## 习题二解答

1. 利用导数定义推出:

1)
$$(z^n)' = nz^{n-1}$$
,  $(n$ 是正整数);  $2\sqrt{\frac{1}{z}}' = -\frac{1}{z^2}$ 。

$$\lim_{\Delta z \to 0} 1) (z^n)' = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{(z + \Delta z)^n - z^n}{\Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} (nz^{n-1} + C_n^2 z^{n-2} \Delta z + \cdots \Delta z^{n-1}) = nz^{n-1}$$

2) 
$$\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)' = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{z + \Delta z} - \frac{1}{z}}{\Delta z} = -\lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z(z + \Delta z)} = -\frac{1}{z^2}$$

2. 下列函数何处可导?何处解析?

(1) 
$$f(z) = x^2 - i y$$

(2) 
$$f(z) = 2x^3 + 3y^3i$$

(3) 
$$f(z) = xy^2 + ix^2y$$

(4) 
$$f(z) = \sin x \cosh y + i \cos x \sinh y$$

解 (1)由于 
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -1$$

在 z 平面上处处连续,且当且仅当  $x=-\frac{1}{2}$ 时,u,v 才满足 C-R 条件,故  $f(z)=u+\mathrm{i}\,v=x-\mathrm{i}\,y$  仅在直线  $x=-\frac{1}{2}$  上可导,在 z 平面上处处不解析。

(2) 由于 
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 6x^2$$
,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$ ,  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0$ ,  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 9y^2$ 

在 z 平面上处处连续,且当且仅当  $2x^2=3y^2$ ,即 $\sqrt{2}x\pm\sqrt{3}y=0$  时,u,v 才满足 C-R 条件,故  $f(z)=u+iv=2x^3+3y^3i$  仅在直线  $\sqrt{2}x\pm\sqrt{3}y=0$  上可导,在 z 平面上处处不解析。

(3) 由于 
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y^2$$
,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2xy$ ,  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2xy$ ,  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = x^2$ 

在 z 平面上处处连续 ,且当且仅当 z=0 时 ,u,v 才满足 C-R 条件 ,故  $f(z)=xy^2+i\,x^2y$  仅在点 z=0 处可导 ,在 z 平面处处不解析。

(4) 由于 
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \cos x \cosh y$$
,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \sin x \sinh y$ ,  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\sin x \sinh y$ ,  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \cos x \cosh y$ 

在 z 平面上处处连续,且在整个复平面 u,v 才满足 C-R 条件,故  $f(z) = \sin x \cosh y + i \cos x \sinh y$  在 z 平面处处可导,在 z 平面处处不解析。

3. 指出下列函数 f(z) 的解析性区域,并求出其导数。

1) 
$$(z-1)^5$$
;

$$(2) z^3 + 2iz$$
:

3) 
$$\frac{1}{z^2-1}$$
;

(4) 
$$\frac{az+b}{cz+d}$$
 (c, d中至少有一个不为0)

解 (1)由于  $f'(z) = 5(z-1)^4$ ,故 f(z)在 z 平面上处处解析。

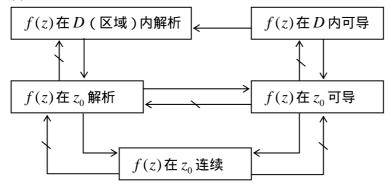
(2) 由于  $f'(z) = 3z^2 + 2i$  ,知 f(z)在 z 平面上处处解析。

(3) 由于 
$$f'(z) = \frac{-2z}{(z^2-1)^2} = -\frac{2z}{(z-1)^2(z+1)^2}$$

知 f(z)在除去点  $z=\pm 1$  外的 z 平面上处处可导。处处解析 ,  $z=\pm 1$  是 f(z) 的奇点。

1

- (4) 由于  $f'(z) = \frac{ad bc}{(cz + d)^2}$ , 知 f(z) 在除去 z = -d/c  $(c \neq 0)$  外在复平面上处处解析。
- 5.复变函数的可导性与解析性有什么不同?判断函数的解析性有那些方法? 答:



