

## 第章 留数

设 $a$ 是 $f(z)$ 的孤立奇点,  $U: 0 < |z - a| < \rho$ , 考虑积分  $\oint_c f(z)dz$ ,

$C$ 为  $U$  内包含 $a$ 的简单闭曲线的正向,  $\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_c f(z)dz$ 称为留数, 记作

$$\text{Res}[f(z), a] = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_c f(z)dz$$

$$f(z) = \cdots + a_{-m}(z-a)^{-m} + \cdots + a_{-1}(z-a)^{-1} + a_0 + \cdots + a_n(z-a)^n + \cdots$$

$$\text{Res}[f(z), a] = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_c f(z)dz = a_{-1}$$

定理 1 (留数定理) 如果函数 $f(z)$ 在闭路  $C$  上解析, 在  $C$  的内部除去  $n$  个孤立奇点 $a_1, a_2, \cdots$ 外也解析, 则

$$\oint_C f(z)dz = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^n \text{Res}[f(z), a_k]$$

积分计算转换为 留数计算转换为 负一次幂的计算

定理 2 设 $a$ 是 $f(z)$ 的  $m$  级极点, 则

$$\text{Res}[f(z), a] = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{d^{m-1}}{dz^{m-1}} [(z-a)^m f(z)]$$

特别地, 当 $m=1$ ,  $\text{Res}[f(z), a] = \lim_{z \rightarrow a} (z-a)f(z)$

$$f(z) = \frac{a_{-m}}{(z-a)^m} + \frac{a_{-m+1}}{(z-a)^{m-1}} + \cdots + \frac{a_{-1}}{(z-a)^{-1}} + a_0 + a_1(z-a) + \cdots$$

$$(z-a)^m f(z) = a_{-m} + \cdots + a_{-1}(z-a)^{m-1} + a_0(z-a)^m + \cdots$$

$$[(z-a)^m f(z)]^{(m-1)} = (m-1)! a_{-1} + m(m-1) \cdots 2 a_0(z-a) + \cdots$$

推论 设 $P(z), Q(z)$ 都在 $a$ 点解析, 且 $P(a) \neq 0, Q(a) = 0, Q'(a) \neq 0$

$$\text{则 } \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{P(z)}{Q(z)}, a\right] = \frac{P(a)}{Q'(a)}$$

$$\text{证 } \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{P(z)}{Q(z)}, a\right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow a} (z-a) \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{P(z)}{\frac{Q(z)-Q(a)}{z-a}} = \frac{P(a)}{Q'(a)}$$

$$\text{例 计算 } \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{1}{\sin z}, 0\right] = \frac{P(0)}{Q'(0)}$$

$$\text{例 计算 } \operatorname{Res}\left[\tan z, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] = \frac{\sin z}{(\cos z)'} \Big|_{z=\frac{\pi}{2}} = -1$$

$$\text{例 计算积分 } \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{ze^z}{z^2-1} dz$$

$$\text{解 } \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{ze^z}{z^2-1} dz = 2\pi i \{ \operatorname{Res}[f(z), 1] + \operatorname{Res}[f(z), -1] \}$$

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), 1] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1) \frac{ze^z}{z^2-1} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{ze^z}{z+1} = \frac{e}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), -1] = \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} (z+1) \frac{ze^z}{z^2-1} = \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} \frac{ze^z}{z-1} = \frac{e^{-1}}{2}$$

$$\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{ze^z}{z^2-1} dz = 2\pi i \left( \frac{e}{2} + \frac{e^{-1}}{2} \right) = 2\pi i \cosh 1$$

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), 1] = \frac{ze^z}{2z} \Big|_{z=1} = \frac{e}{2}$$

例 计算积分  $\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{1}{z^4-1} dz$

解  $\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{1}{z^4-1} dz$

$$= 2\pi i \{ \text{Res}[f(z), 1] + \text{Res}[f(z), -1] + \text{Res}[f(z), i] + \text{Res}[f(z), -i] \}$$

利用定理 3,  $\frac{P(z)}{Q'(z)} = \frac{1}{4z^3} = \frac{z}{4}$

$$\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{1}{z^4-1} dz = 2\pi i \left\{ \frac{1}{4} + \frac{-1}{4} + \frac{i}{4} + \frac{-i}{4} \right\} = 0$$

