

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = 0 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = 0$$

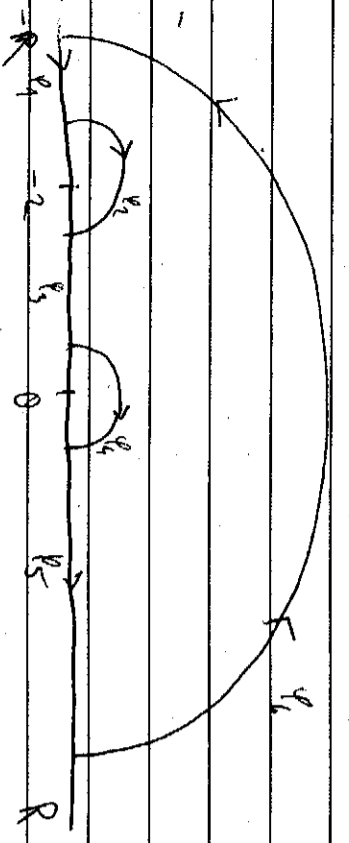
$$1 + 0 = 1$$

Calculus IX

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x(x+2)} dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-R}^R \frac{\sin x e^{ix}}{x(x+2)} dx$$

$$\text{Res}_{z=0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x-3)xe^{ix}}{x(x-2)} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{Res}_{z=-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x-3)e^{ix}}{x(x-2)} = \frac{5}{2}$$



$$\int_{\gamma} = 0 \quad (\text{Cauchy})$$

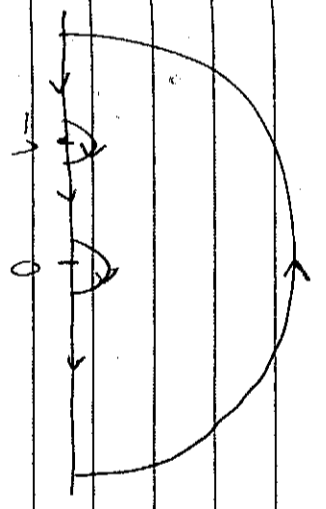
$$\int_{\gamma} = \int_{\gamma_1} + \int_{\gamma_2} + \int_{\gamma_3} + \int_{\gamma_4} + \int_{\gamma_5}$$

$$I = \pi + \pi i$$

$$I = \text{Im}(I) = -\pi \quad (\text{Jordan})$$

$$\int_{\gamma} = 0$$

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^2+x} dx = \text{Im} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{ix}}{z^2+z} dz$$



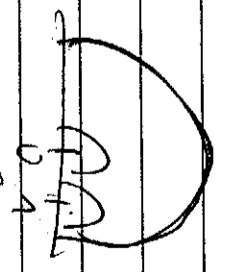
$$\text{Res}_{z=0} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{ze^{iz}}{z(z+1)} = 1$$

$$\text{Res}_{z=-1} = \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} e^{iz} = -e^{-i\pi} = 1$$

$$(1-1) - \pi i = -2\pi i$$

$$I = 2\pi i$$

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^2-x} dx = \text{Im} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{iz}}{z(z-1)} dz$$



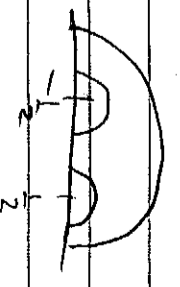
$$\text{Res}_{z=0} f = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{iz}}{z(z-1)} = -1$$

$$\text{Res}_{z=1} f = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^{iz}}{z} = e^{i\pi} = -1$$

$$\int_{\gamma} = \int_{\gamma_1} + \int_{\gamma_2} + \int_{\gamma_3} + \int_{\gamma_4} = 2\pi i$$

$$I = -2\pi i$$

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos x}{4x^2-1} dx = \text{Re} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{iz}}{(z-1/2)(z+1/2)} dz$$

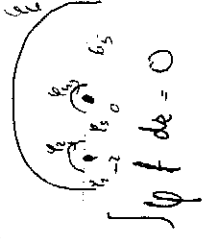


$$\text{Res}_{z=1/2} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1/2} \frac{(z+1/2)e^{iz}}{4(z-1/2)(z+1/2)} = -\frac{1}{8} i$$

$$\text{Res}_{z=-1/2} = \lim_{z \rightarrow -1/2} \frac{(z+1/2)e^{iz}}{4(z-1/2)(z+1/2)} = -\frac{15}{8} i$$

$$I = 4\pi i$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(x-3) \sin \pi x}{x(x+2)} dx = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{-\epsilon}^{\infty} \frac{(x-3) e^{i\pi x}}{x(x+2)} dx = -\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left( -\pi i \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \right) \right) = +\pi$$



$$\text{Res}_0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x-3) x e^{i\pi x}}{x(x+2)} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

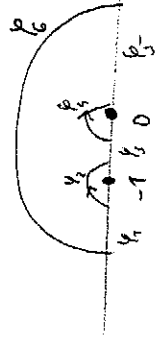
$$\text{Res}_{-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x-3)(x+2) e^{i\pi x}}{x(x+2)} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\int \varphi f dz = 0$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \pi x}{x^2 + x} dx = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{-\epsilon}^{\infty} \frac{e^{i\pi z}}{z(z+1)} dz = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} (\pi i \cdot 2) = 2\pi$$

$$\text{Res}_0 = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z e^{i\pi z}}{z(z+1)} = 1$$

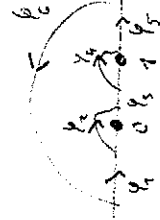
$$\text{Res}_{-1} = \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} \frac{(z+1) e^{i\pi z}}{z(z+1)} = 1$$



$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \pi x}{x^2 - x} dx = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{-\epsilon}^{\infty} \frac{e^{i\pi z}}{z(z-1)} dz = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} (\pi i \cdot (-2)) = -2\pi$$

$$\text{Res}_0 = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z e^{i\pi z}}{z(z-1)} = -1$$

$$\text{Res}_1 = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{(z-1) e^{i\pi z}}{z(z-1)} = -1$$

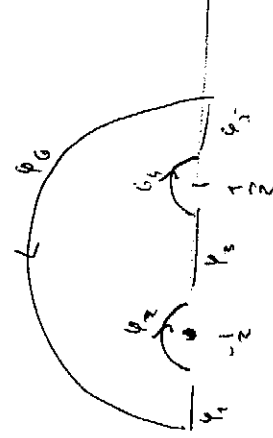


$$0 = \int \varphi f dz = \int_{\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 + \gamma_3} + \int_{\gamma_4} + \int_{\gamma_5} + \pi i$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos \pi x (x-8)}{4x^2 - 1} dx = \text{Re} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(z-8) e^{i\pi z}}{4(z-\frac{1}{2})(z+\frac{1}{2})} dz$$

$$\text{Res}_{\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{z \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{(z-8) e^{i\pi z}}{4(z-\frac{1}{2})(z+\frac{1}{2})} dz = -\frac{15}{8} i$$

$$\text{Res}_{-\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{z \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}} \frac{(z-8) e^{i\pi z}}{4(z-\frac{1}{2})(z+\frac{1}{2})} dz = -\frac{17}{8} i$$



$$0 = \int \varphi f dz = \int_{\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 + \gamma_3} + \int_{\gamma_4} + \int_{\gamma_5} + \left( -\frac{15}{8} i \right) \pi + \left( -\frac{17}{8} i \right) \pi$$

$$\rightarrow \int_{\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 + \gamma_3} \varphi f dz = 4\pi$$