

Subject:  $\mathcal{R}$

Date:

$\mathcal{R}$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n = -a_n - r$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n = (-1)^n \frac{a_0}{a_n}$$

$$z = r e^{i(\theta + 2k\pi)}$$

المركب  $z = r e^{i(\theta + 2k\pi)}$

$$\boxed{\ln z = \ln r + i(\theta + 2k\pi)}$$

جوابك

$$\ln z = \ln r + i\theta \quad -\pi < \theta \leq \pi$$

$$\ln(-1) = \ln 1 + i\pi = i\pi$$

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

$$\ln(1+i) = \ln \sqrt{2} + i\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$w = i \Rightarrow \ln w = i \ln i = i \left( i\frac{\pi}{2} \right) = i^2 \frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow$$

$$w = e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

Pilavaran

(78)

Subject:

Date:

80

$$w = (-1)^i \Rightarrow \ln w = i \ln(-1) = i(i\pi) = -\pi$$

$$w = e^{-\pi}$$

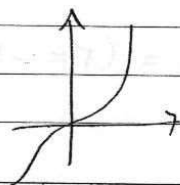
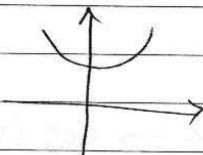
هر معادله مرتبه  $n$  دقیقاً  $n$  ریشه دارد.

اگر ضرایب معادله با ضرایب آن ریشه باشد،  $\sum$  ریشه با ضرایب آن معادله می باشد  $\Leftarrow$

مثلاً ریشه ها زوج هستند.

مقایسه توابع مثلثاتی با توابع هایمربول

$$\begin{aligned} e^{i\theta} &= \cos\theta + i\sin\theta \\ e^{-i\theta} &= \cos\theta - i\sin\theta \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos\theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}}{2} \\ \sin\theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}}{2i} \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{ch} u = \frac{e^u + e^{-u}}{2} \\ \operatorname{sh} u = \frac{e^u - e^{-u}}{2} \end{cases}$$

Pilavaran

(59)

Subject:

Date:



$$\cos(im) = \frac{e^{i^2 m} + e^{-i^2 m}}{2} = \frac{e^{-m} + e^m}{2} = \operatorname{ch} m$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} *** \\ *** \end{array} \right) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos im = \operatorname{ch} m, \operatorname{ch}(im) = \cos m \\ \sin(im) = i \operatorname{sh} m, \operatorname{sh}(im) = i \sin m \\ \operatorname{tg}(im) = i \operatorname{tgh} m, \operatorname{tgh}(im) = i \operatorname{tg} m \end{array} \right.$$

$$\sin(z) = \sin(x+iy) = \sin x \cos(iy) +$$

$$\cos x \sin(iy) = \sin x \operatorname{ch} y + i \cos x \operatorname{sh} y$$

$$\cos z = \cos(x+iy) = \cos x \operatorname{ch} y - i \sin x \operatorname{sh} y$$

$$\operatorname{ch} z = \operatorname{ch}(x+iy) = \operatorname{ch} x \cos y + i \operatorname{sh} x \sin y$$

$$\operatorname{ch}^r z + \operatorname{sh}^r z = 0$$

$$\cos^r(iz) - \sin^r(iz) = 0 \rightarrow \cos^r(\pi z) = 0$$

$$\pi z = (r k - 1) \frac{\pi}{r} \rightarrow z = (r k - 1) \frac{\pi}{r} j$$

$$\sin z = r$$

Pilavaran

(60)

Subject:

Date:



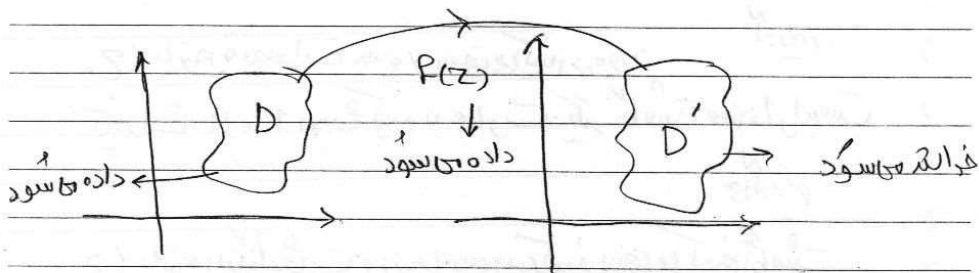
$$\sin z = r$$

$$\frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i} = r \rightarrow e^{riz} - r e^{iz} - 1 = 0 \quad e^{iz} = y$$

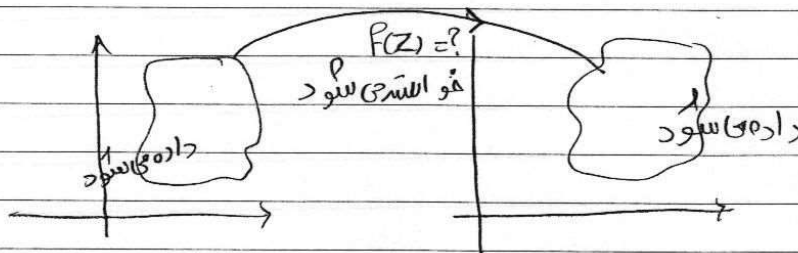
$$y^r - r y - 1 = 0$$

تابع مختلط:

1) اگر  $f(z)$  تابع  $D$  باشد،  $f(z)$  را به  $D'$  نگاشت  $P$  می‌دهد.



2) اگر  $f(z)$  تابع  $D$  باشد،  $D'$  را به  $D$  نگاشت  $P$  می‌دهد (تغییر  $P$ ).



Pilavaran

(61)



Subject:

Date:



روشن‌سازی نگاشت یک تابع توسط  $w = f(z)$

① بجای نام این نگاشت برزها را بدست می‌آوریم.



الف) مولد هر نگاشت را می‌نویسیم

$$(u + iv = f(x + iy)) \quad w = f(z) \quad \text{از مولد}$$

سهی می‌کنیم  $u, v$  را بر حسب  $x, y$  یا  $u, v$  را بر حسب

$u, v$  بدست آوریم.

