

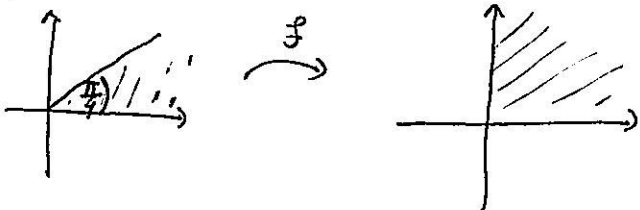
\* Пресликавање  $w = f(z) = z^2$

Нека је  $S \subseteq \mathbb{C}$  такав да важи:  $(\forall z_1, z_2 \in S) z_1 \neq z_2 \Rightarrow z_1 + z_2 \neq 0$

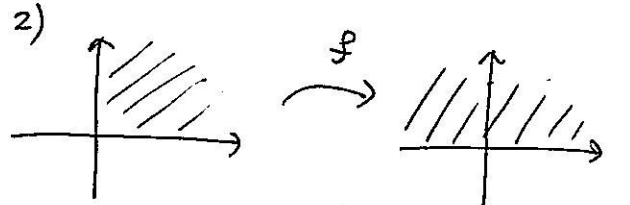
Тада је:  $z_1^2 = z_2^2 \Rightarrow (z_1 - z_2) \underbrace{(z_1 + z_2)}_{\neq 0} = 0 \Rightarrow z_1 = z_2$

тј.  $f$  је 1-1 на  $S$

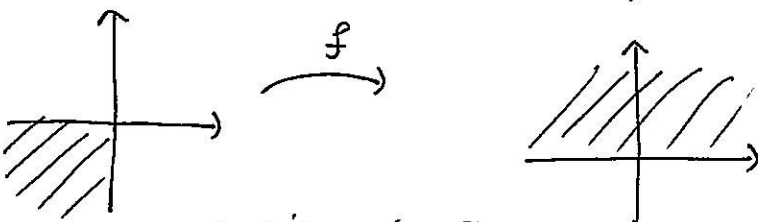
Примери:

1) 

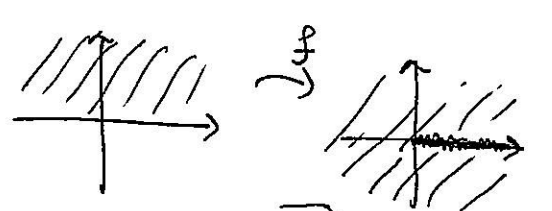
$z = re^{i\theta}, \theta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{4})$   
 $f(z) = z^2 = r^2 e^{2i\theta}, 2\theta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$

2) 

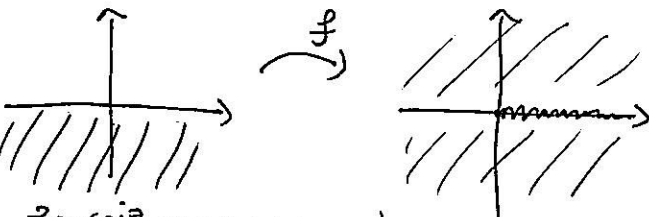
$z = re^{i\theta}, \theta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$   
 $f(z) = r^2 e^{2i\theta}, 2\theta \in (0, \pi)$

3) 

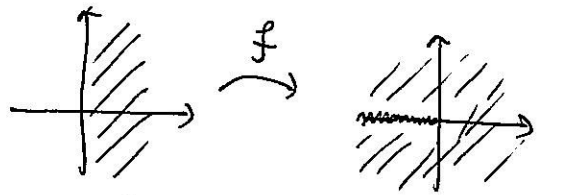
$z = re^{i\theta}, \theta \in (\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2})$   
 $f(z) = r^2 e^{2i\theta}, 2\theta \in (2\pi, 3\pi)$

4) 

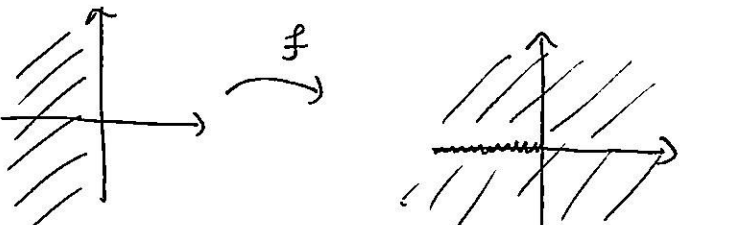
$z = re^{i\theta}, \theta \in (0, \pi)$   $\mathbb{C} \setminus [0, +\infty)$   
 $f(z) = r^2 e^{2i\theta}, 2\theta \in (0, 2\pi)$

