

# 复分析第十三周作业

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## 习题 5.4

T7

解 设所求函数均为  $f(z)$

(1). 因为

$$\frac{\sin(\alpha z)}{z^3 \sin(\beta z)} = \frac{\frac{\alpha}{1} - \frac{\alpha^3 z^2}{6} + \cdots}{z^3 \left( \frac{\beta}{1} - \frac{\beta^3 z^2}{6} + \cdots \right)}$$

所以 0 为  $f(z)$  的三阶极点, 故

$$\text{Res}(f, 0) = \frac{1}{2!} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{d^2}{dz^2} (z^3 f(z))$$

只需求  $g(z)$  在  $z=0$  处的 Taylor 展开中  $z^2$  的系数, 利用  $\frac{1}{1-z} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n$  得

$$g(z) = \frac{\alpha(1 - \frac{\alpha^2 z^2}{6} + \cdots)}{\beta(1 - \frac{\beta^2 z^2}{6} + \cdots)} = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} (1 - \frac{\alpha^2 z^2}{6} + \cdots) (1 + \frac{\beta^2 z^2}{6} + \cdots)$$

其中  $z^2$  的系数为

$$\frac{\alpha}{\beta} \cdot \frac{\beta^2 - \alpha^2}{6} = \frac{g''(0)}{2!}$$

所以

$$\text{Res}(f, 0) = \frac{\alpha(\beta^2 - \alpha^2)}{6}$$

(4). 因为  $\text{Log} \frac{1-\alpha z}{1-\beta z}$  在 0 的小邻域内可以选出单值的全纯分支, 所以不妨考虑其主支, 因为

$$\left( \log \frac{1-\alpha z}{1-\beta z} \right) = \log(1-\alpha z) - \log(1-\beta z) = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha z)^n}{n} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\beta z)^n}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\beta^n - \alpha^n}{n} z^n$$

所以

$$\frac{1}{z^2} e^{\frac{1}{z}} \log \left( \frac{1-\alpha z}{1-\beta z} \right) = \frac{1}{z^2} \cdot \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m! z^m} \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\beta^n - \alpha^n}{n} z^n$$



则当  $n - m = 1$  时,  $z$  的幂次为  $-1$ , 故

$$\operatorname{Res}(f, -1) = c_{-1} = \sum_{n-m=1} \frac{\beta^n - \alpha^n}{m!n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\beta^n - \alpha^n}{n!} = e^\beta - e^\alpha$$

(5). 因为

$$z^3 \cos \frac{1}{z-2} = [(z-2)^3 + 6(z-2)^2 + 12(z-2) + 8] \cdot \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{2!(z-2)^2} + \frac{1}{4!(z-2)^4} + \cdots \right]$$

所以

$$\operatorname{Res}(f, 2) = c_{-1} = 12 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{4!} = \frac{-143}{24}$$

(7). 因为  $a$  是  $f$  的  $n$  阶极点, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Res}(f, a) &= \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \frac{d^{n-1}}{dz^{n-1}} \left( \frac{1}{(z-b)^m} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \frac{(-m)(-m-1) \cdots [-m-(n-2)]}{(a-b)^{m+n-1}} \\ &= \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(a-b)^{m+n-1}} \frac{(m+n-2) \cdots (m+1)m}{(n-1)!} \\ &= \binom{m+n-2}{n-1} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(a-b)^{m+n-1}} \end{aligned}$$

□

## T10

解 设被积函数均为  $f(z)$

(1). 因为  $f \in H(B(\infty, 2))$ , 所以对  $\forall R > 2$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_{|z|=2} \frac{1}{z^3(z^{10}-2)} dz \right| &= \left| \int_{|z|=R} \frac{1}{z^3(z^{10}-2)} dz \right| \leq \int_{|z|=R} \left| \frac{1}{z^3(z^{10}-2)} \right| \cdot |dz| \\ &\leq \int_{|z|=R} \frac{1}{R^3(R^{10}-2)} \cdot |dz| = \frac{2\pi}{R^2(R^{10}-2)} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } R \rightarrow \infty \end{aligned}$$

所以所求积分为零

(2). 由 T7(4)

$$\int_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{(z-a)^n(z-b)^n} dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}(f, a) = \binom{m+n-2}{n-1} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} 2\pi i}{(a-b)^{m+n-1}}$$



