Chapter 14 - Complex Integration

Selected Problem set 14.1

14.1 1. 5. 7. 11. 13. 23. 25

1–10 **FIND THE PATH** and sketch it.

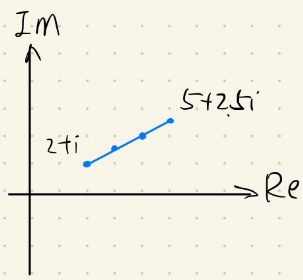
1. $z(t) = (1 + \frac{1}{2}i)t \quad (2 \leqq t \leqq 5)$

$z(2) = 2+i$

$z(3) = 3+1.5i$

$z(4) = 4+2i$

$z(5) = 5+2.5i$



5. $z(t) = 3 - i + \sqrt{10}e^{-it} \quad (0 \leqq t \leqq 2\pi)$

$z(t) = 3 - i + \sqrt{10}\left[\cos(-\theta) + i\sin(-\theta)\right]$

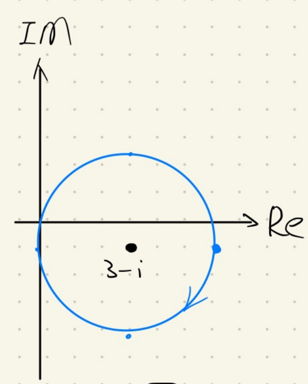
$z(0) = 3+\sqrt{10} - i$

$z(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 3 - (1+\sqrt{10})i$

$z(\pi) = (3-\sqrt{10}) - i$

$z(\frac{3}{2}\pi) = 3 + (\sqrt{10}-1)i$

$z(2\pi) = 3+\sqrt{10} - i$



$r = \sqrt{10}$

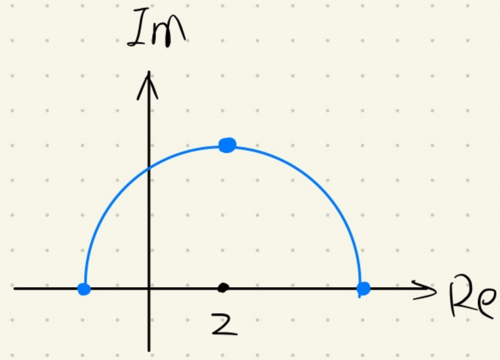
7. $z(t) = 2 + 4e^{\pi i t/2} \quad (0 \leqq t \leqq 2)$

$e^{\frac{\pi t}{2} \cdot i} = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t\right)$

$z(0) = 2 + 4(1 + 0i) = 6$

$z(1) = 2 + 4(0 + i) = 2 + 4i$

$z(2) = 2 + 4(-1 + 0i) = -2$



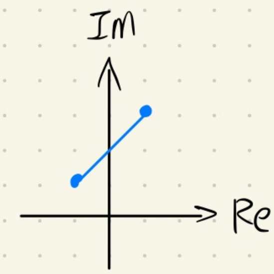
11–20 FIND A PARAMETRIC REPRESENTATION

and sketch the path.

11. Segment from $(-1, 1)$ to $(1, 3)$

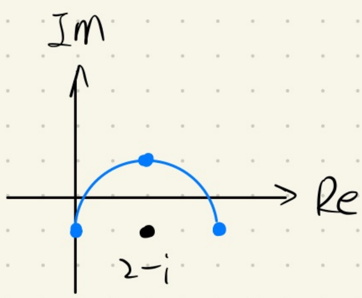
$m = \frac{3-1}{1-(-1)} = 1$

$(-1+t,\ 1+t) \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2$



13. Upper half of $|z - 2 + i| = 2$ from $(4, -1)$ to $(0, -1)$

$z(t) = 2 - i + 2e^{it} \quad 0 \leq t \leq \pi$



21–30 INTEGRATION

Integrate by the first method or state why it does not apply and use the second method. Show the details.

