

Jaguar

a) $\varphi(1) = ?$ $\varphi(-1) = e^{i\pi/3}$

$$\varphi(z) = \sqrt[3]{z}$$

$$\varphi(1) = \left| \frac{\varphi(1)}{\varphi(-1)} \right| \varphi(1) e^{i \arg w}$$

$$\Delta \arg z = \pi; \quad \Delta \arg w = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\left| \frac{w(1)}{w(-1)} \right| = 1 \quad w(1) = e^{i\pi/3}$$

$$\varphi(i+0) = \left| \frac{\varphi(i+0)}{\varphi(-1)} \right| \varphi(i+0) e^{i \arg w} = e^{i\pi/3} \cdot e^{i\pi/2} = e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}}$$

$$\Delta \arg z = \frac{3\pi}{2} \quad \Delta \arg w = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\left| \frac{\varphi(i+0)}{\varphi(-1)} \right| \cdot \varphi(1) = e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$\varphi(i-0)$$

$$\Delta \arg z = -\frac{\pi}{2} \quad \Delta \arg w = -\frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\text{T.O. } \varphi(i-0) = e^{-i\frac{\pi}{6}} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{3}} \Rightarrow e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

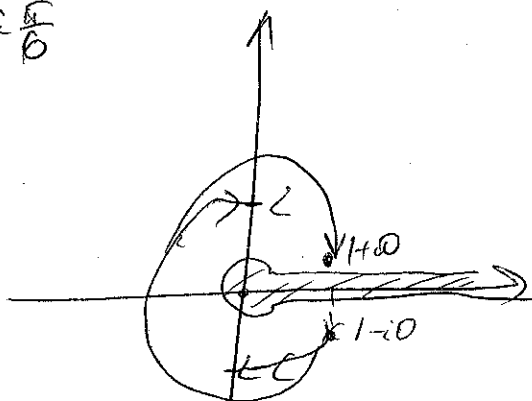
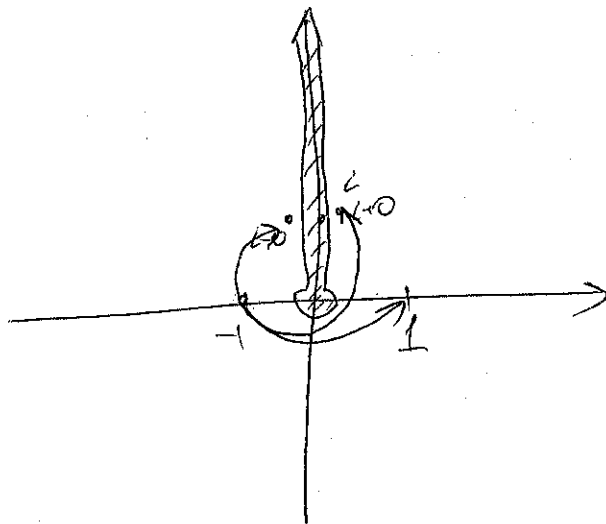
b) $\ln(1-i0) = 0$

for $\tau = 1+i0$

$$\Delta \arg z = -2\pi$$

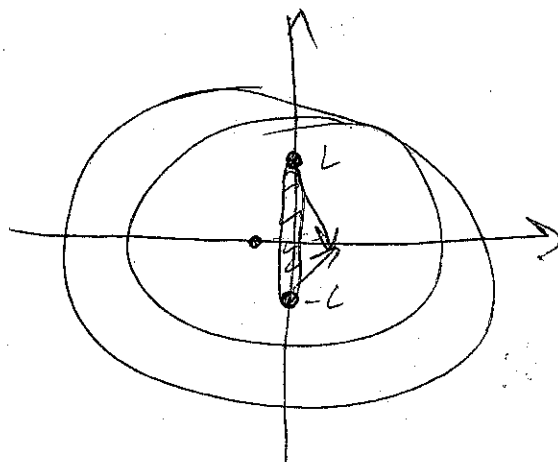
$$\varphi(1+i0) = 0 + \ln \left| \frac{1+i0}{1-i0} \right| + i \arg z = 2\pi i$$

$$\varphi(-i) = 0 + \ln \left| \frac{-i}{1-i0} \right| + i \arg z = -\frac{\pi}{2} i$$



