

```
> f:=x->(x^3*sin(x))/(x^4+5*x^2+4);
```

$$f := x \rightarrow \frac{x^3 \sin(x)}{x^4 + 5x^2 + 4}$$

Spoctu integral z teto funkce od minus-nekonecna do plus- nekonecna pomoci Maple.

```
> int((x^3*sin(x))/(x^4+5*x^2+4),x=-infinity..infinity);
```

$$-\frac{1}{3} \pi \cosh(1) + \frac{4}{3} \pi \cosh(2) - \frac{4}{3} \pi \sinh(2) + \frac{1}{3} \pi \sinh(1)$$

Vycislim tuto hodnotu

```
> evalf(%);
```

0.181648673

```
>
```

Budu integrovat pres pulkruznicu. Integral pres oblouk pulkruznic se bude blizit nule s rostoucim polomerem pulkruznic, jak plyne z odhadu pri pouziti vhodne integracni funkce. Integral pres pulkruznicu ,ktery spoctu reziduovou vetou, tedy bude roven integralu pres "usecku pulkruznic" od od minus- nekonecna do plus- nekonecna.

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```
> poly:=[solve(z^4+5*z^2+4=0,z)];
```

poly := [2 I, -2 I, I, -I]

```
>
```

```
> Rezfunkce:=z->(z^3*exp(I*z))/(4*z^3+10*z);
```

$$\text{Rezfunkce} := z \rightarrow \frac{z^3 e^{(zI)}}{4z^3 + 10z}$$

```
> Rezidua:=[seq(Rezfunkce(poly[i]),i=1..4)];
```

$$\text{Rezidua} := \left[ \frac{2}{3} e^{(-2)}, \frac{2}{3} e^2, -\frac{1}{6} e^{(-1)}, -\frac{1}{6} e \right]$$

Tedy rezidum v 2I je (2/3)/e^2 a reziduum v I je -1\*e/6. Podle reziduove vety plati

I=Im[2Pi\*I\*(rez(2I)+rez(I))].

```
> Im(2*Pi*I*(Rezidua[1]+Rezidua[3]));
```

$$2 \pi \left( \frac{2}{3} e^{(-2)} - \frac{1}{6} e^{(-1)} \right)$$

```
> evalf(%);
```

0.1816486587

[ >

[ Zaver: Vypocet reziduvou vetou se shoduje s pocatecnim vypoctem.