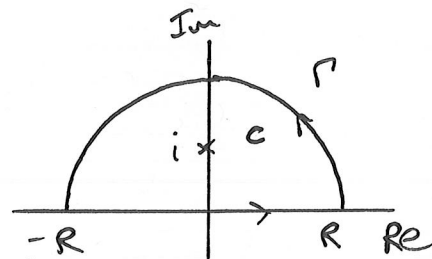


MATH 3000: Quiz #5

/5 Problem 1: Evaluate p.v. $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{(x^2+1)^2} dx$.poles $z = \pm i$
(order 2)

$$2\pi \text{Res}(i) = \int_{\Gamma} f dz = \int_{-R}^R f(x) dx + \int_C f dz$$

letting $R \rightarrow \infty$: p.v. $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f dx + 0$ (by "The Lemma" since $\deg(x^2+1) \geq \deg(x^2)+2$)

$$\text{So p.v. } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f dx = 2\pi i \text{Res}(i) = 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{d}{dz} (z-i)^2 f(z)$$

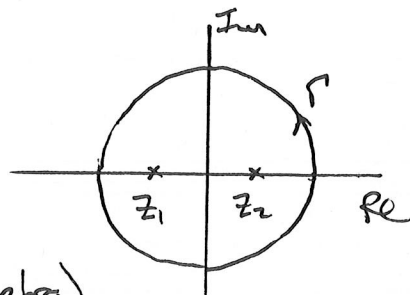
$$= 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{d}{dz} \frac{z^2}{(z+i)^2} = 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{2z(z+i)^2 - z^2 \cdot 2(z+i)}{(z+i)^4}$$

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

$$= 2\pi i \cdot \frac{-8i+4i}{16} = \boxed{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

/5 Problem 2: Evaluate $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{1+\sin^2\theta}$.

$$z = e^{i\theta}, \quad d\theta = -i \frac{dz}{z}$$



$$= \int_{\Gamma} \frac{-i dz/z}{1 + \left(\frac{1}{2i} \left(z - \frac{1}{z}\right)\right)^2} = \int_{\Gamma} \frac{4iz}{z^4 - 6z^2 + 1} dz \quad (\text{after some algebra})$$

poles: $z^4 - 6z^2 + 1 = 0 \rightarrow z = \pm \sqrt{3 \pm 2}^{3/2} \rightarrow$ only $z_1, z_2 = \pm \sqrt{3-2}^{3/2}$ are inside Γ .

$$\rightarrow \int_{\Gamma} f dz = 2\pi i (\text{Res}(z_1) + \text{Res}(z_2))$$

$$= 2\pi i \left(\lim_{z \rightarrow z_1} \frac{4iz}{(z-z_2)(z-z_3)(z-z_4)} + \lim_{z \rightarrow z_2} \frac{4iz}{(z-z_1)(z-z_3)(z-z_4)} \right)$$

$$= 2\pi i \left(\frac{4iz_1}{(z_1-z_2)(z_1-z_3)(z_1-z_4)} + \frac{4iz_2}{(z_2-z_1)(z_2-z_3)(z_2-z_4)} \right)$$

= ... (more tedious than I intended!)