Задача 3

Определить значение
 разрез \Rightarrow найти ветвь на
 действительном



$$\text{Res}_{z \rightarrow 0} f(z) = \sqrt{1+z^2} = z \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{z^2}} \approx z \left(1 + \frac{1}{2z^2}\right) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$

$$I_1 = -2\pi i \cdot \text{Res}_{z \rightarrow 0} = \pi i$$

$$I_2 = \sqrt{1+z^2} = |\text{ветвь односторонней}| = 0$$

Рассмотрим разрез a :

$$F(z) = \sqrt{z} - \text{аргумент корня}$$

$$\text{Определим } \arg(z+i) = \frac{3\pi}{2} \quad \arg(z-i) = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \arg F = \pi$$

$$F(-i) = \sqrt{2} e^{i\pi} = -\sqrt{2} - \text{разрез покрываем}$$

Задача

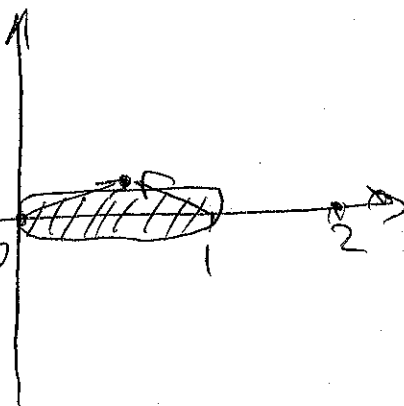
$$\psi(z) = z^{\mu} (1-z)^{1-\mu}$$

$$1) \psi(z) = \left| \frac{\psi(z)}{\psi(1/z)} \right| \cdot \cancel{\psi(1/z)} e^{i\pi(1-\mu)} =$$

$$= 2^{\mu} \cdot \cancel{1} \cdot (-1)^{\mu} e^{i\pi\mu} = -2^{\mu} e^{i\pi\mu}$$

$$2) \psi(-1) = |(-1)^{\mu} \cdot 2^{1-\mu}| \cdot e^{i\pi\mu} = 2^{1-\mu} e^{i\pi\mu}$$

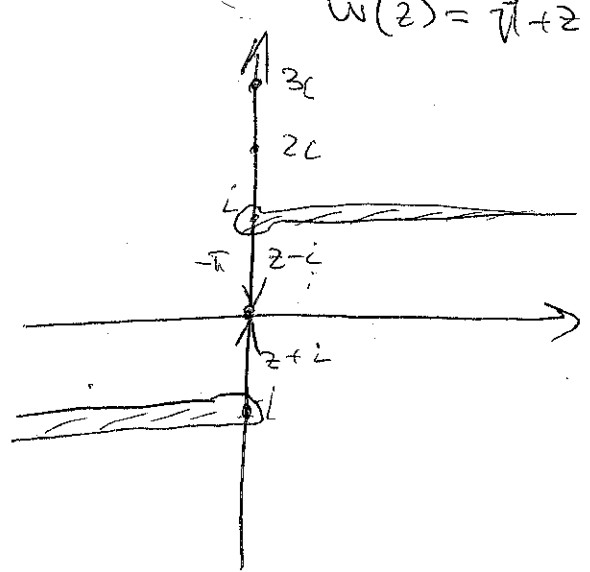
3) $\frac{\psi(z)}{z} = z^{\mu-1} (1-z)^{1-\mu}$. Найти значение функции
 при $x \rightarrow \infty$ (по действительной оси)



$$1) w(z) = \left| \frac{w(z)}{w(z_0)} \right| e^{i \arg w(z)} w(z_0)$$

$$\arg w = \frac{\arg(z-i) + \arg(z+i)}{3} = -\frac{\pi}{3}$$

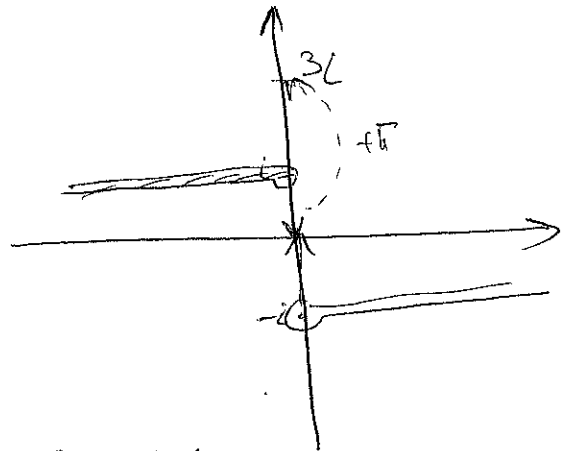
$$w(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} 2 e^{-\frac{\pi}{3}i} = 2 e^{-\frac{\pi}{3}i}$$



$$2) w(z) = \left| \frac{w(z)}{w(z_0)} \right| e^{i \arg w(z)} w(z_0)$$

$$\arg w = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$w(z) = 2 e^{\frac{\pi}{3}i}$$



