

华东理工大学

复变函数与积分变换作业 (第8册)

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第十五次作业

教学内容: 8.4 拉普拉斯变换的应用; 6.1 共形映射的概念
6.2 分式线性映射

1. 求解下列微分方程

(1) $y'' - 2y' + y = e^t, y(0) = y'(0) = 0;$

解 (1) 令 $Y(s) = \mathcal{L}[y(t)]$, 在方程两端取拉氏变换, 并代入初始条件, 将

$$s^2 Y(s) - 2sY(s) + Y(s) = \frac{1}{s-1}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{1}{(s-1)^3}$$

$$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[Y(s)] = \operatorname{Re} s \left[\frac{e^{st}}{(s-1)^3}, 1 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2!} (e^{st})'' \Big|_{s=1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} t^2 e^t$$

(2) $y'' - 2y' + 2y = 2e^t \cos t, y(0) = y'(0) = 0;$

解: 同上题, 有

$$s^2 Y(s) - 2sY(s) - 2Y(s) = 2 \frac{s-1}{(s-1)^2 + 1}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{2(s-1)}{(s^2 - 2s + 2)^2} = -\frac{d}{ds} \left(\frac{1}{(s-1)^2 + 1} \right)$$

由象函数的微分性质: $\mathcal{L}^{-1}[F'(s)] = -t\mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)]$, 于是有

$$\begin{aligned}
 y(t) &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}[Y(s)] = -\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{d}{ds}\left(\frac{1}{(s-1)^2+1}\right)\right] \\
 &= t\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(s-1)^2+1}\right] \\
 &= te^t \sin t
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad y^{(4)} - y''' = \cos t, y(0) = y'(0) = y'''(0) = 0, y''(0) = 1;$$

同上题，有

$$\begin{aligned}
 s^4 Y(s) - s + s^3 Y(s) - 1 &= \frac{s}{s^2 + 1} \\
 (s^4 + s^3)Y(s) &= \frac{s}{s^2 + 1} + (s + 1) \\
 Y(s) &= \frac{1}{s^2(s+1)(s^2+1)} + \frac{1}{s^3} \\
 y(t) &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}[Y(s)] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s^2(s+1)(s^2+1)}\right] + \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s^3}\right] \\
 &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 6} \left[\frac{e^{st}}{(s+1)(s^2+1)} \right]' + \frac{e^{st}}{s^2(s^2+1)} \Big|_{s=-1} + \frac{e^{st}}{s^2(s+1)(s+i)} \Big|_{s=i} \\
 &\quad + \frac{e^{st}}{s^2(s+1)(s^2-i)} \Big|_{s=-i} + \frac{1}{2}t^3 \\
 &= t - 1 + \frac{1}{2}e^{-t} + \frac{1}{2}(\cos t - \sin t) + \frac{t^3}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \quad y^{(4)} + 2y'' + y = 0, y(0) = y'(0) = y'''(0) = 0, y''(0) = 1;$$

同上题方法，有

$$\begin{aligned}
 s^4 Y(s) - s^3 y(0) - s^2 y'(0) - s y''(0) - y'''(0) + 2s^2 Y(s) - 2s y(0) \\
 - 2y'(0) + Y(s) &= 0 \\
 Y(s) &= \frac{s}{(s^2+1)^2} = \frac{s}{s^2+1} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2+1}
 \end{aligned}$$

从而方程解为：

$$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[Y(s)] = \cos t * \sin t = \frac{1}{2}t \sin t$$

2. 求解下列微积分方程

$$y' + 2y = \sin t - \int_0^t y(\tau) d\tau, y(0) = 0$$

解：两端取拉氏变换，并由微分和积分性质，有

$$sY(s) + 2Y(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 1} - \frac{1}{s}Y(s)$$

$$\text{即 } (s + 2 + \frac{1}{s})Y(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{s}{(s+1)^2(s^2+1)} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{s^2+1} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(s+1)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因此 } y(t) &= \frac{1}{2} \sin t - \frac{1}{2} t e^{-t} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\sin t - t e^{-t}) \end{aligned}$$

3. 求解下列方程组

$$(1) \quad \begin{cases} x'' - x - 2y' = e^t & x(0) = -\frac{3}{2}, x'(0) = \frac{1}{2} \\ x' - y'' - 2y = t^2 & y(0) = 1, y'(0) = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

解： 设 $\mathcal{L}[x(t)] = X(s)$, $\mathcal{L}[y(t)] = Y(s)$

在方程组两边取 Laplace 变换，并应用初始条件得

$$\begin{cases} s^2 X(s) + \frac{3}{2}s - \frac{1}{2} - X(s) - 2sY(s) + 2 = \frac{1}{s-1} \\ sX(s) + \frac{3}{2} - s^2 Y(s) + s - \frac{1}{2} - 2Y(s) = \frac{2}{s^3} \end{cases}$$

解方程组，得

$$\begin{cases} X(s) = -\frac{3}{2(s-1)} + \frac{2}{s^2} \\ Y(s) = -\frac{1}{2(s-1)} - \frac{1}{s^3} + \frac{3}{2s} \end{cases}$$

