西安交通大学考试题 答案 (2019.1.11)

课 程 复变函数与积分变换(A)

一. 填空 (每小题 3 分,共 18 分) 1. $e^{in\theta}$; 2. $|w| = \frac{1}{2}$; 3. $-\pi$; 4. $3^{\sqrt{5}} e^{i\sqrt{5}(2k+1)\pi}$, $(k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, L)$;

5. 0; 6.-cos1.

二. 单项选择(每小题 3 分, 共 18 分) B、C、C、A、D、D

三. (12).因
$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2y + 3$$
, $\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = 0$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2x$, $\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = 0$, 所以 v 可微,且满足拉普拉斯方程,故 v 是调

和函数,则可作为解析函数的虚部;(4分)

利用偏积分、折线积分、凑全微分或不定积分法得 $u = -3xy^2 + x^3 + C$ (8分)

$$f(z) = z^2 + 3iz + C, f(i) = 0 \Rightarrow C = 4(10 \%) \quad f(z) = z^2 + 3iz + 4(12\%)$$

四.
$$(12 \, \text{分})$$
 $f(z) = \frac{1}{z+3} + \frac{1}{z-1}$ 有两个奇点 $z_1 = 1, z_2 = -3$ (3 分)

(1)
$$|z| < 1: f(z) = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{3^n} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n$$
 (6 分)

(2)
$$1 < |z| < 3 : f(z) = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{3^n} z^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{z^{n+1}}$$
 (9 %)

(3)
$$3 < |z| < +\infty : f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 3^n}{z^{n+1}} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{z^{n+1}}$$
 (12 分)

五. (10分)

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin \beta x}{\left(x^2 + \alpha^2\right)^2} dx (25) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x e^{i\beta x}}{\left(x^2 + \alpha^2\right)^2} dx \right] (45)$$

$$=\operatorname{Im}\left\{\pi \operatorname{i}\operatorname{Res}[R(z)],\alpha \operatorname{i}\right\}(6 \stackrel{\hookrightarrow}{\nearrow})=\operatorname{Im}\left\{\lim_{z\to\alpha \operatorname{i}}\left[\frac{ze^{i\beta z}}{\left(z+\alpha \operatorname{i}\right)^{2}}\right]'\right\}(8 \stackrel{\hookrightarrow}{\nearrow})=\frac{\pi\beta}{4\alpha}e^{-\alpha\beta}(10 \stackrel{\hookrightarrow}{\nearrow})$$

六. (8 分) f(z)在扩充复平面上有 5 个有限孤立奇点和 1 个无穷远孤立奇点,

$$\oint_{C} \frac{z^{10}}{\left(z^{4}+2\right)^{2} \left(z-2\right)^{3}} dz = -2\pi i Res \left[f\left(z\right),\infty\right] (4 \, \mathcal{D}) = 2\pi i Res \left[f\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)\frac{1}{z^{2}},0\right] (6 \, \mathcal{D}) = 2\pi i \quad (8 \, \mathcal{D})$$

七、(8分)
$$L\left[\frac{1-\cos t}{t}\right] = \int_{s}^{\infty} L\left[1-\cos t\right]ds$$
 (3分)

$$= \int_{s}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{s} - \frac{s}{s^{2} + 1} \right] ds = \ln \frac{s}{\sqrt{1 + s^{2}}} \Big|_{s}^{\infty} = -\ln \frac{s}{\sqrt{1 + s^{2}}} = F(s)$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1 - \cos t}{t} e^{-t} dt = F(1) = \ln \sqrt{2}$$

$$(8 \%)$$

八. 1.
$$t^m * t^n = L^{-1} \left(\frac{m!}{s^{m+1}} \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}} \right) (4分) = L^{-1} \left(\frac{m!n!}{s^{m+n+1+1}} \right) (6分) = \frac{m!n!}{(m+n+1)!} t^{m+n+1} (8分)$$

还可以用卷积定义,定义写对,给4分

2.设Y(s)表示y(t)的拉氏像函数。则

$$(s^{2}-1)Y(s) = \frac{4}{s^{2}+1} - s - 2 \quad (4分)$$
于是得
$$Y(s) = -\frac{2}{s^{2}+1} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{s+1} \quad (6分)$$

从而 $y(t) = L^{-1}[y(s)] = -2\sin(t) - cht$ (8分)