

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

$$\int_{\gamma_R} f(z) dz + \int_{\gamma_1} f(z) dz + \int_{\gamma_{\varepsilon^-}} f(z) dz + \int_{\gamma_{\varepsilon^+}} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}(f, -1)$$

$$\operatorname{Res}(f, -1) = \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} (z+1) \cdot \frac{1}{z+1} \cdot \frac{1}{g(z)} = \frac{1}{g(-1)} = \frac{1}{e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}}$$

-1 je dovolj blizu 1

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

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\gamma_R} f(z) dz = 0 \text{ na osnovu } \text{Jordanove leme 2}$$

$$\text{ker je } \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} z f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z}{1+z} \cdot \frac{1}{g(z)} = 0$$

\downarrow
 ∞

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\gamma_{\varepsilon^-}} f(z) dz = 0 \text{ na osnovu } \text{Jordanove leme 1}$$

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

$$\text{ker je } \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{z+1} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{|z|} \cdot e^{i \frac{\arg z}{3}}} = 0$$

koga $h \rightarrow 0$ je: $\int_{\gamma_R} f(z) dz + \int_{\gamma_{\varepsilon^-}} f(z) dz + \int_{-R}^{-\varepsilon} \frac{1}{(1-t) \sqrt[3]{|t|} \cdot e^{i \frac{2\pi}{3}}} (-dt)$

$$+ \int_{\varepsilon}^R \frac{1}{(1+t) \sqrt[3]{t}} dt = 2\pi i \cdot \operatorname{Res}(f, -1)$$

$\uparrow z = -t - ih$
 $dz = -dt$

$$\text{ker } \left\{ \begin{aligned} g(-t-ih) &= \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{t^2+h^2}} e^{i \frac{\arg(-t-ih)}{3}} \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt[3]{|t|} e^{i \frac{2\pi}{3}}, t < 0 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} g(t+ih) &= \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{t^2+h^2}} e^{i \frac{\arg(t+ih)}{3}} \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt[3]{t} e^0 = \sqrt[3]{t}, t > 0 \end{aligned} \right.$$

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

$u = -t$

$$= \frac{-1}{e^{i \frac{2\pi}{3}}} \cdot \int_{\varepsilon}^R \frac{1}{(1+t) \sqrt[3]{t}} dt$$

Сага иуаитино лмесе кага $R \rightarrow +\infty$ и $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$ и годџа се:

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

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

$$1 - e^{-2i\frac{\pi}{3}} = 1 - e^{2i\alpha}, \alpha = -\frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$= 1 - \cos 2\alpha - i \sin 2\alpha$$

$$= 2 \sin^2 \alpha - 2i \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

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

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

$$= -2i \sin \alpha \cdot e^{i\alpha} = -2i \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

=>

$$\frac{e^{-i\frac{\pi}{3}}}{1 - e^{-2i\frac{\pi}{3}}} = \frac{1}{-2i \sin \frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{1}{2i \sin \frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2i \sin \frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{\pi}{\sin \frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$R(x)$ рационална функција

* Интеграл облика $\int_0^{+\infty} R(x) \log x dx$, $\int_0^{+\infty} R(x) \log x \cdot x^{-\alpha} dx$, $\alpha \in (0, 1)$

(Проучавамо их на примерима)

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

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

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

$R(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ парна функција и нема

сингуларности на \mathbb{R} ос

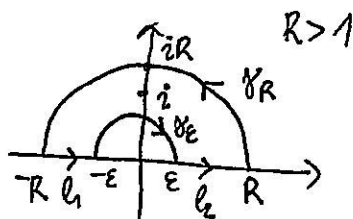
$$g(z) = \log|z| + i \arg z, \arg z \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2})$$

- узимамо контуру где \log која нам највише одговара (овде на $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Re} z = 0, \operatorname{Im} z \leq 0\}$)

- R има полове у $\pm i$ иј-на имагинарној ос

- користићемо контуру на слици

(од ове морамо одвојити због \log)



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

$l_1: z = t, t \in [-R, -\epsilon]$

$\gamma_\epsilon: z = \epsilon e^{it}, t \in [\pi, 0]$

$l_2: z = t, t \in [\epsilon, R]$

функцију $f(z) = \frac{g(z)}{1+z^2}$ интегралмо по контури $\Gamma = \gamma_R + l_1 + \gamma_\epsilon + l_2$

