

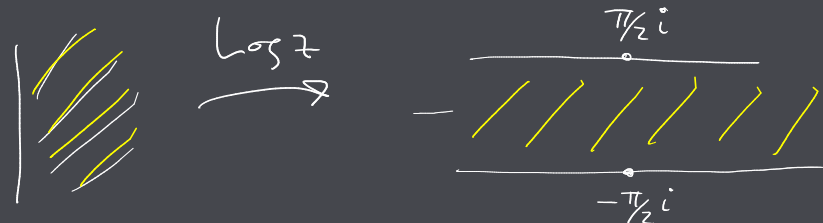


$$= \{z: |z| > 0, -\pi/2 < \text{Arg}(z) < \pi/2\} = \{z: \text{Re } z > 0\}$$



$$\log(\{z: |z| > 0, -\pi/2 < \text{Arg}(z) < \pi/2\}) = \{ \ln|z| + i\text{Arg}(z) : |z| > 0, -\pi/2 < \text{Arg}(z) < \pi/2 \}$$

$$-\pi/2 < \text{Arg}(z) < \pi/2 = \{z: -\pi/2 < \text{Im}(z) < \pi/2\}$$



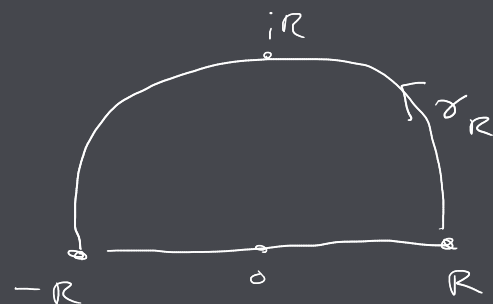
Svar:  $f(A) = \{z: -\pi/2 < \text{Im}(z) < \pi/2\}$

3. Vi noterar att  $\sin 2x = \text{Im}(e^{2ix})$ , och därför

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{x^2+2x+2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\text{Im}(e^{2ix})}{x^2+2x+2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \text{Im}\left(\frac{e^{2ix}}{x^2+2x+2}\right) dx = \text{Im}\left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{2ix}}{x^2+2x+2} dx\right)$$

Sedan noterar vi också att  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{2ix}}{x^2+2x+2} dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-R}^R g(z) dz$ ,

$$g(z) := \frac{e^{2iz}}{z^2+2z+2}$$



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

$$\mathcal{C}_R := [-R, R] \cup \gamma_R$$

Vi har nu

$$\int g dz = \int_{\gamma_R} g dz + \int_{[-R, R]} g dz$$

använd residy  
teknik

$[-R, R]$

$\gamma_R$

$$\text{Im} \rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{x^2+2x+2} dx$$

filter, vill visa  $\rightarrow 0$

Uppskattning av filterterm:

$$\left| \int_{\gamma_R} g dz \right| \leq \max_{z \in \gamma_R} \left| \frac{e^{2iz}}{z^2+2z+2} \right| \pi R \leq \left[ \begin{array}{l} |e^{2iz}| = |e^{2ix-2y}| = e^{-2y} \leq 1 \\ \text{ty } y \leq 0 \text{ p: } \gamma_R \end{array} \right]$$

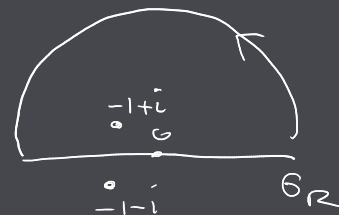
$$\left| \frac{e^{2iz}}{z^2+2z+2} \right| \geq |z|^2 - 2|z| - 2 = R^2 - 2R - 2 \text{ p: } \gamma_R \leq$$

$$\leq \frac{\pi R}{R^2 - 2R - 2} \xrightarrow{R \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$\int_{\gamma_R} g dz :$$

$$z^2+2z+2 = (z+1)^2+1, \text{ har nollst. i } -1 \pm i,$$

så  $g$  har i  $\mathbb{C}$  femta isol. sing. i  $-1 \pm i$ , varav



$$-1+i \in \Gamma_R, R > \sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{Res}_{-1+i} g = \left( \frac{e^{2iz}}{2z+2} \right) \Big|_{z=-1+i} = \frac{e^{-2i-2}}{2i}$$

