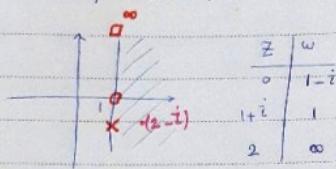


$$\{z \in C, |z-1| < 1\} \xrightarrow{w} \{w \in C, \operatorname{Re}(w) > 1\}$$



$\frac{z}{2}$	w
0	$1-i$
1	1

روش اول

$$w = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$$

روش دوم

$$\frac{w-w_1}{w-w_3} \cdot \frac{w_2-w_3}{w_2-w_1} = \infty$$

$$w = \frac{-z}{z-2} + 1-i = \frac{2+i(z-2)}{z-2} \quad (1, \infty) \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{1-2} + 1-i = 2-i$$

اگر درست نبود سه میگذرم باشد تبدیل پنجه ای درست دلخواه تبدیل میگذرم

و میگذرم z از راست نیست بدین معنای دید براسناده میگذرم

سریع

$$\int_{C: |z|=1} z^m \bar{z}^n dz$$

$$z = e^{i\theta}, \bar{z} = e^{-i\theta}, dz = ie^{i\theta} d\theta \quad \int_0^{2\pi} e^{im\theta} e^{-in\theta} ie^{i\theta} d\theta = i \int_0^{2\pi} e^{i(m-n+1)\theta} d\theta$$

$$m-n+1=0 \quad 2\pi i$$

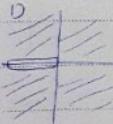
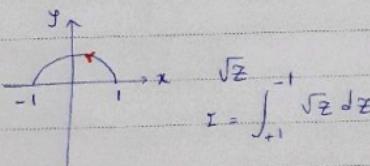
$$\hookrightarrow m-n+1 \neq 0 \quad 0$$

\sqrt{z} درجه یا صفتیت و مسافت جمعیتی که تحلیله است
منتهی صور

$$z^{\frac{1}{2}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}\log z} \Rightarrow y=0, x \neq 0$$

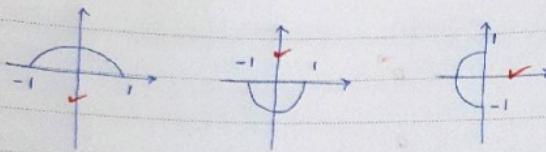
\sqrt{z} یکی چند مقدار است. باید ساخته اطلاعات

استخراج یکی نمایند همیشه راجع نباشد



$$\omega = \frac{3\pi}{2} \quad \text{و} \quad \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \sqrt{z} \text{ روی سیر} \\ \text{تبلیغ است.} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{P4FCO} \quad I = \int_{-1}^1 z^{\frac{1}{2}} dz = \frac{2}{3} z^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{2}{3} (1+i)$$



$$\oint_C \left(\frac{z}{z} + \frac{|z|}{z} \right) dz \quad C: \text{جیسے جو مسیر مارے جائے۔ جو مسیر مارا جائے۔} |z|=1$$

لکھیں) $\bar{z} \bar{z} = |z|^2 = r^2 \rightarrow z = \frac{r}{\bar{z}} \rightarrow r=1 \rightarrow z = \frac{1}{\bar{z}}$

$$\oint_{|z|=1} \left(z^2 + \frac{1}{z} \right) dz = \oint z^2 dz + \oint \frac{1}{z} dz = 2\pi i$$

$$\int z^n dz = \begin{cases} 0 & n \neq -1 \\ 2\pi i & n = -1 \end{cases}$$

لکھیں) $\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{z^2 + |z|\bar{z}}{\bar{z}\bar{z}} dz = \oint (z^2 + \bar{z}) dz = \oint (e^{2i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}) ie^{i\theta} d\theta$
 $= i \int_0^{2\pi} e^{3i\theta} dz = i \times \frac{1}{3i} e^{3i\theta} \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 2\pi i$

$$\oint_C (z - Re z) dz = ? \quad C: |z|=2$$

لکھیں) $Re = \frac{z + \bar{z}}{2} = \frac{z + \frac{4}{z}}{2} = \frac{z}{2} + \frac{2}{z}$

$$\oint_C z - \left(\frac{z}{2} + \frac{2}{z} \right) dz = \oint \left(\frac{z}{2} + \frac{2}{z} \right) dz = \frac{1}{2} \int z dz + 2 \int \frac{1}{z} dz$$

