

复分析第五周作业

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习题 3.2

T1

解 (2). 因为

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{|z|=2} \frac{2z-1}{z(z-1)} dz &= \int_{|z|=2} \left(\frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z-1} \right) dz = \int_{|z|=2} \frac{1}{z} dz + \int_{|z-1|=r} \frac{1}{z-1} dz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{re^{i\theta}} re^{i\theta} i dz + \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{re^{i\theta}} re^{i\theta} i dz = 2\pi i + 2\pi i \\ &= 4\pi i\end{aligned}$$

(4). 取 $f(z) = e^z$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{|z|=2a} \frac{e^z}{z^2 + a^2} dz &= \frac{1}{2ai} \int_{|z|=2a} \left(\frac{e^z}{z-ai} - \frac{e^z}{z+ai} \right) dz \\ &= \frac{1}{2ai} \int_{|z|=2a} \frac{e^z}{z-ai} dz + \frac{1}{2ai} \int_{|z|=2a} \frac{e^z}{z+ai} dz \\ &= \frac{1}{2ai} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot (f(ai) - f(-ai)) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{a} \cdot (e^{ai} - e^{-ai}) = 2\pi i \frac{\sin a}{a}\end{aligned}$$

T2

证明 设 $\varphi(z) = zf(z) - A$, 则 $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(z) = 0$, 且当 $z \neq 0$ 时, $f(z) = \frac{\varphi(z)}{z} + \frac{A}{z}$, 取 $g(z) = A$, 则

$$\int_{|z|=R} \frac{A}{z} dz = 2\pi i \cdot g(0) = 2\pi i A$$

另一方面

$$\begin{aligned}\left| \int_{|z|=R} \frac{\varphi(z)}{z} dz \right| &\leq \int_{|z|=R} |\varphi(z)| \cdot \left| \frac{1}{z} \right| \cdot |dz| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{R} \cdot \sup_{|z|=R} |\varphi(z)| \cdot \int_{|z|=R} |dz| \\ &= 2\pi \cdot \sup_{|z|=R} |\varphi(z)|\end{aligned}$$

由 *Cauchy* 积分定理, 对 $\forall R, R' > r$, 我们有

$$\int_{|z|=R} \frac{\varphi(z)}{z} dz = \int_{|z|=R'} \frac{\varphi(z)}{z} dz$$

即对 $\forall R > r$, 积分值与 R 无关, 令 $R \rightarrow +\infty$ 知

$$\int_{|z|=R} \frac{\varphi(z)}{z} dz = 0$$

所以

$$\int_{|z|=R} f(z) dz = \int_{|z|=R} \left(\frac{\varphi(z)}{z} + \frac{A}{z} \right) dz = 2\pi i A$$

T3

证明 因为

$$\int_{|z|=1} \left(z + \frac{1}{z} \right)^{2n} \cdot \frac{dz}{z} = \int_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{z} \sum_{k=0}^{2n} \binom{2n}{k} z^{2n-2k} dz = \int_{|z|=1} \sum_{k=0}^{2n} \binom{2n}{k} z^{2n-2k-1} dz$$

又因为

$$\int_{|z|=1} z^k dz = \int_0^{2\pi} (e^{i\theta})^k \cdot i e^{i\theta} d\theta = i \int_0^{2\pi} e^{i(k+1)\theta} d\theta$$

所以当 $k = -1$ 时, 积分值为 $2\pi i$; $k \neq -1$ 时

$$i \int_0^{2\pi} e^{i(k+1)\theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{k+1} e^{i(k+1)\theta} \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 0$$

因此只有当 $2n - 2k - 1 = -1$ 时, 积分值才不为零, 此时 $n = k$, 故

$$\int_{|z|=1} \sum_{k=0}^{2n} \binom{2n}{k} z^{2n-2k-1} dz = \binom{2n}{n} \cdot 2\pi i$$

令 $z = e^{i\theta}, \theta \in [0, 2\pi]$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{|z|=1} \left(z + \frac{1}{z} \right)^{2n} \cdot \frac{dz}{z} &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(e^{i\theta} + \frac{1}{e^{i\theta}} \right)^{2n} \cdot \frac{i e^{i\theta} d\theta}{e^{i\theta}} \\ &= i \int_0^{2\pi} (2 \cos \theta)^{2n} d\theta = \frac{i}{2^{2n}} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^{2n} \theta d\theta \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^{2n} \theta d\theta &= \binom{2n}{n} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \frac{2^{2n}}{i} = 2\pi \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{n!n!} \cdot 2^{2n} \\ &= 2\pi \cdot \frac{(2n)!!(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!(2n)!!} = 2\pi \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \end{aligned}$$

