Integrals
$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \ F(\sin\theta, \cos\theta)$$

1. Let
$$z=e^{i\theta}$$

Sin $\theta = \frac{e^{i\theta}-e^{i\theta}}{2i} = \frac{1}{2i}\left(e^{i\theta}-\frac{1}{e^{i\theta}}\right)$

The single description of the single description is $z=\frac{1}{2i}\left(z-\frac{1}{2}\right)$

The single description is $z=\frac{1}{2}\left(z+\frac{1}{2}\right)$
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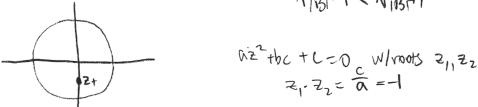
$$2.T = 9\frac{\frac{42}{12}}{A+B(\frac{1}{2}i(2-\frac{1}{2}))} = \frac{2iz}{B} \int_{C} \frac{dz/iz}{z^{2}+\frac{2iz}{B}z-1} = \frac{2}{B} \int_{C} dz \frac{1}{z^{2}+\frac{2iz}{B}-1}$$
Cuelfficient is

find the singularities of the integrand. $Z^2 + \frac{2iA}{B}Z - 1$

$$\frac{Z_{-} - b \pm \sqrt{b^{2} - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{-2iA}{B} \pm \sqrt{\frac{-4A^{2}}{B^{2}}} \pm 44^{-1} \right)$$
 Simple zeros
$$= \frac{-iA}{B} \pm \sqrt{\frac{-A^{2}}{B^{2}}} + 1 = \frac{-iA}{B} \pm i \sqrt{\frac{A^{2}}{B^{2}}} - 1$$

$$= -i \left(\frac{A}{B} \pm \sqrt{\frac{A^{2}}{B^{2}}} - 1 \right)$$

 $= -i \cdot q \qquad (8>0)$



Residue Theorem: $I = 2\pi i Res = \frac{2}{B} = \frac{1}{Z^2 + \frac{2A}{B} \cdot 2 - 1}$ = $2\pi i \cdot \frac{2}{B} = \frac{2\pi}{A^2 - B^2}$