求逆变换得

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = -\frac{3}{2}e^t + 2t \\ y(t) = -\frac{1}{2}e^t - \frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} y'' - x'' + x' - y = e^t - 2 & x(0) = x'(0) = 0 \\ 2y'' - x'' - 2y' + x = -t & y(0) = y'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解：设 $L[x] = X(s), L[y] = Y(s)$ 。对方程组的每个方程两边分别取拉氏变换，并考虑到初始条件得：

$$\begin{cases} s^2 Y(s) - s^2 X(s) + sX(s) - Y(s) = \frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{2}{s}, \\ 2s^2 Y(s) - s^2 X(s) - 2sY(s) + X(s) = -\frac{1}{s^2}, \end{cases}$$

整理计算得：

$$\begin{cases} X(s) = \frac{2s-1}{s^2(s-1)^2} = \frac{2}{s(s-1)^2} - \frac{1}{s^2(s-1)^2}, \\ Y(s) = \frac{1}{s(s-1)^2} \end{cases}$$

以下求 $X(s)$ 的拉氏逆变换：因为

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s}\right] = 1, \quad \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(s-1)^2}\right] = te^t, \quad \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s^2}\right] = t \text{ 故由卷积定理可得}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}[X(s)] = 2 \int_0^t \tau e^\tau d\tau - \int_0^t (t-\tau) \tau e^\tau d\tau = te^t - t,$$

同理可求

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}[Y(s)] = te^t - e^t + 1,$$

$$\text{所以方程组的解为} \begin{cases} x = L^{-1}[X(s)] = te^t - t, \\ y = L^{-1}[Y(s)] = te^t - e^t + 1, \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \begin{cases} (2x'' - x' + 9x) - (y'' + y' + 3y) = 0 & x(0) = x'(0) = 1 \\ (2x'' + x' + 7x) - (y'' - y' + 5y) = 0 & y(0) = y'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解：方程组中每个方程两边取拉氏变换，得

$$\begin{cases} (2s^2 - s + 9)X(s) - (s^2 + s + 3)Y(s) = 1 + 2s \\ (2s^2 + s + 7)X(s) - (s^2 - s + 5)Y(s) = 3 + 2s \end{cases}$$

$$\text{整理得} \begin{cases} 2X(s) - Y(s) = \frac{2s+2}{s^2+4} \\ X(s) + Y(s) = \frac{1}{s-1} \end{cases}$$

解之得

$$\begin{cases} X(s) = \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{1}{s-1} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{s}{s^2+4} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{s^2+4} \\ Y(s) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{s}{s^2+4} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{s^2+4} \end{cases}$$

再取拉氏逆变换得到其解为：

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = \frac{1}{3}e^t + \frac{2}{3}\cos 2t + \frac{1}{3}\sin 2t \\ y(t) = \frac{2}{3}e^t - \frac{2}{3}\cos 2t - \frac{1}{3}\sin 2t \end{cases}$$

4. 填空题

(1) 分式线性映射 $w = \frac{z-i}{z+i}$ 在 $z=i$ 处的旋转角为 $-\frac{\pi}{2}$ 伸缩率为 $\frac{1}{2}$

(2) 在 $w = z^2$ 的映射下, $y = x+1$ 的像曲线为 $v = \frac{1}{2}(u^2-1)$, $y^2 = x^2+1$ 的像曲线 $u = -1$

(3) 在映射 $w = \frac{1}{z}$ 下, 区域 $x > 1, y > 0$ 映射为 $(u - \frac{1}{2})^2 + v^2 < (\frac{1}{2})^2, v < 0$.

(4) 在分式线性映射 $w = \frac{z+1}{z-1}$ 下, $|z| < 1$ 像为 $\operatorname{Re} w < 0$

第十六次作业

教学内容: 6.2 分式线性映射 (续); 6.3 几种常见的分式线性映射

1. 填空

(1) 把 $z_1 = 2, z_2 = i, z_3 = -2$; 映射为 $w_1 = -1, w_2 = i, w_3 = 1$ 的分式线性映射为 $w = \frac{z-6i}{3iz-2}$

(2) 由三点 $z_1 = \infty, z_2 = i, z_3 = 0$ 到 $w_1 = 0, w_2 = i, w_3 = \infty$ 的分式线性映射为 $w = -\frac{1}{z}$

2 求把上半平面 $\operatorname{Im} z > 0$ 映射成单位圆域 $|w| < 1$ 的分式线性映射 $w = f(z)$, 并满足条件:

$$(1) f(i) = 0, \quad \arg f'(i) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

