

$\gamma: [\alpha, \beta] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ to droga, jeli γ jest kawatkiem wew. C^1

$$\exists \alpha = s_0 < s_1 < \dots < s_n = \beta \quad \text{t.j.e.} \quad \gamma|_{[s_{j-1}, s_j]} \in C^1[s_{j-1}, s_j]$$

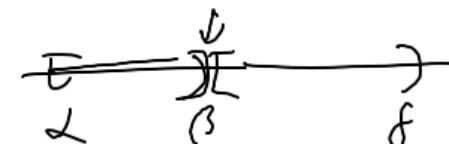
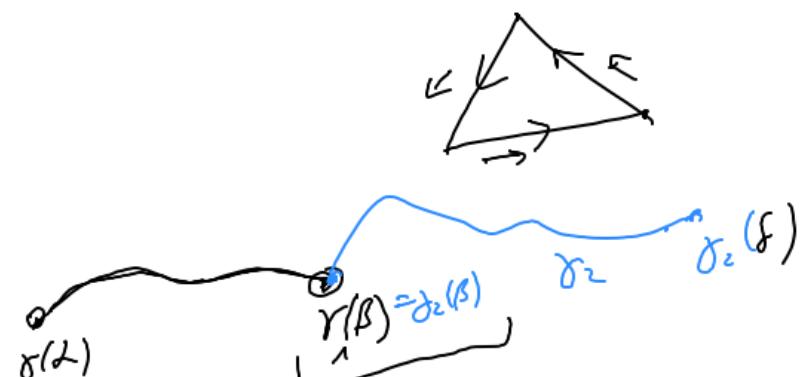
$$\gamma^* = \gamma([\alpha, \beta])$$

$$f: \gamma^* \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad \text{ciasta}$$

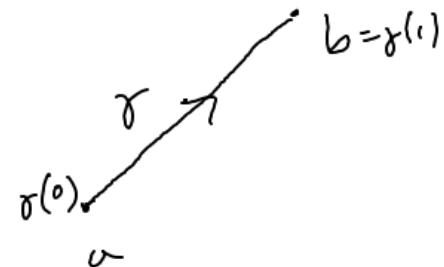
$$\int\limits_{\gamma} f(z) dz := \int\limits_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(\gamma(t)) \gamma'(t) dt$$

$$\gamma = \gamma_1 + \gamma_2 \quad \text{kreska drog}$$

$$\text{koniec } \gamma_1 = \text{poczatek } \gamma_2$$



$$\gamma(t) = a + (b-a)t \quad , \quad t \in [0,1] \quad \text{oder diehre Orientierung } \langle a, b \rangle$$

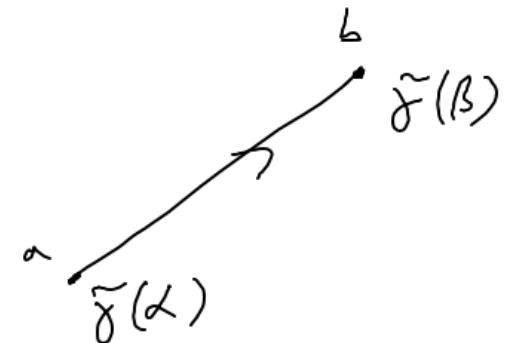


$$t \in [\lambda, \beta]$$

$$\tilde{\gamma}(t) = \frac{a(\beta-t) + b \cdot (t-\lambda)}{(\beta-\lambda)}$$

$$, \quad t \in [\lambda, \beta]$$

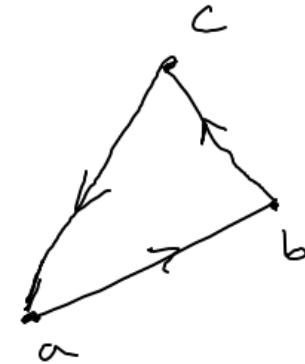
$\langle \lambda, \beta \rangle$ - lokale summe Elemente



