

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(2i+t)} = -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{i^n t^{n+1}}{2^{n+2}}$$

$|z-i| < 2$ {расстояние до $z = -i$ есть 2}.

Дз № 2.

№ 2.

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{\sin z} + \frac{2z}{z^2 - \pi^2}; \quad z = \pm \pi;$$

• z_0 : особое точка

\bullet , $0 < |z-z_0| < r$

независимая сингулярность

$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z)$

$z \rightarrow z_0$

• не существует — существенная особая точка

• $\exists \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z)$ (конечно) — упомянутая особая точка

• $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = \infty$; $z = z_0$; нахождение

$$\hookrightarrow f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n (z-z_0)^n$$

- для $n < 0$: $a_n \neq 0$
- $\forall n < 0$: $a_n = 0$
- a_{n_0} , $\{n < n_0\} = 0$,
наш интерес n .

$$\boxed{\sin(-\pi) = \sin(\pi) = 0}$$

а т.к. $z = \pi$.

$$\frac{1}{\sin z} \approx -\frac{1}{z-\pi} - \frac{z-\pi}{6};$$

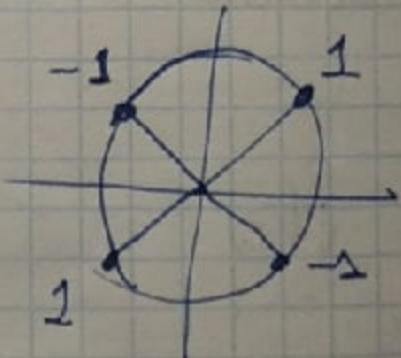
$$\frac{zz}{(z-\pi)(z+\pi)} \approx \frac{1}{z\pi} + \frac{1}{z-\pi} - \frac{z-\pi}{4\pi^2};$$

• Tragen in einander {0}.

No 2

$$1. f(z) = \frac{\sin z}{z-\frac{\pi}{4}};$$

$$z = \frac{\pi}{4} + xu$$



$$\tan z \approx 1 + 2\left(z - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$z \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}$$

~~$$\tan z \approx -1 + 2\left(z + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$~~

$$f(z) = \frac{\sin z}{-2\left(z - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = \infty \lim_{z \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}+xu} = \infty$$

at $z = \frac{\pi}{4} + xu$.

$$z \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} + xu, \text{ taking}$$

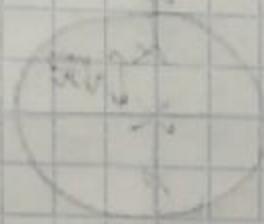
$$f(z) = \frac{1}{(z - \frac{\pi}{4})} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\frac{\text{const}}{-2}\right)}_{\text{ero befreit, verar.}} + \varphi(z), \Rightarrow$$

\Rightarrow manch 1-20 negativ

$$2). f(z) = \frac{e^{c(z-a)}}{e^{z/a} - 1};$$

$z = \pi i a:$

$$\frac{e^{\frac{c}{(\pi i + 1)a}}}{e^{\pi i n}}$$



$$e^{i(\pi n)} = \cos(\pi n) + i \sin(\pi n)$$

$\stackrel{90^\circ}{\text{---}}$

$$\frac{c}{ia(\pi n + i)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-ic}{a(\pi n + i)} = 0$$

то есть получим наимодальное значение

$$6) \boxed{z = 2\pi i a} \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{опре. наше } s=0 \\ \text{нормальную форму} \end{array}$$

$$\text{но } 6) z=a? \quad \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{e^{\frac{c}{(z-z_0)}}}{e^{-1}} = \boxed{\infty}$$

а изолированные
сингулярности

№3.

$$f(z) = z e^{\frac{1}{z}} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{z^2}} = z e^{\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z^2}},$$

$$\text{тогда } e^{\frac{1}{z}} \approx \left(1 + \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{2!z^2} + \dots \right)$$

$$e^{-\frac{1}{z^2}} \approx \left(1 + \frac{1}{z^2} + \frac{1}{2!z^4} + \dots \right)$$

тогда при $z=0$ получим $\boxed{\text{cot}}.$

No 4.