解: $f(z) = e^{i\theta} \frac{z-i}{z+i}$, 则 $f'(z) = e^{i\theta} \frac{zi}{(z+i)^2}$

$$f'(i) = e^{i\theta} \cdot \left(-\frac{i}{2}\right) = e^{i\theta} \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}i}$$

$$\text{由于 } \arg f'(i) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{所以 } \theta - \frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \theta = 0$$

$$\text{所求映射为 } f(z) = \frac{z-i}{z+i}$$

$$(2) f(i) = 0, \quad f(-1) = 1;$$

解: 因为 $f(i) = 0$, 则 $f(-i) = \infty$,

$$f(z) = k \frac{z-i}{z+i}$$

$$\text{又 } f(-1) = k \frac{-1-i}{-1+i} = ki = 1$$

$$k = -i$$

$$\text{所求映射为 } f(z) = -i \frac{z-i}{z+i}$$

$$(3) f(2i) = 0, \quad \arg f'(2i) = 0;$$

$$f(z) = e^{i\theta} \frac{z-2i}{z+2i}$$

$$f'(2i) = e^{i\theta} \cdot \left(-\frac{2i}{9}\right) = e^{i\theta} \cdot \frac{2}{9} e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}i}$$

$$\theta - \frac{\pi}{2} = 0 \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{所求映射为 } f(z) = i \frac{z-2i}{z+2i}$$

3. 求把单位圆 $|z| < 1$ 映射成单位圆 $|w| < 1$ 的分式线性映射 $w = f(z)$, 并满足条件:

$$(1) f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0, \quad f(-1) = 1;$$

解：令 $f(z) = k \frac{2z-1}{z-2}$

由 $f(-1) = 1$ 得, $k = 1$

故 $f(z) = \frac{2z-1}{z-2}$

(2) $f(\frac{1}{2}) = 0$, $\arg f'(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

解： $f(\frac{1}{2}) = 0$ 则 $f(2) = \infty$

令 $f(z) = k \frac{z - \frac{1}{2}}{z-2}$

$|f(1)| = \left| \frac{k}{2} \right| = 1$, $|k| = 2$

$f(z) = 2e^{i\theta} \frac{z - \frac{1}{2}}{z-2}$

$f'(z) = 2e^{i\theta} \frac{-3}{2(z-2)^2}$, $f'(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{4}{3} e^{i\theta + \pi i}$

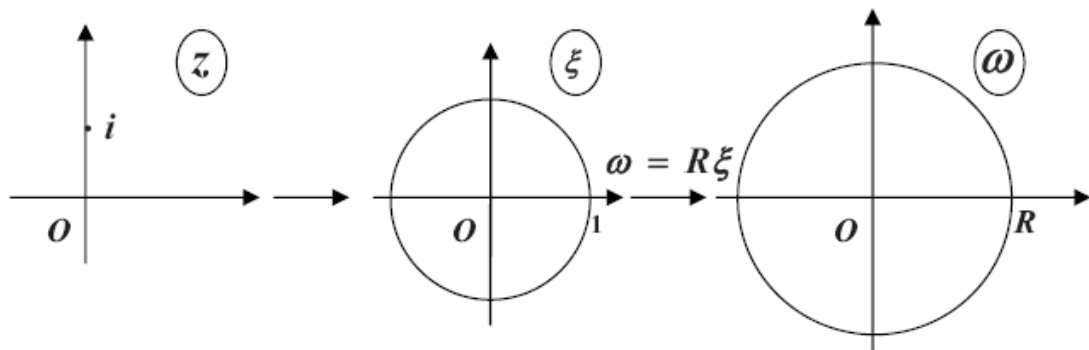
$\theta + \pi = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 所以 $\theta = -\frac{\pi}{2}$

$f(z) = -2i \frac{z - \frac{1}{2}}{z-2} = -i \frac{2z-1}{z-2}$.

4. 求将上半平面 $\text{Im} z > 0$ 映射成圆 $|w| < R$ 的分式线性映射 $w = f(z)$, 且满足 $f(i) = 0$,

$f'(i) = 1$.

解：



应用条件 $L(i) = 0$ 知 $\omega = \operatorname{Re}^{i\theta} \frac{z-i}{z+i}$, 再应用条件 $L'(i) = 1$, 则可确定 $R = 2, e^{i\theta} = i$, 所以

变换为 $\omega = 2i \frac{z-i}{z+i}$

5. 求分式线性映射 $w = f(z)$, 它把 $|z| = 1$ 映射为 $|w| = 1$, 并使 $1, 1+i$ 分别映射为 $1, \infty$

解: $1+i$ 和 ∞ 关于 $|z| = 1$ 和 $|w| = 1$ 的对称点分别是 $\frac{1+i}{2}$ 和 0 .

故分式线性映射 $\omega = L(z)$ 将单位圆内的点 $z = \frac{1+i}{2}$ 映为单位圆内的点 $\omega = 0$

所以 $\omega = L(z) = e^{i\beta} \frac{z - \frac{1+i}{2}}{1 - \frac{1-i}{2}z}$,

又 $L(1) = 1$, 所以 $e^{i\beta} = i$ 即所求变换为 $\omega = i \frac{2z - (1+i)}{2 - (1-i)z} = \frac{(i-1)z + 1}{-z + (1+i)}$

6*. 求把角形域 $0 < \arg z < \frac{\pi}{4}$ 映射成单位圆 $|w| < 1$ 的一个映射.

解: 复合如图 4 所示的两个变换, 即得所求的变换为 $\omega = \frac{z^4 - i}{z^4 + i}$.

