

$$-2 = f(z) - f(-z) = 2 \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_{2m+1}}{(2m+1)!} z^{2m+1} \Rightarrow -1 = 2 B_1, \quad B_1 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$B_{2m+1} = 0$ pro $m=1, 2, \dots$

$$(iii) \frac{B_0}{m!0!} + \frac{B_1}{(m-1)!1!} + \dots + \frac{B_{m-1}}{1!(m-1)!} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{pro } m=1 \\ 0 & m=2, 3, \dots \end{cases}$$

$$m=1: \frac{B_0}{1!0!} = 1 \quad \checkmark \quad ; \quad \text{nechť } m \in \mathbb{N}, m \geq 2$$

$$\underline{z} = f(z)(e^z - 1) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \underbrace{\frac{B_j}{j!} z^j}_{\text{polomér. kovr. } 2\pi} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^k}{(k+1)!} \quad / \cdot \frac{1}{z}$$

polomér. kovr. $\infty \Rightarrow$ obě řady konverg.
absolutně na $\overline{D(0, R)}$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_j}{j!(k+1)!} z^{j+k} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{\substack{j, k \in \mathbb{N}_0 \\ j+k=m}} \frac{B_j}{j!(k+1)!} \right) z^m$$

pro $0 < R < 2\pi$

$$m \in \mathbb{N}_0, \underbrace{\sum_{j=0}^m \frac{B_j}{j!(m-j+1)!}}_{j+k=m} = \delta_{m,0}$$

$$(16) \quad a \in \mathbb{C}, \quad f(z) := \frac{1}{z-a}, \quad f \in H(\Omega), \quad \text{kde } \Omega := \mathbb{C} \setminus \{a\}$$

f je analytická na Ω - explicitní vyjádření pomocí řadou
+ polomér konvergence

Rешение: $z_0 \in \Omega$ lib., $z_0 \neq a$, t.j. $|z_0 - a| > 0$

$$f(z) = -\frac{1}{a-z_0-(z-z_0)} = -\frac{1}{(a-z_0)\left(1-\frac{z-z_0}{a-z_0}\right)} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \underbrace{(a-z_0)^{-n-1}}_{\text{pro } |z-z_0| < |a-z_0|} (z-z_0)^n$$

$-\frac{1}{a-z_0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (a-z_0)^{-n} (z-z_0)^n$

$R = \text{polomér. kovr.} \quad \frac{1}{R} = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} (|a-z_0|^n)^{1/n} = \frac{1}{|a-z_0|}$

$R = |a-z_0| = \text{NZ dálka od } z_0 \text{ do nejbližší singularity}$

$$(17) \quad \text{Takéž jako v (16) pro } f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2+1}$$

$$z^2+1=0 \Leftrightarrow z = \pm i, \quad f \in H(\Omega), \quad \text{kde } \Omega = \mathbb{C} \setminus \{i, -i\}, \quad i = \sqrt{-1}$$

Rешение: $z_0 \in \Omega$ lib. ($z_0 \neq \pm i$)

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-i)(z+i)} = \frac{1}{2i} \left(\frac{1}{z-i} - \frac{1}{z+i} \right); \quad \frac{1}{z \mp i} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\mp i - z_0)^{-n-1} (z-z_0)^n$$

$$f(z) = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \underbrace{\frac{(\mp i - z_0)^{-n-1} - (-i - z_0)^{-n-1}}{2i}}_{\text{polomér konvergence}} (z-z_0)^n$$

$= \text{NZ dálka od nejbližší singularity}$

$$\frac{1}{2i(z_0^2+1)} \left((-i - z_0)^{n+1} - (i - z_0)^{n+1} \right)$$

$= \min \{ |z_0 - i|, |z_0 + i| \}$