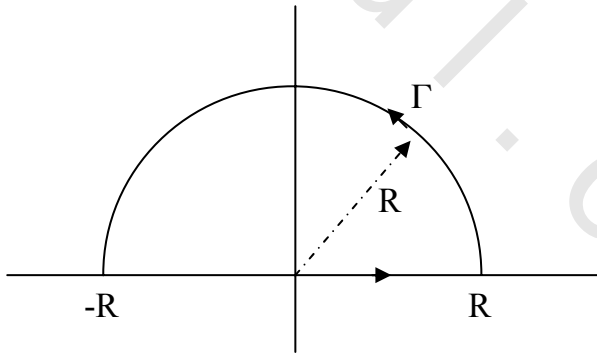


## الباب الخامس

### تطبيقات في التكامل المحدود

### Applications on Definite Integrals

.. ..  
 .. ..  
 .Contour  $f(z)$   
**rational**  $F(x)$  ,  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(x)dx$  - -  
 ( - )  $\oint_C F(z)dz$



( - )

$\Gamma$

( - )

$R \rightarrow \infty$

$$M \quad k > 1 \quad z = Re^{i\theta} \quad |F(z)| \leq \frac{M}{R^k}$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Gamma} F(z) dz = 0$$

$$\left| \int_{\Gamma} F(z) dz \right| \leq \int_{\Gamma} |F(z)| |dz|$$

$$\leq \int_{\Gamma} \frac{M}{R^k} |i R e^{i\theta} d\theta|$$

$$= \frac{M}{R^k} \pi R = \frac{\pi M}{R^{k-1}}$$

$$k > 1$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left| \int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz \right| = 0$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = 0$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = 2 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = 2 \tan^{-1} x \Big|_0^{\infty} = 2 \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \right) = \pi$$

$$\dots (-) \quad C$$

$$\oint_C \frac{dz}{1+z^2} = 2\pi i (\sum R_i)$$

$$\oint_C \frac{dz}{1+z^2} = \int_{-R}^R \frac{dx}{1+x^2} + \int_{\Gamma} \frac{dz}{1+z^2}$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{1+z^2} \quad (\Gamma) \quad z = Re^{i\theta}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+R^2 e^{2i\theta}}$$

$$|f(z)| = \left| \frac{1}{1+R^2 e^{2i\theta}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{|R^2 e^{2i\theta}| - |1|} \quad , \quad |z_1 + z_2| \geq |z_1| - |z_2|$$

$$= \frac{1}{R^2 - 1}$$

R → ∞

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{R^2} < \frac{1}{4} \Leftrightarrow R^2 > 4 \Leftrightarrow R > 2$$

$$\frac{R^2}{R^2 - 1} < \frac{4}{3} \Leftrightarrow \frac{R^2 - 1}{R^2} > \frac{3}{4} \Leftrightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{R^2} > \frac{3}{4} \Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{R^2} > -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{R^2 - 1} < \frac{(4/3)}{R^2}$$

( - )

$$|F(z)| \leq \frac{M}{R^k}$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = 0$$

$$\dots k = 2 > 1 \quad M = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \oint_C \frac{dz}{1+z^2} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = 2\pi i (\sum R_i)$$

$$z = \pm i \quad 1+z^2 = 0$$

$$R = \lim_{z \rightarrow i} (z-i) \frac{1}{1+z^2} = \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{1}{2z} = \frac{1}{2!}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = 2\pi i \left[ \frac{1}{2!} \right] = \pi$$

.. ..

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^4}, \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^6}$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{1+z^4} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{1+R^4 e^{i4\theta}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{R^4 - 1}$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{R^4} > \frac{15}{16} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{R^4} < \frac{1}{16} \Leftrightarrow R^4 > 16 \Leftrightarrow R > 2$$

$$\frac{R^4}{R^4 - 1} < \frac{16}{15} \Leftrightarrow \frac{R^4 - 1}{R^4} > \frac{15}{16}$$

$$\frac{1}{R^4 - 1} < \frac{(16/15)}{R^4}$$

$$|f(z)| \leq \frac{M}{R^4}, k = 4 > 1$$

$$\lim_{0 \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = 0$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^2}$$

.. ( - )

$$\oint_C \frac{dz}{(1+z^2)^2} = \int_{-R}^R \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^2} + \int_{\Gamma} \frac{dz}{(1+z^2)^2}$$

$$= 2\pi i \sum R_i$$

(z = R e^{i\theta}) \Gamma

$$|f(z)| = \frac{1}{|1+z^2|^2} = \frac{1}{|1+R^2 e^{2i\theta}|} \leq \frac{1}{(R^2 e^{2i\theta} - 1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(R^2 - 1)^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{R^2 - 1} < \frac{4/3}{R^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{(R^2 - 1)^2} < \frac{16/9}{R^4} = \frac{M}{R^k}, \quad k > 1$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left| \int_{\Gamma} \frac{dz}{(1+z^2)^2} \right| = 0$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{dz}{(1+z^2)^2} = 0$$

$$\oint_C \frac{dz}{(1+z^2)^2} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^2}$$

$$= 2\pi i [\sum R_i]$$

$$z = i$$

$$\begin{aligned} R &= \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{d}{dz} (z-i)^2 \frac{1}{(1+z^2)^2} \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{d}{dz} \frac{1}{(z+i)^2} \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{-2(z+i)}{(z+i)^4} \\ &= \frac{-2}{(2i)^3} = \frac{-1}{4i(-1)} = \frac{1}{4i} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^2} = 2\pi i \left[ \frac{1}{4i} \right] = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

∴ -

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^8}$$

∴

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^8} = 2 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^8} \quad ( )$$

∴ Γ

$$\begin{aligned} |f(z)| &= \left| \frac{1}{1+z^8} \right| = \frac{1}{|z^8+1|} \leq \frac{1}{R^8 e^{i8\theta} - 1} \\ &= \frac{1}{R^8 - 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$R > 2$$