• Orientierung längs Höhenlinie $a, b, c \in \mathbb{C}$

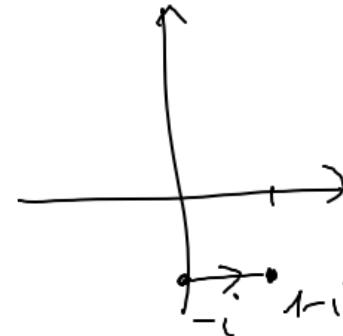
$$\partial\Delta(a, b, c) = \langle a, b \rangle + \langle b, c \rangle + \langle c, a \rangle$$

$$\int f(z) dz = \int_{\langle a, b \rangle} f(z) dz + \int_{\langle b, c \rangle} f(z) dz + \int_{\langle c, a \rangle} f(z) dz$$



Punktkoordinaten $\gamma = \langle -i, 1-i \rangle$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dz}{z} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\gamma(t)} \gamma'(t) dt = \\ \end{array} \right.$$



$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{-i+t} \cdot 1 dt =$$

$$\underbrace{\gamma(t) = -i + t, t \in [0, 1]}$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{t+i}{(t-i)(t+i)} dt = \int_0^1 \frac{t+i}{t^2+1} dt = \int_0^1 \frac{t}{t^2+1} dt + i \int_0^1 \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln(t^2+1) \Big|_0^1 + i \arctan t \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln 2 - \ln 1) + i (\arctan 1 - \arctan 0) = \\ = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{\pi}{4} i$$

Spójność

Def. Mówimy, iż podzbiór E p. metrycznej jest spójny, jeśli

$$\forall_{G_1, G_2} \left(E \subset G_1 \cup G_2, G_1 \cap G_2 = \emptyset, G_1, G_2 - \text{otwarte} \Rightarrow (E \cap G_1 = \emptyset \vee E \cap G_2 = \emptyset) \right)$$

④

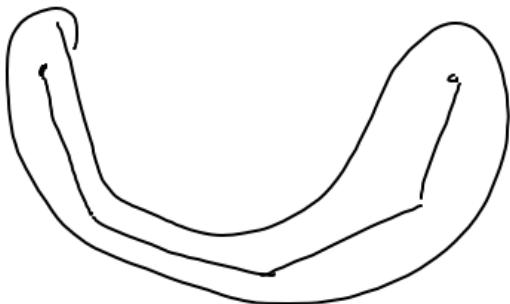
spójny



Uwaga. Def. Składowe punktu x w p. metrycznej (X, d) nazywamy sumę wszystkich spójnych podzbiorów X zawierających punkt x .



| skłądowe spójne składowe punktu x to identyczne lub rozłączne



die stetigkeits ^{WIR} Spiegel! \Rightarrow keine Spiegel
 \Leftarrow keine

(nur Sinuswelle)

$$\{(x, \sin \frac{1}{x}) : x \neq 0\} \cup \{(0, y) : y \in [-1, 1]\}$$



Funkcje wykładnicze, f. trygonometryczne

$$\text{łaczenie}^{\circ} 0^\circ = 1$$

Def.

$$\exp(z) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!}, z \in \mathbb{C}.$$

$$\sin(z) = \frac{\exp(iz) - \exp(-iz)}{2i}, \quad \cos(z) = \frac{\exp(iz) + \exp(-iz)}{2}, z \in \mathbb{C}$$

Uwaga! Stosując definicję \exp jest wygodnie wieleż. To wykonać z kąt. d'A:
 dla ustalonego $z \in \mathbb{C}$)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{z^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}}{\frac{z^n}{n!}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{z}{n+1} \right| = 0 < 1.$$

$$\exp(0) = 1$$

$$(\exp(z))' = \exp(z) \quad (\text{ok}) \quad (\cos z)' = -\sin z, \quad (\sin z)' = \cos z$$

Vorweg:

$$\sin(z) = \frac{\exp(iz) - \exp(-iz)}{2i} = \frac{1}{2i} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(iz)^n}{n!} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-iz)^n}{n!} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2i} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(i^n - (-i)^n) z^n}{n!} =$$

$$(i^n - (-i)^n) = \begin{cases} 0 & n=0, 4, 8, \dots \\ 2i & n=1, 5 \dots \\ 0 & n=2, 6 \dots \\ -2i & n=3, 7, \dots \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2i} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(i^{2k+1} - (-i)^{2k+1}) z^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} =$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k z^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!}$$

Po libbie

$$\cos(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k z^{2k}}{(2k)!} \quad (z \in \mathbb{C})$$

Tw. Dla $z, w \in \mathbb{C}$ zadejemy $\exp(z+w) = \exp(z) \exp(w)$.

