

Sčítání řád pomocí reziduové věty

1) Vlastnosti funkcí $\mu(z) = \pi \cot \pi z$ a $\nu(z) = \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi z}$

(a) μ i ν jsou holomorfní na $\mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{Z}$

$\mu(z) = \frac{\pi \cos \pi z}{\sin \pi z}$, $\nu = \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi z}$ --- číselný jmenovatel jsou celá čísla

$\sin \pi z = 0 \Leftrightarrow z \in \mathbb{Z}$

(b) Necht $z \in \mathbb{Z}$. Pak μ i ν mají v z pole resolventů. 1
 a platí $\operatorname{res}_z \mu = 1$, $\operatorname{res}_z \nu = -1$

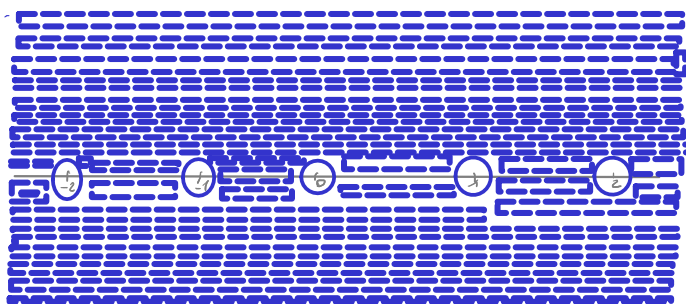
Plyne z věty IV.4 (2): $\sin \pi z = 0$

$(\sin \pi z)' \Big|_{z=k} = \pi \cos \pi z \Big|_{z=k} = \pi \cdot (-1)^k \neq 0$

Tedy $\operatorname{res}_z \mu = \frac{\pi \cos \pi z \Big|_{z=k}}{(\sin \pi z)' \Big|_{z=k}} = \frac{\pi \cos k\pi}{\pi \cos k\pi} = 1$

$\operatorname{res}_z \nu = \frac{\pi \Big|_{z=k}}{(\sin \pi z)' \Big|_{z=k}} = \frac{\pi}{\pi \cos k\pi} = (-1)^k$

(c) $\forall z \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$: μ i ν jsou omezené na $\mathbb{C} \setminus \bigcup \{U(k, \epsilon), k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$



Protože μ i ν jsou 1-periodické, stačí omezenost dokázat
 na množině $\{z \in \mathbb{C}; \operatorname{Re} z \in [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]; |z| \geq \pi\} =: \Pi_2$

Počítáme:

$$|h(z)| = |\pi \cot \pi z| \leq \left| \frac{\pi \cos \pi z}{\sin \pi z} \right| = \pi \cdot \left| \frac{e^{i\pi z} + e^{-i\pi z}}{e^{i\pi z} - e^{-i\pi z}} \right| =$$

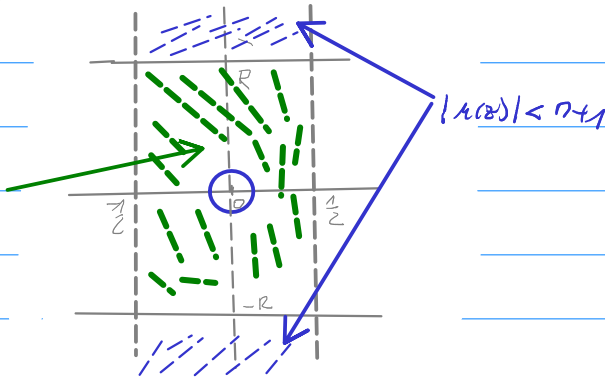
$$\stackrel{z=x+iy}{=} \pi \cdot \left| \frac{e^{-\pi y + i\pi x} + e^{\pi y - i\pi x}}{e^{-\pi y + i\pi x} - e^{\pi y - i\pi x}} \right| \leq \pi \cdot \frac{e^{-\pi y} + e^{\pi y}}{|e^{-\pi y} - e^{\pi y}|}$$

