

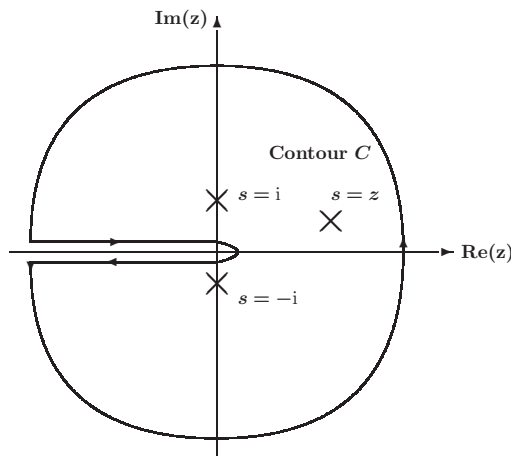
Task 1 (20 **EXTRA** points). Let us study dispersion relations by way of example. We consider the function

$$f(s) = \frac{\sqrt{s}}{s^2 + 1}, \quad s \notin -\mathbb{R}_+. \quad (1)$$

We study the integral

$$J(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C ds \frac{f(s)}{s - z}, \quad z \notin \{-i, i, -\mathbb{R}_+\}, \quad (2)$$

where the contour C is given in the figure on the right. The integral $J(z)$ depends on the independent variable z , while s is the integration variable.



Justify (express your entire line of reasoning) the relation

$$J(z) = f(z) + \operatorname{Res}_{s=-i} \frac{f(s)}{s - z} + \operatorname{Res}_{s=i} \frac{f(s)}{s - z}. \quad (3)$$

Show the alternative representation

$$J(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-\infty}^0 ds \frac{f(s + i\epsilon) - f(s - i\epsilon)}{s - z}. \quad (4)$$

Comparing Eqs. (3) and (4), show that one obtains the dispersion relation

$$f(z) = -\operatorname{Res}_{s=-i} \frac{f(s)}{s - z} - \operatorname{Res}_{s=i} \frac{f(s)}{s - z} + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^0 ds \frac{\operatorname{Im} f(s + i\epsilon)}{s - z}. \quad (5)$$

Show that (show your work!)

$$F_1 \equiv -\operatorname{Res}_{s=-i} \frac{f(s)}{s - z} - \operatorname{Res}_{s=i} \frac{f(s)}{s - z} = \frac{1 + z}{\sqrt{2}(1 + z^2)}, \quad (6)$$

while

$$F_2 \equiv -\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_0^{\infty} dt \frac{f(-t + i\epsilon) - f(-t - i\epsilon)}{-t - z} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{z} + \sqrt{2}(1 + z)}. \quad (7)$$

Show that, adding F_1 and F_2 , one obtains back $f(z)$,

$$f(z) = F_1 + F_2. \quad (8)$$

Task 2 (unmarked). Justify the integral formula you know from undergraduate mathematics,

$$\int dx \frac{1}{x} = \ln(|x|), \quad (9)$$

by interpreting an integration region comprising negative x in terms of a complex contour, which is either displaced infinitesimally above, or infinitesimally below, the real axis.