R

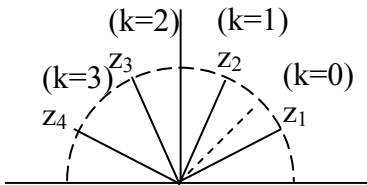
$$1 - \frac{1}{R^8} > 1 - \frac{1}{2^8} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{R^8} < \frac{1}{2^8} \Leftrightarrow R^8 > 2^8$$

$$\frac{R^8}{R^8 - 1} < \frac{2^8}{2^8 - 1} \Leftrightarrow \frac{R^8 - 1}{R^8} > \frac{2^8 - 1}{2^8}$$

$$\frac{1}{R^8 - 1} < \frac{M}{R^8} = \frac{M}{R^k}, \quad k > 1$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left| \int_{\Gamma} \frac{dz}{1+z^8} \right| = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{dz}{1+z^8} = 0$$

$$\oint_C \frac{dz}{1+z^8} = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-R}^R \frac{dx}{1+x^8} = 2\pi i [\sum R_i]$$



$$1+z^8 = 0 \Rightarrow z^8 = -1 = e^{i(\pi+2\pi k)}$$

$$z = e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\pi k}{4}\right)}, k = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

$$R_1 = \lim_{z \rightarrow e^{i\frac{\pi}{8}}} \frac{z - e^{i\frac{\pi}{8}}}{1+z^8}, \quad (k=0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{8 e^{i\frac{7\pi}{8}}} = \frac{1}{8} \left( \cos \frac{7\pi}{8} - i \sin \frac{7\pi}{8} \right), \alpha = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} (\cos(\pi - \alpha) - i \sin(\pi - \alpha)) = \frac{1}{8} (-\cos \alpha - i \sin \alpha)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_2 &= \lim_{z \rightarrow e^{i\frac{3\pi}{8}}} \frac{z - e^{i\frac{3\pi}{8}}}{1 + z^8}, \quad (k=1) \\
 &= \frac{1}{8e^{i\frac{21\pi}{8}}} = \frac{1}{8} e^{-i\frac{5\pi}{8}} = \frac{1}{8} \left( \cos \frac{5\pi}{8} - i \sin \frac{5\pi}{8} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} (\cos(\pi - 3\alpha) - i \sin(\pi - 3\alpha))
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_3 &= \lim_{z \rightarrow e^{i\frac{5\pi}{8}}} \frac{z - e^{i\frac{5\pi}{8}}}{1 + z^8}, \quad (k=2) \\
 &= \lim_{z \rightarrow e^{i\frac{5\pi}{8}}} \frac{1}{8z^7} = \frac{1}{8e^{i\frac{35\pi}{8}}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} e^{-i\frac{3\pi}{8}} = \frac{1}{8} \left( \cos \frac{3\pi}{8} - i \sin \frac{3\pi}{8} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} (\cos 3\alpha - i \sin 3\alpha)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_4 &= \lim_{z \rightarrow e^{i\frac{7\pi}{8}}} \frac{z - e^{i\frac{7\pi}{8}}}{1 + z^8}, \quad (k=3) \\
 &= \frac{1}{8e^{i\frac{49\pi}{8}}} = \frac{1}{8} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{8}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} (\cos \alpha - i \sin \alpha)
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^8} &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^8} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (2\pi i) \left[ \frac{1}{8} \right] [-\cos\alpha - i \sin\alpha - \cos 3\alpha - i \sin 3\alpha \\ &\quad + \cos 3\alpha + i \sin 3\alpha + \cos\alpha - i \sin\alpha] \\ &= \frac{\pi i}{8} [-2i \sin\alpha] \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \sin\alpha \quad , \quad \alpha = \frac{\pi}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1-x^8} = \frac{\pi}{4} \sin \frac{\pi}{8}}$$

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$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2 + 1)^2 (x^2 + 2x + 2)}$$

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

$$z = i$$

$$z =$$

$$z = -1 \pm i$$

$$z = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4-8}}{2}$$

$$z^2 + 2z + 2 = 0$$

:

$$-1+i$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_1 &= \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{d}{dz} (z-i)^2 \frac{z^2}{(z^2+1)^2(z^2+2z+2)} \\
 &= \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{d}{dz} \frac{z^2}{(z+i)^2(z^2+2z+2)} \\
 &= \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{(z+i)^2(z^2+2z+2)(2z) - z^2[(z+i)^2(2z+2) + (z^2+2z+2)^2(z+i)]}{(z+i)^4(z^2+2z+2)^2} \\
 &= \frac{(2i)^2(1+2i)(2i) + [(2i)^2 2(i+1) + (1+2i)2(2i)]}{(2i)^4(1+2i)^2} \\
 &= \frac{-8i(1+2i) - 8(i+1) + 4i(1+2i)}{16(1+4i-4)} \\
 &= \frac{-12i}{16(-3+4i)} \cdot \frac{-3-4i}{-3-4i} = \frac{12i(3+4i)}{16(9+16)} = \frac{1}{100}(-12+9i)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_2 &= \lim_{z \rightarrow -1+i} (z+1-i) \frac{z^2}{(z^2+1)^2(z+1+i)(z+1-i)} \\
 &= \frac{(-1+i)^2}{\left[(-1+i)^2+1\right]^2[-1+i+1+i]} \\
 &= \frac{(-2i)}{(-2i+1)^2(2i)} \\
 &= \frac{-1}{1-4i-4} \\
 &= \frac{-1}{-3-4i} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3+4i} \cdot \frac{3-4i}{3-4i} \\
 &= \frac{3-4i}{9+16} \\
 &= \frac{3-4i}{25}
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 |f(z)| &= \left| \frac{z^2}{(z^2 + 1)^2 (z^2 + 2z + 2)} \right| \\
 &= \frac{|z|^2}{|z^2 + 1|^2 |(z + 1 - i)|(z + 1 + i)|} \\
 &= \frac{|R^2 e^{2i\theta}|}{|R^2 e^{2i\theta} + 1|^2 |R e^{i\theta} + (1 - i)| |R e^{i\theta} + (1 + i)|} \\
 &\leq \frac{R^2}{(R^2 - 1)^2 (R - |1 - i|)(R + |1 + i|)} \\
 &= \frac{R^2}{(R^2 - 1)^2 (R - 2)(R + 2)} \\
 &= \frac{R^2}{(R^2 - 1)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{R^2 - 4} = \frac{R^4}{(R^2 - 1)^2} \cdot \frac{R^2}{R^2 - 4} \cdot \frac{1}{R^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$R^2 > 9$$

$$R > 3$$

$$\frac{1}{R^2} < \frac{1}{9}$$

(1)

$$\frac{R^2 - 1}{R^2} > \frac{8}{9}$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{R^2} > \frac{8}{9}$$

$$\frac{R^2}{R^2 - 1} < \frac{9}{8}$$

$$\frac{R^4}{(R^2 - 1)^2} < \frac{81}{64}$$

(2)

$$\dots \frac{1}{R^2} < \frac{1}{9}$$

$$1 - \frac{4}{R^2} > \frac{5}{9} \qquad \frac{4}{R^2} < \frac{4}{9}$$

$$\dots \frac{R^2}{R^2 - 4} < \frac{9}{5} \qquad \dots \frac{R^2 - 4}{R^2} > \frac{5}{9}$$

$$\frac{1}{R^2 - 4} < \frac{9/5}{R^2} \qquad (3)$$

(3), (2), (1)

$$|f(z)| \leq \frac{81}{64} \cdot \frac{9/5}{R^2} \cdot \frac{1}{9} = \frac{M}{R^k}, \quad k > 1$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left| \int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz \right| = 0$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = 0$$

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 2\pi i [R_1 + R_2]$$

$$= 2\pi i \left[ \frac{1}{100}(-12 + 9i) + \frac{1}{25}(3 - 4i) \right]$$

$$= 2\pi i \left[ \frac{-12}{100} + \frac{9i}{100} + \frac{12}{100} - \frac{16i}{100} \right] = 2\pi i \left( -\frac{7i}{100} \right)$$

$$= \frac{7\pi}{50}$$

..  $\Gamma$

$R > 2$

..

