

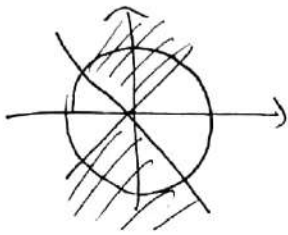
$$|z| = r_k = (k + \frac{1}{2})\pi$$

$$|\cos z| = |\cos x \operatorname{ch} y - i \operatorname{sh} y \sin x| \Rightarrow |\cos z|^2 = \cos^2 x \operatorname{ch}^2 y + \operatorname{sh}^2 y \sin^2 x = \cos^2 x + \operatorname{sh}^2 y$$

$$|\sin z| = |\sin x \operatorname{ch} y + i \operatorname{sh} y \cos x| \Rightarrow |\sin z|^2 = \sin^2 x \operatorname{ch}^2 y + \operatorname{sh}^2 y \cos^2 x = \sin^2 x + \operatorname{sh}^2 y$$

$$|\operatorname{ctg} z|^2 = \frac{\cos^2 x + \operatorname{sh}^2 y}{\sin^2 x + \operatorname{sh}^2 y}, \quad \frac{1}{|z|} = \frac{1}{(k + \frac{1}{2})\pi} \leq 1 \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$|\operatorname{ctg} z|^2 \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow \cos^2 x + \operatorname{sh}^2 y \leq \sin^2 x + \operatorname{sh}^2 y \Leftrightarrow \cos^2 x \leq \sin^2 x$$



$$\Leftrightarrow 2\cos^2 x \leq 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos^2 x \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

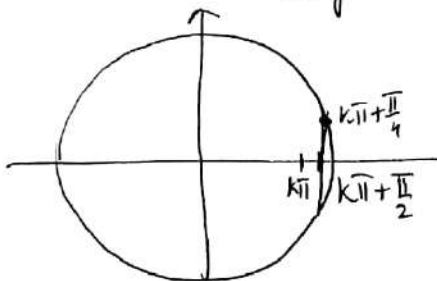
$$\Leftrightarrow \cos x \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ или } \cos x \geq -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$x \in \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2\ell\pi, \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2\ell\pi\right)$$

$$\cup \left(\frac{5\pi}{4} + 2\ell\pi, \frac{7\pi}{4} + 2\ell\pi\right), \quad \ell \in \mathbb{Z}$$

за $x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cup \left(\frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}\right) + 2\ell\pi, \quad \ell \in \mathbb{Z}$ окупате ја се додека ограничениот

$$|\operatorname{ctg} z|^2 \leq \frac{1 + \operatorname{sh}^2 y}{\operatorname{sh}^2 y} = 1 + \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh}^2 y}$$



$\operatorname{sh} y$ је парна функција
 $((\operatorname{sh} y)^2)' = 2 \operatorname{sh} y \operatorname{ch} y$, та је
 $\operatorname{sh}^2 y$ парна за $y > 0$, а
 непарна за $y < 0$.

$\rightarrow k \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\text{Ако је } x \in D \text{ онга } y \geq \sqrt{(k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2})^2 - (k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4})^2} = y_k > 0$$

$$\text{или } y \leq -\sqrt{(k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2})^2 - (k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4})^2} = -y_k < 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y > y_k \Rightarrow \operatorname{sh}^2 y > \operatorname{sh}^2 y_k \Rightarrow |\operatorname{ctg} z|^2 \leq 1 + \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh}^2 y_k} \\ y \leq -y_k \Rightarrow \operatorname{sh}^2 y > \operatorname{sh}^2(-y_k) = \operatorname{sh}^2 y_k \end{array} \right.$$

$$y_k = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4})} \geq \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \sqrt{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow |\operatorname{ctg} z|^2 \leq 1 + \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh}^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \sqrt{3}\right)} = M^2$$

$$|\operatorname{ctg} z - \frac{1}{z}| \leq M + 1 \quad \forall z \text{ так } |z| = r_k$$

Закле, истајући су услови Мишари-Лефлерове теореме.

