

微積分

report について

α(01) 3月12日(月)

Fax 029-853-6501 (このfaxは共用なので「西村あず」と書く)

e-mail: logic@math.tsukuba.ne.jp

8M<511 a 11 12 13 にしてあげること

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^4+1} dx$$

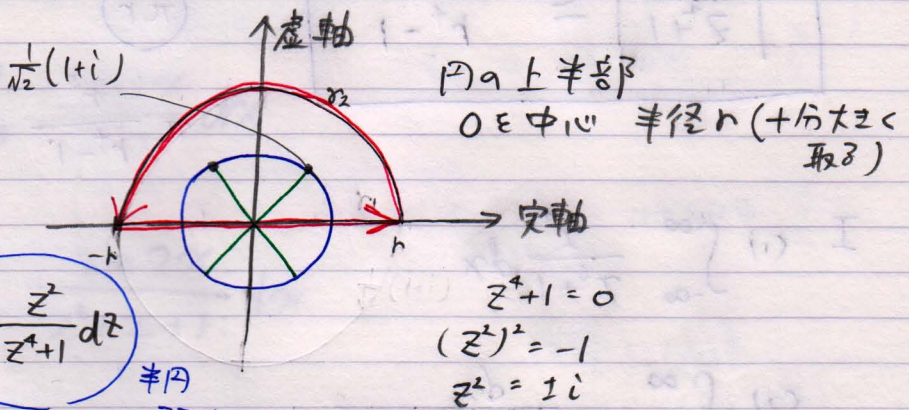
実数の世界

$$= \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-r}^r \frac{x^2}{x^4+1} dx$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi$$

複素平面で定積分と関数とをみる。

$$\frac{z^2}{z^4+1}$$



$$\int_{r_1} \frac{z^2}{z^4+1} dz + \int_{r_2} \frac{z^2}{z^4+1} dz$$

半円
閉平面

$$\begin{aligned} z^4+1 &= 0 \\ (z^2)^2 &= -1 \\ z^2 &= \pm i \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}(1-i)}{8}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}(-1-i)}{8}$$

$r \rightarrow \infty$ かつ $0 < i < \infty$

$$= 2\pi i \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{2}(1-i)}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{2}(-1-i)}{8} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi$$

$$\left| \int_{\gamma_r} f(z) dz \right| \leq M \times (\text{rate } z) \quad (|f(z)| \leq M \text{ on } \gamma_r)$$

$$\left(|f(x)| \leq M \quad \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq M(b-a) \right)$$

$$|z^2| = r^2 \quad \dots \quad \text{三角不等式}$$

$$z^4 = z^4 + 1 - 1$$

$$|z^4| = |(z^4 + 1) - 1| \leq |z^4 + 1| + 1$$

$$r^4 \leq |z^4 + 1| + 1$$

$$|z^4 + 1| \geq r^4 - 1$$

$$\boxed{\left| \frac{z^2}{z^4 + 1} \right| \leq \frac{r^2}{r^4 - 1}}$$

$$\pi r$$

$$\pi \frac{r^3}{r^4 - 1} \rightarrow 0 \quad (r \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$I \quad (1) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^4}{x^6 + 1} dx$$

$$(2) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^4 + 6x^2 + 8}$$

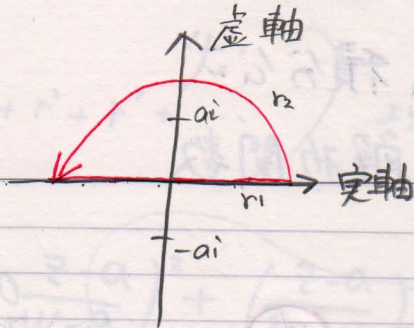
$$(3) \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^4 + a^4} \quad (a > 0)$$

↑ 偶関数だから $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} a^4 \text{形式} = 2 \int_0^{\infty}$

$$a > 0 \quad \lambda > 0$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos \lambda x}{x^2 + a^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-r}^r \frac{\cos \lambda x}{x^2 + a^2} dx$$