$R > 1$

$R \rightarrow \infty$

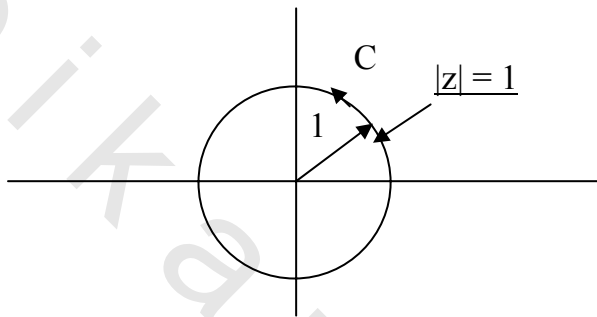
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$$G(\ ) \int_0^{2\pi} G(\sin \theta, \cos \theta) d\theta$$

- -

.cos θ sin θ

( - )



( - )

$$\cos \theta = \frac{z + \frac{1}{z}}{2}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{z - \frac{1}{z}}{2i}$$

$z = e^{i\theta}$

$dz = i z d\theta$

$$\oint_C F(z) dz$$

:-

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{2 + \sin \theta}$$

:-

..

..  $|z| = 1$

..

$$d\theta = \frac{dz}{iz}, \quad \sin \theta = \frac{z - \frac{1}{z}}{2i}$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{2 + \sin \theta} = \frac{\frac{dz}{iz}}{2 + \frac{z - \frac{1}{z}}{2i}} = \frac{2idz}{4i + z - \frac{1}{z}} \cdot \frac{1}{iz}$$

$$= \frac{2dz \cdot z}{z^2 + 4iz - 1} \cdot \frac{1}{z}$$

$$= 2 \frac{dz}{z^2 + 4iz - 1}$$

$$z = (-2 \pm \sqrt{3})i \quad z^2 + 4iz - 1 = 0$$

$$|-2 + \sqrt{3}| < 1 \quad z = (-2 + \sqrt{3})i$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{2 + \sin \theta} = \oint_{\substack{C \\ |z|=1}} \frac{2dz}{(z^2 + 4iz - 1)}$$

$$= 2\pi i(R)$$

$$R = \lim_{z \rightarrow (-2 + \sqrt{3})i} \frac{(z - (-2 + \sqrt{3})i)2}{(z - (-2 + \sqrt{3})i)(z - (-2 - \sqrt{3})i)}$$

$$= \frac{2}{(-2 + \sqrt{3})i + (2 + \sqrt{3})i}$$

$$= \frac{2}{2\sqrt{3}i}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{2 + \sin \theta} = 2\pi i \frac{2}{2\sqrt{3}i}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a + b \sin \theta} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}, \quad a > |b|.$$

$a = |b|$  ..

( )

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a + b \cos \theta + c \sin \theta} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2 - c^2}}$$

$a^2 > b^2 + c^2$

$c: |z| = 1$

$$z = e^{i\theta} \Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{z - \frac{1}{z}}{2i}, \quad \cos \theta = \frac{z + \frac{1}{z}}{2}, \quad d\theta = \frac{dz}{iz}$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{a + b \cos \theta + c \sin \theta} = \frac{dz / iz}{a + \frac{b}{2} \left( z + \frac{1}{z} \right) + \frac{c}{2i} \left( z - \frac{1}{z} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{(dz)2i}{iz \left( 2ai + bi \left( \frac{z^2 + 1}{z} \right) + c \left( \frac{z^2 - 1}{z} \right) \right)}$$

$$= \frac{2dz \cdot z}{z \left( (bi + c)z^2 + 2aiz + (bi - c) \right)}$$

$$= \frac{2dz}{(c + bi)z^2 + 2aiz + (-c + bi)}$$

$$(c+bi)z^2 + 2aiz + (-c + bi) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} z &= \frac{-2ai \pm \sqrt{-4a^2 - 4((c+bi)(-c+bi))}}{2(c+bi)} \\ &= \frac{-ai \pm \sqrt{-a^2 + c^2 + b^2}}{(c+bi)} \cdot \frac{c-bi}{c-bi} \\ &= \frac{-ai \pm \sqrt{a^2 - (c^2 + b^2)}i}{c^2 + b^2} (c-bi), \quad a^2 > c^2 + b^2 \\ &= \frac{-a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - (c^2 + b^2)}}{c^2 + b^2} (b+ci) \end{aligned}$$

$$z_1 = \left( \frac{-a + \sqrt{a^2 - (c^2 + b^2)}}{c^2 + b^2} \right) (b+ci)$$

و

$$z_2 = \left( \frac{-a - \sqrt{a^2 - (c^2 + b^2)}}{c^2 + b^2} \right) (b+ci)$$

$$\begin{aligned} |z_1| &= \frac{\left| a - \sqrt{a^2 - (c^2 + b^2)} \right|}{c^2 + b^2} \sqrt{b^2 + c^2} \\ &= \frac{\left| a - \sqrt{a^2 - (c^2 + b^2)} \right|}{\sqrt{c^2 + b^2}} \cdot \frac{\left| a + \sqrt{a^2 - (c^2 + b^2)} \right|}{a + \sqrt{a^2 - (c^2 + b^2)}} \\ &= \frac{\left| a^2 - (a^2 - (c^2 + b^2)) \right|}{\left( \sqrt{c^2 + b^2} \right) \left( a + \sqrt{a^2 - (c^2 + b^2)} \right)} \end{aligned}$$



$$= \left| \frac{\sqrt{c^2 + b^2}}{a + \sqrt{a^2 - (c^2 + b^2)}} \right|$$

< 1

$$a^2 > c^2 + b^2$$

( )  $z_2$  interior pole  $z_1$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a + b \cos \theta + c \sin \theta} = \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{2dz}{(c + bi)z^2 + 2aiz + (-c + bi)}$$

$$= 2\pi i R$$

$$R = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_1} (z - z_1) \cdot \frac{2}{(c + bi)z^2 + 2aiz + (-c + bi)}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow z_1} \frac{2}{2(c + bi)z + 2ai} \quad ( \quad )$$

$$= \frac{2}{2(c + bi)z_1 + 2ai}$$

$$= \frac{2}{2(c + bi) \left( \frac{-a + \sqrt{a^2 - (b^2 + c^2)}}{c^2 + b^2} \right) + 2ai}$$

$$= \frac{1}{i \left( \left( \frac{-a + \sqrt{a^2 - (b^2 + c^2)}}{c^2 + b^2} \right) (c^2 + b^2) + a \right)}$$

$$R = \frac{-i}{\sqrt{a^2 - (b^2 + c^2)}}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a + b \cos \theta + c \sin \theta} = 2\pi \frac{-i}{\sqrt{a^2 - (b^2 + c^2)}}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{a^2 - (b^2 + c^2)}}$$

$$a^2 > (b^2 + c^2)$$

$$\frac{F(x)}{F(z)e^{imz} dz} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left( \text{or } \frac{\cos mx}{\sin mx} \right) F(x) dx$$

