Math 403, section 5 **Computing a definite integral** April 25, 2001

Name ____________________ **Name** ____________________

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Your goal here is to compute $\displaystyle\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2+x+1}\,dx$ using the Residue Theorem.

1 We may write $\displaystyle\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2+x+1}\,dx = \lim_{R\to\infty} \int_{I_R} f(z)\,dz$ where I_R is the interval from $-R$ to R on the real line. f is an analytic function with two isolated singularities. It is given by a formula:

$f(z) =$ ____________________.

2 The isolated singularities of f are at the complex numbers $A =$ ______________ in the <u>upper</u> half plane and $B =$ ______________ in the <u>lower</u> half plane.

The type of the isolated singularity at A is (circle one)

A POLE A REMOVABLE SINGULARITY AN ESSENTIAL SINGULARITY

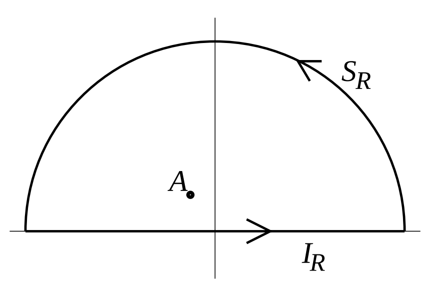
3 We can factor the denominator of f and rewrite its formula as follows:

$f(z) =$ ____________________.

4 The function f has an isolated singularity at A in the upper half plane. Since f has a ____ (insert here a useful and <u>precise</u> descriptive phrase about f's singularity at A), the residue of f at A is easy to compute.

That residue is ____________________.

5 Suppose S_R is the counterclockwise oriented semicircle of radius R in the upper half plane centered at 0. We will write $I_R + S_R$ to mean the simple closed curve obtained by following I_R by S_R. If R is large enough (as shown) so A is <u>inside</u> $I_R + S_R$, the Residue Theorem tells us that the value of $\displaystyle\int_{I_R+S_R} f(z)\,dz$ is ____________________.



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6 If $|z| = R$ where R is a large positive number, then the "reverse triangle inequality" applied to the original formula for f allows us to <u>under</u>estimate the denominator of $|f(z)|$ in terms of R (note that there will be several expressions that are subtracted):

So the <u>denominator</u> of $|f(z)| \geq$ ____________________.

7 The length of S_R is ______________. The ML inequality allows us to overestimate the modulus of $\int_{S_R} f(z)\, dz$ in terms of R.

$$\left| \int_{S_R} f(z)\, dz \right| \leq \underline{\hspace{6cm}}.$$

8 We therefore conclude that $\lim_{R\to\infty} \int_{S_R} f(z)\, dz =$ ______________.

9 Combine the results of **8** and **5** to compute the value of $\lim_{R\to\infty} \int_{I_R} f(z)\, dz$.

The value of this limit is ____________________.

10 Putting it all together, we finally can write

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1}\, dx = \underline{\hspace{6cm}}.$$

`Maple` reports that this quantity is approximately 3.62759 87284 68435 7012.