1 设.
$$z = (1-i)^{500}$$
,求: Imz, Rez |  $z$ |

$$z = [(1-i)^{2}]^{250}$$

$$= (-2i)^{250}$$

$$= -2^{250}$$

2 当 
$$z = \frac{1+i}{1-i}$$
时,求  $z^{500} + z^{50} + z^{50}$ 的值 
$$z = \frac{1+i}{1-i} = \frac{(1+i)^2}{(1-i)(1+i)} = \frac{2i}{2} = i$$

$$z^{500} + z^{50} + z^{5} = 1 - 1 + i = i$$



$$3$$
 求  $-\sin\frac{\pi}{6} - i\cos\frac{\pi}{6}$ 的曲項模

$$-\sin\frac{\pi}{6} - i\cos\frac{\pi}{6}$$
$$= \cos(-\frac{2}{3}\pi) + i\sin(-\frac{2}{3}\pi)$$



4 解方程 
$$z^4 + 1 = 0$$

$$z^{4} = e^{2k\pi i + \pi i}$$

$$z_{k} = e^{\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{4}i} \qquad (k = 0,1,2,3)$$



## 5、将复数 $1-\cos\varphi+i\sin\varphi$ 化为指数形式.( $\pi<\varphi<2\pi$ )解:

$$1 - \cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi = 2 \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} + 2i \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} \cos \frac{\varphi}{2}$$

$$= \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} \left[ \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} + i \cos \frac{\varphi}{2} \right]$$

$$= 2 \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} \left[ \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\varphi}{2} \right) + i \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\varphi}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$= 2 \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} e^{i \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\varphi}{2} \right)}$$



6 解方程 
$$z^3 + 1 + i\sqrt{3} = 0$$

$$z^3 = -1 - i\sqrt{3}$$

$$z^{3} = 2e^{-\frac{2}{3}\pi i} = 2e^{-\frac{2}{3}\pi i + 2k\pi i}$$

$$z_k = 2^{\frac{1}{3}} e^{(-\frac{2}{3}\pi i + 2k\pi i)/3}$$

$$k = 0,1,2$$



7 解方程 
$$z^4 + z^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$\mathbf{p} \qquad z^4 + z^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$(z^2 + 1)^2 = z^2$$

$$z^{2} + z + 1 = 0$$
 or  $z^{2} - z + 1 = 0$ 

$$z_1 = \frac{-1 + i\sqrt{3}}{2} \qquad z_2 = \frac{-1 - i\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$z_3 = \frac{1 + i\sqrt{3}}{2}$$
  $z_4 = \frac{1 - i\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 







1 解方程 
$$z^2 - 4iz - (4-9i) = 0$$
.

解 原方程为 
$$z^2-4iz+(2i)^2+4-(4-9i)=0$$
. 即  $(z-2i)^2=-9i$ 

于是 
$$z-2i=\sqrt{-9i}$$

$$= 3 \left( \cos \frac{-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi}{2} \right), \quad k = 0,1$$

故 
$$z_1 = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} + \left(2 - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)i, z_2 = \frac{-3\sqrt{2}}{2} + \left(2 + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)i.$$



2 满足下列条件的点组成何种图形?是不是区域?若是区域请指出是单连通区域还是多连通区域.

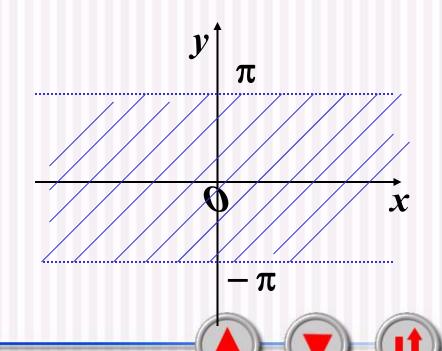
(1) 
$$I_m(z) = 0;$$

解  $I_m(z) = 0$ 是实数轴,不是区域.

