

# Föreläsning 11, komplex analys.

## Integraler av Fouriertyp:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \begin{cases} e^{iax} \\ \cos ax \\ \sin ax \end{cases} h(x) dx, \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$$

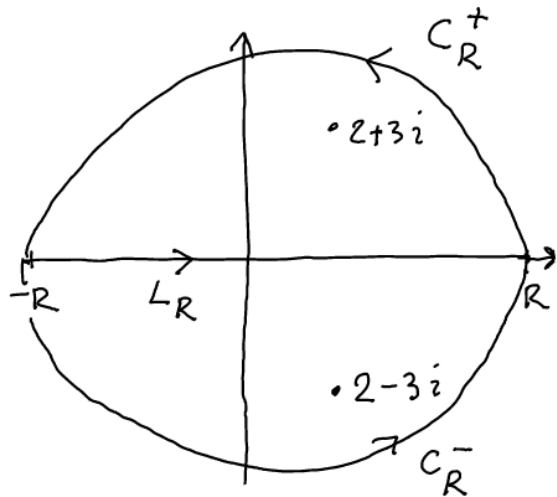
Ex:  $I(a) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{iax}}{x^2 - 4x + 13} dx, \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$

Lösning:

Sätt  $f(z) = \frac{e^{iaz}}{z^2 - 4z + 13}$

för fixt  $a$ .

$f$  är singular i  $z = 2 \pm 3i$ .



$$|e^{iaz}| = |e^{-ay} \cdot e^{iax}| = e^{-ay} \leq 1 \quad \text{på } C_R^+ \quad \text{om } a \geq 0$$

a reellt

och på  $C_R^-$  om  $a \leq 0$ .

OBS: Slut på rätt sätt.

Trå fall:

$a \geq 0$ :

$$\oint_{C_R^+} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \cdot \operatorname{Res}_{z=2+3i} f(z) = 2\pi i \cdot \left. \frac{e^{iaz}}{\frac{d}{dz}(z^2 - 4z + 13)} \right|_{z=2+3i}$$

$$= \dots = \frac{\pi}{3} e^{-3a} \cdot e^{i2a}, \quad R \text{ stort nog.}$$

$$\text{vidare, } \int_{L_R} f(z) dz = \left[ \begin{array}{l} z=t, t: -R \rightarrow R \\ dz=dt \end{array} \right] = \int_{-R}^R \frac{e^{iat}}{t^2 - 4t + 13} dt$$

→  $I(a)$  då  $R \rightarrow \infty$

$$\text{och } \left| \int_{C_R^+} f(z) dz \right| \leq \frac{1}{R^2 - 4R + 13} \pi R \rightarrow 0 \text{ då } R \rightarrow \infty$$

ML uppskattning  
R stort.

∴ Låt  $R \rightarrow \infty$  i  $\textcircled{*}$ :

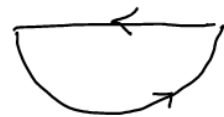
$$I(a) + 0 = \frac{\pi}{3} e^{-3a} \cdot e^{i2a}, \quad a \geq 0.$$

$a \leq 0$ .

$$\textcircled{**} \int_{C_R^-} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \cdot \underset{z=2-3i}{\text{Res } f(z)} = \dots = \frac{-\pi}{3} e^{3a} e^{i2a}, \quad R \text{ stort nog}$$

OBS

$$\int_{L_R} f(z) dz = \int_{-R}^R \frac{e^{iat}}{t^2 - 4t + 13} dt \rightarrow I(a) \text{ då } R \rightarrow \infty$$



$$\left| \int_{C_R^-} f(z) dz \right| \leq \frac{1}{R^2 - 4R - 13} \pi R \rightarrow 0 \text{ då } R \rightarrow \infty$$