(3). 因为

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{2\pi} f(\theta) d\theta &= \int_0^{2\pi} e^{\cos\theta + i(n\theta - \sin\theta)} d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} e^{in\theta} e^{\cos\theta - i\sin\theta} d\theta \\ &\stackrel{z=e^{i\theta}}{dz=izd\theta} \int_{|z|=1} z^n e^{\frac{1}{z}} \cdot \frac{dz}{iz} = \frac{1}{i} \int_{|z|=1} z^{n-1} e^{\frac{1}{z}} dz \\ &= 2\pi \operatorname{Res}(z^{n-1} e^{\frac{1}{z}}, 0)\end{aligned}$$

因为

$$z^{n-1} e^{\frac{1}{z}} = z^{n-1} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m! z^m} \implies \operatorname{Res}(z^{n-1} e^{\frac{1}{z}}, 0) = c_{-1} = \frac{1}{n!}$$

因此

$$I = \frac{2\pi}{n!}$$

(4). 由  $e^{2\pi iz^3} - 1 = 0, |z| < R$  解得  $z = 0, \sqrt[3]{k}\omega^j, k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots, \pm n, j = 0, 1, 2, \omega = \frac{-1+\sqrt{3}i}{2}$ ,

因此

$$\int_{|z|=R} \frac{z^2}{e^{2\pi iz^3} - 1} dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}(f, 0) + 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=0}^2 \operatorname{Res}(f, \sqrt[3]{k}\omega^j) + \operatorname{Res}(f, \sqrt[3]{-k}\omega^j)$$

因为 0 为  $\frac{e^{2\pi iz^3} - 1}{z^2} = \frac{1}{z^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2\pi iz^3)^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2\pi i)^n}{n!} z^{3n-2}$  的一阶零点, 所以 0 为  $f$  的一阶极点, 故

$$\operatorname{Res}(f, 0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z^3}{e^{2\pi iz^3} - 1} = \frac{1}{2\pi i}$$

又因为对  $\forall 1 \leq k \leq n, 0 \leq j \leq 2$ , 设  $z^2 = g(z), e^{2\pi iz^3} - 1 = h(z)$ , 且  $g(\sqrt[3]{k}\omega^j) \neq 0, h(\sqrt[3]{k}\omega^j) = 0, h'(\sqrt[3]{k}\omega^j) \neq 0$ , 所以

$$\operatorname{Res}(f, \sqrt[3]{k}\omega^j) = \frac{g(\sqrt[3]{k}\omega^j)}{h'(\sqrt[3]{k}\omega^j)} = \frac{1}{6\pi i}$$

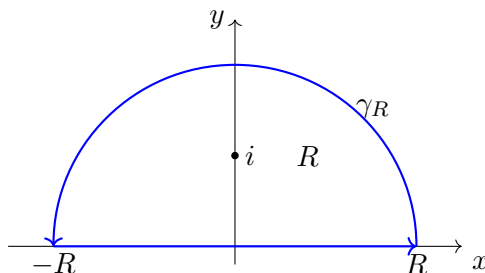
对于  $-k, 1 \leq k \leq n$  也是同理, 所以

$$\int_{|z|=R} \frac{z^2}{e^{2\pi iz^3} - 1} dz = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi i} + 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=0}^2 \frac{1}{6\pi i} + \frac{1}{6\pi i} = 1 + 2n$$

□

## 习题 5.5

T1(8)



解 考虑  $f(z) = \frac{e^{iz}}{(1+z^2)^3}$ , 取以原点为圆心, 半径为  $R$  的上半圆围道  $\gamma_R$ , 因为  $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(1+z^2)^3} = 0$ , 由 Jordan 引理知

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

由留数定理, 因为  $R$  足够大时,  $f$  在上半圆内只有一个三阶极点  $i$ , 所以

$$\int_{\gamma_R} f(z) dz + \int_{-R}^R f(z) dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}(f, i)$$

因为

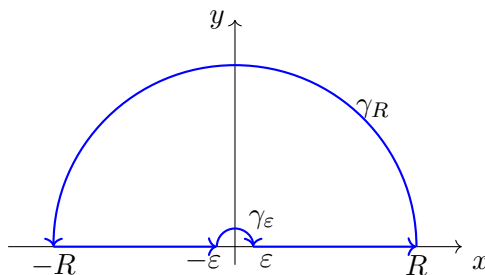
$$\operatorname{Res}(f, i) = \frac{1}{2!} \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{d^2}{dz^2} \left( \frac{e^{iz}}{(z+i)^3} \right) = -\frac{7i}{16e}$$

所以

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\cos x}{(1+x^2)^3} dx = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \operatorname{Re} \left( \int_{-R}^R f(z) dz \right) = \frac{7\pi}{16e}$$