(2) 
$$-\pi < I_m(z) < \pi;$$

$$\mathbf{M}$$
  $-\pi < I_{m}(z) < \pi$ 

是以  $y = -\pi$ ,  $y = \pi$ 为界的带形单连通区 域.

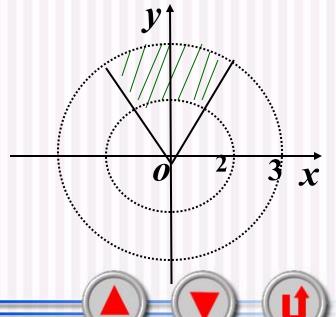


(3) 
$$\frac{\pi}{3} \le \arg z \le \frac{2\pi}{3}$$
,  $\pm 2 < |z| < 3$ 

解 不是区域, 因为图中

$$arg z = \frac{\pi}{3}, arg z = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

在圆环内的点不是内点.







3 证明
$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2i} \left(\frac{z}{z} - \frac{\overline{z}}{z}\right) (z \neq 0)$$
在 $z \to 0$ 时的极限不存在.

证明: 
$$\diamondsuit z = r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2i} \cdot \frac{z^2 - \overline{z^2}}{z \cdot \overline{z}} = \frac{1}{2i} \cdot \frac{(z + \overline{z})(z - \overline{z})}{r^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2ir^2} \cdot 2r\cos\theta \cdot 2ri\sin\theta = \sin 2\theta$$
从而当沿正实轴  $\theta = 0$ 时:  $\lim_{z \to 0} f(z) = 0$ 
沿第一象限的角平分线  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 时:  $\lim_{z \to 0} f(z) = 1$ 
故极限不存在



4 逐数 
$$f(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{\operatorname{Im} z}{|z|}, z \neq 0 \\ 0, z = 0 \end{cases}$$
 在原点  $z \in \mathbb{R}$ 

处是否连续?说明理由

$$\Leftrightarrow z = re^{i\theta} \Leftrightarrow z = re^{i\theta}$$

$$z \neq 0, f(z) = \frac{r \sin \theta}{r} = \sin \theta$$





一、判定下列函数是否解析。

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



解:由 
$$w = z \operatorname{Re}(z) = x^2 + ixy$$
 得 
$$u = x^2, v = xy$$

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

容易看出,这四个偏导数处处连续,但是仅当x=y=0时,满足柯西—黎曼方程,因而函数仅在z=0可导且导数为0,但在复平面内任何地方都不解析。



二、讨论 $f(z) = x^2 + iy$ 的可导性和解析性。

偏导数都在Z面处处连续,但u,v仅在直线x=y上满足c.-R.条件。从而f(z)仅在直线 x= y上可导。但在Z面上f(z)却处处不解析。



三、证明  $f(z) = x^3 + 3x^2yi - 3xy^2 - y^3i$  在全平面上解析,并求其导数。

解: 
$$u = x^3 - 3xy^2, v = 3x^2y - y^3$$
,故  
 $u_x = 3x^2 - 3y^2, u_y = -6xy$ ,

$$v_x = 6xy$$
,  $v_y = 3x^2 - 3y^2$ 

$$\therefore u_x = v_y, \quad u_y = -v_x$$

$$f(z) = z^3, f'(z) = 3z^2$$



四: 决定实常数k使得
$$f(z) = \frac{(x+k)-iy}{x^2+y^2+2x+1}$$
  $(z \neq -1)$ 解析。

解:由于

$$f(z) = \frac{(x+k)-iy}{x^2+y^2+2x+1} = \frac{x-iy+k}{(x+1+iy)(x+1-iy)}$$
$$= \frac{\overline{z}+k}{(z+1)(z+1)}$$

$$k=1$$



五:设函数 
$$f(z) = x + ay + i(bx + cy)$$

问常数a, b, c,取何值时,f(z)在复平面内处处解析?

