习题二

1. 下列函数在何处可导? 何处解析?

解:
$$(1) f(z) = x^2 - iy;$$

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满足C-R条件。故 f(z)仅在直线 $x=-\frac{1}{2}$ 上可导,在z平面上处处不解析。

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

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x=y=0时,u,v满足C-R条件。故 f(z)仅在点z=0处可导,在z平面上处处不解析。

(3)
$$f(z) = \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2} + i\frac{x-y}{x^2+y^2};$$

由于

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{-x^2 - 2xy + y^2}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2 - 2xy - y^2}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{-x^2 + 2xy + y^2}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{-x^2 - 2xy + y^2}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^2}$$

在z平面上除z=0外处处连续,且当 $z\neq0$ 时,u,v满足C-R条件。故 f(z)在z平面上除z=0外可导,在z平面上除z=0外处处解析。

$$(4) f(z) = \operatorname{Im} z = y .$$

由于

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

可知在z平面上u,v处处不满足C-R条件。故f(z)z平面上处处不可导,在z平面上处处不解析。

2. 定义

$$f(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y(x+iy)}{x^4 + y^2}, & z = x + iy \neq 0; \\ 0, & z = x + iy = 0. \end{cases}$$

证明: f(z)在z平面上处处连续, 但在z=0不可导。

证: 当 $z \neq 0$ 时, f(z) 的实部 $u = \frac{x^3 y}{x^4 + y^2}$ 和虚部 $v = \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^4 + y^2}$ 都连续。从而当 $z \neq 0$ 时, f(z) 连续。

当z=0时,注意到

$$|u| = \frac{|x^3y|}{x^4 + y^2} = \frac{|x^2y||x|}{x^4 + y^2} \le \frac{\frac{1}{2}(x^4 + y^2)|x|}{x^4 + y^2} = \frac{1}{2}|x| \to 0, \ z = x + iy \to 0;$$

$$|v| = \frac{|x^2y^2|}{x^4 + y^2} = \frac{|x^2y||y|}{x^4 + y^2} \le \frac{\frac{1}{2}(x^4 + y^2)|y|}{x^4 + y^2} = \frac{1}{2}|y| \to 0, \ z = x + iy \to 0.$$

故 $\lim_{z\to 0} f(z) = 0 = f(0)$ 。即 f(z)在 z = 0 连续。

现在, 容易看到

$$\lim_{\substack{z \to 0 \\ y = x}} \frac{f(z) - f(0)}{z - 0} = \lim_{\substack{z \to 0 \\ y = x}} \frac{f(z)}{z} = \lim_{\substack{z \to 0 \\ y = x}} \frac{x^4 (1 + i)}{x^2 (x^2 + 1)(x + ix)} = 0;$$

$$\lim_{\substack{z \to 0 \\ y = x^2}} \frac{f(z) - f(0)}{z - 0} = \lim_{\substack{z \to 0 \\ y = x^2}} \frac{f(z)}{z} = \lim_{\substack{z \to 0 \\ y = x^2}} \frac{x^5 (1 + xi)}{2x^4 (x + ix^2)} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

从而, $\lim_{z\to 0} \frac{f(z)-f(0)}{z-0}$ 不存在。因此f(z)在z=0不可导。

3. 试证下列函数在 2 平面上处处不解析。

解:
$$(1) f(z) = x + y;$$

由于

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

可知在z平面上u,v处处不满足C-R条件。故f(z)在z平面上处处不解析。

$$(2) f(z) = \operatorname{Re} z = x;$$

由于

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

可知在z平面上u,v处处不满足C-R条件。故f(z)在z平面上处处不解析。

(3)
$$f(z) = \frac{1}{|z|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$
.