\* در هر رابطه یکسان برتر است  $x, y$  را بر حسب  $u, v$  بدست

آوریم.

ج. با توجه به تعریف  $x, y$  سهی می‌کنیم در مورد

تعریف  $u, v$  بدست می‌آوریم به عبارت دیگر نگاشت هر نگاشت را بدست

می‌آوریم

د. با توجه به نگاشت هر نگاشت سهی می‌کنیم سهی می‌کنیم نگاشت

کل نامبر این نگاشت آوریم.

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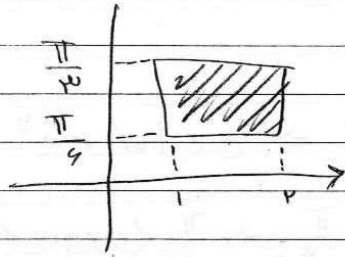
(62)

Subject:

Date:



پ.  $n$  گونگی  $W = e^z$  (تکلیف نامی  $z$  و  $n$  گونگی  $P, V$ )



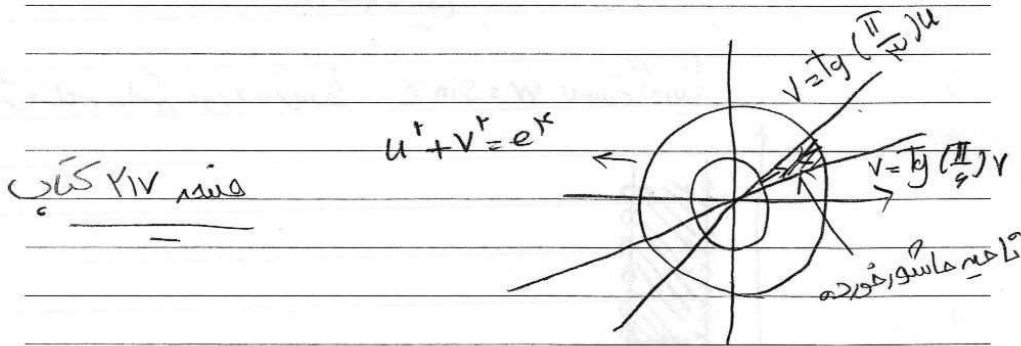
$$u + iv = e^{a+iy} = e^a (e^{iy}) =$$

$$e^a (\cos y + i \sin y) \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} u = e^a \cos y \\ v = e^a \sin y \end{cases}$$

$$n=1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u = e \cos y \\ v = e \sin y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u^2 + v^2 = e^2 \\ u^2 + v^2 = e^2 \end{cases}$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u = e^a \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}) \\ v = e^a \sin(\frac{\pi}{4}) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} v = \tan(\frac{\pi}{4}) u \\ v = \tan(\frac{\pi}{4}) u \end{cases}$$



Pilavarani

(63)

Subject:

Date:



$$|w| = e^u \quad re^{i\theta} = e^u \times e^{iy}$$

$$\arg(w) = y$$

$$1 < u < 2 \Rightarrow e < |w| < e^2$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} < y < \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} < \arg w < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$|w| = e \quad \text{or } e^2$$

$$|z - z_0| = r$$

حل المسألة:  $z = x + iy$

$$|w - w_0| = r$$

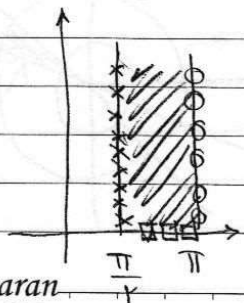
$$r_1 \leftarrow \text{P.N.} \quad \text{P.N.} \rightarrow r_2$$

$$\text{Im} \rightarrow \text{Im}$$

$$\text{Im} \rightarrow \text{Im}$$

$$\text{Re} \rightarrow \text{Re}$$

حل المسألة:  $w = \sin z$



Pilavarani

(64)

Subject:

Date:



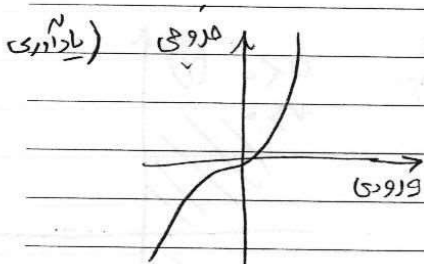
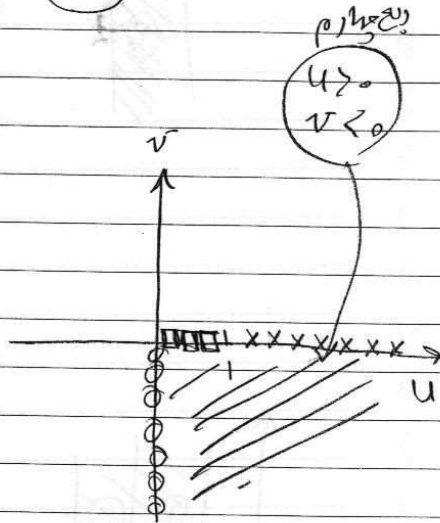
$$u + iv = \sin(m + iy) = \sin m \operatorname{ch} y + i \cos m \operatorname{sh} y$$

$$\begin{cases} h = \sin m \operatorname{ch} y > 0 \\ v = \cos m \operatorname{sh} y > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$m = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u = \operatorname{ch} y \\ v = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$m = \pi \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u = 0 \\ v = -\operatorname{sh} y \end{cases}$$

$$y = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u = \sin m \\ v = 0 \end{cases}$$