解:由于

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 1, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = a$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = b, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = c$$

从而要使

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

只需

$$c = 1, \quad a = -b$$

$$c = 1$$
,  $a = -b$ 

因此, 当 c=1, a=-b 时, 此函数在复平面内处





1 设.
$$z = x + iy$$
,求 $e^{i-2z}$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \left| e^{i-2z} \right| &= \left| e^{i-2(x+iy)} \right| \\ &= \left| e^{-2x+i(1-2y)} \right| \\ &= \left| e^{-2x} \right| \times \left| e^{i(1-2y)} \right| \\ &= e^{-2x} \end{aligned}$$



2、 计算
$$Ln(-3+4i)$$
, $(1+i)^i$ , $\cos i$ 的值。

$$Ln(-3+4i) = \ln|-3+4i| + i[\arg(-3+4i) + 2k\pi]$$

$$= \ln 5 + i(-\arg tg \frac{4}{3} + \pi + 2k\pi) \qquad (k \text{ \text{$k$}} \text{\text{$k$}} \text{\text{$k$}})$$

$$(1+i)^{i} = e^{iLn(1+i)} = e^{i[\ln\sqrt{2} + i(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi)]}$$

$$= e^{i\ln\sqrt{2} - (\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi)}$$

$$= e^{i \ln\sqrt{2} - (\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi)}$$

$$\cos i = \frac{e^{i \times i} + e^{-i \times i}}{2} = \frac{e^{-1} + e}{2}$$



3、解方程
$$e^{3z} + 1 - \sqrt{3}i = 0$$

$$\mathbf{f}$$

$$e^{3z} = -1 + \sqrt{3}i$$

$$3z = \ln(-1 + \sqrt{3}i)$$

$$3z = \ln 2 + i(\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi)$$

$$z = \frac{\ln 2}{3} + i\left(\frac{2\pi}{9} + \frac{2k\pi}{3}\right)$$



例2 函数 $f(z) = (x^2 - y^2 - x) + i(2xy - y^2)$ 在何处可导,何处解析.

解  $u(x,y) = x^2 - y^2 - x$ ,  $u_x = 2x - 1$ ,  $u_y = -2y$ ;  $v(x,y) = 2xy - y^2$ ,  $v_x = 2y$  ,  $v_y = 2x - 2y$ ; 当且仅当  $y = \frac{1}{2}$ 时,  $u_x = v_y$ ,  $u_y = -v_x$ . 故 f(z) 仅在直线  $y = \frac{1}{2}$  上可导. 由解析函数的定义知, f(z) 在直线  $y = \frac{1}{2}$  上处处 不解析, 故 f(z) 在复平面上处处不解析.



4、计算积分 
$$\int_C [(x-y)+ix^2]dz$$
 。积分路径 C为

- (1) 自原点至 1+i 的直线段
- (2) 自原点 字轴至 1, 再由 1沿直向上至 1+i;
- (3)自原点沿 虚軸 i , 再由 i沿水平方向方在至 1+i。  $\mathbf{M}(1)$  z(t) = (1+i)t, x = t, y = t

$$\int_{C} [(x-y) + ix^{2}] dz = \int_{0}^{1} [(t-t) + it^{2}] \times (1+i) dt$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} (i-1)t^{2} dt$$

$$i-1$$







(2) 
$$C_1 z(t) = t, x = t, y = 0$$



$$C_2$$
  $z(t) = 1 + it, x = 1, y = t$ 

$$\int_{C} [(x-y) + ix^2] dz$$

$$= \int_{C_1} [(x-y) + ix^2] dz + \int_{C_2} [(x-y) + ix^2] dz$$

$$= \int_0^1 [(t-0) + i \times t^2] dt + \int_0^1 [(1-t) + i \times 1] \times i dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{i}{3} + i - \frac{i}{2} - 1 = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5i}{6}$$