Задача 3

Показать однозначность функции

$$\text{Пусть } z-i = r_1 e^{i\theta_1} \quad z+i = r_2 e^{i\theta_2} \Rightarrow f(z) = \sqrt{r_1 r_2} e^{i(\theta_1 + \theta_2)/2}$$

Докажем непрерывность $z=L$, но не $z=-L$:

$$\sqrt{r_1} e^{i(\theta_1 + 2\pi)/2} = \sqrt{r_1} e^{i\theta_1/2} e^{i\pi} = -\sqrt{r_1} e^{i\theta_1/2} \neq \dots$$

$f(z) \rightarrow f(z)$ — функция непрерывна

Аналогично для $z=-L$, но не $z=L$

$$\sqrt{r_1 r_2} e^{i(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + 4\pi)/2} = \sqrt{r_1 r_2} e^{i(\theta_1 + \theta_2)/2} e^{i2\pi} = \sqrt{r_1 r_2} e^{i(\theta_1 + \theta_2)/2}$$

— функция однозначна

$$2) f(e e^{3\pi i/4}) = \ln \underbrace{\left| \frac{\sqrt{1+\varepsilon^2} e^{3\pi i/4}}{\sqrt{2}} \right|}_{-\frac{\ln 2}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{i}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2\pi}{4} \right) = \pi i$$

при $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ - нулю отменяет $\pm \ln 2, 2i$.

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \rightarrow 0$

$$3) f(e e^{-3\pi i/4}) = \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1+\varepsilon^2} e^{-3\pi i/4}}{\sqrt{2}} \right| + \frac{\ln 2}{2} + \frac{i}{2} \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{2\pi}{4} \right) = -\pi i$$

Задача

$$F(z) = \ln z; \quad g = \frac{1}{z} \Rightarrow \ln \frac{1}{g}$$

$$\ln(g) = \ln \frac{1}{g} = -\ln g$$

Тога б проучаваме: $F(g) = -\ln|g| - \ln g + \arg g =$

\Rightarrow φ -ге не влиятелно беремъе биее $z \in \mathbb{C}$. Тогава
беремъе (f)

$$f(z) = \ln \frac{z-1}{z+1} \Rightarrow f(g) = \ln \frac{\frac{1}{g}-1}{\frac{1}{g}+1} = \ln \frac{1-g}{1+g}$$

$$\text{при } g \rightarrow 0 \quad \ln \frac{1-g}{1+g} \rightarrow \ln 1 \Rightarrow \ln 0 \quad \odot$$

$$\ln(z) F(z) = \sqrt{z^2-1}; \quad g = \frac{1}{z} \Rightarrow F(g) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{g^2}-1} =$$

$$= g \sqrt{1-g^2}$$

Тога б проучаваме: $F(g) = \left| \frac{1}{g} \right| g \sqrt{1-g^2} e^{i \arg g}$
 \rightarrow φ не влиятелно беремъе $z \in \mathbb{C}$.

При $z_0 = 2\pi$ разложим функцию в ряд Лорана

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(z) &= \frac{z^2(1+(iz-2\pi i))}{1 - \frac{(z-2\pi)^2}{2} + \frac{(z-2\pi)^4}{24}} = -2 \frac{z^2(1-2\pi i + iz)}{(z-2\pi)^2} = \\
 &= -2 \left(\frac{z^2 - 4\pi z + 2\pi^2}{(z-2\pi)^2} + \frac{4\pi z - 4\pi^2}{(z-2\pi)^2} - \frac{z^2 i}{(z-2\pi)^2(z-2\pi)} \right) = \\
 &= -2 \left[1 - i(z-2\pi) + \frac{1}{z-2\pi} (4\pi + 4\pi^2 i) + \dots \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Res}_{z=2\pi} = -f_0(1+i) \quad \text{Аналогично и для } z = -2\pi.$$

