

① $f = u + iv$

$\Omega = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z-1| < 1\}$

$v = 3x^2y - 6xy + 3y - y^3 + 1, f(0) = i$

$\max_{z \in \bar{\Omega}} |f(z)| = ?$

KP: $u_x = u_y$
 $u_y = -v_x$

$u_x = v_y = 3x^2 - 6x + 3 - 3y^2$

$u_y = -(6xy - 6y) = 6y - 6xy \Rightarrow u(x,y) = \int (6y - 6xy) dy = 6 \frac{y^2}{2} - 6x \frac{y^2}{2} + C(x)$

$u(x,y) = 3y^2 - 3xy^2 + C(x)$

$u_x = -3y^2 + C'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x + 3 - 3y^2$

$C(x) = \int (6x^2 - 6x + 3) dx = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x + D$

$\Rightarrow u(x,y) = 3y^2 - 3xy^2 + x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x + D$

$\Rightarrow f = u + iv = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x + 3y^2 - 3xy^2 + i(3x^2y - 6xy + 3y - y^3 + 1) + D$

$f(0) = D + i = i \Rightarrow D = 0$

$f(x+iy) = (x-1)^3 + 1 + 3y^2(1-x) + i(3y(x^2-2x+1) - 2y^3 + i)$

$= (x-1)^3 - 3y^2(x-1) + 3iy(x-1)^2 - 2iy^3 + i + 1$

$= (x-1)^3 - 3y^2(x-1) + 3iy(x-1)^2 + i^3y^3 + i + 1$

$= (x-1)^3 + 3(iy)^2(x-1) + 2iy(x-1)^2 + (iy)^3 + i + 1$

$= (x-1 + iy)^3 + i + 1 = (z-1)^3 + i + 1$

$\Rightarrow f(z) = (z-1)^3 + i + 1$

II начин:

$y=0$
 $f(x+i0) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x + i$

$f(x) = (x-1)^3 + 1 + i$

$\Rightarrow f$ и $f|_{\mathbb{R}}$ ($(z-1)^3 + 1 + i$) se

deklarišu na realnoj osi
i na osnovu teorije jediničnosti
se deklarišu na \mathbb{C}

$\Rightarrow f(z) = (z-1)^3 + 1 + i$

ПММ: $\max_{z \in \bar{\Omega}} |f(z)| = \max_{z \in \partial \Omega} |f(z)| = \max_{|z-1|=1} |f(z)| = \max_{|z-1|=1} |(z-1)^3 + 1 + i|$

$|z-1|^3 + 1 + i \leq |z-1|^3 + |1+i| = 1 + \sqrt{1^2+1^2} = 1 + \sqrt{2}$

= se postiže kada su $|z-1|^3$ и $1+i$
komparirani (kao vektori) и иста мера
 $z-1 = re^{i\varphi}$ $e^{i3\varphi}$ и имају иста
arg!

$\Rightarrow 3\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{\pi}{12}$

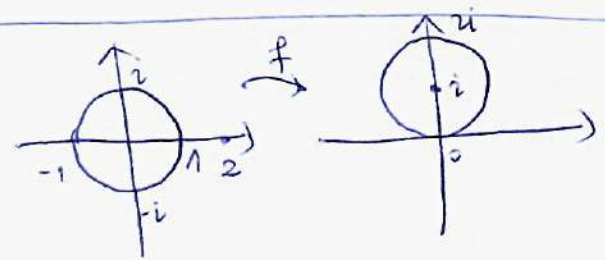
$= 3a \quad z = 1 + e^{i\pi/12}$

Закључак $\max_{z \in \bar{\Omega}} |f(z)| = 1 + \sqrt{2}$

② a) $f: -i \mapsto 0$
 $z \mapsto \frac{z-i}{4}$

$|z|=1 \mapsto |w-i|=1$

* симетричне тачке се сликају у симетричне
(симетрија у односу на кружице је инверзија)



Симетрична тачка са z у односу на $K_1: |z|=1$ је тачка $\frac{1}{z}$ ($\gamma_{0,1}(z) = \frac{1}{z}$)