判定函数解析主要有两种方法:1)利用解析的定义:要判断一个复变函数在  $z_0$  是否解析,只要判定它在  $z_0$  及其邻域内是否可导;要判断该函数在区域 D 内是否解析,只要判定它在 D 内是否可导;2)利用解析的充要条件,即本章 § 2 中的定理二。

- 6. 判断下述命题的真假, 并举例说明。
- (1) 如果 f(z) 在  $z_0$  点连续,那么  $f'(z_0)$  存在。
- (2) 如果  $f'(z_0)$  存在,那么 f(z) 在  $z_0$  点解析。
- (3) 如果  $z_0$  是 f(z) 的奇点,那么 f(z) 在  $z_0$  不可导。
- (4) 如果  $z_0$  是 f(z) 和 g(z) 的一个奇点,那么  $z_0$  也是 f(z) + g(z) 和 f(z)/g(z) 的奇点。
- (5) 如果u(x, y) 和v(x, y) 可导(指偏导数存在), 那么f(z) = u + iv亦可导。
- (6)设 f(z) = u + iv 在区域内是解析的。如果 u 是实常数,那么 f(z) 在整个 D 内是常数;如果 v 是实常数,那么 f(z) 在整个 D 内是常数;

## 解

- (1) 命题假。如函数  $f(z) = |z|^2 = x^2 + y^2$  在 z 平面上处处连续,除了点 z=0 外处处不可导。
- (2) 命题假,如函数  $f(z) = |z|^2$  在点 z=0 处可导,却在点 z=0 处不解析。
- (3) 命题假,如果 f(z)在 $z_0$ 点不解析,则 $z_0$ 称为f(z)的奇点。如上例。
- (4) 命题假,如  $f(z)=\sin x \operatorname{ch} y, g(z)=\mathrm{i}\cos x \operatorname{sh} y$  ,  $z=(\pi/2,0)$  为它们的奇点,但不是 f(z)+g(z) 的奇点。
- (5)命题假。如函数 f(z)=z Re  $z=x^2+i$  xy 仅在点 z=0 处满足 C-R 条件 ,故 f(z) 仅在点 z=0 处可导。
- (6) 命题真。由 u 是实常数,根据 C-R 方程知 v 也是实常数,故 f(z) 在整个 D 内是常数;后面同理可得。
  - 7. 如果 f(z) = u + iv 是 z 的解析函数,证明:

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} |f(z)|\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} |f(z)|\right)^2 = |f'(z)|^2$$

证  $|f(z)| = \sqrt{u^2 + v^2}$ , 于是

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} |f(z)| = \frac{u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}} , \frac{\partial}{\partial y} |f(z)| = \frac{u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}}$$

由于 f(z) = u + iv 为解析函数,故

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

从而

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} |f(z)|\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} |f(z)|\right)^{2} = \frac{1}{u^{2} + v^{2}} \left[u^{2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^{2} + u^{2} \left(-\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right)^{2} + v^{2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^{2} + v^{2} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right)^{2} + 2uv \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + 2uv \left(-\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{u^{2} + v^{2}} \left\{u^{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right)^{2}\right] + v^{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right)^{2}\right]\right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{u^{2} + v^{2}} \left\{u^{2} + v^{2}\right| |f(z)|^{2} = |f(z)|^{2}$$

9. 证明:柯西-黎曼方程的极坐标形式是

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta}$$
,  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial r} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}$ 

证  $\Rightarrow x = r\cos\theta, y = r\sin\theta$  , 利用复合函数求导法则和 u, v 满足 C-R 条件 , 得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \theta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \left( -r \sin \theta \right) + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} r \cos \theta = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} r \sin \theta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} r \cos \theta = r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}$$

$$\mathbb{P} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} \cdot \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \left( -r\sin\theta \right) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} r\cos\theta$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \cos\theta + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \sin\theta = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos\theta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \sin\theta$$

$$= -\frac{1}{r} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} r\cos\theta - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} r\sin\theta \right) = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}$$

总之,有 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta}$ , $\frac{\partial v}{\partial r} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}$ 。

- 10.证明:如果函数 f(z) = u + iv 在区域 D 内解析,并满足下列条件之一,那么 f(z) 是常数。
- (1) f(z) 恒取实值。
- (2)  $\overline{f(z)}$ 在 D 内解析。
- (3) |f(z)|在 D 内是一个常数。
- (4)  $\arg f(z)$ 在 D 内是一个常数。
- (5) au + bv = c, 其中a、b与c为不全为零的实常数。

