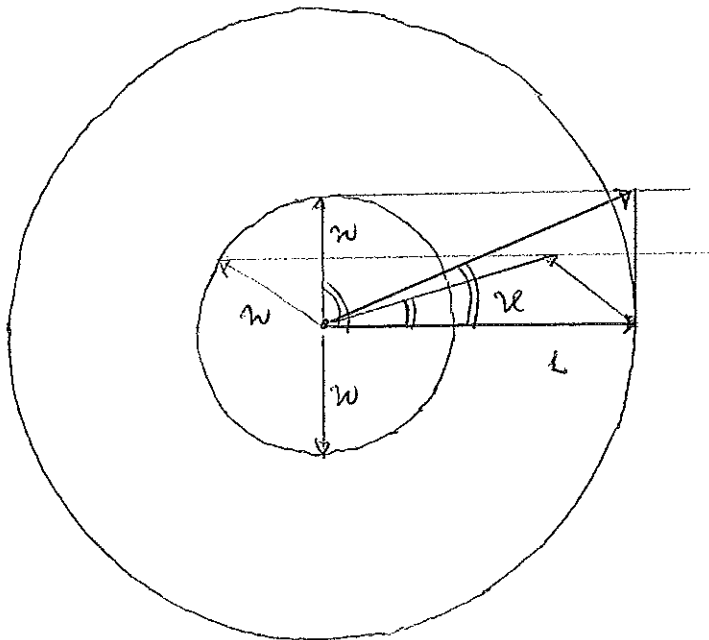
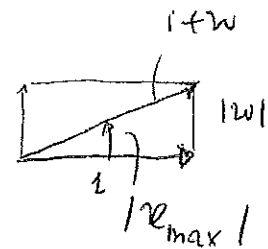


\* Lemma Sia  $w \in \mathbb{C}$   $|w| < 1$

$$\arg 1 := 0$$

$$|\nu| \equiv |\arg(1+w)| \leq \arctan |w| < \frac{\pi}{4}$$

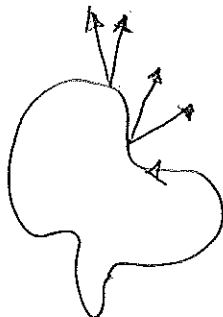
Dim. ovvia...



\* conseguenza (teorema di Rouché generalizzato)

$$x \quad v_2 = v_1 + w$$

$$\frac{\|v_2 - v_1\|}{\|v_1\|} = \frac{\|w\|}{\|v_1\|} < 1$$



$$\text{ind}_\mu v_2 = \text{ind}_\mu v_1$$

Applicazioni:

# \*\*\* Teorema fondamentale dell'algebra

(Dim. topologica)

Sia

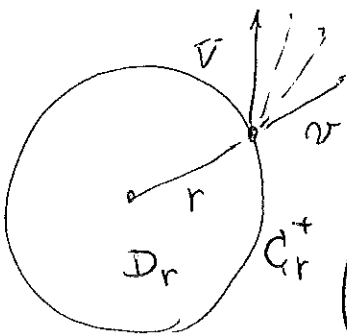
$n \geq 1$

$$V(z) = z^n + a_1 z^{n-1} + \dots + a_n$$

$$v(z) = z^n$$

(Riprendo come campo vettoriale...)

Sia  $r$  suff. grande (+)



$$\text{Ind}_{C_r}(v) = n$$

$$\parallel$$

$$\text{Ind}_{C_r}(V)$$

$\nabla$  non costante per  
singolari (radici)

$$\left( v_t(z) = z^n + t(a_1 z^{n-1} + \dots + a_n) \right)$$

omotopia

$$v_0 = v$$

$$v_t = V$$

Dunque  $\text{Ind}_{C_r}(V) = n \neq 0$

$\Rightarrow V$  ha almeno un pto singolare

$\Rightarrow$  ne ha  $n$  (Ruffini)

