

Solutions : Série n02-B : les fonctions analytiques

1. Donner les domaines de définition des fonctions suivantes et calculer les limites aux points indiqués :

$$\begin{array}{c} \lim_{z \rightarrow 2i} (z^2 - \bar{z}) \quad \lim_{z \rightarrow 1+i} \frac{z - \bar{z}}{z + \bar{z}} \quad \lim_{z \rightarrow 1-i} (|z|^2 - i\bar{z}) \quad \lim_{z \rightarrow e^{i\pi/4}} (z + 1/z) \quad \lim_{z \rightarrow 1+i} \frac{z^2 + 1}{z^2 - 1} \\ \lim_{z \rightarrow \pi i} e^z \quad \lim_{z \rightarrow i} ze^z \quad \lim_{z \rightarrow 2+i} (e^z + z) \quad \lim_{z \rightarrow -i} \frac{z^4 - 1}{z + i} \end{array}$$

Solution :

$\lim_{z \rightarrow 2i} (z^2 - \bar{z})$	$D = \mathbb{C}$	$\lim_{z \rightarrow 2i} (z^2 - \bar{z}) = ((2i)^2 - (-2i)) = -4 + 2i$
$\lim_{z \rightarrow 1+i} \frac{z - \bar{z}}{z + \bar{z}}$	$D = \mathbb{C} - \{\text{droite: } x = 0\}$	$\lim_{z \rightarrow 1+i} \frac{z - \bar{z}}{z + \bar{z}} = \frac{(1+i) - (1-i)}{(1+i) + (1-i)} = \frac{+2i}{2} = i$
$\lim_{z \rightarrow 1-i} (z ^2 - i\bar{z})$	$D = \mathbb{C}$	$\lim_{z \rightarrow 1-i} (z ^2 - i\bar{z}) = (1-i ^2 - i(1-i)) = 1 - i$
$\lim_{z \rightarrow e^{i\pi/4}} (z + 1/z)$	$D = \mathbb{C} - \{z = 0\}$	$\lim_{z \rightarrow e^{i\pi/4}} (z + 1/z) = (e^{i\pi/4} + e^{-i\pi/4}) = 2 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2}$
$\lim_{z \rightarrow 1+i} \frac{z^2 + 1}{z^2 - 1}$	$D = \mathbb{C} - \{-1, 1\}$	$\lim_{z \rightarrow 1+i} \frac{z^2 + 1}{z^2 - 1} = \frac{(1+i)^2 + 1}{(1+i)^2 - 1} = \frac{1+2i}{-1+2i} = \frac{3-i4}{5}$
$\lim_{z \rightarrow \pi i} e^z$	$D = \mathbb{C}$	$\lim_{z \rightarrow \pi i} e^z = e^{(i\pi)} = -1$
$\lim_{z \rightarrow i} ze^z$	$D = \mathbb{C}$	$\lim_{z \rightarrow i} ze^z = ie^i = i(\cos 1 + i \sin 1) = -0.841 + i0.54$
$\lim_{z \rightarrow 2+i} (e^z + z)$	$D = \mathbb{C}$	$\begin{aligned} \lim_{z \rightarrow 2+i} (e^z + z) &= (e^{2+i} + 2 + i) \\ &= e^2(0.54 + i0.84) + 2 + i \approx 6 + 7.20 \end{aligned}$
$\lim_{z \rightarrow -i} \frac{z^4 - 1}{z + i}$ Forme réductible	$D = \mathbb{C} - \{-i\}; z_0 = -i$ Singularité apparente	$\begin{aligned} \lim_{z \rightarrow -i} \frac{z^4 - 1}{z + i} &= \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \lim_{z \rightarrow -i} \frac{(z-1)(z+1)(z-i)(z+i)}{z+i} \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow -i} (z-1)(z+1)(z-i) = 4i \end{aligned}$

Définition : singularité apparente

Si une fonction uniforme f n'est pas définie en $z = z_0$ mais si $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z)$ existe ; alors $z = z_0$ est appelée une **singularité apparente**. Dans un pareil cas on définit $f(z)$ pour $z = z_0$ comme étant égale à $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z)$.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} (z - z_0)f(z) = 0 \\ \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = L, \text{ existe et finie} \end{array} \right.$$

2. Montrer que la fonction f est continue au point indiqué :

- (a) $f(z) = z^2 - iz + 3 - 2i$; $z_0 = 2 - i$; (b) $f(z) = z^3 - \frac{1}{z}$; $z_0 = 3i$; (c) $f(z) = \frac{z^3}{z^3 + 3z^2 + z}$; $z_0 = i$
(d) $f(z) = \frac{\operatorname{Re}(z)}{z+iz}$; $z_0 = e^{i\pi/4}$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad & f(z) = z^2 - iz + 3 - 2i; z_0 = 2 - i \rightarrow f(2 - i) = 7 - 6i = \lim_{z \rightarrow 2-i} f(z) \\ \text{(b)} \quad & f(z) = z^3 - \frac{1}{z}; z_0 = 3i \rightarrow f(3i) = -27i + \frac{i}{3} = -i \frac{80}{3} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 3i} f(z) \\ \text{(c)} \quad & f(z) = \frac{z^3}{z^3 + 3z^2 + z}; z_0 = i \rightarrow f(i) = \frac{-i}{-i-3+i} = \frac{i}{3} = \lim_{z \rightarrow i} f(z) \\ \text{(d)} \quad & f(z) = \frac{\operatorname{Re}(z)}{z+iz}; z_0 = e^{i\pi/4} \rightarrow f\left(e^{\frac{i\pi}{4}}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}/2}{\sqrt{2}/2 + i\sqrt{2}/2 + i\sqrt{2}/2 - \sqrt{2}/2} = \frac{-i}{2} = \lim_{z \rightarrow e^{i\pi/4}} f(z) \end{aligned}$$