(1) 若 f(z) 恒取实值,则v=0,又根据 f(z)在区域 D 内解析,知 C-R 条件成立,于是

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

故 u 在区域 D 内为一常数 ,记 u=C(实常数) ,则 f(z)=u+iv=C 为一常数。

(2) 若  $\overline{f(z)} = \overline{u + iv} = u - iv$  在区域 D 内解析,则

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial (-v)}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \quad , \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial (-v)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \tag{1}$$

又 f(z) = u + iv 在区域 D 内解析,则

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

结合(1)(2)两式,有

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

故u,v在D内均为常数,分别记之为

$$u_1 = C_1, u_2 = C_2(C_1, C_2$$
为实常数),

则

$$f(z) = u + iv = C_1 + iC_2 = C$$

为一复常数。

(3) 若|f(z)|在 D 内为一常数,记为  $C_1$ ,则  $u^2 + v^2 = C_1^2$ ,两边分别对于 x 和 y 求偏导,得

$$\begin{cases} 2u\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 2v\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0\\ 2u\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + 2v\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases}$$

由于 f(z)在 D 内解析,满足 C-R 条件  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$  代入上式又可写得

$$\begin{cases} u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0 \\ v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$ 。 同理 ,可解得  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{vy} = 0$  故 u, v 均为常数 ,分别记为  $u = C_1, v = C_2$  ,则  $f(z) = u + iv = C_1 + iC_2 = C$  为一复常数。

(4) 若  $\arg z$  在 D 内是一个常数  $C_1$  ,则  $f(z) \neq 0$  ,从而  $f(z) = u + iv \neq 0$  ,且

$$\arg f(z) = \begin{cases} \arctan \frac{v}{u}, & u > 0 \\ \arctan \frac{v}{u} + \pi, & u < 0, v > 0 \\ \arctan \frac{v}{u} - \pi, & u < 0, v < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} C_1 & u > 1 \\ C_1 + \pi & u < 0, v > 0 \\ C_1 - \pi & u < 0, v < 0 \end{cases}$$

总之对  $\arg f(z)$  分别关于 x 和 y 求偏导 , 得

$$\frac{\frac{1}{u^2} \left( u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)}{1 + \left( \frac{v}{u} \right)^2} = \frac{u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}}{u^2 + v^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{u^2} \left( u \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{u \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}}{u^2 + v^2} = 0$$

化简上式并利用 f(z)解析,其实、虚部满足 C-R 条件,得

$$\begin{cases} -v\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - u\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0\\ u\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - v\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$  ,同理也可求得  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$  ,即 u 和 v 均为实常数,分别记为  $C_2$  和  $C_3$  ,从而  $f(z) = u + iv = C_2 + iC_3 = C$  为一复常数。

(5) 若 au+bv=c ,其中 a 、b 和 c 为不全为零的实常数 ,这里 a 和 b 不全为 0 ,即  $a^2+b^2\neq 0$  , 否则此时 a 、b 和 c 全为零。对方程 au+bv=c 分别对于 x 和 y 求偏导 ,得

$$\begin{cases} a\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + b\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0\\ a\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + b\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases}$$

再利用解析函数 f(z) = u + iv 的实、虚部 u 和 v 满足 C-R 条件,得

$$\begin{cases} a\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - b\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0\\ b\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + a\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$  ,同理也可求得  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$  ,知函数 f(z) 为一常数。

11.下列关系是否正确?