例 计算积分  $\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{e^z}{z(z-1)^2} dz$

解  $\text{Res}[f(z), 0] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z \frac{e^z}{z(z-1)^2} = 1$

$$\text{Res}[f(z), 1] = \frac{1}{(2-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{d}{dz} [(z-1)^2 \frac{e^z}{z(z-1)^2}]$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{d}{dz} \left( \frac{e^z}{z} \right) = 0$$

$$\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{e^z}{z(z-1)^2} dz = 2\pi i (1 + 0) = 2\pi i$$

例 计算  $\text{Res}[\frac{z - \sin z}{z^6}, 0]$

$$1) \quad \text{Res}[\frac{z - \sin z}{z^6}, 0] = \frac{1}{(3-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{d^2}{dz^2} [z^3 \frac{z - \sin z}{z^6}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2!} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{d^2}{dz^2} (\frac{z - \sin z}{z^3})$$

$$2) \quad \frac{z - \sin z}{z^6} = \frac{1}{3!z^3} - \frac{1}{5!z} + \dots$$

$$\text{Res}[\frac{z - \sin z}{z^6}, 0] = a_{-1} = -\frac{1}{5!}$$

$$3) \quad \text{Res}[\frac{z - \sin z}{z^6}, 0] = \frac{1}{(6-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{d^5}{dz^5} [z^6 \frac{z - \sin z}{z^6}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{(6-1)!} (z - \sin z)^{(5)}|_{z=0} = -\frac{1}{5!}$$

例 计算  $\oint_{|z|=\frac{1}{2}} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{z}}}{1-z} dz$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{z}}}{1-z} &= (1 + \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{2!z^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!z^n} + \dots)(1 + z + z^2 + \dots + z^n + \dots) \\ &= \dots + \frac{1}{z}(1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} + \dots) + \dots \end{aligned}$$

例 计算  $\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{z \sin z}{(1-e^z)^3} dz$

## 5.2 定积分的计算

$$5.2.1 \quad I = \int_0^{2\pi} R(\cos \theta, \sin \theta) d\theta$$

$$z = e^{i\theta}, \quad dz = ie^{i\theta} d\theta,$$

$$d\theta = \frac{dz}{iz}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}(z + z^{-1})$$

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

$$R(\cos \theta, \sin \theta) d\theta = f(z) dz$$

$$I = \oint_{|z|=1} f(z) dz$$

$$\text{例} \quad I = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a + \sin \theta} \quad (a > 1)$$

$$\text{解} \quad z = e^{i\theta}$$

$$I = \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{2}{z^2 + 2aiz - 1} dz$$

$$z^2 + 2aiz - 1 = 0, \quad z_1 = i(-a + \sqrt{a^2 - 1}), z_2 = i(-a - \sqrt{a^2 - 1}), |z_1| < 1, |z_2| > 1$$

$$I = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{2}{z^2 + 2aiz - 1}, z_1\right] = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{a^2 - 1}}$$

$$\text{例} \quad I = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{1 - 2p \cos \theta + p^2} \quad (0 < p < 1)$$

$$\text{解} \quad z = e^{i\theta}$$

$$I = \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{i(1 - pz)(z - p)} = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}[f(z), p] = \frac{2\pi}{1 - p^2}$$

### 5.2.2 三条引理

引理 1(大圆弧引理) 如果当 $R$ 充分大时,  $f(z)$ 在圆弧 $C_R: z = Re^{i\theta}$ 上连续, 且  $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} zf(z) = 0$ ,

则  $\lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{C_R} f(z)dz = 0$

引理 2(小圆弧引理)

推论  $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \int_{c_\rho} f(z)dz = i(\beta - \alpha)Res[f(z), a]$

引理 3(约当引理) 如果当 $R$ 充分大时,  $g(z)$ 在圆弧 $C_R: |z| = R, Imz > -a(a > 0)$ 连续, 且  $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} g(z) = 0$ ,

则对任何正数 $\lambda$ , 有  $\lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{C_R} g(z)e^{i\lambda z} dz = 0$

### 5.2.3 有理函数的积分

设 $R(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$ 是有理函数, 多项式 $Q(x)$ 至少比 $P(x)$ 高二次,