( - ) c .. Γ .c

$$M, z = R e^{i\theta} \quad |F(z)| \leq \frac{M}{R^k}, k > 0$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Gamma} F(z) e^{imz} dz = 0$$

$$z = R e^{i\theta} \quad \Gamma$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} e^{imz} F(z) dz = \int_0^{\pi} e^{im R e^{i\theta}} F(R e^{i\theta}) i R e^{i\theta} d\theta$$

$$\left| \int_0^{\pi} e^{im R e^{i\theta}} F(R e^{i\theta}) i R e^{i\theta} d\theta \right| \leq \int_0^{\pi} \left| e^{im R e^{i\theta}} \right| \left| F(R e^{i\theta}) \right| \left| i R e^{i\theta} \right| d\theta$$

$$\leq \frac{M}{R^k} \int_0^{\pi} \left| e^{imR (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)} \right| R d\theta$$

$$= \frac{M}{R^k} \int_0^{\pi} \underbrace{\left| e^{imR \cos \theta} \right|}_1 \left| e^{-mR \sin \theta} \right| R d\theta$$

$$= \frac{M}{R^{k-1}} \int_0^{\pi} e^{-mR \sin \theta} d\theta$$

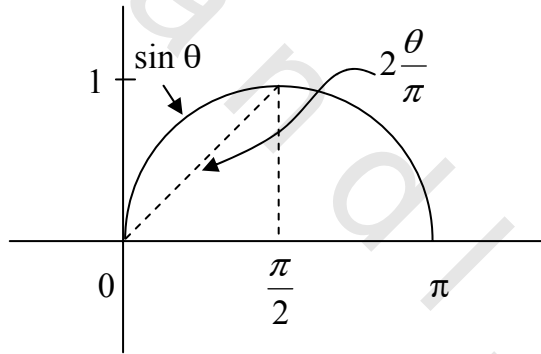
$$= \frac{2M}{R^{k-1}} \int_0^{\pi/2} e^{-mR \sin \theta} d\theta$$

$$\cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\sin(\pi - \theta) = \sin \theta$$

( - )

$$\frac{2\theta}{\pi} \leq \sin \theta, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$



( - )

$$\frac{2M}{R^{k-1}} \int_0^{\pi/2} e^{-mR \sin \theta} d\theta \leq \frac{2M}{R^{k-1}} \int_0^{\pi/2} e^{-mR \left( \frac{2\theta}{\pi} \right)} d\theta$$

( )

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{2M}{R^{k-1}} \frac{-\pi}{2mR} e^{-2mR} \frac{\theta}{\pi} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{-M\pi}{mR^k} (e^{-mR} - 1) \\
 &= \frac{M\pi(1 - e^{-mR})}{mR^k}
 \end{aligned}$$

$R \rightarrow \infty$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left| \int_{\Gamma} e^{imz} F(z) dz \right| = 0$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Gamma} e^{imz} F(z) dz = 0$$

$$\Gamma \quad |F(z)| \leq \frac{M}{R^k}, \quad k > 0$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos mx}{1+x^2} dx = \pi e^{-m}$$

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

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos mx}{1+x^2} dx$$

.. ( - )

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Gamma} F(z) e^{imz} dz = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos mx}{1+x^2} dx &= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \oint_C \frac{e^{imz}}{1+z^2} dz \\ &= 2\pi i [\sum R_i] \\ \dots ( ) \quad & \quad z = -i \quad z = +i \quad F(z) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R &= \lim_{z \rightarrow i} (z-i) \frac{e^{imz}}{(z-i)(z+i)} \\ &= \frac{e^{-m}}{2i} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{-R}^R \frac{e^{imx}}{1+x^2} dx + \int_{\Gamma} \underbrace{\frac{e^{imz}}{1+z^2}}_0 dz = \frac{e^{-m}}{2i} (2\pi i)$$

$R \rightarrow \infty$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos mx}{1+x^2} dx + i \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin mx}{1+x^2} dx = \pi e^{-m}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos mx}{1+x^2} dx = \pi e^{-m}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin mx}{1+x^2} dx = 0$$

:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x \cos \pi x}{x^2 + 2x + 5} dx$$

.. ( - )

$$z^2 + 2z + 5 = 0$$

$$\oint_C \frac{ze^{i\pi z}}{z^2 + 2z + 5} dz$$

$$z = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 20}}{2} = -1 \pm 2i$$

$$z = -1 + 2i$$

$$R = \lim_{z \rightarrow -1 + 2i} (z + 1 - 2i) \frac{ze^{i\pi z}}{(z + 1 - 2i)(z + 1 + 2i)}$$

$$= \frac{(-1 + 2i)e^{i\pi(-1 + 2i)}}{4i}$$

$$= \frac{(-1 + 2i)e^{-2\pi} e^{-i\pi}}{4i}$$

$$= \frac{(-1 + 2i)e^{-2\pi} (\cos \pi - i \sin \pi)}{4i}$$

$$= \frac{(1 - 2i)e^{-2\pi}}{4i}$$

$$\oint_C \frac{ze^{i\pi z}}{z^2 + 2z + 5} dz = 2\pi i \frac{(1 - 2i)e^{-2\pi}}{4i}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-2\pi} (1 - 2i)$$

$$\oint_C \frac{ze^{i\pi z}}{z^2 + 2z + 5} dz = \int_{-R}^R \frac{x e^{i\pi x}}{x^2 + 2x + 5} dx + \int_{\Gamma} \frac{ze^{imz}}{z^2 + 2z + 5} dz$$

$$F(z) = \frac{z}{z^2 + 2z + 5} \quad \Gamma$$

$$= \frac{\operatorname{Re}^{i\theta}}{R^2 e^{2i\theta} + 2\operatorname{Re}^{i\theta} + 5}$$

$$= \frac{\operatorname{Re}^{i\theta}}{(\operatorname{Re}^{i\theta} + 1 - 2i)(\operatorname{Re}^{i\theta} + 1 + 2i)}$$

$$|F(z)| = \frac{R}{|\operatorname{Re}^{i\theta} + (1 - 2i)| |\operatorname{Re}^{i\theta} + (1 + 2i)|}$$

$$\leq \frac{R}{(R - |1 - 2i|)(R - |1 + 2i|)}$$

$$= \frac{R}{(R - \sqrt{5})(R - \sqrt{5})} = \frac{R}{R - \sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{R}{R - \sqrt{5}}$$

$$\dots \frac{\sqrt{5}}{R} < \frac{\sqrt{5}}{6} \quad \frac{1}{R} < \frac{1}{6} \quad R > 6$$

$$1 - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{R} > 1 - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{6} = d \quad \dots 1 - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{R} > 1 - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{6}$$

$$\frac{R}{R - \sqrt{5}} < \frac{1}{d} \quad \frac{R - \sqrt{5}}{R} > \frac{1}{d}$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{R} > -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{6}$$

$$|F(z)|_{\Gamma} = \frac{R}{R-\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{1}{R-\sqrt{5}} < \frac{1}{d} \cdot \frac{1}{dR} = \frac{1/d^2}{R} = \frac{M}{R^k}, \quad k > 0$$

