Решение задач к занатию 16

1) C romonsuo buremot nacimu opunuman nyosparanum
$$F(p) = \frac{1}{(p^2+1)^2(p^2-4)}$$

Решение: Особини тоскани ручнизии F(p) являются паносы 1-го порядка $p_1 = 2$, $p_2 = -2$ и паносы 2-го порядка $p_3 = i$, $p_4 = -i$ Найден согнасно теорение 1 вычеты дружизии F(a) орa

F(p) ept b navegori uz smux moren

$$\underset{p=2}{\text{ves } F(p)e^{pt} = \lim_{p \to 2} \frac{(p-2)e^{pt}}{(p^2+1)^2(p^2-4)} = \lim_{p \to 2} \frac{e^{pt}}{(p^2+1)^2(p+2)} = \frac{e^{2t}}{100}$$

$$\operatorname{res} F(p) e^{pt} = \lim_{p \to -2} \frac{(p+2) e^{pt}}{(p^2+1)^2 (p^2+4)} = \lim_{p \to -2} \frac{e^{pt}}{(p^2+1)^2 (p-2)} = -\frac{e^{-2t}}{100}$$

res
$$F(p)e^{pt} = \lim_{p \to i} [(p-i)^2 F(p)e^{pt}]' = \lim_{p \to i} [\frac{e^{pt}}{(p+i)^2(p^2-4)}]' = \lim_{p \to i} [(p-i)^2 F(p)e^{pt}]' = \lim_{p \to i} [(p+i)^2 F(p)e^{pt}]' = \lim_{p \to i} [(p+$$

$$=\lim_{p\to i}\left[\frac{te^{pt}(p+i)^2(p^2-4)-e^{pt}[2(p+i)(p^2-4)+(p+i)^2(2p)]}{(p+i)^4(p^2-4)^2}\right]=$$

$$=\frac{te^{it}(2i)^{2}(-5)-e^{it}[4i\cdot(-5)+(2i)^{2}\cdot 2i}{(2i)^{4}\cdot(-5)^{2}}=\frac{te^{it}20+e^{it}28i}{400}=\frac{e^{it}(5t+7i)}{100}$$

wes
$$F(p)e^{pt} = \lim_{p \to -i} [(p+i)^2 F(p)e^{pt}]' = \lim_{p \to -i} \left[\frac{e^{pt}}{(p-i)^2(p^2-4)} \right]' = \lim_{p \to -i} \left[$$

$$= \lim_{p \to -i} \frac{p \to -i}{t e^{pt}(p-i)^2(p^2-4) - e^{pt}[2(p-i)(p^2-4) + (p-i)^2 2p]} = \lim_{p \to -i} \frac{t e^{pt}(p-i)^2(p^2-4) - e^{pt}[2(p-i)(p^2-4) + (p-i)^2 2p]}{(p-i)^4(p^2-4)^2}$$

$$= te^{-it}(-2i)^{2}(-5) - e^{-it}[-4i\cdot(-5) + (-2i)^{2}\cdot 2(-i)] =$$

$$= \frac{16 \cdot 25}{16 \cdot 25} = \frac{e^{-it}(20t - 28i)}{400} = \frac{e^{-it}(5t - 7i)}{100}$$

Ucnauzye gopunyy (16.1), navyznau $f(t) = \sum_{\kappa=1}^{4} \text{res } (F(p)e^{pt}) = \frac{e^{2t}}{100} - \frac{e^{-2t}}{100} + \frac{e^{it}(5t+7i)}{100} + \frac{e^{-it}(5t-7i)}{100} = \frac{e^{-2t}}{100}$

$$= \frac{1}{50} \cdot \frac{e^{2t} - e^{-2t}}{2} + \frac{t}{10} \cdot \frac{e^{it} + e^{-it}}{2} + \frac{4i^2}{50} \cdot \frac{e^{it} - e^{-it}}{2i} =$$

$$=\frac{1}{50} sh2t + \frac{t}{10} \cdot cost - \frac{4}{50} sint.$$

2) Had mu opununa uzoopaxeenus
$$F(p) = \frac{p^5}{p^6-1}$$

$$\rho^{6}-1=0$$
 $\rho_{\kappa} = \sqrt[6]{1} = e^{i\frac{2\pi\kappa}{6}} = e^{i\frac{\pi\kappa}{3}}, \quad \kappa = 0, 1, ..., 5 - 17$