$$\text{po } y > 0: \leq \pi \cdot \frac{e^{-\pi y} + e^{\pi y}}{e^{\pi y} - e^{-\pi y}} = \pi \cdot \frac{e^{-2\pi y} + 1}{1 - e^{-2\pi y}} \xrightarrow{y \rightarrow +\infty} \pi$$

$$\text{podobno po } y < 0: \leq \pi \frac{e^{-\pi y} + e^{\pi y}}{e^{-\pi y} - e^{\pi y}} = \pi \frac{1 + e^{2\pi y}}{1 - e^{2\pi y}} \xrightarrow{y \rightarrow -\infty} \pi$$

Tež: $\exists R > 0: |\operatorname{Im} z| > R \Rightarrow |h(z)| < \pi + 1$

omezen-
ispolnjevanje
na imaginarni
osmi



Knob'na $\{z \in \mathbb{C}; -\frac{1}{2} \leq \operatorname{Re} z \leq \frac{1}{2}, |\operatorname{Im} z| \leq R, |z| > r\}$
je omezena zvezljena, toda
kompaktna, torej na n-
i omezena?

Omezenost v sedanjem podokolu:

$$|v(z)| = \left| \frac{v}{\sin \pi z} \right| = \left| \frac{2\pi i}{e^{i\pi z} - e^{-i\pi z}} \right| = \frac{2\pi}{|e^{-\pi y + i\pi x} - e^{\pi y - i\pi x}|} \leq \frac{2\pi}{|e^{-\pi y} - e^{\pi y}|} \xrightarrow{y \rightarrow \pm\infty} 0$$

Tež $\exists R > 0 \forall z, |\operatorname{Im} z| > R \Rightarrow |v(z)| < 1$

(d) Sprihače u, v sta omezena na $\bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} \{z \in \mathbb{C}; |z| = \frac{1}{2} + k\}$

2

Sundet ring

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{6+1}}$$

(a) Horadus helymin' terf, Eler' Zomergyp (shimino s $\frac{1}{46}$)

$$(b) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^6+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{1}{n^6+1} - 1 \right)$$

(c) Polôme $g(z) = \frac{1}{z^{6+1}}$, $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^{6+1}} \frac{\pi}{\cot \pi z}$

P2. g holomorphic na $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{e^{i0/6}, e^{i2/6}, e^{i4/6}, e^{i6/6}, e^{i8/6}, e^{i10/6}\}$
 $\uparrow$ kedy $z^6 = -1$, $M_2(-1)$

Ve vybraných letech měřil polský matematik - 1

- f holomorfná na $\mathbb{D} \setminus \{z \in \mathbb{H}_b(w)\}$, ve výhledě bodů
mať f polý násobnosti 1

$$\bullet \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow \operatorname{res}_k f = \left(\frac{1}{z^{6+1}} \right) \Big|_{z=k} \quad \bullet \quad \operatorname{res}_k \frac{1}{\cosh z} = \frac{1}{k^{6+1}}$$

$\uparrow$ $\underbrace{\quad}_{=1}$
 Nach 11.4 (3)

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet a \in \mathbb{M}_{1/6}(-1) \\ \Rightarrow \operatorname{res}_a f &= \frac{\pi \operatorname{coth} \pi z}{6 z^5} \Big|_{z=a} = \frac{\pi \operatorname{coth} \pi a}{6 a^5} = \\ &\quad \uparrow \\ &\quad \text{Wert W.f. } (z) \\ &= -\frac{\pi}{6} a \cdot \operatorname{coth} \pi a \quad \left[\text{für } a^6 = -1 \right] \end{aligned}$$

Pro termine pedrotine hoch a :