sh m

نیم دایره های موازی محور y ها که عرضشان یک به دو دایره متوالی

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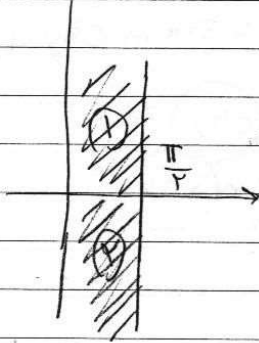
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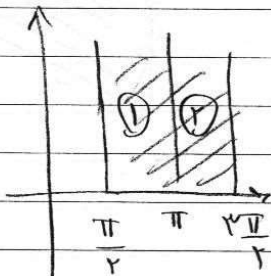
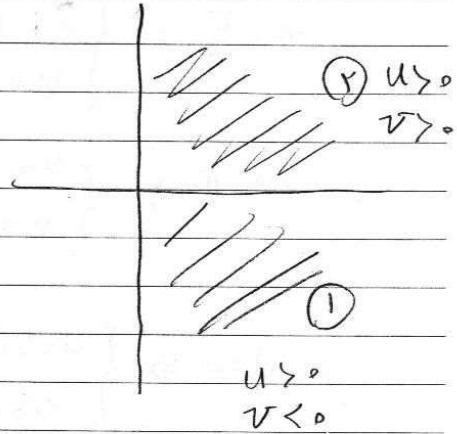
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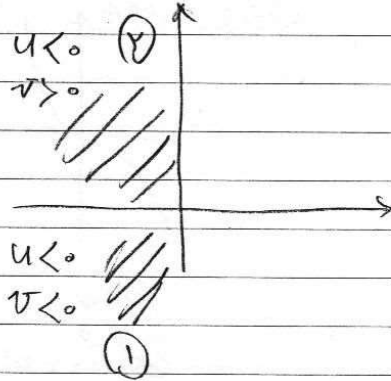
प्रश्न ६६)  $u = \cos \theta \cos \phi$   $v = \sin \theta \cos \phi$   $w = \sin \theta \sin \phi$



$$\cos 2\theta \begin{cases} u = \cos \theta \cos \phi \\ v = -\sin \theta \sin \phi \end{cases}$$



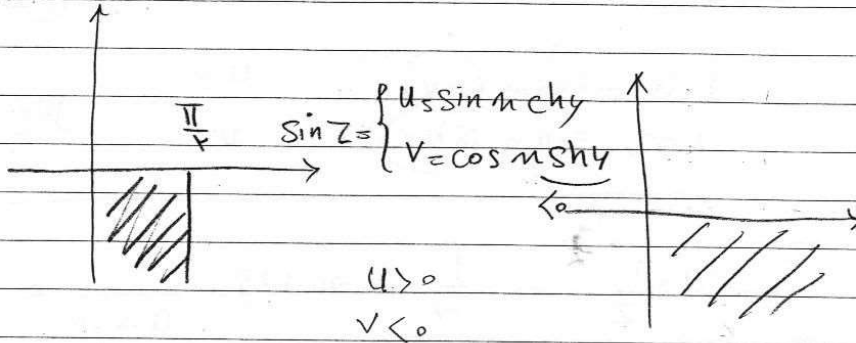
$\cos 2\theta$



Pilavaran

Subject:

Date:



المركب

$\pi \leftarrow \textcircled{u < v}$

$u \rightarrow iv = \operatorname{ch}(n + iy) = \operatorname{ch} n \cos y + i \operatorname{sh} n \sin y$

$\begin{cases} u = \operatorname{ch} n \cos y \\ v = \operatorname{sh} n \sin y \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

$y = \frac{\pi}{r} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u = \operatorname{ch} n \sqrt{\frac{r}{r}} \\ v = \operatorname{sh} n \sqrt{\frac{r}{r}} \end{cases}$

$r u^r - r v^r = 1$

المركب

Pilavaran

67

Subject:

Date:



(11) ← (44)

$$\begin{cases} u = -\cos m \theta \\ v = \sin m \theta \end{cases}$$

\$u > 0\$  
\$v > 0\$

$$w = \frac{1}{z} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{w} \rightarrow x + iy = \frac{1}{u + iv} = \frac{u - iv}{u^2 + v^2}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{u}{u^2 + v^2} \\ y = \frac{-v}{u^2 + v^2} \end{cases}$$

$$y = x^2 + 2x + 1 \rightarrow \frac{-v}{u^2 + v^2} = \frac{u^2}{(u^2 + v^2)^2} + \frac{2u}{u^2 + v^2} + 1$$

$$y = \sin \theta \Rightarrow \frac{-v}{u^2 + v^2} = \sin \frac{\theta}{u^2 + v^2}$$

$$w = \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{r} \text{cis}(-\theta)$$

نقطه ۱ را در ربع اول، ربع دوم، ربع سوم و ربع چهارم قرار می‌دهیم.



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

Pilavaran

(68)

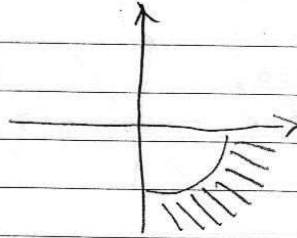
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Date:



$$|w| > 1$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} < \arg w < 0$$

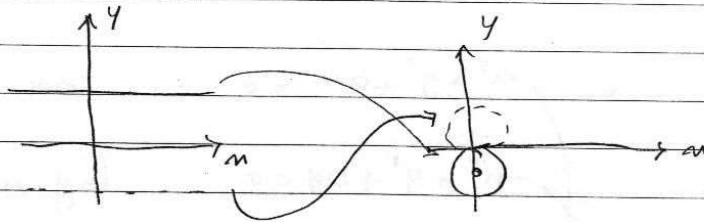


Q. 119)  $W = \frac{1}{z}$   $a(x^2 + y^2) + bx + cy + d = 0$  is a circle

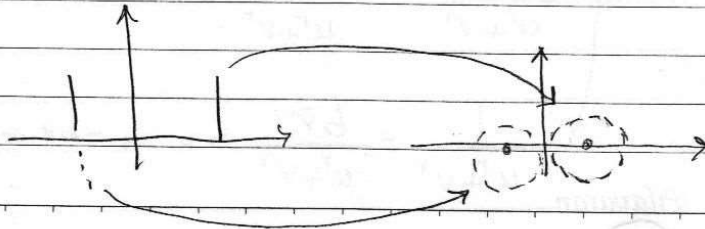
$$a\left(\frac{1}{u^2 + v^2}\right) + \frac{bu}{u^2 + v^2} - \frac{cv}{u^2 + v^2} + d = 0$$

$$d(u^2 + v^2) + bu - cv + a = 0$$

~~also~~  $a = 0, b = 0$



$a = 0, c = 0$



Pilavaran

(69)