Сомасно теорине 1

$$f(t) = \sum_{\kappa=0}^{5} \max_{\rho=\rho_{\kappa}} [F(\rho)e^{\rho t}] =$$

$$f(t) = \sum_{\kappa=0}^{5} \max [F(p)e^{pt}] = \frac{\sum_{\kappa=0}^{5} pe^{pt}}{p^{5}e^{pt}} = \frac{\sum_{\kappa=0}^{5} \lim \frac{p^{5}e^{pt}}{p^{6}-1}}{p^{6}-1} = \frac{\sum_{\kappa=0}^{5} \lim \frac{p^{5}e^{pt}}{p^{6}-1}}{p^{5}e^{pt}} = \frac{\sum_{\kappa=0}^{5} \lim \frac{p^{5}e^{pt}}{p^{6}-1}}{p^{6}e^{pt}} = \frac{\sum_{\kappa=0}^{5} \frac{1}{p^{6}e^{kt}}}{p^{6}e^{kt}} = \frac{\sum_{\kappa=0}^{5} \frac{1}{p^{6}e^{kt}}}{p^{6}e^{kt}}$$

$$= \sum_{p=0}^{5} \lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{p^{5}e^{pt}}{6p^{5}} = \sum_{k=0}^{5} \frac{1}{6}e^{p_{k}t} =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\kappa &= 0 \quad P = P_{K} \quad P^{0} - 1 \\
&= \sum_{K=0}^{5} \lim_{P \to P_{K}} \frac{p^{5}e^{Pt}}{6p^{3}} = \sum_{K=0}^{5} \frac{1}{6}e^{P_{K}t} = \\
&= \sum_{K=0}^{5} \lim_{P \to P_{K}} \frac{p^{5}e^{Pt}}{6p^{3}} = \sum_{K=0}^{5} \frac{1}{6}e^{P_{K}t} = \\
&= \frac{1}{6} \left\{ \underbrace{e^{t} + \underbrace{e^{t} \cdot i \cdot B}_{2}}_{+} \right\} t \quad (-\frac{1}{2} + i \cdot B) t \quad (-\frac{1}{2} + i \cdot B) t \quad (-\frac{1}{2} - i \cdot B) t \quad (\frac{1}{2} - i$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left\{ 2 cht + e^{\frac{t}{2}} \left(e^{i \frac{1}{2}t} + e^{-i \frac{1}{2}t} \right) + e^{-\frac{t}{2}} \left(e^{i \frac{1}{2}t} + e^{-i \frac{1}{2}t} \right) \right\} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \{ 2 \cosh t + e^{\frac{t}{2}} \cdot 2 \cos \frac{13t}{2} + e^{-\frac{t}{2}} \cdot 2 \cos \frac{13t}{2} \} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left\{ cht + \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}t}{2} \left(e^{\frac{t}{2}} + e^{-\frac{t}{2}} \right) \right\} = \frac{1}{3} \left\{ cht + \frac{2}{3} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}t}{2} ch^{\frac{t}{2}} \right\}.$$

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

Peucenne: Octobre mocku pynkupuu
$$F(p)$$
:
$$p^{2}-4p+3=0 \iff p_{1}=1, p_{2}=3-71.$$

$$(p-1)(p-3)=0 \implies p_{1}=1, p_{2}=3-71.$$

$$f(t) = \text{ res } [F(p)e^{pt}] + \text{ res } [F(p)e^{pt}] = \text{ res } \frac{e^{pt}}{p^2 - 4p + 3} + \text{ res } \frac{e^{pt}}{p^2 - 4p + 3} = \frac{e^{pt}}{p^2 - 4p + 3} = \frac{e^{pt}}{p^2 - 4p + 3} + \frac{e^{pt}}{p^2 - 4p + 3} = \frac{e^{pt}}{p^2 - 4p + 3} + \frac{e^{pt}}{p^2 - 4p + 3} = \frac{e^{pt}}{p^2 - 4p + 3} + \frac{e^{pt}}{2p - 4} = \frac{e^{pt}}{p^2 - 4p + 3} + \frac{e^{pt}}{2p - 4} = \frac{e^{pt}}{p^2 - 4p + 3} = \frac{e^{pt}}{2p^2 - 4p + 3}$$

4) Havimu voceryc- preospazobarue Pypre que pyrexerue
$$f(t) = \frac{1}{t^2 + a^2}$$
 (a > 0)

Semence:
$$F_{e}(\omega) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_{0}^{\infty} f(t) \cos \omega t \, dt = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos \omega t}{t^{2} + \alpha^{2}} \, dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \operatorname{Re} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{i\omega t}}{t^{2} + \alpha^{2}} \, dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ 2\pi i \cdot \operatorname{res} \frac{e^{i\omega t}}{z^{2} + \alpha^{2}} \right\} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ 2\pi i \cdot \lim_{z \to i\alpha} \frac{e^{i\omega t}}{2z} \right\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ 2\pi i \cdot \frac{e^{-\omega a}}{z^{2} + \alpha^{2}} \right\} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ 2\pi i \cdot \lim_{z \to i\alpha} \frac{e^{i\omega t}}{2z} \right\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ 2\pi i \cdot \frac{e^{-\omega a}}{z^{2} + \alpha^{2}} \right\} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \operatorname{Te} \left\{ e^{-\omega a} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \frac{e^{-\omega a}}{a} \right\} =$$

