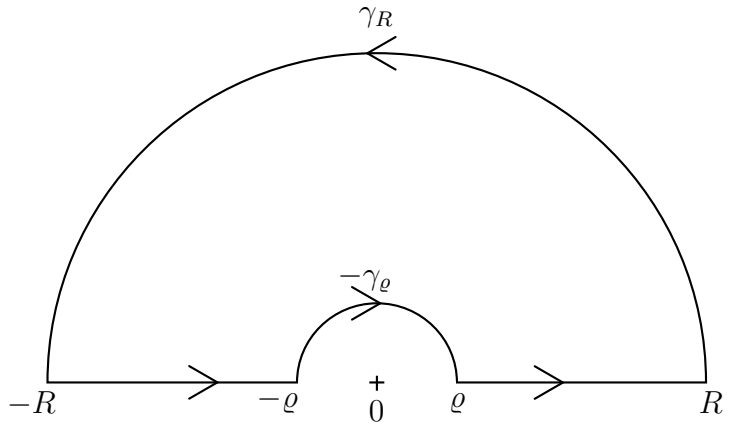

$$\begin{cases} ⅂ = p/q \\ ⅂ \text{ simple poles on } \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \qquad \bar{\deg} p \leqslant \bar{\deg} p - 2 \Longrightarrow \int\limits_{dx/2\pi}^{\mathbb{R}} \exp(iax)\ {}^{x}⅂$$

$$= i \sum_{\mathcal{I}z > 0} \operatorname{Res}\ \exp(iaz)\ {}^{z}⅂ + \frac{i}{2} \sum_{\mathcal{I}z = 0} \operatorname{Res}\ \exp(iaz)\ {}^{z}⅂$$

$${}^{c}\bar{\deg}⅂ = -1 \Longrightarrow \int\limits_{dz/\pi}^{c+\varepsilon|c-\varepsilon} {}^{z}⅂ \rightsquigarrow i \operatorname*{Res}_{c} ⅂$$

$$\int\limits_{dx/\pi}^{\mathbb{R}_+} \frac{\sin x}{x} \underset{\text{ev}}{=\!=} \int\limits_{dx/2\pi}^{\mathbb{R}} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int\limits_{dx/\pi}^{\mathbb{R}_+} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} \underset{\text{ev}}{=\!=} \int\limits_{dx/2\pi}^{\mathbb{R}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$