XITS Math

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem). Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. 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

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

Theorem 2 (Maximum Modulus). *L*et 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

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

Asana Math

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

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

Theorem 2 (Maximum Modulus). *L*et 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

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

Cambria Math

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

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

Theorem 2 (Maximum Modulus). *L*et 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

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

Lucida Math

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem). Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. 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

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

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*

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

Lucida Math (+ss01)

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem). Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. 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

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

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*

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

Latin Modern Math

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

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

Theorem 2 (Maximum Modulus). *L*et 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

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

Neo Euler

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem). Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. 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

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

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

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