2u^4}{45} + \dots\right)} = \frac{a_{-2}}{(u)^2} + \frac{a_{-1}}{u} + a_0 + a_1 u + \dots$$

: ..

$$z = \pm\pi$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 m\pi + u &= \left(1 - \frac{u^2}{3} + \frac{2u^4}{45} + \dots\right) (a_{-2} + a_{-1}u + a_0u^2 + a_1u^3 + \dots) \\
 &= a_{-2} + a_{-1}u + a_0u^2 + a_1u^3 + \dots \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{3}a_{-2}u^2 - \frac{1}{3}a_{-1}u^3 + \dots \\
 &\quad + \frac{2}{45}a_{-2}u^4 - \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$a_{-2} = m\pi, \quad a_{-1} = 1, \quad \left(a_0 - \frac{1}{3}a_{-2}\right) = 0$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{3}a_{-2} = \frac{1}{3}m\pi$$

$$\frac{z}{\sin^2 z} = \frac{m\pi}{(z - m\pi)^2} + \frac{1}{(z - m\pi)} + \frac{m\pi}{3} + \dots$$

$$(m = \pm 1) \quad z = m\pi$$

$$: \quad R_{2,3} = 1$$

$$\oint_{|z|=\frac{3\pi}{2}} \frac{z}{\sin^2 z} dz = 2\pi i [R_1 + R_2 + R_3]$$

$$= 6\pi i$$

$$\oint_{|z|=\pi} \sec z dz$$

$$\sec z = \frac{1}{\cos z}$$

$$z = \frac{\pi}{2}(2k+1), \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \dots \quad \cos z = 0$$

: ..

$$z = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad |z| = \pi$$

$$R = \lim_{z \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(z - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\cos z}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\pi - \sin z}$$

$$= -1 \quad \dots$$

$$\oint_{|z|=\pi} \sec z \, dz = -2\pi i$$

$$(i) f(z) = \frac{e^{2z}}{(z-1)^3}, \quad (z=1)$$

$$(ii) f(z) = (z-3)\sin \frac{1}{z+2}, \quad (z=-2)$$

$$(iii) f(z) = \frac{z - \sin z}{z^3}, \quad (z=0)$$

$$(iv) f(z) = \frac{z}{(z+1)(z+2)}, \quad (z=-1)$$

$$(v) f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2(z-3)^3}, \quad (z=3)$$

:

$$(i) \sin z^2 = z^2 - \frac{z^6}{3!} + \frac{z^{10}}{5!} - \frac{z^{14}}{7!} \dots, |z| < \infty$$

$$(ii) \tan^{-1} z = z - \frac{z^3}{3} + \frac{z^5}{5} - \frac{z^7}{7} \dots, |z| < 1$$

$$(iii) \tan z = z + \frac{z^3}{3} + \frac{2z^5}{15} + \dots, |z| < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$(iv) \sec z = 1 + \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{5z^4}{24} + \dots, |z| < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$(v) \csc z = \frac{1}{z} + \frac{z}{6} + \frac{7z^3}{360} \dots, |z| < \pi$$

$$(vi) \sin^{-1} z = z + \frac{1}{2} \frac{z^3}{3} + \frac{1 \times 3}{2 \times 4} \frac{z^5}{5} + \frac{1 \times 3 \times 5}{2 \times 4 \times 6} \frac{z^7}{7} \dots, |z| < 1$$

$$(\sin^{-1} 0 = 0)$$

$$(vii) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+z^3}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}z^3 + \frac{1 \times 3}{2 \times 4}z^6 - \frac{1 \times 3 \times 5}{2 \times 4 \times 6}z^9 + \dots, \quad |z| < 1$$

$$(\sqrt{1+z^3} = 1, \quad z=0)$$

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

- (i) $|z| < 1$
- (ii) $1 < |z| < 2$
- (iii) $|z| > 2$
- (iv) $|z-1| > 1$
- (v) $0 < |z-2| < 1$

$$z = 0$$

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

$$(ii) \quad f(z) = \frac{e^{z^2}}{z^3}$$

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

$$(iv) \quad f(z) = z \sinh \sqrt{z}$$

$$f(z) = \tan z \quad z = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\oint \tan z \, dz$$

$$0 < \left| z - \frac{\pi}{2} \right| < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$z = 0 \quad f(z) = \frac{1}{\ln(1+z)}$$

$$\oint_C f(z) \, dz$$

$$0 < |z| < 1$$

$$z = -1 \quad \frac{\ln(1+z)}{1+z}$$

$$\oint_{|z|<1} \frac{\ln(1+z)}{1+z} dz$$

$$e^{\sin z}$$

$$e^{\sin z} = 1 + z + \frac{z^2}{2} - \frac{z^4}{8} - \frac{z^5}{15} + \dots$$

$$\oint_C e^{\sin z} dz = 0$$

$$f(z) = e^z \csc^2 z$$

$$(R_m = e^{m\pi}, m = 0, \pm 1, \dots :)$$

$$z = 0 \quad f(z) = \frac{\cot z \coth z}{z^3}$$

$$\cosh z = 1 + \frac{z^2}{2!} + \frac{z^4}{4!} + \dots$$

$$\sinh z = z + \frac{z^3}{3!} + \frac{z^5}{5!} + \dots$$

$$\left(-\frac{7}{45} : \right)$$

$$\oint_{|z|=3} \frac{e^{zt}}{z^2(z^2 + 2z + 2)} dz$$

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

$$\oint_C e^{-\frac{1}{z}} \sin \frac{1}{z} dz \quad .$$

$|z|=1$

($2\pi i$:)

$$\oint_C \frac{e^z}{\cosh z} dz \quad .$$

$|z|=5$

($8\pi i$:)

$$y = \pm 2 \quad x = \pm 2 \quad C \quad .$$

$$\oint_C \frac{\sinh 3z}{\left(z - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^3} dz = \frac{-9\pi\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\oint_C z^3 e^{\frac{1}{z}} dz = \frac{1}{24}$$

$|z-1|=4$

($\pm 2 \pm 2i$)

$$\oint_C \frac{\cosh z}{z^3} dz = \pi i \quad .$$

$$\oint \frac{e^{zt}}{z(z^2 + 1)} = 2\pi i(1 - \cos t), t > 0$$

($1 \pm i, -1 \pm i$)

C