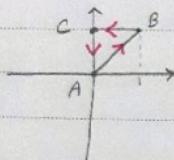
لکھیں) $z = x + iy \rightarrow z - Re z = iy$

$$z = re^{i\theta} = 2e^{i\theta}, dz = 2ie^{i\theta} \rightarrow (z - Re z) dz = iy 2ie^{i\theta} = -2ye^{i\theta}$$

$$\oint_C -2ye^{i\theta} d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} -2(\sin\theta)(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta) d\theta = -4\pi i$$

$$f(z) = (y-x) + i(-3x^2)$$

$$A = o + 0i$$



$$B = 1+i$$

$$C = o + z$$

$$\oint_{ABC} f(z) dz$$

$$= \int_{AB} + \int_{BC} + \int_{CA}$$

پارسیج: $\gamma(t) = x(t) + iy(t)$ $I_{AB} = \int_0^1 f(\gamma(t)) \gamma'(t) dt = \int_0^1 -3it^2(1+i) dt$

$$AB \quad \gamma(t) = t + it$$

$$\gamma'(t) = (1+i)dt = -i(1+i) = -i + 1$$

$$BC \quad \gamma(t) = x(t) + iy(t)$$

$$y(t) = 1 \quad I_{BC} = \int_{BC} f(z) dz = \int_{\gamma_2} f(\gamma_r) \gamma'_r dt$$

$$\gamma(t) = t + i, \quad \gamma'(t) = dt$$

$$= \int_1^0 (1-t) + i(-3t^2) dt = t - \frac{t^2}{2} - it^3 \Big|_1^0 = -\left(1 - \frac{1}{2} - i\right) = -\left(\frac{1}{2} - i\right) = i - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$CA \quad \gamma(t) = o + it \rightarrow \gamma'(t) = i dt$$

$$I_3 = \int_1^0 (t-o) i dt = i \frac{t^2}{2} = \frac{-i}{2}$$

$$\Sigma = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 = \frac{1}{2}(1-i)$$

($x+i3\pi$), ($1-i\pi$) خط و اصل بین $f(z)$ خط و اصل این دو نقطه تحلیلی است پس

(زدوس مانند انتقال لبی) حمل می کنیم

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{-2z} dz \Big|_{1-i\pi}^{2+3i\pi} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-2} (1-e^{-2})$$



در جمیت عکس های ساعت

$$\oint_C \frac{\sin z}{1+z^2} dz$$

* در فرود کوشی - گورسای جای $2\pi i$ میلدارم $z = -2\pi i$ میلدارم $z = 2\pi i$ میلدارم $z = 0$ حساب میکنم که داخل

* نقاط $z = 0$ - بین تحلیله هستند بنابراین انتقال را فقط برای $z_0 = 0$ حساب میکنم که داخل نباشد.

$$\oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z-z_0} dz = 2\pi i f(z_0)$$

$$= \int \frac{\sin z}{(z-i)(z+i)} dz = -2\pi i \frac{\sin(i)}{i+i} = -\pi i \sin(i) = -\pi \sinh 1$$

$$\oint_C \frac{\cos z}{z^{2n+1}} dz = ?$$

$$\oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^{n+1}} dz = \frac{2\pi i}{n!} f^{(n)}(z)$$

$$z_0 = 0$$

$$= \frac{2\pi i}{(2n)!} \cos(z) \Big|_{z=0} = \frac{2\pi i}{(2n)!} (-1)^n \cos z_0 = \frac{(-1)^n 2\pi i}{(2n)!}$$

$$\cos \rightarrow -\sin \rightarrow -\cos$$

$$\int_{|z|=1} \frac{e^z}{z^n} dz$$

نے z \oint $\frac{e^z}{z^n} dz$ $\begin{cases} n=0 & \oint_{|z|=1} e^z dz = 0 \\ n<0 & z^{-n} e^z = 0 \\ n>0 & \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{e^z}{z^n} = ? \end{cases}$ تجیل مطلب ساده $\frac{z^n e^z}{n!}$