$R \rightarrow \infty$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{ze^{imz}}{z^2 + 2z + 5} dz = 0$$

. ( - )

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-R}^R \frac{xe^{i\pi x}}{x^2 + 2x + 5} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-2\pi} (1 - 2i)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x \cos \pi x}{x^2 + 2x + 5} dx + i \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x \sin \pi x}{x^2 + 2x + 5} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-2\pi} (1 - 2i)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x \cos \pi x}{x^2 + 2x + 5} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-2\pi}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x \sin \pi x}{x^2 + 2x + 5} dx = -\pi e^{-2\pi}$$

∴ \_\_\_\_\_

$$|F(z)|_{\Gamma} = \frac{R}{(R-\sqrt{5})^2} = \left( \frac{R}{R-\sqrt{5}} \right)^2 \frac{1}{R}$$

$$< \frac{1}{d^2} \cdot \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\therefore |F(z)|_{\Gamma} < \frac{M}{R^k}, \quad k > 0$$



$$|F(z)|_{\Gamma} = \frac{R}{R-\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{1}{R-\sqrt{5}} < \frac{1}{d} \cdot \frac{1}{dR}$$

$$= \frac{1/d^2}{R}$$

$$= \frac{M}{R}, \quad k=1 > 0$$

$\Gamma$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$$

$$\frac{\sin x}{x}$$

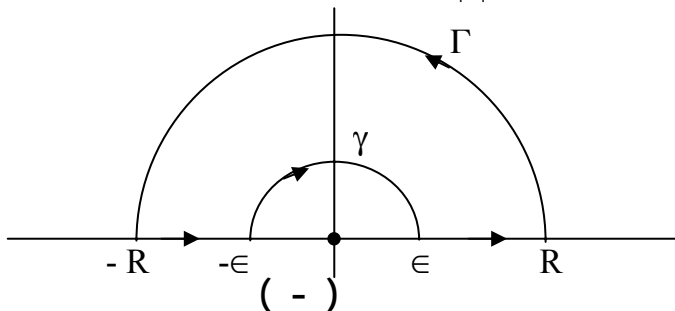
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = 2 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-R}^R \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$$

.. R -R

$z=0$  ( )

$|z| = \epsilon$



$$z=0 \quad \oint_C \frac{e^{iz}}{z} dz = 0$$

$$\int_{-R}^{-\epsilon} \frac{e^{ix}}{x} dx + \int_{\gamma} \frac{e^{iz}}{z} dz + \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{e^{ix}}{x} dx + \int_{\Gamma} \frac{e^{iz}}{z} dz = 0$$

$$\int_{-R}^{-\epsilon} \frac{e^{ix}}{x} dx \Big|_{x \rightarrow -x} = + \int_R^{\epsilon} \frac{e^{-ix}}{x} dx = - \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{e^{-ix}}{x} dx \quad \text{ولكن}$$

$$\int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{x} dx + \int_{\gamma} \frac{e^{iz}}{z} dz + \int_{\Gamma} \frac{e^{iz}}{z} dz = 0$$

$$2i \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2i} \frac{1}{x} dx + \int_{\gamma} \frac{e^{iz}}{z} dz + \int_{\Gamma} \frac{e^{iz}}{z} dz = 0$$

$$2i \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{\sin x}{x} dx + \int_{\gamma} \frac{e^{iz}}{z} dz + \int_{\Gamma} \frac{e^{iz}}{z} dz = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{e^{iz}}{z} dz = 0$$

$$|F(z)| = \left| \frac{1}{z} \right| = \frac{1}{R}$$

$$z = \epsilon e^{i\theta} \quad \dots |z| = \epsilon$$

$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{e^{iz}}{z} dz = \int_{\pi}^0 \frac{e^{i\epsilon e^{i\theta}}}{\epsilon e^{i\theta}} \epsilon i e^{i\theta} d\theta$$

$$\epsilon \rightarrow 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\gamma} \frac{e^{iz}}{z} dz &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\pi}^0 \frac{e^{i\epsilon e^{i\theta}}}{1} i d\theta \\ &= i \int_{\pi}^0 (1) d\theta \\ &= i(0 - \pi) \\ &= -i\pi \end{aligned}$$

(  $R \rightarrow \infty$   $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$  ( ) )

$$2i \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx - \pi i + 0 = 0$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

\_\_\_\_\_

..

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{(\ln u)}{1+u^2} du = \frac{\pi^3}{8}$$

$$\oint_C \frac{(\ln z)^2}{1+z^2} dz$$

\_\_\_\_\_

$z = 0$

( - )

c

$z = i$

.. ( )

$$\oint_C \frac{(\ln z)^2}{1+z^2} dz = 2\pi i R ,$$

$$\begin{aligned} R &= \lim_{z \rightarrow i} (z-i) \cdot \frac{(\ln z)^2}{(z+i)(z-i)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2i} (\ln i)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2i} \left( i \frac{\pi}{2} \right)^2 \quad (\text{لماذا؟}) \\ &= -\frac{\pi^2}{8i} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C \frac{(\ln z)^2}{1+z^2} dz &= 2\pi i \left( -\frac{\pi^2}{8i} \right) \\ &= -\frac{\pi^3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C \frac{(\ln z)^2}{1+z^2} dz &= \int_{-R}^{-\epsilon} \frac{(\ln u)^2}{1+u^2} du + \int_{\gamma} \frac{(\ln z)^2}{1+z^2} dz \\ &\quad + \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{(\ln u)^2}{1+u^2} du + \int_{\Gamma} \frac{(\ln z)^2}{1+z^2} dz = \frac{-\pi^3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

