

P1

a, b constante Queremos calcular.

$$(a) \quad \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta}$$

Consideramos la función $f(z) = \frac{1}{z}$.

Tomamos $\int_M \frac{1}{z} dz$, con M una elipse parametrizada por $\gamma(\theta) = a \cos \theta + i b \sin \theta$, $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$

Según esto, la

$$\gamma'(\theta) = -a \sin \theta + i b \cos \theta \quad d\theta$$
$$\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\text{Luego} \quad \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{-a \sin \theta + i b \cos \theta}{a \cos \theta + i b \sin \theta} \cdot \frac{a \cos \theta - i b \sin \theta}{(a \cos \theta - i b \sin \theta)} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{-a^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta + i a b \cos^2 \theta + i a b \sin^2 \theta + b^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(b^2 - a^2) \sin \theta \cos \theta}{a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta} d\theta + i \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{a b}{a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$\text{Res}(f, p) = \lim_{z \rightarrow p} \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \frac{d^{m-1}}{dz^{m-1}} [(z-p)^m f(z)]$$

$$\text{Res}\left(\frac{1}{z}, 0\right) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{z} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\Gamma} f(z) = 2\pi i \text{Res}\left(\frac{1}{z}, 0\right) = 2\pi i$$

$\Rightarrow$ Igualando parte real e imaginária

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta} = \frac{2\pi}{ab}$$

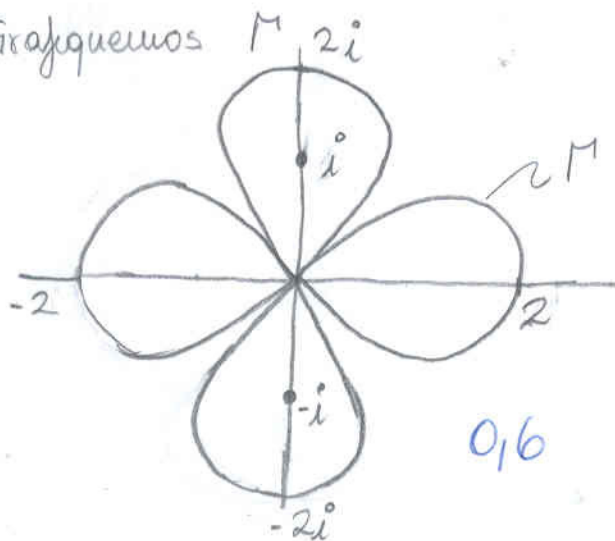
b) Evalúe la integral

Sol

$$\oint_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{(1+z^2)^2} \quad \text{donde } \Gamma \text{ parametrizada por}$$

$$\gamma(t) = 2|\cos 2t|e^{it}$$

Gráfiquemos



Sea

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-i)^2(z+i)^2}$$

luego los polos son i y $-i$,
ambos de orden 2

0,6

se tiene que $\text{Res}(f, p) = \lim_{z \rightarrow p} \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \frac{d^{m-1}}{dz^{m-1}} [(z-p)^m f(z)]$

con m orden del polo

luego

$$\text{Res}(f, i) = \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{1}{(z+i)^2} \right) = \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{-2}{(z+i)^3} = \frac{-2}{(2i)^3}$$

$$= \frac{-2}{-8i} = \frac{i}{4}$$

0,6

$$\text{Res}(f, -i) = \lim_{z \rightarrow -i} \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{1}{(z-i)^2} \right) = \lim_{z \rightarrow -i} \frac{-2}{(z-i)^3} = \frac{-2}{(-2i)^3}$$

$$= \frac{-2}{8i} = -\frac{i}{4}$$

0,6

luego, por el theo. de los Residuos

$$\oint_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_{\substack{\text{p polo} \\ \text{encerrado}}} \text{Res}(f, p) = 2\pi i \left(\frac{i}{4} - \frac{i}{4} \right) = 0$$

0,6

//

c) Serie de potencias en torno a 0 de la función
 $f(z) = \frac{z^2}{(1+z)^2}$ indicando radio de convergencia

Sol.