(1) 
$$\overline{e^z} = e^{\overline{z}}$$
; (2)  $\overline{\cos z} = \cos \overline{z}$ ; (3)  $\overline{\sin z} = \sin \overline{z}$ 

**EXECUTE:** We have  $e^{z} = e^{x} (\cos y + i \sin y) = e^{x} (\cos y - i \sin y) = e^{x-iy} = e^{z}$ 

(2) 
$$\overline{\cos z} = \left(\frac{\overline{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\left(e^{i\overline{z}} + e^{-i\overline{z}}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\left(e^{-i\overline{z}} + e^{i\overline{z}}\right) = \cos \overline{z}$$

(3) 
$$\overline{\sin z} = \frac{1}{2i} \left( e^{iz} - e^{-iz} \right) = \frac{1}{2i} \left( e^{i\overline{z}} - e^{-i\overline{z}} \right) = \frac{1}{-2i} \left( e^{-i\overline{z}} - e^{i\overline{z}} \right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2i} \left( e^{i\overline{z}} - e^{-i\overline{z}} \right) = \sin \overline{z} \circ$$

12.找出下列方程的全部解。

(3) 
$$1+e^z=0$$
; (4)  $\sin z + \cos z = 0$ ;

解(3)原方程等价于 $e^z = -1$ ,于是它的解为:

13.证明:

(1) 
$$\cos(z_1 + z_2) = \cos z_1 \cos z_2 - \sin z_1 \sin z_2;$$
  
 $\sin(z_1 + z_2) = \sin z_1 \cos z_2 - \cos z_1 \sin z_2;$ 

(2) 
$$\sin^2 z + \cos^2 z = 1$$
; (3)  $\sin 2z = 2\sin z \cos z$ ; (4)  $\tan 2z = \frac{2\tan z}{1 - \tan^2 z}$ ;

(5) 
$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-z\right) = \cos z$$
,  $\cos(z+\pi) = -\cos z$ ;

(6) 
$$|\cos z|^2 = \cos^2 x + \sinh^2 y$$
,  $|\sin z|^2 = \sin^2 x + \sinh^2 y$ 

证 (1) 左=
$$\cos(z_1+z_2)=\frac{1}{2}\left[e^{i(z_1+z_2)}+e^{-i(z_1+z_2)}\right]$$

右= 
$$\cos z_1 \cos z_2 - \sin z_1 \sin z_2$$

$$= \frac{e^{iz_1} + e^{-iz_1}}{2} \frac{e^{iz_2} + e^{-iz_2}}{2} - \frac{e^{iz_1} - e^{-iz_1}}{2i} \frac{e^{iz_2} - e^{-iz_2}}{2i}$$

$$= \frac{e^{i(z_1 + z_2)} + e^{i(z_1 - z_2)} + e^{-i(z_1 - z_2)} + e^{-i(z_1 + z_2)} + e^{i(z_1 + z_2)} - e^{i(z_1 - z_2)} - e^{-i(z_1 - z_2)} + e^{-i(z_1 + z_2)}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{e^{i(z_1 + z_2)} + e^{-i(z_1 + z_2)}}{2}$$

可见左=右,即 $\cos(z_1 + z_2) = \cos z_1 \cos z_2 - \sin z_1 \sin z_2$ ;

左=
$$\sin(z_1 + z_2) = \frac{1}{2i} \left[ e^{i(z_1 + z_2)} - e^{-i(z_1 + z_2)} \right]$$

右 =  $\sin z_1 \cos z_2 + \cos z_1 \sin z_2$ 

$$\begin{split} &=\frac{1}{2\,\mathrm{i}}\Big(e^{\mathrm{i}\,z_1}-e^{-\mathrm{i}\,z_1}\Big)\frac{1}{2}\Big(e^{\mathrm{i}\,z_2}-e^{-\mathrm{i}\,z_2}\Big)+\frac{1}{2}\Big(e^{\mathrm{i}\,z_1}+e^{-\mathrm{i}\,z_1}\Big)\frac{1}{2\,\mathrm{i}}\Big(e^{\mathrm{i}\,z_2}-e^{-\mathrm{i}\,z_2}\Big)\\ &=\frac{1}{4\,\mathrm{i}}\Big[e^{\mathrm{i}(z_1+z_2)}+e^{\mathrm{i}(z_1-z_2)}-e^{-\mathrm{i}(z_1-z_2)}-e^{-\mathrm{i}(z_1+z_2)}\Big]+\frac{1}{4\,\mathrm{i}}\Big[e^{\mathrm{i}(z_1+z_2)}-e^{\mathrm{i}(z_1-z_2)}+e^{-\mathrm{i}(z_1-z_2)}-e^{-\mathrm{i}(z_1+z_2)}\Big]\\ &=\frac{1}{4\,\mathrm{i}}\Big[2e^{\mathrm{i}(z_1+z_2)}-2e^{-\mathrm{i}(z_1+z_2)}\Big]=\frac{1}{2\,\mathrm{i}}\Big[e^{\mathrm{i}(z_1+z_2)}-e^{-\mathrm{i}(z_1+z_2)}\Big] \end{split}$$