: \gamma

$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{(\ln z)^2}{1+z^2} dz = \int_{\pi}^0 \frac{(\ln \epsilon e^{i\theta})^2}{1+\epsilon^2 e^{2i\theta}} \epsilon e^{i\theta} d\theta$$

$$: \epsilon \rightarrow 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\gamma} \frac{(\ln z)^2}{1+z^2} dz &= i \int_{\pi}^0 \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \epsilon e^{i\theta} \cdot (\ln \epsilon e^{i\theta})^2 d\theta \\
 &= i \int_{\pi}^0 \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{i\theta} (\ln \epsilon e^{i\theta})^2}{\left(\frac{1}{\epsilon}\right)} d\theta \\
 &= i \int_{\pi}^0 \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{i\theta} 2 \ln(\epsilon e^{i\theta}) \cdot \frac{1}{\epsilon} \cdot e^{i\theta}}{-\frac{1}{\epsilon^2}} d\theta \\
 &= i \int_{\pi}^0 \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{2e^{i\theta} \ln(\epsilon e^{i\theta})}{-\frac{1}{\epsilon}} d\theta \\
 &= i \int_{\pi}^0 \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{2e^{i\theta} \frac{1}{\epsilon} \cdot e^{i\theta}}{\frac{1}{\epsilon^2}} d\theta \\
 &= i \int_{\pi}^0 \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{2e^{i\theta}}{1} (\epsilon) d\theta \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$R \rightarrow \infty$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{(\ln z)^2}{1+z^2} dz &= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{(\ln R e^{i\theta})^2}{1+R^2 e^{2i\theta}} i R e^{i\theta} d\theta \\
 \left| \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{(\ln R + i\theta)^2}{1+R^2 e^{2i\theta}} R d\theta \right| &= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left| \int_{\Gamma} \frac{(\ln R + i\theta)^2}{1+R^2 e^{2i\theta}} R d\theta \right| \\
 &\leq \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{|\ln R + i\theta|^2}{|1+R^2 e^{2i\theta}|} R d\theta
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{(\ln R)^2 + \theta^2}{R^2 - 1} R d\theta, \quad |z_2 + z_1| \geq |z_2| - |z_1|$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{R}{R^2 - 1} = 0$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{R(\ln R)^2}{R^2 - 1} = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{R2(\ln R) \cdot \frac{1}{R} + (\ln R)^2}{2R}$$

$$= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln R}{R} + \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\ln R)^2}{2R}$$

$$= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{R} + \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \ln R \cdot \frac{1}{R}}{2}$$

$$= 0 + \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln R}{R}$$

$$= 0 + 0$$

$$\lim_{\substack{\epsilon \rightarrow 0 \\ R \rightarrow \infty}} \left( \int_{-R}^{-\epsilon} \frac{(\ln v)^2}{1+v^2} dv + \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{(\ln u)^2}{1+u^2} du \right) = -\frac{\pi^3}{4} \quad (2)$$

$$v = -u$$

$$\ln v = \ln(-u) = \ln u + \ln(-1)$$

$$= \ln u + \pi i$$

( )

(2)

$$\lim_{\substack{\epsilon \rightarrow 0 \\ R \rightarrow \infty}} \left( - \int_{R}^{\epsilon} \frac{(\ln u + \pi i)^2}{1+u^2} du + \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{(\ln u)^2}{1+u^2} du \right) = -\frac{\pi^3}{4}$$

$$\lim_{\substack{\epsilon \rightarrow 0 \\ R \rightarrow \infty}} \left( \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{((\ln u)^2 + 2\pi i \ln u - \pi^2)}{1+u^2} du + \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{(\ln u)^2}{1+u^2} du \right) = -\frac{\pi^3}{4}$$

$$2 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{(\ln u)^2}{1+u^2} du - \pi^2 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{du}{1+u^2} + i(2\pi) \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln u}{1+u^2} du = -\frac{\pi^3}{4}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{du}{1+u^2} = \tan^{-1} u \Big|_0^{\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{ولكن}$$

$$2 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{(\ln u)^2}{1+u^2} du + i(2\pi) \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln u}{1+u^2} du = -\frac{\pi^3}{4} + \frac{\pi^3}{2} = \frac{\pi^3}{4}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{(\ln u)^2}{1+u^2} du = \frac{\pi^3}{8}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln u}{1+u^2} du = 0$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x(x^2+a^2)} dx$$

$$z = ia$$

$$\oint_C \frac{e^{iz}}{z(z^2 + a^2)} dz = 2\pi i R$$

$$R = \lim_{z \rightarrow ai} (z - ai) \frac{e^{iz}}{z(z + ai)(z - ai)}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-a}}{ai(2ai)} = \frac{-1}{2} \frac{e^{-a}}{a^2}$$

$$\oint_C \frac{e^{iz}}{z(z^2 + a^2)} dz = 2\pi i \left( -\frac{1}{2} \frac{e^{-a}}{a^2} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{\pi i e^{-a}}{a^2} \quad (1)$$

$$\oint_C \frac{e^{iz}}{z(z^2 + a^2)} dz = \int_{-R}^{-\epsilon} \frac{e^{ix}}{x(x^2 + a^2)} dx + \int_{\gamma} \frac{e^{iz}}{z(z^2 + a^2)} dz$$

$$+ \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{e^{ix}}{x(x^2 + a^2)} dx + \int_{\Gamma} \frac{e^{iz}}{z(z^2 + a^2)} dz$$

:  $x = -u$

$$\int_{-R}^{-\epsilon} \frac{e^{ix}}{x(x^2 + a^2)} dx = \int_R^{\epsilon} \frac{e^{-iu}}{u(u^2 + a^2)} du = -\int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{e^{-iu}}{u(u^2 + a^2)} du$$

$$\int_{-R}^{-\epsilon} \frac{e^{ix}}{x(x^2 + a^2)} dx + \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{e^{ix}}{x(x^2 + a^2)} dx = \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{x(x^2 + a^2)} dx$$

$$= 2i \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{\sin x}{x(x^2 + a^2)} dx$$



$$2i \int_{\infty}^R \frac{\sin x}{x(x^2 + a^2)} dx + \int_{\gamma} \frac{e^{iz}}{z(z^2 + a^2)} dz + \int_{\Gamma} \frac{e^{iz}}{z(z^2 + a^2)} dz = -\frac{\pi i e^{-a}}{a^2} \quad (2)$$

$z = e^{i\theta} : \gamma$  ..

$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{e^{iz}}{z(z^2 + a^2)} dz = \int_{\pi}^0 \frac{e^{ie^{i\theta}}}{e^{i\theta} (e^{2i\theta} + a^2)} i e^{i\theta} d\theta$$

$: \infty \rightarrow 0$

$$\lim_{\infty \rightarrow 0} \int_{\gamma} \frac{e^{iz}}{z(z^2 + a^2)} dz = i \int_{\pi}^0 \frac{1}{a^2} d\theta$$

$$= -\frac{\pi i}{a^2} \quad (3)$$

$$z = R e^{i\theta} : \Gamma$$

$$|F(z)|_{\Gamma} = \left| \frac{1}{R(R^2 e^{2i\theta} + a^2)} \right| \leq \frac{1}{R} \cdot \frac{1}{(R^2 - a^2)}$$

$$\frac{a^2}{R^2} < \frac{a^2}{1+a^2} \quad \frac{1}{R} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a^2}} \quad R > \sqrt{a^2 + 1}$$

$$1 - \frac{a^2}{R^2} > 1 - \frac{a^2}{1+a^2} = \frac{1}{1+a^2}$$

$$\frac{R^2 - a^2}{R^2} > \frac{1}{1+a^2}$$

$$\frac{R^2}{R^2 - a^2} < 1 + a^2$$

$$\frac{1}{R^2 - a^2} < \frac{1+a^2}{R^2}$$

$$|F(z)|_{\Gamma} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a^2}} \cdot \frac{1+a^2}{R^2} = \frac{M}{R^k}, \quad k > 0$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{e^{iz}}{z(z^2 + a^2)} dz = 0$$