且 $Q(x)$ 在实轴上无零点, 在这些条件下,

积分  $I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R(x)dx$ 存在

$I = \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-R}^R R(x)dx$ 存在

(1)取辅助函数 $f(z) = R(z)$

(2)取辅助闭路 $C = [-R, R] + C_R$ , 由留数定理

$$2\pi i \sum Res f(z) = \oint_C f(z)dz = \int_{-R}^R R(x)dx + \int_{C_R} f(z)dz$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R(x)dx = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^n Res[R(z), a_k]$$

例  $I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^4 + a^4} \quad (a > 0)$

解  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^4 + a^4} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^4 + a^4} = \pi i \sum \text{Res} f(z)$

取辅助函数  $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^4 + a^4}$

四个一级极点是  $ae^{\frac{\pi}{4}i}, ae^{\frac{3\pi}{4}i}, ae^{\frac{5\pi}{4}i}, ae^{\frac{7\pi}{4}i}$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^4 + a^4} &= \pi i \{ \text{Res}[\frac{1}{z^4 + a^4}, ae^{\frac{\pi}{4}i}] + \text{Res}[\frac{1}{z^4 + a^4}, ae^{\frac{3\pi}{4}i}] \} \\ &= \pi i \left( -\frac{1}{4a^4} ae^{\frac{\pi}{4}i} - \frac{1}{4a^4} ae^{\frac{3\pi}{4}i} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}a^3} \end{aligned}$$

例  $I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)} \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$

解 取辅助函数  $f(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z^2 + a^2)(z^2 + b^2)} \quad (a \neq b)$

四个一级极点是  $\pm ai, \pm bi$ , 其中  $ai, bi$  在上半平面

$$\text{Res}[f(z), ai] = \lim_{z \rightarrow ai} [(z - ai) \frac{z^2}{(z^2 + a^2)(z^2 + b^2)}] = \frac{a}{2i(a^2 - b^2)}$$

$$\text{Res}[f(z), bi] = \frac{b}{2i(b^2 - a^2)}$$

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)} = 2\pi i \left[ \frac{a}{2i(a^2 - b^2)} + \frac{b}{2i(b^2 - a^2)} \right] = \frac{\pi}{a + b}$$

$$5.2.4 \quad I_1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R(x) \cos mx dx, \quad I_2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R(x) \sin mx dx \quad (m > 0)$$

设  $R(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$  是有理函数, 多项式  $Q(x)$  至少比  $P(x)$  高一次,

且  $Q(x)$  在实轴上无零点, 在这些条件下,

积分  $I_1, I_2$  都存在

$$I_1 + iI_2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R(x) e^{imx} dx$$

(1) 取辅助函数  $f(z) = R(z) e^{imz}$

(2) 取辅助闭路  $C = [-R, R] + C_R$ , 由留数定理

$$2\pi i \sum \text{Res} f(z) = \oint_C f(z) dz = \int_{-R}^R R(x) e^{imx} dx + \int_{C_R} R(z) e^{imz} dz$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R(x) e^{imx} dx = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^n \text{Res}[R(z), a_k]$$



例  $I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos mx}{1+x^2} dx \quad (m > 0)$

解  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos mx}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos mx}{1+x^2} dx$   
 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{imx}}{1+x^2} dx = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{e^{imz}}{1+z^2}, i\right] = \pi e^{-m}$   
 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos mx}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \pi e^{-m}$

例  $I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin x}{a^2 + x^2} dx$

解 取辅助函数  $f(z) = \frac{ze^{iz}}{a^2 + z^2}$

$$I = \operatorname{Im} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{xe^{ix}}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \operatorname{Im} 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{ze^{iz}}{a^2 + z^2}, ai\right] = \pi e^{-a}$$

### 5.2.5 杂例

例  $I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$

解  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$

(1) 取辅助函数  $f(z) = \frac{e^{iz}}{z}$

(2) 取辅助闭路  $C = [-R, -r] + C_r + [r, R] + C_R$ , 由留数定理

$$\int_{-R}^{-r} \frac{e^{ix}}{x} dx + \int_{C_r} \frac{e^{iz}}{z} dz + \int_r^R \frac{e^{ix}}{x} dx + \int_{C_R} \frac{e^{iz}}{z} dz = 0$$