5) 

$z = re^{i\theta}, \theta \in (\pi, 2\pi)$   $\mathbb{C} \setminus [0, +\infty)$   
 $f(z) = r^2 e^{2i\theta}, 2\theta \in (2\pi, 4\pi)$

6) 

$z = re^{i\theta}, \theta \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$   $\mathbb{C} \setminus (-\infty, 0]$   
 $f(z) = r^2 e^{2i\theta}, 2\theta \in (-\pi, \pi)$

7) 

$z = re^{i\theta}, \theta \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2})$   $\mathbb{C} \setminus (-\infty, 0]$   
 $f(z) = r^2 e^{2i\theta}, 2\theta \in (\pi, 3\pi)$

5) Определити  $f(D)$  ако је  $f(z) = \frac{z}{(1-z)^2}$ . (назива се -сада  $f$  није билинеарно)

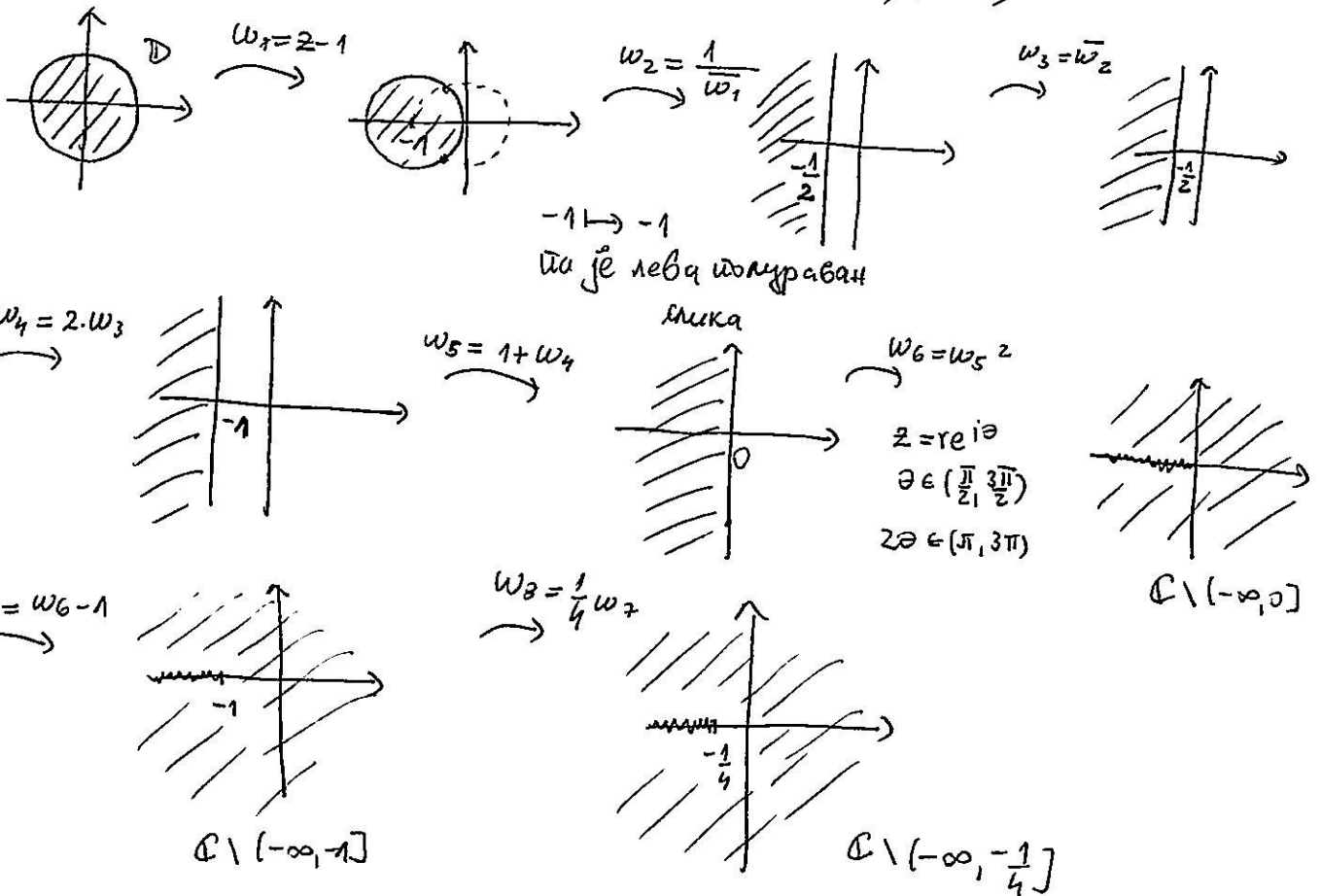
$$w = f(z) = \frac{z}{(1-z)^2} = \frac{(1+z)^2 - (1-z)^2}{4(1-z)^2} = \frac{1}{4} \left( \left( \frac{1+z}{1-z} \right)^2 - 1 \right)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (1-z)^2 &= 1 - 2z + z^2 \\ (1+z)^2 &= 1 + 2z + z^2 \end{aligned} \right\} (1+z)^2 - (1-z)^2 = 4z$$

