

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \pi i \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2 \log t + i\pi}{1+t^2} dt = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\log t dt}{1+t^2} + i\pi \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{1+t^2}$$

Када изједначимо реалне и имагинарне делове обе стране једнак

добивамо:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\log t}{1+t^2} dt = 0, \quad \pi \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{2}$$

② Израчунајте:

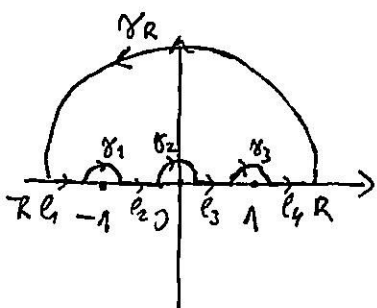
$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\log x}{x^2-1} dx$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{овај се интегрално} \\ \text{и рачуна} \\ \text{arctg } t \Big|_0^{+\infty} \end{array} \right)$$

$$R(x) = \frac{1}{x^2-1} \text{ ларна рационална фја}$$

и има нулове на реалној осци  $\pm 1$  (оба су реда 1)

Ужеја је да се интеграл:



$$f(z) = \frac{g(z)}{z^2-1}, \quad g(z) = \log|z| + i \arg z, \quad \arg z \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$$

по контури на слици

$$\gamma_R: z = R e^{it}, \quad t \in [0, \pi]$$

$$l_1: z = t, \quad t \in [-R, -1-\varepsilon_1]$$

$$\gamma_1^-: z = \varepsilon_1 e^{it} - 1, \quad t \in [0, \pi]$$

$$\left( \Gamma = \gamma_R + l_1 + \gamma_1 + l_2 + \gamma_2 + l_3 + \gamma_3 + l_4 \right) l_2: z = t, \quad t \in [-1+\varepsilon_2, -\varepsilon_2]$$

$$\gamma_2^-: z = \varepsilon_2 e^{it}, \quad t \in [0, \pi]$$

$$l_3: z = t, \quad t \in [\varepsilon_2, 1-\varepsilon_3]$$

$$\gamma_3^-: z = \varepsilon_3 e^{it} + 1, \quad t \in [0, \pi]$$

$$l_4: z = t, \quad t \in [1+\varepsilon_3, R]$$

f нема нулова у горњој полуравни

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

$$\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = \underbrace{\int_{\gamma_R} f(z) dz}_{I_R} + \underbrace{\int_{\gamma_1} f(z) dz}_{I_1} + \underbrace{\int_{\gamma_2} f(z) dz}_{I_2} + \underbrace{\int_{\gamma_3} f(z) dz}_{I_3} + \underbrace{\int_{\gamma_4} f(z) dz}_{I_4} + \underbrace{\int_{\gamma_5} f(z) dz}_{I_5} + \underbrace{\int_{\gamma_6} f(z) dz}_{I_6}$$

$$0 = I_R + I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + \int_{-R}^{-1-\epsilon_1} \frac{g(z)}{z^2-1} dz + \int_{-1+\epsilon_1}^{-\epsilon_2} \frac{g(z)}{z^2-1} dz + \int_{\epsilon_2}^{1-\epsilon_3} \frac{g(z)}{z^2-1} dz + \int_{1+\epsilon_3}^R \frac{g(z)}{z^2-1} dz$$

$$g(t) = \log|t| + i \arg t = \begin{cases} \log|t| + i \cdot \pi, & \text{if } t < 0 \\ \log|t|, & \text{if } t > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$0 = I_R + I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + \int_{-R}^{-1-\epsilon_1} \frac{\log|t| + i\pi}{t^2-1} dt + \int_{-1+\epsilon_1}^{-\epsilon_2} \frac{\log|t| + i\pi}{t^2-1} dt + \int_{\epsilon_2}^{1-\epsilon_3} \frac{\log t}{t^2-1} dt + \int_{1+\epsilon_3}^R \frac{\log t}{t^2-1} dt$$

$$0 = S + \int_{R}^{1+\epsilon_1} \frac{\log|u| + i\pi}{u^2-1} (-du) + \int_{1-\epsilon_1}^{\epsilon_2} \frac{\log|u| + i\pi}{u^2-1} (-du) + \int_{\epsilon_2}^{1-\epsilon_3} \frac{\log t}{t^2-1} dt + \int_{1+\epsilon_3}^R \frac{\log t}{t^2-1} dt$$

