P. Ppal. de me Jutegral Th. Cuantia de Compos

Ejercicio

Calcular la Porte Principal de

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\text{sen } x}{x(x^2+1)} dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{3ux}{x(x^2+1)} dx = \lim_{\xi \to 0} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{-\xi} f(\xi) d\xi + \int_{\xi}^{\infty} f(\xi) d\xi \right]$$

Con $f(t) = \frac{\text{sent}}{2(2^3+1)}$. He combiado $x \rightarrow 2$

purque la función tiene polos en el plamo imaginario. Ademés combicanos la función por otra equivalente que sea más fácilmente integrable. Para ello aplicamos que:

Quedoudo:

$$\int \frac{\sin x}{x(x^2+1)} dx = -i \int \frac{e^{it}}{t(z^2+1)} dt - i \int \frac{\cos t}{z(z^2+1)} dt$$

$$-\infty \qquad \qquad = -\infty$$

$$\int \frac{e^{it}}{t(z^2+1)} dz - i \int \frac{\cos t}{z(z^2+1)} dt$$

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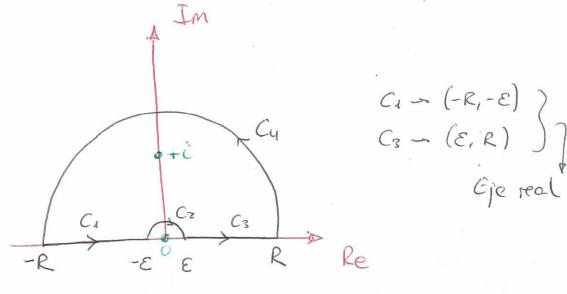
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Entouces le intégral la podemos reesonbir:

$$-i \oint \frac{e^{it}}{z(z^2+1)} dz = -i \left(\int_{C_4} + \int_{C_2} + \int_{C_3} + \int_{C_4} \right)$$

$$\int \frac{e^{it}}{z(z^2+1)} dz = \int \frac{e^{it}}{z(z^2+1)} dz + \int \frac{e^{it}}{z(z^2+1)} dz + \int \frac{e^{it}}{z(z^2+1)} dz + \int \frac{e^{it}}{z(z^2+1)} dz$$

$$C_2 \qquad \qquad \varepsilon$$

la parte principal de esta integral se valoule

$$\oint \int \frac{\partial ux}{\partial x(x^2+1)} dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \left[\int \frac{e^{it}}{\varepsilon(\varepsilon^2+1)} d\varepsilon + \int \frac{e^{it}}{\varepsilon(\varepsilon^2+1)} d\varepsilon \right]$$

= lim
$$\int \frac{e^{it}}{\xi(z^2H)} dt - \int \frac{e^{it}}{\xi(z^2H)} dt - \int \frac{e^{it}}{\xi(z^2H)} dt$$

Despejando de

O lo de dentro

del limite y haciendo

R= ∞

Couchy Posetrehitande

P. Ppel de ma Integral

Al. Cuculia de Compos.

* Calculations (A)

$$\oint \frac{e^{it}}{z(z^{2}+1)} dt = \frac{2\pi i}{0!} \cdot \frac{e^{it}}{i(i+i)} = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{e^{-1}}{-2} = -\frac{i\pi}{e}$$

$$\oint \frac{J(t)}{(z-z_{0})^{n+1}} dt = \frac{2\pi i}{n!} \int_{0}^{(n)} (z_{0})$$

$$\operatorname{con} \left(\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{it}}{z(z+i)} \right) dz = \frac{e^{it}}{z(z+i)}$$

$$\underbrace{\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{J(t)}{z(z+i)} dt}_{z(z+i)} = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{e^{-1}}{-2} = -\frac{i\pi}{e}$$

* Calarlamos (B) con la signiente porametricación:

$$\int_{0}^{0} \frac{e^{i\varepsilon(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)}}{e^{i\theta}(e^{z}e^{zi\theta}+1)} i\varepsilon(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta) d\theta$$

$$=\int_{0}^{\infty}\frac{e^{\circ}}{1}id\theta=\left[i\theta\right]_{n}^{\infty}=-i\pi$$

+ Caladamos Con la misma parmetrización.

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^{3}}^{\mathbb{R}} \frac{e^{iR} (\cos \theta + i\sin \theta)}{R^{3} e^{7i\theta} + Re^{i\theta}} iRe^{i\theta} d\theta \xrightarrow{R \to \infty} 0$$

Sushihimos los resultados:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{ix}}{x(x^2+1)} dx = \left[\frac{-i\pi}{e} - (-i\pi) - 0 \right] = i\pi (1-e^{-i})$$

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Como eix = cosx + isenx

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{ix}}{x(x^2+1)} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x(x^2+1)} + i \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x(x^2+1)} dx$$

$$= 0 \text{ parque } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx$$

Eurouces, dividiendo entre le constante i, a embos (cdos), tenemes

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x u x}{x (x^2 + 1)} dx = \pi \left(1 - e^{-1} \right)$$