由于

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^3}}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^3}}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$$

可知在 $z\neq0$ 时,u,v处处不满足C-R条件。而在z=0时,f(z)无定义。故f(z)在z平面上处处不解析。

4. 设 $f(z) = my^3 + nx^2y + i(x^3 - 3xy^2)$ 为解析函数, 试确定 m, n 的值。

解: 令 $u = my^3 + nx^2y$, $v = x^3 - 3xy^2$ 。 因f(z)解析,由C - R条件得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2nxy = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -6xy; \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 3my^2 + nx^2 = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\left(3x^2 - 3y^2\right).$$

解得m=1, n=-3。

5. 函数 f(z) 在区域 D 内解析。证明:如果对每一点 $z \in D$,有 f'(z) = 0,那么 f(z) 在 D 内是常数。

证:设f(z)在区域D内解析,且对每一点 $z \in D$,有

f'(z) = 0 。 则

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

从而

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

这说明u,v为常数。故f(z)=u+iv是一个常数。

- 6. 试判断下述命题的真假, 并举例说明。
- (1) 如果 $f'(z_0)$ 存在,那么 f(z) 在点 z_0 解析。

解: 命题假。如函数 $f(z)=|z|^2=x^2+y^2$ 仅在点 z=0 处可导。故 f(z) 在点 z=0 处不解析。

(2) 如果f(z)在点 z_0 连续,那么 $f'(z_0)$ 存在。

解: 命题假。如函数 $f(z)=|z|^2=x^2+y^2$ 在 z 平面上处处连续,但除 z=0 外处处不可导。

(3) 实部与虚部满足柯西-黎曼方程的复变函数是解析函数;

解: 命题假。如函数 $f(z)=z\operatorname{Re} z=x^2+ixy$ 仅在点 z=0 处满足 C-R 条件。故 f(z) 在点 z=0 处不解析。

- 7. 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) Re f(z) 在 D 内是一个常数。

解: 1) 假设v=0。因为f(z)在区域D内解析,由C-R条件,得

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

因而u为常数。从而f(z)=u+iv=u是一个常数。

2) 假设 $\overline{f(z)} = u - iv$ 在D内解析。由C-R条件,得

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

又因为f(z)在区域D内解析,由C-R条件,得

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

综合上面两组方程, 得

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

因而u,v为常数。从而f(z)=u+iv是一个常数。

3) 假设|f(z)|在D内是一个常数。故有 $u^2+v^2=C$ (C为常数)。因为 f(z)在区域D内解析,从而u,v在D内可微且满足C-R条件。在 $u^2+v^2=C$ 两边分别对x和y求偏导,有

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

代入C-R条件 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ 于上式,可解得

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

因而u,v为常数。从而f(z)=u+iv是一个常数。

4) 假设Re f(z)在D内是一个常数,则

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0 \circ$$

利用f(z)在区域D内解析,其实,虚部满足C-R条件可得

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

因而u,v为常数。从而f(z)=u+iv是一个常数。

8. 验证下列函数是调和函数,并求出以z=x+iy为自变量的解析函数 w=f(z)=u+iv。

1)
$$v = \arctan \frac{y}{x}, x > 0;$$

2)
$$u = e^{x} (y \cos y + x \sin y) + x + y$$
, $f(0) = i$;

3)
$$u = (x-y)(x^2+4xy+y^2);$$

4)
$$v = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$$
, $f(2) = 0$ o

解: 1)由于

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2xy}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^2};$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2};$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = \frac{-2xy}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^2} \circ$$

显然 $\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = 0$, 故在右半平面内 $v = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$ 是调和函数。利用 C - R

条件, 得

$$u = \int \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx = \int \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dx = \int \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2) + \varphi(y) \circ$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} + \varphi'(y) = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \circ$$

于是, 有 $\varphi'(y)=0$ 。从而 $\varphi(y)=C$ 。故

$$u = \frac{1}{2}\ln(x^2 + y^2) + C,$$

$$\mathcal{R} \quad f(z) = \frac{1}{2}\ln(x^2 + y^2) + C + i \arctan \frac{y}{x} = \ln|z| + i \arg z + C.$$

2) 由于

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^{x} (y \cos y + x \sin y + \sin y) + 1;$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} = e^{x} (y \cos y + x \sin y + 2 \sin y);$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = e^{x} (\cos y + x \cos y - y \sin y) + 1;$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} = e^{x} (-y \cos y - x \sin y - 2 \sin y).$$

