

$$\exp(z_1 + z_2) \stackrel{?}{=} \exp(z_1) \cdot \exp(z_2) \quad \text{pro } z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\exp(2z) \stackrel{?}{=} (\exp(z))^2 \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C}$$

ano, platí

jak to dokázat?

↳ hrubou sleva

$$\exp(2z) = ?$$

$$2z = 2x + 2iy$$

$$\exp(2z) = \exp(2x + 2iy) \stackrel{?}{=} \exp(2x) \cdot (\cos 2y + i \sin 2y)$$

$$\exp(iy) = \cos(y) + i \sin(y)$$

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

$$(\exp(z))^2 = \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} z^k \right)^2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n \cdot \frac{z^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2z)^n}{n!}$$

$$\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} z^k \right) \left(\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{l!} z^l \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k+l=n} \frac{1}{k!l!} z^n$$

$$\left(1 + z + \frac{z^2}{2!} + \frac{z^3}{3!} + \dots \right) \left(1 + z + \frac{z^2}{2!} + \frac{z^3}{3!} + \dots \right)$$

$$1 \cdot 1$$

$$1 \cdot z$$

$$1 \cdot \frac{z^2}{2!}$$

$$1 \cdot \frac{z^3}{3!}$$

...

$$z \cdot 1$$

$$z \cdot z$$

$$z \cdot \frac{z^2}{2!}$$

$$\frac{z^2}{2!} \cdot 1$$

$$\frac{z^2}{2!} \cdot z$$

$$a_3 = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1+1+1+1}{6} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{z^3}{3!}$$

$$a_0 = 1$$

$$a_1 = 2$$

$$a_2 = \frac{1}{2} + 1 + \frac{1}{2} = 2$$

$$\frac{z^3}{3!} \cdot 1$$

$$\rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n \left(\sum_{k+l=n} \frac{1}{k!} \cdot \frac{1}{l!} \right) a_n = \frac{2^n}{n!}$$

$$a_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k! \cdot (n-k)!} = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n!}{k! (n-k)!} = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} = \frac{2^n}{n!}$$