билинеарно је!

Записати ћемо као композицију једноставнијих пресликавања:

$$\begin{aligned} w = f(z) &= \frac{1}{4} \left( \left( \frac{z+1}{z-1} \right)^2 - 1 \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left( \left( \frac{z-1+2}{z-1} \right)^2 - 1 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left( \left( 1 + \frac{2}{z-1} \right)^2 - 1 \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left( \left( 1 + 2 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{z-1} \right) \right)^2 - 1 \right) \end{aligned}$$



Напомена: Фја  $\frac{z}{(1-z)^2}$  се назива Кеделова фја и игра битну улогу у геометријској теорији функција.

\* функција Жуковској

$$w = \Delta(z) = \left(z + \frac{1}{z}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2}, \quad z \in \mathbb{C}^* = \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$$

Нека је  $S \subseteq \mathbb{C}$  такав да важи  $(\forall z_1, z_2 \in S) z_1 \neq z_2 \Rightarrow z_1 \cdot z_2 \neq 1$

Тада је:  $\Delta(z_1) = \Delta(z_2) \Rightarrow z_1 + \frac{1}{z_1} = z_2 + \frac{1}{z_2} \Rightarrow z_1 - z_2 + \frac{z_2 - z_1}{z_1 z_2} = 0$

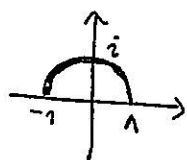
$$\Rightarrow (z_1 - z_2) \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{1}{z_1 z_2}\right)}_{\neq 0 \text{ на } S} = 0 \Rightarrow z_1 = z_2$$

Њ  $\Delta$  је 1-1 на  $S$ .

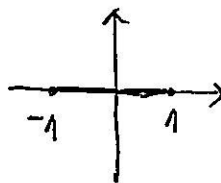
$z = re^{i\theta} \in \mathbb{C}^*, w = \Delta(z)$

$$w = u + iv = \frac{1}{2} \left( re^{i\theta} + \frac{1}{re^{i\theta}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \underbrace{\left(r + \frac{1}{r}\right) \cos \theta}_{2u} + i \cdot \underbrace{\left(r - \frac{1}{r}\right) \sin \theta}_{2v} \right]$$

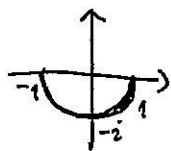
За  $r=1$ :  $v=0$



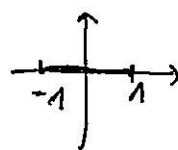
$\xrightarrow{\Delta}$   
 $\theta \in (0, \pi)$   
 $u = \cos \theta$   
 $w = u + i \cdot 0 = u$



слика горње полуокружности  
 асимптотика 1 је  
 (-1, 1)



$\xrightarrow{\Delta}$   
 $\theta \in (\pi, 2\pi)$   
 $u = \cos \theta$



(ликови је и доле)

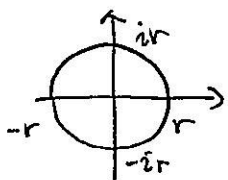
$\Delta(z) = \Delta\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)$  (јасно из гет да ово важи)