显然 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$, 故在 z 平面 $u = e^x (y \cos y + x \sin y) + x + y$ 是调和函数。利

用C-R条件及v是可微函数,得

$$v = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} dv + C = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy + C = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} \left(-\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy + C$$

$$= \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} \left[e^x \left(-\cos y - x\cos y + y\sin y \right) - 1 \right] dx + \left[e^x \left(y\cos y + x\sin y + \sin y \right) + 1 \right] dy + C$$

$$= \int_0^x \left[e^x \left(-1 - x \right) - 1 \right] dx + \int_0^y \left[e^x \left(y\cos y + x\sin y + \sin y \right) + 1 \right] dy + C \qquad (积分与路经无关)$$

$$= -x - xe^x + \left[e^x \left(y\sin y + \cos y - x\cos y - \cos y \right) + y \right]_0^y + C$$

$$= e^x \left(y\sin y - x\cos y \right) + y - x + C \qquad o$$

于是

$$f(z) = u + iv = e^{x} (y \cos y + x \sin y) + x + y + i [e^{x} (y \sin y - x \cos y) + y - x + C]_{\circ}$$

令y=0,得

$$f(x) = x + ie^{x}(-x) - ix + iC = -ixe^{x} + (1-i)x + iC$$
.

可知解析函数

$$f(z) = -ize^z + (1-i)z + iC$$
.

令 z=0, 及 f(0)=i, 得 C=1。 故 $f(z)=-ize^z+(1-i)z+i$ 。

3) 由于

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 3x^2 + 6xy - 3y^2;$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 6x + 6y;$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 3x^2 - 6xy - 3y^2;$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -6x - 6y \circ$$

显然 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$, 故在 z 平面 $u = (x - y)(x^2 + 4xy + y^2)$ 是调和函数。注意

到
$$f'(z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$
, 利用 $C - R$ 条件, 有

$$f'(z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 3x^2 + 6xy - 3y^2 - i(3x^2 - 6xy - 3y^2)$$
$$= 3\left[\left(x^2 - y^2\right) + i2xy\right] - 3i\left[\left(x^2 - y^2\right) + i2xy\right]$$
$$= 3(1 - i)z^2 \circ$$

于是所求的解析函数为

$$f(z) = \int f'(z) dz = \int 3(1-i) z^2 dz = 3(1-i) z^3 + C$$

4) 由于

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{2xy}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^2};$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2y\left(3x^2 - y^2\right)}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^3};$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^2};$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{2y\left(3x^2 - y^2\right)}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^3} \circ$$

显然 $\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = 0$, 故在 $z \neq 0$ 的区域里 $v = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$ 是调和函数。利用 C - R

条件,得

$$u = \int \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \, dy = \int -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \, dy = \int \frac{2xy}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^2} \, dy = x \int \frac{d\left(x^2 + y^2\right)}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^2}$$
$$= \frac{-x}{x^2 + y^2} + \varphi(x).$$

又

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^2} + \varphi'(x) = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^2}.$$

得 $\varphi'(x)=0$,从而 $\varphi(x)=C$ 。故

$$u = \frac{-x}{x^2 + y^2} + C \circ$$

$$f(z) = \frac{-x}{x^2 + y^2} + C + i\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} = -\frac{x - iy}{x^2 + y^2} + C$$
$$= -\frac{x - iy}{(x + iy)(x - iy)} + C = C - \frac{1}{x + iy} = C - \frac{1}{z}.$$

由初始条件 $0=f(2)=C-\frac{1}{2}$,得 $C=\frac{1}{2}$ 。从而所求的解析函数为

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

9. 设f和g均在点 z_0 处可导,g(z)在 z_0 的某个邻域内不为0,且

$$f(z_0) = g(z_0) = 0, g'(z_0) \neq 0,$$

证明: $\lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{f(z)}{g(z)} = \frac{f'(z_0)}{g'(z_0)}$ 。