23. $\int_C e^z\, dz$, C the shortest path from πi to $2\pi i$

$C: z(t) = t\pi i \qquad 1 \le t \le 2$

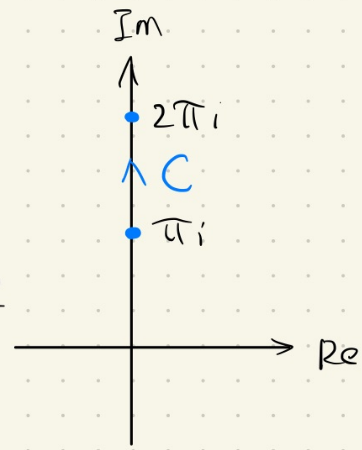
$\dot{z}(t) = \pi i$

$\int_1^2 e^{t\pi i} \cdot \pi i \, dt$

$= \pi i \int_1^2 [\cos(t\pi) + i \sin(t\pi)]\, dt$

$= \pi i \left(0 + -\frac{2}{\pi} \cdot i\right)$

$= 2$



$e^z \Big|_{\pi i}^{2\pi i}$

$= e^{2\pi i} - e^{\pi i}$

$= 1 + 0i - (-1 + 0i)$

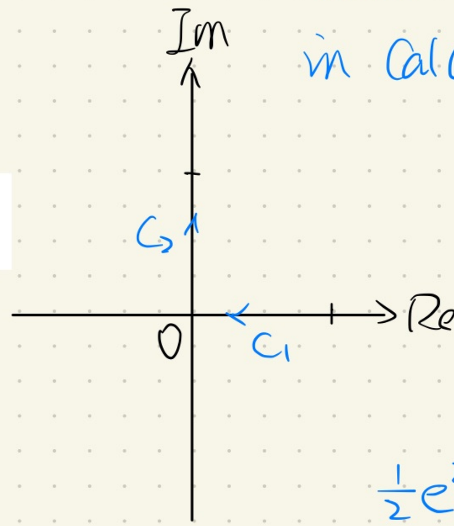
$= 2$

Simply connected.

$\Rightarrow$ Apply theorem 1.

which is simpler in calculation.

25. $\int_C z \exp(z^2)\, dz$, C from 1 along the axes to i



$C_1: z_1(t) = 1 - t \qquad 0 \le t \le 1$

$\dot{z}_1(t) = -1$

$C_2 \quad z_2(t) = ti \qquad 0 \le t \le 1$

$\dot{z}_2(t) = i$

$\frac{1}{2} e^{z^2} \Big|_1^i = -\sinh 1$

$\int_C z \exp(z^2) = \int_{C_1} z_1 \exp(z_1^2) + \int_{C_2} z_2 \exp(z_2^2)$

$= \int_0^1 (1-t) \cdot e^{(1-t)^2} \cdot (-1)\, dt + \int_0^1 ti \cdot e^{(ti)^2} \cdot i\, dt$

$= \int_0^1 (t-1) \cdot e^{(1-t)^2} - t \cdot e^{-t^2}\, dt \;\underline{=}\; -\sinh 1$

-1.1752 very complex. numerical approach

Selected Problem set 14.2

14.2 9, 11, 15, 21, 23, 25

9–19 CAUCHY'S THEOREM APPLICABLE?

Integrate $f(z)$ counterclockwise around the unit circle. Indicate whether Cauchy's integral theorem applies. Show the details.

9. $f(z) = \exp(-z^2)$ **10.** $f(z) = \tan \frac{1}{4}z$

$z = x + iy$.

$f(z) = e^{-(x^2 - y^2 + 2xyi)} = e^{y^2 - x^2 - 2xyi}$

$= e^{y^2 - x^2} \cdot e^{-2xyi}$

$= e^{y^2 - x^2} \cdot [\cos(-2xy) + i \sin(-2xy)]$

$= e^{y^2 - x^2} [\cos(2xy) - i \sin(2xy)]$

$u = e^{y^2 - x^2} \cos(2xy)$

$v = -e^{y^2 - x^2} \sin(2xy)$

$u_x = -2x \cdot e^{y^2 - x^2} \cdot \cos 2xy - e^{y^2 - x^2} \cdot 2y \cdot \sin 2xy$

$u_y = 2y \cdot e^{y^2 - x^2} \cdot \cos 2xy - e^{y^2 - x^2} \cdot 2x \cdot \sin 2xy$

$v_x = 2x \cdot e^{y^2 - x^2} \cdot \sin 2xy - e^{y^2 - x^2} \cdot 2y \cdot \cos 2xy$

$v_y = -2y \cdot e^{y^2 - x^2} \cdot \sin 2xy - e^{y^2 - x^2} \cdot 2x \cdot \cos 2xy$

$u_x = v_y$. $u_y = -v_x$. $f(z)$ is analytic.