□

### T1(9)



解 处理所求积分:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^2 dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x^2} dx$$

因此考虑  $f(z) = \frac{e^{2iz}-1}{z^2}$ , 设  $\gamma_R, \gamma_\epsilon$  分别为以原点为圆心, 半径为  $R, \epsilon$  的上半圆逆时针/顺时针围道, 因为积分区域内没有奇点, 由留数定理

$$\left( \int_{\gamma_R} + \int_{-R}^{-\epsilon} + \int_{\gamma_\epsilon} + \int_{\epsilon}^R \right) f(z) dz = 0$$



对于  $\gamma_R$ , 由 Jordan 引理知  $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\gamma_R} \frac{e^{2iz}}{z^2} = 0$ , 且

$$\left| \int_{\gamma_R} \frac{-1}{z^2} dz \right| = O(R^{-1}) \rightarrow 0$$

故  $\gamma_R$  上的积分为零; 对于  $\gamma_\varepsilon$ , 因为

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2iz} - 1}{z} dz = 2i$$

且  $\gamma_\varepsilon$  是顺时针, 差个负号, 所以

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\gamma_\varepsilon} f(z) dz = -2i \cdot i \cdot \pi = 2\pi$$

因此令  $R \rightarrow \infty, \varepsilon \rightarrow 0$  得

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{2iz} - 1}{z^2} dz = -2\pi$$

两边同乘  $-1$ , 对比实部得

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x^2} dx = 2\pi \implies \int_0^{+\infty} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^2 dx = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2\pi = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

□

### T1(4)

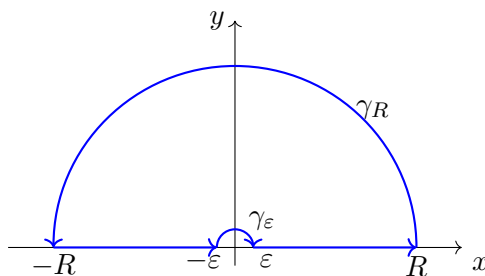
解 设  $z = e^{i\theta}$ , 则  $dz = ie^{i\theta} d\theta$ , 故

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{a + b \cos \theta} d\theta = \frac{2}{i} \int_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{bz^2 + 2az + b}$$

解  $bz^2 + 2az + b = 0$  得  $z_1 = \frac{-a - \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{b}, z_2 = \frac{-a + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{b}, |z_2| < 1 < |z_1|$ , 故

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2}{i} \int_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{bz^2 + 2az + b} &= \frac{2}{bi} \int_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{(z - z_1)(z - z_2)} \\ &= \frac{2}{bi} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{(z - z_1)} \Big|_{z=z_2} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \end{aligned}$$

### T1(10)





解 因为  $\sin 3x = 3 \sin x - 4 \sin^3 x$ , 所以

$$\frac{\sin^3 x}{x^3} = \frac{3 \sin x - \sin 3x}{4x^3}$$

考虑  $f(z) = \frac{e^{3iz} - 3e^{iz} + 2}{z^3}$ , 设  $\gamma_R, \gamma_\varepsilon$  分别为以原点为圆心, 半径为  $R, \varepsilon$  的上半圆逆时针/顺时针围道, 因为积分区域内没有奇点, 由留数定理

$$\left( \int_{\gamma_R} + \int_{-R}^{-\varepsilon} + \int_{\gamma_\varepsilon} + \int_{\varepsilon}^R \right) f(z) dz = 0$$

对于  $\gamma_R$ , 由 Jordan 引理知  $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\gamma_R} \frac{e^{3iz}}{z^3} dz = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\gamma_R} \frac{3e^{iz}}{z^3} dz = 0$ , 且

$$\int_{\gamma_R} \frac{2}{z^3} dz = O(R^{-2}) \rightarrow 0$$

因此  $\gamma_R$  上的积分趋于零; 对于  $\gamma_\varepsilon$ , 因为

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{3iz} - 3e^{iz} + 2}{z^2} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + 3iz + \frac{(3iz)^2}{2} - 3(1 + iz + \frac{(iz)^2}{2}) + 2 + o(z^2)}{z^2} = -3$$

且此时  $\gamma_\varepsilon$  是顺时针方向, 差个负号, 故

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\gamma_\varepsilon} f(z) dz = (-1) \cdot (-3) \cdot i \cdot \pi = 3\pi i$$

令  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0, R \rightarrow \infty$  得