证:设f和g均在点 z_0 处可导,g(z)在 z_0 的某个邻域内不为0,且

$$f(z_0) = g(z_0) = 0, g'(z_0) \neq 0,$$

则

$$\lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{f(z)}{g(z)} = \lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{\frac{f(z)}{z - z_0}}{\frac{g(z)}{z - z_0}} = \lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{\frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0}}{\frac{g(z) - g(z_0)}{z - z_0}} = \frac{f'(z_0)}{g'(z_0)}.$$

- 10. 如果 f(z)=u+iv 是一解析函数, 试证:
- 1) $i \frac{\overline{f(z)}}{f(z)}$ 也是解析函数;
- 2) u是v的共轭调和函数。

证: 1) 注意到

$$\overline{\mathbf{i} \ \overline{f(z)}} = \overline{\mathbf{i} \ (u - \mathbf{i}v)} = \overline{v + \mathbf{i}u} = v - \mathbf{i}u = -\mathbf{i}(u + \mathbf{i}v) = -\mathbf{i}f(z)$$

因为f(z)是一解析函数,故 $\overline{f(z)}$ 也是解析函数。

2) 因为 f(z) 是一解析函数,所以u 和v 都是调和函数。从而-u 和v 也是调和函数。又u 和v 满足 C-R 条件,即

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

从而

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

故-u是v的共轭调和函数。

11. 设 f(z)=u+iv 在区域 D 内解析,则其实,虚部 u 和 v 是 D 内的调和函数。其逆命题是否成立?肯定给出严格证明,否定请举一反例。

解:逆命题不成立。例如:u=y及v=x均在 \mathbb{C} 上调和。但

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 1 \neq -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -1 \circ$$

故f(z) = y + ix在C上不是解析函数。

12. 如果 f(z)=u+iv 是 z 的解析函数,证明:

1)
$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}|f(z)|\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y}|f(z)|\right)^2 = |f'(z)|^2$$
;

2)
$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{vmatrix} = |f'(z)|^2 .$$

3)
$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right) |f(z)|^2 = 4|f'(z)|^2$$

证: 1) 注意到 $|f(z)| = \sqrt{u^2 + v^2}$ 。 我们有

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

于是

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

由于f(z)=u+iv是解析函数,故

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

从而

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

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

2) 由于 f(z)=u+iv 是解析函数,故

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

从而

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \left(-\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right) \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right)^2 = \left|f'(z)\right|^2.$$

3)
$$\left(\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}} \right) |f(z)|^{2} = \left(\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}} \right) (u^{2} + v^{2})$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 2v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + 2v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)$$

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

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

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

$$= 4 |f'(z)|^{2} \circ$$

- 13. 将下列函数值写成x+iy的形式。
- 1) $e^{1+\pi i} + \cos i$;
- 2) $\operatorname{ch} \frac{\pi}{4} i;$

3)
$$cos(iln 5)$$
;

4)
$$Ln(-3+4i)$$
.

$$= -e + \frac{1}{2} (e^{-1} + e)$$
$$= -\frac{1}{2} (e - e^{-1})_{\circ}$$

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

$$3) \quad \cos\left(i\ln 5\right) = \frac{1}{2}\left(e^{i\cdot i\ln 5} + e^{-i\cdot i\ln 5}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\left(e^{-\ln 5} + e^{\ln 5}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{5} + 5\right) = \frac{13}{5} \text{ o}$$

4)
$$\operatorname{Ln}(-3+4i) = \ln|-3+4i| + i \lceil \arg(-3+4i) + 2k\pi \rceil$$

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

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

14. 求方程 $\cos z = 5$ 在复平面上的全部解。

解:由余弦函数的定义,有

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(e^{iz} + e^{-iz} \right) = 5$$
.

从而,有

$$\left(e^{iz}\right)^2 - 10e^{iz} + 1 = 0.$$

$$\therefore e^{iz} = \frac{1}{2} (10 \pm \sqrt{96}) = 5 \pm \sqrt{24}$$

故

$$iz = \operatorname{Ln}(5 \pm \sqrt{24}) = \ln(5 \pm \sqrt{24}) + i2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

因此,有

$$z = 2k\pi - i\ln\left(5 \pm \sqrt{24}\right), \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$
.