За  $r \geq 1$ :

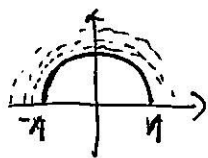
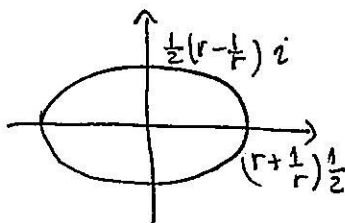
$|z|=r$  се мадаг слика на елипси

$$\left(\frac{u}{\frac{1}{2}\left(r + \frac{1}{r}\right)}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{v}{\frac{1}{2}\left(r - \frac{1}{r}\right)}\right)^2 = \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1$$

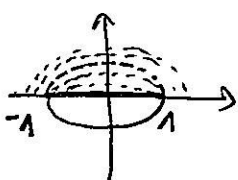
појасе елипсе су  $a = \frac{1}{2}\left(r + \frac{1}{r}\right)$  и  $b = \frac{1}{2}\left(r - \frac{1}{r}\right)$



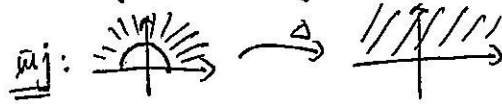
$\xrightarrow{\Delta}$

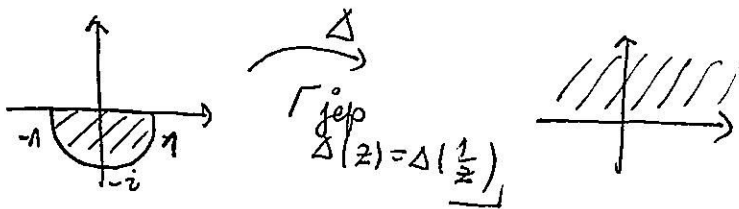



$\xrightarrow{\Delta}$

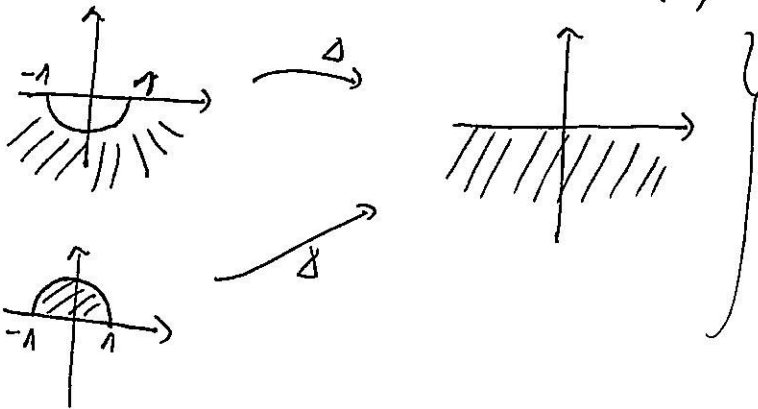


појаси се са усене стране покриву  $\mathbb{H}$





↑ ovo je ono što se dobije kad se  preslika sa  $\frac{1}{z} = \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)$

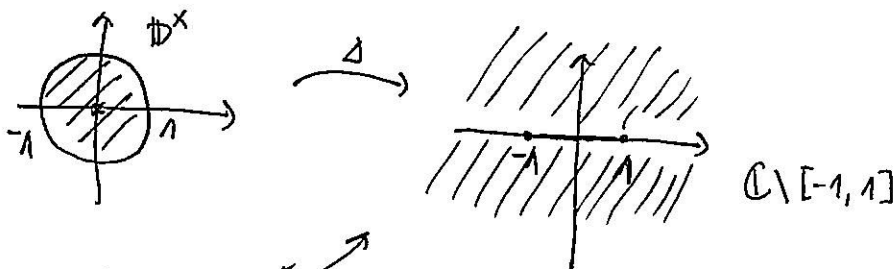


preslikavamo za  $r < 1$

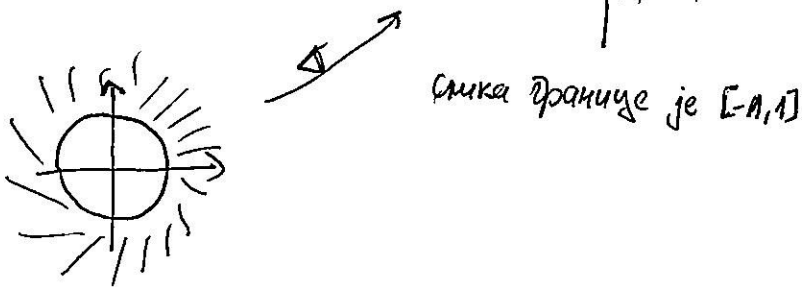
$|z|=r$  se слика на елиптицу са фокусима