$$1) \oint_C f(z) dz$$

~~$\operatorname{tg}(z^2)$~~

• $z=0$:

$$\operatorname{tg}(z^2) \approx z^2 + \frac{z^4}{3} + \dots$$

$$e^z \approx 1+z+\frac{z^2}{2} + \dots$$

~~$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \operatorname{tg}(z^2) = \infty$$~~

~~$$f(z \approx 0) = \infty$$~~

• Pochodna w rejonie bieguna na ∞ :

$$\operatorname{tg}(z^2) = \frac{\sin^2(z^2)}{\cos(z^2)} = \frac{i(e^{iz^2} - e^{-iz^2})}{e^{iz^2} + e^{-iz^2}}$$

$$f(z) = \frac{-i \cdot z e^z \{ e^{iz^2} + e^{-iz^2} \}}{(e^{iz^2} - e^{-iz^2})}$$

$$\oint_C \frac{ze^z dz}{\operatorname{tg}(z^2)} = +2\pi i \cdot \operatorname{res}_{z=0} f(z); = (2\pi i) \text{ wird}$$

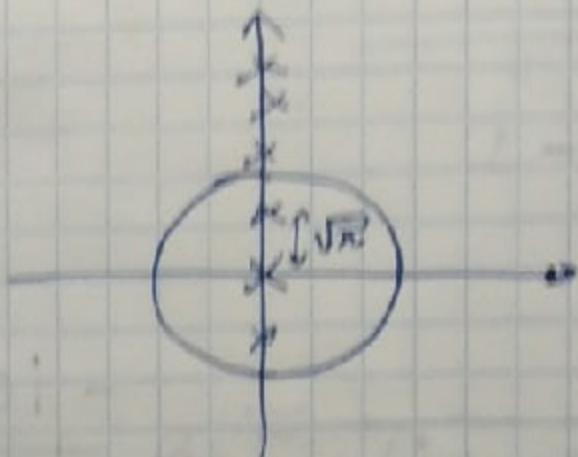
$$f(z) = \frac{z(1+z)}{z^2}; \Rightarrow \operatorname{res}_{z=0} f(z) = 1$$

2. ~~z=0~~

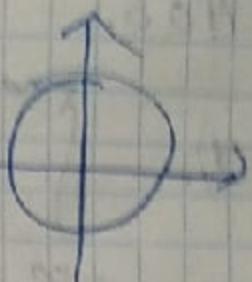
o dodatek do resu:

• $z=\infty$ $z=0$:

• $z^2 = \pi n;$



$$2) \oint_C \frac{\sin(\frac{1}{z})}{e^z} dz = -\underset{z=0}{\text{Res}} f(z) \cdot \underset{z \rightarrow \infty}{\text{Res}} f(z)$$



$$g(w) = -f\left(\frac{1}{w}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{w^2}$$

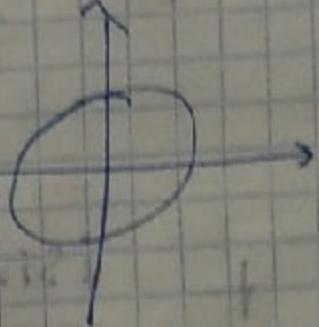
$$g(w) = -\frac{\sin(w)}{e^w} \cdot \frac{1}{w^2}$$

$$\underset{z \rightarrow \infty}{\text{Res}} f(z) = \underset{w \rightarrow 0}{\text{Res}} g(w) \Rightarrow -\frac{w \cdot \frac{w^3}{6}}{(1+2w+\frac{w^2}{2}) w^2} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{w(1+2w+\frac{w^2}{2})} = -\frac{1}{w}, \underset{w \rightarrow 0}{\Rightarrow \text{Res } g(w) = -1}$$