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{ctg} z - \frac{1}{z} = \sum_k \left(\frac{1}{z - k\pi} + \frac{1}{k\pi} \right) \cdot 1$$

↑
сума од свих докомина, код нас $z_k = k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$

Ред је апсолутно и

равномерно конвергентан на сваком ограниченом делу \mathbb{C} на коме је f аналитичка. Следи у реду монотон мањим поредок чланова

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{ctg} z &= \frac{1}{z} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=-n}^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{z - k\pi} + \frac{1}{k\pi} \right) + \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{z - k\pi} + \frac{1}{k\pi} \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{z} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left(\frac{1}{z - \pi} + \frac{1}{z + \pi} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{z - 2\pi} + \frac{1}{z + 2\pi} \right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{z - n\pi} + \frac{1}{z + n\pi} \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{z} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2z}{z^2 - \pi^2} + \frac{2z}{z^2 - (2\pi)^2} + \dots + \frac{2z}{z^2 - (n\pi)^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{z} + 2z \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{z^2 - (n\pi)^2} = \frac{1}{z} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2z}{z^2 - n^2\pi^2} \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow

$$\boxed{\operatorname{ctg} z = \frac{1}{z} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2z}{z^2 - n^2\pi^2}}$$

2) Доказати да је : $\frac{1}{\sin^2 z} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(z-n\pi)^2}$.

$(\operatorname{ctg} z)' = \left(\frac{\cos z}{\sin z}\right)' = \frac{-\sin^2 z - \cos^2 z}{\sin^2 z} = \frac{-1}{\sin^2 z}$ ($\sin^2 z + \cos^2 z = 1$ као и у \mathbb{R})
 проверите!

Прег уз претходног задатка : $\operatorname{ctg} z = \frac{1}{z} + \sum_k \left(\frac{1}{z-k\pi} + \frac{1}{k\pi}\right)$, $k \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\} = \mathbb{Z}'$

је равн. конв. на сваком ограниченом $\subseteq \mathbb{C}$ на коме је $\operatorname{ctg} z - \frac{1}{z}$ аналитичка, па се може диференцирати члан по члан на штаквили скуповима.

$$\frac{-1}{\sin^2 z} = \frac{-1}{z^2} + \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}'} \frac{-1}{(z-k\pi)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sin^2 z} = \frac{1}{z^2} + \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}'} \frac{1}{(z-k\pi)^2} = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}'} \frac{1}{(z-k\pi)^2}$$

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

3) Доказати да је : $\frac{1}{e^z - 1} = -\frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2z}{z^2 + (2n\pi)^2}$

$$\sin z = \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i}$$

$$\operatorname{sh} z = \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2} = \frac{e^{2z} - 1}{2e^z}$$

$$\operatorname{ch} z = \frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{2} = \frac{e^{2z} + 1}{2e^z}$$

$$\operatorname{cth} z = \frac{\operatorname{ch} z}{\operatorname{sh} z} = \frac{e^{2z} + 1}{e^{2z} - 1} = 1 + \frac{2}{e^{2z} - 1}$$

$$e^{2z} - 1 = (\operatorname{cth} z - 1)^{-1} \cdot 2$$

$$\frac{1}{e^{2z} - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(\operatorname{cth} z - 1)^{-1}} = \frac{1}{2} (\operatorname{cth} z - 1)$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{e^z - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\operatorname{cth} \frac{z}{2} - 1\right)}$$

из задатка 1) :

$$\operatorname{ctg} z = \frac{1}{z} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2z}{z^2 - n^2\pi^2}$$

ако уместо z ставимо iz добија се

$$\operatorname{ctg} iz = \frac{1}{iz} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2iz}{-z^2 - n^2\pi^2}$$

$$\operatorname{ctg} iz = \frac{\cos iz}{\sin iz}, \quad \cos iz = \frac{e^{i(iz)} + e^{-i(iz)}}{2} = \frac{e^{-z} + e^z}{2} = \operatorname{ch} z$$

$$\sin iz = \frac{e^{i(iz)} - e^{-i(iz)}}{2i} = \frac{e^{-z} - e^z}{2i} = -i \cdot (-\operatorname{sh} z) = i \operatorname{sh} z$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{ctg} iz = \frac{\operatorname{ch} z}{i \operatorname{sh} z} = -i \operatorname{cth} z$$

$$\operatorname{ctg} z = i \cdot \operatorname{ctg} iz = i \cdot \left(\frac{1}{iz} - i \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2z}{z^2 + n^2 \pi^2} \right) = \frac{1}{z} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2z}{z^2 + n^2 \pi^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{e^z - 1} = \frac{1}{z} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\frac{z}{2}} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{z}{\frac{z^2}{4} + n^2 \pi^2} - 1 \right) = \frac{1}{z} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2z}{z^2 + 4n^2 \pi^2} - \frac{1}{z}$$