(3) 
$$C_1 \quad z(t) = it, x = 0, y = t$$



$$C_2$$
  $z(t) = i + t, x = t, y = 1$ 

$$\int_{C} [(x-y) + ix^2] dz$$

$$= \int_{C_1} [(x-y) + ix^2] dz + \int_{C_2} [(x-y) + ix^2] dz$$

$$= \int_0^1 [(0-t) + i \times 0] \times i dt + \int_0^1 [(t-1) + i \times t^2] dt$$

$$= -\frac{i}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - 1 + \frac{i}{3} = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{i}{6}$$





# 1、 试开观察去确定下 列积积分的值,并明理由。C 为 | z |= 1

(1) 
$$\oint_C \frac{1}{z^2 + 4z + 4} dz$$
 (2)  $\oint_C \frac{1}{\cos z} dz$  (3)  $\oint_C \frac{1}{z - \frac{1}{2}} dz$ 

解:(1) 
$$\oint_C \frac{1}{z^2 + 4z + 4} dz$$
  
= 0 (奇点为-2在C外)

$$(2)\oint_C \frac{1}{\cos z} dz$$

$$=0 \qquad (奇点为\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} 在C外)$$

$$(3) \oint_C \frac{1}{z - \frac{1}{2}} dz$$





2、计算硬分  $\int_C \frac{1}{z(z-1)} dz$ ,其中 C为不经过点0 的正向 简单闭曲线。



解: 
$$I = \oint_C \frac{1}{z(z-1)} dz = \oint_C \frac{1}{z-1} dz - \oint_C \frac{1}{z} dz$$

- (1)0,1在C内:  $I = 2\pi i 2\pi i = 0$
- (2)0在C内,1在C外:  $I = 0 2\pi i = -2\pi i$
- (3)0在C外,1在C内:  $I = 2\pi i 0 = 2\pi i$
- (4)0,1在C外: I = 0 0 = 0

3、计算更好 
$$\oint_C \frac{3z+2}{(z^4-1)}dz$$
, $C:|z-(1+i)|=\sqrt{2}$ 。



解: f(z) 的奇点为 1,-1,i,-i.其中 1,i在 C内。

$$I = \oint_C \frac{3z+2}{\left(z^4-1\right)} dz = \oint_{|z-1|=0.1} \frac{3z+2}{\left(z^4-1\right)} dz + \oint_{|z-i|=0.1} \frac{3z+2}{\left(z^4-1\right)} dz$$

$$= \oint_{|z-1|=0.1} \frac{3z+2}{\frac{(z+1)(z^2+1)}{(z-1)}} dz + \oint_{|z-i|=0.1} \frac{3z+2}{\frac{(z^2-1)(z+i)}{(z-i)}} dz$$

$$= 2\pi i \times \frac{3\times 1+2}{(1+1)(1^2+1)} + 2\pi i \times \frac{3\times i+2}{(i^2-1)(i+i)}$$

$$=\frac{5}{2}\pi i-\frac{2+3i}{2}\pi$$

$$=\pi i-\pi$$



4、计算更好 
$$\int_{|z|=3}^{\infty} \frac{z}{|z|} dz$$
。



所書: 
$$\oint_{|z|=3} \frac{\overline{z}}{|z|} dz = \oint_{|z|=3} \frac{\overline{z} \times z}{|z| \times z} dz$$

$$= \oint_{|z|=3} \frac{|z|^2}{|z| \times z} dz$$

$$= \oint_{|z|=3} \frac{|z|^2}{|z|} dz$$

$$= \oint_{|z|=3} \frac{3}{z} dz$$

$$= 6\pi i$$

5、计算缺分 
$$I = \oint_{|z|=1} (|z| + z^3 \sin z) dz$$
。



解: 
$$I = \oint (|z| + z^3 \sin z) dz$$
$$|z|=1$$
$$= \oint (1+z^3 \sin z) dz$$
$$|z|=1$$
$$= 0$$