Dz. Ustalmy $w \in \mathbb{C}$: potrójny $f(z) = \exp(z+w) \cdot \exp(-z)$. $f \in H(\mathbb{C})$.

$$f'(z) = (\exp(z+w))' \exp(-z) + \exp(z+w) (\exp(-z))' =$$

$$= \exp(z+w) \exp(-z) + \exp(z+w) \exp(-z)(-1) = 0$$

Z zadejonymi z i w wynika, że $f = \text{const.}$ Biorąc $z=0$ mamy, i.e.

$$f(z) = f(0)$$

(czyli:

$$\underbrace{\exp(z+w) \exp(-z)}_{\exp(z+w) \exp(-z)} = \exp(w) \exp(0) = \underline{\exp(w)}$$

$$\exp(z+w) \exp(-z) = \exp(w)$$

Biorąc $w=0$: $\exp(z) \exp(-z) = 1 \Rightarrow \exp(z) \neq 0 \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C}$, $\exp(-z) = \frac{1}{\exp(z)}$

☒

Def:

$$e := \exp(1)$$

Definition $e^z := \exp(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!}$

$$\underbrace{e^{z+w} = e^z e^w}_{\text{Vereinfachung}}$$

$$\exp(2) = e^2 = e^{1+1} = e^1 e^1 = e \cdot e = (e)^2$$

$$\exp(n) = (e)^n \quad | n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Def. $\text{TF} := 2t_0$

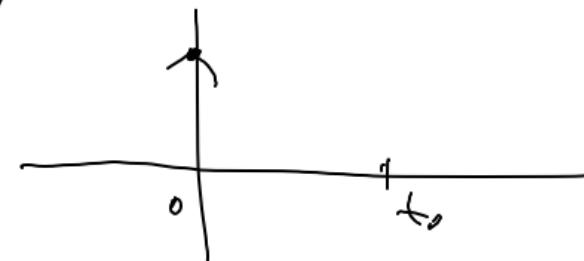
wp. reine Polarisat.

$$\sin \pi = 0 \quad \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin^2 z + \cos^2 z = 1 \quad (z \in \mathbb{C})$$

Thm. (e'winen)

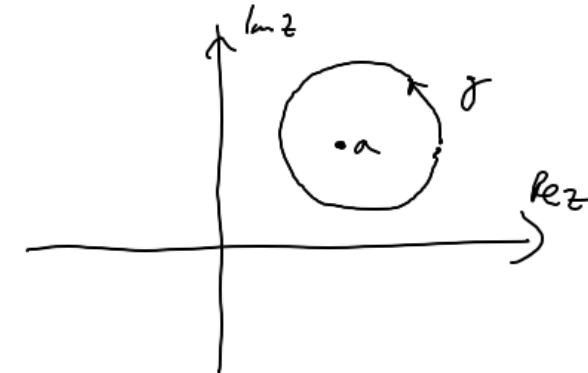
(stetige unjedre Linie durch t_0)
falle, $z \in \text{Gst}_0 = \emptyset$.



Indeks punktu wzdłuż drogi

- okreg orientowany dodatnio: $\gamma(t) = a + re^{it}$, $t \in [0, 2\pi]$
 $a \in \mathbb{C}$, $r > 0$

$$\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = \int_0^{2\pi} f(a + re^{it}) \cdot (ri) e^{it} dt$$



Tw. Zetölgy, ie γ jest droga zemkowa i $\Omega = \mathbb{C} \setminus \gamma^*$. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma^* = \gamma(\zeta, \beta) \\ \text{16. zwart}, \\ \text{wie domänenförmig} \end{array} \right.$

Ponownijmy dla $z \in \Omega$

$$\operatorname{Ind}_{\gamma}(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{dw}{w-z} .$$

Wtedy $\operatorname{Ind}_{\gamma}: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ jest funkcja meromorficzna (stacz na krawędziach), spełniająca równanie Ω i robiąca to na skraju nieograniczonej.



