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Решение задач к заначино 15
   1) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{(x+2)e^{ix}}{x^2+4x+104} dx
      General: \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{x+2}{x^2+4x+104} - madeinar paisionaris ras
      grots, F(x) reenpeprebrea na Boeil gélombume es uoi occe. Trapa-
    memp & 8 gopungie (15.1) paben 1 (d=1>0).
 Особоле мочни функлями наминенской переменной F(z) сов-
падают с особолим мочнами функлями F(z), e^{iz} найдем их:
                                                                 Z2+42+104=0
                                                                       Z_{12} = -2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 104} = -2 \pm 10i
  Torka \mathcal{Z}_1 = -2 + 10i evenum \theta beparei novymiocrocmu (Im\mathcal{Z}_1 > 0), a morka \mathcal{Z}_2 = -2 - 10i - \theta revaerei novymiocrocmu. Ote morku - navaa \theta - 100 nopisgra.
                                           \text{Yes } [F(z)e^{iz}] = \text{Yes } \frac{(z+z)e^{iz}}{z^2+4z+104} = z=z_1
                                                  = \lim_{z \to z_1} \frac{(z+2)e^{iz}}{(z^2+4z+104)'} = \lim_{z \to z_1} \frac{(z+2)e^{iz}}{2z+4} = \lim_{z \to z_1} \frac{e^{iz}}{2} =
                                           = \pm e^{i(-2+10i)} = \pm e^{-2i-10} = \pm e^{-10}(\cos 2 - i \sin 2)
                Comacuo meopene 1 ( populyea (15.11):
                   \int_{z=z_1}^{z} F(x)e^{ix} dx = 2\pi i \quad \text{ves} \left[ F(z)e^{iz} \right] = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} (\cos 2 - i
                                                                                                                                                                                          = \pi i e^{-10}(\cos 2 - i \sin 2) =
                                                                                                                                                                                          = \pi e^{-10}(\sin 2 + i\cos 2)
                                                                                                                                                                                            Ombem: Tie 10 (sin2+icos2)
2) \int \frac{x \cos x}{x^2 - 2x + 10} dx
         <u>Semenue</u>: Ρημκισιών F(\alpha) = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 - 2\alpha + 10} - μεπρερούδια νεα R, πρωτιώμα δεωμες πδενενούν χυανευών τι προκαδιών το μαστιών με σροών. Βοκπαιοχγείω χαιών αμπορείων 2 κ πεορείων 1:
                \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x \cos_{1}x}{x^{2}-2x+10} dx = Re \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x e^{ix}}{x^{2}-2x+10} dx = Re \left\{ 2\pi i \sum_{\text{Im} \neq_{\kappa} > 0}^{-\infty} \text{ves}[F(z)e^{iz}] \right\} (=)
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Ocotice moveme F(2) ett.
                                            z^2 - 2z + 10 = 0
                                             Z_{12} = 1 \pm \sqrt{1-10} = 1 \pm 3i; Z_{1} = 1+3i; Z_{2} = 1-3i; (nauses 1-20 noqueges)
                            Imz, >0, Imz, <0.
            \text{ Yes } [F(z)e^{iz}] = \text{ Yes } \frac{ze^{iz}}{z^2-2z+10} = \text{lein } \frac{ze^{iz}}{(z^2-2z+10)}, = \text{lein } \frac{ze^{iz}}{z+2} = \frac{ze^{iz}}{z+2}
                        =\frac{z_1 e^{iz_1}}{2(z_1-1)}=\frac{(1+3i)e^{i(1+3i)}}{2(1+3i-1)}=\frac{1}{6i}\cdot(1+3i)e^{-3}(\cos 1+i\sin 1)=
                        = \frac{e^{-3}}{6i} (cos 1 + i sin 1 + 3i cos 1 - 3 sin 1) Tyrogainman formana
    (a) Re \{2\pi i \frac{e^{-3}}{6i}(\cos t - 3\sin t + i(\sin t + 3\cos t))\} = \frac{\pi e^{-3}}{3}(\cos t - 3\sin t)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                      Ombem: To (cos1-3sin1)
\vec{3}) \int \frac{x \sin x \, dx}{x^2 + 4x + 20} = Im \int \frac{x e^{ix} \, dx}{x^2 + 4x + 20} =
                   Pyrexisul F(\alpha) = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 + 4\alpha + 20} ygobiemborisem yarobusur megrenioi 1.
        Ocotore morne gyrenymu F(z).eiz:
                                                                                         z^2 + 4z + 20 = 0
                                                                                         Z_{12} = -2 \pm \sqrt{4-20} = -2 \pm 4i - 71
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$$\begin{aligned} & \underset{z=z_{1}}{\text{Ves}} \left[F(z) e^{iz} \right] = \lim_{z \to z_{1}} \frac{z e^{iz}}{(z^{2} + 4z + 20)^{7}} = \lim_{z \to z_{1}} \frac{z e^{iz}}{2z + 4} = \frac{z_{1} e^{iz_{1}}}{2(z_{1} + 2)} = \\ & = \frac{(-2 + 4i) e^{i(-2 + 4i)}}{2(-2 + 4i + 2)} = \frac{1}{4i} (-1 + 2i) e^{-4} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2) = \\ & = \frac{e^{-4}}{4i} (-\cos 2 + i \sin 2 + 2i \cos 2 + 2 \sin 2) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{z \to 1} \left\{ 2\pi i \cdot \text{res}[F(z)e^{iz}] \right\} = \lim_{z \to 1} \left\{ 2\pi i \cdot \frac{e^{-4}}{4i} (2\sin 2 - \cos 2 + i(\sin 2 + 2\cos 2)) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\pi e^{-4}}{2} (\sin 2 + 2\cos 2)$$

