

This note, that [was found here](#), as a part of [a collection](#) is written (completely with human hands) by [Rupadarshi Ray](#), was created on April 26, 2024 7:20:50 PM, was last modified on May 2, 2026 11:37:36 PM, and was exported on September 7, 2026 2:50:33 PM.

exp(z)

$$\exp(z) := \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{z^n}{n!}$$

in	exp	log	
$\mathbb{Q}$	formal power series in $\mathbb{Q}[[X]]$ $\sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{X^n}{n!}$		$\exp(\log(1 - X)) = 1 -$
$\text{Mat}_{\mathbb{Q}}$			
$\mathbb{R}$	$\exp : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{>0}$		
$\mathbb{C}$	$\exp : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$		
$\text{Mat}_{\mathbb{R}}$			
$\text{Mat}_{\mathbb{C}}$			

on $\mathbb{C}$



$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \exp(z) = \exp(z)$$



$$\exp(z_1) \exp(z_2) = \exp(z_1 + z_2)$$



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \exp(z) \exp(z_1 + z_2 - z) &= \exp(z) \exp(z_1 + z_2 - z) - \exp(z) \exp(z_1 + z_2 - z) \\ &= 0 \\ \implies \exp(z) \exp(z_1 + z_2 - z) &= \exp(0) \exp(z_1 + z_2 - 0) \\ &= \exp(z_1 + z_2) \end{aligned}$$

Then evaluate at $z = z_1$

$$\exp(z_1) \exp(z_2) = \exp(z_1 + z_2)$$



Current note has 0 direct children and 0 total descendants.

- [squishy](#)
 - [pow](#)
 - [The complex exponential](#) $\exp(z)$

And it has 28 siblings.

- [squishy](#)
 - [pow](#)
 - [Angle function](#)
 - [Bessel functions](#)
 - $\cos \sqrt{z}$
 - [The complex logarithm](#)
 - $\sum_{n \geq 0} z^{n!}$
 - $z^3 - 3z$
 - $\frac{r_0}{1 + \epsilon \cos b\theta}$
 - $\cos \left(\pi \frac{p}{q} \right)$
 - $\frac{\cos x^k}{x}$
 - [Elliptic integrals and Jacobi elliptic functions](#)
 - [The complex exponential](#) $\exp(z)$
 - $\exp \left(\frac{z+1}{z-1} \right)$
 - e^{-x^2}
 - $\mathbb{C}[[z]](https://rupadarshiray.github.io/notes/YchnxQ9SF1RsuKjBntMv8a..)$
 - $\int \frac{1}{x^2+bx+c}$
 - $\frac{\exp(z)}{1-z}$
 - $\sin x$
 - $\sin(x \sin(x))$
 - $\frac{\sin x}{x}$
 - [stock.sin x by xk](#)
 - $\sin x^2$
 - $\sqrt{z}$
 - $\sqrt{z^2 - 1}$
 - [Theta functions](#)

- Weierstrass elliptic function $\wp$
- Weierstrass' primary factors
- $x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}$
- $x + x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}$