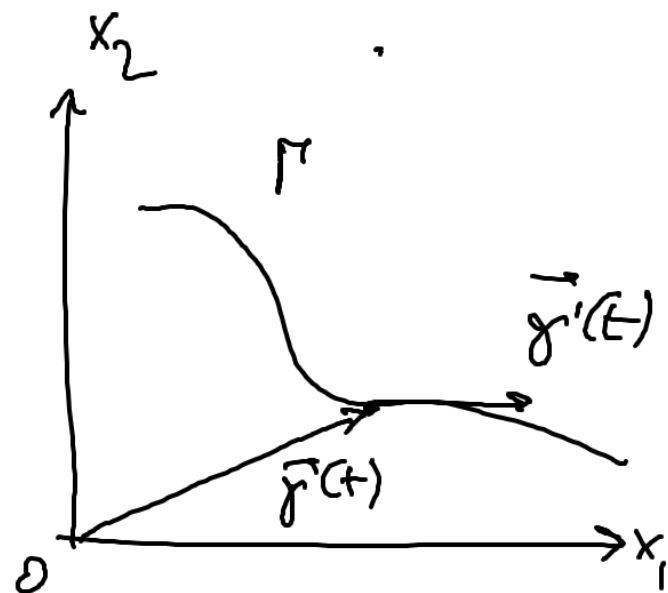


Chap 9: $0 < \mathbb{C} \quad f: 0 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$
 $z \rightarrow f(z)$
 $x+iy \rightarrow u(x,y) + i v(x,y)$

f holomorphe $\Leftrightarrow u, v \in C^1(0)$ et $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ et $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$
 $f'(z_0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0}$



Chap 10: Intégration complexe - Thm de Cauchy

Rappel AB vectorielle $\vec{F}: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

$$(x_1, x_2) \rightarrow \vec{F}(x_1, x_2) = (F_1(x_1, x_2), F_2(x_1, x_2))$$

Γ courbe régulière param $\vec{\gamma}: [a, b] \rightarrow \Gamma$

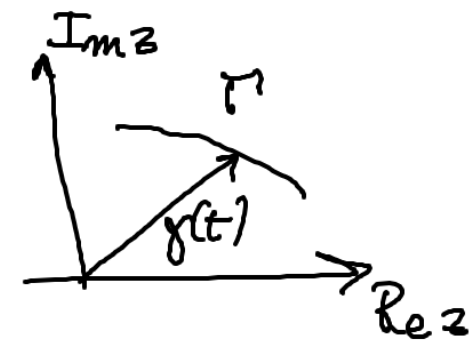
$$\int_{\Gamma} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_a^b \vec{F}(\vec{\gamma}(t)) \cdot \vec{\gamma}'(t) dt = \int_a^b (F_1(\gamma_1(t), \gamma_2(t)) \gamma_1'(t) + F_2(\gamma_1(t), \gamma_2(t)) \gamma_2'(t)) dt$$

Thm Green 4.2 $\int_{\Gamma} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} = \iint_{\text{int } \Gamma} \left(\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_2} \right) dx_1 dx_2$
 Γ fermée



Def 10.1 Soit $\Gamma \subset \mathbb{C}$ courbe régulière de param. $\gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

Soit $f: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ on note



$$\int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = \int_{\gamma} f(z) dz \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_a^b f(\gamma(t)) \gamma'(t) dt$$

gamma maj
gamma minuscule
produit de deux nombres complexes

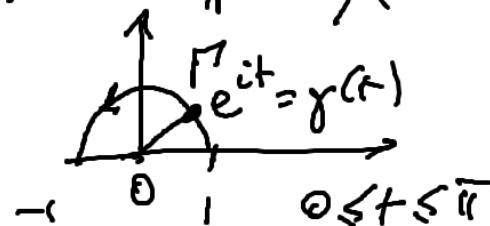
dms de notation

si $f = u + iv$ et $\gamma(t) = \alpha(t) + i\beta(t)$

$$\int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = \int_a^b (u(\alpha(t), \beta(t)) + i v(\alpha(t), \beta(t))) (\alpha'(t) + i\beta'(t)) dt$$

Exemple 1: $f(z) = z^2$ Γ : demi-cercle sup de centre 0 et rayon 1

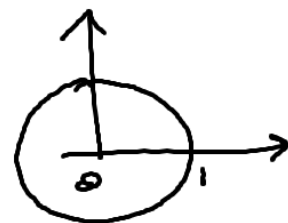
$$\int_{\Gamma} z^2 dz = \int_0^{\pi} (e^{it})^2 i e^{it} dt = i \int_0^{\pi} e^{i3t} dt = \frac{i}{3i} [e^{i3t}]_{t=0}^{t=\pi}$$



$$= \frac{1}{3} (-1 - 1) = -\frac{2}{3}$$

Exemple 2 Si Γ cercle centre 0 rayon 1, $\gamma(t) = e^{it}$, $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ $\int_{\Gamma} z^2 dz = 0$ (conséq. thm 10.2 de Cauchy)

