

Lösningar.

$$1. a. \frac{e^z}{z-i} = \frac{e^x (\cos y + i \sin y) (x - iy + i)}{(z-i)(\bar{z}+i)}$$

$$= \frac{e^x (\cos y + i \sin y) (x - iy + i)}{x^2 + (y-1)^2}$$

och separera reella och imag. delar.

b. $\frac{i+1}{2i-3}$ transformeras till
trig. formen

$$|i+1| = \sqrt{2}$$

$$|2i-3| = \sqrt{13}$$

$$\arg(i+1) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\arg(2i-3) = \frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan \frac{2}{3}$$


$$\left| \frac{i+1}{2i-3} \right| = \sqrt{\frac{2}{13}}$$

$$\arg\left(\frac{i+1}{2i-3}\right) = -\frac{\pi}{4} - \arctan \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\left(\frac{i+1}{2i-3}\right)^5 = \left(\frac{2}{13}\right)^{\frac{5}{2}} e^{i \cdot 5 \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} - \arctan \frac{2}{3}\right)}$$

Rem. svaret kan ha en annan form beroende
av formen av arg.

$$c. z = i+1 \pm \sqrt{2i-2i+1} = i+1 \pm 1$$

$$d. \quad i^{2i} = e^{2i \operatorname{Ln} i} \quad \text{enligt def.}$$

$$\operatorname{Ln} i = \ln|i| + i \arg i + 2\pi n i$$

$$\ln|i| = 0$$

$$\operatorname{Ln} i = i \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n \right)$$

$$2i \operatorname{Ln} i = -2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n \right) = \operatorname{Ln} i^{2i}$$

$$\sin i = \sinh 1; \quad \operatorname{Ln} \sin i = \operatorname{Ln} \sinh(1) + \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n$$

$$e. \quad x^i = e^{i \operatorname{Ln} x} \quad \text{för } x > 0: =$$

$$\cos \operatorname{Ln} x + i \sin \operatorname{Ln} x$$

$$\text{för } x < 0, = e^{i(\pi + \operatorname{Ln} |x|)}$$

$$= -\cos \operatorname{Ln} |x| - i \sin \operatorname{Ln} |x|$$

i båda fall, oscillerar vid $x \rightarrow 0$ och har inte något gränsvärde.

2 a) $\frac{1}{z^3+1}$; ring-punkt:

$$z^3+1=0, z = (-1)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$z_1 = -1, z_2 = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$z_3 = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} - i \sin \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$z^3+1 = (z-z_1)(z-z_2)(z-z_3)$$

$$\text{Res}_{z=z_k} \frac{1}{z^3+1} = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_k} \frac{(z-z_k)}{(z-z_1)(z-z_2)(z-z_3)}$$

$$\text{Res}_{z=z_1} \frac{1}{z^3+1} = \frac{1}{(z_1-z_2)(z_1-z_3)} \text{ osv.}$$

b. $\frac{z}{e^z-1}$; ring-punkt $z = i2\pi n$

$$n=0: \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{e^z-1} = 1 \text{ - entwürdigbar punkt}$$

$$n \neq 0: \lim_{z \rightarrow 2\pi ni} \frac{z \cdot (z-2\pi ni)}{e^z-1} =$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 2\pi ni} \frac{z(z-2\pi ni)}{e^{z-2\pi ni} - 1} = 2\pi ni$$

c. $(z+\pi) e^{\frac{1}{z^2}}$; $z=0$ entwürdigbar + ring-punkt

$$(z+\pi) e^{\frac{1}{z^2}} = (z+\pi) \left(1 + \frac{1}{z^2} + \frac{1}{2!z^4} + \dots \right)$$

$$= z + \pi + \left(\frac{1}{z} \right) + \frac{\pi}{z^2} + \dots$$

$$\text{Res} = 1$$

3. $u = x^3 - 2xy^2$ satisfierar inte Laplacekv. $\Delta u = 0$; kan inte vara reella delen av en anal. funkt. om