$$\text{Res}_{z=-2\pi} = -f_0(\pi i - 1)$$

$$C_3 = -f_0(1 + \pi i + \pi i - 1) = -16\pi^2 i$$

13-4

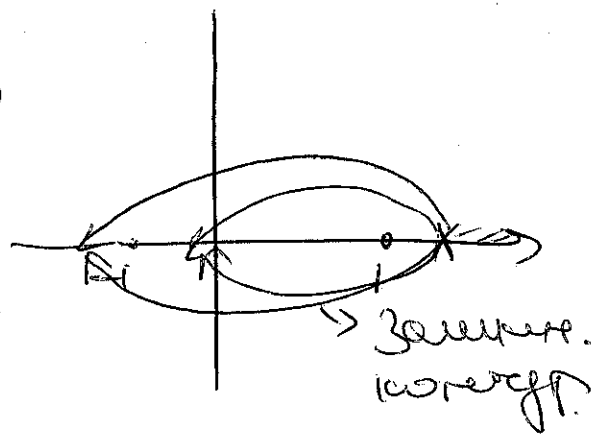
Задача 1 $I(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{i\omega x}}{x^2+1} d\omega$

$I_{\alpha_1}(x) - I_{\alpha_2}(x) = \int_C \frac{e^{i\omega x}}{x^2+1} d\omega$ - выберем контур

Вверх для $x > 0$ $I_{\alpha_1} - I_{\alpha_2} = 0$

Вниз: $I_{\alpha_1} - I_{\alpha_2} = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}_{x=1}$

$= 2\pi i \cdot \frac{e^{ix}}{2} = -\pi i$



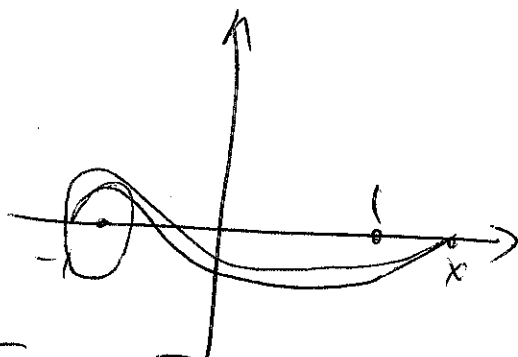
$I_{f_1}(x) - I_{f_2}(x) = \int_C \frac{e^{i\omega x}}{x^2+1} d\omega = 2\pi i (\operatorname{Res}_{z=1} + \operatorname{Res}_{z=-1}) = 0$

В) Выбрать контур вправо

1 контур при $x > 0$ вправо

Отсюда

$I_{f_3}(x) - I_{f_{x0}} = \int_C \frac{e^{i\omega x}}{x^2+1} d\omega = \pi i = I_{f_4}(x) - I_{f_2}(x)$



Задача 2

$F_x(z) = \int_0^1 \frac{t^x}{1-zt} (1-t)^x dt$

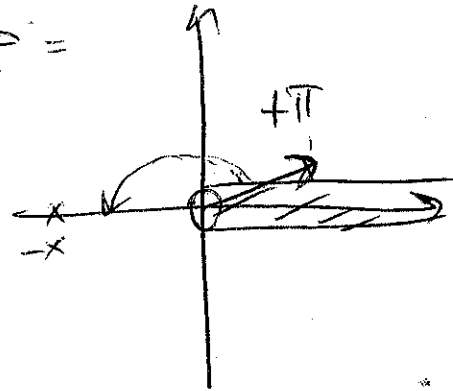
a) $\Delta_{12} = F_x(x_1) - F_x(x_2) = \int_{\Gamma_1} \frac{t^x(1-t)^x}{1-zt} dt - \int_{\Gamma_2} \frac{t^x(1-t)^x}{1-zt} dt =$
 $= \int \frac{t^x(1-t)^x}{1-zt} dt = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}_{z=1/x} = 2\pi i \frac{(x-1)^x}{x^{2x+1}}$

Пример вычисления $I_{\text{рез}} \quad z = i$ - полюс второго

$$I_1 + I_2 + I_3 = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}_{z=i} \frac{\ln(i)}{2i} = 2\pi i \frac{\frac{\pi/2}{2i}}{2i} = \frac{\pi^2}{2}$$

$$\delta) \rho = \ln F(z) = g(z_0) + \ln \left| \frac{F(z)}{F(z_0)} \right| + i \Delta \arg F =$$

$$= g(z_0) + i\pi$$



$$I_3 = I_1 + i\pi \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{2} = I_1 \left(1 + i\pi \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} \right)$$

$$I_1 = \frac{\pi^2}{4} - \frac{i\pi}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2+1} = \frac{\pi^2}{4} - \frac{i\pi}{2} \arctan x \Big|_0^{\infty} =$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{4} - \frac{i\pi}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \right) = 0$$