$$a = \frac{1}{2} \left( r + \frac{1}{r} \right)$$

$$b = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{r} - r \right)$$



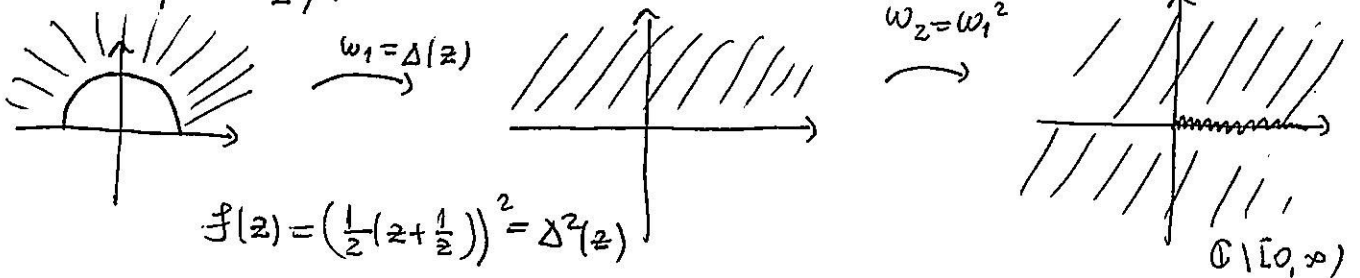
$\mathbb{C} \setminus [-1, 1]$



слика границе је  $[-1, 1]$

① Одредити слику области  $\Omega = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| > 1, \operatorname{Im} z > 0\}$  при пресликавању

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{4} \left( z + \frac{1}{z} \right)^2$$



$$f(z) = \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( z + \frac{1}{z} \right) \right)^2 = \Delta^2(z)$$

$\mathbb{C} \setminus [0, \infty)$

$$f(\Omega) = \mathbb{C} \setminus [0, \infty)$$

- ② Определите  $f(D^*)$  ако је  $f(z) = z - \frac{1}{z}$ . ( $D^* = D \setminus \{0\}$ )  
 (Преда да изразимо  $f$  преко  $\Delta$ !)

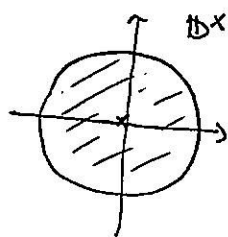
$$f(z) = a \cdot \Delta(\beta z) = a \cdot \left( \beta z + \frac{1}{\beta z} \right) \frac{1}{z} = \frac{a\beta}{z} + \frac{a}{2\beta} \frac{1}{z} = z - \frac{1}{z}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a\beta}{z} = 1, \frac{a}{2\beta} = -1$$

$$a\beta = z, a = -2\beta \Rightarrow -2\beta^2 = z \Rightarrow \beta^2 = -1 \Rightarrow \beta = i$$

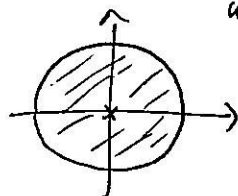
$$a = -2i$$

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

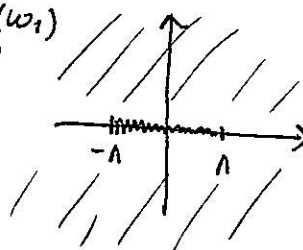


$$\omega_1 = i \cdot z = e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} z$$

