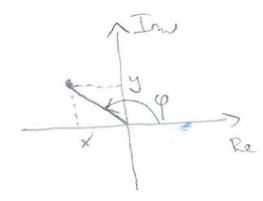


12. Nalezněte nutné a postačující podmínky na reálné konstanty a , b a c , aby následující funkce byly holomorfní
- $f(z) = x + ay + i(bx + cy)$
 - $f(z) = \cos x(\cosh y + a \sinh y) + i \sin x(\cosh y + b \sinh y)$.
13. Ukažte, že reálná funkce $f(x + iy) = f(z) = \sqrt{|xy|}$ splňuje v počátku Cauchy–Riemannovy podmínky, ale nemá tam derivaci podle z .
14. Dokažte, že platí
- $(\sinh z)' = \cosh z$
 - $(\cosh z)' = \sinh z$
 - $(\sin z)' = \cos z$
 - $(\cos z)' = -\sin z$.
15. Nalezněte holomorfní funkci (na příslušné oblasti) $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$, je-li
- $u(x, y) = x^2 - y^2 + e^x(x \cos y - y \sin y)$
 - $u(x, y) = x^2 - y^2 + 5x + y - \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$
 - $v(x, y) = \ln(x^2 + y^2) + x - 2y$.

KOMPLEXNÍ ANALÝZA

$z \in \mathbb{C} : z = x + iy$ $x = \operatorname{Re} z \in \mathbb{R}$
 $y = \operatorname{Im} z \in \mathbb{R}$

$i^2 = -1$



$z = r \cdot e^{i\varphi} = r \cdot (\cos\varphi + i\sin\varphi)$

$r = |z| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

$\varphi = \arg z$ volíme tak, aby $\varphi \in (-\pi, \pi]$
 (nemí definováno pro $z=0$)

$\bar{z} = x - iy$ pro $z = x + iy$

Elementární funkce: $e^z = \exp z := e^x (\cos y + i\sin y)$ pro $z = x + iy$

$e^z = \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!}$ (poloměr konvergence řady je $\infty!$)

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

$\cosh z = \frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{2}$ $\sinh z = \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2}$

1) a) $\cos(2+ci) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{2i-1} + e^{-2i+1}) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{-1} (\cos 2 + i\sin 2) + e (\cos 2 - i\sin 2))$

$\Rightarrow \operatorname{Re} \cos(2+ci) = \frac{\cos 2}{2} (e + e^{-1}) = \cos 2 \cdot \cosh 1$

$\operatorname{Im} \cos(2+ci) = \frac{\sin 2}{2} (-e + e^{-1}) = -\sin 2 \sinh 1$

b) $\sin(2i) = \frac{1}{2i} (e^{-2} - e^2) = \frac{i}{2} (e^2 - e^{-2}) \Rightarrow \operatorname{Re} \sin(2i) = 0, \operatorname{Im} \sin(2i) = \sinh 2$

c) $\operatorname{tg}(2-i) = \frac{\sin(2-i)}{\cos(2-i)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2i} (e^{1+2i} - e^{-1-2i})}{\frac{1}{2} (e^{1+2i} + e^{-1-2i})} = \frac{\frac{1}{2i} (e \cdot (\cos 2 + i\sin 2) - \frac{1}{e} (\cos 2 - i\sin 2))}{\frac{1}{2} (e (\cos 2 + i\sin 2) + \frac{1}{e} (\cos 2 - i\sin 2))} =$

$= \frac{\sin 2 \cosh 1 - i \cos 2 \sinh 1}{\cos 2 \cosh 1 + i \sin 2 \sinh 1} = \frac{(\sin 2 \cosh 1 - i \cos 2 \sinh 1)(\cos 2 \cosh 1 - i \sin 2 \sinh 1)}{\cos^2 2 \cosh^2 1 + \sin^2 2 \sinh^2 1} =$

$= \frac{\sin 2 \cos 2 (\cosh^2 1 - \sinh^2 1) - i \sinh 1 \cosh 1 (\cos^2 2 + \sin^2 2)}{\cos^2 2 \cosh^2 1 + \sin^2 2 \sinh^2 1 + \sin^2 2 \cosh^2 1 - \sin^2 2 \sinh^2 1} \Rightarrow \operatorname{Re} \operatorname{tg}(2-i) = \frac{\sin 2 \cos 2}{\cosh^2 1 - \sinh^2 2}$
 $\operatorname{Im} \operatorname{tg}(2-i) = \frac{-\sinh 1 \cosh 1}{\cosh^2 1 - \sinh^2 2}$

2) Dŕm. $z_1 = a + ib$ Pak $\exp(z_1 + z_2) = \exp((a+c) + i(b+d)) = \exp(a+c) \cdot (\cos(b+d) + i\sin(b+d))$
 $z_2 = c + id$
 $e^{z_1} \cdot e^{z_2} = e^a \cdot (\cos b + i\sin b) \cdot e^c (\cos d + i\sin d) =$
 $= e^{a+c} \cdot [\cos b \cos d - \sin b \sin d + i(\sin b \cos d + \cos b \sin d)]$
 $= \exp(a+c) \cdot [\cos(b+d) + i\sin(b+d)]$ CBD.

