donde l'es una trajectoria arsitrarie que en cierre a 2=0 y 2=2.

FORM 1 : Por fracciones parciales

$$\frac{1}{2(2-2)} = \frac{1}{2(2-2)} - \frac{1}{22}$$

$$\frac{e^{\frac{2}{2}}}{2(2-2)}dx = \frac{1}{2}dy \frac{e^{\frac{2}{2}}}{(2-2)}dx - \frac{1}{2}dy \frac{e^{\frac{2}{2}}}{2}dx$$

Usando la formula de Couchy:  $\sqrt{\frac{f(t)}{2-d}} dt = 2Thi f(d)$ 

si d E al interior

$$\frac{e^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2(z-2)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \Delta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \pi \left( e^{2} - \Delta \right)$$

FORMA 2: SUMA DE RESIDUOS

$$\int \frac{e^{2}}{2(2-2)} dz = 2\pi i \left[ \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{z}{2} g(z) + \lim_{z \to 0} (z^{2}) g(z) \right]$$

$$\int \frac{e^{2}}{2(2-2)} dz = 2\pi i \left[ \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{z}{2} g(z) + \lim_{z \to 0} (z^{2}) g(z) \right]$$

$$\int \frac{e^{2}}{2(2-2)} dz = 2\pi i \left[ \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{z}{2} g(z) + \lim_{z \to 0} (z^{2}) g(z) \right]$$

$$\int \frac{e^{2}}{2(2-2)} dz = 2\pi i \left[ \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{z}{2} g(z) + \lim_{z \to 0} (z^{2}) g(z) \right]$$

$$=2\pi i \left[\frac{e^{2}}{z-1}\right]_{z=0} + \frac{e^{2}}{z}\Big|_{z=2}$$

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

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

$$4 \frac{e^2}{2(2-2)} dz = 2\pi i \left[ C_{-1} + C_{-1} \right]$$
Le codo polo

donde c-1 es él cof. de la exponsion de glt) en tomo a z=o. y Z-1 es coeficiente de la expansion de g(7) en torne a 7=2. evolvación de C-1

$$e^{t} = 1 + t + t^{2} + t^{2} + t^{3} + \cdots$$

$$\frac{1}{2 - 2} = -\frac{1}{2(1 - \frac{1}{2})} = -\frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} + t^{2} + \cdots \right)$$

lung: 
$$\frac{e^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2(2-1)} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2$$

 $=-\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{7}+O(2^{\circ}) \Longrightarrow C_{-1}=-\frac{1}{2}$ 

$$g(t) = \frac{e^t}{t(t-2)}$$
 si hacemos  $\xi = t-2$ 

=> 
$$g(\xi) = \frac{\xi+2}{(\xi+2)\xi}$$
 j. Athora hallamos & coef.  $C_{-1}$  de  $g(\xi)$  en tornor  $\alpha = \xi-0$ .

$$g(\xi) = e^{2} \frac{e^{\xi}}{\xi(\xi+2)} = e^{2} \frac{1}{\xi(\xi+2)} \frac{1+\xi+\xi^{2}}{\xi(\xi+2)}$$

$$= e^{2} \frac{1}{5} \left( 1 + \xi + \frac{5^{2}}{2!} + \cdots \right) \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(1 + \frac{5}{2})}$$

$$= e^{2} \frac{1}{5} \left( 1 + \xi + \frac{5^{2}}{2!} + \cdots \right) \left( 1 - \xi + \frac{5^{2}}{5!} + \cdots \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{5} \left( 1 + \xi + \frac{5^{2}}{2!} + \cdots \right) \left( 1 - \frac{5}{2} + \frac{5^{2}}{5!} + \cdots \right)$$

$$=\frac{e^{2}}{2\xi}+O(\xi^{\circ}) \implies C_{-1}=\frac{e^{2}}{2}$$

Finalmente

inalmente 
$$\int \frac{e^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x(x-2)} dx = 2\pi i \left[ \frac{e^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right] = i\pi \left[ \frac{e^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right].$$