Exemple 3: $f(z) = \frac{1}{z}$ Γ cercle centre 0 rayon 1



$$\int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z} dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{ie^{it} dt}{e^{it}} = \int_0^{2\pi} i dt = i 2\pi = 2\pi i$$

Remarque: courbe régulière par morceaux

$$\Gamma = \bigcup_{k=1}^m \Gamma_k$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = \sum_{k=1}^m \int_{\Gamma_k} f(z) dz$$



$$\Gamma = \Gamma_1 \cup \Gamma_2 \cup \Gamma_3$$

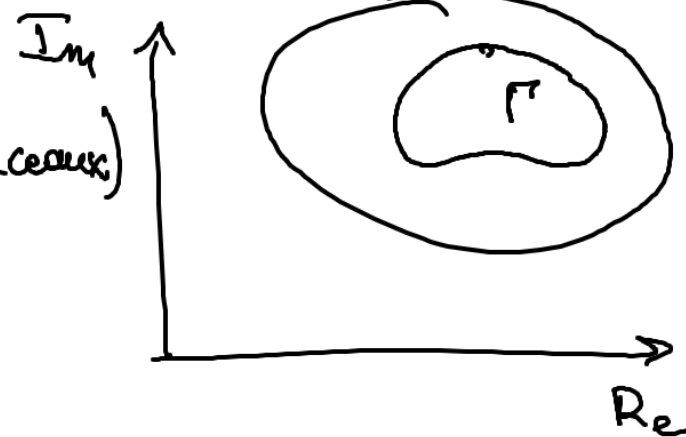
Thm 10.2 (théorème de Cauchy)

Soit $D \subset \mathbb{C}$ un domaine simplement connexe

Soit $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorphe, $\Gamma \subset D$ courbe fermée simple régulière (par morceaux)

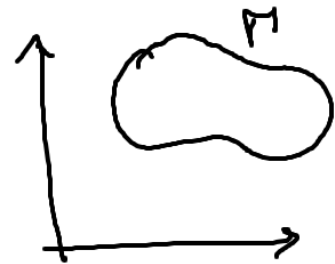
$$\text{On a alors } \int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = 0$$

(pourrait ressembler $\int_{\Gamma} \text{grad } f \cdot dl = 0$)

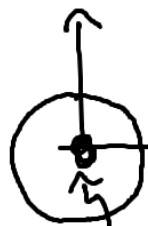


~~interdit~~

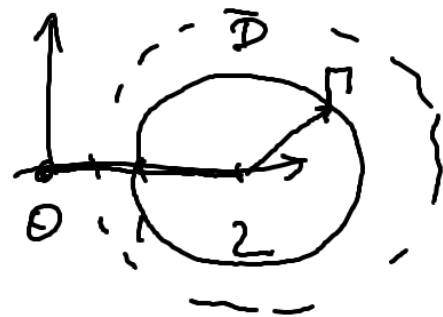
Exemple 2: $f(z) = z^2$ Γ cercle centre 0 rayon 1
 $\int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = 0$ le thm s'applique



Exemple 3: $f(z) = \frac{1}{z}$ le thm ne s'applique pas
 d'ailleurs on a trouvé $\int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = 2\pi i$
 f n'est pas holomorphe



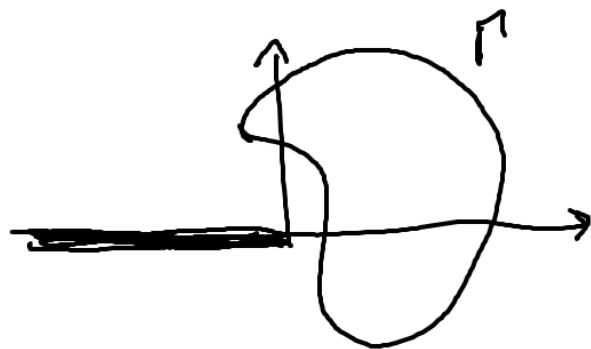
Par contre si Γ cercle est le cercle de centre 2 et rayon 1
 $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorphe et donc $\int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = 0$



Calcul explicite non trivial: $\gamma(t) = 2 + e^{it}$
 $\int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z} dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{ie^{it}}{2 + e^{it}} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} (\log(2 + e^{it}))' dt = [\log(2 + e^{it})]_{t=0}^{t=2\pi} = 0$

? réponse exercice 10.10

pas le droit



$$\int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z} dz = 0$$

Exemple 4: $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2}$ Γ cercle centre 0 et rayon 1 $\int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz$
 on ne peut pas appliquer le thm 10.2.