3) a) $\sin(z_1 + z_2) = \frac{1}{2i} (e^{i(z_1+z_2)} - e^{-i(z_1+z_2)}) = \frac{1}{2i} (e^{iz_1} \cdot e^{iz_2} - e^{-iz_1} \cdot e^{-iz_2})$

$\sin z_1 \cos z_2 + \sin z_2 \cos z_1 = \frac{1}{4i} ((e^{iz_1} - e^{-iz_1})(e^{iz_2} + e^{-iz_2}) + (e^{iz_2} - e^{-iz_2})(e^{iz_1} + e^{-iz_1})) = \frac{1}{4i} (2e^{iz_1} e^{iz_2} - 2e^{-iz_1} e^{-iz_2})$

b) $\cos(z_1+z_2) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{i(z_1+z_2)} + e^{-i(z_1+z_2)}) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{iz_1} e^{iz_2} + e^{-iz_1} e^{-iz_2})$

$\cos z_1 \cos z_2 - \sin z_1 \sin z_2 = \frac{1}{4} ((e^{iz_1} + e^{-iz_1})(e^{iz_2} + e^{-iz_2}) + (e^{iz_1} - e^{-iz_1})(e^{iz_2} - e^{-iz_2})) = \frac{1}{4} (2e^{iz_1} e^{iz_2} + 2e^{-iz_1} e^{-iz_2})$

CB1

c) $\sin^2 z + \cos^2 z = 1$: Využijeme b) pro $z_1 = z$ $z_2 = -z$. Pak LS = $e^0 = 1$ $\cos 0 = 1$
PS = $\cos z \cdot \cos(-z) - \sin z \cdot \sin(-z) = \cos^2 z + \sin^2 z$
ze sudosti $\cos z$ a lichosti $\sin z$, což plyne z definic

d) $\sin(iz) = \frac{1}{2i} (e^{i(iz)} - e^{-i(iz)}) = \frac{1}{2i} (e^{-z} - e^z) = \frac{i}{2} (e^z - e^{-z}) = i \sinh z$

e) $\cos(iz) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{i(iz)} + e^{-i(iz)}) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{-z} + e^z) = \cosh z$

4) a) $\sin z + \cos z = 2$. Hledáme $z = a + ib$

$\sin(a+ib) = \sin a \cos ib + \cos a \sin ib = \sin a \cosh b + i \cos a \sinh b$ dle 3 a d, e

$\cos(a+ib) = \cos a \cos ib - \sin a \sin ib = \cos a \cosh b - i \sin a \sinh b$

\Rightarrow LS: $\cosh b \cdot (\sin a + \cos a) + i \sinh b (\cos a - \sin a)$
PS: $2 + i0$

\Rightarrow Soustava rovnic: $\sinh b (\cos a - \sin a) = 0$
 $\cosh b (\sin a + \cos a) = 2$

1. rovnice: 1. možnost $\sinh b = 0 \Rightarrow b = 0$, a libovolné
 \Rightarrow 2. rovnice $\sin a + \cos a = 2$. To nemá v \mathbb{R} řešení
2. možnost: $\sin a = \cos a \Rightarrow a = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$, b libovolné
 \Rightarrow 2. rovnice \rightarrow k sudé: $\sin a + \cos a = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \cosh b = \sqrt{2}$
 $b = \pm \operatorname{argcosh} \sqrt{2}$
 \rightarrow k liché: $\sin a + \cos a = -\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \cosh b = -\sqrt{2}$
nemá řešení

$\Rightarrow z = a + ib$, kde $a = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$
 $b = \pm \operatorname{argcosh} \sqrt{2}$
 $(\operatorname{argcosh} \sqrt{2} = \ln(\sqrt{2}+1))$ a
 $-\operatorname{argcosh} \sqrt{2} = \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+1} = \ln(\sqrt{2}-1)$

b) $\sinh z - \cosh z = 2i$ Opět $z = a + ib$

$\frac{1}{i} \sin(-b+ia) - \cos(-b+ia) = -i(-\sin b \cos ia + \cos b \sin ia) - (\cos b \cos ia + \sin b \sin ia)$
 $= \cos b (\sin ha - \cosh a) + i (\sin b (\cosh a - \sin ha)) \Rightarrow \cos b (\sin ha - \cosh a) = 0$
 $\sin b (\sin ha - \cosh a) = -2$

$\Rightarrow \cos b = 0$, tj. $b = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$. 2. rovnice: k liché: $\sin ha - \cosh a = 2 \Rightarrow e^{-a} = -2$ nemá řeš.
k sudé: $\sin ha - \cosh a = -2 \Rightarrow e^{-a} = 2 \Rightarrow a = -\ln 2$

$\Rightarrow z = -\ln 2 + i(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi) k \in \mathbb{Z}$