Complex Analysis

Math 312 Spring 1998 | MWF 10:30am - 11:25am
Buckmire | Fowler 112

Class 25 **(Friday March 27)**

SUMMARY Cauchy's Integral Formula and Integral Examples
CURRENT READING Brown & Curchill pages 123-129
NEXT READING Brown & Curchill pages 125-129

Cauchy's Integral Formula
Let C be a simple closed (positively oriented) contour. If f is analytic in some simply connected domain D containing C and z_0 is **any point inside** of C then

$$f(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_C \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0}dz$$

The CIF leads to some of the most astonishing results in complex analysis. It is a truly amazing idea; that the value of an analytic function at a point z_0 in a simply-connected domain depends on values it takes on some closed contour C encircling the point.

An alternative proof of the result is reasonably straightforward and involves the continuity of $f(z)$ at every point in D and the formula for bounding a contour integral. You might try reading it on page 123-124 of the text.

Higher Derivatives of Analytic Functions
Here is the first of many amazing ideas derived from the **CIF**.
Let C be a simple closed (positively oriented) contour. If f is analytic in some simply connected domain D containing C and z_0 is **any point inside** of C, then

$$f'(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_C \frac{f(z)}{(z - z_0)^2}dz$$

and in fact you should be able to write down a general formula for the n^{th} derivative of $f(z)$ evaluated at z_0 in terms of a contour integral:

$$f^{(n)}(z_0) =$$

This is an amazing result, because it means that when a function is analytic then all of its higher derivatives exist and are also each analytic!
<u>Exercise</u>

$\displaystyle\int_{|2z|=3} \frac{e^{z^2}}{(z+i)(z+2)}\,dz =$ $\qquad\qquad$ $\displaystyle\int_{|z|=3} \frac{e^{z^2}}{(z+i)(z+2)}\,dz =$

GROUPWORK

1. $\oint_C \frac{x^2-y^2}{2} + xyi\,dz \qquad C: |z-i| = 2$ counter-clockwise

2. $\oint_C \overline{z}\,dz, \qquad C: |z| = 2$ clockwise

3. $\oint_C \frac{dz}{z^2+\pi^2} \qquad C: |z| = 3$ counter-clockwise

4. $\oint_C \frac{\sinh(2z)}{z^2+\pi^2}\,dz \qquad C: |z+i| = 3$ counter-clockwise

5. $\oint_C \frac{dz}{(z-3)^4} \qquad C: |z-2| = 2$ twice counter-clockwise

EXERCISE

Evaluate the following integral $\oint_C \frac{z+i}{z^3+2z^2}dz$ where the contour C is

(a) the circle $|z| = 1$ traversed once counter clockwise

(b) the circle $|z+2-i| = 2$ traversed once counter clockwise

(c) the circle $|z-2i| = 1$ traversed once counter clockwise