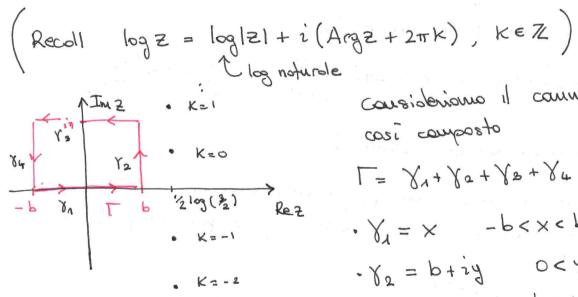
1) Usondo le tecniche ali audisi complens colcolore il expuent integrale $T = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x}{2e^{x} + 3e^{-x}} dx$

· Couridrieur la funcion
$$f(2) = \frac{2}{2e^2 + 3e^{-2}}$$
. Questo ha singolorità dave si annollo il demannolori $2e^2 + 3e^{-2} = 0 \implies 2e^2 = -3e^{-2}$

$$\Rightarrow e^{2^2} = -\frac{3}{2} \quad \text{may} \quad 22 = \log\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) = \log\frac{3}{2} + i\pi + 2i\pi K$$
Ossia $Z_K = \frac{1}{2}\log\frac{3}{2} + i\frac{\pi}{2} + i\pi K$ $K \in \mathbb{Z}$

Recoll
$$\log z = \log |z| + i (Argz + 2\pi K)$$
, $K \in \mathbb{Z}$)



Questo porticolore commino, rel limité b > 00, risoiturisce l'integrale rede (X1) e rouhinale

Solo polo 20.

I'm
$$\int \frac{x}{2e^{x} + 3e^{-x}} dx = I$$

b > $\int \frac{x}{2e^{x} + 3e^{-x}} dx = I$

considerionno il commino T

* him of fields = him
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x + i\pi}{2e^{x + i\pi} + 3e^{-x - i\pi}} dx$$

= him $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x}{2e^{x} e^{i\pi} + 3e^{x} e^{-i\pi}} dx + \lim_{k \to \infty} \int_{k}^{\infty} \frac{i\pi}{2e^{x} e^{i\pi} + 3e^{x} e^{-i\pi}}$

= $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x}{2e^{x} + 3e^{-x}} + i\pi \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2e^{x} + 3e^{-x}} dx + \lim_{k \to \infty} \int_{k}^{\infty} \frac{i\pi}{2e^{x} e^{i\pi} + 3e^{x} e^{-i\pi}}$

= $I + i\pi \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2e^{x} + 3e^{-x}} dx$

• $\lim_{k \to \infty} \int_{k}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2e^{x} + 3e^{-x}} dx$

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• $\lim_{k \to \infty} \int_{k}^{\infty} \frac{1$

7 ho un polo suplice w to =) f(7) = h(2)/(2-20) con h(7) analytica m 70 € h(20) ≠ 0. Per mi

Res
$$(f, Z_0) = h(z_0) = \frac{p(z_0)}{g(z_0)}$$

Darionspo d(5)=d(5)(5-50) -> d(5)=d(5)(5-50)+d(5) epe in 5° ga d₁(5°) = d(5°)

Per mi

Res
$$(f, 20) = \frac{Z}{-3e^{-Z} + 2e^{Z}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log (\frac{3}{2}) + i \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \log (\frac{7}{2}) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}\log\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) + \frac{i\pi}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{3i\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} + 2i\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\log\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) + i\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \frac{1}{2i\sqrt{6}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{6}} - i\frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{6}}\log\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$$

Duque

$$\oint f(7) d2 = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{6}} \log \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) + i \frac{\pi^2}{2\sqrt{6}}$$

Dollo scombo sitions enle rons mine e, po

$$2I + i\pi \int \frac{1}{2e^{x} + 3e^{x}} dx = \frac{\pi^{2}}{2\sqrt{6}} \log \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) + i\frac{\pi^{2}}{2\sqrt{6}}$$

Sicione I è reale & ho

$$I = \frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{6}} \log \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$$

Ecome pour

$$\int_{2e^{\times}+3e^{-\times}}^{1} dx = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{6}}$$

2) Esome 19:/06/19

Colcolore con i metadi dell'analisi complene $I = \int dx \frac{x^{2/3}}{(1+x)^2}$

• Si consideri $f(z) = \frac{z^{2/3}}{(1+z)^2}$. Queite he un pelo lu z=-1tun brouch cut dound alla radice.

Suglians il romo dose il brouch cut sio rull'ane rede pourtis

Por il than der residui

Per calcalar / residence considerans of confusion / malaslas req

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{(z+1)^2} \left[-1 + (z+1)^{\frac{3}{3}} = \frac{1}{(z+1)^2} \left[(-1)^{\frac{3}{3}} + (z+1)^{\frac{3}{3}} (z) \right] + \cdots \right]$$

dox
$$g'(2=-1) = \frac{2}{3} z^{-1/3} \Big|_{z=-1} = \frac{2}{3} (-1)^{2/3} = \frac{2}{3} e^{-i\pi/3}$$

Dunque Res $(f,-1) = \frac{2}{3}e^{-i\pi t/3}$ (coeff. b_1 della sulla polif) D'oltro conto, sulle vorie curve, rui limiti r->0, R->0

a)
$$\oint f \rightarrow \lim_{r \to 0} \lim_{R \to \infty} \int dx \frac{x^{2/3}}{(1+x)^2} = I$$

2)
$$f + \frac{1}{R \rightarrow \infty}$$
 $(1+Re^{i\sigma})$

(2) $f + \frac{1}{R}$

(3) $f + \frac{1}{R}$

(4) $f + \frac{1}{R}$

(4) $f + \frac{1}{R}$

(4) $f + \frac{1}{R}$

(5) $f + \frac{1}{R}$

(1+Re^{i σ})

(1+Re^{i σ})

(1+Re^{i σ})

(2) $f + \frac{1}{R}$

(3) $f + \frac{1}{R}$

(4) $f + \frac{1}{R}$

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(4) $f + \frac{1}{R}$

(5) $f + \frac{1}{R}$

(6) $f + \frac{1}{R}$

(7) $f + \frac{1}{R}$

(8) $f + \frac{1}{R}$

(9) $f + \frac{1}{R}$

(1+Re^{i σ})

(1+Re^{i σ}

4) If
$$f \rightarrow lim \int d\theta \frac{(re)^{i\theta}}{(re)^{i\theta}} \sim r \rightarrow 0$$

14

14

18. L'integrale etro 0 etro

21 ani

N.B: l'interede è tro 0 e tr, nou 0 e 2tt como avero detto a lesiare!

(1-e3)I = = = e (2mi)

Money isudo pli esponentidi e 3 = e 2 mi = e 2 mi

$$(1 - e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}})I = (e^{\frac{i\pi}{3}} - e^{\frac{i\pi}{3}})e^{\frac{i\pi}{3}}I = 2i\sin(\frac{\pi}{3})e^{\frac{i\pi}{3}}I$$

Dungue

$$T = \frac{2}{3} (2\pi i) \frac{1}{2i \sin(\frac{\pi}{3})} = \frac{2\pi}{3} \frac{1}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{3})} = \frac{4\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}.$$

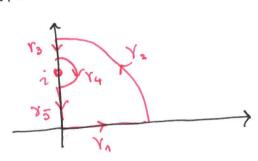
3) Esercisio per coso!

Calcalare, care la termishe di oralini camptuna, l'integrale

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2x)-1}{x^2+1} dx = I$$

ituonque la maistorgaturi ila annatura sura soctiilitu

Rightoto:
$$\frac{\pi}{2}(e^{-2}-1)$$



Hint: so scrivateuri par mail

.