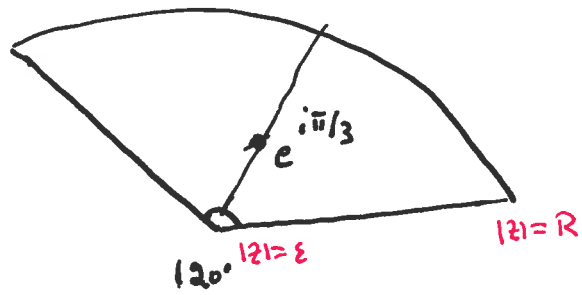


(4)



$$\begin{aligned} z^3 + 1 &= 0 & \epsilon \leq |z| \leq R \\ z^3 &= e^{i\pi + 2ni\pi} \\ z &= e^{i\pi(1+2n)/3} \end{aligned}$$

$$z = re^{i\theta}, \log(z) = \log(r) + i\theta, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$\int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{\log(x)}{x^3+1} dx + e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}} \int_R^{\epsilon} \frac{\log(r) + i\frac{2\pi}{3}}{r^3+1} dr + \int_{C_{\epsilon}} + \int_{C_R}$$

SIMPLE POLE AT  $e^{i\pi/3}$ . Anc  $|z|=\epsilon$  Anc  $|z|=R$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2\pi i \cdot \text{Res}_{z=e^{i\pi/3}} \left\{ \frac{\log(z)}{z^3+1} \right\} \\ &= 2\pi i \cdot \frac{0 + i\pi/3}{3e^{i\pi/3 \cdot 2}} = -\frac{2\pi^2}{9} e^{-\frac{2i\pi}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left| \int_{C_{\epsilon}} \dots d\theta \right| \leq \int_0^{2\pi/3} \frac{\log(1/\epsilon) + \frac{2\pi}{3}}{1-\epsilon^3} \epsilon d\theta \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } \epsilon \rightarrow 0^+$$

$$\left| \int_{C_R} \dots d\theta \right| \leq \int_0^{2\pi/3} \frac{\log R + \frac{2\pi}{3}}{R^3-1} R d\theta \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } R \rightarrow \infty$$

Thus [see next page]

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{6} \quad \text{PV} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1-x^2} &= \frac{1}{2} \text{PV} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1-x^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 50\% \cdot 2\pi i \left\{ \text{Res}_{z=1} \frac{1}{1-z^2} + \text{Res}_{z=-1} \frac{1}{1-z^2} \right\} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

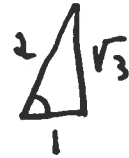
$= \pi i$



$$(1 - e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}}) \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\log(x)}{x^3+1} dx - i \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^3+1} \cdot e^{i \frac{2\pi}{3}}$$

$$= -\frac{2\pi^2}{9} e^{-\frac{2\pi i}{3}} \Big| e^{-\frac{\pi i}{3}}$$

$$-2i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\log(x)}{x^3+1} dx - i \cdot \frac{2\pi}{3} e^{i \frac{\pi}{3}} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^3+1} = -\frac{2\pi^2}{9}$$

$\sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$ 


$$\sqrt{3} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\log x}{x^3+1} dx + \frac{\pi}{3} \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} i \right] 2 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^3+1} = \frac{2\pi^2}{9} i$$

$$1) \quad \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \sqrt{3} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^3+1} = \frac{2\pi^2}{9}, \quad \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^3+1} = \frac{2\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}$$

*Imag. Part*

$$2) \quad \sqrt{3} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\log(x)}{x^3+1} dx + \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{3\sqrt{3}} = 0 \quad \text{Real Part}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\log(x)}{x^3+1} dx = -\frac{2\pi^2}{27}$$

⑤ It is most convenient to use the sector  $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{n}$ ,  $0 \leq r \leq R \rightarrow \infty$ . There is then only one pole, a simple one at  $e^{i\pi/2n}$ .