1. $\frac{2^4}{4!}$

2. $\frac{2^3}{3!}$

$\frac{2^2}{2!} \cdot \frac{2^2}{2!}$

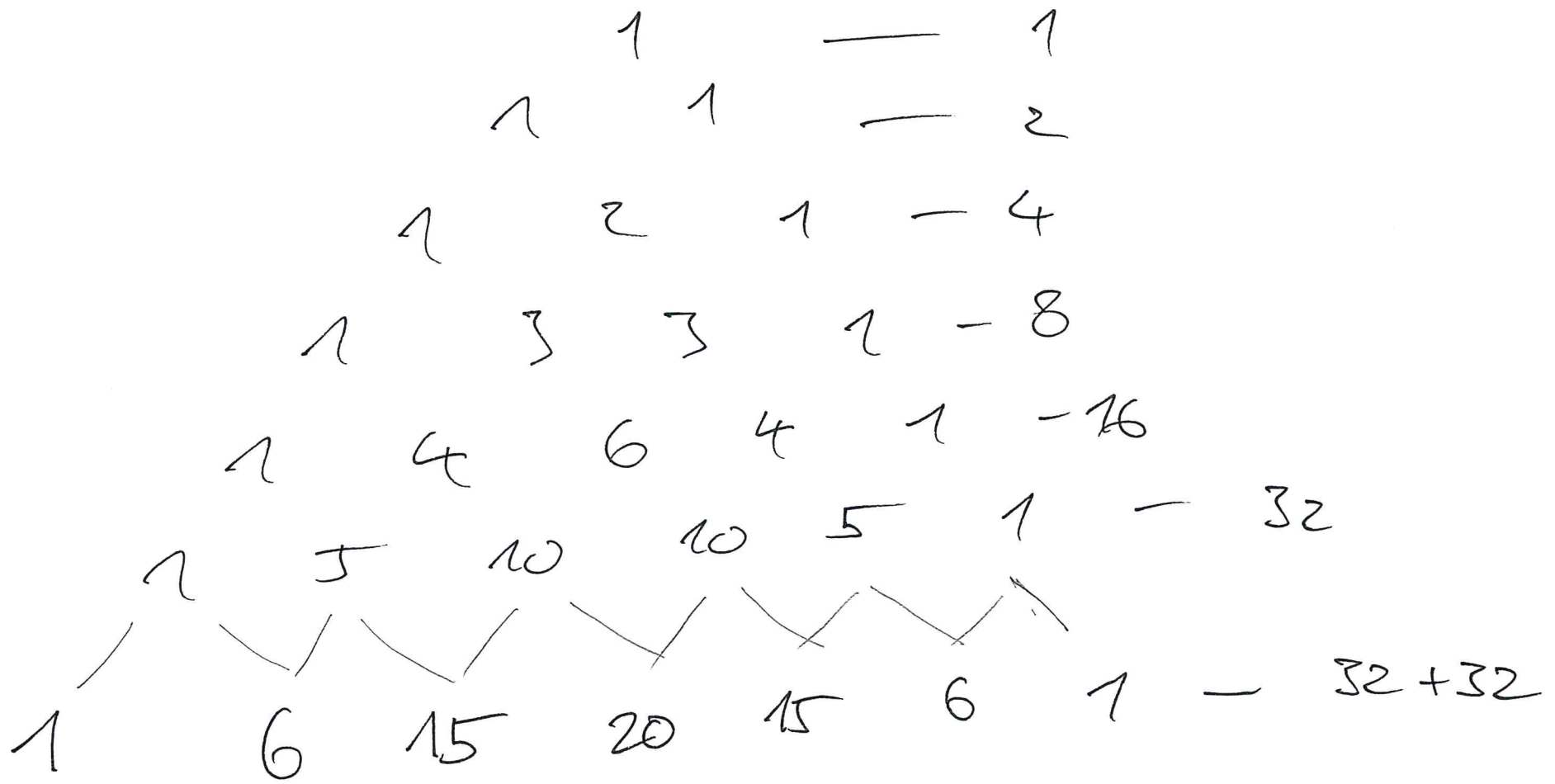
$\frac{2^3}{3!} \cdot 2$

$\frac{2^4}{4!} \cdot 1$

$$\frac{1}{4!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{2!} \cdot \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{4!} =$$

$$= \frac{1 + 4 + 6 + 4 + 1}{4!}$$

$n=4$
 $= \frac{16}{4!} = \frac{2^4}{4!}$



$$2^n = (1+1)^n = \text{binomialni red} = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k}$$

$$\binom{n}{k}$$

počet ~~z~~ možnih k-tic z n prvků

$$\sum \binom{n}{k}$$

počet podmnožin z n prvků $= 2^n$

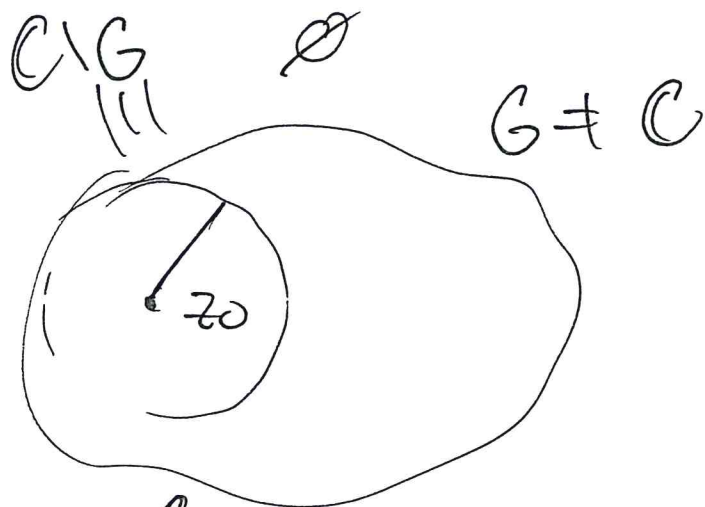
2) nota 5.9.8 $G = \mathbb{C}$

$$f(z) = \exp(2z) - (\exp(z))^2$$

$$f'(z) \text{ kuzhij} = 2 \exp(2z) - 2(\exp(z)) \cdot (\exp(z))$$

$$z_0 = 0$$

$$d = \text{dist}(z_0, \underbrace{\mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{C}}) = +\infty$$



znoj pelye: f lze vyjádřit jako součet

veškeré mocniny $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$ na \mathbb{C}

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} z^n$$

Cíl: dokázat totální o kvěních součin
 mocniné řady - pokud jsou všechna $x \in \mathbb{R}$
 konvergentní, pak jsou i všechna $z \in \mathbb{C}$ konvergentní

$$\boxed{(\forall x \in \mathbb{R}) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = 0 \right) \Rightarrow (\forall z \in \mathbb{C}) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n = 0 \right)}$$

(D.Ú - zopakujte si, co je hranatý bod v metrickém prostoru)

Důkaz implikace

buď $\bar{a}_n = 0$ pro $n \in \mathbb{N}$

nebo $k = \text{nejmenší } n, \text{ že } a_n \neq 0 \dots a_0 = a_1 = \dots = a_{k-1} = 0$

$$\sum_{n=k}^{\infty} a_n z^n = z^k \left(\sum_{n=k}^{\infty} a_n z^{n-k} \right) \in \mathbb{R}^c$$

$z \in \mathbb{R}$ $z \in \mathbb{C}$ z^k

$z=0$

$\sum_{n=k}^{\infty} a_n z^{n-k} = 0$
 $= g(z)$

Muset je
 správná funkce
 $g(0) = a_n \neq 0$

DOKONČÍME

PŘÍŠTĚ