

Problema 1: Probar las siguientes identidades.

$$\begin{aligned}
 a) \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{1+x^2} &= \frac{\pi}{2} & f) \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{1+a\cos(\theta)} &= \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{1-a^2}}, \quad -1 < a < 1. \\
 b) \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^2} &= \frac{\pi}{4} & g) \int_0^\pi (\operatorname{sen}(\theta))^{2n} d\theta &= \frac{(2n)!\pi}{2^{2n}(n!)^2} \\
 c) \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{x^4+1} &= \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} & h) \int_{-\pi}^\pi \frac{dt}{1+\operatorname{sen}(t)^2} &= \sqrt{2}\pi \\
 d) \int_0^\infty \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2+1)(x^2+4)} &= \frac{\pi}{6} & i) \int_0^\infty \frac{\log(x) dx}{1+x^2} &= 0 \\
 e) \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{5+4\operatorname{sen}(\theta)} &= \frac{2\pi}{3} & j) \int_0^\infty \frac{\log(x) dx}{(1+x^2)^2} &= -\frac{\pi}{4} \\
 k) \int_0^\infty \frac{\cos(x) dx}{(x^2+a^2)(x^2+b^2)} &= \frac{\pi}{2(a^2-b^2)} \left(\frac{e^{-b}}{b} - \frac{e^{-a}}{a} \right) & (a > b > 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

Problema 2: Calcular las integrales

$$\begin{aligned}
 a) \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin(x)}{x} dx, & \quad b) p.v. \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{dx}{x^4-\pi^4}, & c) \int_0^\infty \frac{\cos(x)-1}{x^2} dx
 \end{aligned}$$

Problema 3: Use el rectángulo en el plano complejo de vértices R , $R+i2\pi$, $-R+i2\pi$ y $-R$ para probar que para a real con $0 < a < 1$

$$\int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{e^{ax}}{1+e^x} dx = \frac{\pi}{\sin(a\pi)}.$$

Problema 4: Verifique que

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{1+x^3} dx = \frac{2\pi\sqrt{3}}{9}.$$

Sugerencia: Considere el sector circular $\{z = R \exp(i\alpha) : 0 \leq \alpha \leq 2\pi/3\}$.