□

T4

证明 (1). 设 $z = re^{i\theta}$, 则 $dz = rie^{i\theta}d\theta = zid\theta$, 所以

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(re^{i\theta})d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|z|=r} \frac{f(z)}{z} dz$$

前面已经计算过 $\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|z|=r} \frac{1}{z} dz = 1$; 又因为 $f \in H(B(0, R))$, 所以 $f \in C(B(0, R))$, 所以当 $z \in B(0, R)$ 时, 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \text{s.t. } \forall |z| < \delta, |f(z) - f(0)| < \varepsilon$, 因此当 $r < \delta$ 时 (由 Cauchy 积分定理知, 积分与 $r < R$ 无关)

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(re^{i\theta})d\theta - f(0) \right| &= \left| \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|z|=r} \frac{f(z) - f(0)}{z} dz \right| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{|z|=r} |f(z) - f(0)| \cdot \left| \frac{1}{z} \right| \cdot |dz| \\ &\leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2\pi r} \int_{|z|=r} |dz| = \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

令 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$, 即得

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(re^{i\theta})d\theta = f(0)$$

(2). 设 $x + iy = z = \rho e^{i\theta}$, 所以 $dx dy = \rho d\rho d\theta$, 因此

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{|z|<r} f(z) dx dy &= \iint_{\substack{0 \leq \rho \leq r \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi}} f(\rho e^{i\theta}) \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta \\ &= \int_0^r \rho \left(\int_0^{2\pi} f(\rho e^{i\theta}) d\theta \right) d\rho \\ &= \int_0^r \rho \cdot 2\pi f(0) d\rho \\ &= 2\pi f(0) \int_0^r \rho d\rho = \pi r^2 f(0) \end{aligned}$$

第二行到第三行是利用了 (1) 的结论, 两边同除 πr^2 即证 □

T5

证明 由于 u 是 $B(0, R)$ 中的调和函数, 且 $B(0, R)$ 是单连通区域, 所以存在 u 的共轭调和函数 v , 使得 $f = u + iv \in H(B(0, R))$, 再由上一题的第一问知

$$u(0) + iv(0) = f(0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(re^{i\theta})d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} u(re^{i\theta})d\theta + i \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} v(re^{i\theta})d\theta$$

由于调和函数是实值函数, 所以 u, v 对 θ 的积分是实数, 则

$$u(0) + iv(0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} u(re^{i\theta})d\theta + i \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} v(re^{i\theta})d\theta$$

的实部和虚部相对应, 即 $u(0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} u(re^{i\theta})d\theta$

□

习题 3.3

T3

证明 对 n 进行归纳: 当 $n=1$ 时, $f'(z) \equiv 0$, 显然 $f \equiv c$, 其中 $c \in \mathbb{C}$ 为常数; 假设结论对 $n-1$ 成立, 下证 n 的情况: 由 $f^{(n)} \equiv 0$ 知, 可设 $f^{(n-1)} \equiv c$, 考虑函数

$$\varphi(z) = f(z) - \frac{c}{(n-1)!} z^{n-1} \implies \varphi^{(n-1)}(z) = f^{(n-1)}(z) - c = 0$$

这就说明 $\varphi^{(n-1)}(z)$ 是常数, 由归纳假设知, φ 是次数不大于 $n-1$ 的多项式, 所以 $f(z) = \varphi(z) + \frac{c}{(n-1)!} z^{n-1}$ 也是次数不大于 $n-1$ 的多项式

□

T5

证明 假设 $\exists z_1, z_2 \in D, z_1 \neq z_2, \text{s.t. } f(z_1) = f(z_2)$, 由 $f \in H(D)$ 知

$$\int_{z_1}^{z_2} f'(z)dz = f(z_1) - f(z_2) = 0$$

由 D 是凸域, 则连接 z_1, z_2 的线段 $\gamma: z = tz_1 + (1-t)z_2, t \in [0, 1]$ 在 D 中, 取上述积分路径为 γ , 则

$$0 = \int_{z_1}^{z_2} f'(z)dz = (z_1 - z_2) \int_0^1 f'(tz_1 + (1-t)z_2)dt$$

由 $\operatorname{Re}(f'(z)) > 0$ 知, $\operatorname{Re}\left(\int_0^1 f'(tz_1 + (1-t)z_2)dt\right) > 0 \implies \int_0^1 f'(tz_1 + (1-t)z_2)dt \neq 0$, 所以 $z_1 = z_2$, 这与它们不相等的假设矛盾! 故 f 是 D 上的单叶函数

□

习题 3.4

T1

解 (1). 取 $f(z) = \frac{\sin z}{z+1} \in H(\overline{B(1,1)})$, 则

$$\int_{|z-1|=1} \frac{\sin z}{z^2-1} dz = \int_{|z-1|=1} \frac{f(z)}{z-1} dz = 2\pi i \cdot f(1) = \pi i \sin 1$$

