3 Complex Integration

The graph of curve γ is simply the graph of f over the interval $[-\pi, \pi]$. For $t \neq 0$, we have

$$f'(t) = 2t\sin\frac{1}{t} - \cos\frac{1}{t},$$

and for t = 0

$$f'(0) = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{t^2 \sin \frac{1}{t}}{t} = 0$$

by the squeeze theorem. So f is continuous and differentiable on the closed intervals $[-\pi, 0]$ and $[0, \pi]$ (with one-sided limits at the endpoints). But f' is not continuous on $[-\pi, 0]$ or on $[0, \pi]$; thus γ is not a path. The graphs of f and f' are shown in Figure 3.14.



Fig. 3.14 f is a differentiable function but its derivative is not continuous at a point. Thus the graph of f is not a piecewise continuous curve, i.e., a path.

Exercises 3.1

In Exercises 1–8 parametrize the curves over suitable intervals [a, b].

- **1.** The line segment with initial point $z_1 = 1 + i$ and terminal point $z_2 = -1 2i$.
- 2. The line segment through the origin as initial point and terminal point $z = e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}$.
- 3. The counterclockwise circle with center at 3*i* and radius 1.
- **4.** The clockwise circle with center at -2 i and radius 3.
- **5.** The positively oriented arc on the unit circle such that $-\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \operatorname{Arg} z \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$.
- **6.** The negatively oriented arc on the unit circle such that $-\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \operatorname{Arg} z \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$.
- 7. The closed polygonal path $[z_1, z_2, z_3, z_1]$ where $z_1 = 0, z_2 = i$, and $z_3 = -1$.
- 8. The polygonal path $[z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4]$ where $z_1 = 1, z_2 = 2, z_3 = i$, and $z_4 = 2i$.

In Exercises 9–11, *describe the parametrizations of the paths shown in the figures.* 9. 10. 11.



Fig. 3.15 Circular arc of radius 5 centered at -3+2i.

Fig. 3.16 Vertical line segment followed by circular arc of radius 2 centered at 0.

Fig. 3.17 Arc of the parabola $y = x^2$ for $-1 \le x \le 1$.

12. Find a parametrization for the reverse of the path in Exercise 9.

148