~~z = 0~~ or $z = 2\pi i$

$$3) \oint_C \frac{e^z}{z^n} dz; \quad z=0$$



$$f(z) = \frac{1+z}{z^n}$$

$$e^z = t$$

$$z = \ln t$$

$$dz = \frac{1}{t} dt$$

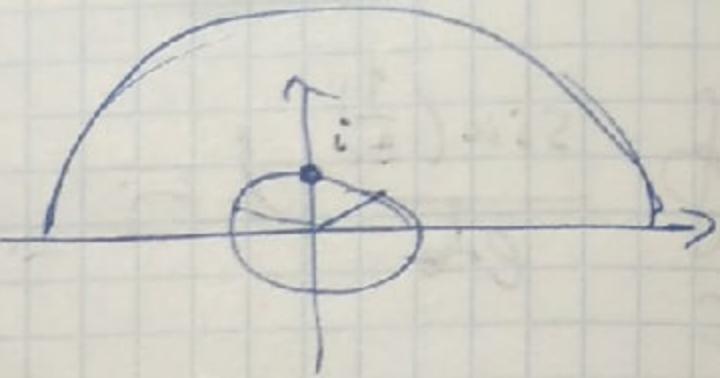
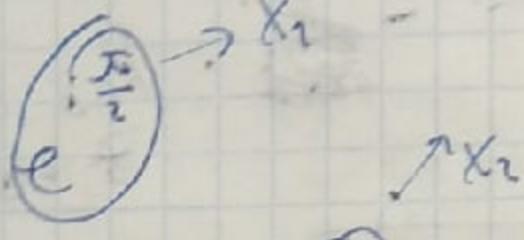
$$\oint_C \frac{t dt}{t^n \ln t} dt$$

$$2\pi i \cdot \text{Res}_0 \left\{ \frac{e^z}{z^n} \right\} = 2\pi i \cdot \left\{ \frac{1}{t^n} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots \right) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi i}{(n-1)!}$$

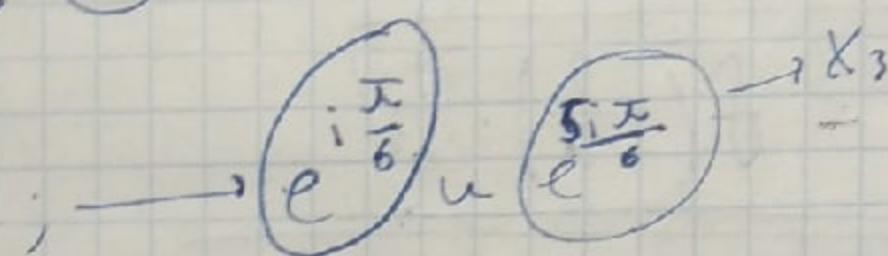
No 5.

$$a) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^4}{x^6+1} dx$$



$$x_0 = i$$

$$x_0 = \frac{i \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}$$



$$\int \frac{x^4}{x^6+1} = 2\pi i \sum_{i=1,3,5} \frac{x_i^4}{5x_i^5} = 2\pi i \left[\frac{e^{i \cdot 2\pi}}{6e^{i \cdot \frac{5\pi}{2}}} + \right]$$

$$+ \left[\frac{e^{\frac{4i\pi}{6}}}{6e^{\frac{5i\pi}{6}}} + \frac{e^{\frac{2i\pi}{6}}}{6e^{\frac{i\pi}{6}}} \right] = 2\pi \left[\frac{1}{6} + \right]$$

$$+ \frac{\left\{ \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \right\} \cdot i}{6 \left[-\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \right]} + \frac{\left\{ \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \right\} i}{6 \left[\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \right]} =$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{3} * \left\{ 1 + \frac{i \left\{ -\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) - i \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \right\}}{-1} \right.$$

$$+ \left. \frac{i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) - -\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{-1} \right\} =$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{2\pi}{3};}$$

$$b) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\cos 2\varphi}{2+\cos \varphi} d\varphi = \oint_C \frac{e^{2iz} + e^{-2iz}}{2(2 + e^{iz} + e^{-iz})} \cdot \frac{dz}{iz}$$

$$z = e^{iz};$$

$$\varphi = \frac{\ln z}{i};$$

$$d\varphi = \frac{dz}{iz}$$

6)

$$\oint_C \frac{(z^2 + \frac{1}{z^2}) dz}{2\left(2 + \frac{z+\frac{1}{z}}{z}\right)iz} = \oint_C \frac{(z^4 + 1) dz}{2iz^3(z^2 + 4z + 1)} =$$

