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FIXME: Joku matemaattinen otsikko

Etätehtävä

Jyväskylän aikuisopisto
Laitoshuoltajan ammattitutkinto
Siivouspalvelujen tuottaminen osatutkinto
Koulutustunnus: 56108
FIXME: 2011-11-XX

Sisältö

1 Theorems

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem). *Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m . If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then*

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} f = \sum_{k=1}^m n(\gamma; a_k) \text{Res}(f; a_k).$$

Another nice theorem from complex analysis is

Theorem 2 (Maximum Modulus). *Let G be a bounded open set in \mathbb{C} and suppose that f is a continuous function on G^- which is analytic in G . Then*

$$\max\{|f(z)| : z \in G^-\} = \max\{|f(z)| : z \in \partial G\}.$$

2 Radicals

$$\sqrt{x+y} \quad \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \quad \sqrt{x_i^2+y_j^2} \quad \sqrt{\left(\frac{\cos x}{2}\right)} \quad \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sin x}{2}\right)}$$

3 Over- and underbraces

$$\underbrace{x} \quad \underbrace{x+y} \quad \underbrace{x^2+y^2} \quad \underbrace{x_i^2+y_j^2} \quad \underbrace{x} \quad \underbrace{x+y} \quad \underbrace{x_i+y_j} \quad \underbrace{x_i^2+y_j^2}$$

4 Characterization of the Imaginary Forms

Theorem.

Let $S = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_k\}$ be a set of vectors in \mathbb{R}^n .

Consider $\mathcal{F}(S) = \sum_{i=1}^k \delta(v_i v_j w) \sigma_{i,j}$.

If $\mathcal{F}(S) \leq \varepsilon$, then

$$\phi(S, \alpha) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-\infty}^{753} \frac{\tilde{W}_n(\gamma) \cos(\sqrt{x^2})}{f'(x)R/a} dx = \det \begin{pmatrix} \alpha^2 & \Pi \\ \omega & x \otimes y \end{pmatrix}$$

Note: If $\beta \in \Gamma$, then the form is *undefined* at the points in $S \cap \Gamma$, and the integral $I_1(i_1)$ diverges as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. This pathological behavior *can be handled* by taking $\Gamma \subseteq S$.

5 More stuff

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

ΑΛΔ∇BCDΣΕΦΓGHIJKLMNOPΘΩϕΠΕQRSTUVWXYZΥΨΖ 1234567890

ααββcδdδeεfζξgγhħiijjkkκλλλmηηθθoσσφφρρrqrstτπυμννςωωxχyψz

∞ ∝ ∅ ∅ d ð ∃

$\alpha + \mathbf{b} = 27$