симетрична тачка са $\frac{z-i}{4}$ у односу на $K_2: |w-i|=1$ се добија формулом

$\gamma_{i,1}(z) = i + \frac{1}{z-i}$

$$\Psi_{2,1}\left(\frac{3-i}{4}\right) = i + \frac{1}{\frac{3-i}{4} - 2} = i + \frac{1}{\frac{3-i-8i}{4}} = i + \frac{4}{3-5i} = i + \frac{4}{3+5i} \cdot \frac{3-5i}{3-5i}$$

$$= i + \frac{12-20i}{34} = \frac{34i+12-20i}{34} = \frac{12+14i}{34} = \frac{6+7i}{17}$$

2) $u_{2,1}$,

1. $-2 \mapsto 0$

$$w = f(z)$$

2. $2 \mapsto \frac{3-i}{4}$

$$\frac{f(z) - w_1}{f(z) - w_2} = \frac{w_3 - w_1}{w_3 - w_2} = \frac{z - z_1}{z - z_2} = \frac{z - 2}{z - \frac{3-i}{4}}$$

3. $\frac{1}{2} \mapsto \frac{6+7i}{17}$

$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ z & w \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{f(z) - 0}{f(z) - \frac{3-i}{4}} = \frac{\frac{6+7i}{17} - 0}{\frac{6+7i}{17} - \frac{3-i}{4}} = \frac{z+2}{z-2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}+i}{\frac{1}{2}-2}$$

$$\frac{f(z) - \frac{3-i}{4}}{f(z) - \frac{3-i}{4}} = \frac{\frac{6+7i}{17} - \frac{3-i}{4}}{\frac{6+7i}{17} - \frac{3-i}{4}} = \frac{z+2}{z-2} = \frac{1+2i}{-3}$$

$$\frac{f(z)}{f(z) - \frac{3-i}{4}} = \frac{\frac{6+7i}{17}}{\frac{21+26i-5+17i}{17 \cdot 4}} = \frac{z+2}{z-2} = \frac{1+2i}{-3}$$

$$\frac{f(z)}{f(z) - \frac{3-i}{4}} = \frac{4(6+7i)}{45i-27} = \frac{z+2}{z-2} = \frac{-3}{1+2i}$$

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

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

$$(1+2i)(5i-3) = 5i - 10 - 3 - 6i = -13 - i$$

$$\frac{6+7i}{13+i} \cdot \frac{13-i}{13-i} = \frac{78+91i-6i+7}{169+1} = \frac{85+85i}{170} = \frac{1+i}{2}$$

$$3f(z) - (z-2) = 2(1+i) \cdot \left(f(z) - \frac{3-i}{4}\right) (z+i)$$

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

$$1-4 = -2(2+2)$$

$$f(z) (3z-6 - 2z-2i z - 2i + 2) = -2(2+i)(z+i)$$

$$f(z) (z-2i z - 2i - 4) = -2(2+i)(z+i)$$

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

$$f(z) = \frac{z+i}{iz+2} = \frac{z+i}{i(z-2i)} = \frac{z-2i+2i+i}{i(z-2i)} = \frac{1}{i} + \frac{3i}{i(z-2i)} = -i + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{z-2i}$$

$$f(z) = -i + 3 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{z-2i}\right)$$



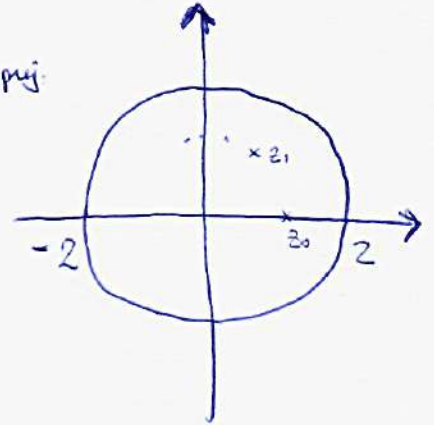
③

$$I = \int_{|z|=2} \frac{dz}{(z-5)(1-z^n)}$$

$$J = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{x^2+x+1} dx$$

$$I: f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-5)(1-z^n)} = \frac{-1}{(z-5)(z^n-1)}$$