:( $R \rightarrow \infty \quad \epsilon \rightarrow 0$ ) (2)

$$2i \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x(x^2 + a^2)} dx - \frac{\pi i}{a^2} + 0 = \frac{-\pi i e^{-a}}{a^2}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x(x^2 + a^2)} dx = \frac{\pi}{2a^2} - \frac{\pi e^{-a}}{2a^2}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2a^2} (1 - e^{-a})$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x(x^2 + a^2)} dx = \frac{\pi}{2a^2} (1 - e^{-a})$$

(! ) .  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x(x^2 + u^2)} dx$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 kx}{x^2} dx = \frac{k\pi}{2}$$

$$\sin^2 kx = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2kx)$$

$$: \quad 1 - e^{2kiz}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \oint_C \frac{1 - e^{2kiz}}{z^2} dz$$

( - )

$$\frac{1}{2} \oint_C \frac{1 - e^{2kiz}}{z^2} dz = 0 \quad ( )$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \oint_C \frac{1 - e^{2kiz}}{z^2} dz &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-R}^{-\epsilon} \frac{1 - e^{2kix}}{x^2} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\gamma} \frac{1 - e^{2kiz}}{z^2} dz \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{1 - e^{2kix}}{x^2} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1 - e^{2kiz}}{z^2} dz = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$x = -u$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \int_{-R}^{-\epsilon} \frac{1 - e^{2kix}}{x^2} dx &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_R^{\epsilon} \frac{1 - e^{-2kiu}}{u^2} du \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{1 - (\cos 2ku - i \sin 2ku)}{u^2} du \\ &= \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{\sin^2 ku}{u^2} du + \frac{i}{2} \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{\sin 2ku}{u^2} du \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{1 - e^{2kix}}{x^2} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{1 - (\cos 2kx + i \sin 2kx)}{x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{1 - \cos 2kx}{x^2} dx - \frac{i}{2} \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{\sin 2kx}{x^2} dx \\ &= \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{\sin^2 kx}{x^2} dx - \frac{i}{2} \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{\sin 2kx}{x^2} dx \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$$z = \epsilon e^{i\theta} : \gamma$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \int_{\gamma} \frac{1 - e^{2kiz}}{z^2} dz &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi}^0 \frac{1 - e^{2ki\epsilon e^{i\theta}}}{\epsilon^2 e^{2i\theta}} \epsilon i e^{i\theta} d\theta \\ &= \frac{i}{2} \int_{\pi}^0 \frac{1 - e^{2kie^{i\theta}\epsilon}}{\epsilon e^{i\theta}} d\theta \end{aligned}$$

$\epsilon \rightarrow 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\gamma} \frac{1 - e^{2kiz}}{z^2} dz &= \frac{i}{2} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\pi}^0 \frac{1 - e^{2kie^{i\theta}\epsilon}}{\epsilon e^{i\theta}} d\theta \\ &= \frac{i}{2} \int_{\pi}^0 \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{-e^{2kie^{i\theta}\epsilon} (2ki) e^{i\theta}}{e^{i\theta}} d\theta \\ &= +\frac{1}{2} (2k) \int_{\pi}^0 d\theta = -\pi k \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$:\Gamma$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1 - e^{2kiz}}{z^2} dz &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1 - e^{2ki R e^{i\theta}}}{R^2 e^{2i\theta}} i R e^{i\theta} d\theta \\ &= \frac{i}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1 - e^{2kiR(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)}}{R e^{i\theta}} d\theta \\ &= \frac{i}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1 - e^{-2kR\sin\theta} \cdot e^{i(2kR\cos\theta)}}{R e^{i\theta}} d\theta \\ &= \frac{i}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1 - e^{-2kR\sin\theta} (\cos(2kR\cos\theta) + i\sin(2kR\cos\theta))}{R e^{i\theta}} d\theta \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1 - e^{-2kR\sin\theta} \sin(2kR\cos\theta)}{R e^{i\theta}} d\theta \\ &\quad + \frac{i}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1 - e^{-2kR\sin\theta} \cos(2kR\cos\theta)}{R e^{i\theta}} d\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-1}^{-1} \sin R(-) = l_1 \quad R \rightarrow \infty$$

$$l_2, l_1 \quad \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-1}^{-1} \cos R(-) = l_2$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1 - e^{2kiz}}{z^2} dz = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$:R \rightarrow \infty \quad \in \rightarrow 0 \quad (1) \quad (5), (4), (3), (2)$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 kx}{x^2} dx + \frac{i}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin 2kx}{x^2} dx$$

$$+ \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 kx}{x^2} dx - \frac{i}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin 2kx}{x^2} dx - \pi k + 0 = 0$$

$$2 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 kx}{x^2} dx = \pi k$$

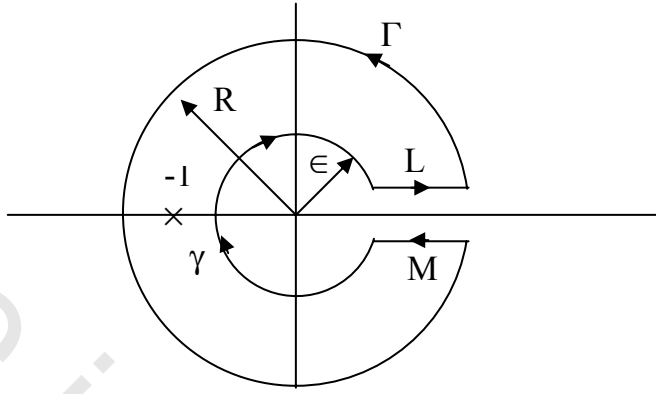
$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 kx}{x^2} dx = \pi \frac{k}{2}$$

$$0 < p < 1, \quad \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{p-1}}{1+x} dx = \frac{\pi}{\sin p\pi}$$

$$z = 0 \quad ..$$

( - )

$$z = -1$$



( - )

$$\oint_C \frac{z^{p-1}}{1+z} dz = 2\pi i R$$

$$R = \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} (z+1) \frac{z^{p-1}}{(z+1)} = (-1)^{p-1} = e^{i\pi(p-1)}$$

$$\oint_C \frac{z^{p-1}}{1+z} dz = e^{i\pi(p-1)} (2\pi i) \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C \frac{z^{p-1}}{1+z} dz &= \int_{\Gamma} \frac{z^{p-1}}{1+z} dz + \int_{\gamma} \frac{z^{p-1}}{1+z} dz \\ &+ \int_L \frac{z^{p-1}}{1+z} dz + \int_M \frac{z^{p-1}}{1+z} dz = e^{i\pi(p-1)} (2\pi i) \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

