

①

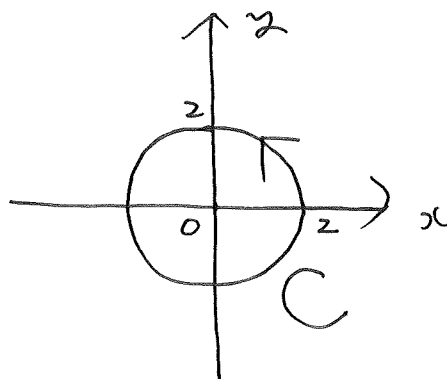
数Ⅲ 2018 レポート (6回目)

問 Cauchyの積分表示

$$\frac{2\pi i}{n!} f^{(n)}(z) = \int_C \frac{f(\xi)}{(\xi-z)^{n+1}} d\xi$$

を活用して 次の積分を求めよ。

ただし C は、原点を中心とする
半径2の反時計回りの円とする。



$$(1) I_1 = \int_C \frac{\cos \xi}{\xi} d\xi = 2\pi i \times \boxed{(1)}$$

$$(2) I_2 = \int_C \frac{e^\xi}{\xi^2} d\xi = 2\pi i \times \boxed{(2)}$$

$$(3) I_3 = \int_C \frac{\xi e^\xi}{(\xi-1)^4} d\xi = \frac{\boxed{(3)}}{\boxed{(4)}} \times \pi e i$$

↑
既約分数

2

$$\boxed{(1)} = 1$$

$$\boxed{(2)} = 1$$

$$\boxed{(3)} = 4$$

$$\boxed{(4)} = 3$$

(1) $f(\xi) = \cos \xi$
 $z = 0, n = 0$ とおけば、

$$\int_C \frac{f(\xi)}{(\xi - z)^{n+1}} d\xi = \int_C \frac{\cos \xi}{\xi} d\xi = I_1$$

よって

$$I_1 = 2\pi i f(0) = 2\pi i$$

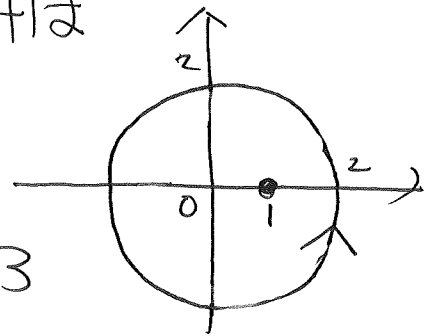
(2) $f(\xi) = e^\xi$
 $z = 0, n = 1$ とおけば、

$$\int_C \frac{f(\xi)}{(\xi - z)^{n+1}} d\xi = \int_C \frac{e^\xi}{\xi^2} d\xi = I_2$$

よって $I_2 = 2\pi i f'(0) = 2\pi i e^0 = 2\pi i$

(3) $f(\xi) = \xi e^\xi$
 $z = 1, n = 3$ とおけば、

$$\int_C \frac{f(\xi)}{(\xi - z)^{n+1}} d\xi = \int_C \frac{\xi e^\xi}{(\xi - 1)^4} d\xi = I_3$$



よって

$$I_3 = \frac{2\pi i}{3!} \cdot f^{(3)}(1)$$

④

$$f(\xi) = \xi e^{\xi}$$

$$f'(\xi) = (\xi+1)e^{\xi}$$

$$f''(\xi) = e^{\xi} + (\xi+1)e^{\xi} = (\xi+2)e^{\xi}$$

$$f^{(3)}(\xi) = e^{\xi} + (\xi+2)e^{\xi} = (\xi+3)e^{\xi}$$

$$I_3 = \frac{2\pi i}{6} \times (1+3) e^1 = \frac{4}{3} \pi i \times e$$