$\gamma: |z|=2, \text{ u o z. o p u j.}$



$$I = \int_{|z|=2} f(z) dz$$

f ima dve loke uplovi poga $z=5$ u $z_k = e^{\frac{2\pi i k}{n}}, (k=0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1)$

$$\Rightarrow I = 2\pi i \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \text{Res}(f, z_k), \quad 5 \notin \text{int } \gamma, \quad z_k \in \text{int } \gamma$$

Baruta $\text{Res}(f, 5) + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \text{Res}(f, z_k) = \text{Res}(g, 0)$, tje je $g(z) = \frac{1}{z^2} f\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)$

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

g je xox. y 0 $\Rightarrow \text{Res}(g, 0) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \text{Res}(f, z_k) = \frac{1}{5^n - 1}$$

$$\text{Res}(f, 5) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 5} (z-5)f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 5} \frac{-1}{z^{n-1}} = \frac{-1}{5^{n-1}}$$

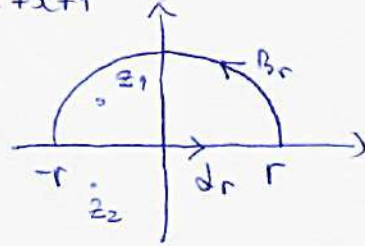
$$\Rightarrow I = 2\pi i \frac{1}{5^n - 1} = \frac{2\pi i}{5^n - 1} \quad (\text{zag. ca baruta - KTO zag } \textcircled{4})$$

$$J = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{x^2+x+1} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\text{Re } e^{inx}}{x^2+x+1} dx = \text{Re} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{inx}}{x^2+x+1} dx$$

$$f(z) = \frac{e^{inz}}{z^2+z+1} \quad \text{univerzalno do konjugiranih osi}$$

$$r > 0, \quad V_r = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < r, \text{Im } z > 0\}$$

$$\partial V_r = \gamma_r = \alpha_r + \beta_r \quad (+ \text{ o p u j.})$$



$$\int_{\gamma_r} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \cdot \sum_{\substack{z \in \text{int } \gamma_r \\ z \text{ u n o.}}} \text{Res}(f, z)$$

$$\int_{\gamma_r} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \cdot \text{Res}(f, z_1) \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$z^2+z+1=0$$

$$z_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1-4}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm i\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$z_1 = \frac{-1+i\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad z_2 = \frac{-1-i\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

z_1 u z_2 su u o l o b e p e g a 1 t j e f

z a $r > 1 \quad z_1 \in \text{int } \gamma_r, \quad z_2 \notin \text{int } \gamma_r$

$$\text{Res}(f, z_1) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_1} \frac{e^{inz}}{(z-z_1)(z-z_2)} (z-z_1) = \frac{e^{inz_1}}{z_1-z_2} = \frac{1}{\frac{-1+i\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{-1-i\sqrt{3}}{2}} e^{in \frac{-1+i\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{2i\sqrt{3}} \cdot e^{-\frac{in}{2} - \frac{n\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-\frac{n\sqrt{3}}{2}} e^{-i0/2} = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-\frac{n\sqrt{3}}{2}} \left(\cos \frac{n}{2} - i \sin \frac{n}{2} \right)$$

$$\int_{\gamma_r} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{-i}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-\frac{n\sqrt{3}}{2}} \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} - i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right) = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-\frac{n\sqrt{3}}{2}} \cdot \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} - i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$$

$$\int_{\gamma_r} f(z) dz = \int_{\gamma_r} f(z) dz + \int_{\beta_r} f(z) dz = \int_r^r \frac{e^{inz}}{z^2+z+1} dz + \int_{\beta_r} \frac{e^{inz}}{z^2+z+1} dz$$

$$= \int_{-r}^r \frac{e^{inx}}{x^2+x+1} dx + \int_{\beta_r} \frac{e^{inz}}{z^2+z+1} dz \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{inx}}{x^2+x+1} dx$$