Tanum orpagan, non $\omega > 0$ $F_c(\omega) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{e^{-\omega q}}{\alpha}$ B cany remnocrnu gyrenesum $F_c(\omega)$ naupum $\underbrace{Ombem:}_{c} F_c(\omega) = \int_{2}^{\overline{L}!} \frac{e^{-l\omega l a}}{a}$

5) Havimu curye- npeospazobaruse Pypse que gyrusuu $f(t) = \frac{t}{t^2 + 0^2}$ (a > 0)

Решение

$$F_{S}(\omega) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(t) \sin \omega t \, dt = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t \sin \omega t}{t^{2} + \alpha^{2}} \, dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t \sin \omega t}{t^{2} + \alpha^{2}} \, dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t \sin \omega t}{t^{2} + \alpha^{2}} \, dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t \sin \omega t}{t^{2} + \alpha^{2}} \, dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t \sin \omega t}{t^{2} + \alpha^{2}} \, dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t \sin \omega t}{t^{2} + \alpha^{2}} \, dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t \sin \omega t}{t^{2} + \alpha^{2}} \, dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t \sin \omega t}{t^{2} + \alpha^{2}} \, dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t \sin \omega t}{t^{2} + \alpha^{2}} \, dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t \sin \omega t}{t^{2} + \alpha^{2}} \, dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t \sin \omega t}{t^{2} + \alpha^{2}} \, dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t \sin \omega t}{t^{2} + \alpha^{2}} \, dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t \sin \omega t}{t^{2} + \alpha^{2}} \, dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t \sin \omega t}{t^{2} + \alpha^{2}} \, dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t \sin \omega t}{t^{2} + \alpha^{2}} \, dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t \sin \omega t}{t^{2} + \alpha^{2}} \, dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t \sin \omega t}{t^{2} + \alpha^{2}} \, dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t \sin \omega t}{t^{2} + \alpha^{2}} \, dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t \sin \omega t}{t^{2} + \alpha^{2}} \, dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t \sin \omega t}{t^{2} + \alpha^{2}} \, dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t \sin \omega t}{t^{2} + \alpha^{2}} \, dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t \sin \omega t}{t^{2} + \alpha^{2}} \, dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t \sin \omega t}{t^{2} + \alpha^{2}} \, dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t \sin \omega t}{t^{2} + \alpha^{2}} \, dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t \sin \omega t}{t^{2} + \alpha^{2}} \, dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t \sin \omega t}{t^{2} + \alpha^{2}} \, dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t \sin \omega t}{t^{2} + \alpha^{2}} \, dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t \sin \omega t}{t^{2} + \alpha^{2}} \, dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t \sin \omega t}{t^{2} + \alpha^{2}} \, dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t \sin \omega t}{t^{2} + \alpha^{2}} \, dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t \sin \omega t}{t^{2} + \alpha^{2}} \, dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t \sin \omega t}{t^{2} + \alpha^{2}} \, dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t \sin \omega t}{t^{2} + \alpha^{2}} \, dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t \sin \omega t}{t^{2} + \alpha^{2}} \, dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t \sin \omega t}{t^{2}} \, dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2$$

Uman, $F_s(\omega) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}e^{-\omega a}$, $\omega > 0$. Продаемсая $F_s(\omega)$ негениям образаи на праше путок $(-\infty, 0)$, пациине \underline{Ombem} : $F_s(\omega) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$ $sgn\omega e^{-1\omega la}$.

6) Найти преобразование Ругие для рученими $f(t) = \frac{t-1}{4t^2-8++5}$

Решение: Рассиотрии отренной сиран w>0 и w<0.

a) Euro w>0, mo -w<0

 $F(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(-2\pi i \right) \sum_{\substack{\text{TMZ}_{\kappa} < 0 \text{ Z} = 2\kappa}}^{\text{res}} \left[f(z) e^{-i\omega z} \right]$

Найдем особые точки дункуми f(2);

$$42^{2} - 82 + 5 = 0$$

$$Z_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 20}}{4} = \frac{4 \pm 2i}{4} = \frac{2 \pm i}{2} = 1 \pm \frac{i}{2}$$