смена:  $u = -t$

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$$0 = S + \int_{1+\epsilon_1}^R \frac{\log t}{t^2-1} dt + i\pi \int_{1+\epsilon_1}^R \frac{dt}{t^2-1} + \int_{\epsilon_2}^{1-\epsilon_1} \frac{\log t}{t^2-1} dt + i\pi \int_{\epsilon_2}^{1-\epsilon_1} \frac{dt}{t^2-1} + \int_{\epsilon_2}^{1-\epsilon_3} \frac{\log t}{t^2-1} dt + \int_{1+\epsilon_3}^R \frac{\log t}{t^2-1} dt \quad (\otimes)$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} z f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} z \cdot \frac{g(z)}{z^2-1} = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z(\log|z| + i \arg z)}{z^2-1} = 0 \quad (\text{if } \frac{\log|z|}{|z|} \rightarrow 0)$$

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

$$(\text{if } |z| \log|z| \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } z \rightarrow 0)$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z(\log|z| + i \arg z)}{z^2-1} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{\epsilon_2 \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\gamma_2} f(z) dz = 0$$

$$\underline{I_1 \text{ u } I_3} : \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} (z+1) f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} (z+1) \cdot \frac{\log|z| + i \arg z}{(z+1)(z-1)} = \frac{i \cdot \pi}{-2} = -\frac{i\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{\epsilon_1 \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\gamma_1^-} f(z) dz = -i \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{-i\pi}{2} = \frac{-\pi^2}{2}$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1) f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1) \cdot \frac{\log|z| + i \arg z}{(z+1)(z-1)} = \frac{\log 1 + i \arg 1}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{\epsilon_3 \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\gamma_3^-} f(z) dz = 0$$

$$\int \frac{dt}{t^2-1} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2\pi \cdot \left( \int_{1+\varepsilon_1}^R \frac{dt}{t^2-1} + \int_{\varepsilon_2}^{1-\varepsilon_1} \frac{dt}{t^2-1} \right) &= 2\pi \left( \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| \Big|_{1+\varepsilon_1}^R + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| \Big|_{\varepsilon_2}^{1-\varepsilon_1} \right) \\ &= 2\pi \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left( \ln \frac{R-1}{R+1} - \ln \frac{\varepsilon_1}{2+\varepsilon_1} + \ln \frac{1-\varepsilon_1}{2-\varepsilon_1} - \ln \frac{|\varepsilon_2-1|}{\varepsilon_2+1} \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{2} \left( \ln \frac{R-1}{R+1} - \ln \varepsilon_1 + \ln(2+\varepsilon_1) + \ln \varepsilon_1 - \ln(2-\varepsilon_1) - \ln |\varepsilon_2-1| + \ln |\varepsilon_2+1| \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \xrightarrow[\substack{R \rightarrow +\infty \\ \varepsilon_1 \rightarrow 0^+ \\ \varepsilon_2 \rightarrow 0^+}]{2\pi} & \left( \ln 1 + \ln 2 - \ln 2 - \ln 1 + \ln 1 \right) = 0 \quad (**) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow 0 &= 0 + \frac{-\pi^2}{2} + 0 + 0 + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln t dt}{t^2-1} + \int_0^1 \frac{\ln t dt}{t^2-1} + 0 + \int_0^1 \frac{\ln t dt}{t^2-1} \\ &+ \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln t}{t^2-1} dt = 2 \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{\ln t}{t^2-1} dt - \frac{\pi^2}{2} = 0 \\ \Rightarrow & \boxed{\int_0^1 \frac{\ln t}{t^2-1} dt = \frac{\pi^2}{4}} \end{aligned}$$

Напомена: Мора као горе да се рачуна овај интеграл (\*\*)

јер  $\int_0^1 \frac{dt}{t^2-1}$  дивергира и  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{t^2-1}$  дивергира,

$$\text{а } \int_0^{1-\varepsilon} \frac{dt}{t^2-1} + \int_{1+\varepsilon}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{t^2-1} \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \textcircled{0}$$

Напомена: Ово су били примери када је  $R(x)$  парна функција.

Ако није парна онда би требало узети фкц  $f(z) = R(z)(\log z)^2$ !