(што је и претходно доказано)

④ Доказати га је :

$$\frac{1}{\sin z \cdot \operatorname{sh} z} = \frac{1}{z^2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{4n\pi z^2}{(z^2 - n^2 \pi^2) \operatorname{sh} n\pi}$$

Фја $f(z) = \frac{1}{\sin z \operatorname{sh} z} - \frac{1}{z^2}$ има сингуларитете у 0

Зато развијмо f у Миттал-Лефлеров развој.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{\sin z \operatorname{sh} z} - \frac{1}{z^2} \right) &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z^2 - \sin z \operatorname{sh} z}{z^2 \sin z \operatorname{sh} z} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z^2 - (z - \frac{z^3}{6} + o(z^3))(z + \frac{z^3}{6} + o(z^3))}{z^2 (z - \frac{z^3}{6} + o(z^3)) \cdot (z + \frac{z^3}{6} + o(z^3))} \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{z^6}{6} + o(z^4)}{z^2 + o(z^4)} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$f(0) = 0$ дефинисано

f има сингуларитете $z_k = k\pi$

$$\operatorname{sh} z = \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^z = e^{-z} \Leftrightarrow e^{2z} = 1 = e^{2k\pi i}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = k\pi \cdot i$$

$k \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$

Зато, сингуларитете су и $z_k' = k\pi i$.

$$b_k = \operatorname{Res} f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_k} (z - z_k) \cdot \frac{z^2 - \sin z \operatorname{sh} z}{z^2 \sin z \operatorname{sh} z} = \frac{z_k^2 - \sin z_k \operatorname{sh} z_k}{z_k^2 \cdot (-1)^k \operatorname{sh} k\pi} = \frac{1}{(-1)^k \operatorname{sh} k\pi}$$

$$(\sin z \operatorname{sh} z)' = \cos z \operatorname{sh} z + \sin z \operatorname{ch} z$$

$$\sin z_k \operatorname{ch} z_k + \cos z_k \operatorname{sh} z_k = \sin k\pi \operatorname{ch} k\pi + \cos k\pi \operatorname{sh} k\pi$$

$$= (-1)^k \operatorname{sh} k\pi$$

$$b_k' = \operatorname{Res} f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_k'} (z - z_k') \frac{z^2 - \sin z \operatorname{sh} z}{z^2 \sin z \operatorname{sh} z} = \frac{z_k'^2}{z_k'^2 \cdot \sin k\pi i \operatorname{ch} k\pi i} = \frac{1}{\sin k\pi i \operatorname{ch} k\pi i}$$

$$\sin k\pi i = \frac{e^{ik\pi i} - e^{-ik\pi i}}{2i} = \frac{e^{-k\pi} - e^{k\pi}}{2i} = i \cdot \operatorname{sh} k\pi$$

$$\operatorname{ch} k\pi i = \frac{e^{k\pi i} + e^{-k\pi i}}{2} = \cos k\pi = (-1)^k$$

$$b_k = \frac{1}{(-1)^k \operatorname{sh} k\pi}$$

$$b_{-k} = \frac{1}{(-1)^{-k} \operatorname{sh}(-k\pi)} = \frac{1}{-(-1)^k \operatorname{sh} k\pi} = -b_k$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{Res} f(z) = \frac{1}{(-1)^k i \operatorname{sh} k\pi} = b_k, \quad b_{-k} = -b_k$$

Када докажемо да је $f(z) = \frac{1}{\sin z \operatorname{sh} z} - \frac{1}{z^2}$ ограничена на \odot