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(z) dz = -3\pi i$$

两边同乘  $-1$ , 取虚部得

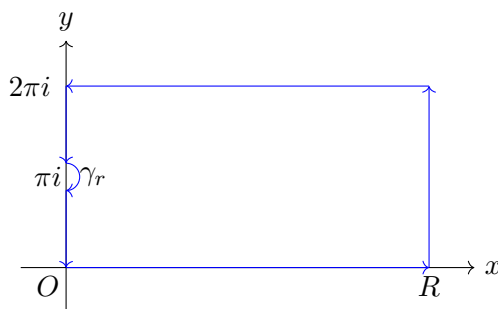
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^3 x}{x^3} dx = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

所以

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^3 x}{x^3} dx = \frac{3\pi}{8}$$

□

T1(25)





解  $\gamma_\varepsilon$  如图, 设  $\gamma_1 : [0, R], \gamma_2 : [R, R + 2\pi i], \gamma_3 : [R + 2\pi i, 2\pi i], \gamma_4 : [2\pi i, \pi i + \varepsilon] \cup [\pi i - \varepsilon, 0]$ , 设  $f(z) = \frac{z^2}{e^z + 1}$ , 由留数定理

$$\left( \int_{\gamma_1} + \int_{\gamma_2} + \int_{\gamma_3} + \int_{\gamma_4} + \int_{\gamma_\varepsilon} \right) f(z) dz = 0$$

对于  $\gamma_\varepsilon$ , 因为

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow \pi i} (z - \pi i) f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \pi i} \frac{z^2}{-1 - \frac{(z - \pi i)}{2} - \dots} = \pi^2$$

因为  $\gamma_\varepsilon$  是顺时针, 差个负号, 所以

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\gamma_\varepsilon} f(z) dz = (-1) \cdot (\pi^2) \cdot i \cdot \pi = -i\pi^3$$

对于  $\gamma_2$ , 它的参数方程为  $z = R + yi, y \in [0, 2\pi]$ , 所以

$$\left| \int_{\gamma_2} f(z) dz \right| = \left| \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{i(R + yi)^2}{e^{R+yi} + 1} dy \right| \leq \int_0^{2\pi} \left| \frac{(R + yi)^2}{e^{R+yi} + 1} \right| dy \xrightarrow{R \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

对于  $\gamma_3$ , 它的参数方程为  $z = x + 2\pi i, x \in [R, 0]$ , 所以

$$\int_{\gamma_3} f(z) dz = \int_R^0 \frac{(x + 2\pi i)^2}{e^{x+2\pi i} + 1} dx = - \int_0^R \frac{(x + 2\pi i)^2}{e^x + 1} dx$$

对于  $\gamma_4$ , 它的参数方程为  $z = yi, y \in [2\pi, \pi + \varepsilon] \cup [\pi - \varepsilon, 0]$ , 记  $\gamma : \{\xi : \xi = e^{iy}, y \in [0, 2\pi] \setminus [\pi - \varepsilon, \pi + \varepsilon]\}$

$$\int_{\gamma_4} f(z) dz = \left( \int_{2\pi}^{\pi+\varepsilon} + \int_{\pi-\varepsilon}^0 \right) \frac{i(iy)^2}{e^{iy} + 1} dy$$

令  $R \rightarrow \infty, \varepsilon \rightarrow 0$  得

$$-i\pi^3 + \left( \int_{2\pi}^{\pi} + \int_{\pi}^0 \right) \frac{i(iy)^2}{e^{iy} + 1} dy = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{-4\pi^2 + 4\pi ix}{e^x + 1} dx$$

对比虚部得

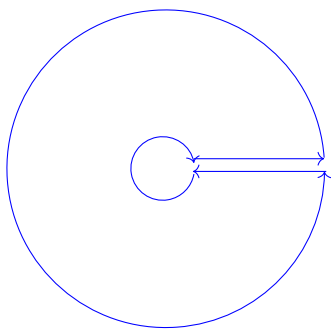
$$\begin{aligned} 4\pi \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{e^x + 1} dx &= -\pi^3 + \left( \int_0^{\pi} + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \right) \operatorname{Im} \left( \frac{iy^2(\cos y + 1 - i \sin y)}{2 + 2 \cos y} \right) dy \\ &= -\pi^3 + \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{y^2}{2} dy = \frac{\pi^3}{3} \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{e^x + 1} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{12}$$

□

T1(11)