设  $x = -t$ ,  $\int_{-R}^{-r} \frac{e^{ix}}{x} dx = \int_R^r \frac{e^{-it}}{t} dt = - \int_r^R \frac{e^{-ix}}{x} dx$

$$2i \int_r^R \frac{\sin x}{x} dx + \int_{C_r} \frac{e^{iz}}{z} dz + \int_{C_R} \frac{e^{iz}}{z} dz = 0$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{C_R} \frac{e^{iz}}{z} dz = 0$$

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_r} \frac{e^{iz}}{z} dz = i(0 - \pi) \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left\{ z \frac{e^{iz}}{z} \right\} = -\pi i$$

$$r \rightarrow 0, R \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

例  $I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx$

$$\text{例 } I_1 = \int_0^{+\infty} \cos x^2 dx, \quad I_2 = \int_0^{+\infty} \sin x^2 dx$$

$$I_1 + iI_2 = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{ix^2} dx$$

取辅助函数  $f(z) = e^{iz^2}$

取辅助闭路(1)三角形闭路 见课本

取辅助闭路(2)扇形闭路  $C = \widehat{OA} + C_R + \widehat{BO}$

$$\int_{\widehat{OA}} + \int_{C_R} + \int_{\widehat{BO}} = 0$$

$$\int_0^R e^{ix^2} dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{iR^2 e^{i2\theta}} Rie^{i\theta} d\theta + \int_R^0 e^{ir^2 e^{\frac{\pi i}{2}}} e^{\frac{\pi i}{4}} dr = 0$$

$$\int_R^0 e^{ir^2 e^{\frac{\pi i}{2}}} e^{\frac{\pi i}{4}} dr = -e^{\frac{\pi i}{4}} \int_0^R e^{-r^2} dr \rightarrow -e^{\frac{\pi i}{4}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-r^2} dr = -e^{\frac{\pi i}{4}} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

$$\left| \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{iR^2 e^{i2\theta}} Rie^{i\theta} d\theta \right| \leq \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{-R^2 \sin 2\theta} R d\theta \leq R \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{-\frac{4}{\pi} R^2 \theta} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{4R} (1 - e^{-R^2})$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{ix^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} + i \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \cos x^2 dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \sin x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

还可取辅助函数  $f(z) = e^{-z^2}$

取辅助闭路为扇形闭路  $C = \widehat{OA} + C_R + \widehat{BO}$

$$\int_0^R e^{-x^2} dx + \int_{C_R} + \int_R^0 e^{-r^2 e^{\frac{\pi i}{2}}} e^{\frac{\pi i}{4}} dr = 0$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx - e^{\frac{\pi i}{4}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ir^2} dr = 0$$

例  $I = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \cos bxdx \quad (a > 0)$

解  $u = \sqrt{a}x, t = \frac{b}{2\sqrt{a}}, t^2 = \frac{b^2}{4a}$

$$I = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} \cos \frac{b}{\sqrt{a}}u du = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} \cos 2tx dx$$

取辅助函数  $f(z) = e^{-z^2}$

取辅助闭路为矩形

$$\int_l f(z) dz = \int_{-R}^R e^{-(x+ti)^2} dx = -e^{t^2} \int_{-R}^R e^{-x^2} \cos 2tx dx$$

$$\int_{-R}^R e^{-x^2} dx \rightarrow \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \cos bxdx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{-\frac{b^2}{4a}} \quad (a > 0)$$

例  $I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^3} dx$

例  $I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{ax}}{1+e^x} dx \quad (0 < a < 1)$

### 5.2.6 多值函数的积分

例  $I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$

解 作辅助函数  $f(z) = \frac{\ln z}{(1+z^2)^2}$

(2)取辅助闭路  $C = [-R, -r] + C_r + [r, R] + C_R$ , 由留数定理

$$\int_{-R}^{-r} f(z) dz + \int_{C_r} f(z) dz + \int_r^R \frac{\ln x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx + \int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{\ln z}{(1+z^2)^2}, i\right]$$

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{\ln z}{(1+z^2)^2}, i\right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{d}{dz} [f(z)(z-i)^2] = \frac{d}{dz} \frac{\ln z}{(z+i)^2} \Big|_{z=i} = \frac{\pi + 2i}{8}$$

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_r} f(z) dz = 0, \quad \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 0$$

$$z \in [-R, -r], \quad z = xe^{i\pi}, (x > 0)$$

$$\ln z = \ln x + i\pi, \quad dz = -dx$$

$$\int_{-R}^{-r} f(z) dz = \int_R^r \frac{\ln x + i\pi}{(1+x^2)^2} (-dx) = \int_r^R \frac{\ln x + i\pi}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x + i\pi}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = 2\pi i \frac{\pi + 2i}{8}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