Calculamos primero la serie de potencias de

$f(z) = \frac{z}{1+z}$ Notemos que $f(z) = z \cdot \frac{1}{1-(-z)}$ 0,5

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-z)^k \quad (\text{si } |z| < 1)$$

luego $f(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} z^{k+1} (-1)^k$ 0,5

Veamos que $f'(z) = \frac{1 \cdot (1+z) - z \cdot 1}{(1+z)^2} = \frac{1}{1+z^2}$ 0,5

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+z^2} = f'(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+1) z^k (-1)^k$ 0,5

luego $\left| \frac{z^2}{1+z^2} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k (k+1) z^{k+2} \right|$ 0,5

Por las condiciones impuestas $R=1$ 0,5.

Ademas.

$$\frac{z^2}{(1+z)^2} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{k+2} z^{k+2} (k+1) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-z)^k \cdot k$$

$$\left| \frac{z^2}{(1+z)^2} = \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (-z)^k \cdot (k-1) \right|$$

Formula de Cauchy

$f: \Omega \subset \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ cont y holomorfa en $\Omega \setminus \{p\}$ rta
 $D(p, r) \subset \Omega \Rightarrow \forall z_0 \in D(p, r)$

$$f(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\partial D(p, r)} \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} dz$$

donde $\partial D(p, r)$ es la circunferencia de centro p y radio $r > 0$ recorrida en sentido antihorario

Desarrollo en Serie Taylor

$$f(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k (z-p)^k; \quad \forall z \in D(p, r)$$

donde $c_k = \frac{1}{k!} f^{(k)}(p) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\partial D(p, r)} \frac{f(w)}{(w-p)^{k+1}} dw$

P2 Evalua. $\int_0^{2\pi} e^{(e^{i\theta} - i\theta)} d\theta$

$$\left. \frac{de^z}{dz} \right|_0 = \frac{1!}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{\exp(w)}{(w-0)^2} dw$$

luego $= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\exp(e^{i\theta}) i e^{i\theta}}{(e^{i\theta})^2} d\theta$

$$= \frac{i}{2\pi i} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{e^{i\theta}}}{e^{i\theta}} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{e^{i\theta} - i\theta} d\theta = e^0 = 1.$$

parametrizamos
 $|z|=1$ como

$$\gamma(\theta) = e^{i\theta}$$

$$\gamma'(\theta) = i e^{i\theta}$$

$$\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\int_0^{2\pi} e^{e^{i\theta} - i\theta} d\theta = 2\pi}$$

(b) $u(z) + iv(z)$ holomorfa em $|z| < 1$.

Primeiro vemos que

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|z|=r} f(z)^2 \frac{dz}{z} = f(0)^2$$

Para isto basta tomar $g(z) = f(z)^2$.

$$\Rightarrow g(0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|z|=r} g(z) \frac{dz}{z} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|z|=r} f(z)^2 \frac{dz}{z}$$

Parametrizamos isto como $\gamma(\theta) = re^{i\theta}$ $\gamma'(\theta) = ri e^{i\theta}$

$$I = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{f(re^{i\theta})^2 ri e^{i\theta}}{re^{i\theta}} d\theta = f(0)^2$$

$$f(0)^2 = u^2(0) - v^2(0) + 2i v(0)u(0)$$

Por outro lado

$$I = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (u(re^{i\theta})^2 - v(re^{i\theta})^2 + 2i v(re^{i\theta})u(re^{i\theta})) d\theta$$

Igualando parte real e imaginaria

$$\int_0^{2\pi} u(re^{i\theta})^2 d\theta - \int_0^{2\pi} v(re^{i\theta})^2 d\theta = 2\pi (u^2(0) - v^2(0))$$

$$= 0$$

(6)



Calcule

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a + b \sin(\theta)}$$

con $a > |b| \geq 0$

Sol.