解 考虑  $f(z) = \frac{z^p}{1+z^2} = \frac{e^{p \operatorname{Log} z}}{1+z^2}$ , 取在正实轴上取正值的那个分支; 考虑如图所示的围道, 内圆  $\gamma_\varepsilon$ , 外圆  $\gamma_R$ , 上面一条直线记为  $\gamma_1$ , 下面一条直线记为  $\gamma_2$ , 当  $R$  足够大时,  $f(z)$  有两个一阶极点  $\pm i$ , 由留数定理

$$\left( \int_{\gamma_\varepsilon} + \int_{\gamma_R} + \int_{\gamma_1} + \int_{\gamma_2} \right) f(z) dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}(f, i) + 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}(f, -i)$$

首先

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{Res}(f, i) = \frac{e^{p \log i}}{2i} = \frac{e^{\frac{p\pi i}{2}}}{2i} \\ \operatorname{Res}(f, -i) = \frac{e^{p \log -i}}{-2i} = -\frac{e^{\frac{3p\pi i}{2}}}{2i} \end{cases}$$

其次, 对于  $\gamma_\varepsilon$ , 因为

$$\left| \int_{\gamma_\varepsilon} \frac{e^{p \log z}}{1+z^2} dz \right| \leq 2\pi\varepsilon \cdot \left| \frac{\varepsilon^p}{1-\varepsilon^2} \right| \leq 4\pi\varepsilon^{p+1} \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} 0$$

对于  $\gamma_R$ , 因为

$$\left| \int_{\gamma_R} \frac{e^{p \log z}}{1+z^2} dz \right| \leq 2\pi R \cdot \frac{R^p}{R^2-1} = O(R^{p-1}) \xrightarrow{R \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

对于  $\gamma_1 \cup \gamma_2$ , 因为在  $\gamma_1$  上  $e^{p \log z} = z^p$ , 在  $\gamma_2$  上  $e^{p \log z} = z^p e^{2p\pi i}$

$$\left( \int_{\gamma_1} + \int_{\gamma_2} \right) f(z) dz = \int_\varepsilon^R \frac{x^p}{1+x^2} dx + \int_R^\varepsilon \frac{x^p e^{2p\pi i}}{1+x^2} dx$$

令  $R \rightarrow \infty, \varepsilon \rightarrow 0$  得

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^p(1-e^{2p\pi i})}{1+x^2} dx = \pi(e^{\frac{p\pi i}{2}} - e^{\frac{3p\pi i}{2}})$$

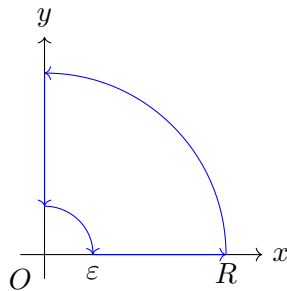
因此

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^p}{1+x^2} dx = \pi \frac{e^{\frac{p\pi i}{2}} - e^{\frac{3p\pi i}{2}}}{1 - e^{2p\pi i}} = \pi \frac{e^{\frac{p\pi i}{2}} - e^{\frac{-p\pi i}{2}}}{e^{p\pi i} - e^{-p\pi i}} = \pi \frac{\sin \frac{p\pi}{2}}{\sin p\pi} = \frac{\pi}{2 \cos \frac{p\pi}{2}}$$

□

T1(21)





解 考虑  $f(z) = \frac{\log z}{z^2 - 1}$ , 其中  $\log z$  取主支, 因为  $\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} f(z)$  存在, 故 1 为  $f(z)$  的可去奇点。取如上围道, 记  $\gamma_1: [\varepsilon, R], \gamma_2: [iR, i\varepsilon]$ , 由留数定理

$$\left( \int_{\gamma_1} + \int_{\gamma_2} + \int_{\gamma_\varepsilon} + \int_{\gamma_R} \right) f(z) dz = 0$$

对于  $\gamma_\varepsilon$ , 因为

$$\int_{\gamma_\varepsilon} \frac{\log z}{z^2 - 1} dz = i\varepsilon \int_{\gamma_\varepsilon} \frac{\log \varepsilon + i\theta}{\varepsilon^2 e^{2i\theta} - 1} e^{i\theta} d\theta = i\varepsilon \log \varepsilon \int_{\gamma_\varepsilon} \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 e^{2i\theta} - 1} e^{i\theta} d\theta + i\varepsilon \int_{\gamma_\varepsilon} \frac{i\theta e^{i\theta}}{\varepsilon^2 e^{2i\theta} - 1} d\theta$$