$\rightarrow \frac{2\pi i}{(n-1)!} (e^z)^{n-1} \Big|_{z=0} = \frac{2\pi i}{(n-1)!}$

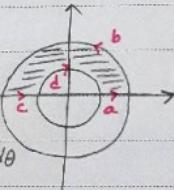
$$\int_{|z|=2} \frac{3z+1}{z^3-z} dz$$

$z^3 - z = 0 \rightarrow z = 0, \pm 1$ مطلب ساده داخل نایم $\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{3z+1}{z(z^2-1)} dz = \frac{2\pi i}{1} \frac{(3z+1)}{z^2-1} \Big|_{z=0} = -2\pi i$

$$z=1 \Rightarrow 4\pi i \Rightarrow I = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 = 0$$

$$z=-1 \Rightarrow -2\pi i$$

$\{ z \in \mathbb{C} ; 1 < |z| < 2, \operatorname{Im}(z) > 0 \}$



$$\oint_C \frac{z}{z} dz = \int_1^2 \frac{x}{x} dx + \int_0^\pi \frac{2e^{i\theta}}{2e^{i\theta}} \frac{2ie^{i\theta}}{2e^{i\theta}} d\theta = 1 - \frac{4}{3} + 1 + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$+ \int_{-2}^{-1} \frac{-x}{-x} dx + \int_{-\pi}^0 \frac{1e^{i\theta}}{1e^{i\theta}} (1+ie^{i\theta}) d\theta = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2} z^n$$

$$\frac{1}{F} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{(2n)!}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} ((an)!) = \left(\frac{an}{e}\right)^a$$

$$\frac{1}{F} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{\left(\frac{2n}{e}\right)^{2n}}{\left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^{2n}} = 4 \rightarrow F = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{2^n} z^n \Rightarrow \frac{1}{p} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n^2}{2^n} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{\frac{2}{n}}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{2}{n}} .$$

$$n^{\frac{2}{n}} = m \rightarrow \ln m = \frac{2}{n} \ln n \rightarrow \ln m = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \ln n}{n} = 0.$$

$$\rightarrow m = \exp(0) = 1 \rightarrow n^{\frac{2}{n}} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow p = 2$$

الحل

- استناداً إلى قانون سلسلة تابع

مشتق يساوي

قيمة تابع

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{(1+z^2)^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+z} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-z)^n$$

$$\frac{1}{1+z^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-z^2)^n = \underbrace{1-z^2+z^4-z^6+\dots}_{g(z)} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{مشتق} \\ \text{بالنسبة} \\ \text{لـ } z^2 \end{matrix} \quad \frac{-2z}{(1+z^2)^2} = g'(z)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{(1+z^2)^2} = \frac{g'(z)}{-2z} = \frac{-2z+4z^3-\dots}{-2z} = 1-2z^2+\dots$$

$$\frac{e^{z^2}}{e^z} = \frac{1+z^2+\frac{z^4}{4!}+\dots}{1+z+\frac{z^2}{2!}+\dots} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{مشتق} \\ \text{لـ } e^z \end{matrix}$$