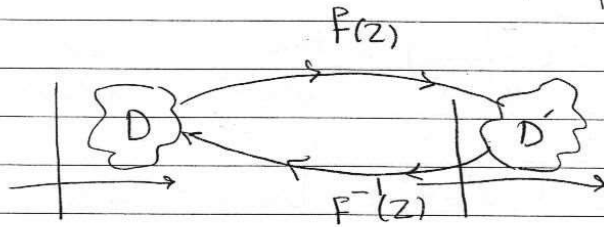
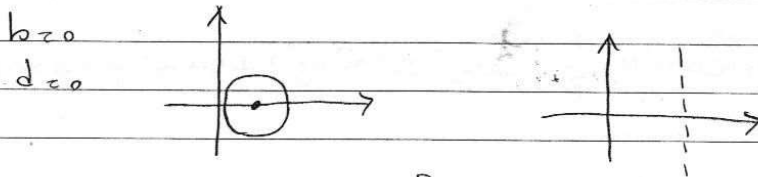
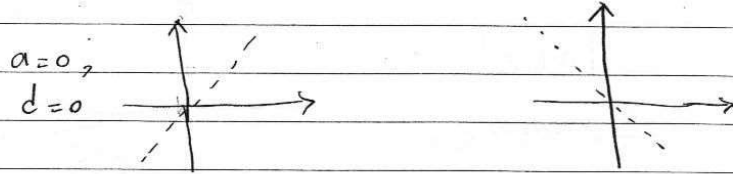
of



Subject:

Date:

80



•  $N_{\gamma} \bar{c} w u w = \frac{1}{z}$   $\left| \begin{matrix} \text{lewa } \gamma \text{ (atas)} \\ \text{kanan } \gamma \text{ (bawah)} \end{matrix} \right|$

$$u^r + v^r + au = 0 \quad \text{lewa } \gamma \text{ (atas)}$$

$$-u^r + v^r + by = 0 \quad \text{kanan } \gamma \text{ (bawah)}$$

$$\frac{1}{u^r + v^r} = \frac{au}{u^r + v^r} = 0 \Rightarrow au + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow u = -\frac{1}{a}$$

$$\frac{1}{u^r + v^r} = \frac{bv}{u^r + v^r} = 0 \Rightarrow -bv + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow v = \frac{1}{b}$$

Pilavarani

(70)

Subject:

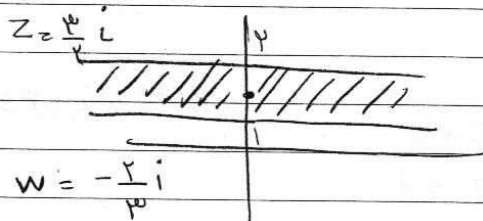
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۲۲ ← ۲۴۳

روسی دوم با تندی

کتاب



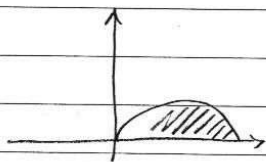
مساوی  $y = 1 \rightarrow \frac{-v}{u^r + v^r} = 1 \quad (u^r + v^r + v = 0)$

۲۲ ← ۲۴۳

$$\frac{-v}{u^r + v^r} = \frac{u^r}{(u^r + v^r)^r}$$

کتاب و امضا ۱۳

۲۲ ← ۲۴۳



۲۲ ← ۲۴۳

Pilavaran

۷

Subject:

Date:

80

$$r \leftarrow (4v^2)$$

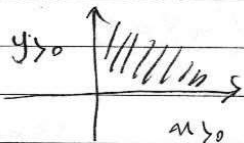
$$\frac{1}{u^r + v^r} - \frac{au}{u^r + v^r} = 0 \rightarrow 1 = au$$

پس

نکات مویس (دو)

$$w = \frac{az + b}{cz + d}$$

$$w = \frac{z-1}{z+1}$$



$$wz + w = z - 1 \rightarrow z(w-1) = -1 - w$$

$$z = \frac{1+w}{1-w} \rightarrow x + iy = \frac{1+u+iv}{1-u-iv} \times \frac{1-u+iv}{1-u+iv}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{1-u^2-v^2}{(1-u)^2+v^2} \\ y = \frac{2v}{(1-u)^2+v^2} \end{cases}$$

Pilavaran

92

Subject:

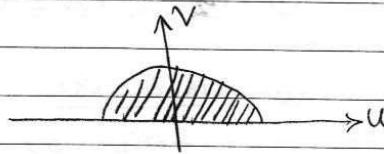
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کبر است، بجای معادلات مسیر شرط ان را بنویسیم.

$$u > 0 \Rightarrow 1 - u^2 - v^2 > 0 \rightarrow u^2 + v^2 < 1$$

$$v > 0 \Rightarrow v > 0$$



$$w = \frac{az+b}{cz+d} = \frac{z + \left(\frac{b}{a}\right) A}{\left(\frac{c}{a}\right) z + \left(\frac{d}{a}\right) C}$$

$$z_1 \rightarrow w_1$$

$$z_r \rightarrow w_r$$

$$z_\mu \rightarrow w_\mu$$

$$r \leftarrow (r \text{ یا } a)$$

$$w = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$$

$$-i = \frac{-a+b}{-c+d} \Rightarrow -a+b = ic - id \quad (1)$$

$$0 = \frac{ai+b}{ei+d} = ai+b=0 \Rightarrow b = -ai$$

Pilavarani

(73)

Subject:

Date:



$$i = \frac{a+b}{c+d} \rightarrow a+b = ci+id \text{ (1)}$$

$$\text{(1) + (2)} \Rightarrow b = ic \Rightarrow c = -a$$

$$\text{(2) - (1)} \rightarrow ra = rid \rightarrow d = -ai$$

$$w = \frac{az - ai}{-az - ai} = \frac{z-i}{z+i}$$

$$w = -\frac{z-i}{z+i} \Rightarrow wz + iw = -z + i$$

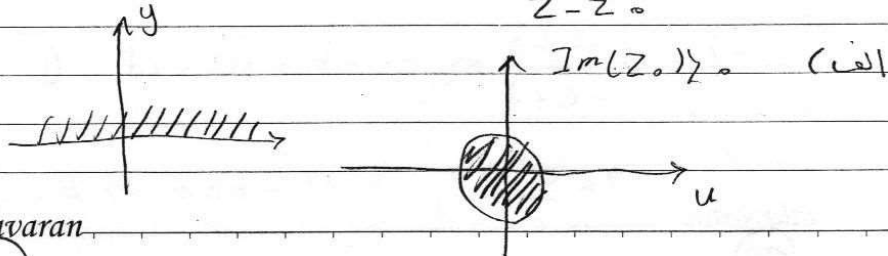
$$z(w+1) = -i - iw \Rightarrow z = i \frac{1-w}{1+w}$$

$$|z| < 1 \Rightarrow \left| i \frac{1-w}{1+w} \right| < 1 \Rightarrow |1-w|^2 < |1+w|^2$$

$$(1-u)^2 + v^2 < (1+u)^2 + v^2 \rightarrow -2u < 2u \rightarrow u > 0$$

مسئله 223

$$w = e^{i\theta} \frac{z-z_0}{z-\bar{z}_0} \quad \text{نقطه}$$

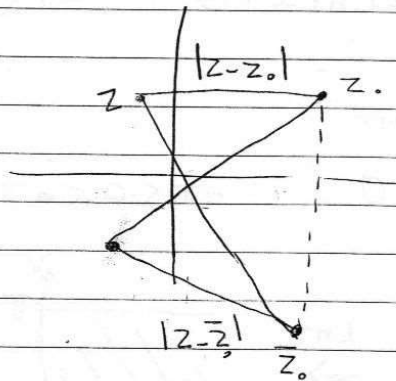
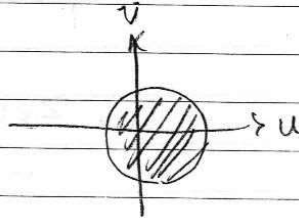
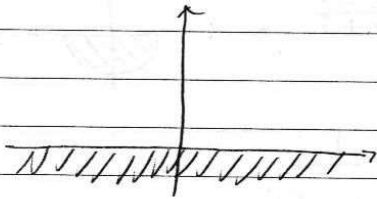
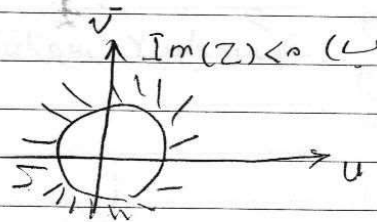
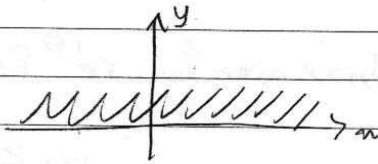
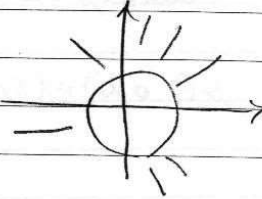
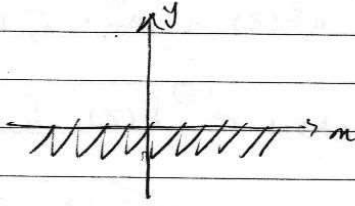


Pilavaran

(74)

Subject:

Date:



$$|w| = \frac{|z - z_0|}{|z - \bar{z}_0|}$$

$$|w| < 1$$

Pilavaran

75

Subject:

Date:

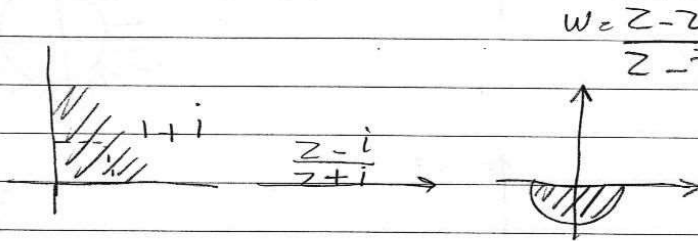
80

اگر تابع  $D$  توسط  $f(z)$  تعریف شود  $f(z)$  به  $D$  تبدیل شود  $f(z)$  تعریف شود

تابع  $D$  توسط  $f(z)$  تعریف شود  $f(z)$  به  $D$  تبدیل شود  $f(z)$  تعریف شود

جهت مثبت  $D$  دوران  $f(z)$

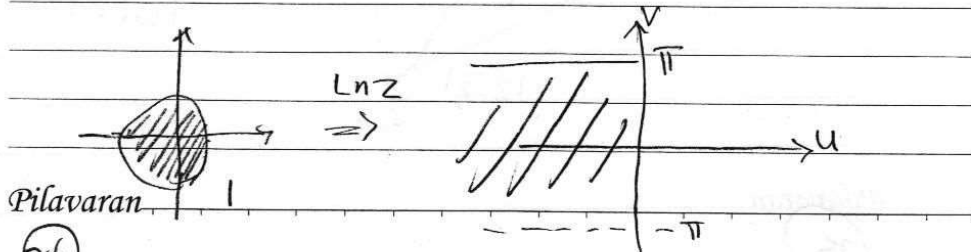
و اگر  $f(z)$  باشد علاوه بر دوران  $\theta$  اندازه  $r$  برابر می شوند



$$z = 1 + iz \rightarrow w = \frac{1}{1 + 2i}$$

$$w = \ln z = \ln r + i\theta \quad -\pi < \theta \leq \pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} u = \ln r \\ v = \theta \end{cases} \quad -\pi < \theta \leq \pi$$



Pilavaran

86

Subject:

Date:



$$r < 1 \rightarrow \ln r < 0 \Rightarrow u < 0$$

$$-\pi < \theta \leq \pi \Rightarrow -\pi < v \leq \pi$$

$$w = z + \frac{1}{z} \Rightarrow u + iv = r \cos \theta + ir \sin \theta + \frac{1}{r}$$