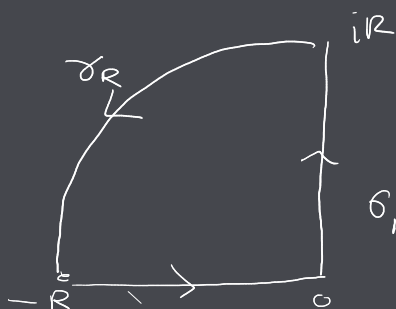
$$\int_{\Gamma_R} g dz = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{e^{-2i-2}}{2i} = \frac{\pi e^{-2i}}{e^2}, \quad R > \sqrt{2}$$

Vi säg även att  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{2ix}}{x^2+2x+2} dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left( \int_{\Gamma_R} g dz - \int_{\delta_R} g dz \right) = \frac{\pi e^{-2i}}{e^2} - 0 =$

$$= \frac{\pi e^{-2i}}{e^2}, \text{ och } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{x^2+2x+2} dx = \text{Im} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{2ix}}{x^2+2x+2} dx = \frac{\pi \sin(-2)}{e^2} =$$

$$= -\frac{\pi \sin 2}{e^2}. \quad \text{Svar: } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{x^2+2x+2} dx = -\frac{\pi \sin 2}{e^2}$$

4. Lösning: Vi använder Argumentprincipen.

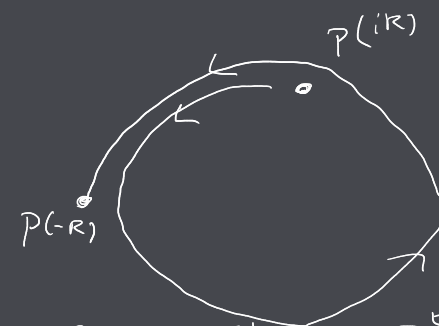


$$\text{Låt } \gamma_R(t) := Re^{it}, t \in [\pi/2, \pi],$$

$$\Gamma_R := [0, iR] \cup \gamma_R \cup [-R, 0]$$

$\Gamma_R$  Vi vill räkna ut  $W(p \circ \Gamma_R)$ ,  $R \gg 1$ , genom att beräkna argvar längs delkurvorna.

$$\argvar(p \circ \gamma_R):$$

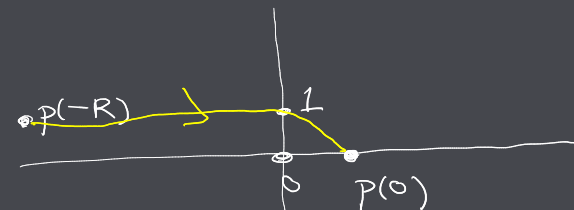


$$p(Re^{it}) = (Re^{it})^5 + 2i(Re^{it})^2 + iRe^{it} + 1 = (Re^{5it}) \left( 1 + \frac{2ie^{-3it}}{R^3} + \frac{ie^{-4it}}{R^4} + \frac{e^{-5it}}{R^5} \right) \Rightarrow \arg(p(Re^{it})) \approx 5t + 2\pi k$$

litar då  $R \gg 1$

$$\Rightarrow \argvar(p \circ \gamma_R) \approx \frac{5\pi}{2}, \quad R \gg 1.$$

$$\argvar(p \circ [-R, 0]):$$



$$p(t) = t^5 + 2it^2 + it + 1 = t^5 + 1 + i(2t^2 + t)$$

$$p(-R) = -R^5 + 1 + i(2R^2 - R) \Rightarrow \text{Arg}(p(-R)) \approx \pi$$

$$p(0) = 1 \Rightarrow \text{Arg}(p(0)) = 0$$