si $b=0 \Rightarrow I = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a} = \frac{2\pi}{a}$

si $b \neq 0$, Caso 1: $b < 0$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a + -|b| \sin(\theta)} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a + |b| \sin(-\theta)} \uparrow = - \int_0^{-2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a + |b| \sin \theta} \\ &= \int_0^0 \frac{d\theta}{a + |b| \sin \theta} \uparrow = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a + |b| \sin \theta} \quad \text{cv: } u = -\theta \\ &\quad \text{cv: } u = \theta + 2\pi \end{aligned}$$

Caso 2 $b \geq 0$

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a + |b| \sin(\theta)}$$

Luego, en cualquier caso:

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a + |b| \sin(\theta)}$$

Buscamos un f tal que $\int_{\partial D(0,1)} f(z) dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a + |b| \sin(\theta)}$

Para ello parametrizamos $\partial D(0,1)$ como $\gamma(\theta) = e^{i\theta}$ y reescribimos la integral

$$\int_0^{2\pi} f(e^{i\theta}) i e^{i\theta} d\theta = \int_{\partial D(0,1)} f(z) dz$$

Nos interesa que $f(e^{i\theta}) i e^{i\theta} = \frac{1}{a + |b| \sin \theta} = \frac{1}{a + |b| \left(\frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}}{2i} \right)}$

$$\Rightarrow f(e^{i\theta}) = \frac{1}{i e^{i\theta}} \cdot \frac{1}{a + |b| \left(\frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}}{2i} \right)}$$

Luego $f(z) = \frac{1}{iz} \cdot \frac{1}{a + |b| \left(\frac{z - z^{-1}}{2i} \right)}$ sirve

Veamos los Residuos de f

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{i} \frac{1}{za + \frac{|b|}{2i}z^2 - \frac{|b|}{2i}} = \frac{2}{2iaz + |b|z^2 - |b|}$$

Los polos de $f(z)$ son los $z \in \mathbb{C}$ tq

$$2iaz + |b|z^2 - |b| = 0 \Leftrightarrow z^2 + \frac{2ia}{|b|}z - 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{-ia}{|b|} \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{a^2}{b^2}} = \left(\frac{-a}{|b|} \pm \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{b^2} - 1} \right) i$$

< 0

Para ocupar el theo de los residuos queremos ver cuando

$$z \in D(0,1)$$

$$z \in D(0,1) \Leftrightarrow |z| < 1$$

Veamos
que.

$$z_1 = i \left(\frac{-a}{|b|} + \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{b^2} - 1} \right)$$

$$z_2 = i \left(\frac{-a}{|b|} - \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{b^2} - 1} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow z_1 \cdot z_2 = - \left(\frac{a^2}{b^2} - \left(\frac{a^2}{b^2} - 1 \right) \right) = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow |z_1| \cdot |z_2| = 1$$

$$\text{Así } |z_1| < 1 \Leftrightarrow |z_2| > 1$$

Pero

$$|z_2| = \left| \frac{+a}{|b|} + \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{b^2} - 1} \right| = \frac{a}{|b|} \left(1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{b^2}{a^2}} \right) > 1$$

$$\Rightarrow z_2 \notin D(0,1)$$

Con esto cual $f(z)$ tiene solo un residuo al interior del disco

$$\Rightarrow \text{Res}_\Gamma(f(z)) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_1} (z - z_1) f(z)$$

Ahora bien $f(z) = \frac{2}{|b|(z^2 + \frac{2ia}{|b|}z + 1)} = \frac{2}{|b|(z - z_1)(z - z_2)}$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Res}_\Gamma(f(z_1)) = \frac{2}{|b|(z_1 - z_2)} = \frac{2}{|b|i(2\sqrt{\frac{a^2}{b^2} - 1})} = \frac{+1}{i\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} = \frac{-i}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_\Gamma f(z) dz = 2\pi i \left(\frac{-i}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \right) = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}$$