$\int_{\beta_r} \frac{e^{inz}}{z^2+z+1} dz \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow \infty} 0$ (*)

$inz = i n(x+iy) = inx - ny$

$$\left| \int_{\beta_r} \frac{e^{inz}}{z^2+z+1} dz \right| \leq \int_{\beta_r} \frac{|e^{inz}|}{|z^2+z+1|} |dz| = \int_{\beta_r} \frac{e^{-n \operatorname{Im}(inz)}}{|z^2+z+1|} |dz| = \int_{\beta_r} \frac{e^{-n|y|}}{|z^2+z+1|} |dz| \leq 1$$

$$|z^2+z+1| \geq |z|^{3/2} \text{ for } |z|=r$$

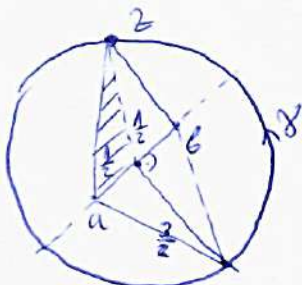
$$\text{üa je } \int_{\beta_r} \frac{e^{-n|y|}}{|z^2+z+1|} |dz| \leq \int_{\beta_r} \frac{|dz|}{|z|^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{r^{3/2}} \cdot r \cdot \pi = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{r}} \rightarrow 0$$

$(\beta_r) = r\pi$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{inx}}{x^2+x+1} dx = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-\frac{n\sqrt{3}}{2}} \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} - i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow J = \operatorname{Re} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{inx}}{x^2+x+1} dx = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-\frac{n\sqrt{3}}{2}} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

④ $\gamma = \left\{ z \in \mathbb{C} : \left| z - \frac{a+b}{2} \right| = \frac{3}{2}, |a-b|=1 \right\}$



$D_{a,b}$

$$|f(z)| \leq M \quad \forall z \in \gamma$$

$$|f(a)-f(b)| \leq \frac{3}{2} M, \quad |f'(a)-f'(b)| \leq \frac{9}{2} M \quad (?)$$

$$f(a) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(z)}{z-a} dz, \quad f(b) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(z)}{z-b} dz$$

$$|f(a)-f(b)| = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left| \int_{\gamma} \left(\frac{f(z)}{z-a} - \frac{f(z)}{z-b} \right) dz \right| \leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\gamma} |f(z)| \left| \frac{1}{z-a} - \frac{1}{z-b} \right| |dz|$$

$$\leq \frac{M}{2\pi} \int_{\gamma} \left| \frac{1}{z-a} - \frac{1}{z-b} \right| |dz| = \frac{M}{2\pi} \int_{\gamma} \left| \frac{z-b-z+a}{(z-a)(z-b)} \right| |dz| = \frac{M}{2\pi} \int_{\gamma} \frac{|dz|}{|z-a||z-b|}$$

$|a-b|=1$

$$|z-a| \geq \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 1, \quad |z-b| \geq \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$\leq \frac{M}{2\pi} \ell(\gamma) = \frac{M}{2\pi} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \pi = \frac{3}{2} M$$

$$|f'(a)-f'(b)| = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left| \int_{\gamma} f(z) \left(\frac{1}{(z-a)^2} - \frac{1}{(z-b)^2} \right) dz \right| \leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\gamma} |f(z)| \left| \frac{(z-b)^2 - (z-a)^2}{(z-a)^2(z-b)^2} \right| |dz| \leq \frac{M}{2\pi} \int_{\gamma} \frac{|z^2-2zb-a^2+z^2a|}{|z-a|^2|z-b|^2} |dz|$$

$$\leq \frac{M}{2\pi} \int_{\gamma} |b-a||b+a| + 2z(b-a) |f(z)| |dz| = \frac{M}{2\pi} \int_{\gamma} |b-a| |b+a-2z| |dz| = \frac{3M}{2\pi} \ell(\gamma) = \frac{3M}{2\pi} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \pi = \frac{9}{2} M$$

$|z - \frac{a+b}{2}| = 3$