

② Нека је $R(x,y) = (x^2+y^2)e^x$, $x,y > 0$.

Имамо холоморфну функцију $f(z) = R(x,y)e^{i\varphi(x,y)}$, њј. \arg је $|f| = R(x,y)$.

КР услови: $\frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = R \cdot \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}$

$\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} = -R \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}$

$\frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = 2xe^x + (x^2+y^2)e^x = (x^2+y^2)e^x \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = \frac{2x+x^2+y^2}{x^2+y^2} = 1 + \frac{2x}{x^2+y^2}$

$\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} = 2ye^x = (x^2+y^2)e^x \cdot (-1) \cdot \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = \frac{-2y}{x^2+y^2}$

$\varphi(x,y) = \int \frac{-2y}{x^2+y^2} dx$

$= \int \frac{-2y}{y^2(1+(\frac{x}{y})^2)} dx = \int \frac{-2}{1+(\frac{x}{y})^2} d(\frac{x}{y})$

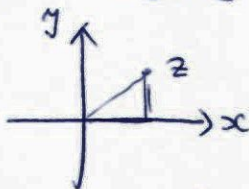
$= -2 \arctg \frac{x}{y} + C(y)$

$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = -2 \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{x^2}{y^2}} \cdot \frac{-x}{y^2} + C'(y) = 1 + \frac{2x}{x^2+y^2} \Rightarrow C'(y) = 1$
 $\Rightarrow C(y) = y + c$

$\varphi(x,y) = -2 \arctg \frac{x}{y} + y + c$

$R(x,y)e^{i\varphi(x,y)} = (x^2+y^2)e^x \cdot e^{-2i \arctg \frac{x}{y} + iy + ic}$

$xy > 0 \quad z = x + iy$



$\arctg \frac{y}{x} + \arctg \frac{x}{y} = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $xy > 0$ јер $\arctg t + \arctg \frac{1}{t} = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $t > 0$ (узбег је 0
h'(t) = 0
h(1) = π/2)

$\arctg \frac{y}{x} = \arg z$ јер $xy > 0$

$f(z) = (x^2+y^2)e^{x+iy} \cdot e^{-2i(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctg \frac{y}{x})} e^{ic}$

$f(z) = |z|^2 \cdot e^z \cdot e^{2i \arg z} \cdot e^{i(c-\pi)} = e^z \cdot (|z|e^{i \arg z})^2 \cdot e^{i(c-\pi)} = e^z \cdot z^2 \cdot e^{i(c-\pi)}$

2) Нека је $R(x,y) = (x^2+y^2)e^x$, $x,y > 0$.

Истим условима $\phi(x,y) \neq \arg z$ је $f(z) = R(x,y)e^{i\phi(x,y)}$, $\arg z$ је $|f| = R(x,y)$.

КР услови: $\frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = R \cdot \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}$

$\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} = -R \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}$

$\frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = 2x e^x + (x^2+y^2)e^x = (x^2+y^2)e^x \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = \frac{2x+x^2+y^2}{x^2+y^2} = 1 + \frac{2x}{x^2+y^2}$

$\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} = 2y e^x = (x^2+y^2)e^x \cdot (-1) \cdot \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = \frac{-2y}{x^2+y^2}$

$\phi(x,y) = \int \frac{-2y}{x^2+y^2} dx$

$= \int \frac{-2y}{y^2(1+(\frac{x}{y})^2)} dx = \int \frac{-2}{1+(\frac{x}{y})^2} d(\frac{x}{y})$

$= -2 \arctg \frac{x}{y} + C(y)$

$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = -2 \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{x^2}{y^2}} \cdot \frac{-x}{y^2} + C'(y) = 1 + \frac{2x}{x^2+y^2} \Rightarrow C'(y) = 1$

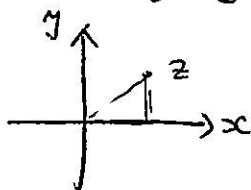
$\Rightarrow C(y) = y + C$

$\phi(x,y) = -2 \arctg \frac{x}{y} + y + C$

не може τ јединица $\arg z$
 $x,y > 0$ у задатку!
 не можемо на ову начин
 израдити ϕ !

$R(x,y)e^{i\phi(x,y)} = (x^2+y^2)e^x \cdot e^{-2i \arctg \frac{x}{y} + iy + iC}$

$x,y > 0 \quad z = x + iy$



$\arctg \frac{x}{y} + \arctg \frac{y}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $x,y > 0$ јер $\arctg t + \arctg \frac{1}{t} = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $t > 0$
 $\arctg \frac{y}{x} = \arg z$ јер $x,y > 0$

$f(z) = (x^2+y^2)e^{x+iy} \cdot e^{-2i(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctg \frac{y}{x})} e^{iC}$

$f(z) = |z|^2 \cdot e^z \cdot e^{2i \arg z} \cdot e^{i(C-\pi)} = e^z \cdot (|z|e^{i \arg z})^2 \cdot e^{i(C-\pi)} = e^z \cdot z^2 \cdot e^{i(C-\pi)}$

гсф: f је цела ако је аналитичка на \mathbb{C}

③ Одредити све целе f је $f = u + iv$ ајг. је $u - v = e^x(\cos y - \sin y)$.