(2). 因为

$$\int_{|z|=2} \frac{dz}{1+z^2} = \frac{1}{2i} \int_{|z|=2} \frac{1}{z-i} dz - \frac{1}{2i} \int_{|z|=2} \frac{1}{z+i} dz$$

取 $f(z) = 1 \in H(\overline{B(i,0.5)}) \cap H(\overline{B(-i,0.5)})$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{|z|=2} \frac{dz}{1+z^2} &= \frac{1}{2i} \int_{|z-i|=\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{z-i} dz - \frac{1}{2i} \int_{|z+i|=\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{z+i} dz \\ &= \frac{1}{2i} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot f(i) - \frac{1}{2i} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot f(-i) \\ &= \pi - \pi = 0 \end{aligned}$$

(3). 记 $D = \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{1} \leq 1$, 取 $f(z) = \frac{e^{\pi z}}{(z+i)^2} \in H(D)$, 则

$$\int_{4x^2+y^2=2y} \frac{e^{\pi z}}{(1+z^2)^2} dz = \int_{\partial D} \frac{f(z)}{(z-i)^2} dz = 2\pi i \cdot f'(i) = 2\pi i \cdot \left. \frac{e^{\pi z}(\pi z + \pi i - 2)}{(z+i)^3} \right|_{z=i} = \frac{\pi^2 i - \pi}{2}$$

(4). 取 $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2+4} \in H(\overline{B(0, 1.5)})$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{|z|=\frac{3}{2}} \frac{dz}{(z^2+4)(z^2+1)} &= \frac{1}{2i} \int_{|z|=\frac{3}{2}} \frac{f(z)}{z-i} dz - \frac{1}{2i} \int_{|z|=\frac{3}{2}} \frac{f(z)}{z+i} dz \\ &= \frac{1}{2i} [2\pi i \cdot f(i) - 2\pi i \cdot f(-i)] \\ &= \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

(5). 记 $\gamma_0 : |z| = 2, \varepsilon = \frac{1}{3}, \gamma_1 : |z| = \varepsilon, \gamma_2 : |z-1| = \varepsilon$, 由 *Cauchy* 积分定理

$$\int_{\gamma_0} \frac{dz}{z^3(z-1)^3(z-3)^5} = \int_{\gamma_1} \frac{dz}{z^3(z-1)^3(z-3)^5} + \int_{\gamma_2} \frac{dz}{z^3(z-1)^3(z-3)^5}$$

对于 γ_1 , 取 $f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-1)^3(z-3)^5} \in H(\overline{B(0, \varepsilon)})$; 对于 γ_2 , 取 $g(z) = \frac{1}{z^3(z-3)^5} \in H(\overline{B(1, \varepsilon)})$, 由 *Cauchy* 积分公式

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\gamma_0} \frac{dz}{z^3(z-1)^3(z-3)^5} &= \frac{2\pi i}{2!} f''(0) + \frac{2\pi i}{2!} g''(1) \\ &= \left(\frac{76}{3^6} - \frac{9}{2^6} \right) \pi i \end{aligned}$$

(6). 分情况讨论

Case 1. $|a|, |b| < R$, 取 $\varepsilon < \min\{R - |a|, R - |b|, \frac{1}{2}|a-b|\}$, 考虑 $\gamma_1 : |z-a| = \varepsilon, \gamma_2 : |z-b| = \varepsilon$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{|z|=R} \frac{dz}{(z-a)^n(z-b)} &= \int_{\gamma_1} \frac{dz}{(z-a)^n(z-b)} + \int_{\gamma_2} \frac{dz}{(z-a)^n(z-b)} \\ &= \frac{2\pi i}{(n-1)!} \left(\frac{1}{z-b} \right)^{(n-1)} \Big|_{z=a} + 2\pi i \left(\frac{1}{(z-a)^n} \right) \Big|_{z=b} \\ &= \frac{2\pi i}{(n-1)!} \cdot \frac{(-1)^{n-1}(n-1)!}{(a-b)^n} + 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{(b-a)^n} \\ &= -2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{(b-a)^n} + 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{(b-a)^n} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Case 2. $|a| < R < |b|$, 取 $f(z) = \frac{1}{z-b}$, 则

$$\int_{|z|=R} \frac{dz}{(z-a)^n(z-b)} = \frac{2\pi i}{(n-1)!} f^{(n-1)}(a) = -2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{(b-a)^n}$$

Case 3. $|b| < R < |a|$, 取 $g(z) = \frac{1}{(z-a)^n}$, 则

$$\int_{|z|=R} \frac{dz}{(z-a)^n(z-b)} = 2\pi i \cdot g(b) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{(b-a)^n}$$

Case 4. $|a|, |b| > R$, 由 *Cauchy* 定理知所求积分为零

□