

(3) נניח כי $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$ מת收

אז $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n a_n = 0$

וכן $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 a_n = 0$

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 0, b_n \geq 0$$

$$(2) \text{ קיים } M \text{ כך ש } \left| \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \right| \leq M \text{ לכל } n$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{in\theta}}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} e^{in\theta}, b_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$1 \neq e^{in\theta} \text{ לכל } n$$

$$\left| \sum_{n=0}^m e^{in\theta} \right| = \left| \frac{1 - e^{i(m+1)\theta}}{1 - e^{i\theta}} \right| \leq \frac{2}{|1 - e^{i\theta}|} = M$$

המשפט של דיריכלי מתקיים
כל $\theta \neq 2\pi k$ עבור $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$(4) \text{ נניח } z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

$$z^n = r^n (\cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta)$$

$$\frac{1}{1-z} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n = (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

$$\frac{1}{1-z} = \frac{1}{1 - r \cos \theta - i r \sin \theta} = \frac{1 - r \cos \theta + i r \sin \theta}{1 + r^2 - 2r \cos \theta}$$

$$r < 1$$

$$\frac{1}{R} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n|^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n^2}{3^n} \right|^{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow R = 3$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1}{(n!)^2} \right|^{\frac{1}{n}} = 0 \Rightarrow R = \infty$$

$$(5)$$

$$z = \cos \phi + i \sin \phi$$

ג' ד' (6)

$$\cos 5\phi = \operatorname{Re}(z^5) \quad \Leftarrow z^5 = \cos 5\phi + i \sin 5\phi$$

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$$\sin 3\phi = \operatorname{Im}(z^3) \quad z^3 = \cos 3\phi + i \sin 3\phi$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(z^5) = \operatorname{Re}(\cos \phi + i \sin \phi)^5 =$$

$$\cos^5 \phi = 10 \cos^3 \phi \sin^2 \phi + 5 \cos \phi \sin^4 \phi$$

$$\operatorname{Im}(z^3) = \operatorname{Im}(\cos \phi + i \sin \phi)^3 = 3 \cos^2 \phi \sin \phi - \sin^3 \phi$$

$$z^z = e^{\ln z \cdot z}$$

(7)

$$e^{\ln z} = z$$

$$z = r e^{i\alpha} \quad \ln z = x + iy$$

$$e^{x+iy} = e^x \cdot e^{iy} = z = r e^{i\alpha}$$

$$k=0 \quad \begin{cases} x = \ln r \\ y = \alpha + 2\pi k \end{cases} \quad \Leftarrow \begin{cases} e^x = r \\ y = \alpha + 2\pi k \end{cases}$$

$$\ln z = \ln r + i\alpha$$

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

$$e^{i(\alpha r \cos \alpha + \ln r \cdot r \sin \alpha)} = \left(\frac{r \cos \alpha}{e^{\alpha \sin \alpha}} \right)^r \left(\cos(\alpha r \cos \alpha + \ln r \cdot r \sin \alpha) + i \sin(\alpha r \cos \alpha + \ln r \cdot r \sin \alpha) \right)$$

$$\sinh z = \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2} \Rightarrow \sinh i = \frac{e^i - e^{-i}}{2i} = i \left(\frac{e - e^{-1}}{2} \right)$$

$$\cosh z = \frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{2} \Rightarrow \cosh i = \frac{e + e^{-1}}{2}$$

$$\tan z = \frac{\sin z}{\cos z} = \frac{e^{+iz} - e^{-iz}}{(e^{iz} + e^{-iz})i}$$

(2.11.1) p

$$\tan(1+i) = \frac{e^{-1+i} - e^{1-i}}{i(e^{-1+i} + e^{1-i})}$$

1.1.2.1 / 1.1.2.2
2.1.1.1 / 2.1.1.2
1.1.2.2

$$e^i = \cos 1 + i \sin 1$$

$$\sinh y = \frac{e^y - e^{-y}}{2}$$

$$\overline{e^z} = e^{\bar{z}}$$

(9)

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

$$|\cos(z)|^2 = \frac{e^{i(x+iy)} + e^{-i(x+iy)}}{2} \cdot \frac{e^{-y+ix} + e^{y+ix}}{2} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{e^{-2y} + e^{2ix} + e^{-2ix} + e^{2y}}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} (\cosh(2y) + \cos 2x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{e^{2y} + e^{-2y}}{2} + 2\cos^2 x - 1 \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{e^{2y} - 2 + e^{-2y}}{2} \right) + \cos^2 x =$$

$$= \left(\frac{e^y - e^{-y}}{2} \right)^2 + \cos^2 x = \sinh^2 y + \cos^2 x.$$