Замети: Наћи интеграл  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\log x}{(1+x)^3} dx$  (решење:  $-\frac{1}{2}$ )

↑ као "С'контину"

$$\ln = \log$$

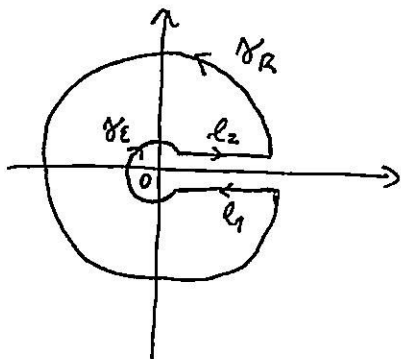
(користи се ове ознаке)

③ Израчунајте:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^{\frac{4}{3}}(1+x)^2} dx.$$

Напомена: конвергенцију свих нестварних интеграла који се појављују у задатку проверите сами за ваљану.

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



$$\log z = \log |z| + i \cdot \arg z, \arg z \in (0, 2\pi) \quad (\text{овако бирамо грану логаритма})$$

$$g(z) = |z|^{\frac{4}{3}} e^{i \frac{4 \arg z}{3}}, \arg z \in (0, 2\pi)$$

(овако бирамо грану шесте корена)

(гране су  $\mathbb{C} \setminus [0, \infty)$ )

интегрално  $f$  по "с контури"

$$\Gamma = \gamma_R + l_1 + \gamma_\epsilon + l_2$$

$$l_1: z = -t - ih, t \in [-\sqrt{R^2 - h^2}, -\sqrt{\epsilon^2 - h^2}]$$

$$l_2: z = t + ih, t \in [\sqrt{\epsilon^2 - h^2}, \sqrt{R^2 - h^2}]$$

$$\gamma_R: z = R e^{it}, t \in [\arcsin \frac{h}{R}, 2\pi - \arcsin \frac{h}{R}]$$

$$\gamma_\epsilon: z = \epsilon e^{it}, t \in [\arcsin \frac{h}{\epsilon}, 2\pi - \arcsin \frac{h}{\epsilon}]$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n \text{Res}(f, z_k)$$

$z_k$  - сингуларности у  $\mathbb{C} \setminus [0, \infty)$

у нашем случају је сингуларности  $-1$  и то је пол реда 2 (проверите)

(за довољно велико  $R > 0$  и довољно мало  $\epsilon > 0, h > 0$  сви су у  $\text{Int } \Gamma$ )

$$\text{Res}(f, -1) = \frac{1}{(2-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} ((z+1)^2 f(z))'$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} \left( \frac{\log z}{g(z)} \right)'$$

$$(\log z)' = \frac{1}{z}$$

$$(g(z))' = \frac{1}{3g^{\frac{2}{3}}(z)}$$

\* Извод инверзне ф-је:  $g$  инверз од  $h$

$$\Rightarrow g'(z_0) = \frac{1}{h'(w_0)} \quad w_0 = g(z_0)$$

$g$  je inverzna fja od  $h(z) = z^3$

$$h'(z) = 3z^2$$

$$\Rightarrow g'(z) = \frac{1}{3 \cdot (g(z))^2}$$

$$\log(-1) = \log|-1| + i \cdot \arg(-1)$$

$$= i \cdot \pi$$

$$g(-1) = |-1|^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot e^{i \frac{\arg(-1)}{3}} = e^{i \frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$\text{Res}(f, -1) = \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} \frac{\frac{1}{z} g(z) - \log z \cdot \frac{1}{3(g(z))^2}}{(g(z))^2}$$

$$= \frac{(-1) \cdot g(-1) - \log(-1) \cdot \frac{1}{3(g(-1))^2}}{(g(-1))^2}$$

$$= \frac{-e^{i \frac{\pi}{3}} - i\pi \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{(e^{i \frac{\pi}{3}})^2}}{e^{2i \frac{\pi}{3}}} = \frac{-e^{i \frac{\pi}{3}} - \frac{i\pi}{3} \cdot e^{-2i \frac{\pi}{3}}}{e^{2i \frac{\pi}{3}}}$$

$$= -e^{-i \frac{\pi}{3}} - \frac{i\pi}{3} \cdot e^{-i \frac{4\pi}{3}} = -(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} - i \sin \frac{\pi}{3}) - \frac{i\pi}{3} \cdot (\cos \frac{4\pi}{3} - i \sin \frac{4\pi}{3})$$

$$= -(\frac{1}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) - \frac{i\pi}{3} (-\frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{i\pi}{6} - i^2 \frac{\pi}{3} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{6} + i \cdot (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6})$$