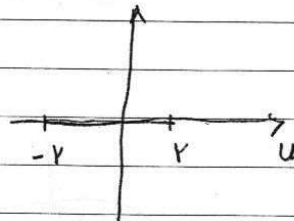
$$\cos \theta - \frac{1}{r} + i \sin \theta$$

$$\begin{cases} u = (r + \frac{1}{r}) \cos \theta \\ v = (r - \frac{1}{r}) \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$a > 1 \Rightarrow r = a, a \neq 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} u = (a + \frac{1}{a}) \cos \theta \\ v = (a - \frac{1}{a}) \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{u^r}{(a + \frac{1}{a})^r} = 1 \quad \text{seen}$$

$$r = 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} u = r \cos \theta \\ v = 0 \end{cases}$$



Pilavaran

77

78



Subject:

Date:

$\omega \Lambda \leftarrow \gamma \omega$

$$u + iv = r^k \operatorname{cis} k\theta + \frac{1}{r^k} \operatorname{cis}(-k\theta) \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} u = \left(r^k + \frac{1}{r^k}\right) \cos k\theta \\ v = \left(r^k - \frac{1}{r^k}\right) \sin k\theta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u = \left(r^k + \frac{1}{r^k}\right) \cos k\theta \\ v = \left(r^k - \frac{1}{r^k}\right) \sin k\theta \end{cases}$$

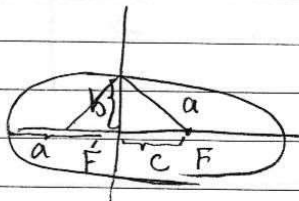
$$r = d \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u = \left(d^k + \frac{1}{d^k}\right) \cos k\theta \\ v = \left(d^k - \frac{1}{d^k}\right) \sin k\theta \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{u^r}{\left(d^k + \frac{1}{d^k}\right)^r} + \frac{v^r}{\left(d^k - \frac{1}{d^k}\right)^r} = 1 \quad \text{سواء}$$

$$a^r = b^r + c^r \Rightarrow d^{rk} + \frac{1}{d^{rk}} + r = d^{rk} + \frac{1}{d^{rk}} - r + c^r$$

$$+ c^r = r$$

$$c = r$$



$$a^r = b^r + c^r$$

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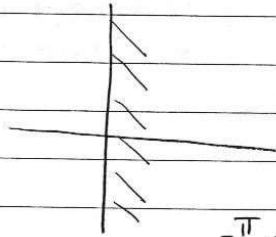
(78)

Subject:

Date:



$\left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \leftarrow \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)$



کتابچه

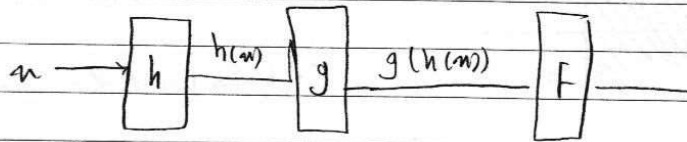
$u = Lnr$

$v = \theta$

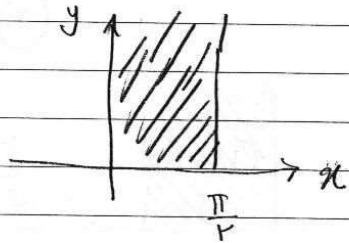
$-\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$      $-\frac{\pi}{2} < v < \frac{\pi}{2}$

نکات مهم

$F(g(h(m)))$



$w = \frac{\ln \sin^2 z - i}{\sin^2 z + i}$     نکات مهم

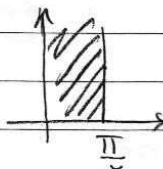


$z \rightarrow T = \sin z, S = T^2, M = \frac{S-i}{S+i}, W = \ln M$

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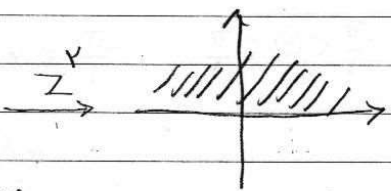
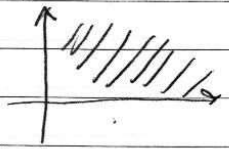
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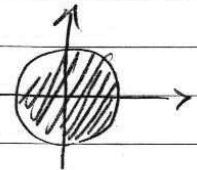


$\sin z$

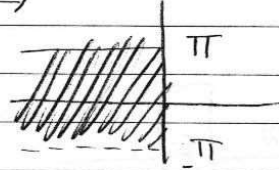
$$\begin{cases} u = \sin m \operatorname{ch} y \\ v = \cos m \operatorname{sh} y \end{cases}$$



$\frac{z-i}{z+i}$



$\ln M$

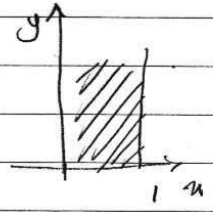
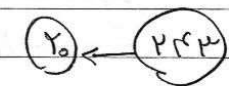


$$\ln z = \ln r + i\theta \quad -\pi < \theta \leq \pi$$

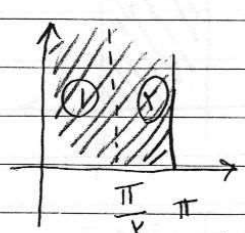
$$r < 1 \rightarrow \ln r < 0 \rightarrow u < 0$$

$$-\pi < v \leq \pi$$

$$z^n = r^n \operatorname{cis} n\theta \quad \text{Coul's}$$



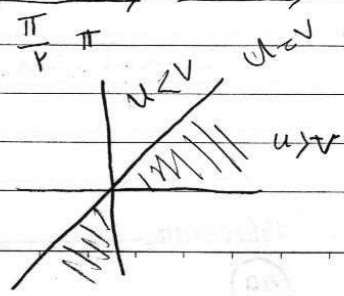
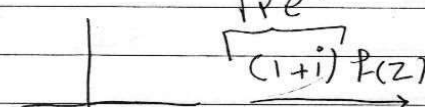
$\pi z$



$$\begin{cases} u = \cos a \operatorname{ch} y \\ v = \sin a \operatorname{sh} y \end{cases}$$