Oppure:  $\text{Ind}_{C_r}(V) =$   
# radici in  $D_r$

( $n$  virtù della formula dell'indice logaritmico)

(+) Si applichi il lemma precedente a  $\frac{V}{v}$   
preceding lemma

$$= 1 + \underbrace{\left\{ a_1 \frac{1}{z} + \dots + \frac{a_n}{z^n} \right\}}_n$$

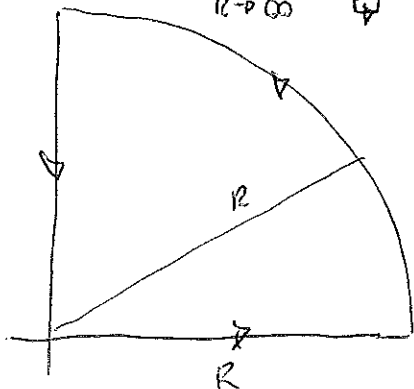
[serve a provare la  
continuità di  
Ind]

Esercizio : determinare # zeri di

$$P(z) = z^{20} + 400z^{19} + 1$$

nel primo quadrante

idea: si calcola  $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \Delta$  ( $\Delta$  + costante per  $R > R_0$  opp...)



$$P(z) = z^{20} + 400z^{19} + 1$$

per  $z > 0$ ,  $P(z) \neq 0$

variazione di  $P$  lungo

$$\dots = 0$$


$$\begin{aligned} P(iy) &= (iy)^{20} + 400(iy)^{19} + 1 = \\ &= y^{20} + 1 - i 400 y^{19} \end{aligned}$$

$$P(0) = 1 \quad \arg P(0) = 0$$

$$\arg P(iy) = \arctan \frac{-400y^{19}}{y^{20} + 1} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{se } y \rightarrow +\infty$$

variazione angolare totale lungo  $\downarrow$

$$= 0$$

Invece, lungo un arco  per  $R \rightarrow +\infty$

$$P(z) = z^{20} + g(z)$$

$\Rightarrow$  la var. angolare  
equivale a quella  
di  $z^{20}$ , che è

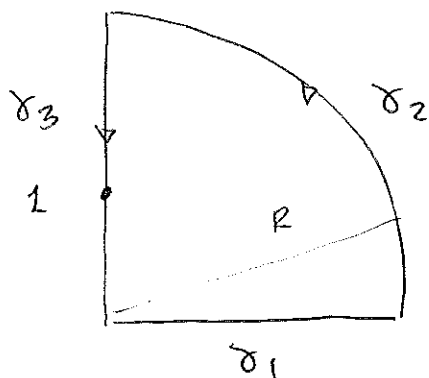
$$\frac{P(z)}{z^{20}} = 1 + \frac{g(z)}{z^{20}} \rightarrow 0$$

$$20 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 10\pi$$

zocchi 
$$Z = \frac{10\pi}{2\pi} = 5$$
  
X = 3

Esercizio: zeri di  $P(z) = z^3 + z + 1$

nel primo quadrante



$$\Delta_{\delta_1} = 0$$

$$\Delta_{\delta_2} \rightarrow 3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3}{2}\pi$$

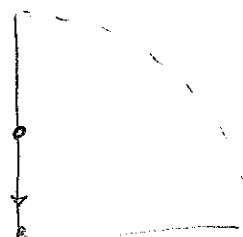
$$\begin{aligned} P(iy) &= i^3 y^3 + iy + 1 \\ &= 1 + i(y - y^3) = 1 + i y \underbrace{(1 - y^2)}_{=0} \end{aligned}$$

$$P(iR) = 1 + iR(1 - R^2)$$

per  $y = 0, \pm 1$

argom  $R(1 - R^2) \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$P(0) = 1$$



variazione totale

$$\text{lungo } \downarrow = 0 - (-\frac{\pi}{2}) = +\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{variazione totale} = \frac{3}{2}\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} = 2\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow z = \frac{2\pi}{2\pi} = 1$$