可见左=右,即 $\sin(z_1+z_2)=\sin z_1\cos z_2+\cos z_1\sin z_2$ 

(2) 
$$\sin^2 z + \cos^2 z = \left(\frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2i}\right)^2$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \left( e^{2\mathrm{i}\,z} - 2 + e^{-2\mathrm{i}\,z} \right) + \frac{1}{4} \left( e^{2\mathrm{i}\,z} + 2 + e^{-2\mathrm{i}\,z} \right) = 1$$

(3) 左= 
$$\sin 2z = \frac{1}{2i} (e^{i2z} - e^{-i2z})$$

右= 
$$2\sin z\cos z = 2\frac{1}{2i}(e^{iz} - e^{-iz})\frac{1}{2}(e^{iz} + e^{-iz})$$
  
=  $\frac{1}{2i}(e^{i2z} + 1 - 1 - e^{-i2z}) = \frac{1}{2i}(e^{i2z} - e^{-i2z})$ 

可见左=右,即  $\sin 2z = 2\cos z \sin z$ 。

(4) 
$$\tan 2z = \frac{\sin 2z}{\cos 2z} = \frac{2\sin z \cos z}{\cos^2 z - \sin^2 z} = 2\frac{\sin z}{\cos z} / \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{\sin z}{\cos z} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{2\tan z}{1 - \tan^2 z}$$

(5)由(1)知

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - z\right) = \sin\left[\frac{\pi}{2} + \left(-z\right)\right] = \sin\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\left(-z\right) + \cos\frac{\pi}{2}\sin\left(-z\right)$$
$$= \cos\left(-z\right) = \frac{1}{2}\left(e^{i(-z)} + e^{-i(-z)}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\left(e^{iz} + e^{-iz}\right)$$
$$= \cos z$$

由(1)得  $\cos(z+\pi) = \cos z \cos \pi - \sin z \sin \pi = -\cos z$ 

(6) 
$$\not\equiv |\cos z|^2 = |\cos x \operatorname{ch} y - i \sin x \operatorname{sh} y|^2 = \cos^2 x \operatorname{ch}^2 y + \sin^2 x \operatorname{sh}^2 y$$
  
=  $\cos^2 x (1 + \operatorname{sh}^2 y) + \sin^2 x \operatorname{sh}^2 y = \cos^2 x + \operatorname{sh}^2 y$ 

左 = 
$$|\sin z|^2 = |\sin x \operatorname{ch} y + i\cos x \operatorname{sh} y|^2 = \sin^2 x \operatorname{ch}^2 y + \cos^2 x \operatorname{sh}^2 y$$
  
=  $\sin^2 x (1 + \operatorname{sh}^2 y) + \cos^2 x \operatorname{sh}^2 y = \sin^2 x + \operatorname{sh}^2 y$ 。

14. 说明:1) 当  $y \to \infty$  时,  $|\sin(x+iy)|$  和 $|\cos(x+iy)|$  趋于无穷大;

2) 当t为复数时,  $|\sin t| \le 1$ 和 $|\cos t| \le 1$ 不成立。

解 1) 
$$|\sin z| = \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i} \ge \frac{|e^{-y} - e^{y}|}{2}$$
;  $|\cos z|$ 同理。

2)设
$$t=iy,y\in R$$
,则 $\sin t=\frac{|e^{-y}-e^y|}{2}$ ,则当 $y\to\infty$ 时显然题设不成立。

15. 求Ln(-i), Ln(-3+4i)和它们的主值。

解 
$$\operatorname{Ln}(-i) = \operatorname{Ln}(-i) + i(\operatorname{arg}(-i) + 2k\pi) = i\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi\right)$$
  