..  $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$                                   x                                  L, M

$$\int_L \frac{z^{p-1}}{1+z} dz = \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{x^{p-1}}{1+x} dx, \quad z = xe^{i0}$$

$$\int_M \frac{z^{p-1}}{1+z} dz = \int_R^{\epsilon} \frac{(xe^{2\pi i})^{p-1}}{1+xe^{2\pi i}} dx, \quad z = xe^{i2\pi}$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{z^{p-1}}{1+z} dz = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} i \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(R e^{i\theta})^{p-1}}{R e^{i\theta} + 1} R e^{i\theta} d\theta \quad :$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{R^p e^{ip\theta}}{R e^{i\theta} + 1} d\theta \right| &\leq \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{R^p}{|R e^{i\theta} + 1|} d\theta \\ &\leq \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{R^p}{R-1} d\theta \\ &= \frac{2\pi R^p}{R-1} = \frac{2\pi}{R^{1-p} - R^{-p}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left| \int_{\Gamma} \frac{z^{p-1}}{1+z} dz \right| \leq \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2\pi}{R^{1-p} - R^{-p}} = 0 \quad (\text{لماذا؟})$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{z^{p-1}}{1+z} dz = 0$$

$$z = \epsilon e^{i\theta}$$

$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{z^{p-1}}{z+1} dz = i \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(\epsilon e^{i\theta})^{p-1} \epsilon e^{i\theta} d\theta}{1 + \epsilon e^{i\theta}}$$

$$\left| \int_{\gamma} \frac{z^{p-1}}{z+1} dz \right| \leq \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(\epsilon)^p}{|1 + \epsilon e^{i\theta}|} d\theta$$

$$\leq \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(\epsilon)^p}{\epsilon - 1} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\epsilon^p}{\epsilon - 1} (2\pi)$$

$$\epsilon \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left| \int_{\gamma} \frac{z^{p-1}}{z+1} dz \right| = 0$$

$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{z^{p-1}}{z+1} dz = 0$$

$$: (2) \quad R \rightarrow \infty \quad \epsilon \rightarrow 0$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{e^{2\pi i(p-1)} x^{p-1}}{1+x e^{2\pi i}} dx - \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{x^{p-1}}{1+x} dx = 2\pi i (e^{i\pi(p-1)})$$

$$: \quad e^{2\pi i} = 1$$

$$e^{2\pi i(p-1)} \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{x^{p-1}}{1+x} dx + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{p-1}}{1+x} dx = 2\pi i e^{(p-1)\pi i}$$

$$(1 - e^{2\pi i(p-1)}) \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{p-1}}{1+x} dx = 2\pi i e^{(p-1)\pi i}$$

:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{p-1}}{1+x} dx &= \frac{2\pi i e^{p\pi i} e^{-\pi i}}{1 - e^{2\pi i p} e^{-2\pi i}} \\ &= \frac{2\pi i e^{p\pi i} (-1)}{1 - e^{2\pi i p}} \\ &= \pi \frac{e^{p\pi i}}{(e^{2\pi i p} - 1)/2i} \\ &= \pi \frac{1}{(e^{\pi i p} - e^{-\pi i p})/2i} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi p} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{p-1}}{1+x} dx = \frac{\pi}{\sin p\pi}, \quad 0 < p < 1}$$



$$\int_C f(z) dz$$

:f(z) .. ( - )

(i)  $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2 + a^2}, a \in \mathfrak{R}$

(ii)  $f(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z^2 + a^2)^2}, a \in \mathfrak{R}$

(iii)  $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^4 + 1}$

(iv)  $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^4 + a^4}, a \in \mathfrak{R}$

(v)  $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^6 + 1}$

(vi)  $f(z) = \frac{z^2}{z^8 + 1}$

(vii)  $f(z) = \frac{1}{(z^2 + 1)(z^4 + 1)}$

(viii)  $f(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z^2 + z + 1)(z^2 + 1)}$

(i)  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + a^2}$

(ii)  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^2}$

(iii)  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1 + x^4}$

(iv)  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^4 + a^4}$

(v)  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1 + x^6}$

(vi)  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^8 + 1}$

(vii)  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2 + 1)(x^4 + 1)}$

(viii)  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2 + x + 1)(x^2 + 1)}$

(π)  $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{3 - 2\cos\theta + \sin\theta}$

$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos 3\theta}{5 - 4\cos\theta} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{12}$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{(5-3\sin\theta)^2} = \frac{5\pi}{32}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos^2 3\theta}{5-4\cos 2\theta} d\theta = \frac{3\pi}{8}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos mx}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \frac{\pi e^{-m}(1+m)}{4}, \quad m > 0$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos x}{(1+x^2)^5} dx$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^4+x^2+1} = \pi \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}$$

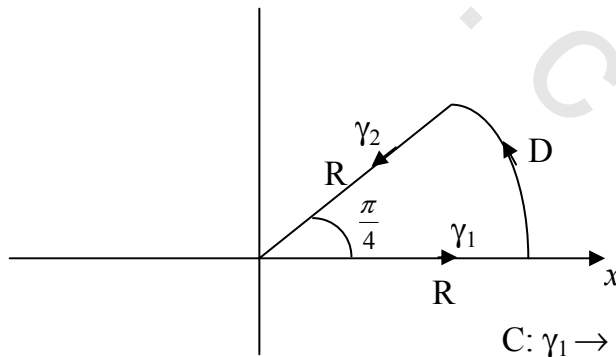
$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2\pi x}{x^4+x^2+1} dx = \frac{-\pi}{2\sqrt{3}} e^{-\pi/\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \sin x^2 dx = \int_0^{\infty} \cos x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\oint_C e^{iz^2} dz$$

.. ( - )

C



C:  $\gamma_1 \rightarrow D \rightarrow \gamma_2$

( - )

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln(x^2 + 1)}{x^2 + 1} dx = \pi \ln 2$$

.(

$$C \oint_C \frac{\ln(z+i)}{z^2+1} dz$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2 + a^2} dx = \frac{\pi \ln 2}{2a}$$

$$(i) \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{1+x^4} dx = -\frac{\pi^2 \sqrt{2}}{16}$$

$$(ii) \int_0^{\infty} \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x^4 + 1} dx = \frac{3\pi^3 \sqrt{2}}{64}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi \ln 2}{2}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{1-2r \cos \theta + r^2} = \frac{2\pi}{1-r}, \quad 0 \leq r < 1$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin mx}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad m > 0$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x \sin x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{e}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos mx}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4a^3} e^{-m} (1 + ma)$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{(a + b \cos \theta)^2} = \frac{2\pi a}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}, \quad a > |b| > 0$$