

第二节 函数解析的充要条件

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一、主要定理

定理一

设函数 $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ 定义在区域 D 内, 则 $f(z)$ 在 D 内一点 $z = x + iy$ 可导的充要条件是: $u(x, y)$ 与 $v(x, y)$ 在点 (x, y) 可微, 并且在该点满足 Cauchy—Riemann 方程: (柯西—黎曼) C—R

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}.$$

$$u_x = v_y; \quad u_y = -v_x.$$



二元函数的全微分

全微分的定义

如果函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x, y) 的全增量 $\Delta z = f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)$ 可以表示为 $\Delta z = A \Delta x + B \Delta y + o(\rho)$, 其中 A, B 不依赖于 $\Delta x, \Delta y$ 而仅与 x, y 有关, $\rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$, 则称函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x, y) 可微分, $A \Delta x + B \Delta y$ 称为函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x, y) 的 **全微分**, 记为 dz , 即

$$dz = A \Delta x + B \Delta y.$$

函数若在某区域 D 内各点处处可微分, 则称该函数在 D 内可微分/可微.



证 (1) 必要性.

设 $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ 定义在区域 D 内,
且 $f(z)$ 在 D 内一点 $z = x + yi$ 可导,

则对于充分小的 $|\Delta z| = |\Delta x + i\Delta y| > 0$,

有 $f(z + \Delta z) - f(z) = f'(z)\Delta z + \rho(\Delta z)\Delta z$,

其中 $\lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \rho(\Delta z) = 0$,

令 $f(z + \Delta z) - f(z) = \Delta u + i\Delta v$,

$f'(z) = a + ib, \quad \rho(\Delta z) = \rho_1 + i\rho_2,$



所以 $\Delta u + i\Delta v =$

$$\begin{aligned} & (a + ib) \cdot (\Delta x + i\Delta y) + (\rho_1 + i\rho_2) \cdot (\Delta x + i\Delta y) \\ &= (a\Delta x - b\Delta y + \rho_1\Delta x - \rho_2\Delta y) \\ & \quad + i(b\Delta x + a\Delta y + \rho_2\Delta x + \rho_1\Delta y) \end{aligned}$$

于是 $\Delta u = a\Delta x - b\Delta y + \rho_1\Delta x - \rho_2\Delta y,$

$$\Delta v = b\Delta x + a\Delta y + \rho_2\Delta x + \rho_1\Delta y.$$

因为 $\lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \rho(\Delta z) = 0$, 所以 $\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \rho_1 = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \rho_2 = 0,$

$$\lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\rho_1(\Delta x, \Delta y)\Delta x - \rho_2(\Delta x, \Delta y)\Delta y}{\sqrt{|\Delta x|^2 + |\Delta y|^2}} = 0, \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\rho_2(\Delta x, \Delta y)\Delta x + \rho_1(\Delta x, \Delta y)\Delta y}{\sqrt{|\Delta x|^2 + |\Delta y|^2}} = 0.$$



定理 1 (必要条件) 如果函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x, y) 可微分, 则该函数在点 (x, y) 的偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 、 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 必存在, 且函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x, y) 的全微分为

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Delta y.$$

由此可知 $u(x, y)$ 与 $v(x, y)$ 在点 (x, y) 可微,

$$\text{且 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = a, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -b.$$



(2) 充分性. 由于

$$\begin{aligned} f(z + \Delta z) - f(z) &= u(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - u(x, y) \\ &\quad + i[v(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - v(x, y)] \\ &= \Delta u + i\Delta v, \end{aligned}$$

又因为 $u(x, y)$ 与 $v(x, y)$ 在点 (x, y) 可微,

$$\text{于是 } \Delta u = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Delta y + \rho_1(\Delta x, \Delta y) \sqrt{|\Delta x|^2 + |\Delta y|^2},$$

$$\Delta v = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \Delta y + \rho_2(\Delta x, \Delta y) \sqrt{|\Delta x|^2 + |\Delta y|^2},$$

$$\text{其中 } \lim_{\sqrt{|\Delta x|^2 + |\Delta y|^2} \rightarrow 0} \rho_k(\Delta x, \Delta y) = 0, \quad k = 1, 2.$$