за $R > 1$ (тада $i \in \operatorname{Int} \Gamma$)

$$\epsilon < \frac{1}{2}$$

(сви сингуларности у првој полуправи средо су γ_ϵ у $\operatorname{Int} \Gamma$)

$$\int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{Res}(f, z_k), \{z_1, \dots, z_n\} \text{ скуп сингуларн.}$$

где f у $\operatorname{Int} \Gamma$

$$\int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \cdot \operatorname{Res}(f, i) \text{ (овде је } i \text{ једини сингуларности)}$$

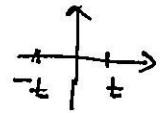
i је пол реда 1 (проверити)

$$\operatorname{Res}(f, i) = \frac{1}{(1-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow i} (z-i) f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow i} (z-i) \frac{g(z)}{(z-i)(z+i)} = \frac{g(i)}{2i}$$

$$g(i) = \log|i| + i \arg i = i \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{Res}(f, i) = \frac{i \pi}{2 \cdot 2i} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz &= \int_{\gamma_R} f(z) dz + \int_{\gamma_{\varepsilon}^-} f(z) dz + \int_{\ell_2} f(z) dz + \int_{\ell_1} f(z) dz \\
&= I_R + I_{\varepsilon}^- + \int_{-R}^{-\varepsilon} \frac{g(t)}{1+t^2} dt + \int_{\varepsilon}^R \frac{g(t)}{1+t^2} dt \\
&= I_R + I_{\varepsilon}^- + \int_R^{\varepsilon} \frac{g(-u)}{1+u^2} (-du) + \int_{\varepsilon}^R \frac{g(t)}{1+t^2} dt \\
&\quad \uparrow t = -u \\
&\quad \quad dt = -du \\
&= I_R + I_{\varepsilon}^- + \int_{\varepsilon}^R -\frac{g(-u)}{1+u^2} du + \int_{\varepsilon}^R \frac{g(t)}{1+t^2} dt \\
&= I_R + I_{\varepsilon}^- + \int_{\varepsilon}^R \frac{g(-t) + g(t)}{1+t^2} dt
\end{aligned}$$



$$g(-t) = \log|t| + i \cdot \arg(-t) = \log t + i \cdot \pi$$

$$g(t) = \log t + i \cdot \arg t = \log t$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = I_R + I_{\varepsilon}^- + \int_{\varepsilon}^R \frac{2 \log t + i\pi}{1+t^2} dt$$

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

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

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

$$\text{Знамо } |z| \cdot \log|z| \xrightarrow{z \rightarrow 0} 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z \cdot f(z) = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\gamma_{\varepsilon}^-} f(z) dz = 0$$

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$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} I_R = 0 \\ \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} I_{\varepsilon}^- = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

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

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:

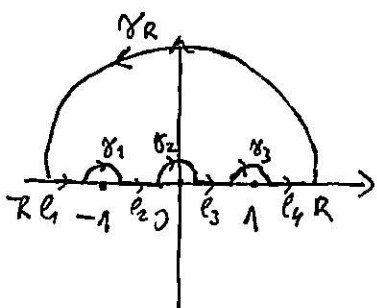
$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\log x}{x^2-1} dx$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \left(\text{овај се интегрално} \right. \\ \left. \text{и рачуна} \right. \\ \left. \left. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \right. \right)$$

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

и има нулове на реалној осци ± 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

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

$$\gamma_1: z = t, \quad t \in [-R, -1-\epsilon_1]$$

$$\gamma_1^-: z = \epsilon_1 e^{it} - 1, \quad t \in [0, \pi]$$

$$\left(\Gamma = \gamma_R + \gamma_1 + \gamma_2 + \gamma_3 + \gamma_4 \right) \gamma_2: z = t, \quad t \in [-1+\epsilon_1, -\epsilon_2]$$

$$\gamma_2^-: z = \epsilon_2 e^{it}, \quad t \in [0, \pi]$$

$$\gamma_3: z = t, \quad t \in [\epsilon_2, 1-\epsilon_3]$$

$$\gamma_3^-: z = \epsilon_3 e^{it} + 1, \quad t \in [0, \pi]$$

$$\gamma_4: z = t, \quad t \in [1+\epsilon_3, R]$$

f нема нулова у горњој полуравни

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