повратак  
за  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

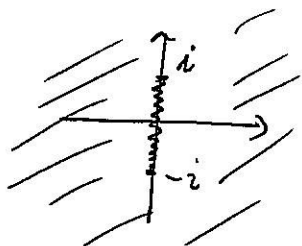


$$\omega_2 = \Delta(\omega_1)$$

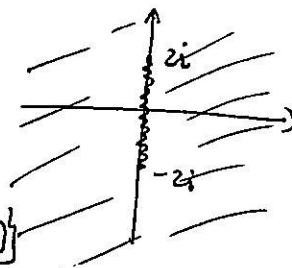


$$\mathbb{C} \setminus [-1, 1]$$

$$\omega_3 = -i \cdot \omega_2 = e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}} \omega_2$$



$$\omega_4 = 2\omega_3$$



$$\mathbb{C} \setminus \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Re} z = 0, \operatorname{Im} z \in [-2, 2]\}$$

$$f(D^*) = \mathbb{C} \setminus \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Re} z = 0, \operatorname{Im} z \in [-2, 2]\}$$

\* Експоненцијална функција

$\omega = e^z, z \in \mathbb{C}$

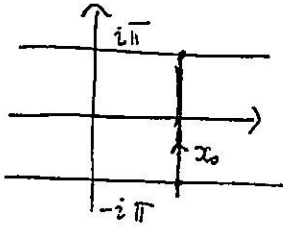
$\omega = \exp$

$\omega(z) = \exp(z) = e^z$

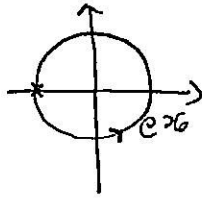
$e^{z_1} = e^{z_2} \Rightarrow z_1 = z_2 + 2k\pi \cdot i, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

Фја  $e^z$  је периодична са периодом  $2\pi i$

$|e^z| = e^{\operatorname{Re} z}$



$\exp \rightarrow$

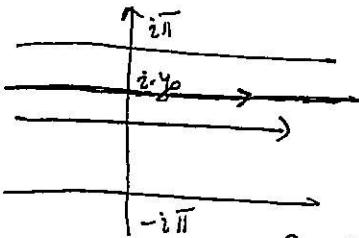


слика гужни  $\{z \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Re} z = x_0, \operatorname{Im} z \in (-\pi, \pi)\}$

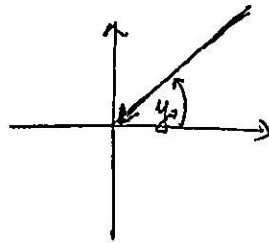
је кружница полупречника  $e^{x_0}$  без једне тачке (центар је 0)

$z = x_0 + iy, y \in (-\pi, \pi)$

$\exp(z) = e^{x_0} \cdot e^{iy}, y \in (-\pi, \pi)$



$\exp \rightarrow$



слика праве

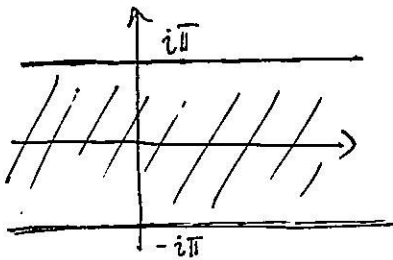
$\{z \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Im} z = y_0\}$  је полуправа без тачке 0