 $= i\pi\left(2k - \frac{1}{2}\right), k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$   
 $\operatorname{ln}(-i) = \operatorname{ln}(-i) + i\operatorname{arg}(-i) = -\frac{\pi i}{2}$   
 $\operatorname{Ln}(-3 + 4i) = \operatorname{ln}(-3 + 4i) + i[\operatorname{arg}(-3 + 4i) + 2k\pi]$ 

$$= \ln 5 + i \left[ \left( \pi - \arctan \frac{4}{3} \right) + 2k\pi \right]$$

$$= \ln 5 - i \left[ \left( \arctan \frac{4}{3} - (2k+1)\pi \right) \right], k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$$

$$\ln(-3 + 4i) = \ln|-3 + 4i| + i \arg(-3 + 4i) = \ln 5 + i \left( \pi - \arctan \frac{4}{3} \right)$$

16. 证明对数的下列性质:1)  $\operatorname{Ln}(z_1z_2)=\operatorname{Ln} z_1+\operatorname{Ln} z_2$ ;2)  $\operatorname{Ln}(z_1/z_2)=\operatorname{Ln} z_1-\operatorname{Ln} z_2$ 。

证明 1 )  $Ln(z_1z_2) = ln(|z_1z_2|) + i Arg z_1z_2 = ln z_1 + ln z_2 + i Arg z_1 + i Arg z_2 = Ln z_1 + Ln z_2$ ;

2) 
$$\operatorname{Ln}(z_1/z_2) = \ln(|z_1/z_2|) + i\operatorname{Arg} z_1/z_2 = \ln z_1 - \ln z_2 + i\operatorname{Arg} z_1 - i\operatorname{Arg} z_2 = \operatorname{Ln} z_1 - \operatorname{Ln} z_2$$

17. 说明下列等式是否正确:1) 
$$\text{Ln } z^2 = 2 \text{Ln } z$$
;2)  $\text{Ln } \sqrt{z} = \frac{1}{2} \text{Ln } z$ .

解: 两式均不正确。1)  $\operatorname{Ln} z^2 = 2 \ln |z| + i \operatorname{Arg}(2z)$ , 而 $2 \operatorname{Ln} z = 2 \ln |z| + 2i \operatorname{Arg}(z)$ ;

2) 
$$\operatorname{Ln} \sqrt{z} = \frac{1}{2} \ln |z| + i \operatorname{Arg}(\sqrt{z}), \overline{\operatorname{Im}} \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Ln} z = \frac{1}{2} \ln |z| + \frac{i}{2} \operatorname{Arg}(z)$$
.

18. 求
$$e^{1-i\frac{\pi}{2}}$$
,  $\exp\left(\frac{1+i\pi}{4}\right)$ ,  $3^{i}$ 和 $(1+i)^{i}$ 的值。

解:

$$e^{1-i\frac{\pi}{2}} = ee^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}} = e\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{2} - i\sin\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -ie$$

$$\exp\left(\frac{1+i\pi}{4}\right) = e^{\frac{1}{4}}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} = e^{\frac{1}{4}}\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{4} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}e^{\frac{1}{4}}(1+i)$$

$$3^{i} = e^{i \ln 3} = e^{i \left[ \ln 3 + i \left( \arg 3 + 2k\pi \right) \right]} = e^{-2k\pi} e^{i \ln 3} = e^{-2k\pi} \left( \cos \ln 3 + i \sin \ln 3 \right), \qquad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$$

$$(1+i)^{i} = e^{i\operatorname{Ln}(1+i)} = e^{i[\ln|1+i|]+i(\arg(1+i)+2k\pi)}$$

$$=e^{i\frac{\ln 2}{2} - \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi\right)} = e^{-\pi\left(\frac{1}{4} + 2k\right)} \left(\cos\frac{\ln 2}{2} + i\sin\frac{\ln 2}{2}\right) , \qquad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$$

19. 证明 $(z^a)' = az^{a-1}$ ,其中a为实数。

证明 
$$(z^a)' = (e^{a\ln z + 2k\pi i})' = a(\ln z)'e^{a\ln z + 2k\pi i} = a\frac{1}{z}z^a = az^{a-1}$$
。

20. 证明 1) 
$$ch^2 z - sh^2 z = 1$$
; 2)  $sh^2 z + ch^2 z = ch 2z$ ;