$\oint_C f(z)\,dz = 0$

11. $f(z) = 1/(2z - 1)$

9–19 CAUCHY'S THEOREM APPLICABLE?

Integrate $f(z)$ counterclockwise around the unit circle. Indicate whether Cauchy's integral theorem applies. Show the details.

not analytic at $z = \frac{1}{2}$

$\oint_C \frac{dx}{x} = 2\pi i$ per page 648. for C as unit circle.

Let $2z - 1 = x$ $\quad 2dz = dx$

$$\oint_C \frac{1}{2z-1}\, dz = \oint_C \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \oint_C \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi i = \pi i$$

15. $f(z) = \operatorname{Im} z$

$z(t) = \cos t + i \sin t = e^{it} \quad 0 \le t \le 2\pi$

$f(z) = \sin t \qquad \dot{z}(t) = i e^{it}$

$$\oint_C f(z) \cdot dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \sin t \cdot i e^{it}\, dt$$

For $\int \sin t \cdot i e^{it} \cdot dt$ ①

let $u = it \qquad dt = -i\,du$

$$① = -i \int e^u \sinh(u) \cdot du$$

$$= -i \int \frac{e^{-2u}(e^{2u}-1)}{4} \cdot 2 e^{2u}\, du$$

Let $v = e^u \qquad du = \frac{e^{-2u}}{2} dv$

$$① = -i \cdot \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{v-1}{v}\, dv = -i\left(\frac{v}{4} - \frac{\ln v}{4}\right) + C$$

$$① = -i\left(\frac{v}{4} - \frac{\ln v}{4}\right) + C$$

$$= -i\left(\frac{e^{2u}}{4} - \frac{u}{2}\right) + C$$

$$= -\frac{i e^{2it}}{4} - \frac{t}{2} + C$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin t \cdot i e^{it}\, dt$$

$$= -\frac{i e^{2it}}{4} - \frac{t}{2} \Big|_0^{2\pi}$$

$$= -\frac{t}{2}\Big|_0^{2\pi} = -\pi$$

20–30 FURTHER CONTOUR INTEGRALS

Evaluate the integral. Does Cauchy's theorem apply? Show details.

20. $\oint_C \operatorname{Ln}(1-z)\,dz$, C the boundary of the parallelogram with vertices $\pm i$, $\pm(1+i)$.

21. $\oint_C \frac{dz}{z-3i}$, C the circle $|z| = \pi$ counterclockwise.

A: Very complex

B: Good.

C: apply the know result. → easiest

21 $f(z) = \frac{1}{z-3i}$ not analytic at $z=3i$

$z(t) = e^{\pi}\cdot(\cos t + i\sin t) = e^{\pi}e^{it} \quad 0 \le t \le 2\pi$

$\dot{z}(t) = e^{\pi}\cdot i e^{it}$

$$f(z(t)) = \frac{1}{e^{\pi}\cos t + (e^{\pi}\sin t - 3)i}$$

$$\oint f(z)dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{e^{\pi}\cos t + (e^{\pi}\sin t - 3)i}\cdot e^{\pi}\cdot i \cdot e^{it}\,dt$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{[e^{\pi}\cos t - (e^{\pi}\sin t - 3)i]\cdot e^{\pi}\cdot i\cdot e^{it}}{e^{2\pi}\cos^2 t + (e^{\pi}\sin t - 3)^2}\,dt$$

$$= \ln|e^{it+\pi} - 3i|\,\Big|_0^{2\pi} = 2\pi i$$

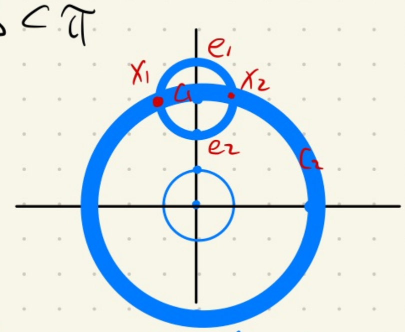
C equation 3, example 6. $\oint (z-z_0)^{-1}dz = 2\pi i$

