Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem). Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G then

$$\operatorname*{Res}_{z=a} f(z) = \operatorname*{Res}_{a} f = \frac{1}{2\pi \mathrm{i}} \int\limits_{C} f(z)\,\mathrm{d}z,$$

where $C \subset D \setminus \{a\}$ is a closed line $n(C, a) = 1$ (e.g. a counterclockwise circle loop).

ΑΛΔ∇BCDΣEFΓGHIJ$KLMNO$ΘΩPΦΠΞQRST$UVWXY$ΥΨZ ABCDabcd1234

$a\alpha b\beta c\partial d\delta e\epsilon\varepsilon f\zeta\xi g\gamma h\hbar\iota i\imath jk\kappa l\ell\lambda mn\eta\theta\vartheta o\sigma\varsigma\phi\varphi\wp p\rho\varrho qrst\tau\pi u\mu\nu v\upsilon w\omega\varpi$

$\boldsymbol{xyz\infty \propto \emptyset y = f(x)}$ $\sum \int \prod \quad \displaystyle\prod \int \sum \quad \textstyle\sum_a^b \int_a^b \prod_a^b \quad \displaystyle\sum_a^b \int\limits_a^b \prod_a^b$