Ombem: 1 (11)2+20012)

4)
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin ax}{x^2 + \beta^2} dx$$
, and, $\beta > 0$

Peuverue: Trogrennerpaisonal gyrenescul $f(x) = \frac{x \sin \alpha x}{x^2 + \beta^2}$ ebulemal remuce!

Tromany
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx \implies$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin ax}{x^{2} + \beta^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin ax}{x^{2} + \beta^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x e^{iax}}{x^{2} + \beta^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x e^{iax}}{x^$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\operatorname{Im}\left\{2\pi i: \text{ Yes}\left[\frac{ze^{iaz}}{z^2+b^2}\right]\right\}=\frac{1}{2}\operatorname{Im}\left\{2\pi i: \lim_{z\to ib}\frac{ze^{iaz}}{(z^2+b^2)}\right\}=$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ 2\pi i \text{ lim} \frac{2e^{i\alpha z}}{2z} \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ \pi i e^{-ab} \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \pi e^{-ab}$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{(x^2+4)^2} dx$$

$$\frac{g_{\text{емение}}}{\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x \, dx}{(x^{2}+4)^{2}}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x \, dx}{(x^{2}+4)^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} Re \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{ix} dx}{(x^{2}+4)^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} Re \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{i$$

Ocotor mornu gpyrnsuu $\frac{e^{iz}}{(z^2+4)^2}$: $z_1 = \lambda i$, $z_2 = -\lambda i - 172$.

Hai gen borem smoi gyrnsuu e morne z_1 , enemayed e beparen

$$\underset{z=\lambda i}{\text{ves}} \frac{e^{iz}}{(z^2+4)^2} = \lim_{z\to 2i} \left((z-\lambda i)^2 \cdot \frac{e^{iz}}{(z-\lambda i)(z+\lambda i)^2} \right) = \lim_{z\to 2i} \left(\frac{e^{iz}}{(z+\lambda i)^2} \right$$

$$= \lim_{z \to 2i} \frac{i e^{iz} (z + \lambda i)^2 - e^{iz} \cdot 2(z + \lambda i)}{(z + \lambda i)^4} = \lim_{z \to 2i} \frac{i e^{iz} (z + \lambda i) - 2e^{iz}}{(z + \lambda i)^3} =$$

$$=\frac{ie^{-2}4i-2e^{-2}}{(4i)^3}=\frac{-6e^{-2}}{-64i}=\frac{3}{32e^2i}$$

Гугодатими вычисление интеграла

6)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{(x+1) \sin 2x}{x^2 + 2x + 2} dx = Im \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 + 2x + 2}{x^2 + 2x + 2} dx =$$