$$= \frac{\pi\sqrt{3} - 3}{6} + i \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{3} + \pi}{6} = A$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \cdot A$$

$$z = |z| e^{i \arg z}$$

odrazlomnik za lim?  
zasto se godijaju 0

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} z f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z(\log|z| + i \arg z)}{(1+z)^2 \cdot |z|^{\frac{1}{3}} e^{i \frac{\arg z}{3}}} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\gamma_R} f(z) dz = 0$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z(\log|z| + i \arg z)}{(1+z)^2 |z|^{\frac{1}{3}} e^{i \frac{\arg z}{3}}} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\gamma_\epsilon} f(z) dz = 0$$

$$t > 0: \arg(t+ih) \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0^+} 0$$

$$t < 0: \arg(t-ih) \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0^+} 2\pi$$

$$\int_{\gamma_1} f(z) dz + \int_{\gamma_2} f(z) dz \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{-R}^{-\epsilon} \frac{\log|t| + i \cdot 2\pi}{(1-t)^2 \cdot \sqrt[3]{|t|} \cdot e^{i \frac{2\pi}{3}}} (-dt) + \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{\log|t|}{(1+t)^2 \cdot \sqrt[3]{|t|}} dt = S$$

↑ gadjano ovo  
сметом  
 $u = -t, du = -dt$

$$S = \int_R^\epsilon \frac{\log u + 2i\pi}{(1+u)^2 \sqrt[3]{u} \cdot e^{\frac{2i\pi}{3}}} du + \int_\epsilon^R \frac{\log t}{(1+t)^2 \sqrt[3]{t}} dt = - \int_\epsilon^R \frac{\log t + 2i\pi}{(1+t)^2 \sqrt[3]{t} e^{\frac{2i\pi}{3}}} dt + \int_\epsilon^R \frac{\log t dt}{(1+t)^2 \sqrt[3]{t}}$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = \int_{\gamma_R} f(z) dz + \int_{\gamma_\epsilon^-} f(z) dz + \int_{l_1} f(z) dz + \int_{l_2} f(z) dz \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \\ R \rightarrow \infty \\ \epsilon \rightarrow 0^+ \end{array} \right\}$$

$$2i\pi \cdot A = 0 + 0 + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{-(\log t + 2i\pi)}{(1+t)^2 \sqrt[3]{t} e^{\frac{2i\pi}{3}}} dt + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\log t dt}{(1+t)^2 \sqrt[3]{t}}$$

$$2i\pi A = - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\log t}{(1+t)^2 \sqrt[3]{t}} e^{-\frac{2i\pi}{3}} dt + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\log t dt}{(1+t)^2 \sqrt[3]{t}} - 2i\pi e^{-\frac{2i\pi}{3}} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{(1+t)^2 \sqrt[3]{t}}$$

$$2i\pi A = \underbrace{\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\log t}{(1+t)^2 \sqrt[3]{t}} dt}_{I} \cdot (1 - e^{-\frac{2i\pi}{3}}) - 2i\pi e^{-\frac{2i\pi}{3}} \underbrace{\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{(1+t)^2 \sqrt[3]{t}}}_{I_1}$$

$$2i\pi \cdot \left( \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}-3}{6} + i \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{3}+\pi}{6} \right) = I \left( 1 - \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) - 2i\pi \left( \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} - i \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) I_1$$

$$i \cdot \frac{\pi(\pi\sqrt{3}-3)}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3} (3\sqrt{3}+\pi) = I \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) - 2i\pi \left( -\frac{1}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) I_1$$

реални делови:  $\frac{-\pi}{3} (3\sqrt{3}+\pi) = \frac{3}{2} I - \pi\sqrt{3} I_1$

иминарни :  $\frac{\pi(\pi\sqrt{3}-3)}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} I + \pi I_1$   $\left. \begin{array}{l} \uparrow \\ \cdot \sqrt{3} \end{array} \right\}$

$$\frac{\pi}{3} \cdot (\pi \cdot 3 - 3\sqrt{3}) - \frac{\pi}{3} (3\sqrt{3} + \pi) = \frac{3}{2} I + \frac{\pi}{2} I$$

$$\frac{\pi}{3} (3\pi - 3\sqrt{3} - 3\sqrt{3} - \pi) = 3 I$$

$$I = \frac{\pi}{9} (2\pi - 6\sqrt{3}) = \frac{2\pi(\pi - 3\sqrt{3})}{9}$$