西安交通大学本科生课程考试试题标准答案与评分标准

课程名称: 复变函数与积分变换(A) 考试时间 2018 年 1月6 日

一. 填空题 (20分, 每空4分)

1.
$$\frac{\ln 2}{2} + i\pi(\frac{1}{4} + 2k)$$
; 2. $2\pi(-6 + 13i)$; 3. $|w - \frac{1}{2}| = \frac{1}{2}$; 4. $\frac{1}{2}$; 5. $\frac{1}{3}h(3t)$

- 二. 单项选择题(20分,每小题4分)
- 1. D; 2. C; 3. C; 4.C; 5. B
- 三. (10分)解: 1.计算

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = \frac{-2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} - \frac{4x(y^2 - x^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^3} = \frac{2x(x^2 - 3y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^3},$$

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} + \frac{8xy^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^3} = -\frac{2x(x^2 - 3y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^3}.$$
...4 \Rightarrow

所以为调和

$$f'(z) = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{-i(x - iy)^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = -\frac{i}{z^2}.$$
 ...6 \(\frac{\tau}{2}\)

$$f(z) = \frac{i}{z} + a + bi$$
, $\lim f(z) = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} - 2 + i \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$... 8 \therefore

2.
$$\oint_C \frac{z^2 + (\overline{z})^3}{z} dz = \oint_C \frac{(\overline{z})^3}{z} dz \dots 4$$

$$= 729 \oint_C \frac{1}{z^4} dz = 0 \dots 8$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z - 1} + \frac{3}{z^2 + 3} \dots (2$$

$$(1) = -\frac{1}{1 - z} + \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{z}{\sqrt{z}})^2} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (\frac{z}{\sqrt{3}})^{2n} \dots (4$$

(2)
$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z-1} + \frac{3}{z^2+3} = \frac{1}{z(1-\frac{1}{z})} + \frac{1}{\frac{z^2}{3}+1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z^{-n} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{3^n} z^{2n} \dots 8$$

4.z=0 是二级极点.....(4)

$$I = \oint_C \frac{z}{\sin^3 z} dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{Re} s[\frac{z}{(\sin z)^3}, 0] = 2\pi i \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{d}{dz} \left(z^2 \frac{z}{(\sin z)^3} \right) \dots 6(\cancel{2}) = 0 (8\cancel{2})$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin(2x)}{x^{2} + 9} dx = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x e^{2xi}}{x^{2} + 9} dx \dots (2 \%)$$
5.
$$= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} (2\pi i \operatorname{Re} s \left[\frac{z e^{2iz}}{z^{2} + 9}, 3i \right]) \dots (6 \%) = \frac{\pi}{2e^{6}} \dots (8 \%)$$

6. 记 f(t) 的拉氏变换为 F(s) ,对方程两边取拉氏变换得 $F(s) = \frac{1}{\left(s+1\right)^2}$ (4 分)

取拉氏逆变换得 $f(t) = te^{-t}$ (4分)

7.
$$ightarrow f(t) = \sin^2 t = \frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2}$$

$$f(t)$$
 的拉氏变换为 $F(s) = \frac{1}{2s} - \frac{s}{2(s^2 + 4)}$, $Re(s) > 0$ (4分)

$$F_1(s) = L\left(\frac{\sin^2 t}{t}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{s}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{s}{s^2 + 4}\right) ds = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\sqrt{s^2 + 4}}{s}, \quad \text{Re}(s) > 0 \quad (6 \text{ \%})$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-t} \sin^2 t}{t} dt = F_1(1) = \frac{1}{4} \ln 5 \quad (8 \, \text{\%})$$

四. (4) 证明: 因为在 D 并上原点的一个领域内函数 $\frac{1}{1+z^2}$ 解析,所以, $\frac{1}{1+z^2}$

沿 C 的积分与路径无关。我们可以选择特殊的路径 $C=C_1+C_2$,其中 C_1 为0到1的线段,

 C_2 为1到 z_0 的单位圆上弧线(1分)。在 C_2 上,我们设 $z=e^{i\theta}$ (0 \leq θ \leq α),其中 $z_0=e^{i\alpha}$ (2分),我们有

$$\operatorname{Re} \int_{C} \frac{dz}{1+z^{2}} = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{1+x^{2}} + \operatorname{Re} \int_{c_{2}} \frac{dz}{1+z^{2}} = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{1+x^{2}} + \operatorname{Re} \int_{0}^{\alpha} \frac{ie^{i\theta}d\theta}{1+e^{2i\theta}} \quad (2 \, \text{\%})$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{1+x^{2}} + \operatorname{Re} \int_{0}^{\alpha} \frac{id\theta}{e^{-i\theta} + e^{i\theta}} = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{1+x^{2}} + \operatorname{Re} \int_{0}^{\alpha} \frac{2id\theta}{\cos\theta} = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{1+x^{2}} = \arctan x \Big|_{x=0}^{1} = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (4 \, \text{\%})$$