ML

∴ Låt  $R \rightarrow \infty$  i **(\*\*)** som ovan:

$$0 - I(a) = -\frac{\pi}{3} e^{3a} \cdot e^{i2a}, \text{ så } I(a) = \frac{\pi}{3} e^{3a} \cdot e^{i2a}, a \leq 0$$

$$\therefore I(a) = \frac{\pi}{3} e^{-3|a|} \cdot e^{i2a}, a \in \mathbb{R}$$

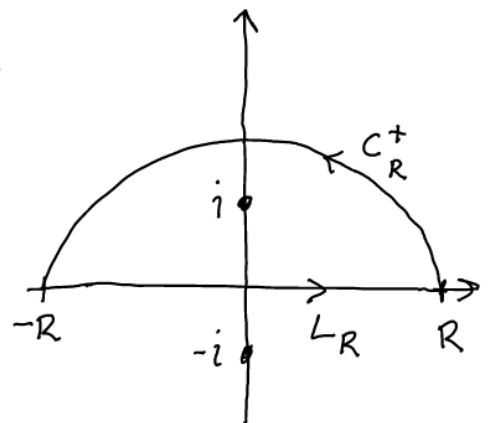
anmärkning:  $\cos ax = \frac{1}{2} (e^{iax} + e^{-iax})$

och  $\sin ax = \frac{1}{2i} (e^{iax} - e^{-iax})$

ger genast  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \cos ax \\ \sin ax \end{matrix} \right\} / (x^2 - 4x + 13) dx$

Ex:  $I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x \sin x}{x^2 + 1} dx. \quad \text{Im} \left( \frac{x e^{ix}}{x^2 + 1} \right) = \frac{x \sin x}{x^2 + 1}$

Sätt  $f(z) = \frac{z e^{iz}}{z^2 + 1}$ , singular i  $\pm i$



Vi får

$$\int_{L_R + C_R^+} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \text{Res}_{z=i} f(z)$$

$$= 2\pi i \cdot \frac{z e^{iz}}{\frac{d}{dz}(z^2 + 1)} \Big|_{z=i} = \pi i e^{-1}, \text{ R stort } (R > 1)$$

Vidare:  $\int_{L_R} f(z) dz = \int_{-R}^R \frac{t e^{it}}{t^2 + 1} dt = \int_{-R}^R \frac{t \cos t}{t^2 + 1} dt + i \int_{-R}^R \frac{t \sin t}{t^2 + 1} dt$   
 $\rightarrow I$  då  $R \rightarrow \infty$

$$\text{och } \left| \int_{C_R^+} f(z) dz \right| \leq \left[ \begin{array}{l} |e^{iz}| = e^{-y} \leq 1 \text{ p\u00e5 } C_R^+ \text{ (} y \geq 0 \text{)} \\ |z| = R, |z^2 + 1| \geq |z|^2 - 1 = R^2 - 1 > 0, R \text{ stort} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\stackrel{\text{ML}}{\leq} \frac{R \cdot 1}{R^2 - 1} \pi R \rightarrow 0 \text{ d\u00e5 } R \rightarrow \infty$$

Problem! Vi beh\u00f6ver n\u00e5got b\u00e4ttre.

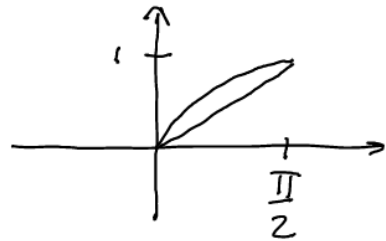
### Jordans lemma

$$\int_{C_R^+} |e^{iaz}| |dz| \leq \frac{\pi}{a} \quad \text{om } a \geq 0, R > 0.$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{\text{b\u00e4gl\u00e4ngds-}} \underbrace{\quad}_{\text{-element}}$

Bevis: se boken. Bygger p\u00e5 olikheten

$$\sin x \geq \frac{2}{\pi} x \quad \text{d\u00e5 } 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$$