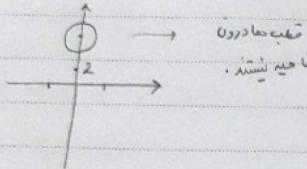
$$e^z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!} \Rightarrow e^{z^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{2n}}{n!}$$

$$e^{z^2-z} = e^{(z-\frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{4}} = e^{\frac{z^2}{4}} \cdot e^{(z-\frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{4}} = e^{\frac{z^2}{4}} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(z-\frac{1}{2})^{2n}}{n!}$$

$$f(z) = \cos^2 z$$

$$= \frac{1+\cos 2z}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2z = \dots$$

$$C: |z - 8j| = 1$$

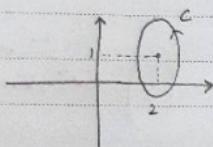


$$\oint \frac{z}{\sin z (z - 2j)} dz = 2\pi i \quad z = k\pi \quad z = 2j$$

$$(x-2)^2 + (y-1)^2 = r^2$$

$$f(z) = \oint_C \frac{e^z}{z(z-z_0)} dz \rightarrow z = 0 \quad z = z_0$$

$$(x-2)^2 + \frac{(y-1)^2}{4} = 1 \quad f'(z) = ? \quad f(z_0) = ?$$



$$f(z) = 2\pi i \frac{e^z}{z} \Big|_{z_0} = 2\pi i \frac{e^z}{z_0}$$

$$f'(z) = (2\pi i) \times \frac{e^z \cdot z - e^z}{z^2} = (2\pi i) \times \frac{ze^z - e^z}{z^2} = \frac{\pi i e^z}{2}$$

$$C_R = |z| = R > 1$$

$$\left| \oint_{C_R} \frac{\log z}{z^2} dz \right| \leq M$$

$$|\log z| = |\log |z| + i\arg z| \leq |\log |z|| + |\arg z| \leq |\log |z|| + \pi$$

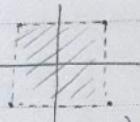
$$f(z) = \frac{\log z}{z^2}, |z| = R \Rightarrow |f(z)| = \frac{|\log z|}{|z|^2} \leq \frac{|\log R + \pi|}{R^2}$$

$$\left| \int_{C_R} \frac{\log z}{z^2} dz \right| \leq \int_{C_R} \left| \frac{\log z}{z^2} \right| dz \leq \int_{C_R} \frac{|\log R + \pi|}{R^2} R d\theta$$

$$= \frac{|\log R + \pi|}{R^2} \cdot 2\pi R \quad \max |z^2 - z| @ |z| \leq 1$$

$$|z^2 - z| = |z| \cdot |z - 1| = |z - 1| \leq |z| + |-1| = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$z^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \max(|\sin z|^2)$$



$$|\sin z|^2 = (\sin x \cosh y)^2 + (\cos x \sinh y)^2$$

$$= \sin^2 x \underbrace{\cosh^2 y}_{1+\sin^2 hy} + \underbrace{\cos^2 x \sinh^2 y}_{1-\sin^2 x}$$

$$= \sin^2 x + \sin^2 hy = \begin{cases} x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases} \rightarrow \max = ?$$

اده و سه اتفاق می امده.

$$|z - z_0| \leq r$$

ص 121
مفهوم متاریلین

$$I = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2(e^{i\theta}) d\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow f(z) = \cos^2 z \quad I = \cos^2 0 = 1$$

الآن $f(z)$ دارای مقداری متماثل دارد $f(z)$ در طبع دایره ای باشد که نسبت $\frac{r}{R}$ می باشد.
نحوی ممکن است $r < R$ باشد.

$f(z) = \frac{1}{2} [f(z) + f(-z)] + i \frac{1}{2} [f(z) - f(-z)]$ است.
چون $f(z)$ دایره ای باشد $f(z) = f(-z)$ باشند.
 $|f(z)| \leq |f(z)| + |f(-z)| \leq 1$ باشد.
 $|f(z)| \leq 1$ باشد.
 $|f(z)| \leq 1$ باشد.
 $|f(z)| \leq 1$ باشد.