15. 由 z = sin w 及 z = cos w 所定义的函数 w 分别称为 z 的反正弦函数及 反余弦函数,求出它们的解析表达式。

解:由正弦函数的定义,有

$$z = \sin w = \frac{1}{2i} \left(e^{iw} - e^{-iw} \right) \circ$$

于是, $e^{2iw} - 2ize^{iw} - 1 = 0$ 。

解得

$$e^{iw} = iz \pm \sqrt{1-z^2} = iz + \sqrt{1-z^2}$$
 o

利用对数的定义,得

$$iw = \operatorname{Ln}\left(iz + \sqrt{1 - z^2}\right) \circ$$

故
$$w = -i\operatorname{Ln}\left(iz + \sqrt{1 - z^2}\right) \circ$$

即

Arcsin
$$z = -iLn\left(iz + \sqrt{1-z^2}\right)$$
 o

同理, 可得

$$\operatorname{Arccos} z = -i\operatorname{Ln}\left(z + \sqrt{z^2 - 1}\right) \circ$$

16. 证明如下恒等式。

(1)
$$\cos^2 z + \sin^2 z = 1$$
;

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[\left(e^{i2z} + 2 + e^{-i2z}\right) - \left(e^{i2z} - 2 + e^{-i2z}\right) \right]$$

$$= 1 \circ$$

(2)
$$ch(z_1 + z_2) = ch z_1 ch z_2 + sh z_1 sh z_2;$$

i.e. $\operatorname{ch} z_1 \operatorname{ch} z_2 + \operatorname{sh} z_1 \operatorname{sh} z_2$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{z_1} + e^{-z_1} \right) \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{z_2} + e^{-z_2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{z_1} - e^{-z_1} \right) \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{z_2} - e^{-z_2} \right)$$

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

$$= ch \left(z_1 + z_2 \right) \circ$$

(3)
$$\operatorname{sh}(z_1 + z_2) = \operatorname{sh} z_1 \operatorname{ch} z_2 + \operatorname{ch} z_1 \operatorname{sh} z_2;$$

iE: $\operatorname{sh} z_1 \operatorname{ch} z_2 + \operatorname{ch} z_1 \operatorname{sh} z_2$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{z_1} - e^{-z_1} \right) \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{z_2} + e^{-z_2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{z_1} + e^{-z_1} \right) \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{z_2} - e^{-z_2} \right)$$

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

$$= \operatorname{sh} \left(z_1 + z_2 \right) \circ$$

(4)
$$ch^2z - sh^2z = 1_\circ$$

i.e.
$$\cosh^2 z - \sinh^2 z = \left(\frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2}\right)^2 = 1$$

- 17. 说明下列等式是否正确。
 - (1) $\ln z^2 = 2 \ln z$;
 - $(2) \ln \sqrt{z} = \frac{1}{2} \ln z .$

解: (1) 不正确。例如:

$$\ln(-1)^2 = \ln|(-1)^2| + i\arg(-1)^2 = 0$$
, $2\ln(-1) = 2(\ln|-1| + i\pi) = i2\pi$
 $\ln(-1)^2 \neq 2\ln(-1)$.

(2) 不正确。例如:

$$\ln \sqrt{-1} = \ln \left| \sqrt{-1} \right| + i \arg \sqrt{-1} = i \arg \sqrt{-1};$$

而

$$\sqrt{-1} = (-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left| \sqrt{-1} \right| e^{\frac{i(\arg(-1)+2k\pi)}{2}} = e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+k\pi\right)}, \quad k = 0, 1.$$

$$\therefore \arg \sqrt{-1} \iff \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{或} -\frac{\pi}{2}. \quad \text{于} \notin \ln \sqrt{-1} = i\frac{\pi}{2} \vec{\text{o}} - i\frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$\text{但} \qquad \frac{1}{2}\ln(-1) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\ln|-1| + i\arg(-1)\right) = i\frac{\pi}{2};$$

$$\ln \sqrt{-1} \neq \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(-1\right) .$$