$$\gamma(t) = e^{it} \quad \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z^2} dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{ie^{it}}{e^{i2t}} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} ie^{-it} dt = \frac{i}{-i} [e^{-it}]_{t=0}^{t=2\pi}$$

Dém: $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorphe D simplement connexe Γ courbe fermée simple régulière (par morceaux)

$$\gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow \Gamma \subset \mathbb{C}$$

$$t \mapsto \gamma(t) = \alpha(t) + i\beta(t)$$

$$z = x + iy$$

$$f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y) \xrightarrow{CR} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \text{ et } \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = \int_a^b (u(\alpha(t), \beta(t)) + iv(\alpha(t), \beta(t))) (\alpha'(t) + i\beta'(t)) dt = \left(\int_a^b (u(\alpha(t), \beta(t))\alpha'(t) - v(\alpha(t), \beta(t))\beta'(t)) dt \right.$$

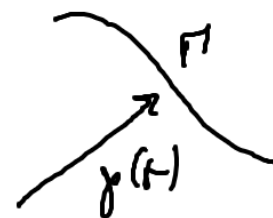
$$= \int_{\Gamma} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{\ell} + i \int_{\Gamma} \vec{G} \cdot d\vec{\ell}$$

$$+ i \int_a^b (v(\alpha(t), \beta(t))\alpha'(t) + u(\alpha(t), \beta(t))\beta'(t)) dt$$

$$\text{ou } \vec{F}(x, y) = (u(x, y), -v(x, y)) \text{ et } \vec{G}(x, y) = (v(x, y), u(x, y))$$

$$\stackrel{\text{thm 4.2}}{=} \iint_{\text{int } \Gamma} \underbrace{\left(-\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)}_0 dx dy + i \iint_{\text{int } \Gamma} \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right)}_0 dx dy = 0.$$

Exercice 10.10: $\int_{\Gamma} z^2 dz = \left[\frac{z^3}{3} \right] = \left[\frac{\gamma(t)^3}{3} \right]_{t=a}^{t=b}$



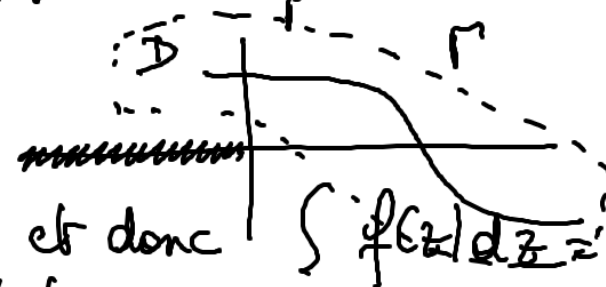
Oui: $\int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = \int_{\Gamma} F'(z) dz = \left[F(\gamma(t)) \right]_{t=a}^{t=b}$?

et $f = F'$

Réponse: oui si $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ et $F: D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorphe

D simpl. connexe

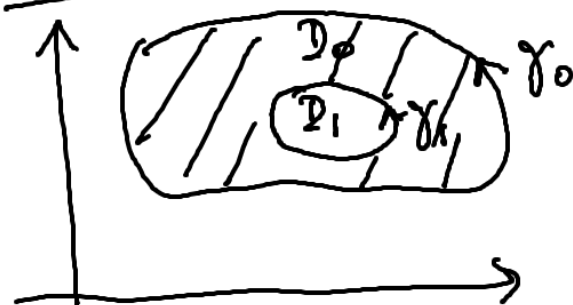
Oui: $\int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z} dz = \left[\log z(\gamma(t)) \right]_{t=a}^{t=b}$ si



en particulier si Γ est fermée $\gamma(b) = \gamma(a)$ et donc $\int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = 0$

correspond à (A3) $\int_{\Gamma} \overline{\text{grad}} f \cdot d\ell = \left[f(\vec{\gamma}(t)) \right]_{t=a}^{t=b}$ si Γ est fermée alors $\int_{\Gamma} \overline{\text{grad}} f \cdot d\ell = 0$

Corollaire du Théorème de Cauchy (pas dans le livre)



D_0 simplement connexe

γ_0, γ_1 orientés dans le même sens, courbes fermées

On suppose f est holomorphe dans $D = D_0 \setminus D_1$ (hachurée).