因此 $f(z + \Delta z) - f(z) =$

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right)\Delta x + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + i\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right)\Delta y + [\rho_1(\Delta x, \Delta y) + i\rho_2(\Delta x, \Delta y)]\sqrt{|\Delta x|^2 + |\Delta y|^2}.$$

由柯西-黎曼方程 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = i^2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x},$

$$f(z + \Delta z) - f(z) = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right)(\Delta x + i\Delta y) + [\rho_1(\Delta x, \Delta y) + i\rho_2(\Delta x, \Delta y)]\sqrt{|\Delta x|^2 + |\Delta y|^2}.$$



$$\frac{f(z + \Delta z) - f(z)}{\Delta z} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{[\rho_1(\Delta x, \Delta y) + i\rho_2(\Delta x, \Delta y)]\sqrt{|\Delta x|^2 + |\Delta y|^2}}{\Delta z}$$

$$\lim_{\sqrt{|\Delta x|^2 + |\Delta y|^2} \rightarrow 0} \left| \frac{[\rho_1(\Delta x, \Delta y) + i\rho_2(\Delta x, \Delta y)]\sqrt{|\Delta x|^2 + |\Delta y|^2}}{\Delta z} \right|$$

$$= \lim_{\sqrt{|\Delta x|^2 + |\Delta y|^2} \rightarrow 0} |\rho_1(\Delta x, \Delta y) + i\rho_2(\Delta x, \Delta y)| = 0$$

所以 $f'(z) = \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z + \Delta z) - f(z)}{\Delta z} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}.$

即函数 $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ 在点 $z = x + yi$ 可导.



根据定理一, 可得函数 $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ 在点 $z = x + yi$ 处的导数公式:

$$f'(z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{i} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}.$$

函数在区域 D 内解析的充要条件

定理二 函数 $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ 在其定义域 D 内解析的充要条件是: $u(x, y)$ 与 $v(x, y)$ 在 D 内可微, 并且满足柯西-黎曼方程.

$$u_x = v_y; \quad u_y = -v_x.$$



解析函数的判定方法:

定义法

(1) 如果能用求导公式与求导法则证明复变函数 $f(z)$ 的导数在区域 D 内处处存在, 则可根据解析函数的定义断定 $f(z)$ 在 D 内是解析的.

(2) 如果复变函数 $f(z) = u + iv$ 中 u, v 在 D 内的各一阶偏导数都存在、连续(因而 $u, v(x, y)$ 可微)并满足 C-R 方程, 那么根据解析函数的充要条件可以断定 $f(z)$ 在 D 内解析.

C-R定理



二、典型例题

例1 判定下列函数在何处可导, 在何处解析:

(1) $w = \bar{z}$; (2) $f(z) = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y)$;

(3) $w = z \operatorname{Re}(z)$.

解 (1) $w = \bar{z}$, $u = x$, $v = -y$,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 1, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -1.$$

不满足柯西-黎曼方程,

故 $w = \bar{z}$ 在复平面内处处不可导, 处处不解析.



(2) $f(z) = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y)$ 指数函数

$$u = e^x \cos y, \quad v = e^x \sin y,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^x \cos y, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -e^x \sin y,$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = e^x \sin y, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = e^x \cos y,$$

四个偏导数
均连续

$$\text{即 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}.$$

故 $f(z)$ 在复平面内处处可导, 处处解析.

$$\text{且 } f'(z) = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y) = f(z).$$



$$(3) w = z \operatorname{Re}(z) = x^2 + xyi, \quad u = x^2, \quad v = xy,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = y, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = x.$$

四个偏导数均连续

仅当 $x = y = 0$ 时, 满足柯西-黎曼方程,

故函数 $w = z \operatorname{Re}(z)$ 仅在 $z = 0$ 处可导,

在复平面内处处不解析.



例2 证明 \bar{z}^2 在复平面上不解析.

证

$$\bar{z}^2 = (x - yi)^2 = x^2 - y^2 - 2xyi,$$

$$u = x^2 - y^2, \quad v = -2xy,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -2y, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -2y, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -2x.$$

仅当 $x = 0$ 时, 满足柯西-黎曼方程 ,
故函数 $w = \bar{z}^2$ 仅在直线 $x = 0$ 上可导,
在复平面内不解析.