特異点 $\pm ai$

$z = x + iy$ 場合

$$e^{i\lambda x} = \cos \lambda x + i \sin \lambda x$$

$$f(z) = \frac{e^{i\lambda z}}{z^2 + a^2}$$

$$ai = \text{pole} \quad \frac{e^{-\lambda a}}{2ai}$$

$$\int_{r_1} \overset{\text{評価}}{f(z)} dz + \int_{r_2} f(z) dz$$

$$= \frac{e^{-\lambda a}}{2ai} \times 2\pi i = \frac{\pi e^{-\lambda a}}{a}$$

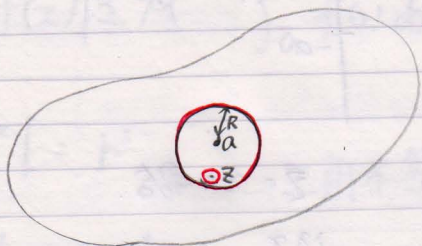
II

$$(1) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^2 + 1} dx$$

$$(2) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{x^2 + x + 1} dx$$

Cauchy 積分公式

$f(z)$ 解析関数



$a \in D$
半径 R の円 γ

$z \in D$
半径 r の円 γ_1

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(w)}{w-z} dw$$

$$g(w) = \frac{f(w)}{w-z}$$

$\gamma \cup \gamma_1$ 閉曲線

閉曲線の向きは内部を左側にする
= 取り

$$\int_{\gamma \cup \gamma_1} g(w) dw = 0$$

||

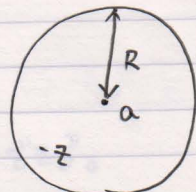
$$\int_{\gamma} g(w) dw - \int_{\gamma_1} g(w) dw = 0$$

$$f(w) \rightarrow f(z)$$

$2\pi i$

$$\int_{\gamma_1} \frac{f(w)}{w-z} dw = f(z) \int \frac{dw}{w-z}$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(w)}{w-z} dw$$



$$\frac{1}{w-z} = \frac{1}{(w-a) - (z-a)}$$

$$|w-a| = R$$

$$|z-a| < R$$

$$\frac{1}{w-z} = \frac{1}{w-a} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{z-a}{w-a}}$$

等比級数

$$\left(|r| < 1 \quad \frac{1}{1-r} = 1 + r + r^2 + r^3 + \dots \right) \text{ 例、}$$

$$= \frac{1}{w-a} \left\{ 1 + \frac{z-a}{w-a} + \left(\frac{z-a}{w-a} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{z-a}{w-a} \right)^3 + \dots \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{w-a} + \frac{z-a}{(w-a)^2} + \frac{(z-a)^2}{(w-a)^3} + \dots$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_r \frac{f(w)}{w-z} dw$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_r \frac{f(w)}{w-a} dw + (z-a) \int_r \frac{f(w)}{(w-a)^2} dw$$

$$+ (z-a)^2 \int_r \frac{f(w)}{(w-a)^3} dw + (z-a)^3 \int \left\{ \dots \right.$$

$$t_0 + t_1(z-a) + t_2(z-a)^2 + \dots$$

$$\alpha \text{ 形式 } (z-a)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (z-a)^k (z-a)^{n-k}$$

report 4日 $\frac{\sqrt{2}(1-i)}{8} - \frac{\sqrt{2}(-1-i)}{8}$

3月12日(月)

029-853-6501

西村 共用

logic@math.tsukuba.ac.jp

8M

実数の世界

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^4+1} dx$$

$$= \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-r}^r \frac{x^2}{x^4+1} dx$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi \int_{\gamma_1} \frac{z^2}{z^4+1} dz + \int_{\gamma_2} \frac{z^2}{z^4+1} dz =$$



$$z^4+1=0$$

$$(z^2)^2 = -1$$

$$z^2 = \pm i$$

特異点

$$\int_{\gamma_1} \frac{z^2}{z^4+1} dz + \int_{\gamma_2} \frac{z^2}{z^4+1} dz \quad \text{評価} \quad \left(|f(x)| \leq M \mid \int_a^b f(x) dx \mid \leq M(b-a) \right)$$

$$\left| \int_{\gamma} f(z) dz \right| \leq M \times (\gamma \text{ の長さ})$$

$$|f(z)| \leq M$$

$$= 2\pi i \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{z}(1-i)}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{z}(-1-i)}{8} \right\} \rightarrow 0$$

$$|z^2| = r^2 \quad \equiv \text{角不等式}$$

$$\pi \frac{r^3}{r^4-1} \rightarrow 0$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi$$

$$\text{I} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^4}{x^6+1} dx$$

$$z^4 = z^4 + 1 - 1 \quad |z^4+1| \geq r^4 - 1$$

$$\frac{|z^4|}{r^4} = |(z^4+1) - 1| \leq |z^4+1| + 1 \quad \left| \frac{z^2}{z^4+1} \right| \leq \frac{r^2}{r^4-1}$$

