

[3]

(1)

$$C_1 = \{z=x \mid 0 \leq x \leq R\}$$

$$dz = dx$$

$$I_1 = \int_{C_1} \frac{1}{x^3+1} dx$$

$$C_2 = \{z = Re^{i\theta} \mid 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{2}{3}\pi\}$$

$$\frac{dz}{d\theta} = iRe^{i\theta}$$

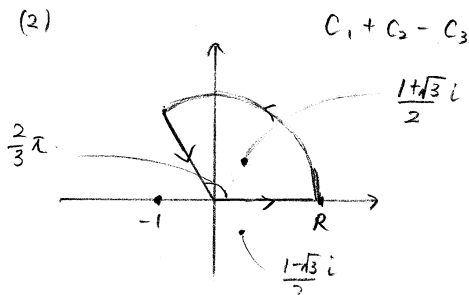
$$I_2 = \int_{C_2} \frac{iRe^{i\theta}}{R^3e^{i3\theta}+1} d\theta$$

$$C_3 = \{z = xe^{\frac{2}{3}\pi i} \mid 0 \leq x \leq R\}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = e^{\frac{2}{3}\pi i}$$

$$I_3 = \int_{C_3} \frac{e^{\frac{2}{3}\pi i}}{xe^{\frac{2}{3}\pi i}+1} dx = \int_{C_3} \frac{e^{\frac{2}{3}\pi i}}{x^3+1} dx$$

(2)



$$I = \int_C \frac{1}{z^3+1} dz = \int_C \frac{1}{(z+1)(z^2-z+1)} dz$$

特異点は $z = -1, \frac{1+\sqrt{3}i}{2}$

C 内には $z = \frac{1+\sqrt{3}i}{2}$ のみ

$z = \frac{1+\sqrt{3}i}{2}$ のとき $(z - \frac{1+\sqrt{3}i}{2}) \frac{1}{z^3+1}$ は正則

$$I = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{1+\sqrt{3}i}{2}\right]$$

$$= 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow \frac{1+\sqrt{3}i}{2}} \frac{1}{(z+1)(z - \frac{1+\sqrt{3}i}{2})} = \frac{2\pi i}{3} \left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}i}{2}\right) = \frac{2\pi i}{3} \left(\cos \frac{2}{3}\pi - i \sin \frac{2}{3}\pi\right) = \frac{2\pi i}{3} e^{-\frac{2}{3}\pi i}$$