Saccumpulu pyulusiew $F(z) = \frac{Z+1}{Z^2+2Z+2}$.

Ima pyrelusiul ygobiembopilem yawbulu meoperius 1

Haifgen ocetre morke $F(z)e^{\lambda iz}$: $Z^2+2Z+2=0$ $Z_{1,2}=-1\pm i$ - $\Pi 1$

 $Im z_1 > 0$, $Im z_2 < 0$

Buruculul forem $F(z)e^{2iz}$ θ more Z_1 : $\sup_{z=z_1} F(z)e^{2iz} = \sup_{z=z_1} \frac{(z+1)e^{2iz}}{z^2+2z+2} = \lim_{z\to z_1} \frac{(z+1)e^{2iz}}{(z^2+2z+2)!} = \lim_{$

 $= Im \{ 2\pi i \text{ Yes } F(z)e^{2iz} \} = Im \{ 2\pi i \text{ } \frac{1}{2}e^{-2}(\cos 2 - i\sin 2) \} = Im \{ \pi i e^{-2}\cos 2 + \pi e^{-2}\sin 2 \} = \pi e^{-2}\cos 2$ $= Im \{ \pi i e^{-2}\cos 2 + \pi e^{-2}\sin 2 \} = \pi e^{-2}\cos 2$ $= Omber \pi \pi e^{-2}\cos 2$

 $\oint \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{(x^2 - \beta^2) \sin \alpha x}{x(x^2 + \beta^2)} dx, \quad \alpha > 0, \beta > 0$

<u>Θεινενινε</u>: Эта задача отингается от прерирущих тем, $\frac{g_{\mu\nu}}{g_{\mu\nu}}$ που ποσυμπειραμεναί $g_{\mu\nu}$ ημενιμενεί $g_{\mu\nu}$ $\frac{g_{\mu\nu}}{g_{\mu\nu}}$ $\frac{g_{\mu\nu}}{g_{\mu\nu}}$

OTOZNARUM TYRBOЙ I неоходный интеграм и заметим, t = f(x) - tетная друммумя Тогда t = t = t

 $I = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{(x^2 - \theta^2) \sin \alpha x}{x(x^2 + \theta^2)} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{(x^2 - \theta^2) \sin \alpha x}{x(x^2 + \theta^2)} dx =$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{(x^2 - \beta^2) e^{i\alpha x}}{x(x^2 + \beta^2)} dx$$

Sacemompulu pyrenguro naumiercuci repenseruoie $h(z) = \frac{(z^2 - \beta^2)e^{i\alpha z}}{z(z^2 + \beta^2)}.$

Ima gryrekejus umem ocoone morem: Z=0, Z=iB, Z=-iB,

котороев Явичитая памосами 1-го порядка

Tocompount zamernymoni rosemy T,
cocmornement uz glyx gyr nanyorpysichocmen T/
Cz, Cr u gbyx ompeyrob gleiconbumentnoi oeu:

