

Theory of Complex Variables - MA 209
Problem Sheet - 6
Complex Integration

- Evaluate the the given integral along the indicated contour.
 - $\int_C \frac{z+1}{z} dz$ where C is the right half of the circle $|z| = 1$ from $z = -i$ to $z = i$
 - $\int_C \operatorname{Re}(z) dz$ where C is the circle $|z| = 1$
 - $\int_C x^2 + iy^3 dz$ where C is the straight line from $z = 1$ to $z = i$
 - $\int_C x^2 - iy^3 dz$ where C is the lower half of the circle $|z| = 1$ from $z = -1$ to $z = 1$
- Find an upper bound for the absolute value of the given integral along the indicated contour.
 $\int_C \frac{e^z}{z^2+1} dz$ where C the circle $|z| = 5$
- Show that $\int_C f(z) dz = 0$ for the following f; C is the unit circle $|z| = 1$
 - $f(z) = z^2 + \frac{1}{z-4}$
 - $f(z) = \frac{z-3}{z^2+2z+2}$
 - $f(z) = \frac{e^z}{2z^2+11z+15}$
- Evaluate the integral $\int_C (\frac{e^z}{z+3} - 3\bar{z}) dz$ where C the circle $|z| = 1$
- Suppose z_0 is any constant complex number inside to any simple closed curve C. Show that for a positive integer $n > 1$, $\int_C \frac{1}{(z-z_0)^n} dz = 0$
- Evaluate $\int_C (z^3 + z^2 + \operatorname{Re}(z)) dz$ where C the triangle with the vertices 0, $1 + 2i$ and 1.
- Describe contours C for which we are guaranteed that $\int_C f(z) dz = 0$ for each of the following functions
 - $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^3+z}$
 - $f(z) = \frac{1}{1-e^z}$
 - $f(z) = \operatorname{Ln}(z)$
- Evaluate the given integral along the indicated contours.
 - $\int_C \frac{4}{z-3i} dz : |z| = 5$
 - $\int_C \frac{e^z}{z-\pi i} dz : |z| = 4$
 - $\int_C \frac{1+e^z}{z} dz : |z| = 1$
 - $\int_C \frac{z^2-3z+4i}{z+2i} dz : |z| = 3$
- Evaluate the following integrals
 - $\int_C \frac{1}{z} dz$ where C is the arc of the circle $z = 4e^{it} \quad \frac{-\pi}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$
 - $\int_C \frac{1}{z} dz$ where C is the line segment from $1 + i$ to $4 + 4i$
- Evaluate the integral $\int_C \operatorname{Im}(z - i) dz$ where C is the polygonal path consisting of the circular arc $|z| = 1$ from $z = 1$ to $z = i$ and the line segment from $z = i$ to $z = -1$