Dd. Niech $\gamma: [\alpha, \beta] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ oraz niech $\alpha = s_0 < s_1 < \dots < s_n = \beta$, przy tym

$\gamma'|_{[s_{k-1}, s_k]} \in C^1([s_{k-1}, s_k])$. Niech $S = \{s_0, s_1, \dots, s_n\}$. Ustalmy $z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \gamma$. Wtedy

$$\text{Ind}_{\gamma}(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{dw}{w-z} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{\gamma'(s) ds}{\gamma(s)-z}.$$

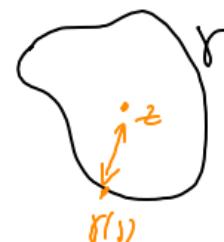
Ponieważ $\frac{w}{2\pi i} \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow \exp(w) = 1$ (dla nieparzystych), więc dla dowolnego $\text{Ind}_{\gamma}(z) \in \mathbb{Z}$

wystarczy sprawdzić, że $\varphi(\beta) = 1$, gdzie

$$\varphi(t) = \exp\left(\int_{\alpha}^t \frac{\gamma'(s) ds}{\gamma(s)-z}\right).$$

Dla $t \in [\alpha, \beta] \setminus S$ mamy

$$\varphi'(t) = \exp(\dots) \cdot \left(\int_{\alpha}^t \frac{\gamma'(s) ds}{\gamma(s)-z}\right)'_t = \exp(\dots) \frac{\gamma'(t)}{\gamma(t)-z} = \varphi(t) \frac{\gamma'(t)}{\gamma(t)-z}.$$



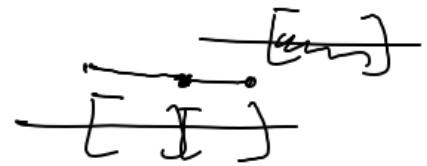
Polummung, da $t \in [\alpha, \beta] \setminus S$:

$$\left[\varphi' = \varphi \frac{\gamma'}{\gamma - z} \right]$$

$$\left(\frac{\varphi}{\gamma - z} \right)' (t) = \frac{\varphi'(t)(\gamma(t) - z) - \varphi(t)\gamma'(t)}{(\gamma(t) - z)^2} = \frac{\cancel{\varphi(t)} \frac{\gamma'(t)}{\cancel{\gamma(t)-z}} (\gamma(t) - z) - \varphi(t)\gamma'(t)}{(\gamma(t) - z)^2} = 0$$

$\frac{\varphi}{\gamma - z}$ jest Funktion siegt i. j. p. $= 0$ ne Kandidaten (s_{k-1}, s_k)

Sei $\frac{\varphi}{\gamma - z}$ jetzt stetig ne Kandidaten $[s_{k-1}, s_k]$, a. w. $\frac{\varphi}{\gamma - z}$ jetzt
stetig ne $[\alpha, \beta]$. Seien



$$\frac{\varphi(\beta)}{\gamma(\beta) - z} = \frac{\varphi(\alpha)}{\gamma(\alpha) - z} = \frac{1}{\gamma(\alpha) - z}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(\beta) = \frac{\gamma(\beta) - z}{\gamma(\alpha) - z} = 1$$

\uparrow
 $\gamma(\alpha) = \gamma(\beta)$ (be γ -druge Zumbaum)

To beweisen, ie $\text{Ind}_{\gamma}(z) \in \mathbb{Z}$.