Задача 7

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{x^{\alpha}(1-x)^{2-\alpha}}{x+1} dx$$

7

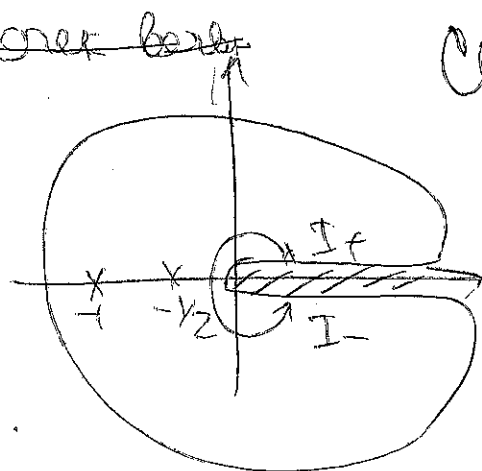
$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{x^\alpha (1-x)^{2-\alpha}}{x+1} dx$$

Проведем замену $\frac{x}{1-x} = t$, тогда перадем

к неогр. интервалу:

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{x^\alpha (1-x)^2}{(1-x)^\alpha (1+x)} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{t^\alpha dt}{(t+1)^3 (1+2t)} \quad \text{область, где}$$

тогда берем



Выразим I_- и I_+ в z -е:

$$I = I (1 - e^{2\pi i \alpha}) = \text{Res}_{z=-1} + \text{Res}_{z=-1/2}$$

$$\text{Res}_{z=-1/2} = \left| \text{полюс} \right| = \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^\alpha}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3}$$

$$\text{Res}_{z=-1} = \left| \text{полюс} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{t \rightarrow -1} \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \frac{t^\alpha}{(2t+1)} =$$

$$\sum \text{Res}_{z=-1, z=-1/2} = \frac{1}{2} (\alpha(\alpha-1) (-1)^{\alpha-1} - 2\alpha(\alpha-1)^{\alpha-1} - 2\alpha(-1)^{\alpha-1} - 4(-1)^{\alpha-1} + 8\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^\alpha)$$

$$= e^{i\pi(\alpha-1)} \left(\frac{1}{2} \alpha(\alpha-1) - 2\alpha + 4 \right) + 4\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^\alpha =$$

$$= e^{i\pi\alpha} \left[e^{-i\pi} \left(\frac{\alpha^2}{2} - \frac{5\alpha}{2} + 4 \right) + 2^{-\alpha+2} \right]$$

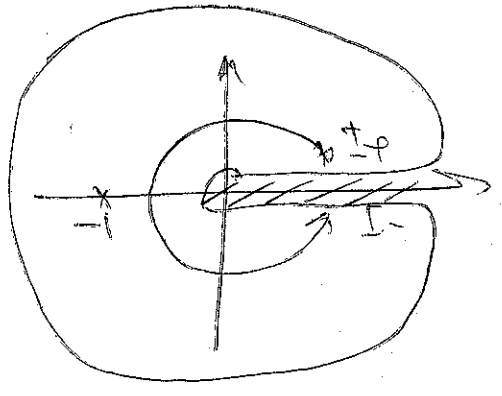
$$\text{Итак, интервал: } I = \frac{2\pi i e^{i\pi\alpha} \left(e^{-i\pi} \left(\frac{\alpha^2}{2} - \frac{5\alpha}{2} + 4 \right) + 2^{-\alpha+2} \right)}{1 - e^{2\pi i \alpha}}$$

9

$$I = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}(x+1)^2} dx$$

$$I_- = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln z + 2\pi i}{\sqrt{z} e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}} (z+1)^2} dz =$$

$$= -I_+ e^{-\frac{2\pi i}{3}} - 2\pi i e^{-\frac{2\pi i}{3}} \int_R$$



$z = -1$ - точка z -го разреза:

$$\text{Res}_{z=-1} \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{\ln z}{z^{1/3}} \right) = \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} \frac{z^{-2/3} - \ln z \cdot \frac{1}{3} z^{-4/3}}{z^{2/3}} = e^{-i\pi/3} \left(1 - \frac{i\pi}{3} \right)$$

