

Exercise 3d. Let C be the circle $|z| = 2$ traversed once in the positive sense. Compute the following integral.

$$\int_C \frac{5z^2 + 2z + 1}{(z - i)^3} dz$$

Observe that $f(z) = 5z^2 + 2z + 1$ is analytic inside and on C . Therefore from Eq. (14) with $z_0 = i$, which is inside C , and $m = 3$ we have

$$\int_C \frac{5z^2 + 2z + 1}{(z - i)^3} dz = \frac{2\pi i f''(i)}{2!} = 10\pi i$$

Exercise 6. Evaluate

$$\int_{\Gamma} \frac{e^{iz}}{(z^2 + 1)^2} dz$$

where Γ is the circle $|z| = 3$ traversed once counterclockwise.

Observe that

$$(z^2 + 1)^2 = [(z + i)(z - i)]^2 = (z + i)^2(z - i)^2$$

and

$$\frac{1}{(z + i)^2(z - i)^2} = \frac{A}{z + i} + \frac{B}{(z + i)^2} + \frac{C}{z - i} + \frac{D}{(z - i)^2}.$$

Since the coefficient for z^3 in the numerator is 0, we know that $A + C = 0$. Also

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \lim_{z \rightarrow -i} \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{1}{(z - i)^2} \right) = \lim_{z \rightarrow -i} \frac{-2(z - i)}{(z - i)^4} = \frac{4i}{(-2i)^4} = \frac{i}{4} \\ \implies C &= -\frac{i}{4} \end{aligned}$$

and to find B and D we can use the cover up method.

$$B = \frac{1}{(-2i)^2} = -\frac{1}{4} \qquad D = \frac{1}{(2i)^2} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{e^{iz}}{(z^2 + 1)^2} dz &= \int_{\Gamma} e^{iz} \left(\frac{1}{(z + i)^2(z - i)^2} \right) dz \\ &= \int_{\Gamma} \left(\frac{ie^{iz}}{4(z + i)} - \frac{e^{iz}}{4(z + i)^2} - \frac{ie^{iz}}{4(z - i)} - \frac{e^{iz}}{4(z - i)^2} \right) dz. \end{aligned}$$

Let C_0 be a small circle around $z = -i$ and C_1 be a small circle around $z = i$. Since our function we are integrating is analytic everywhere except for these 2 points and both points are in Γ , we can rewrite our integral as the sum of two integrals around C_0 and C_1 going counterclockwise. We can then use Eq. (14) with the appropriate z_0 and m for each integral

$$\begin{aligned} &= \oint_{C_0} \left(\frac{ie^{iz}}{4(z + i)} - \frac{e^{iz}}{4(z + i)^2} \right) dz - \oint_{C_1} \left(\frac{ie^{iz}}{4(z - i)} + \frac{e^{iz}}{4(z - i)^2} \right) dz \\ &= \frac{1}{4} [2\pi i (ie^{-i^2}) - 2\pi i (ie^{-i^2}) - 2\pi i (ie^{i^2}) - 2\pi i (ie^{i^2})] \\ &= -\pi i^2 e^{i^2} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{e} \end{aligned}$$