

①

عزیم سری ۲ - تالیح مسئله

(a-1 ج)

$$f(z) = \underbrace{|x|}_u + i \underbrace{|y|}_v \xrightarrow{\text{برای کلیه یون}} \begin{cases} u_x = v_y \\ u_y = -v_x \end{cases}$$

$$u_x = \frac{x}{|x|}, u_y = 0 \rightarrow \frac{x}{|x|} = \frac{y}{|y|} \rightarrow xy > 0$$

در این حالت دو تابع کلیه است.

$$v_x = 0, v_y = \frac{y}{|y|} \rightarrow |x| = \frac{x|y|}{y} = |x|$$

$$\rightarrow f(z) = \frac{x|y|}{y} + i|y|$$

$$f'(z) = u_x + i v_x = \frac{|y|}{y} + i \frac{y}{|y|} = \frac{y}{|y|} (1+i)$$

(b-1 ج)

$$z = x + iy \rightarrow \bar{z} = x - iy \rightarrow f(z) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} - i \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

$$u_x = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+y^2} - \sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$v_y = \frac{-\sqrt{x^2+y^2} + \sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{-x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{مساوی}} y^2 = -x^2 \rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 0$$

این معادله فقط در نقطه $z=0$ برقرار است.

و مسئله مستقیم حل است.



②

(C-1c)

$$f(z) = (\underbrace{\operatorname{Re} z}_u)^r - i (\underbrace{\operatorname{Im} z}_v)^r \rightarrow f(z) = x^r + iy^r$$

$$\lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z+\Delta z) - f(z)}{\Delta z} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\operatorname{Re}\{z+\Delta z\}^r - i \operatorname{Im}\{z+\Delta z\}^r - x^r + iy^r}{\Delta x + i\Delta y}$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^r + \Delta x^r + r x^{r-1} \Delta x - iy^r - i\Delta y^r - i r y^{r-1} \Delta y - x^r + iy^r}{\Delta x + i\Delta y}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Delta x \rightarrow 0 : \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{-i\Delta y(\Delta y + r y)}{i\Delta y} &= -r y \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0 : \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^r + \Delta x^r + r x \Delta x - x^r}{\Delta x} &= r x \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} &\rightarrow r x = -r y \\ &x = -y \end{aligned}$$

• $\bar{z} = \overline{u+iv} = u-iv$

$$x = -y \rightarrow f(z) = y^r - iy^r \rightarrow \begin{cases} u = y^r \\ v = -y^r \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow f'(z) = u_y - i v_y$$

$$\rightarrow f'(z) = r x + i r y \quad x = -y \rightarrow$$

BRUNNEN

(d-1)g

$$f(z) = \underbrace{\cos x}_u + i \underbrace{\cos y}_v$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_x &= -\sin x \\ v_y &= -\sin y \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \sin x = \sin y$$

Condition \rightarrow $\left. \begin{aligned} x &= 2k\pi + y \\ x &= 2k\pi + \pi - y \end{aligned} \right\}$

$$f(z) = \cos(2k\pi + y) + i \cos y$$

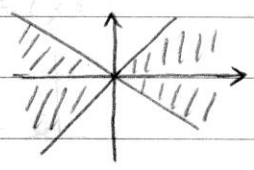
$$f(z) = \cos y + i \cos y \rightarrow f'(z) = -\sin y + i \sin y$$

(e-1)g

$$u_x = v_y \rightarrow \frac{x-y}{|x-y|} = \frac{x+y}{|x+y|} \rightarrow (x-y)(x+y) > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} x > y &\rightarrow f(z) = x-y + i(x+y) \rightarrow u_x = 1 \quad v_x = 1 \\ x < -y &\end{aligned}$$

$$f'(z) = \begin{cases} 1+i, & x > 0 \\ -1+i, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

