

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^{2}+b^{2})^{2}} = 2\pi i \left[\frac{1}{2ia(b^{2}-a^{2})^{2}} + i \frac{3b^{2}-a^{2}}{4(b^{2}-a^{2})^{2}} b^{3} \right]$$

$$= \pi \left[\frac{1}{a(b^{2}-a^{2})^{2}} - \frac{(3b^{2}-a^{2})}{2b^{3}(b^{2}-a^{2})^{2}} \right] = \pi \frac{2b^{3} - (3b^{2}-a^{2})a}{2ab^{3}(b^{2}-a^{2})^{2}} =$$

$$= \pi \frac{2b^{3} - 3ba^{2} + a^{3}}{2ab^{3}(b^{2}-a^{2})^{2}} - \frac{\pi(a+2b)}{2ab^{3}(a+b)^{2}}$$

$$(b-a)^{2}(b+a)^{2}$$

 $2b^3 - 3ba^2 + a^3 = (b-a)^2 \cdot (a+2b)$

$$f_{n(x)} = \frac{1}{(x^{2}+a^{2})(x^{2}+b^{2})^{2}} \qquad f_{(x)} = \frac{1}{(x^{2}+a^{2})(x^{2}+a^{2})^{2}} = \frac{1}{(x^{2}+a^{2})^{3}}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_n(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$$

$$1 < fk = que hemos obtenido$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\Pi(a+2bn)}{2abn(a+bn)} = \frac{\Pi 3a}{8a^{4}a} = \frac{\Pi 3}{8a^{4}}$$

*) Si el denominador de ambe en R y es un pole de orden 1 se prede

$$f(z) = \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} \qquad f(\alpha) = 0$$

lu
$$\int f(z)dz = -\pi i \operatorname{Res}(f(z), a)$$
 ε

Proposición!
Sea R>0, fe fl(D(a,R)\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
Orsiderames el arco GE: [C,d] -> C, dedo. por GE(t)=a+ceit.
Entances lu (fizidz = i(d-c) Pes (fizi,a).
E-20 1/E
Ejercicio: