

# 2017 複素解析

[3]

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{(z^2 - 4z + 5)(z^2 + 9)}$$

$$(1) f(z) = \frac{1}{(z - (2+i))(z - (2-i))(z - 3i)(z + 3i)}$$

特異点  $z = 2 \pm i, \pm 3i$  (1位の極点)

すべし1位の極点  $z$  の留数は

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Res}[2+i] &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 2+i} (z - (2+i)) f(z) \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 2+i} \frac{1}{(z - (2-i))(z^2 + 9)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2i(12+4i)} = \frac{1}{8(-1+3i)} = \frac{-1-3i}{80} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Res}[2-i] &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 2-i} (z - (2-i)) f(z) \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 2-i} \frac{1}{(z - (2+i))(z^2 + 9)} \\ &= \frac{1}{(-2i)(12-4i)} = \frac{1}{8(-1-3i)} = \frac{-1+3i}{80} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Res}[3i] &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 3i} (z - 3i) f(z) \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 3i} \frac{1}{(z^2 - 4z + 5)(z + 3i)} \\ &= \frac{1}{(-4-12i)6i} = \frac{1}{24(3-i)} = \frac{3+i}{240} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Res}[-3i] &= \lim_{z \rightarrow -3i} (z + 3i) f(z) \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow -3i} \frac{1}{(z^2 - 4z + 5)(z - 3i)} \\ &= \frac{1}{(-4+12i)(-6i)} = \frac{1}{24(3+i)} = \frac{3-i}{240} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$$

$$C_R = z = Re^{i\theta} (R > 0, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi)$$

$$\text{のとき } \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 0$$

$C_R$  と  $x$  軸上を  $-R$  から  $R$  までの直線とで囲まれた領域の境界  $C$  を考え、

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x^2 - 4x + 5)(x^2 + 9)} dx$$

$$I = \int_C \frac{1}{(z^2 - 4z + 5)(z^2 + 9)} dz \text{ に対応させて考える。}$$

(1) より  $C$  内に含まれる  $f(z)$  の特異点は  $z = 2+i, 3i$  での留数

留数定理より

$$\begin{aligned} I &= 2\pi i (\text{Res}[2+i] + \text{Res}[3i]) \\ &= 2\pi i \left( \frac{-1-3i}{80} + \frac{3+i}{240} \right) \\ &= 2\pi i \left( \frac{-8i}{240} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{15} \pi \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \int_C f(z) dz = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left( \int_{C_R} f(z) dz + \int_{-R}^R f(x) dx \right) \text{ となる}$$

$$R \rightarrow \infty \text{ のとき } \int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 0 \text{ となる}$$

$$\int_C f(z) dz = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$$

$$\text{よって } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = I = \frac{\pi}{15}$$

$$z = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16-20}}{2} = 2 \pm i$$

