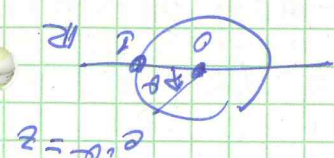


$$I = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{e^{i\theta}}{e^{-a} - a} \frac{1}{1 - e^{i\theta}} d\theta$$

$$z = e^{i\theta}$$

$$dz = e^{i\theta} \cdot i \cdot d\theta$$

$$|z| = 1$$



$$= \int_{\partial D(0,1)} \frac{z}{\sqrt{z-a}} \frac{1}{1 - \sqrt{z-a}} \frac{dz}{z} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\partial D(0,1)} \frac{z}{z(z-a)(1-\sqrt{z-a})} dz$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\partial D(0,1)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{z-a}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \sqrt{z-a}} dz$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\partial D(0,1)} \frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{z-a}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \sqrt{z-a}} dz$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \sum \text{Res}(f; z_i) \quad \text{with } f(z) = \frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{z-a}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \sqrt{z-a}}$$

Singularities of f : $1) 1 - \sqrt{z-a} = 0$
 $z = 1/a > 1; z \notin \Delta(0,1)$
 $2) z - \sqrt{z-a} = 0$
 $z = \sqrt{z-a}; z \in \Delta(0,1)$
 $3) z = 0 \in \Delta(0,1)$

Poles of 1st order.

$$I = 2\pi \cdot [\text{Res}(f, 0) + \text{Res}(f, a)]$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \left[\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z f(z) + \lim_{z \rightarrow a} (z - \sqrt{z-a}) f(z) \right]$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \left[\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{(z-a)(1-\sqrt{z-a})}{(z-a)(1-\sqrt{z-a})} + \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{z - \sqrt{z-a}}{(z-a)(1-\sqrt{z-a})} z \right]$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \left[\frac{1 \cdot (-a)}{(-a) \cdot \sqrt{1-a}} + \frac{(1 - \sqrt{a-a})}{(1 - \sqrt{a-a}) \cdot \sqrt{1-a}} \right]$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \left[1 + \frac{(1 - \sqrt{a-a}) \sqrt{a}}{(1 - \sqrt{a-a}) \sqrt{a}} \right] = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1 - \sqrt{a}}{1 - \sqrt{a}}$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \frac{1 - \sqrt{a}}{1 + a - 2\sqrt{a}}$$

Observe that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I = 2\pi$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \sqrt{a}}{1 + a - 2\sqrt{a}} = 2\pi$