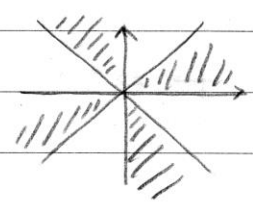


condition

$$u_x = v_y \rightarrow \frac{r_x(x^r - y^r)}{|x^r - y^r|} = \frac{r_x y^r}{|xy|} \rightarrow \frac{x^r - y^r}{|x^r - y^r|} = \frac{xy}{|xy|}$$

$$\rightarrow xy(x^r - y^r) > 0 \rightarrow u_x = r_x \quad v_x = r_y$$

$$f'(z) = \begin{cases} r_x + r_y i, & xy > 0 \\ -r_x - r_y i, & xy < 0 \end{cases}$$



condition

(a-r)E

$$u = e^{ax} \cos by$$

$$u_{xx} = a^r e^{ax} \cos by \quad u_{yy} = -b^r e^{ax} \cos by$$

$$u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0 \rightarrow a^r e^{ax} \cos by - b^r e^{ax} \cos by = 0$$

$$e^{ax} \cos by (a^r - b^r) = 0 \rightarrow a^r = b^r \rightarrow a = \pm b$$

• \bar{C}_1 i \bar{C}_2 r b , a \bar{C}_1 i \bar{C}_2 r b \bar{C}_1 r a

$$u = e^{ax} \cos ay \rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = a e^{ax} \cos ay = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -a e^{ax} \sin ay$$

$$v(y) = e^{ax} \sin ay + \phi(x) \rightarrow \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = a e^{ax} \cos ay - \phi'(x)$$

$$\phi(x) = -x \quad -\phi'(x) = 1 \rightarrow \phi'(x) = -1$$



$$v(y) = e^{ax} \sin ay - x$$

(b-r)E

$$u_{xx} = -a^r \cos ax \cosh by \rightarrow u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$$

$$v_{yy} = b^r \cos ax \cosh by \rightarrow \cos ax \cosh by (b^r - a^r) = 0$$

$$b^r = a^r \rightarrow b = \pm a \quad \cdot \bar{C}_1$$

• \bar{C}_1 i \bar{C}_2 r a \bar{C}_1 i \bar{C}_2 r a

Subject -----
①

(a-10)

$$\begin{aligned} u_x = e^x \cos y &\rightarrow u_{xx} = e^x \cos y \\ u_y = -e^x \sin y &\rightarrow u_{yy} = -e^x \cos y \end{aligned} \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} u_x = e^x \cos y \\ u_y = -e^x \sin y \end{aligned}} \right\} \rightarrow u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$$

• Cw/UP

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^x \cos y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \rightarrow v = e^x \sin y + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) = u + iv &= e^x \cos y + i(e^x \sin y + C) \\ &= e^x (\cos y + i \sin y) + C = e^x e^{iy} + C = e^z + C \end{aligned}$$

(c-10)

$$\begin{aligned} u_x = 2x - 2 &\rightarrow u_{xx} = 2 \\ u_y = -2y + 2 &\rightarrow u_{yy} = -2 \end{aligned} \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} u_x = 2x - 2 \\ u_y = -2y + 2 \end{aligned}} \right\} \rightarrow u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$$

• Cw/UP

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2x - 2$$

$$v = 2xy - 2y + \phi(x) \rightarrow \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2y + \phi'(x)$$

$$\frac{-\partial v}{\partial x} = -2y + 2 \rightarrow \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2y - 2 \quad \left. \vphantom{\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2y - 2} \right\} \begin{aligned} \phi(x) &= -2x \\ \phi'(x) &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$v = 2xy - 2y - 2x$$

(d-10)

$$u_x = \frac{x^2 + y^2 - 2x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$u_{xx} = \frac{-2x(x^2 + y^2)^2 - (x^2 + y^2)(2x)(y^2 - x^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^4}$$

RAZINAT

①

$$u_{xx} = \frac{-2x(x^r + y^r + rx^ry^r) - (x^r + rxj^r)(y^r - x^r)}{(x^r + y^r)^r}$$

$$u_y = \frac{-2yx}{(x^r + y^r)^r} \rightarrow u_{yy} = \frac{-2x(x^r + y^r)^r - 2y(x^r + y^r) - rxj}{(x^r + y^r)^r}$$

$$u_{yy} = \frac{-2x(x^r + y^r + rx^ry^r) + 2xy^r(x^r + y^r)}{x^r + y^r}$$

$\rightarrow v_{xx} + v_{yy} \neq 0$ Laplacian

$u = (x^r - y^r)^r$ (b.3a)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_x &= rx^r(x^r - y^r) = rx^{2r} - rx^ry^r \\ u_y &= -2xy^r(x^r - y^r) = -2xy^{r+1} + 2xy^{2r} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_{xx} &= 2rx^{r-1} - ry^{r-1} \\ u_{yy} &= -2xy^{r-1} + 2ry^{r-1} \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow u_{xx} + u_{yy} \neq 0$$

Laplacian

②