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= e^{i\pi/6} \Rightarrow \operatorname{Res}_{\substack{i\pi/6 \\ e^{i\pi/6}}} f = -\frac{1}{6} e^{i\pi/6} \cot\left(\pi e^{i\pi/6}\right) = \\
 &= -\frac{1}{6} e^{i\pi/6} \frac{e^{i\pi/6} + e^{-i\pi/6}}{e^{i\pi/6} - e^{-i\pi/6}} \cdot i \\
 &= -\frac{1}{6} e^{i\pi/6} \frac{e^{-i\pi/6} + i \cot\frac{\pi}{6}}{e^{-i\pi/6} - i \cot\frac{\pi}{6}} \cdot i \\
 &= -\frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + i\frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{e^{-i\pi/6} + 1}{e^{-i\pi/6} - 1} \cdot i
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \sin \frac{\theta}{6} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \cos \frac{\theta}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{array} \right]$$

Residuen: i
+ konjugierte zueinander

$$\downarrow = -\frac{\pi}{6} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \frac{(e^{-\pi + i\pi\sqrt{3}} + 1)(e^{-\pi - i\pi\sqrt{3}} - 1)}{(e^{-\pi + i\pi\sqrt{3}} - 1)(e^{-\pi - i\pi\sqrt{3}} - 1)}$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{6} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \frac{e^{-2\pi} + \overbrace{e^{-\pi - i\pi\sqrt{3}} - e^{-\pi + i\pi\sqrt{3}}}^{e^{-\pi} \cdot 2i \sin(\pi\sqrt{3})} - 1}{e^{-2\pi} - \underbrace{e^{-\pi - i\pi\sqrt{3}} - e^{-\pi + i\pi\sqrt{3}}}_{-2e^{-\pi} \cos(\pi\sqrt{3})} + 1}$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{6} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \frac{e^{-2\pi} - 1 - 2i e^{-\pi} \sin(\pi\sqrt{3})}{e^{-2\pi} - 2e^{-\pi} \cos(\pi\sqrt{3}) + 1}$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{6} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(e^{-2\pi} - 1) + i e^{-\pi} \sin(\pi\sqrt{3}) + i \left(\frac{e^{-2\pi} - 1}{2} \sqrt{3} + e^{-\pi} \sin(\pi\sqrt{3}) \right)}{e^{-2\pi} - 2e^{-\pi} \cos(\pi\sqrt{3}) + 1}$$

$$a = e^{i\pi/2} = i$$

$$\operatorname{Res}_a f = -\frac{\pi}{6} i \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\frac{\pi}{6} i \frac{e^{-\pi} + e^{\pi}}{e^{-\pi} - e^{\pi}} \cdot i = \frac{\pi}{6} \frac{e^{-2\pi} + 1}{e^{-2\pi} - 1}$$

$$a = \frac{5\pi}{6} i \quad \operatorname{Res}_a f = -\frac{\pi}{6} e^{\frac{5\pi}{6} i} \cot\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) =$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Produkt ist reell} \dots \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right] = -\frac{\pi}{6} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{i}{2} \right) \frac{e^{-\pi - i\pi\sqrt{3}} + 1}{e^{-\pi - i\pi\sqrt{3}} - 1} \cdot i$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{6} \left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{(e^{-\pi - i\pi\sqrt{3}} + 1)(e^{-\pi + i\pi\sqrt{3}} - 1)}{(e^{-\pi - i\pi\sqrt{3}} - 1)(e^{-\pi + i\pi\sqrt{3}} - 1)} =$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{6} \left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \frac{e^{-2\pi} - 1 + 2i e^{-\pi} \sin(\pi\sqrt{3})}{e^{-2\pi} - 2e^{-\pi} \cos(\pi\sqrt{3}) + 1}$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{6} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(e^{-2\pi} - 1) + i e^{-\pi} \sin(\pi\sqrt{3}) + i \left(-\frac{e^{-2\pi} - 1}{2} \sqrt{3} - e^{-\pi} \sin(\pi\sqrt{3}) \right)}{e^{-2\pi} - 2e^{-\pi} \cos(\pi\sqrt{3}) + 1}$$