3. Montrer que la fonction f n'est pas continue au point indiqué:

- (a) $f(z) = \frac{z^2+1}{z+i}$; $z_0 = -i$; (b) $f(z) = \frac{1}{|z|-1}$; $z_0 = i$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad & f(z) = \frac{z^2+1}{z+i}; z_0 = -i \rightarrow \lim_{z \rightarrow -i} f(z) = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \lim_{z \rightarrow -i} \frac{(z+i)(z-i)}{z+i} = \lim_{z \rightarrow -i} (z-i) = -2i \neq f(-i) \text{ n'est pas} \\ & \text{définie} \\ \text{(b)} \quad & f(z) = \frac{1}{|z|-1}; z_0 = i \rightarrow \lim_{z \rightarrow i} f(z) = \frac{1}{0} = \infty: \text{n'existe pas} \end{aligned}$$

4. En utilisant la définition de la dérivée d'une fonction, calculer $f'(z)$:

- (a) $f(z) = 9iz + 2 - 3i$; (b) $f(z) = iz^3 - 7z^2$; (c) $f(z) = z - \frac{1}{z}$;
(d) $f(z) = \frac{1}{z}$; (e) $f(z) = z^3$

- Utiliser les règles de la dérivation pour calculer $f'(z)$:

- (a) $f(z) = (2 - i)z^5 + iz^4 - 3z^2 + i^6$
(b) $f(z) = (z^6 - 1)(z^2 - z + 1 - 5i)$
(c) $f(z) = -5iz^2 + \frac{2+i}{z^2}$

Solution:

(a) $f(z) = 9iz + 2 - 3i \rightarrow f'(z) = 9i$; (b) $f(z) = iz^3 - 7z^2 \rightarrow f'(z) = 3iz^2 - 14z$;

(c) $f(z) = z - \frac{1}{z} \rightarrow f'(z) = 1 + \frac{1}{z^2}$; (d) $f(z) = \frac{1}{z} \rightarrow f'(z) = -\frac{1}{z^2}$; (e) $f(z) = z^3 \rightarrow f'(z) = 3z^2$

5. Utiliser la règle de l'Hôpital pour calculer les limites suivantes :

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{z^7 + i}{z^{14} + 1} \quad \lim_{z \rightarrow \sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{2}} \frac{z^4 + 16}{z^2 - 2\sqrt{2}z + 4} \quad \lim_{z \rightarrow 1+i} \frac{z^5 + 4z}{z^2 - 2z + 2}$$

Solution :

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{z^7 + i}{z^{14} + 1} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{z^7 + i}{z^{14} + 1} = \frac{7(i)^6}{14(i)^{13}} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{i^7} = \frac{i}{2}$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow \sqrt{2}+i\sqrt{2}} \frac{z^4 + 16}{z^2 - 2\sqrt{2}z + 4} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \lim_{z \rightarrow \sqrt{2}+i\sqrt{2}} \frac{z^4 + 16}{z^2 - 2\sqrt{2}z + 4} = \frac{4(\sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{2})^3}{2(\sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{2}) - 2\sqrt{2}} = 8 + i8$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 1+i} \frac{z^5 + 4z}{z^2 - 2z + 2} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \lim_{z \rightarrow 1+i} \frac{z^5 + 4z}{z^2 - 2z + 2} = \frac{5(1+i)^4 + 4}{2(1+i) - 2} = \frac{-16}{2i} = i8$$

6. Quelles sont les fonctions qui vérifient les équations C-R ? conclure

- (a) $f(z) = z^3$; (b) $f(z) = 3z^2 + 5z - 6i$; (c) $f(z) = Re(z)$;
 (d) $f(z) = 4z - 6\bar{z} + 3$; (e) $f(z) = x^2 + y^2$; (f) $f(z) = \frac{\cos \theta}{r} - i \frac{\sin \theta}{r}$;

Rappel: Equations CR en coordonnées polaires:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}$$

$$f'(z) = e^{-i\theta} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right) = \frac{1}{r} e^{-i\theta} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right)$$

Solution:

$$(a) f(z) = z^3 = r^3 e^{i3\theta} = \underbrace{r^3 \cos 3\theta}_{u(r,\theta)} + i \underbrace{r^3 \sin 3\theta}_{v(r,\theta)} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = 3r^2 \cos 3\theta = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} \text{ et } \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} = 3r^2 \sin 3\theta = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta};$$

7. Vérifier que la fonction $u(x, y)$ est harmonique. Trouver sa fonction harmonique conjuguée :

- (a) $u(x, y) = x$; (b) $u(x, y) = 2x - 2xy$; (c) $u(x, y) = x^2 - y^2$;
 (d) $u(x, y) = \log(x^2 + y^2)$; (e) $u(x, y) = e^x(x \cos y - y \sin x)$;
 (f) $u(x, y) = -e^x \sin y$;

Solution:

(c) $u(x, y) = 2x - 2xy \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0 + 0 = 0 \rightarrow u(x, y)$: harmonique \rightarrow équations C - R

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2 - 2y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \rightarrow v(x, y) = 2y - y^2 + h(x) \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -2x = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \rightarrow v(x, y) = x^2 + g(y) \end{cases} \rightarrow v(x, y) = x^2 + 2y - y^2$$