

1. Use Residue to evaluate the improper integrals below.

$$(a) \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$(b) \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2 + 1)(x^2 + 4)}$$

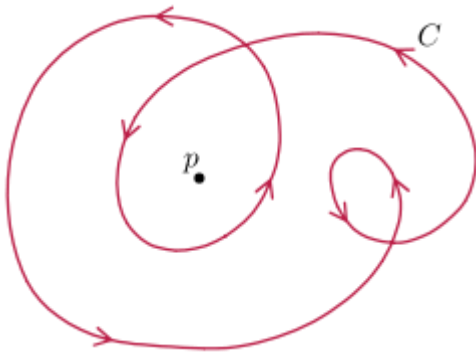
$$(c) \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{5 + 4 \sin \theta}$$

$$(d) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{d\theta}{1 + \sin^2 \theta}$$

2. Let C denote the unit circle $|z| = 1$, described in the positive sense. Use the argument principle to determine the value of variation $\Delta_C \arg f(z)$ and integral value of the functions when

$$(a) f(z) = z^2 \quad (b) f(z) = \frac{(2z-1)^7}{z^3} \quad (c) f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2}$$

3. Let f be a function which is analytic inside and on a positively oriented simple closed contour C , and suppose that $f(z)$ is never zero on C . Let the image of C under the transformation $w = f(z)$ be the closed contour shown below. Determine the value of $\Delta_C \arg f(z)$ and the number of zeros.



4. Let f be analytic inside and on a simple closed contour C except for a finite number of poles inside C . Denote the zeros by z_1, \dots, z_n (none of which lies on C) and the poles by w_1, \dots, w_m . If $g(z)$ is analytic inside and on C , prove that

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C g(z) \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz = \sum_{i=1}^n g(z_i) - \sum_{j=1}^m g(w_j)$$