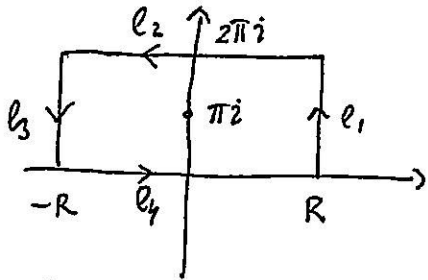


⊗  $0 < a < 1$  Израчунајте:  $I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{ax}}{1+e^x} dx$

$f(z) = \frac{e^{az}}{1+e^z}$       $e^z = -1$  за  $z = i \cdot (\pi + 2k\pi)$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$



$\Gamma = l_1 + l_2 + l_3 + l_4$

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

$z_1, \dots, z_n$  сингуларности у  $\text{Int} \Gamma$

$z = i\pi$  је једини сингуларитет у  $\text{Int} \Gamma$  (Г одирано као мило је рачунао)

$l_1: z = R + it, t \in [0, 2\pi]$

$l_2: z = -t + 2\pi i, t \in [-R, R]$

$l_3: z = -R - it, t \in [-2\pi, 0]$

$l_4: z = t, t \in [-R, R]$

$\lim_{z \rightarrow i\pi} \frac{e^{az}}{1+e^z} = \infty$  па је  $i\pi$  пол  $f$

ког реда је нај виш?

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

$g(z) = 1+e^z$

$g'(z) = e^z$

$\lim_{z \rightarrow i\pi} \frac{e^{az}}{1+e^z - (1+e^{i\pi})} = \frac{e^{ai\pi}}{g'(i\pi)} = \frac{e^{ai\pi}}{e^{i\pi}} = \frac{e^{ai\pi}}{-1} \in \mathbb{C}$

$\Rightarrow$  ред је 1

$\text{Res}(f(z), i\pi) = \lim_{z \rightarrow i\pi} (z - i\pi) \cdot f(z) = -e^{ai\pi}$

↑  
или се  
одваја на  
успреше

$\Rightarrow \int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \cdot (-e^{ai\pi}) = A$

$\int_{l_1} f(z) dz + \int_{l_2} f(z) dz + \int_{l_3} f(z) dz + \int_{l_4} f(z) dz = A$

$\underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_{I_1}$      $\underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_{I_2}$      $\underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_{I_3}$      $\underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_{I_4}$

$\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{Res}(\frac{f}{g}, z) = \frac{f(z)}{g'(z)} \\ \text{за } f(z) \neq 0, g(z) = 0 \\ g'(z) \neq 0 \end{array} \right)$

$$I_1 = \int_{\Gamma_1} f(z) dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{a(R+it)}}{1+e^{R+it}} i dt = i \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{aR} e^{ait}}{1+e^R e^{it}} dt$$

$$|I_1| = \left| \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{aR} e^{ait}}{1+e^R e^{it}} dt \right| \stackrel{\text{OHH}}{\leq} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{aR}}{|1+e^R e^{it}|} dt \leq \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{aR}}{e^{R-1}} dt = \frac{e^{aR}}{e^{R-1}} \cdot 2\pi$$

$$|e^R| - 1 \leq |1+e^R e^{it}|$$

$$\frac{1}{|1+e^R e^{it}|} \leq \frac{1}{e^{R-1}}$$

$$|I_1| \leq \frac{e^{aR}}{e^{R-1}} \cdot 2\pi = \frac{1}{e^{R(1-a)} \cdot \frac{1}{e^{aR}}} \cdot 2\pi \xrightarrow{R \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} I_1 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \int_{-R}^R \frac{e^{a(-t+2\pi i)}}{1+e^{-t+2\pi i}} (-dt) = \int_{-R}^R \frac{e^{-at} \cdot e^{2a\pi i}}{1+e^{-t} e^{2\pi i}} (-dt) = -e^{2a\pi i} \cdot \int_{-R}^R \frac{e^{-at}}{1+e^{-t}} dt \\ &= -e^{2a\pi i} \cdot \int_{-R}^R \frac{e^{au}}{1+e^u} (-du) \quad \text{смена: } u=-t \\ &= -e^{2a\pi i} \cdot \int_{-R}^R \frac{e^{at}}{1+e^t} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$I_3 = \int_{-2\pi}^0 \frac{e^{a(-R-ti)}}{1+e^{-R-ti}} (-dt) = e^{-aR} \cdot \int_{-2\pi}^0 \frac{e^{-ati}}{1+e^{-R} e^{-ti}} (-dt) = \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{смена: } u=-t \\ du=-dt \end{array} \right)$$

$$= e^{-aR} \int_{2\pi}^0 \frac{e^{au i}}{1+e^{-R} e^{ui}} du = -e^{-aR} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{at i}}{1+e^{-R} e^{ti}} dt$$

$$|I_3| \stackrel{\text{OHH}}{\leq} e^{-aR} \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{|e^{ati}|}{|1+e^{-R} e^{ti}|} dt \leq e^{-aR} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dt}{1-e^{-R}} = 2\pi \frac{e^{-aR}}{1-e^{-R}} \xrightarrow{R \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$|1+e^{-R} e^{ti}| \geq 1-e^{-R}$$

$$I_4 = \int_{-R}^R \frac{e^{at}}{1+e^t} dt$$

$$A = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} (I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + I_4)$$

$$A = -e^{2a\pi i} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{at}{1+e^t} dt + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{at}}{1+e^t} dt = (1 - e^{2a\pi i}) \cdot \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{at}}{1+e^t} dt}_I$$

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

$$I = \frac{-2\pi i e^{a\pi i}}{1 - e^{2a\pi i}}$$

$$1 - e^{2i\alpha} = 1 - \cos 2\alpha - i \sin 2\alpha = 2\sin^2 \alpha - 2i \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

$$= 2\sin \alpha (\sin \alpha - i \cos \alpha)$$

$$= -2i \sin \alpha (\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)$$

$$= -2i \sin \alpha e^{i\alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{-2\pi i \cdot e^{i\alpha}}{1 - e^{2i\alpha}}, \quad \alpha = a\pi$$

$$I = \frac{-2\pi i \cdot e^{i\alpha}}{-2i \sin \alpha} = \frac{\pi}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{\pi}{\sin a\pi}$$

$$dt = e^x dx = t dx$$

меном  $t = e^x$  ovaj интеграл обављае:

$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^a}{1+t} \frac{dt}{t} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^a dt}{(1+t)t} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{(1+t)t^{1-a}}$$

костваје интеграл

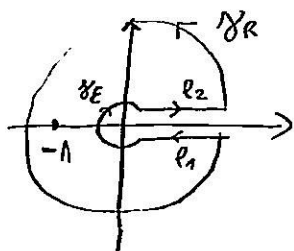
ТНГ

Напомена:

Напомена: ПРИМЕНА КТО на рачунање реалних интеграла

①  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\log x}{(1+x)^3} dx$  (фио за донаће)

$f(z) = \frac{1}{(1+z)^3} (\log z)^2$  интеграломо по контури „C“



$\Gamma = \Gamma_R + l_1 + \Gamma_\epsilon + l_2$

$z = -1$  је један рега з у  $\ln \Gamma$  (за  $R > 1$ )

( $\log z = \log |z| + i \cdot \arg z$ ,  $\arg z \in (0, 2\pi)$ )

↑ страна коју дупрамо

$I = \int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \cdot \text{Res}(f, -1)$

$\text{Res}(f, -1) = \frac{1}{(3-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} ((z+1)^3 f(z))''$

$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} ((\log z)^2)''$

$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} (2 \log z \cdot \frac{1}{z})'$

$= \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} \frac{\frac{1}{z} \cdot z - \log z}{z^2} = \frac{1 - \log(-1)}{1} = 1 - i\pi$

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

$I = \int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = \int_{\Gamma_R} f(z) dz + \int_{l_1} f(z) dz + \int_{\Gamma_\epsilon} f(z) dz + \int_{l_2} f(z) dz$

$\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} z f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z (\log z)^2}{(1+z)^3} = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{\log z}{z} \right)^2 \cdot \left( \frac{z}{1+z} \right)^3 = 0$

$\frac{\log z}{z} = \frac{\log |z| + i \arg z}{|z| e^{i \arg z}} \xrightarrow{z \rightarrow \infty} 0$

$\Rightarrow$  H.A.2  $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Gamma_R} f(z) dz = 0$

$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z (\log z)^2}{(1+z)^3} = 0$

$\Rightarrow$  H.A.1  $\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\Gamma_\epsilon} f(z) dz = 0$

$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z (\log z)^2 = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} |z| e^{i \arg z} (\log |z| + i \arg z)^2 = 0$   
 јер  $|z| \log^2 |z| \rightarrow 0$   $z \rightarrow 0$