$\{\omega \in \mathbb{C} : \arg \omega = y_0, \omega \neq 0\}$

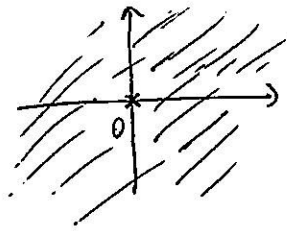
$z = x + iy_0, x \in \mathbb{R}$

$\exp(z) = e^x \cdot e^{iy_0}$

$e^x \in (0, \infty)$

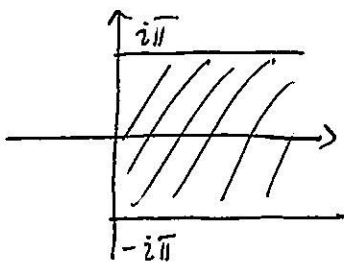


$\exp \rightarrow$

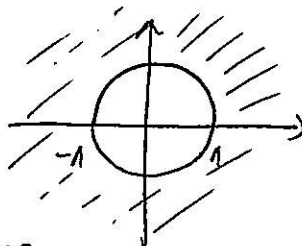


$\operatorname{Im} z \in (-\pi, \pi]$

$\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\} = \mathbb{C}^*$



$\exp \rightarrow$

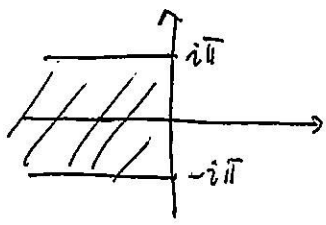


$x_0$  иде од 0 до  $\infty$

$e^0 = 1$

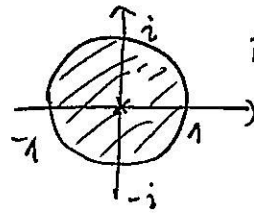
$\operatorname{Im} z \in (-\pi, \pi]$

↑ укључена једна тачка

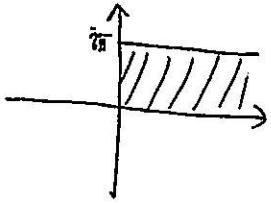


$\text{Im } z \in (-\pi, \pi]$   
 $z_0 \text{ и } e^{i\theta} \rightarrow \infty \text{ до } 0$

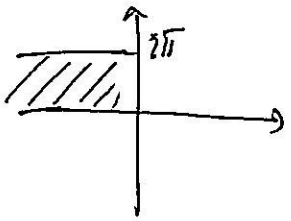
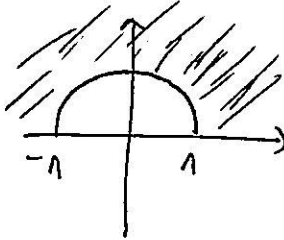
exp



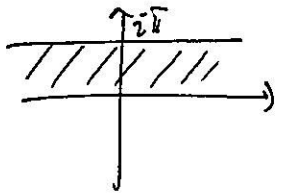
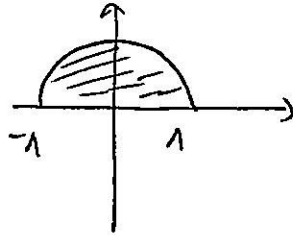
$D^x = D \setminus \{0\}$



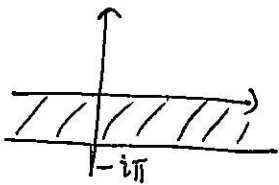
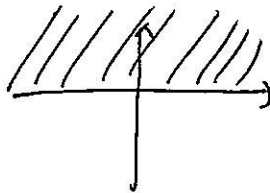
exp  
 $0 < y < \pi$   
 $e^x > e^0 = 1$



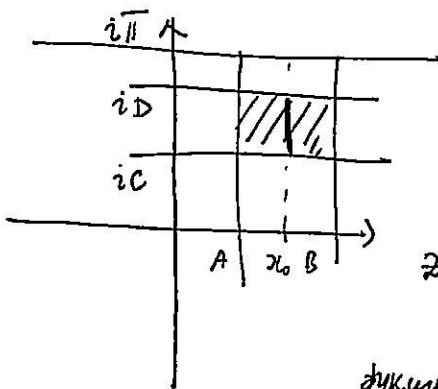
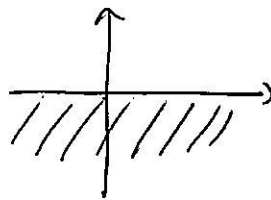
exp  
 $0 < y < \pi$   
 $e^x < e^0 = 1$



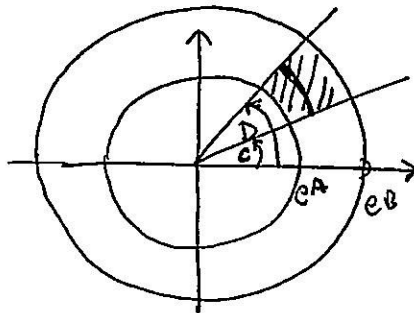
exp  
 $y \in (0, \pi)$   
 $e^x \in (0, \infty)$



exp  
 $e^x \in (0, \infty)$   
 $y \in (-\pi, 0)$



exp



$z = x_0 + iy$   
 $y \in [C, D]$

фиксируем значения  
 $(z_0 \text{ и } e^{i\theta} \text{ от } A \text{ до } B)$

$\text{Exp}(z) = e^{x_0} \cdot e^{iy}$

$e^{x_0} \in (e^A, e^B), y \in (C, D)$