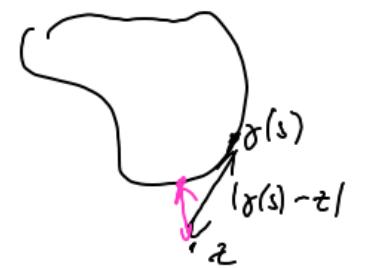
$$\text{Ind}_f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma}^{\beta} \frac{f'(s)}{f(s) - z} ds$$

z tw. z poprzedniego wykłada, ta funkcja, jako funkcja zmiennej $z \in \mathbb{C}\mathcal{L}$,
jest holomorficzna

$\text{Ind}_f \in H(\mathbb{R})$, a więc też $\text{Ind}_f \in C(\mathbb{R})$. Zatem Ind_f posiadała strukturę
spójnej grupy \mathbb{R} w spójnej połobie \mathbb{Z} , innymi słowy, Ind_f jest stały
na każdej składowej spójnych.

$$|\text{Ind}_f(z)| \leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\gamma}^{\beta} \frac{|f'(s)|}{|f(s) - z|} ds \leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\gamma}^{\beta} \frac{|f'(s)|}{\text{dist}(z, f^*(s))} ds =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\text{dist}(z, f^*)} \int_{\gamma}^{\beta} |f'(s)| ds \xrightarrow{|z| \rightarrow \infty} 0. \quad \text{Stąd } \text{Ind}_f(z) = 0 \text{ dla } z \in \text{skl. } \mathbb{R}$$



$$|f(s) - z| / \text{dist}(z, f^*) > 0$$

Prüfung

Nach $f(t) = a + re^{it}$, $t \in [0, 2\pi]$, $r > 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Ind}_f(a) &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int \frac{dw}{w-a} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{f'(t) dt}{r(t)-a} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{ri e^{it} dt}{(a+re^{it})-a} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_0^{2\pi} i dt = 1 \end{aligned}$$

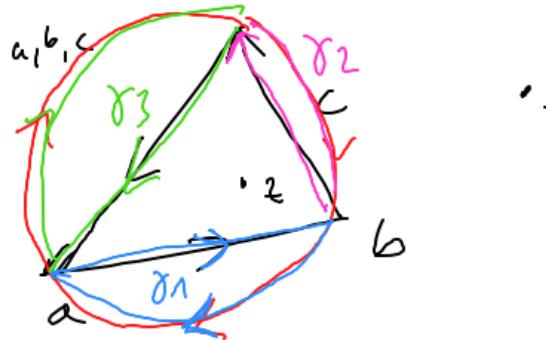
Z. pprn. kru. wgnike, ie

$$(\operatorname{Ind}_f(z) = \begin{cases} 1 & , z \in D(a, r) \\ 0 & , z \in \overline{C \setminus D(a, r)} \end{cases})$$



$$\Delta = \Delta(a, b, c) \text{ - dlektiva orientacija}$$

$$\operatorname{Ind}_{\Delta}(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z \text{ jest prie trijstien o vlen. } a, b, c \\ 1, & z \text{ jest vewn. } \end{cases}$$



Rozumiemy vjemne orientaciju dugy opisujuc ne Δ .

$$\operatorname{Ind}_{\gamma}(z) = -1 \quad (\text{z poprednje rehovane i z vektorom } \int)$$

$$\operatorname{Ind}_{\gamma_1}(z) = 0 \quad (\text{bo potreby w skokowym nieogr. } \gamma \setminus \gamma^*)$$

$$\operatorname{Ind}_{\gamma_2}(z) = 0$$

$$\operatorname{Ind}_{\gamma_3}(z) = 0$$

$$\oint = \operatorname{Ind}_{\gamma_1}(z) + \operatorname{Ind}_{\gamma_2}(z) + \operatorname{Ind}_{\gamma_3}(z) - \operatorname{Ind}_{\gamma}(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \left(\int_{\gamma_1} + \int_{\gamma_2} + \int_{\gamma_3} - \int_{\gamma} \right) \frac{dw}{w-z} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\partial\Delta} \left(\frac{dw}{w-z} \right) = \operatorname{Ind}_{\Delta}(z)$$

stornujecie po cakhi
po vektorach obrazu