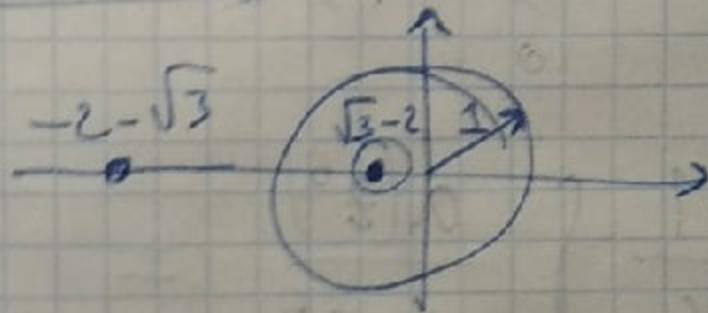
$$= \oint_C \frac{(z^4 + 1) dz}{iz^2(z^2 + 4z + 1)} = -i \oint_C \frac{(z^4 + 1) dz}{z^2(z^2 + 4z + 1)},$$

$$z=0; \quad D = 4 - 1 = 3$$

$$t = -2 \pm \sqrt{3}$$

gitter

$$\text{res } f(z=0) = \boxed{\pm 4}$$



$$-i \oint_C \frac{(z^4 + 1) dz}{z^2(z^2 + 4z + 1)} = -i \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{res}(f(z = \sqrt{3} - 2)),$$

$$\oint_C \text{res } f(z = \sqrt{3} - 2) = \frac{(\sqrt{3} - 2)^4 + 1}{2z(z^2 + 4z + 1) + z^2(2z + 4)} =$$

$$= \frac{(\sqrt{3} - 2)^4 + 1}{4z^3 + 12z^2 + 2z} = \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

~~$$\text{woraus } 2\pi \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{14}{\sqrt{3}} - 8\pi$$~~

$$b) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)^2} =$$

$$x = ia,$$

$$x = ib$$

$$\text{No 6.} \quad \int_C \frac{z^5 dz}{1+z^6} \quad \ell \quad z = 2e^{i\varphi};$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_C \frac{z^4 dz^2}{1+z^6} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{16 \cdot 8i e^{5i\varphi} d\varphi}{1+2^6 e^{6i\varphi}} \quad (\textcircled{=})$$

$$d(z^2) = 4 d(e^{2i\varphi}) = \boxed{4 \cdot 2i \cdot e^{2i\varphi} d\varphi}$$

$$\textcircled{\textcircled{=}} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{2^6 e^{6i\varphi} d\varphi}{1+2^6 e^{6i\varphi}}; \quad e^{6i\varphi} = t \\ 2^6 e^{6i\varphi} = t$$

$$\frac{1}{6} \int_C \frac{d(z^6)}{1+z^6} = \frac{1}{6} \int_C \frac{d(1+z^6)}{1+t^6} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \ln(1+z^6) \Big|_C$$

$$dz^6 = \left(y = \ln\left(\frac{t}{z^6}\right) \right) dt \quad dy = \frac{t}{2^6 \cdot 6i} \cdot \frac{dt}{2^6},$$

$$z^{4\pi \cdot 6i} \quad \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{t dt}{1+t}$$

№6.

небесные тела на ∞ .

$$g(z_0) =$$

$$\frac{z_0^5}{6 \cdot z_0^5} = \frac{1}{6}$$

← 6 раз
паг.

это число 6
Барнаба.

$$\text{уточнение } 2\pi \cdot 6 = 12\pi$$

№7.

№8.

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x \sin(ax)}{x^2 + k^2} dx = \frac{k^2}{k^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{\left(\frac{x}{k}\right) \sin\left(a\left(\frac{x}{k}\right)\right)}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{k}\right)^2} d\left(\frac{x}{k}\right) =$$

$$= \left| \left(\frac{x}{k} \right) \right|_{t=0}^{t=\infty} = \int_0^\infty \frac{t \sin(kt)}{1 + t^2} dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin(kt) dt}{(t^2 + 1)} =$$

$$\sin(kt) = \operatorname{Im} \begin{bmatrix} e^{it} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$= + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{\operatorname{Im} [e^{it}] \cdot t dt}{(t^2 + 1)}$$

$$T = \pm i; \quad t = i - \text{имагинерное}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \frac{e^{-|k| |t|}}{2i} = \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) e^{-|k| |t|}$$