$$\pi r$$

$$(3) \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^4+a^4} \quad (a>0)$$

$$(2) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^4+6x^2+8}$$

$$= 2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^4+0^2}$$

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共用

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$\pi i \lambda z$

$$f(z) = \frac{\pi i \lambda z}{z^2 + a^2}$$

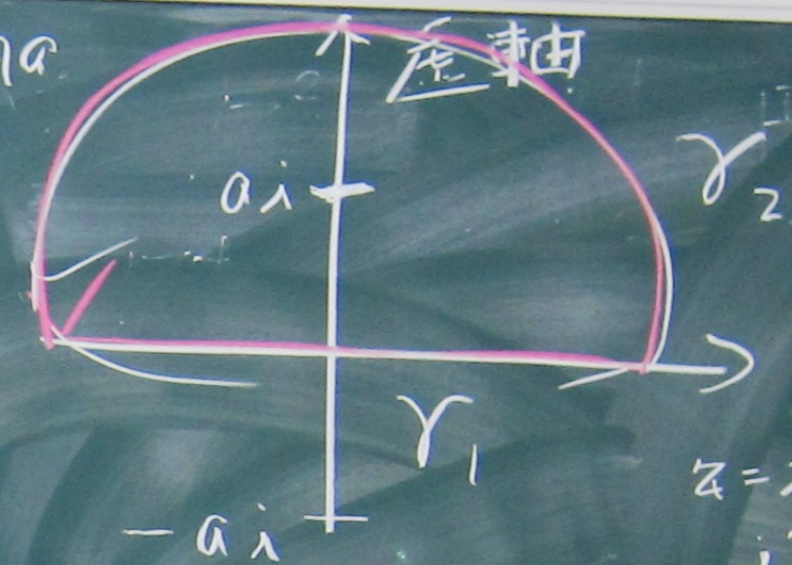
$a > 0 \quad \lambda > 0$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos \lambda x}{x^2 + a^2} dx = \frac{\pi e^{-\lambda a}}{a}$$

$$= \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-r}^r \frac{\cos \lambda x}{x^2 + a^2} dx$$

$$\int_{\gamma_1} f(z) dz + \int_{\gamma_2} f(z) dz = \frac{\pi e^{-\lambda a}}{a}$$

0



特異点

実軸

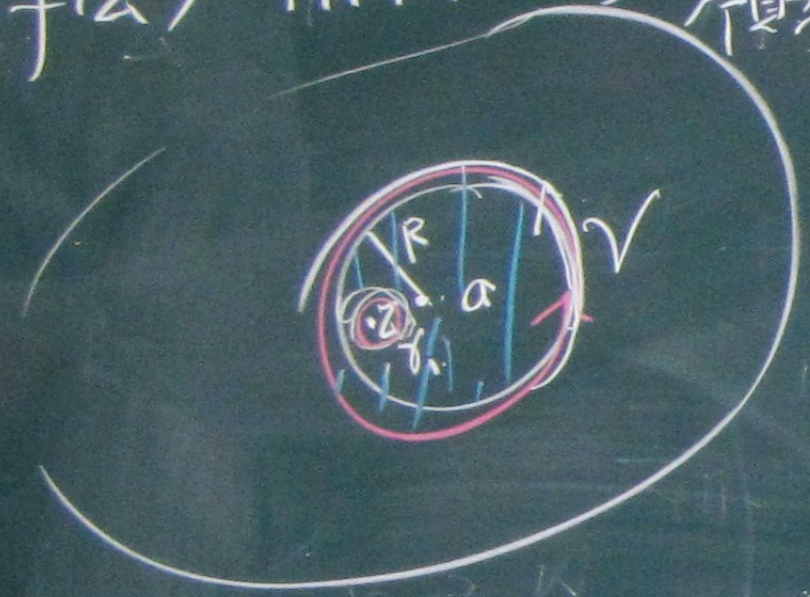
$$\frac{\pm a_i}{-\lambda a} e^{-\lambda a} x \pm \pi x$$

$$z = x e^{i \lambda x} = \cos \lambda x + i \sin \lambda x$$

$$(1) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^2 + 1} dx$$
$$(2) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{x^2 + x + 1} dx$$