$$f(z) = z^r \sin^2 \frac{1}{z^2}$$

$|z| < 1$

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

$$\cos z = 1 - \frac{z^2}{2!} + \frac{z^4}{4!} + \dots$$

$$\cos \frac{2}{z^2} = 1 - \frac{\left(\frac{2}{z^2}\right)^2}{2!}$$

$$z^r \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{2}{z^2} \right) = \frac{z^r}{2} - \frac{z^r}{2} \left(1 - \frac{2}{z^4} \right) = 1 - \frac{1}{3z^4}$$

توان مختلط در سطح دوان ایجاد شود.

$$f(z) = \frac{4z-1}{z^2-z} = \frac{1}{z} + \frac{3}{z-1} = \frac{1}{z} - \frac{3}{z-1} = \frac{1}{z} - 3 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n$$

$|z| < 1$

$$z-2=t \Rightarrow z=t+2 \quad f(z) = \frac{1-e^{2z}}{z^4} \quad \text{نقطه منفرد} \quad z=0 \quad \text{نمایش} \quad z < 0 \quad \text{با} \quad \sqrt{z}$$

$$f(t) = (t+2)^3 \cos \frac{1}{t} = (t+2)^3 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2t^2} + \frac{1}{4!t^4} + \dots \right)$$

$$= (t^3 + 8 + 6t^2 + 12t) \left(1 - \frac{1}{2t^2} + \frac{1}{4!t^4} + \dots + \frac{1}{t^\infty} \right) = \dots t^{-\infty}$$

تعداد زیاد توان منتهی دارم. از نوع اساس است.

$$1 - e^{2z} = 1 - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2z)^n}{n!} = 1 - (1 + 2z + 2z^2 + \dots) = -2z - 2z^2 \quad \text{(الف)}$$

$$\frac{1 - e^{2z}}{z^4} = \frac{-2z - 2z^2 + \dots}{z^4} = -\frac{1}{z^3} - \frac{2}{z^2} - \frac{2}{z} \quad \text{خطاب مرتبه}$$

$$f(z) =$$

$$f(z) = \frac{\sin z}{(z-i)(z+2)^2} \quad \text{at } z=i$$

$$z=i \quad z=-2 \quad \operatorname{Res}(f, i) = \lim_{z \rightarrow i} (z-i) \frac{\sin z}{(z-i)(z+2)^2} = \frac{\sin i}{(i+2)^2}$$

$$f(z) = \frac{(1-z^4) \cdot e^{2z}}{z^3} \quad (b)$$

$$e^{2z} = 1 + 2z + \frac{(2z)^2}{2!} + \dots = \frac{(1-z^4)(1+2z+2z^2+\dots)}{z^3}$$

$$= \frac{(1z^2+\dots)}{z^3} = 2z^{-1} \rightarrow a_{-1} = 2$$

$$z=0 \Rightarrow$$

$$e^z \cdot e^{\frac{1}{z}} = \left(1 + 2z + \frac{(2z)^2}{2!} + \dots \right) \left(1 + 2\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) + \frac{(2 \cdot \frac{1}{z})^2}{2!} + \dots \right) \quad f(z) = e^{z+\frac{1}{z}}$$

$$= (1 + 2z + 2z^2 + \dots) \left(1 + \frac{2}{z} + 2\frac{1}{z^2} + \dots \right) =$$

$$a_{-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n! (n+1)!}$$

$$\int_{|z|=1} z^{-1} e^{az} dz = 2\pi i \xrightarrow{w=z} \int_0^\pi e^{aost} \cos(as \sin t) dt = \lambda$$

$$|z|=1 \rightarrow z=e^{it} = \cos t + i \sin t$$

$$\cos(as \sin t) = \operatorname{Re}(e^{ias \sin t})$$

$$e^{acost} \operatorname{Re}(e^{ias \sin t}) = \operatorname{Re} \left\{ e^{acost} e^{ias \sin t} \right\} = \operatorname{Re} \left\{ e^{a(cost+isint)} \right\}$$

