a) Teniendo en cuenta que la función  $g(\eta) = \frac{1}{1+\eta}$ , donde  $\eta \in C-(-\infty, -1)$ , por lo que es una función analítica en todos los puntos interiores, el teorema de Cauchy-Gouert (cabe destacos también que el contorno es cerrado simple);  $S_C f(z) dz = 0$ 

implie que independentemente del camino escagido, toda integral de un punto a lasto un commo punto ze A será igual a 0, index por lo que todas los integrales serán iguales entre si y sólo dependente de la puntos iniciales y finales

 $\frac{-315}{5} \int_{C} f(z) = \int_{C} g(\eta) d\eta \quad (z \in b);$   $= \int_{C} \frac{1}{1+\eta} d\eta = \ln|1+\eta| + C$ 

Si C es uno de los caminos desde O hosta el volas estitucio  $Z_i$ ;  $f(\overline{z}) = \int_C \frac{1}{1+\eta} d\eta = \ln|1+\eta|_0^{Z_i} = \ln|1+Z_i| - \ln 1 = \ln|1+Z_i|$ 

c) Le función  $f(z) = \ln |1+z|$  es enalítica en |z+1| < 1. Oplicando Taylor e  $f(z) = f(0) + f'(0)z + f''(0)z^2 + f'''(0)z^2 + f'''(0)z^3 + \cdots$ 

d) f(z) = lu 1 + E

 $ln_{1+2} = ln_{1+x+iy}$   $ln_{1} = ln_{1+x+iy}$   $ln_{1} = ln_{1-y^{2}}$   $ln_{1} = ln_{1-y^{2}}$ 

Problema 2: 
$$\int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{x^{315}(x^2+1)^2} \simeq 2,6724$$
, usando teorema de recursos

Sea 
$$f(z) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{z^{-3/5}}{(z^2+1)^2} dz$$

Lo la función tiene como polos de orden 2 los puntos z=±i, y como polo de orden 1 el punto z=0.

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = \int_E^2 + \int_{-R}^{+} \int_{-R}^{-E} + \int_{-R}^{0} = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}(z)$$

Dializando primero el Res (z) y sec d = -3/5 por comodidad:

$$\frac{\text{Res } f(z)}{z^{2} - i} = \frac{1}{z^{2} - i} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} + i)^{2}} = \frac{1}{z^{2} - i} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} + i)^{2}} = \frac{1}{z^{2} - i} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} + i)^{2}} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} + i)^{2}} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} = \frac{1}{z^{2} - i} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} = \frac{1}{z^{2} - i} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} = \frac{1}{z^{2} - i} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} = \frac{1}{z^{2} - i} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} = \frac{1}{z^{2} - i} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} = \frac{1}{z^{2} - i} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} = \frac{1}{z^{2} - i} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} = \frac{1}{z^{2} - i} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} = \frac{1}{z^{2} - i} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} = \frac{1}{z^{2} - i} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} = \frac{1}{z^{2} - i} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} = \frac{1}{z^{2} - i} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} = \frac{1}{z^{2} - i} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} = \frac{1}{z^{2} - i} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} = \frac{1}{z^{2} - i} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} = \frac{1}{z^{2} - i} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} = \frac{1}{z^{2} - i} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} = \frac{1}{z^{2} - i} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} = \frac{1}{z^{2} - i} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} = \frac{1}{z^{2} - i} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} = \frac{1}{z^{2} - i} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} = \frac{1}{z^{2} - i} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} = \frac{1}{z^{2} - i} \frac{\partial z}{(z^{2} - i)^{2}} \frac{\partial z}{(z^$$