Cauchyの積分公式 閉曲線

$f(z)$ 解析関数 領域 向き



a を中心
半径 R の円 γ

z を中心
半径 r

$\gamma \cup \gamma_1$ 閉曲線

$$f(z) = \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(w)}{w-z} dw$$

$$g(w) = \frac{f(w)}{w-z}$$

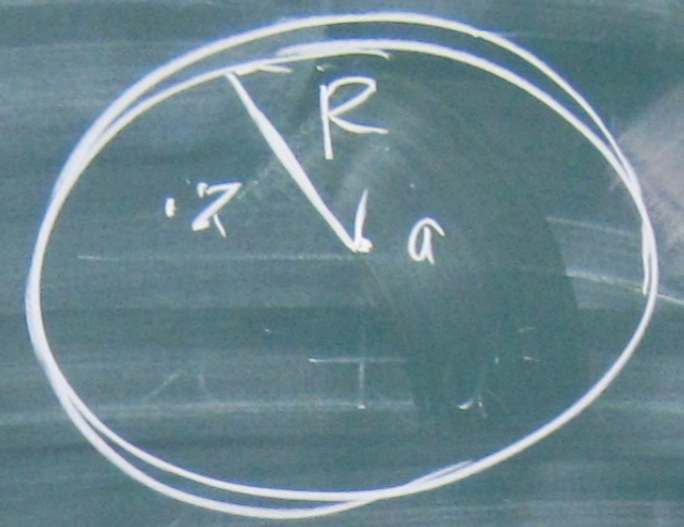
$$f(w) \rightarrow f(z)$$

$$\int_{\gamma \cup \gamma_1} g(w) dw = 0$$

$$\int_{\gamma_1} \frac{f(w)}{w-z} dw = f(z) \int_{\gamma_1} \frac{dw}{w-z} = 2\pi i$$

$$\int_{\gamma} g(w) dw = \int_{\gamma_1} g(w) dw = 0$$

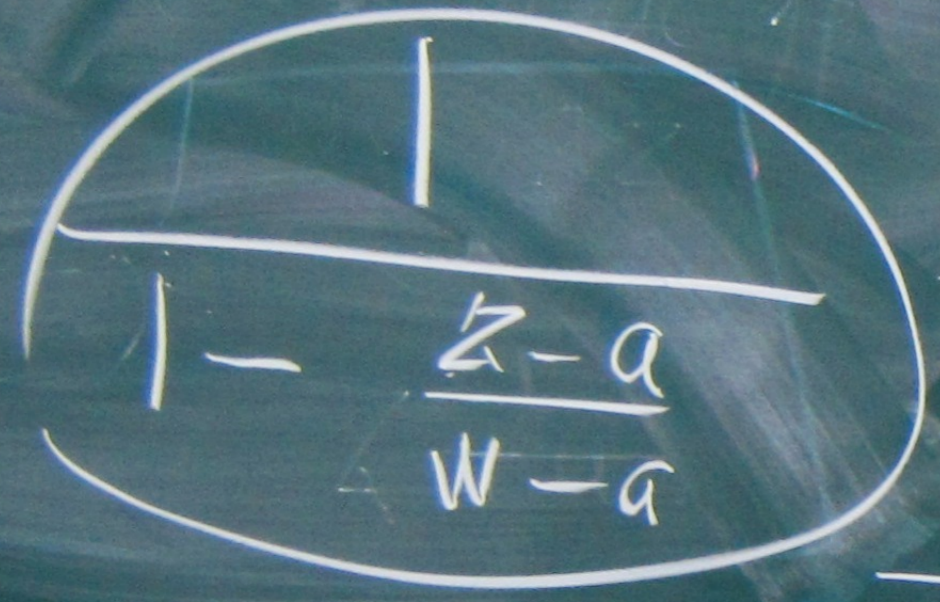
$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(w)}{w-z} dw$$



等比级数

$$|r| < 1 \quad \frac{1}{1-r} = 1+r+r^2+r^3+\dots$$

$$\frac{1}{w-z} = \frac{1}{(w-a) - (z-a)} \quad |w-a|=R$$



$$= \frac{1}{w-a} \left\{ 1 + \frac{z-a}{w-a} + \left(\frac{z-a}{w-a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{z-a}{w-a}\right)^3 + \dots \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{w-a} + \frac{z-a}{(w-a)^2} + \frac{(z-a)^2}{(w-a)^3} + \dots$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(w)}{w-z} dw$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \left\{ \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(w)}{w-a} dw + (z-a) \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(w)}{(w-a)^2} dw + \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(w)}{(w-a)^3} dw + (z-a)^3 \int_{\gamma} \dots \right\}$$

$$t_0 + t_1(z-a) + t_2(z-a)^2 + \dots$$