T=[-R;-Y]UCYU[Y,R]UCR

Зиачение r и R выберем так, гтоба виутри Γ оказамаев особая тоска $\mathcal{Z}=i$ в. Сомасно первой теореме о вычетах

$$\int h(z)dz = 2\pi i \cdot \operatorname{res}h(z) \iff z = i\theta$$

$$\int \frac{(x^2 - \theta^2)e^{i\alpha x}}{x(x^2 + \theta^2)} dx + \int \frac{(z^2 - \theta^2)e^{i\alpha z}}{z(z^2 + \theta^2)} dz + \int \frac{(x^2 - \theta^2)e^{i\alpha x}}{x(x^2 + \theta^2)} dx + \int \frac{(z^2 - \theta^2)e^{i\alpha z}}{z(z^2 + \theta^2)} dz = C_R$$

$$= 2\pi i \cdot \operatorname{res}h(z)$$

$$z = i\theta$$
(*)

Выпании последовательно выпламение в (*):

1)
$$\int_{-R}^{-\tau} \frac{(x^{2} - \theta^{2})e^{i\alpha x}}{x(x^{2} + \theta^{2})} dx + \int_{\tau}^{R} \frac{(x^{2} - \theta^{2})e^{i\alpha x}}{x(x^{2} + \theta^{2})} dx = \int_{\tau}^{\tau} \frac{(t^{2} - \theta^{2})e^{-i\alpha t}}{(-t)(t^{2} + \theta^{2})}(-dt) + \int_{\tau}^{R} \frac{(t^{2} - \theta^{2})e^{i\alpha t}}{t(t^{2} + \theta^{2})} dt = \int_{\tau}^{R} \frac{(t^{2} - \theta^{2})(e^{i\alpha t} - i\alpha t)}{t(t^{2} + \theta^{2})} dt = \int_{\tau}^{R} \frac{(t^{2} - \theta^{2})(e^{i\alpha t} - i\alpha t)}{t(t^{2} + \theta^{2})} dt = \int_{\tau}^{R} \frac{(t^{2} - \theta^{2})unat}{t(t^{2} + \theta^{2})} dt = \int_{\tau}^{R} \frac{(t^{2} - \theta^{2})unat$$

2)
$$\int_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{I}}} \frac{(\mathcal{I}^2 - \beta^2) e^{i\alpha t}}{\mathcal{I}(\mathcal{I}^2 + \beta^2)} d\mathcal{I}$$

Bauemun, rmo lem
$$\frac{(z^2-\beta^2)e^{i\alpha z}}{z^2+\beta^2} = -1$$

Сиедовательно,
$$\frac{(z^2-\beta^2)e^{i\alpha z}}{z^2+\beta^2} = -1+g_1(z)$$
, уре $\lim_{z\to 0} g_1(z) = 0$
 $h(z) = (-1+g_1(z)) \cdot \frac{1}{z}$

Внишими интеграм в пункте 2) непосредствению с пашенью параметризавши кривой имтегрирования

$$\int_{C_{\kappa}} h(z) dz = \int_{C_{\kappa}} [-1+g(z)], \frac{dz}{z} = \int_{C_{\kappa}} [-1+g(ze^{i\varphi})], \frac{\pi i e^{i\varphi} d\varphi}{\pi e^{i\varphi}} = \int_{C_{\kappa}} [-1+g(ze^{i\varphi})] d\varphi \xrightarrow[\kappa \to 0]{} i\pi$$

3)
$$\int \frac{(z^2-b^2)e^{i\alpha z}}{z(z^2+b^2)}dz \xrightarrow{R \to +\infty} 0 \quad \text{convacuo senue Mongana}$$

$$(gue gynnsuu g(z) = \frac{z^2-b^2}{z(z^2+b^2)} \quad \text{bunaemenon yaubus a)}, \delta)$$

$$\text{senuen Mongana}$$

4) res
$$h(z) = \lim_{z \to ib} \left[(z - ib)h(z) \right] = \lim_{z \to ib} \frac{(z^2 - b^2)e^{i\alpha z}}{z(z + ib)} = \frac{-2b^2e^{-\alpha b}}{ib \cdot 2ib} = e^{-ab}$$

$$2iI + i\pi + 0 = 2\pi i \cdot e^{-ab}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \pi(e^{-ab} - \frac{1}{2})$$

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