Ondizando ahora las integrales que conformen de f(z) dz:

$$\int_{c_{0}}^{c_{0}} \int_{c_{0}}^{(2)} dz = \int_{-R}^{(2)} \int_{c_{0}}^{R} \int_{c_{0}}^{-E} dz = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha \lfloor \log |2i| + i\pi} \rfloor}{(2^{2} + 1)^{2}} dz = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha \lfloor \log |2i| + i\pi} \rfloor}{(2^{2} + 1)^{2}} dz = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha \lfloor \log |2i| + i\pi} \rfloor}{(2^{2} + 1)^{2}} dz = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha \lfloor \log |2i| + i\pi} \rfloor}{(2^{2} + 1)^{2}} dz = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha \lfloor \log |2i| + i\pi} \rfloor}{(2^{2} + 1)^{2}} dz = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha \lfloor \log |2i| + i\pi} \rfloor}{(2^{2} + 1)^{2}} dz = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha \lfloor \log |2i| + i\pi} \rfloor}{(2^{2} + 1)^{2}} dz = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha \lfloor \log |2i| + i\pi} \rfloor}{(2^{2} + 1)^{2}} dz = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha \lfloor \log |2i| + i\pi} \rfloor}{(2^{2} + 1)^{2}} dz = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha \lfloor \log |2i| + i\pi} \rfloor}{(2^{2} + 1)^{2}} dz = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha \lfloor \log |2i| + i\pi} \rfloor}{(2^{2} + 1)^{2}} dz = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha \lfloor \log |2i| + i\pi} \rfloor}{(2^{2} + 1)^{2}} dz = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha \lfloor \log |2i| + i\pi} \rfloor}{(2^{2} + 1)^{2}} dz = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha \lfloor \log |2i| + i\pi} \rfloor}{(2^{2} + 1)^{2}} dz = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha \lfloor \log |2i| + i\pi} \rfloor}{(2^{2} + 1)^{2}} dz = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha \lfloor \log |2i| + i\pi} \rfloor}{(2^{2} + 1)^{2}} dz = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha \lfloor \log |2i| + i\pi} \rfloor}{(2^{2} + 1)^{2}} dz = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha \lfloor \log |2i| + i\pi} \rfloor}{(2^{2} + 1)^{2}} dz = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha \lfloor \log |2i| + i\pi} \rfloor}{(2^{2} + 1)^{2}} dz = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha \lfloor \log |2i| + i\pi} \rfloor}{(2^{2} + 1)^{2}} dz = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha \lfloor \log |2i| + i\pi} \rfloor}{(2^{2} + 1)^{2}} dz = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha \lfloor \log |2i| + i\pi} \rfloor}{(2^{2} + 1)^{2}} dz = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha \lfloor \log |2i| + i\pi} \rfloor}{(2^{2} + 1)^{2}} dz = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha \lfloor \log |2i| + i\pi} \rfloor}{(2^{2} + 1)^{2}} dz = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha \lfloor \log |2i| + i\pi} \rfloor}{(2^{2} + 1)^{2}} dz} dz = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha \lfloor \log |2i| + i\pi} \rfloor}{(2^{2} + 1)^{2}} dz = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha \lfloor \log |2i| + i\pi} \rfloor}{(2^{2} + 1)^{2}} dz} dz = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha \lfloor \log |2i| + i\pi} \rfloor}{(2^{2} + 1)^{2}} dz} dz = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha \lfloor \log |2i| + i\pi} \rfloor}{(2^{2} + 1)^{2}} dz} dz = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha \lfloor \log |2i| + i\pi} \rfloor}{(2^{2} + 1)^{2}} dz} dz = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha \lfloor \log |2i| + i\pi} \rfloor}{(2^{2} + 1)^{2}} dz} dz = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha \lfloor \log |2i| + i\pi} \rfloor}{(2^{2} + 1)^{2}} dz} dz$$

Donde usando la Junción (4):

$$\oint_{C} f(z) dz = \frac{\pi(1-\alpha)}{4\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}\alpha)} + \frac{\pi(1+\alpha)}{4\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}\alpha)} = \frac{\pi(1-\frac{3}{15})}{4\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}\alpha)} + \frac{\pi(1+\frac{3}{15})}{4\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}\alpha)} = 2,672398$$