

Complex functions for Engineering Students

Solutions of Homework 7

Exercise 1:

Determine the Laurent the Laurent development of the following functions and specify in each case the coefficients a_{-1} of the series:

a) $f(z) = \frac{\exp(z-2)}{z-2}$ at point $z_0 = 2$,

b) $f(z) = z^2 \cosh\left(\frac{1}{z+1}\right)$ at point $z_0 = -1$,

c) $f(z) = \frac{z - \sin z}{z^7}$ at point $z_0 = 0$.

Solution:

a) For $|z-2| > 0$ it holds:

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= \frac{\exp(z-2)}{z-2} = \frac{1}{z-2} \left(1 + \frac{z-2}{1!} + \frac{(z-2)^2}{2!} + \frac{(z-2)^3}{3!} + \dots \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{z-2} + 1 + \frac{z-2}{2!} + \frac{(z-2)^2}{3!} + \frac{(z-2)^3}{4!} + \dots \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(z-2)^{n-1}}{n!} \Rightarrow a_{-1} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{b)} \quad f(z) &= z^2 \cosh\left(\frac{1}{z+1}\right) = ((z+1) - 1)^2 \cosh\left(\frac{1}{z+1}\right) \\
&= ((z+1)^2 - 2(z+1) + 1) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2!(z+1)^2} + \frac{1}{4!(z+1)^4} + \dots\right) \\
&= (z+1)^2 - 2(z+1) + \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{z+1} + \left(\frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{4!}\right) \frac{1}{(z+1)^2} \\
&\quad - \frac{2}{4!(z+1)^3} + \left(\frac{1}{4!} + \frac{1}{6!}\right) \frac{1}{(z+1)^4} \dots \\
&= (z+1)^2 - 2(z+1) + \frac{3}{2} - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{(2k)!} (z+1)^{1-2k} \\
&\quad + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(2k)!} + \frac{1}{(2(k+1))!}\right) (z+1)^{-2k} \quad \Rightarrow \quad a_{-1} = -1
\end{aligned}$$

c) The only singularity of f is at the development point $z_0 = 0$. For $|z| > 0$ it holds:

$$\begin{aligned}
f(z) &= \frac{z - \sin z}{z^7} = \frac{1}{z^7} \left(z - \left(z - \frac{z^3}{3!} + \frac{z^5}{5!} - \frac{z^7}{7!} + \frac{z^9}{9!} \mp \dots \right) \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{3!} \cdot \frac{1}{z^4} - \frac{1}{5!} \cdot \frac{1}{z^2} + \frac{1}{7!} - \frac{z^2}{9!} \pm \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(2n+1)!} z^{2n-6} \\
&\Rightarrow \quad a_{-1} = 0
\end{aligned}$$

Exercise 2:

Compute the following integrals using the residual calculus

$$\text{a) } \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{5/2} + 13x^{3/2} + 36x^{1/2}} dx,$$

$$\text{b) } \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2 + \cos x} dx,$$

$$\text{c) } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^4 + 10x^2 + 9} dx,$$

$$\text{d) } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(3x)}{x^2 - 6x + 10} dx.$$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } & \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{5/2} + 13x^{3/2} + 36x^{1/2}} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{1/2}(x^2 + 13x + 36)} = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{1/2}(x+4)(x+9)} \\ &= \frac{2\pi i}{1 - e^{-2\pi i/2}} \left(\text{Res} \left(\frac{1}{x^{1/2}(x+4)(x+9)}; -4 \right) + \text{Res} \left(\frac{1}{x^{1/2}(x+4)(x+9)}; -9 \right) \right) \\ &= \pi i \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{-4}(-4+9)} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{-9}(-9+4)} \right) = \frac{\pi}{5} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{\pi}{30} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2 + \cos x} dx &= \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{2 + (z + 1/z)/2} \frac{dz}{iz} = \frac{2}{i} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{z^2 + 4z + 1} \\ &= \frac{2}{i} \oint_{|z|=1} \underbrace{\frac{1}{(z + 2 - \sqrt{3})(z + 2 + \sqrt{3})}}_{=f(z)} dz \\ &= 2\pi i \cdot \frac{2}{i} \cdot \text{Res} \left(f; -2 + \sqrt{3} \right) \\ &= 4\pi \cdot \frac{1}{-2 + \sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{3}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{c)} \quad & \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^4 + 10x^2 + 9} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2 + 1)(x^2 + 9)} \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\underbrace{(x+i)(x-i)(x+3i)(x-3i)}_{=f(x)}} dx = 2\pi i (\text{Res}(f; i) + \text{Res}(f; 3i)) \\
&= 2\pi i \left(\frac{1}{(i+i)(i^2+9)} + \frac{1}{((3i)^2+1)(3i+3i)} \right) = \pi \left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{(-8) \cdot 3} \right) = \frac{\pi}{12}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{d)} \quad & \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(3x)}{x^2 - 6x + 10} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \text{Re} \left(\frac{e^{3ix}}{(x-3)^2 + 1} \right) dx \\
&= \text{Re} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{3ix}}{\underbrace{(x-(3+i))(x-(3-i))}_{=f(x)}} dx \right) \\
&= \text{Re} (2\pi i \text{Res}(f; 3+i)) = \text{Re} \left(2\pi i \frac{e^{3i(3+i)}}{3+i-(3-i)} \right) \\
&= \text{Re} (\pi e^{-3+9i}) = \pi e^{-3} \cos 9
\end{aligned}$$

Hand in until: 7.7.