

Panel 1

$\int_C f(z) dz$ ,  $C$  closed. Cauchy-Goursat:  $f$  analytic inside  $C$   
 Cauchy-Int.  $f(z) = \frac{g(z)}{z-z_0} = 2\zeta_1 g(z_0)$   
 Gen. Cauchy-Int.  $f = \frac{g}{(z-z_0)^n} = 2\zeta_1 \frac{g^{(n-1)}(z_0)}{(n-1)!}$

Residue Thm

$\int_C \frac{1}{z^3(z+4)} dz$

a)  $C: |z-2|=1 : 0$   
 b)  $C: |z+3|=2 : 2\zeta_1 \frac{1}{(-4)^3}$   
 c)  $C: |z-2|=3$

Panel 2

$\int_{|z|=3} \frac{1}{z^3(z+4)} dz = 2\zeta_1 \text{Res}(f, 0)$

Pole, order 3.  $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{d^2}{dz^2} \left( z^3 \frac{1}{z^3(z+4)} \right) \frac{1}{2!} = 2 \frac{1}{(z+4)^3} \Big|_{z=0} \frac{1}{2!} = \frac{2}{4^3 \cdot 2} = \frac{2}{128}$

$\uparrow$   
 if  $z^3 \cdot f(z) \neq 0$  at  $z=0$

$\int_{|z|=10} \frac{1}{z^3(z+4)} dz = 2\zeta_1 (\text{Res}(f, 0) + \text{Res}(f, -4))$

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Panel 3

$$\int_{|z|=3} \frac{z^3 e^{1/z}}{1+z^3} dz = 2\pi i \left[ \text{Res}(f, 0) + \text{Res}(f, -1) + \text{Res}(f, e^{i\pi/3}) + \text{Res}(f, e^{i5\pi/3}) \right]$$

$|z|=3$

$$\text{Res}(f, -1) = \frac{z^3 e^{1/z}}{(z+1)(z-e^{i\pi/3})(z-e^{i5\pi/3})} \Big|_{z=-1} \frac{(-1)^3 e^{-1}}{(-1-e^{i\pi/3})(-1-e^{i5\pi/3})}$$

↑ pole, order 1

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow -1} (1+z) \frac{z^3 e^{1/z}}{1+z^3} = \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} \frac{(z^2+z^4)e^{1/z}}{1+z^2} = \frac{(3e^2+4e^3)e^{1/2} + (z^2+z^4)e^{1/z}}{3e^2}$$

$$= \frac{(3-4)e^{-1} + (-1)}{3 \cdot 1} = -\frac{e^{-1}}{3}$$

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Panel 4

$$\frac{z^3 e^{1/z}}{1+z^3}, \text{Res}(f, 0), \text{Oin essential!} \quad / \quad \frac{1}{1-(-z^3)}$$

$$z^3 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{z^1}{2!} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{z^2}{3!} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{z^3}{4!} + \dots \right) \left( \frac{1}{1+z^3} \right)$$

$$\left( \cancel{z^3} + \cancel{z^2} + \cancel{z} \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{z^2} \frac{1}{4!} + \dots \right) \left( 1 - z^3 + z^6 - z^9 + z^{12} - \dots \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{z} \left( \frac{1}{4!} - \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{0!} - \frac{1}{3!} + \dots \right)$$

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Panel 5

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{4}{2+3\sinh(t)} e^{it} dt$$
 improper because  $2+3\sinh(t)=0$  for some  $t$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{4}{3+2\sinh(t)} e^{it} dt = \int_{|z|=1} \frac{4}{3+i(z-\frac{1}{z})} \cdot \frac{1}{it} dz = \frac{1}{i} \int_{|z|=1} \frac{4}{3z-iz^2+i} dz$$

$$z = e^{it}, \sinh(t) = \frac{1}{4i}(e^{it} - e^{-it}) = \frac{1}{4i}(z - \frac{1}{z})$$

$$dz = ie^{it} dt = iz dt$$

$$\Rightarrow dt = \frac{dz}{iz}$$

$$-iz^2 + i + 3z = 0 \quad | \cdot i$$

$$z^2 + 3iz - 1 = 0$$

$$z_{1/2} = \frac{-3i \pm \sqrt{-9+4}}{2} = \frac{-3i \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{-3i \pm i\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

Panel 6

Sing.  $\frac{-3-i\sqrt{5}}{2} = z_1$ ,  $\frac{-3+i\sqrt{5}}{2} = z_2$   
 outside  $|z|=1$

$$\text{Res}(f, z_2) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_2} (z - z_2) \frac{4}{3z - iz^2 + i} = \frac{4}{3 - 2iz} \Big|_{z_2} = \frac{4}{3 - 2i \cdot \frac{-3+i\sqrt{5}}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{4}{3 - 3 + i\sqrt{5}} = \frac{4}{i\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\int \dots dt = \text{Res} \frac{1}{i} \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{4\pi}{\sqrt{5}}$$

Panel 7

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = ? \quad \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} \frac{1}{1+z^2} dz = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \int_{-R}^R \frac{1}{1+z^2} dz + \int_{\text{arc}} \frac{1}{1+z^2} dz \right]$$

$$2\pi i \sum \text{Res}(f, z_i) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\left| \int_{l_c} \frac{1}{1+z^2} dz \right| = \frac{\pi R}{1-R^2} \rightarrow 0 \quad R \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{1+x^4} dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^3}{1+x^4} dx = \frac{\pi R \cdot R^3}{1-R^4} = \frac{\pi R^4}{1-R^4}$$

~~$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^3}{1+x^4} dx$$~~

~~$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^3} dx$$~~

*sing. on  $\mathbb{R}$*

Panel 8

$$\text{Thm: } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{p(x)}{q(x)} dx = 2\pi i \sum \text{Res}(f, z_i), \quad f(z) = \frac{p(z)}{q(z)}$$

If  $p, q$  are polynomials,  $q(x) \neq 0$  for  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  
 $\deg(p) < \deg(q) - 1$

HW: proof

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