Tocka $Z_1 = \frac{2+i}{2}$ remum b beparei nary nucrocomu, a

точка $z_2 = \frac{2-i}{2}$ - в ниженей. Продажение вышение $F(\omega)$:

$$F(\omega) = -\sqrt{2\pi'}i \cdot \text{ (2-1)}e^{-i\omega z} = -\sqrt{2\pi'}i \cdot \text{ (2-1)}e$$

$$=-\sqrt{2\pi}i \lim_{z\to z_2} \frac{e^{-i\omega z}}{s} = -\frac{\sqrt{2\pi}i}{s}e^{-i\omega(1-\frac{i}{2})} =$$

$$=-\frac{\sqrt{2\pi'}i}{8}e^{-\frac{\omega}{2}-i\omega} \qquad (\omega>0)$$

б) ваш ω<0, mo -ω>0 ⇒

$$F(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z) e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z) e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z) e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z) e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z) e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z) e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z) e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z) e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z) e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z) e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z) e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z) e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z) e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z) e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z) e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z) e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z) e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z) e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z) e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z) e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z) e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z) e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z) e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z) e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z) e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z) e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z) e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z) e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z) e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z) e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z) e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z) e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot$$

$$= \sqrt{2\pi} i \lim_{z \to z_1} \frac{(z-1)e^{-i\omega z}}{8z-8} = \sqrt{2\pi} i \lim_{z \to z_1} \frac{e^{-i\omega z}}{8} = \sqrt{2\pi} i \lim_{z \to z_1}$$

$$= \sqrt{2\pi} i \cdot f e^{-i\omega(1+\frac{i}{2})} = \sqrt{2\pi} i e^{\frac{\omega}{2}-i\omega} \quad (\omega < 0)$$

 $\underline{\underline{Omben}}: F(\omega) = -\frac{\sqrt{2\pi'}i}{8} \text{ sign}\omega \cdot e^{-\frac{|\omega|}{2} - i\omega}$

Ombern:
$$F(\omega) = -\frac{\sqrt{2\pi} i}{8} sign\omega$$

4) Найти преогразование Рупе для функции

$$f(t) = \frac{t-2}{t^2+4}$$

Semenne:

Semenne:

Semenne:

Semenne:

Semenne:

Semenne:

Semenne: $f(z) = \frac{Z-2}{Z^2+4}$ $z^2+4=0$ $z_1=2i$, $z_2=-2i$ - ightarrow 11

a)
$$\omega > 0$$

$$F(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} (-2\pi i) \cdot \text{ yes } [f(z)e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{z = \overline{z}_2}$$

$$\delta) \ \omega < 0$$

$$F(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t)e^{-i\omega t} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z)e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t)e^{-i\omega t} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z)e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t)e^{-i\omega t} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z)e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t)e^{-i\omega t} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z)e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t)e^{-i\omega t} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z)e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z)e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z)e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z)e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z)e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z)e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z)e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z)e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z)e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z)e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z)e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z)e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z)e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z)e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z)e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z)e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z)e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z)e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z)e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{ res } [f(z)e^{-i\omega z}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot$$

$$= \sqrt{2\pi}i \cdot 4es \quad \frac{(z-2)e^{-i\omega z}}{z^2+4} = \sqrt{2\pi}i \cdot \lim_{z \to 2i} \frac{(z-2)e^{-i\omega z}}{zz} =$$

$$= \sqrt{2\pi} i \cdot \frac{(2i-2)}{4i} e^{\omega} = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{2} (-1+i) e^{2\omega} = -\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1-i) e^{2\omega}$$

$$\underline{Ombem}$$
: $F(\omega) = -\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + sign \omega \cdot i) e^{-2/\omega i}$

8) C панощью теорению Руше найти число нучей другимии $F(z) = z^8 + 5z^7 - z^4 + 2$ в области K: 4 < 12 + 6

(eurorochaguail obraemo).

Hairgen cuarana rueno nyueir Bkpyre D_1 : 121 < 6 c rpannyen P_1 : 121 = 6

Transcense
$$f(z) = z^8$$
, $g(z) = 5z^7 - z^4 + 2$.

 $\forall z \in P_1$ $|f(z)| = |z|^8 = 6^8$

⇒ $|f(z)| > |g(z)| \quad \forall z \in \Gamma_1$ В изре \mathfrak{D}_1 чили извей другиями F(z) ровио чилу извей ругиями f(z), m.e. $N_F = 8$.

Упосиотрили теперь изур \mathfrak{D}_2 меньшего размуса: |z| < 4с уганизей Γ_2 : |z| = 4.

Тамжии $f(z) = 5z^7$, $g(z) = z^8 - z^4 + 2$.

На уганизе Γ_2 : $|f(z)| = 5|z|^7 = 5\cdot 4^7$ $|g(z)| = |z^8 - z^4 + 2| \le |z^8| + |-z^4| + 2 = |z|^8 + |z|^4 + 2 = 4^8 + 4^7 > 4^8 +$

=) |f(2)| > |g(2)| \ \ z \in \{2}

B uppe Ω_2 $N_F = N_f = 7$

Triaga B karoye K $N_{F} = S - 7 = 1$. Ombern: