

Euler's formula

$$\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi = e^{i\varphi}, \quad \varphi \in \mathbb{R} \quad (\text{or } i \text{ or } \varphi \in \mathbb{C})$$

$$e^z = e^{x+iy} \stackrel{?}{=} e^x \cdot e^{iy} = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y) = e^x \cos y + i e^x \sin y$$

$$f_1(x, y) = e^x \cos y$$

$$f_2(x, y) = e^x \sin y$$

$$C-R \quad \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} = e^x \cos y$$

$$\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} = e^x \cos y$$

$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} = -e^x \sin y$$

$$\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} = e^x \sin y$$

$$\Delta f_1 = \frac{\partial^2 f_1}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f_1}{\partial y^2} = e^x \cos y - e^x \cos y = 0$$

$$\Delta f_2 = \frac{\partial^2 f_2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f_2}{\partial y^2} = e^x \sin y - e^x \sin y = 0$$

$$e^z = e^{x+iy} = ?$$

Taylorova řada v reálném oboru:

$$T(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x-x_0)^k$$

$$f(x) = e^x, \quad x_0 = 0 \quad f(x) = \cos x, \quad x_0 = 0$$

$$T(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} x^k$$

$$= 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \dots$$

$$T(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 - \frac{1}{6!}x^6$$

$$f(x) = \sin x, \quad x_0 = 0$$

$$T(x) = x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5$$

Tyto tři řady konvergují pro  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

a platí  $f(x) = T(x)$

$x \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow z \in \mathbb{C}$  -- potřebuje -- aritmetické operace  
a komplexní čísla  $\mathbb{C}$

- limita poslouposti  
číslicích součinů  
(podobně jako u limit  
funkce - viz derivace)

$$e^{iy} \text{ definujeme jako } T(iy) = 1 + iy + \frac{1}{2}(iy)^2 + \frac{1}{3!}(iy)^3 + \\ + \frac{1}{4!}(iy)^4 + \frac{1}{5!}(iy)^5 + \frac{1}{6!}(iy)^6 + \dots =$$

$$= \underbrace{1 + iy - \frac{1}{2}y^2 - \frac{1}{3!}iy^3 + \frac{1}{4!}y^4 + \frac{1}{5!}iy^5 - \frac{1}{6!}y^6 + \dots}_{\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}y^2 + \frac{1}{4!}y^4 - \frac{1}{6!}y^6 + \dots\right)} + i \left(y - \frac{1}{3!}y^3 + \frac{1}{5!}y^5 - \dots\right)$$

Definice:

Pro  $z \in \mathbb{C}$  definujeme

$$e^z = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} z^k$$

$$\sin z = z - \frac{1}{3!} z^3 + \frac{1}{5!} z^5 - \dots$$

$$\cos z = 1 - \frac{1}{2!} z^2 + \frac{1}{4!} z^4 - \dots$$

(použití Taylorovy řady)

Z této definice a z výše uvedených vztahů

plyne

$$e^{iy} = \cos y + i \sin y$$