кривичицама $|z| = r_k$, где $r_k \rightarrow +\infty$, моћи ћемо да применимо

Миллар-Лефлерову теорему. (као у ① зад. можемо изабрати поредок чланова)

$$f(z) = \sum_k b_k \left(\frac{1}{z-k\pi} + \frac{1}{k\pi} \right) + \sum b_k' \left(\frac{1}{z-k\pi i} + \frac{1}{k\pi i} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=-n}^{-1} b_k \left(\frac{1}{z-k\pi} + \frac{1}{k\pi} \right) + \sum_{k=1}^n b_k \left(\frac{1}{z-k\pi} + \frac{1}{k\pi} \right) \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{k=-n}^{-1} b_k' \left(\frac{1}{z-k\pi i} + \frac{1}{k\pi i} \right) + \sum_{k=1}^n b_k' \left(\frac{1}{z-k\pi i} + \frac{1}{k\pi i} \right) \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{b_k}{z-k\pi} + \frac{b_{-k}}{z+k\pi} + \frac{b_k}{k\pi} + \frac{b_{-k}}{-k\pi} \right) \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{b_k'}{z-k\pi i} + \frac{b_{-k}'}{z+k\pi i} + \frac{b_k'}{k\pi i} + \frac{b_{-k}'}{-k\pi i} \right) \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \left(b_k \left(\frac{1}{z-k\pi} - \frac{1}{z+k\pi} \right) + \frac{2b_k}{k\pi} + b_k' \left(\frac{1}{z-k\pi i} - \frac{1}{z+k\pi i} \right) + \frac{2b_k'}{k\pi i} \right) \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{(-1)^k}{\operatorname{sh} k\pi} \cdot \frac{2k\pi}{z^2 - k^2\pi^2} + \frac{2(-1)^k}{\operatorname{sh} k\pi \cdot k\pi} + \frac{(-1)^k (-i)}{\operatorname{sh} k\pi} \cdot \frac{2k\pi i}{z^2 + k^2\pi^2} + \frac{2(-1)^k}{i \operatorname{sh} k\pi \cdot k\pi} \right) \right)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\operatorname{sh} n\pi} \left(\frac{2n\pi}{z^2 - n^2\pi^2} + \frac{2n\pi}{z^2 + n^2\pi^2} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\operatorname{sh} n\pi} \frac{2n\pi \cdot 2z^2}{z^4 - n^4\pi^4} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cdot 4n\pi z^2}{\operatorname{sh} n\pi (z^4 - n^4\pi^4)}$$

(*)

$$|z| = r_k = (k + \frac{1}{2})\pi$$

$$|\sin z|^2 = \sin^2 x + \operatorname{sh}^2 y$$

$$\operatorname{sh} z = \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2} = \frac{e^{x+iy} - e^{-x-iy}}{2} = \frac{(e^x - e^{-x})\cos y + i(e^x + e^{-x})\sin y}{2} = \operatorname{sh} x \cos y + i \sin y \operatorname{ch} x$$

$$|\operatorname{sh} z|^2 = \operatorname{sh}^2 x \cos^2 y + \sin^2 y \operatorname{ch}^2 x = \sin^2 y + \operatorname{sh}^2 x$$

$$|\sin z|^2 |\operatorname{sh} z|^2 = (\sin^2 x + \operatorname{sh}^2 y) (\sin^2 y + \operatorname{sh}^2 x)$$

iproblem je samo odrazak u osi y

Ako $x \in (-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4})$ onda je $|y| \geq y_k, y_k = \sqrt{(k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2})^2 - (\frac{\pi}{4})^2} \geq \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2}{4} - \frac{\pi^2}{16}} = \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{4}$
 $k \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\Rightarrow |\sin z|^2 |\operatorname{sh} z|^2 \geq \operatorname{sh}^2 \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot \sin^2 \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{1}{M'^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{1}{|\sin z| |\operatorname{sh} z|} \leq M'}$$

Ako $y \in (-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4})$ govoreno analogno.

Ako $x, y \in (-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4})$ onda je $\operatorname{sh}^2 y \geq \operatorname{sh}^2 \frac{\pi}{4}$ i $\operatorname{sh}^2 x \geq \operatorname{sh}^2 \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$\text{pa je } \frac{1}{|\sin z| |\operatorname{sh} z|} \leq \frac{1}{(\operatorname{sh} \frac{\pi}{4})^2} = M''$$

$$\frac{1}{|z|^2} \leq 1 \text{ na } |z| = r_k, \max\{M', M''\} = M$$

$$\Rightarrow |f(z)| \leq M+1 \text{ na } |z| = r_k \text{ za sve } k \in \mathbb{N}$$