

1. and 2. (\mathcal{E}) Compute, with explanation,

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + 9)^3} dx.$$

3. and 4. (\mathcal{E}) Evaluate

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos \theta}{5 + 3 \cos \theta} d\theta.$$

5. (\mathcal{E}) Evaluate

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \sin x}{x^2 + 1} dx$$

by integrating an appropriate function over an appropriate contour. (c.f. §4.3 – 2.)

6. (\mathcal{E}) Let C denote the circle $|z - i| = 1$, taken in the usual counterclockwise sense. Compute

$$\int_C \frac{1}{(z^2 + 1)^4} dz.$$

7. As noted in class, any real function $f(x)$ can be decomposed into $f = f_e + f_o$, where $f_e(x) = \frac{1}{2}(f(x) + f(-x))$ is an even function and $f_o(x) = \frac{1}{2}(f(x) - f(-x))$ is an odd function. Referring to section 4.4 for definitions if necessary, show that

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$$

is convergent in the sense of Cauchy if and only if $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_e(x) dx$ is convergent in the usual sense. (The point is that this definition does not create an interesting new class of functions.)

8. Observe that $z^4 + 4 = (z^2 - 2z + 2)(z^2 + 2z + 2)$, and use this fact to evaluate

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

9. and 10 §4.3 – 3, 4

11. §4.4 – 2 (second one). You'll want to have the contour jump around 0 on the real axis.

12. §4.5 – 2 (first one).