例  $I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^p}{1+x} dx \quad (-1 < p < 0)$

### 5.3 辐角原理

用于解决零点分布问题

定理 1 设  $a, b$  分别是  $f(z)$  的  $m$  级零点和  $n$  级极点, 则

$a, b$  都是  $\frac{f'(z)}{f(z)}$  的 1 级极点, 且

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{f'(z)}{f(z)}, a\right] = m, \quad \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{f'(z)}{f(z)}, b\right] = -n$$

证  $f(z) = (z - a)^m \varphi(z)$

$$\frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} = \frac{m}{z - a} + \frac{\varphi'(z)}{\varphi(z)}$$

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{f'(z)}{f(z)}, a\right] = m$$

$$f(z) = (z - b)^{-n} \psi(z)$$

$$\frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} = \frac{-n}{z - b} + \frac{\psi'(z)}{\psi(z)}$$

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{f'(z)}{f(z)}, b\right] = -n$$

定理 2 设  $f(z)$  在闭路  $C$  上解析且不为零, 在  $C$  的内部除去有限个极点外也解析, 则

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz = N - P$$

证 零点  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$ , 级数  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{f'(z)}{f(z)}, a_k\right] = \alpha_k$$

极点  $b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m$ , 级数  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_m$

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{f'(z)}{f(z)}, b_k\right] = -\beta_k$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz = \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_k - \sum_{k=1}^m \beta_k = N - P$$

辐角变化  $\theta = \arg\beta - \arg\alpha$ , 记作 $\Delta_l \arg z$

$$\text{考虑积分 } \oint_C \frac{1}{z} dz = 2\pi i, \quad \oint_C \frac{2}{z} dz = 4\pi i$$

$$\text{若设 } w = z^2, \quad \oint_C \frac{2z}{z^2} dz = \oint_C \frac{1}{w} dw = 2\pi i, ?$$

$$\text{设 } w = \rho(\theta)e^{i\theta}, \quad dw = d\rho e^{i\theta} + \rho i e^{i\theta} d\theta$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_l \frac{1}{w} dw = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \left( \oint_l \frac{d\rho}{\rho} + i \oint_l d\theta \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_l d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \Delta_l \arg w = \frac{1}{2\pi} \Delta_C \arg f(z)$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C d \ln f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C d\{\ln|f(z)| + i \operatorname{Arg} f(z)\} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \Delta_C \arg f(z)$$

$$\text{定理 3(辐角原理)} \quad N - P = \frac{1}{2\pi} \Delta_C \arg f(z)$$

定理 4(Rouché 定理) 设 $f(z), \varphi(z)$ 在闭路  $C$  及其内部解析, 且在  $C$  上有

$$\text{不等式 } |f(z)| > |\varphi(z)|$$

则在  $C$  内部 $f(z)$ 和 $f(z) + \varphi(z)$ 有相同的零点个数

$$\text{证 } \frac{1}{2\pi} \Delta_C \arg f(z)$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \Delta_C \arg[f(z) + \varphi(z)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \Delta_C \arg f(z) \left(1 + \frac{\varphi(z)}{f(z)}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \Delta_C \arg f(z) + \frac{1}{2\pi} \Delta_C \arg \left(1 + \frac{\varphi(z)}{f(z)}\right)$$

$$\left|1 - \left(1 + \frac{\varphi(z)}{f(z)}\right)\right| = \left|\frac{\varphi(z)}{f(z)}\right| < 1,$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \Delta_C \arg \left(1 + \frac{\varphi(z)}{f(z)}\right) = 0$$



例 证明 $z^7 - z^3 + 12 = 0$ 的零点都在 $1 \leq |z| \leq 2$

例 方程 $z^n + a_1 z^{n-1} + a_2 z^{n-2} + \cdots + a_n = 0$ 有  $n$  个复根

例 设 $\varphi(z)$ 在 $C: |z| = 1$ 上及其内部解析, 且在  $C$  上有 $|\varphi(z)| < 1$ ,  
证明在  $C$  内只有一个点 $z_0$ 使得 $\varphi(z_0) = z_0$