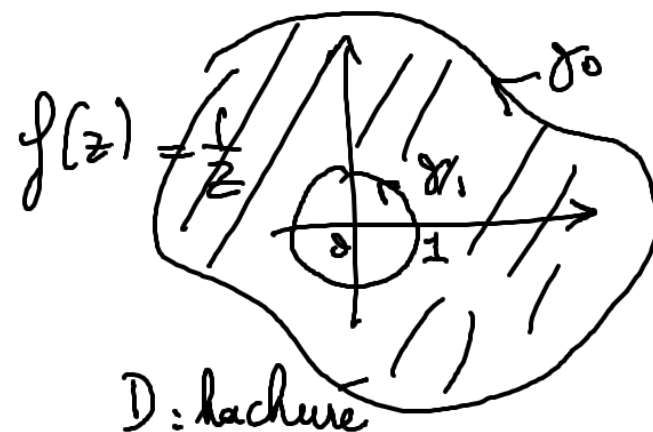
Alors on a :
$$\int_{\gamma_0} f(z) dz = \int_{\gamma_1} f(z) dz$$

Ex: γ_1 : cercle centre 0 rayon 1

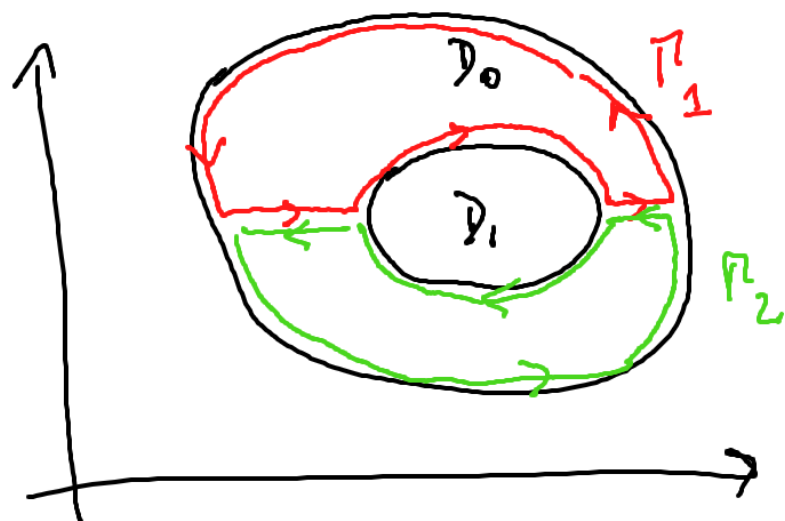
on a $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorphe
 $z \mapsto \frac{1}{z}$

$$\int_{\gamma_0} \frac{1}{z} dz = \int_{\gamma_1} \frac{1}{z} dz = 2\pi i$$

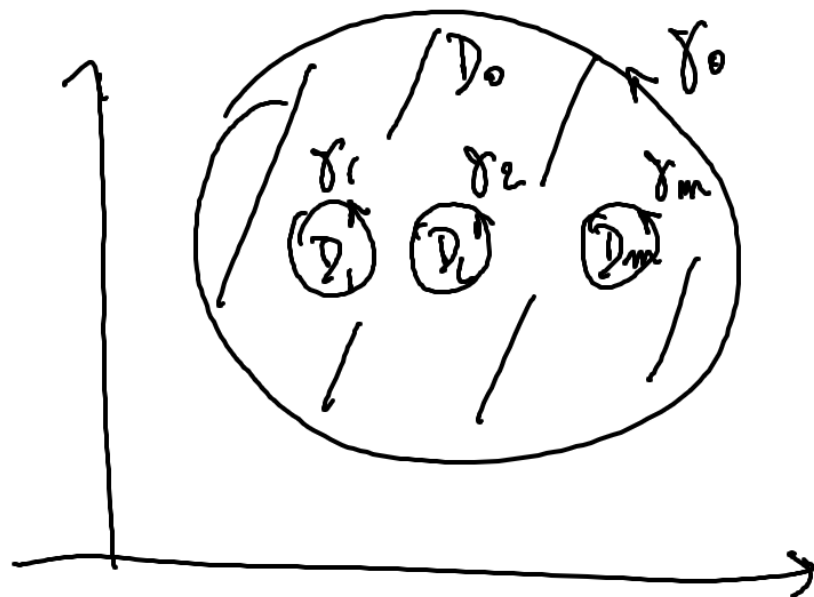
Raisonnement à la base de la formule intégrale de Cauchy



Dém:



Idem avec m trous



Thm de Cauchy

$f: \text{int } \Gamma_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorphe $\int_{\Gamma_1} f(z) dz = 0$

$f: \text{int } \Gamma_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ — $\int_{\Gamma_2} f(z) dz = 0$

en somme

$$\int_{\gamma_0} f(z) dz - \int_{\gamma_1} f(z) dz = 0$$

$D: D_0 \setminus \{D_1 \cup D_2 \cup \dots \cup D_m\}$

$f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorphe

$$\int_{\gamma_0} f(z) dz = \int_{\gamma_1} f(z) dz + \int_{\gamma_2} f(z) dz + \dots + \int_{\gamma_m} f(z) dz$$