3) 
$$sh(z_1 + z_2) = sh z_1 ch z_2 + ch z_1 sh z_2$$
;  $ch(z_1 + z_2) = ch z_1 ch z_2 + sh z_1 sh z_2$ 

证明 1) 
$$\cosh^2 z - \sinh^2 z = (\frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{2})^2 - (\frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2})^2 = 1$$
;

2) 
$$\sinh^2 z + \cosh^2 z = (\frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2})^2 + (\frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{2})^2 = \frac{e^{2z} + e^{-2z}}{2} = 1$$
;

3) 
$$\operatorname{sh} z_1 \operatorname{ch} z_2 + \operatorname{ch} z_1 \operatorname{sh} z_2 = \frac{(e^{z_1} - e^{-z_1})(e^{z_2} + e^{-z_2})}{4} + \frac{(e^{z_1} + e^{-z_1})(e^{z_2} - e^{-z_2})}{4} = \frac{e^{z_1 + z_2} - e^{-z_1 - z_2}}{2}$$

$$= \operatorname{sh} (z_1 + z_2).$$

21.解下列方程:1) shz=0;2) chz=0;3) shz=i。

解 1)由sh 
$$z = 0$$
得  $e^{2z} = 1$ ,  $z = \frac{1}{2}$ Ln  $1 = i k \pi, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$ 。

2) 由 ch 
$$z = 0$$
 得  $e^{2z} = -1$ ,  $z = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Ln}(-1) = \frac{(2k+1)}{2} i \pi, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$ 。

3) 由 sh 
$$z = i$$
 得  $e^z = i$  ,  $z = \text{Ln } i = i(2k + \frac{1}{2})\pi, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$ 。

23. 证明: 
$$\operatorname{sh} z$$
 的反函数  $\operatorname{Arsh} z = \operatorname{Ln}(z + \sqrt{z^2 + 1})$ 。

证 设 sh 
$$w = z$$
 , 即  $\frac{e^w - e^{-w}}{2} = z \Rightarrow e^{2w} - 2ze^w - 1 = 0$  解得  $e^w = z + \sqrt{z^2 + 1}$  ,

故 
$$w = \operatorname{Arsh} z = \operatorname{Ln}(z + \sqrt{z^2 + 1})$$
。

24 . 已知平面流速场的复势 f(z)为

(1) 
$$(z+i)^2$$
; (2)  $z^3$ ; (3)  $\frac{1}{z^2+1}$ ;

求流动的速度以及流线和等势线的方程。

解(1)
$$V(z) = \overline{f'(z)} = \overline{2(z+i)} = 2(\overline{z}-i)$$
为流速,又

$$f(z) = (z+i)^2 = [x+i(y+1)]^2 = x^2 - (y+1)^2 + i2x(y+1)$$

知流线和等势线方程分别为 $x(y+1) = C_1$ 和 $x^2 - (y+1)^2 = C_2$ 。

(2)流速
$$V(z) = \overline{f'(z)} = \overline{3z^2} = 3\overline{z}^2$$
,又 $f(z) = z^3 = x(x^2 - 3y^2) + iy(3x^2 - y^2)$ ,

流线方程:
$$(3x^2 - y^2)y = C_1$$
, 等势线方程: $x(x^2 - 3y^2) = C_2$ 。

(3) 流速 
$$V(z) = \overline{f'(z)} = \overline{\left(\frac{1}{z^2 + 1}\right)'} = \overline{\left(\frac{-2z}{z^2 + 1}\right)'} = \frac{-2\overline{z}}{\left(\overline{z}^2 + 1\right)^2}$$

$$\nabla f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{x^2 - y^2 + 1 + i \, 2xy} = \frac{x^2 - y^2 + 1 - i \, 2xy}{(x^2 - y^2 + 1) + 4x^2 y^2}$$
,

流线方程为 
$$\frac{xy}{\left(x^2 - y^2 + 1\right)^2 + 4x^2y^2} = C_1 ,$$

等势线方程为 
$$\frac{x^2 - y^2 + 1}{(x^2 - y^2 + 1) + 4x^2y^2} = C_2.$$