$$a = e^{i\frac{7\pi}{6}} = -e^{i\pi/6} \Rightarrow \operatorname{Res}_a f = \operatorname{Res}_{e^{i\pi/6}} f$$

$$a = -i \Rightarrow \operatorname{Res}_a f = \operatorname{Res}_{-i} f$$

$$a = e^{i\frac{11\pi}{6}} = -e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}} \Rightarrow \operatorname{Res}_a f = \operatorname{Res}_{e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}}} f$$

(a) pro $n \in \mathbb{N}$ položme $\varphi_n(z) = (n + \frac{1}{2}) e^{\frac{z}{2}}$, $z \in [0, 2\pi]$

Paž $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$: $\int_{\varphi_n} f = 2\pi i \left(\sum_{a \in M_{1/6}(1)} \text{res}_a f + \sum_{k=-n}^n \text{res}_k f \right)$

↑
residuová věta

Γ buď $\Omega = \mathbb{D}$, $\Omega = \mathbb{D} \cup M_{1/6}(1)$ -- zvolíme

a použijeme větu V.3

nebo $\Omega = \bigcup (0, k+1)$, $M = M_{1/6} \cup \{-n, -n+1, \dots, n\}$

$$= 2\pi i \left(i \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{6} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(e^{-2n}-1) + e^{-n} \sin(n\sqrt{3})}{e^{-2n} - 2e^{-n} \cos(n\sqrt{3}) + 1} \right) + 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} \frac{e^{-2n+1}}{e^{-2n}-1} \right.$$

$$\left. + \sum_{k=-n}^n \frac{1}{k^6+1} \right) =$$

$$= 2\pi i \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \left(\frac{e^{-2n+1}}{e^{-2n}-1} - \frac{-(e^{-2n}-1) + 2\sqrt{3} e^{-n} \sin(n\sqrt{3})}{e^{-2n} - 2e^{-n} \cos(n\sqrt{3}) + 1} \right) + \sum_{k=-n}^n \frac{1}{k^6+1} \right)$$

(e) $\int_{\varphi_n} f \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$

Γ $\left| \int_{\varphi_n} f \right| = \left| \int_{\varphi_n} n \cos \pi z \frac{1}{z^6+1} dz \right| \leq \underbrace{2\pi(n+\frac{1}{2})}_{V(\varphi_n)} \cdot \underbrace{\pi}_{\text{maximální hodnoty } |\cos \pi z| \text{ na } \bigcup_{k=-n}^n (0, k+1)} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{(n+\frac{1}{2})^6-1}}_{\text{pro } z \in \bigcup_{k=-n}^n (0, k+1)}$

Teď: $\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^6+1} = \frac{\pi}{3} \left(\frac{1+e^{-2n}}{1-e^{-2n}} + \frac{1-e^{-2n} + 2\sqrt{3}e^{-n} \sin(n\sqrt{3})}{e^{-2n} - 2e^{-n} \cos(n\sqrt{3}) + 1} \right)$

Zůvěr: $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^6+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \left(\frac{1+e^{-2n}}{1-e^{-2n}} + \frac{1-e^{-2n} + 2\sqrt{3}e^{-n} \sin(n\sqrt{3})}{e^{-2n} - 2e^{-n} \cos(n\sqrt{3}) + 1} \right) - 1 \right)$

3) Podobně lze psát součet řad

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{P(n)}{Q(n)}, \quad \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{P(n)}{Q(n)},$$

kde P, Q jsou polynomy, stupeň $Q \geq 2 + \text{stupeň } P$, Q nemá kořen v $\mathbb{Z}$

Pro případ střídání znamének použijeme funkci $\frac{P}{\sin \pi z}$

4) Diferenciace - pokud Q má násobný kořen v $\mathbb{Z}$:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^4}$$