Med hj\u00e4lp av detta f\u00e5r vi:

$$\left| \int_{C_R^+} f(z) dz \right| = \left| \int_{C_R^+} \frac{ze^{iz}}{z^2 + 1} dz \right| \leq \int_{C_R^+} \left| \frac{ze^{iz}}{z^2 + 1} \right| |dz| = \int_{C_R^+} \left| \frac{z}{z^2 + 1} \right| |e^{iz}| |dz| \leq$$

$$\leq \underbrace{\left( \frac{R}{R^2 - 1} \right)}_{\rightarrow 0} \int_{C_R^+} |e^{iz}| |dz|$$

$\leq \frac{\pi}{1}$  enl. Jordan, alla  $R > 0$   
 allts\u00e5 begr\u00e4nsat,  
 oberoende av  $R$

\(\therefore\) Tag  $\text{Im } i$  (\*), l\u00e5t sedan  $R \rightarrow \infty$ :

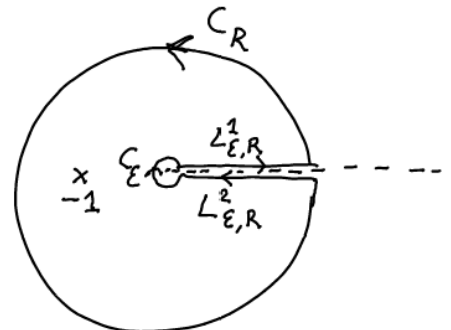
$$I + 0 = \pi e^{-1} \text{ dvs } I = \frac{\pi}{e}$$

## Nyckelhålskonturer

Ex:  $I(a) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{-a}}{x+1} dx$   $0 < a < 1$   
precis vad som krävs för konvergens

Lösning: Vi vill använda en gren till

$$\frac{z^{-a}}{z+1}$$



Välj därför en gren till  $\log z$ ,

$$\widetilde{\log} = \ln|z| + i\theta(z), \quad 0 < \theta < 2\pi$$

$$\text{och } z^{-a} = \exp(-a \widetilde{\log} z) = \underbrace{e^{-a \ln|z|}} \cdot e^{-ia\theta} = \underbrace{|z|^{-a}} \cdot e^{-ia\theta}$$

$$\text{Sätt } f(z) = \frac{z^{-a}}{z+1}$$

$f$  singular i  $z = -1$  innan för konturen.

$$\bullet \int_{L_{E,R}^1} f(z) dz = \left[ \begin{array}{l} \theta = 0, \quad z^{-a} = t^{-a} \\ z = t, \quad t: \epsilon \rightarrow R \end{array} \right] = \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{t^{-a}}{t+1} dt$$

$$\bullet \int_{L_{E,R}^2} f(z) dz = \left[ \begin{array}{l} \theta = 2\pi, \quad z^{-a} = t^{-a} \cdot e^{-i2\pi a} \\ z = t, \quad t: R \rightarrow \epsilon \end{array} \right] = -e^{-i2\pi a} \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{t^{-a}}{t+1} dt$$

$$\bullet \left| \int_{C_R} f(z) dz \right| \leq \frac{R^{-a}}{R-1} \cdot 2\pi R \rightarrow 0 \text{ ty } a > 0 \text{ då } R \rightarrow \infty$$

$R > 1$

$$\bullet \left| \int_{C_\varepsilon} f(z) dz \right| \leq \frac{\varepsilon^{-a}}{1-\varepsilon} \cdot 2\pi\varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \text{ om } a < 1 \text{ då } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$$

$0 < \varepsilon < 1$

Residysatsen ger

$$\circledast \int_{L_{\varepsilon,R}^1 + C_R + L_{\varepsilon,R}^2 + C_\varepsilon} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \cdot \text{Res}_{z=-1} f(z) = \frac{2\pi i z^{-a}}{\frac{d}{dz}(z+1)} \Big|_{z=-1}$$

