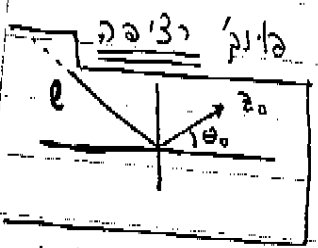


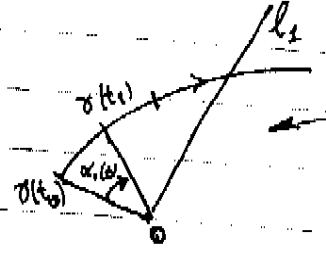
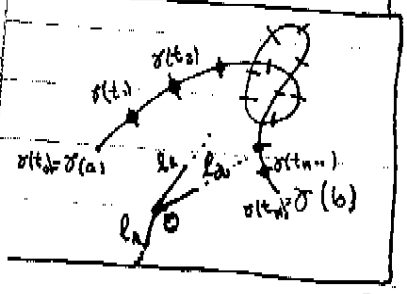
Uebung 7

Wiederholung der Vorlesung

$\mathbb{R} \rightarrow [a, b] : \theta$   
 $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow [a, b] : \theta$   
 $\theta(t) = \theta_0 + \int_a^t \omega(\tau) d\tau$   
 $\theta(t) = \theta_0 + \int_a^t \omega(\tau) d\tau$   
 $\theta(t) = \theta_0 + \int_a^t \omega(\tau) d\tau$



$a = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_n = b$   
 $\omega(t) = \frac{b-a}{n}$



$\alpha_1: D_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
 $\alpha_1(z) \in \arg(z)$

$\alpha_2: D_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
 $\alpha_2(z) \in \arg(z)$

$\alpha_i(\sigma(t_{i-1})) = \alpha_{i-1}(\sigma(t_{i-1}))$

$$\theta(t) = \begin{cases} \alpha_1(t) \\ \alpha_2(t) \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_i(t) \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n(t) \end{cases}$$

$a = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_n = b$   
 $t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_i < \dots < t_n$

Winkel  
 Winkel  
 Winkel

$$\mathbb{Z} \ni k := \frac{\theta_1(a) - \theta(a)}{2\pi}$$

מאחר ש  $\theta_1$  היא פונקציה רגולרית

הוכחה  $t \mapsto \frac{\theta_1(-t) - \theta(t)}{2\pi}$  פונקציה

יש להוכיח כי  $\frac{\theta_1(t) - \theta(t)}{2\pi} = \frac{\theta_1(a) - \theta(a)}{2\pi} = k \iff$



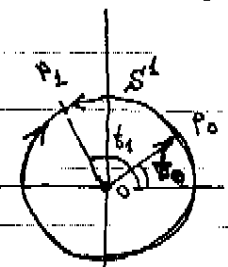
~~הוכחה~~

$\gamma(a) = \gamma(b)$  ~~הוכחה~~  $I_\gamma^0 := \frac{\theta(b) - \theta(a)}{2\pi} \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\gamma(t) = \gamma(t) - z$  ~~הוכחה~~  $z \notin \text{Image } \gamma$

$I_\gamma(z) := I_\gamma^0$

$S^1 = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z|=1\}$  ~~הוכחה~~  $\beta: S^1 \setminus \{p_1\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$



$\beta(p) \in \text{arg}(p)$   $\beta(p_0) = \theta_0$

$p = \cos t + i \sin t$   $0 \leq t < 2\pi$

$$\beta(\cos t + i \sin t) := \begin{cases} t + 2\pi k & 0 \leq t < t_1 \\ t + 2\pi k_0 - 2\pi & 2\pi > t > t_1 \end{cases}$$

$\alpha(z) := \beta\left(\frac{z}{|z|}\right)$



$z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \text{Image } \gamma$  ו/או  $z$  נמצא בתוך  $\gamma$  ו/או  $z$  נמצא על  $\gamma$   $\gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  מסלול

$$I_\gamma(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_\gamma \frac{d\xi}{\xi - z}$$

$$\gamma(t) = \gamma(t) - z$$

הפרמטריזציה של  $\gamma$   $\theta: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  הזווית  
 $r(t) = |\gamma(t) - z|$  המרחק  
 $\theta(t) = \arg(\gamma(t) - z)$  הזווית

~~$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_\gamma \frac{d\xi}{\xi - z} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_a^b \frac{\gamma'(t) dt}{\gamma(t) - z}$~~

~~$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_\gamma \frac{d\xi}{\xi - z} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_a^b \frac{\gamma'(t) dt}{\gamma(t) - z}$~~

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_\gamma \frac{d\xi}{\xi - z} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_a^b \frac{\gamma'(t) dt}{\gamma(t) - z} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_a^b \frac{r(t)e^{i\theta(t)} + i r(t)\dot{\theta}(t)e^{i\theta(t)}}{r(t)e^{i\theta(t)}} dt = \left( \gamma(t) = z + r(t)e^{i\theta(t)} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \left[ \int_a^b \frac{\dot{r}(t)}{r(t)} dt + i \int_a^b \dot{\theta}(t) dt \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi i} i (\theta(b) - \theta(a)) =$$

$$= \frac{\theta(b) - \theta(a)}{2\pi} = I_\gamma(z)$$



מסלול  $\gamma$



$$\gamma(t) = z + e^{i\pi t} \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi n$$

$$I_\gamma(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_0^{2\pi n} \frac{ie^{it} dt}{z + e^{it} - z} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_0^{2\pi n} i dt = n$$

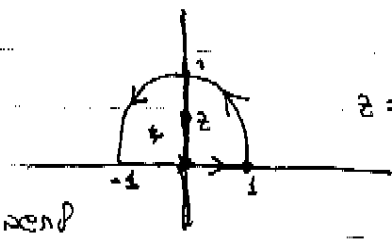
הערות על  $I_\gamma(z)$   
 1.  $I_\gamma(z)$  היא פונקציה של  $z$   
 2.  $I_\gamma(z)$  היא פונקציה של  $\gamma$

$$\theta(t) = t$$

הזווית של  $\gamma$

$$\gamma(t) = \begin{cases} e^{i\pi t} & 0 \leq t \leq 1 \\ t-2 & 1 \leq t \leq 3 \end{cases}$$

$I_\gamma(z) = 1$   $I_\gamma(z) = 1$



$$z = i/2$$

$$\gamma: [0, 3] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$z = i/2$$