(a) Ověřte konvergenci (absolutně)

$$(b) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^4}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{n=-\infty \\ n \neq 0}}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^4}$$

$$(c) g(z) = \frac{1}{z^4}, \quad f(z) = \frac{1}{z^4} \cdot \frac{P}{\sin \pi z}$$

g holomorfní v $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$, f holomorfní v $\mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{Z}$

V bodech $\mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$ má f póly násobnosti 1, v 0 má pól násobnosti 5

$$\text{Pro } z \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\} \text{ je } \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{Residuum } f(z)}}{\text{res}_z f} = \left(\frac{1}{z^4}\right) \Big|_{z=z} \cdot \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{Residuum } \frac{P}{\sin \pi z}}}{\text{res}_z \frac{P}{\sin \pi z}} = \frac{1}{z^4} \cdot (-1)^z$$

$$(d) \text{res}_0 f = \frac{1}{24} \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\pi z}{\sin \pi z}\right)^{(4)}$$

Buď můžeme πz zderivovat, nebo použít Taylorův rozvoj

Víme, že $\frac{\pi z}{\sin \pi z}$ má v 0 odstranitelnou singularitu, tedy má $U(0,1)$

[kde je poddefinováno holomorfní] lze vyjádřit mocninou řady

$$\frac{\pi z}{\sin \pi z} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n \quad \text{z } U(0,1) \quad \text{Následně je to sada funkcí, a proto koeficienty} \\ \text{u každé mocniny jsou 0}$$

$\pi z = \sin \pi z \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{2n} z^{2n} \right) = \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \pi^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} \right) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{2n} z^{2n} \right)$
 $= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{k=0}^m \frac{(-1)^k \pi^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} a_{2(m-k)} \right) z^{2m+2}$
 Cauchyov sačin řád

Jednoduchá rozvoj: $\mu z^1: \pi = \pi a_0 \Rightarrow a_0 = 1$
 $\mu z^3: 0 = \pi a_2 - \frac{\pi^3}{6} a_0 \Rightarrow a_2 = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$
 $\mu z^5: 0 = \pi a_4 - \frac{\pi^3}{6} a_2 + \frac{\pi^5}{120} a_0$

$$a_4 = \frac{\pi^2}{6} a_2 - \frac{\pi^4}{120} a_0 = \frac{\pi^4}{36} - \frac{\pi^4}{120} = \frac{7\pi^4}{360}$$

Toto a_n je hledané rozdělení.

(e) $\varphi_n(t) = (n + \frac{1}{2}) e^{it}, t \in [0, 2\pi]$

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$:

$\int_{\varphi_n} f = 2\pi i \sum_{k=-n}^n \text{res}_k f = 2\pi i \left(\frac{7}{360} \pi^4 + \sum_{\substack{k=-n \\ k \neq 0}}^n \frac{1}{k^4} \right) =$
 $= 2\pi i \left(\frac{7}{360} \pi^4 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^4} \right)$

$\int_{\varphi_n} f \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$
 $\left| \int_{\varphi_n} f \right| \leq \underbrace{2\pi(n + \frac{1}{2})}_{V(\varphi_n)} \cdot \underbrace{M}_{\text{hraniční omezení}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{(n + \frac{1}{2})^2}}_{\frac{1}{S_n \pi^2} \approx \bigcup_n < \varphi_n} \rightarrow 0$

Odtud $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^4} = -\frac{7}{720}$

Tato metoda

1. seřadí řady

$$\sum_{\substack{n \in \mathbb{Z} \\ Q(n) \neq 0}} \frac{P(n)}{Q(n)}$$

$$\sum_{\substack{n \in \mathbb{Z} \\ Q(n) \neq 0}} (-1)^n \frac{P(n)}{Q(n)}$$

P a Q polynomy, $\deg Q \geq 2 + \deg P$