$P/q$

$$= 2\pi i e^{-ia\pi}, \quad 0 < \varepsilon < 1 < R$$

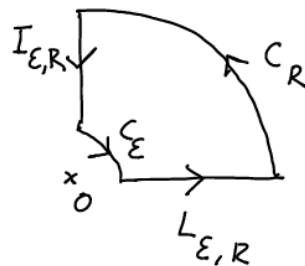
Låt  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$  och  $R \rightarrow \infty$  i  $\circledast$ :

$$I(a) + 0 - e^{-iz\pi a} I(a) + 0 = 2\pi i e^{-ia\pi}$$

$$\therefore I(a) = \frac{2\pi i e^{-ia\pi}}{1 - e^{-iz\pi a}} = \frac{2\pi i}{e^{ia\pi} - e^{-ia\pi}} = \frac{\pi}{\sin a\pi} \quad 0 < a < 1$$

Ex  $\int_{\Gamma_{\varepsilon,R}} \frac{e^{iz}}{z} dz$

där  $\Gamma_{\varepsilon,R}$ :



Vad får vi då  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$  och  $R \rightarrow \infty$ ?

$$\circledast \int_{\Gamma_{\varepsilon,R}} \frac{e^{iz}}{z} dz = 0 \quad (\text{enda singulariteten för } f(z) = \frac{e^{iz}}{z} \text{ är } z=0)$$

$$\bullet \int_{L_{\varepsilon,R}} f(z) dz = \left[ \begin{array}{l} z=t, \quad t:\varepsilon \rightarrow R \\ dz=dt \end{array} \right] = \int_{\varepsilon}^R \frac{e^{it}}{t} dt =$$

$$= \int_{\varepsilon}^R \frac{\cos t}{t} dt + i \int_{\varepsilon}^R \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$$

$$\cdot \left| \int_{C_R} f(z) dz \right| \leq \int_{C_R} \frac{1}{|z|} |e^{iz}| |dz| = \frac{1}{R} \int_{C_R} |e^{iz}| |dz| \rightarrow 0 \text{ då } R \rightarrow \infty$$

begränsad  
enl. Jordan.

$$\cdot \int_{I_{\varepsilon, R}} f(z) dz = \left[ \begin{array}{l} z=it, t: R \rightarrow \varepsilon \\ dz=idt \end{array} \right] = \int_R^{\varepsilon} \frac{e^{-t}}{it} i dt = - \int_{\varepsilon}^R \frac{e^{-t}}{t} dt$$

$$\cdot \int_{C_{\varepsilon}} \frac{e^{iz}}{z} dz : f(z) \text{ har enkel pol i } z=0, \text{ så}$$

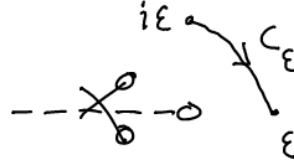
$$f \text{ har Laurentserie } f(z) = \sum_{n=-1}^{\infty} c_n z^n = \frac{c_{-1}}{z} + \underbrace{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n z^n}_{g(z), \text{ analytisk}}$$

$$0 < |z| < d$$

$$\text{Här är } c_{-1} = \operatorname{Res}_{z=0} f(z) = \frac{e^{iz}}{\frac{d}{dz}(z)} = 1$$

$$\therefore \int_{C_{\varepsilon}} f(z) dz = \underbrace{\int_{C_{\varepsilon}} \frac{1}{z} dz}_{[\operatorname{Log} z]_{i\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon}} + \underbrace{\int_{C_{\varepsilon}} g(z) dz}_{\rightarrow 0 \text{ ty } g(x) \text{ begränsad}} =$$

$$= \ln|\varepsilon| - \ln|\varepsilon| - i\frac{\pi}{2} = -i\frac{\pi}{2}$$



$\therefore$  (\*) ger då  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$  och  $R \rightarrow \infty$  följande:

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos t - e^{-t}}{t} dt + i \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = i\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$\therefore$  Tag Re och Im.

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos t - e^{-t}}{t} dt = 0$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$