$v = x^3 - 3xy^2$ satisfierar Laplace

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}; \quad 3x^2 - 2y^2 = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

$v = 3x^2y - y^3 + C(x)$
sätter i den andra e-r; kommer $C' = 0$

svar: $u + iv = f(z) = (x^3 - 3xy^2) + i(3x^2y - y^3)$

$$4. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin 3x}{x^2 - 2x + 5} dx = \text{Im} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{3iz}}{z^2 - 2z + 5} dz \right) = \text{Im} \sum_{\text{Im} z_k > 0} \text{Res} \frac{e^{3iz}}{z^2 - 2z + 5}$$

en sing. punkt, $z = -1 + 2i$

$$5. f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & -\pi \leq x \leq 0 \\ 0, & 0 < x < \pi \end{cases}$$

$$c_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 e^{-inx} dx = \text{part. integr.}$$

summa:

$$\sum c_n e^{inx} = \begin{cases} 0, & x=0 \\ \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2, & x=\frac{\pi}{2} \\ \frac{(\pi^2 + 0)}{2}, & x=\pi \end{cases}$$

OBS! i sista fallet använder vi konvergenzsatzen.

$$6. \quad y' - 2y'' - 8y''' = 2\delta(x)$$

$$\mathcal{F}: \quad (-i\omega)\hat{y} - 2(-i\omega)^2\hat{y} - 8(-i\omega)^3\hat{y} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

$$\hat{y}(\omega) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{\omega(2\omega - 8i\omega^2 - i)}$$

$y(x)$ hittas genom invertering

$$y(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{ix\omega}}{\omega(2\omega - 8i\omega^2 - i)} d\omega$$

med hjälp av residuesatsen.

Obs 1. $\omega = 0$ ligger på integreringslinje; räknas med koeff. $\frac{1}{2}$

Obs 2. olika formuler för $x > 0$ och $x < 0$.

$$7. \quad y'' + y + \int_0^t \sin(t-\tau) f(\tau) d\tau = 0$$

$$y(0) = 0; \quad y'(0) = 1$$

funktionen $f(t)$ är inte
angiven; svaret skulle istället
uttryckas genom f

$$Y = \mathcal{L}(y); \quad F = \mathcal{L}(f)$$

Laplace:

$$Y(s) = \frac{1}{s^2+1} - \frac{F(s)}{(s^2+1)^2}$$

inverterar

$$y(t) = \sin t - \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{F(s)}{(s^2+1)^2}\right)$$

använder faltningsregel

$$= \sin t - f(t) * \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left((s^2+1)^{-2}\right)$$

$$= \sin t - f(t) * (\sin t + t \cos t)$$

$$8. y'' - 4y' + 13y = \varphi(t) + t^2 \quad \begin{array}{l} y(0) = 1 \\ y'(0) = -1 \end{array}$$

$$\varphi(t) = \begin{cases} \sin t, & 0 < t < \pi \\ 0 & \text{annars} \end{cases}$$

\mathcal{L} :

$$Y(s) (s^2 - 4s + 13) = s - 5 + \frac{2}{s^3} + \mathcal{L}(\varphi)$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{\left(s - 5 + \frac{2}{s^3} \right)}{s^2 - 4s + 1} + \frac{\mathcal{L}(\varphi)}{s^2 - 4s + 1}$$

$$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left(\frac{s - 5 + \frac{2}{s^3}}{s^2 - 4s + 1} \right) + \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left(\frac{\mathcal{L}(\varphi)}{s^2 - 4s + 1} \right)$$

$$= \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left(\frac{s^4 - 5s^3 + 2}{s^3 (s^2 - 4s + 1)} \right)$$

$$+ \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{s^2 - 4s + 1} \right) * \varphi(t)$$

De inversa Laplace ovan
hittas med Bromwich.