$$= \operatorname{Re} \left\{ e^{az} \right\}$$

$$z = e^{it} \rightarrow dz = ie^{it} dt \rightarrow dt = \frac{dz}{iz}$$

PAPCO

$$\int_0^\pi \operatorname{Re} \left\{ e^{az} \right\} \frac{dz}{iz} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^\pi \operatorname{Re} \left\{ e^{az} \right\} \frac{dz}{iz}$$

$$\operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{az} z^{-1} \frac{dz}{iz} \right\} = \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \int_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{2z} e^{az} z^{-1} dz \right\}$$

$$= Re \left\{ \frac{1}{2i} 2\pi i \right\} = \pi$$

$$\int_{|z|=1} \frac{(z+1)^{20}}{z^2} dz = ? \quad f(z) = \frac{(z+1)^{20}}{z^2}$$

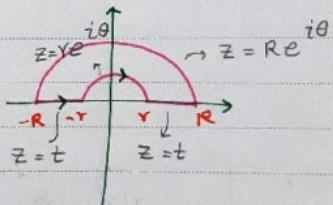
$$\operatorname{res}(f, z_0) = \frac{d}{dz} \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} (z-z_0)^2 \frac{(z+1)^{20}}{z^2} = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} 20(z+1) = 20$$

$$\int_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{res}(f, z_0) = 2\pi i \times 20 = 40\pi i$$

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\ln x}{x^2 + a^2} dx = \frac{\pi \ln a}{2a} \rightarrow \int_0^\infty \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x^2 + a^2} dx = ?$$

$$\oint_C \frac{(\ln z)^2}{z^2 + a^2} dz$$

$z^2 + a^2 = 0 \rightarrow z = ai$ \checkmark cw direction



$$= a_{-1} = \operatorname{Re} z(f, ai) = \lim_{z \rightarrow ai} (z-fai) \frac{(\ln z)^2}{(z-ai)(z+ai)} = \frac{(\ln ai)^2}{2ai}$$

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \left(\frac{(\ln ai)^2}{2ai} \right) = \frac{\pi}{a} (\ln ai)^2$$

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = \int_{-R}^{-r} \frac{(\ln(-x))^2}{x^2 + a^2} + \int_{\pi}^0 \frac{\ln(re^{i\theta})}{r^2 e^{2i\theta} + a^2} rie^{i\theta} d\theta + \int_r^R \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x^2 + a^2} dx$$

$$+ \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\ln(Re^{i\theta})^2}{R^2 e^{2i\theta} + a^2} iRe^{i\theta} d\theta$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \left| \int_0^{\pi} \frac{(\ln R)^2 + 2\pi i \ln R - \pi^2}{R^2 - a^2} R d\theta \right| = 0$$

$R \rightarrow \infty$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{(\ln(-x))^2}{x^2 + a^2} dx + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x^2 + a^2} dx = - \int_{\infty}^0 \frac{\ln^2(-x)}{x^2 + a^2} dx + \dots = \\ & \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln(-x)^2}{x^2 + a^2} dx + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x^2 + a^2} dx = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{(\ln x + i\pi)^2}{x^2 + a^2} dx + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x^2 + a^2} dx \\ & = 2 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x^2 + a^2} dx + 2\pi i \int_0^{\infty} \underbrace{\frac{\ln x}{x^2 + a^2} dx}_{\frac{\pi i a}{2a}} - \pi^2 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + a^2} dx \\ & = \frac{\pi i}{a} (\ln(a)) \Big|^2 \longrightarrow \boxed{\int_0^{\infty} \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x^2 + a^2} dx = \frac{\pi^3}{8a} + \frac{\pi}{2a} (\ln a)^2} \end{aligned}$$

جواب مختصر قبل

$$I = P \cdot V \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x(x^2 + 1)} dx$$

-V

$$P \cdot V \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x(x^2 + 1)} dx = i \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{iz}}{z(z^2 + 1)} dz \right)$$

$$I = \pi (1 - e^{-1})$$