#

where (WTO 2):

$$\frac{1^4}{(1-2)(1-3)} + \frac{2^4}{(2-1)(2-3)} +$$

$$+ \frac{3^4}{(3-1)(3-2)(3-4)}$$

No 7.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x \, dx}{x^2(x^2+1)} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2+1} =$$

$$= \underbrace{\pi I_D^2}_{\pi} - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2+1} \, dx ;$$

~~Integrating by parts~~

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin x \cos x \, dx$$

\log
1+ t

$$\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$$

$$\cos 2x = 1 - 2\sin^2 x$$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left. \arctan x \right|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} +$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{2}$$

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

$$\cos 2x = \Re e^{\{2ix\}}$$

$$I_2$$

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(2x) dx}{x^2+1} = \frac{\pi}{2e^2}$$

$$x = h+i$$

forget
value
2 no
negative
num

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\cos(2i)}{2i(x-i)}$$

$$\cos(2i) = \frac{e^{2i^2} + e^{-2i^2}}{2i}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{2\pi i}{2i} \cdot \frac{e^{2i^2} + e^{-2i^2}}{2i} =$$

$$= \frac{2\pi i}{2i} \cdot (e^2 + e^{-2}) = \frac{\pi}{2}(e^2 + e^{-2})$$

~~$$\text{ans} \quad \pi - \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}(e^2 + e^{-2})$$~~

$$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}(1 + \Re(e^x + e^{-x})) \quad ? \leftarrow \text{verifying } \Re\{e^{2ix}\}.$$

$\sin(kat)$

$$z + \frac{1}{k} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}$$

$$f = \pm i$$

No 9.

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

$$\text{=} \oint \frac{\cos x \cos \frac{1}{x} \operatorname{Re}\left(e^{-i\left\{x-\frac{1}{x}\right\}}\right)}{1+x^2} dz$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{contour}} \text{circle}$

\uparrow
up over curve $1 - 2R$ up
over curve $2R$ down

$x = \pm i$

*zor gspahuzas exclud

($\cos - \cos$)



$$g(\omega) = -f\left(\frac{1}{\omega}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\omega^2} = -\frac{\cos\left(\frac{1}{\omega} - \omega\right)}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{\omega^2}\right)\omega^2} =$$

$$-\frac{\cos\left(\frac{1}{\omega} - \omega\right)}{\omega^2 + 1} = -\frac{\cos\left(\omega - \frac{1}{\omega}\right)}{\omega^2 + 1}$$

$$\operatorname{Res}_{\infty} f(z) = -\{R(x=0) + R(x=\infty)\} \quad \text{=} \quad$$

$$\begin{matrix} \operatorname{Res}_0 g(\omega) \\ (\omega \rightarrow 0) \end{matrix}$$

$$\boxed{g(\omega) = -f(z)}$$

Bzr a ω

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{R_0 g(\omega) + R_0(f(z)) + R_i(f(z)) = 0}$$

$$R_0 g(\omega) = R_0 f(z), \text{ a} \rightarrow \boxed{R_i(f(z)) = 0}$$

$$\begin{cases} R_0 g(\omega) = -R_0(f) + R_i(f) \\ R_0 g(\omega) = -R_0(f) \end{cases}$$



No 10
q.
0

S.

$$\delta = 2\pi i$$

№ 10.

$$\text{q. } \int_0^\infty \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} dx \xrightarrow{\text{ver q-2}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{|x|}{|x|^3} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\operatorname{Im}\{e^{-ix}\}}{|x^3|} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\operatorname{Im}\{e^{-|x|}\}}{x^3} dx$$

$$xe^{-|x|} = 1 - i|x| - \frac{x^2}{2} \quad \checkmark \quad x=0 \\ - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi i$$

~~$\frac{1}{2} + i(-\frac{1}{2})$~~ ist zu berücksichtigen

~~$2\pi i - i(-\frac{1}{2})$~~ \checkmark

~~$\frac{x^3}{3!}$~~

$$\text{S1. } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-iz}}{z^2 + 9} dz; \quad z = \pm 3i \quad \circlearrowright \quad \oint$$

$$\oint = 2\pi i \cdot \operatorname{Res} f(z=3i) = \frac{e^{-i(3i)}}{2 \cdot 3i} \cdot 2\pi i = -\frac{\pi}{3} \cdot e^3$$