

Kodutöö : a=8

$$\textcircled{1} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{a+2+\cos(x)} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{10+\cos(x)}$$

Alusturki ma otsustama tulebada ise ilma õpikuta. Teame, et $\ln(z) = ix$.

$$x = \frac{\ln(z)}{i} = -i \ln(z)$$

$$\text{Seega:} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dz}{10+\cos(i \ln(z))} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dz}{10+\cos(\ln(z))} =$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dz}{10 + \frac{e^{\ln(z)} + e^{-\ln(z)}}{2}} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dz}{10 + \frac{z + \frac{1}{z}}{2}} =$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{2z}{z^2 + 20z + 1} dz, \text{ igale juhiks}$$

uurin õpikust ka ja selgus, et on valemi

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

Kontrolli tulemuse saia sama tulemus.

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{10+\cos(x)} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{2z}{z^2 + 20z + 1} dz$$

Leiame nimetaja nullkohad. Funktsiooni zenidid ikaalaste punktides:

$$f(z) = \frac{2z}{(z^2 + 20z + 1)iz} \quad \text{zenidid ikaalaste punktides} \\ |z| < 1.$$

Nullkohad on:

$$z_1 = -10 + 3\sqrt{11} \quad \text{ja} \quad z_2 = -10 - 3\sqrt{11}$$

$|z_1| < 1$, ikaalaste

$|z_2| > 1$, vakaas pod ikaalaste.

$$\text{Seega:} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{10+\cos(x)} = 2\pi i \cdot \text{Res} \left(\frac{2}{(z-z_1)(z-z_2) \cdot i}; z_1 \right)$$

Koik margaia vakaas sellele, et teemist on 2. jaku poolunga. Rakendame valemit 14.4 õpikust lk. 396:

$$\text{Res}(f, c) = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow c} \frac{d^{m-1}}{dz^{m-1}} \left[(z-c)^m \cdot f(z) \right]$$

c poolun, jai guga m.

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{10+\cos(x)} = 4\pi \cdot \text{Res} \left(\frac{1}{(z-z_1)(z-z_2)}; z_1 \right)$$

$$\text{Res}(\dots) = \frac{1}{(2-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow z_1} \left((z-z_1)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{(z-z_1)(z-z_2)} \right)' =$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow z_1} \left(\frac{(z-z_1)}{(z-z_2)} \right)' = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_1} \left(\frac{(z_1-z_2)}{(z-z_2)^2} \right) = \frac{1}{z_1-z_2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{-10+3\sqrt{11}+10+3\sqrt{11}} = \frac{1}{6\sqrt{11}}$$

Seega:

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{10+\cos(x)} = 4\pi \cdot \text{Res} \left(\frac{1}{(z-z_1)(z-z_2)}; z_1 \right) =$$

$$= 4\pi \cdot \frac{1}{6\sqrt{11}} =$$

Vastus:

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{10+\cos(x)} = \frac{2\pi}{3\sqrt{11}}$$

Kodu töö a = 8

$$(2.) \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{(a+2+\operatorname{nh}(x))^2} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{(10+\operatorname{nh}(x))^2}$$

$$z = e^{ix} \rightarrow \ln(z) = ix \rightarrow x = \frac{\ln(z)}{i} \rightarrow x = -i \ln(z)$$

$$\operatorname{nh}(x) = \operatorname{nh}(-i \ln(z)) = -\operatorname{nh}(i \ln(z)) = -i \operatorname{nh}(\ln(z))$$

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

$$\operatorname{nh}(x) = -\frac{i \left(z - \frac{1}{z} \right)}{2}$$

$$10 + \operatorname{nh}(x) = 10 - \frac{i \left(z - \frac{1}{z} \right)}{2} =$$

$$\text{Seega: } \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{(10+\operatorname{nh}(x))^2} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dz}{\left(\frac{-z^2 i + 20z + i}{2z} \right)^2} =$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{4z^2}{(-z^2 i + 20z + i)^2} dz \quad \text{Määratud integraali jaoks plane arvutama}$$

$$\text{funktsiooni: } \frac{4z^2}{(-z^2 i + 20z + i)^2 \cdot iz} = \frac{4z}{(-z^2 i + 20z + i)^2 \cdot i}$$

leidid inimeste punkte des ühikringis $|z| < 1$. Nende on nimega nullkohad.

$$\text{Antud juhul: } (-z^2 i + 20z + i)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow z_0 = 10 \pm 3\sqrt{11}$$

Tähistame vastavalt:

$$z_1 = 10 - 3\sqrt{11} \leftarrow \text{arv ühikringis, } |z| < 1$$

$$z_2 = 10 + 3\sqrt{11}$$

Määratud integraal valdub nendi abil:

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{(10+\operatorname{nh}(x))^2} = 2\pi i \cdot \operatorname{Res} \left(\frac{4z}{(z-z_1)^2 \cdot (z-z_2)^2 \cdot i}; z_1 \right) =$$

$$= 8\pi \cdot \operatorname{Res} \left(\frac{z}{(z-z_1)^2 \cdot (z-z_2)^2}; z_1 \right)$$

Punkti z_1 arv 2-järku pole:

valera 14.4, lk 396 õpikus:

$$\operatorname{Res}(\dots) = \frac{1}{(2-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow z_1} \left((z-z_1)^2 \frac{z}{(z-z_1)^2 \cdot (z-z_2)^2} \right)' =$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow z_1} \left(\frac{z}{(z-z_2)^2} \right)' = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_1} \frac{(z-z_2)^2 - (z \cdot 2 \cdot (z-z_2))}{(z-z_2)^4} =$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow z_1} -\frac{z+z_2}{(z-z_2)^3} = -\frac{z_1+z_2}{(z_1-z_2)^3} =$$

$$= -\frac{10-3\sqrt{11}+10+3\sqrt{11}}{(10-3\sqrt{11}-10-3\sqrt{11})^3} = \frac{5}{594 \cdot \sqrt{11}}$$

Seega:

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{(10+\operatorname{nh}(x))^2} = 8\pi \cdot \operatorname{Res} \left(\frac{z}{(z-z_1)^2 \cdot (z-z_2)^2}; z_1 \right) =$$

$$= \frac{8\pi \cdot 5}{594 \cdot \sqrt{11}} = \frac{20\pi}{297 \sqrt{11}} \quad \blacklozenge$$

VASTUS:

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{(10+\operatorname{nh}(x))^2} = \frac{20\pi}{297 \cdot \sqrt{11}}$$

KONTROLL:

WOLFRAM: EI LEIA VASTUST!

'computation time limit exceeded'

$$\text{PARI/GP: } 0.063786250848 \approx \frac{20\pi}{297 \cdot \sqrt{11}}$$

WOLFRAMI järgi:

$$\frac{20\pi}{297 \cdot \sqrt{11}} = 0.063786250848$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{\cos(x)} dx &= \int_0^{2\pi} e^{z/2 + \frac{1}{2z}} dz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} e^{z/2} \cdot e^{1/2z} dz \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} \cos(x) &= \frac{e^2 + 1}{2e} = \frac{z}{2} + \frac{1}{2z} \\ e^z &\stackrel{|z| < \infty}{=} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{z^k}{k!} \end{aligned} \right.$$

* Arvutame määratud integraali reüdi kaudu.
 Huutaval funktsioonil on isäranke punktiks
 $z = 0$. Vaatleme püirkonda ühikaringis $|z| < 1$.

* Reüdi leidmiseks arendame mõlemad eksponent
 funktsioonid ritta.

* Leiame saadud ridade korrutise.

* Vaatleme saadud korrutise Laurenti reaks
 arenduse kordajast kohal C_{-1} .

Vaatame e^z reaks arendust:

$$e^{z/2} \stackrel{|z| < +\infty}{=} 1 + \frac{z}{2} + \frac{z^2}{2^2 \cdot 2!} + \frac{z^3}{2^3 \cdot 3!} + \frac{z^4}{2^4 \cdot 4!} + \dots$$

$$e^{1/2z} \stackrel{|z| < +\infty}{=} 1 + \frac{1}{2z} + \frac{1}{(2z)^2 \cdot 2!} + \frac{1}{(2z)^3 \cdot 3!} + \frac{1}{(2z)^4 \cdot 4!} + \dots$$

Kuna meid huvitab korrutises ainult
 liige C_{-1} , st need rea liikmed millel
 on z astendaja $= -1$, siis näeme, et
 meid huvitavad liikmed saame, kui
 rea $e^{z/2}$ k -nda liikme korrutame rea
 $e^{1/2z}$ $(k+1)$ -nda liikmega.

Tulemuseks tühib meil rida:

$$e^{z/2} \cdot e^{1/2z} = \frac{1}{z} \cdot \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2^{2k+1} \cdot k! \cdot (k+1)!}}_{C_{-1}}$$

$$\text{Res}\left(e^{z/2} \cdot e^{1/2z}; 0\right) = C_{-1}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{\cos(x)} dx = 2\pi i \cdot \text{Res}\left(e^{z/2} \cdot e^{1/2z}; 0\right) = 2\pi i \cdot C_{-1}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{\cos(x)} dx = 2\pi i \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2^{2k+1} \cdot k! \cdot (k+1)!}$$