1、 计算缺分 
$$I = \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{|z|}{(z^2+1)^2} dz$$
。



解: 
$$I = \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{2}{(z^2+1)^2} dz$$

$$= \oint_{|z-i|=0.25} \frac{\frac{2}{(z+i)^2}}{(z-i)^2} dz + \oint_{|z+i|=0.25} \frac{\frac{2}{(z-i)^2}}{(z+i)^2} dz$$

$$= 2\pi i \times \frac{-4}{(i+i)^3} + 2\pi i \times \frac{-4}{(-i-i)^3}$$

$$= 0$$





解: 
$$I = \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{\sin z}{(z-2)^3} dz$$

=0(柯西一古刹定理



3、计算缺分 
$$f(z) = \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{\sin \xi}{(\xi - z)^3} d\xi, f(i), f(1 + 6i).$$



$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} 0$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 \\ -\pi i \sin z \end{cases}$$

$$|z|>2$$
  
 $|z|<2$ 

$$f(i) = -\pi i \sin i$$

$$f(1+6i) = 0$$





4、设 $u = e^x(x\cos y - y\sin y), f(0) = 0,$ 求解析函数f(z) = u + iv。



解: 
$$u_x = e^x(x\cos y + \cos y - y\sin y)$$



$$u_y = e^x(-x\sin y - \sin y - y\cos y)$$

$$f'(z) = u_x - iu_y$$

$$= e^{x}(x\cos y + \cos y - y\sin y) + ie^{x}(x\sin y + \sin y + y\cos y)$$

$$=e^z + xe^z + ie^x y(\cos y + i\sin y)$$

$$=e^z+ze^z$$

$$f(z) = ze^z + c, :: f(0) = 0$$

$$f(z) = ze^{z}$$



4、已知调和函数 $u(x,y) = x^2 - y^2 + xy$ .求其共轭调和函数(x,y)

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

得 
$$v = \int (2y - x) dx = 2xy - \frac{x^2}{2} + g(y),$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2x + g'(y)$$

故 
$$g'(y) = y$$
.

即 
$$g(y) = \int y dy = \frac{y^2}{2} + C.$$

因此 
$$v = 2xy - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} + C$$
 (C为任意常数)





5、计算缺分 
$$(1)\int_{|z|=3} \frac{e^z}{(z+2)^3 z} dz$$



(2) 
$$\int_{|z|=0.5} \frac{e^{z}}{(z+2)^{3}z} dz$$

(3) 
$$\int_{|z-3|=0.5} \frac{e^z}{(z+2)^3 z} dz$$



(1)  $I = \oint_{|z|=3} \frac{e}{(z+2)^3 z} dz$ 



$$= \oint_{|z|=0.25} \frac{e^{z}}{(z+2)^{3}z} dz + \oint_{|z+2|=0.25} \frac{e^{z}}{(z+2)^{3}z} dz$$

$$= \oint_{|z|=0.25} \frac{e^{z}/(z+2)^{3}}{z} dz + \oint_{|z+2|=0.25} \frac{e^{z}/z}{(z+2)^{3}} dz$$

$$= 2\pi i \times \frac{e^{0}}{(0+2)^{3}} + \frac{2\pi i}{2} \times (e^{z}/z)''|_{z=-2}$$

$$=\frac{\pi i}{4}(1-5e^{-2})$$







解: 2) 
$$I = \oint_{|z|=0.5} \frac{e^z}{(z+2)^3 z} dz$$

$$= \oint_{|z|=0.5} \frac{e^{z}/(z+2)^3}{z} dz$$

$$=2\pi i\times\frac{e^0}{\left(0+2\right)^3}$$

$$=\frac{\pi}{4}$$





解: 3) 
$$I = \oint \frac{e^z}{(z+2)^3 z} dz$$

$$= 0 \qquad (柯西古萨定理)$$