Оконечное выражение $I_R = \frac{2\pi\sqrt{3}}{9}$, тогда:

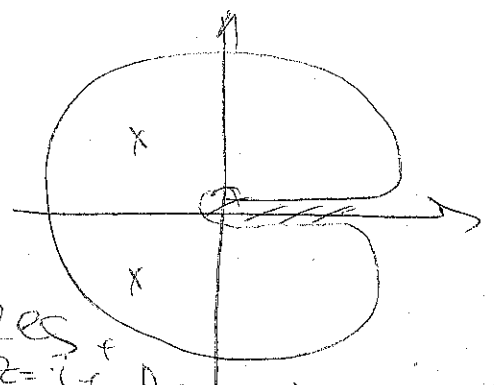
$$e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}} \frac{4\pi\sqrt{3}}{9} = I(1 - e^{-\frac{2\pi i}{3}}) - 2\pi i e^{-\frac{2\pi i}{3}} \left(1 - \frac{i\pi}{3} \right)$$

10

$$I = \int_0^1 \ln\left(\frac{1-x}{x}\right) \frac{dx}{x^2+1}, \text{ заменим } \frac{1-x}{x} = y.$$

$$\text{Найдём: } \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln y}{1+(y+1)^2} dy = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln y dy}{(y+1+i)(y+1-i)}$$

Вокруг нуля выберем в контуре контур: большой круг и \pm ключик.

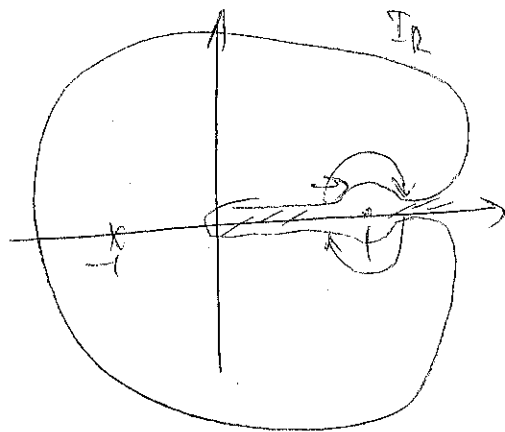


$$J = -4\pi i I + 4\pi \cdot \int_D = 2\pi i (\text{Res}_{z=i+1} + \text{Res}_{z=-i-1})$$

$$\text{Res}_{z=i+1} \frac{\ln^2[-1-i]}{-2i} = \frac{\ln\sqrt{2} e^{5\pi/4}}{-2i}$$

$$\text{Res}_{z=-i-1} = \frac{\ln\sqrt{2} e^{3\pi/4}}{2i}$$

(13) $\oint \frac{\sqrt{x} dx}{x^2 - 1}$



$$\oint = I_R + I_+ + I_- + I_{E_+} + I_{E_-} =$$

$$= 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}_{z=-1}$$

* $z = -1$ - poles vorher. $\operatorname{Res}_{z=-1} f(z) = -\frac{1}{2}$

$$I_{E_+} = \left| x = 1 + re^{i\varphi} \right| = \int_0^{\rho} \frac{(e^{i\varphi} + 1)^{1/2}}{(e^{i\varphi} + 1)^2 - 1} i r e^{i\varphi} d\varphi =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\rho} \frac{r^2 e^{2i\varphi} + 2r e^{i\varphi}}{r^2 e^{2i\varphi} + 2r e^{i\varphi}} d\varphi = -\frac{\pi i}{2}$$

ganz $I_{E_-} = -I_{E_+} \Rightarrow 2I = -2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow I = \frac{\pi}{2}$

(13) 93/3

$$\oint_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{a-1}}{1-x^b} dx = \frac{1}{b} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{t^{\frac{a}{b}-1}}{1-t} dt$$

$$\oint \frac{t^{\frac{a}{b}-1}}{1-t} = 0 = I_+ + I_- + I_{E_+} + I_{E_-}$$

$$I_+ + I_- = I(1 - e^{2i\pi(\frac{a}{b}-1)})$$

Ansetzen:

$$I_{E_+} = - \int_0^{\infty} i d\varphi e^{2\pi(\frac{a}{b}-1)\varphi} = i\pi e^{i2\pi(\frac{a}{b}-1)}$$

$$I_{E_-} = -i\pi e^{i2\pi(\frac{a}{b}-1)}$$