$|z| \log |z| \rightarrow 0$   $z \rightarrow 0$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ha } l_1: f(z) = f(-t - ih) &= \frac{1}{(1 + (-t - ih))^3} \cdot \log^2(-t - ih) \\ &= \frac{(\log|-t - ih| + i \cdot \arg(-t - ih))^2}{(1 + (-t - ih))^3} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$f(-t - ih) \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(\log|t| + i2\pi)^2}{(1 - t)^3}$$

$$\text{Ha } l_2: f(t + ih) \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(\log|t|)^2}{(1 + t)^3}$$

$$\int_{l_1} f(z) dz = \int_{-\sqrt{R^2 - h^2}}^{-\sqrt{\epsilon^2 - h^2}} f(-t - ih) (-dt)$$

$$\xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{-R}^{-\epsilon} \frac{(\log|t| + i2\pi)^2}{(1 - t)^3} (-dt) \stackrel{u = -t, du = -dt}{=} \int_R^\epsilon \frac{(\log u + 2\pi i)^2}{(1 + u)^3} du$$

$$\int_{l_2} f(z) dz \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0^+} \int_\epsilon^R \frac{(\log|t|)^2}{(1 + t)^3} dt$$

$$\int_{l_1} f(z) dz + \int_{l_2} f(z) dz \xrightarrow[\substack{h \rightarrow 0^+ \\ \epsilon \rightarrow 0^+ \\ R \rightarrow +\infty}]{\quad} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{(\log t)^2}{(1 + t)^3} dt - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{(\log t + 2\pi i)^2}{(1 + t)^3} dt$$

$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\log^2 t}{(1 + t)^3} dt - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\log^2 t + 4\pi i \log t - 4\pi^2}{(1 + t)^3} dt$$

$$I = -4\pi i \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\log t}{(1 + t)^3} dt + 4\pi^2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{(1 + t)^3} = 2\pi i (1 - 2\pi)$$

$$2\pi i + 2\pi^2 = -4\pi i \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\log t}{(1+t)^3} dt + 4\pi^2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{(1+t)^3}$$

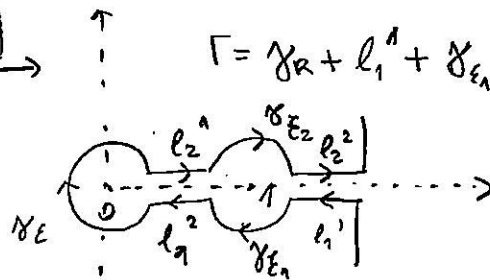
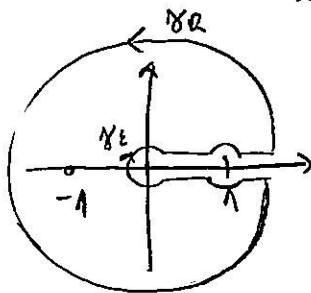
$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\log t}{(1+t)^3} dt = \frac{2\pi}{-4\pi} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{(1+t)^3} = \frac{2\pi^2}{4\pi^2} = \frac{1}{2}$

Ам тај се једноставно рачуна и доводом

②  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\log t}{t^2-1} dt$  (већ урађен, ам хоземо на груду начин)

$f(z) = \frac{(\log z)^2}{z^2-1}$  по коификованој "С" контури  $\Gamma$



(Збој циркуларности на  $\mathbb{R}^+$ )

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

огадује зроне:  
 $(\ln z = \ln|z| + i \arg z$   
 $\arg z \in (0, 2\pi))$

$$I = \int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}(f, -1) = 2\pi^3$$

$$\operatorname{Res}(f, -1) = \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} (z+1) \frac{(\log z)^2}{(z-1)(z+1)} = \frac{(\log(-1))^2}{-2}$$

$$= \frac{-\pi^2}{-2} = \frac{\pi^2}{2}$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} z f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z (\log z)^2}{z^2-1} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\gamma_R} f(z) dz = 0$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z (\log z)^2}{z^2-1} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\gamma_\epsilon} f(z) dz = 0$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1) f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\log z)^2}{z+1} = \begin{cases} 0, & \operatorname{Im} z > 0 \\ -2\pi^2, & \operatorname{Im} z < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lim_{\epsilon_1 \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{l_1^\pm} f(z) dz = 2i\pi^3$$

како  $R \rightarrow \infty, \epsilon \rightarrow 0^+, \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2 \rightarrow 0^+, h \rightarrow 0^+$ :

$$\lim_{\epsilon_2 \rightarrow 0} \int_{l_2} f(z) dz = 0$$

$$I = 2i\pi^3 + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{(\log t)^2}{t^2-1} dt - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{(\log t + 2\pi i)^2}{t^2-1} dt = -4\pi i \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\log t}{t^2-1} dt + 4\pi^2 \operatorname{v.p.} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{t^2-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\log t}{t^2-1} dt = \frac{-\pi^3}{-4\pi} = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$