hw4

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All 4 of the integrals are equal to zero. None of them have singularities inside the curve of integration, and the Cauchy-Goursat Theorem tells us that an integral on a simple closed path is equal to zero if the interior is continuously differentiable (no singularities).

- a) z = -1
- b) z = 0, 1
- c) z = 0
- $d) z = \pm i$

a)
$$H(z) = z^2 \implies \frac{z^2}{z - (-1)} \implies z^2 \bigg|_{z = -1} = \boxed{1}$$

b)
$$H(z) = \frac{z^2 + 3z + 1}{z} \implies \frac{\frac{z^2 + 3z + 1}{z}}{z - (-1)} \implies \frac{z^2 + 3z + 1}{z} \Big|_{z = -1} = \boxed{1}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{z^2 + 3z + 1}{z - 1} \implies \frac{\frac{z^2 + 3z + 1}{z - 1}}{z - 0} \implies \frac{z^2 + 3z + 1}{z - 1} \Big|_{z = 0} = \boxed{-1}$$

c)
$$H(z) = \cos(z) \implies \frac{\cos(z)}{z} \implies \cos(z) \Big|_{z=0} = \boxed{1}$$

d)
$$H(z) = \frac{e^z}{z - i} \implies \frac{\frac{e^z}{z - i}}{z - (-i)} \implies \frac{e^z}{z - i} \Big|_{z = -i} = \boxed{\frac{e^{-i}}{-2i}}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{e^z}{z+i} \implies \frac{\frac{e^z}{z+i}}{z-i} \implies \frac{e^z}{z+i}\Big|_{z=i} = \boxed{\frac{e^i}{2i}}$$

The singularities are at z = 0, 1, 2. Let's find all the residues first.

$$\frac{z+1}{z} \xrightarrow{\overline{(z-1)(z-2)}} \Longrightarrow \frac{z+1}{(z-1)(z-2)} \bigg|_{z=0} \Longrightarrow 1/2$$

$$\frac{z+1}{\overline{z(z-2)}} \Longrightarrow \frac{z+1}{z(z-2)} \bigg|_{z=1} \Longrightarrow -2$$

$$\frac{z+1}{\overline{z(z-1)}} \xrightarrow{\overline{z-2}} \Longrightarrow \frac{z+1}{z(z-1)} \bigg|_{z=2} \Longrightarrow 3/2$$

4.1 Case I

We only need to worry about the singularity at z = 0, since $z = 1, 2 \notin |z| = 1/2$ (the singularities at z = 1, 2 are not inside the current circle). Since the integral is about a circle of radius R (simple closed curve), the answer is just the residue at z = 0. The answer is 1/2.

4.2 Case II

Sum up the residue at z = 0, 1. The answer is $1/2 - 2 = \boxed{-3/2}$.

4.3 Case III

Sum up the residue at z = 0, 1, 2. The answer is $1/2 - 2 + 3/2 = \boxed{0}$.

The Cauchy-Integral Theorem is

$$\oint_{\gamma} f(z) \, dz = 0$$

if γ is a simple closed path.

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