Câu 1. Tìm chuỗi Laurent của hàm 
$$f(z)=rac{2z+1}{z^2-7z+10}$$

# a. Trong miền: 2 < |z| < 5

$$f(z) = \frac{2z+1}{z^2 - 7z + 10} = \frac{2z+1}{(z-2)(z-5)} = -\frac{5}{3(z-2)} + \frac{11}{3(z-5)}$$

Với  $|z| < 5 \Leftrightarrow \left|\frac{z}{5}\right| < 1$  ta có:

$$\frac{1}{z-5} = -\frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{z}{5}} = -\frac{1}{5} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{z}{5}\right)^n = -\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{z^n}{5^{n+1}}$$

Với  $|z| > 2 \Leftrightarrow \left|\frac{2}{z}\right| < 1$  ta có:

$$\frac{1}{z-2} = \frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{2}{z}} = \frac{1}{z} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{2}{z}\right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{2^n}{z^{n+1}}$$
$$f(z) = \frac{2z+3}{z^2+z-6} = -\frac{5}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{2^n}{z^{n+1}} - \frac{11}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{z^n}{5^{n+1}}$$

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**b.** Trong miền 1 < |z - 3| < 2

$$f(z) = \frac{2z+1}{z^2 - 7z + 10} = \frac{2z+1}{(z-2)(z-5)} = -\frac{5}{3(z-2)} + \frac{11}{3(z-5)}$$

Với  $|z-3| > 1 \Leftrightarrow \left|\frac{1}{z-3}\right| < 1$  ta có:

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

Với  $|z-3| < 2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{z-3}{2} < 1$  ta có:

$$\frac{1}{z-5} = \frac{1}{z-3-2} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{z-3}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{z-3}{2}\right)^n = -\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(z-3)^n}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$f(z) = \frac{2z+1}{z^2 - 7z + 10} = -\frac{5}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(z-3)^{n+1}} - \frac{11}{3}$$

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$$f(z) = \frac{2z+1}{z^2-7z+10}$$

c. Trong miền  $\sqrt{5} < |z-i| < \sqrt{26}$ 

$$f(z) = \frac{2z+1}{z^2 - 7z + 10} = \frac{2z+1}{(z-2)(z-5)} = -\frac{5}{3(z-2)} + \frac{11}{3(z-5)}$$

Với  $|z-i| > \sqrt{5} \Leftrightarrow \left|\frac{2-i}{z-i}\right| < 1$  ta có:

$$\frac{1}{z-2} = \frac{1}{z-i-(2-i)} = \frac{1}{z-i} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{2-i}{z-i}} = \frac{1}{z-i} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{2-i}{z-i}\right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(2-i)^n}{(z-i)^{n+1}}$$

Với  $|z-i| < \sqrt{26} \Leftrightarrow \left|\frac{z-i}{5-i}\right| < 1$ 

$$\frac{1}{z-5} = \frac{1}{z-i-(5-i)} = -\frac{1}{5-i} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{z-i}{5-i}} = -\frac{1}{5-i} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{z-i}{5-i}\right)^n = -\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(z-i)^n}{(5-i)^{n+1}}$$

$$2z+1 \qquad 5\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (2-i)^n \qquad 11\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (z-i)^n$$

$$f(z) = \frac{2z+1}{z^2 - 7z + 10} = -\frac{5}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(2-i)^n}{(z-i)^{n+1}} - \frac{11}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(z-i)^n}{(5-i)^{n+1}}$$

#### Câu 2. Sử dụng thặng dư tính tích phân sau:

Ta có: 
$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x cos3x}{x^2 + 6x + 12} dx$$

$$I = Re \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x e^{j3x}}{x^2 + 6x + 12} dx$$

Tìm các cực điểm của  $R(z) = \frac{z}{z^2 + 6z + 12}$ 

Giải phương trình  $z^2+6z+12=0$  ta có 2 nghiệm là  $z=-3\pm\sqrt{3}j$ 

Cực điểm  $z=-3+j\sqrt{3}$  nằm trong nữa mặt phẳng trên.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{xe^{j3x}}{x^2 + 6x + 12} dx = 2\pi j. Res \left[ \frac{ze^{j3z}}{z^2 + 6z + 12}, -3 + \sqrt{3}j \right] = 2\pi j \frac{ze^{j3z}}{2z + 6} \bigg|_{-4+2j} = 2\pi j \frac{\left(-3 + \sqrt{3}j\right)e^{-3\sqrt{3}-9j}}{2\sqrt{3}j}$$
$$= -\frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{3} e^{-3\sqrt{3}} \left[ 3\cos 9 + \sqrt{3}\sin(-9) \right] + j \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{3} e^{-3\sqrt{3}} \left[ \sqrt{3}\cos 9 - 3\sin(-9) \right]$$

Từ đó suy ra

$$I = -\frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{3}e^{-3\sqrt{3}}[3\cos 9 + \sqrt{3}\sin(-9)]$$

## Câu 4. Sử dụng phép biến đổi Laplace giải phương trình sau:

$$y'' + 6y' + 13y = 2e^{3t}$$
 với  $y(0) = -3$ ,  $y'(0) = 1$ 

Lấy Laplace 2 vế ta có:

$$L\{y'' + 6y' + 13y\} = L\{2e^{3t}\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow L\{y''\} + 6L\{y'\} + 13L\{y\} = \frac{2}{p-3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p^2Y + 3p + 6pY + 17 + 13Y = \frac{2}{p-3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (p^2 + 6p + 13)Y = \frac{-3p^2 - 8p + p}{p - 3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow Y = \frac{-3p^2 - 8p + 5}{(p - 3)(p^2 + 6p + 1)} = \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{p - 3} - \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{25p + 145}{p^2 + 6p + 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{p - 3} - \frac{25}{8} \cdot \frac{(p + 3)}{(p + 3)^2 + 4} - \frac{35}{8} \cdot \frac{2}{(p + 3)^2 + 2^2}$$

Vậy 
$$f(t) = L^{-1}{Y} = \frac{1}{8}e^{3t} - e^{-3t}\left(\frac{25}{8}cos2t + \frac{35}{8}sin2t\right)$$

Lay Laplace 2 ve ta co:  

$$L\{y'' + 6y' + 13y\} = L\{2e^{3t}\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow L\{y''\} + 6L\{y'\} + 13L\{y\} = \frac{2}{p-3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow L\{y''\} = pY - py(0) - y'(0) = p^2Y + 3p - 1$$

$$L\{y'\} = pY - y(0) = pY + 3$$

$$L\{y\} = Y$$