$\cos z$

$$f(z) = e^{(1+i)z}$$



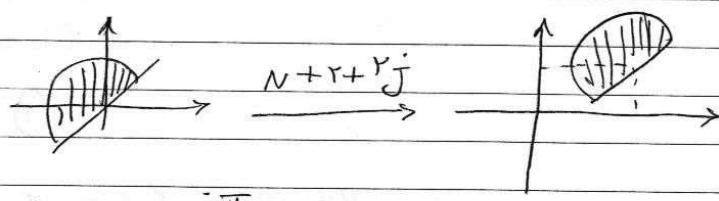
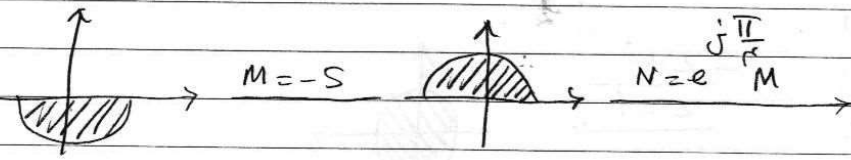
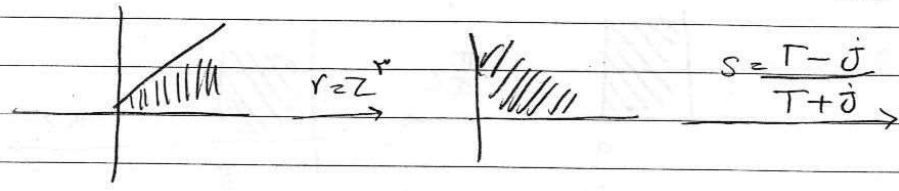
Pilavaran  
90

Subject:

Date:

۲۳۴

۲۳۹



$$w = -e^{j\frac{\pi}{r}} \frac{z^r - j}{z^r + j} + r + rj$$

lo ← ۲۴۰

$$e^{i\pi} \frac{-r - rj}{-r + rj} = e^{i\pi} \frac{1+i}{1-i} = \frac{(1+i)^r}{1} = e^{i\pi} i$$

$$f(z) = \frac{z^r - ri}{-r + ri}$$

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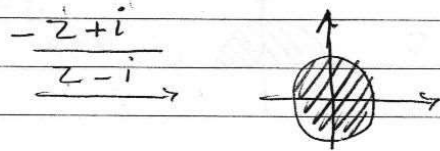
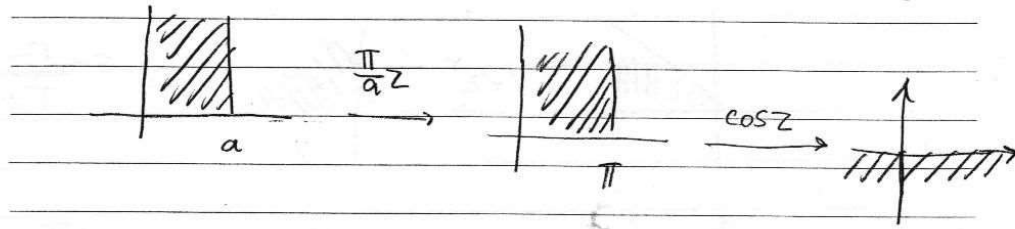
81

Subject:

Date:



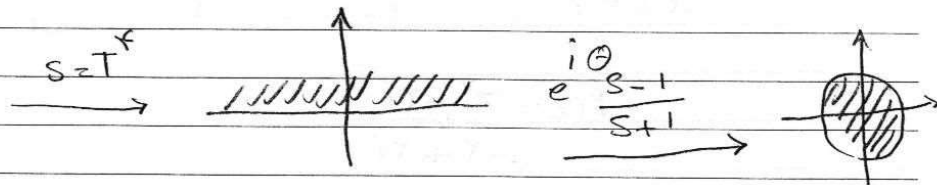
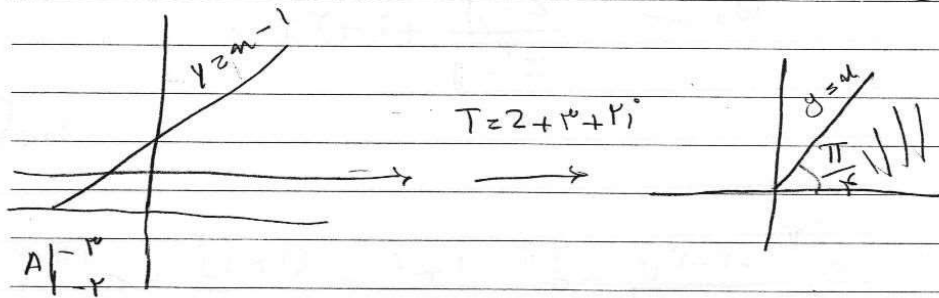
۲۴ ← ۲۴۹ (۲۴۳)



f1 ← ۲۴۹

(۲) iωs

۷۹ دلا قو ساس π ← (۲۴۲)



Pilavaran

۳۲

Subject:

Date:



$$w = e^{i\theta} \frac{(z+r+yi)^k - i}{(z+r+yi)^k + i} = \left( \frac{1}{-1} \right) \frac{(z+r+yi)^k - i}{-i(z+r+yi)^k + 1}$$

$$e^{i\left(\frac{\theta}{r} + \frac{\pi}{r}\right)}$$

$$w = \frac{e^{z-i}}{e^{z+i}}$$

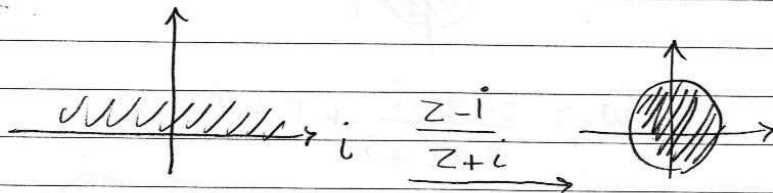
محل (محل)  $z = a + iy$

محل  $w = \frac{e^{z-i}}{e^{z+i}}$   $A = \{z = a + iy, 0 < y < \pi\}$

$$e^z \rightarrow |w| = e^a$$

$$\arg w = y$$

$$0 < \arg w < \pi$$



$$|w| < 1$$

Pilavaran

83

Subject:

Date:

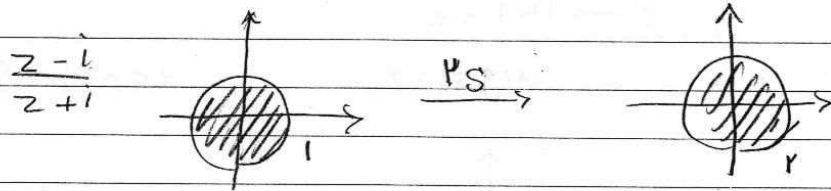
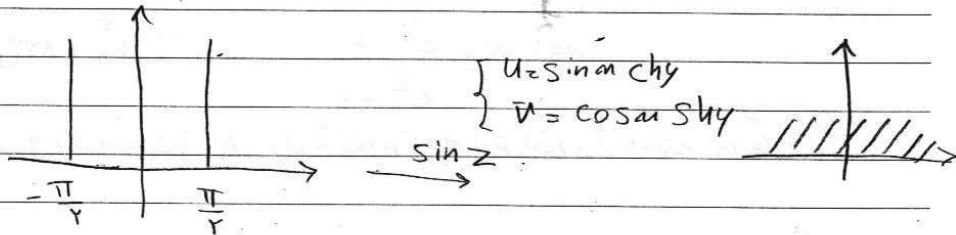
80

49 ← (22P)

(23V)

17/04

$$\frac{\gamma \sin z - \gamma i}{\sin z + i}$$



$$w = \gamma \frac{\sin z - i}{\sin z + i} + \gamma + i$$

47 ← (20P) 17/04

$$w = \frac{i}{z} \rightarrow z = \frac{i}{w}$$

$$\left| \frac{i}{w} - i \right| = 1 \rightarrow |1 - w| = |w|$$

$$(1-u)^r + v^r = u^r + v^r \rightarrow 1 - \gamma u = 0$$

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

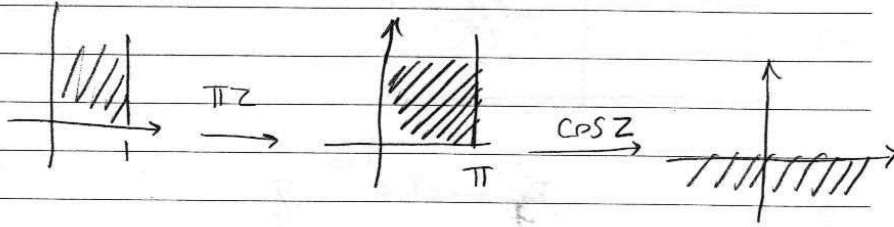
Pilavaran

(24)

Subject:

Date:

۱۸ یونی ۹۷۲ ←



۴ ← (۹۷۴)

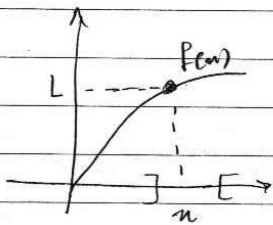
$$\frac{-v}{u^2+v^2} = \frac{u}{2(u^2+v^2)} \Rightarrow u + 2v = 0$$

حد تابع مختلط:

$$F(n) = L \text{ در } n \rightarrow n_0$$

حد تابع حقیقی:

$$\exists \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \text{ که } |n - n_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |F(n) - L| < \epsilon$$



در مساله‌ای که n\_0 تعریف وجود دارد

در آنجا که تفاوت می‌توانیم F(n) را به L

نزدیک کنیم.

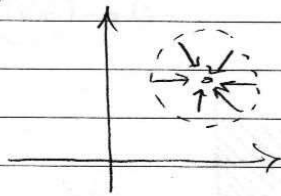
Pilavaran

(۹۵)



Subject:

Date:



$$z = z_0 + r e^{i\theta}$$

مقدار  $r$  و  $\theta$  را می‌توانیم بدست آوریم

مثال

الف)  $\frac{z}{\bar{z}} = \frac{r e^{i\theta}}{r e^{-i\theta}} = e^{i2\theta}$  در این صورت

$z \rightarrow 0 \quad r \rightarrow 0 \quad \theta = 0 \rightarrow 1$

$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow i$

$\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow \frac{i\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

ب)  $\frac{z^2 + 1}{\bar{z}} = \frac{r^2 e^{i2\theta} + 1}{r e^{-i\theta}} = r e^{i3\theta} + \frac{1}{r} e^{i\theta}$

$z \rightarrow 0 \quad r \rightarrow 0$

مسئله

$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$

نسبت تغییرات خروجی نسبت به تغییرات

$\Delta x \rightarrow 0$

$\Delta x \rightarrow 0$  در صورتی که

Pilavaran

26

Subject:

Date:



کلاس چوتھ

فصلہ ۱، اگر تابع  $F(z)$  مستحق پیرا ستر اعداد کسری بیان  $z$  ہو اور ان پر قرار است:

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \end{cases}$$

کسری بیان در مختصات دکارتی

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} = -r \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \end{cases}$$

قطبی " " " "

اگر ستر اعداد کسری بیان پر قرار است  $F(z)$  مستحق پیرا ستر اعداد

$$w = \bar{z} = x - iy \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 1 \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -1 \end{cases}$$

چون ستر اعداد کسری بیان پر قرار نیست مستحق پیرا نیست.

ممكن است ستر اعداد کسری بیان  $z$  پر قرار است اما تابع  $z$  مستحق پیرا است با ستر

Pilavaran

Subject:

Date:



$$w = x^2 + y^2 + iy^3$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 3y^2 \end{cases}$$

مثال) بررسی کنید  $f(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{(\bar{z})^2}{z} & z \neq 0 \\ 0 & z = 0 \end{cases}$  در مبدأ مستوی نوار امار این نقطه

شماره کنی ریمان برقرار است.

$\Rightarrow$  بررسی مستوی نوار

بررسی مستوی ریمان

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x, 0) - u(0, 0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x} = 1 \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(0, y) - u(0, 0)}{y - 0} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

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