B let $z - 3i = x$. $dz = dx$. $|3i| = 3 < \pi$

$2\pi i = \oint_D \frac{dx}{x}$ for D the unit circle

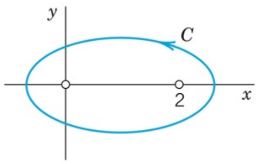
$\oint_E \frac{dz}{z-3i}$ for E: $\cos t + i(\sin t + 3)$

$$\oint_C \frac{dz}{z-3i} = \oint_E \frac{dz}{z-3i} = \oint_D \frac{dx}{x} = 2\pi i$$



$\oint_e = \oint_{e_1} + \oint_{e_2} = \oint_{c_1} + \oint_{c_2} = \oint_C$

23. $\oint_C \frac{2z-1}{z^2-z}\,dz$, C:



Use partial fractions.

$$\frac{2z-1}{z^2-z} = \frac{z-1+z}{z(z-1)} = \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z-1}$$

$$\oint_C \frac{2z-1}{z^2-z}\,dz = \oint \frac{1}{z}\,dz + \oint \frac{1}{z-1}\,dz$$

$$= 2\pi i + 2\pi i = 4\pi i$$

$$\frac{a}{z} + \frac{b}{z-1} = \frac{az-a+bz}{z(z-1)}$$

$a+b=2$

$a=1 \quad b=1$

25. $\oint_C \frac{e^z}{z}\,dz$, C consists of $|z| = 2$ counterclockwise and $|z| = 1$ clockwise.

e^z analytic.

$\frac{1}{z}$ analytic except $z=0$.

$\frac{e^z}{z}$ analytic except $z=0$.

$$C = \{|z|=2\} - \{|z|=1\}$$

$$= (\{|z|=2\} - \{|z|=0\}) - (\{|z|=1\} - \{|z|=0\})$$

$$= 0 - 0 = 0$$

or:

(6) $\oint_{C_1} f(z)\,dz = \oint_{C_2} f(z)\,dz$ (Fig. 353)

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Selected Problem set 14.3

14.3 1, 3, 7, 13

1–4 CONTOUR INTEGRATION

Integrate $z^2/(z^2 - 1)$ by Cauchy's formula counterclockwise around the circle.

1. $|z + 1| = 1$
2. $|z - 1 - i| = \pi/2$
3. $|z + i| = 1.4$
4. $|z + 5 - 5i| = 7$

1. $g(z)$ not analytic at ± 1. -1 in the domain, 1 is not

$$\oint_C \frac{z^2}{z^2-1}\,dz = \oint_C \frac{1}{(z+1)}\cdot\frac{z^2}{(z-1)}\,dz$$

$$= 2\pi i \left(\frac{z^2}{z-1}\right)\Big|_{z=-1} = -\pi i$$

3. $g(z) = \frac{z^2}{z^2-1}$ not analytic at ± 1.

$|z+i| = 1.4$ does not cover ± 1 $(\sqrt{2} \doteq 1.414)$

So $g(z)$ is analytic in domain

So $\oint_C \frac{z^2}{z^2-1}\,dz = 0$

5–8 Integrate the given function around the unit circle.

5. $(\cos 3z)/(6z)$ **6.** $e^{2z}/(\pi z - i)$

7. $z^3/(2z - i)$ **8.** $(z^2 \sin z)/(4z - 1)$

7. $g(z)$ not analytic at $\frac{i}{2}$ which is in the domain.

$$\oint_C \frac{z^3}{2z-i}\,dz = \frac{1}{2}\oint_C \frac{z^3}{z-\frac{1}{2}i}\,dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\cdot 2\pi i \; z^3\Big|_{z=\frac{1}{2}i}$$

$$= \pi i \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}i\right)^3 = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

11–19 **FURTHER CONTOUR INTEGRALS**

Integrate counterclockwise or as indicated. Show the details.

13. $\oint_C \frac{z+2}{z-2}\,dz, \quad C: |z-1| = 2$

$g(z)$ not analytic at 2. which is covered in the domain.

$$\oint_C \frac{z+2}{z-2}\,dz = 2\pi i\,(z+2)\Big|_{z=2}$$

$$= 2\pi i \cdot 4 = 8\pi i$$

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Selected Problem set 14.4