例3 设 $f(z) = x^2 + axy + by^2 + i(cx^2 + dxy + y^2)$,
问常数 a, b, c, d 取何值时, $f(z)$ 在复平面内处处
解析?

解 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x + ay, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = ax + 2by,$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2cx + dy, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = dx + 2y,$$

欲使 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x},$

$$2x + ay = dx + 2y, \quad -2cx - dy = ax + 2by,$$

所求 $a = 2, b = -1, c = -1, d = 2.$



例4 证明函数 $f(z) = \sqrt{|xy|}$ 在点 $z=0$ 满足柯西-黎曼方程但在点 $z=0$ 不可导.

证 因为 $f(z) = \sqrt{|xy|}$, 所以 $u = \sqrt{|xy|}$, $v = 0$,

$$u_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x,0) - u(0,0)}{x - 0} = 0 = v_y(0,0),$$

$$u_y(0,0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(0,y) - u(0,0)}{y - 0} = 0 = -v_x(0,0),$$

柯西-黎曼方程在点 $z=0$ 成立.



但当 z 沿第一象限内的射线 $y = kx$ 趋于零时,

$$\frac{f(z) - f(0)}{z - 0} = \frac{\sqrt{|xy|}}{x + iy} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{k}}{1 + ik}, \text{ 随 } k \text{ 变化,}$$

故 $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z) - f(0)}{z - 0}$ 不存在,

函数 $f(z) = \sqrt{|xy|}$ 在点 $z = 0$ 不可导.



例5 设 $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ 在区域 D 内解析, 并且 $v = u^2$, 求 $f(z)$.

解
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \quad (2)$$

将(2)代入(1)得
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} (4u^2 + 1) = 0,$$

$$\text{由 } (4u^2 + 1) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0,$$



由(2)得 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$, 所以 $u = c$ (常数),

于是 $f(z) = c + ic^2$ (常数).

课堂练习 设 $my^3 + nx^2y + i(x^3 + lxy^2)$ 为解析函数, 试确定 l, m, n 的值.

答案 $l = n = -3, m = 1$.



例6 如果 $f'(z)$ 在区域 D 内处处为零, 则 $f(z)$ 在区域 D 内为一常数.

证
$$f'(z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \equiv 0,$$

故
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \equiv 0,$$

所以 $u = \text{常数}, v = \text{常数},$

因此 $f(z)$ 在区域 D 内为一常数.



例7 设 $f(z) = u + iv$ 为一解析函数, 且 $f'(z) \neq 0$, 那末曲线族 $u(x, y) = c_1$ 与 $v(x, y) = c_2$ 必相互正交, 其中 c_1, c_2 为常数.

证 因为 $f'(z) = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - \frac{1}{i} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \neq 0$,

所以 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ 与 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ 不全为零,

如果在曲线的交点处 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ 与 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ 都不为零,

根据隐函数求导法则,



曲线族 $u(x, y) = c_1$ 与 $v(x, y) = c_2$ 中任一条曲线的斜率分别为 $k_1 = -\frac{u_x}{u_y}$, $k_2 = -\frac{v_x}{v_y}$,

根据柯西-黎曼方程得

$$k_1 \cdot k_2 = \left(-\frac{u_x}{u_y}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{v_x}{v_y}\right) = \left(-\frac{v_y}{u_y}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{u_y}{v_y}\right) = -1,$$

故曲线族 $u(x, y) = c_1$ 与 $v(x, y) = c_2$ 相互正交.

如果 u_y 和 v_y 中有一个为零, 则另一个必不为零, 两族中的曲线在交点处的切线一条是水平的, 另一条是铅直的, 它们仍然相互正交.



三、小结与思考

在本课中我们得到了一个重要结论—函数解析的充要条件:

$u(x, y)$ 与 $v(x, y)$ 在 D 内可微, 并且满足柯西—黎曼方程

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}.$$

掌握并能灵活应用柯西—黎曼方程.



思考题

用柯西—黎曼条件判断 $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$
解析时应注意什么？



思考题答案

首先判断 $u(x, y)$ 和 $v(x, y)$ 在 D 内是否可微;

其次再看是否满足 C-R 条件: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x};$

最后判定 $f(z)$ 的解析性.

