

### Exercise 3

Show that

- (a)  $\operatorname{Res}_{z=z_n} (z \sec z) = (-1)^{n+1} z_n$  where  $z_n = \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi$  ( $n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ );
- (b)  $\operatorname{Res}_{z=z_n} (\tanh z) = 1$  where  $z_n = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi\right) i$  ( $n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ ).

#### Solution

##### Part (a)

The residue at  $z = z_n$  can be calculated by

$$\operatorname{Res}_{z=z_n} z \sec z = \operatorname{Res}_{z=z_n} \frac{z}{\cos z} = \frac{p_1(z_n)}{q_1'(z_n)},$$

where  $p_1(z)$  is set to be the function in the numerator and  $q_1(z)$  is set to be the function in the denominator.

$$\begin{aligned} p_1(z) = z & \Rightarrow p_1(z_n) = z_n \\ q_1(z) = \cos z & \rightarrow q_1'(z) = -\sin z \Rightarrow q_1'(z_n) = -\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi\right) = -\cos n\pi = (-1)^{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\operatorname{Res}_{z=z_n} z \sec z = (-1)^{n+1} z_n.$$

##### Part (b)

The residue at  $z = z_n$  can be calculated by

$$\operatorname{Res}_{z=z_n} \tanh z = \operatorname{Res}_{z=z_n} \frac{\sinh z}{\cosh z} = \frac{p_2(z_n)}{q_2'(z_n)},$$

where  $p_2(z)$  is set to be the function in the numerator and  $q_2(z)$  is set to be the function in the denominator.

$$\begin{aligned} p_1(z) = \sinh z & \Rightarrow p_1(z_n) = \sinh\left[\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi\right) i\right] \\ q_1(z) = \cosh z & \rightarrow q_1'(z) = \sinh z \Rightarrow q_1'(z_n) = \sinh\left[\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi\right) i\right] \end{aligned}$$

All that's left to do is to check that  $p_1(z_n) = q_1'(z_n) \neq 0$ .

$$\sinh\left[\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi\right) i\right] = i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi\right) = i \cos n\pi = i(-1)^n$$

Therefore,

$$\operatorname{Res}_{z=z_n} \tanh z = 1.$$