$$u = v + e^x(\cos y - \sin y) \quad \text{КР услови: } u_x = v_y$$

$$u_y = -v_x$$

$$u_y = v_y + e^x(-\sin y - \cos y)$$

$$u_x = v_x + e^x(\cos y - \sin y) = -u_y + e^x(\cos y - \sin y) = v_y$$

$$u_y = -u_y + e^x(\cos y - \sin y) + e^x(-\sin y - \cos y)$$

$$2u_y = -2e^x \sin y$$

$$u_y = -e^x \sin y \Rightarrow u(x, y) = \int -e^x \sin y \, dy = e^x \cos y + C(x)$$

$$v(x, y) = u(x, y) - e^x \cos y + e^x \sin y$$

$$v(x, y) = e^x \sin y + C(x)$$

$$u_x = e^x \cos y + C'(x) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ v_y = e^x \cos y \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow C'(x) = 0$$

$$v_y = e^x \cos y$$

$$C(x) = c, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(z) = e^x \cos y + c + i \cdot (e^x \sin y + c)$$

$$f(z) = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y) + c(1 + i)$$

$$\boxed{f(z) = e^z + c(1 + i), c \in \mathbb{R}}$$

за венту:

1) Одредити све целе f је $f = u + iv$ ајг:

а) $u(x, y) = x^2 + y$

б) $u(x, y) = e^{-y}(x \cos x - y \sin x) + x^2 - y^2$

напомена: проверити да ли су хармоничке!

Ако ни су хармоничке, нека решења! (због теореме 1)

2) Одредити све целе f је $f = u + iv$ ајг. $u = x^4 + y^4 - 6x^2y^2 - 4xy$ и $f(0) = i$.

решење: $f(z) = z^4 + 2iz^2 + i$

решење:

а) не постоји

б) $f(z) = z e^{i^2} + z^2 + i c$

* Коши-Риманови услови у поларним координатама

$f(z) = u(x,y) + i \cdot v(x,y)$ диференцијабилна у $z = x + iy = r e^{i\theta}$

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$u_r = u_x \cdot x_r + u_y \cdot y_r = u_x \cdot \cos \theta + u_y \cdot \sin \theta$$

$$u_\theta = u_x \cdot x_\theta + u_y \cdot y_\theta = u_x \cdot (-r \sin \theta) + u_y \cdot r \cos \theta$$

$$v_r = v_x \cdot x_r + v_y \cdot y_r = v_x \cdot \cos \theta + v_y \cdot \sin \theta$$

$$v_\theta = v_x \cdot x_\theta + v_y \cdot y_\theta = v_x \cdot (-r \sin \theta) + v_y \cdot r \cos \theta$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u_x = v_y \\ u_y = -v_x \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$u_r = v_y \cos \theta + (-v_x) \sin \theta$$

$$v_\theta = r \cdot (-v_x \sin \theta + v_y \cos \theta)$$

$$\text{уј. } \boxed{v_\theta = r \cdot u_r}$$

$$u_\theta = -r u_x \sin \theta + u_y r \cos \theta$$

$$u_\theta = -r \cdot v_y \sin \theta + (-v_x) r \cos \theta$$

$$u_\theta = -r \cdot (v_y \sin \theta + v_x \cos \theta) = -r \cdot v_r$$

$$\boxed{u_\theta = -r \cdot v_r}$$

④ Определити све холоморфне фјне $f(z) = u(z) + i v(z)$, $z = x + iy = r e^{i\theta}$ уј.

$$u(z) = \frac{\sin 2\theta - \cos 2\theta}{r^2} \quad \text{и} \quad f(1+i) = \frac{1+i}{2}$$

$$u_r = \frac{-2}{r^3} (\sin 2\theta - \cos 2\theta)$$

$$r u_r = \frac{-2}{r^2} (\sin 2\theta - \cos 2\theta) = v_\theta \Rightarrow v = \frac{2}{r^2} \left(\frac{\cos 2\theta}{2} + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \right) + h(r) \quad (1)$$

$$u_\theta = \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot (\cos 2\theta \cdot 2 + \sin 2\theta \cdot 2) = -r v_r \Rightarrow v_r = -\frac{1}{r^3} (2 \cos 2\theta + 2 \sin 2\theta)$$

$$\text{из 1) } \Rightarrow v_r = (-2) \cdot \frac{1}{r^3} (\sin 2\theta + \cos 2\theta) + h'(r)$$

$$\Rightarrow h'(r) = 0 \Rightarrow h(r) = c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$v = \frac{1}{r^2} (\sin 2\theta + \cos 2\theta) + c$$

$$f = u + iv = \frac{\sin 2\theta - \cos 2\theta}{r^2} + i \cdot \frac{\sin 2\theta + \cos 2\theta}{r^2} + i \cdot c$$

$$= \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot (-(\cos 2\theta - i \sin 2\theta) + i(\cos 2\theta - i \sin 2\theta)) + i c$$

$$= \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot (i-1) \cdot e^{-2i\theta} + i c$$

$$= \frac{i-1}{r^2 e^{2i\theta}} + i c$$

$$z = r e^{i\theta} \Rightarrow z^2 = r^2 e^{2i\theta}$$

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

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

$$\frac{i-1}{(1+i)^2} + i c = \frac{1+i}{2}$$

$$\frac{i-1}{1+2i+i^2} + i c = \frac{1+i}{2}$$

$$\frac{i-1}{2i} + i c = \frac{1+i}{2} \quad / \cdot 2i$$

$$i-1-2c = i+i^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{c=0}$$

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

f голоморфна на $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$