因为

$$\left| i\varepsilon \log \varepsilon \int_{\gamma_\varepsilon} \frac{e^{i\theta}}{\varepsilon^2 e^{2i\theta} - 1} d\theta \right| \leq |\varepsilon \log \varepsilon| \cdot \int_{\gamma_\varepsilon} 2 d\theta \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} 0$$

$$\left| i\varepsilon \int_{\gamma_\varepsilon} \frac{\theta e^{i\theta}}{\varepsilon^2 e^{2i\theta} - 1} d\theta \right| \leq \varepsilon \cdot \int_{\gamma_\varepsilon} \pi d\theta \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} 0$$

所以  $\gamma_\varepsilon$  上的积分趋于零; 对于  $\gamma_R$ , 因为

$$\left| \int_{\gamma_R} \frac{\log z}{z^2 - 1} dz \right| \leq \int_{\gamma_R} \frac{\log R + \frac{\pi}{2}}{R^2 - 1} \cdot |dz| = \frac{2\pi R(\log R + \frac{\pi}{2})}{R^2 - 1} \xrightarrow{R \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

对于  $\gamma_2$ , 它的参数方程为  $z = iy, y \in [R, \varepsilon]$ , 所以

$$\int_{\gamma_2} f(z) dz = \int_R^\varepsilon \frac{\log y + \frac{\pi}{2}}{-y^2 - 1} i dy = i \int_\varepsilon^R \frac{\log y + \frac{\pi}{2}}{y^2 + 1} dy$$

对于  $\gamma_1$ , 它的参数方程为  $z = x, x \in [\varepsilon, R]$ , 所以

$$\int_{\gamma_1} f(z) dz = \int_\varepsilon^R \frac{\log x}{x^2 + 1} dx$$

令  $R \rightarrow \infty, \varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ , 则

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\log x}{x^2 + 1} dx - \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{y^2 + 1} dy + i \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\log y}{1 + y^2} dy = 0$$

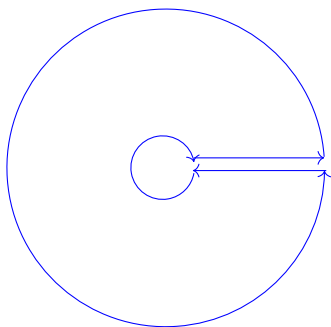


对比实部得

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\log x}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{y^2+1} dy = \frac{\pi}{2} \arctan y \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

□

T1(18)



解 考虑  $f(z) = \frac{\log^2 z}{z^2+2z+2}$ , 取在正实轴上取正值的那个分支; 考虑如图所示的围道, 内圆  $\gamma_\epsilon$ , 外圆  $\gamma_R$ , 上面一条直线记为  $\gamma_1$ , 下面一条直线记为  $\gamma_2$ , 当  $R$  足够大时,  $f(z)$  有两个一阶极点  $-1+i, -1-i$ , 由留数定理

$$\left( \int_{\gamma_\epsilon} + \int_{\gamma_R} + \int_{\gamma_1} + \int_{\gamma_2} \right) f(z) dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}(f, -1+i) + 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}(f, -1-i)$$

首先

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{Res}(f, -1+i) = \frac{\log^2(-1+i)}{2(-1+i)+2} = \frac{(\frac{1}{2}\log 2 + \frac{3}{4}\pi i)^2}{2i} \\ \operatorname{Res}(f, -1-i) = \frac{\log^2(-1-i)}{2(-1-i)+2} = -\frac{(\frac{1}{2}\log 2 + \frac{5}{4}\pi i)^2}{2i} \end{cases}$$

故

$$2\pi i [\operatorname{Res}(f, -1+i) + \operatorname{Res}(f, -1-i)] = \pi^3 - \frac{\pi^2 i}{2} \log 2$$

对于  $\gamma_\epsilon$ , 因为当  $\epsilon$  足够小时,  $|z^2+2z+2| \geq 1$ , 所以

$$\left| \int_{\gamma_\epsilon} \frac{\log z}{z^2+2z+2} dz \right| \leq \int_0^{2\pi} |\log \epsilon + i\theta|^2 \cdot \epsilon d\theta \xrightarrow{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} 0$$

对于  $\gamma_R$ , 因为

$$\left| \int_{\gamma_R} \frac{\log z}{z^2+2z+2} dz \right| \leq \int_0^{2\pi} \left| \frac{(\log R + 2\pi i)^2}{R^2 + 2R + 2} \right| \cdot |dz| = \frac{2\pi R (\log R + 2\pi)^2}{R^2 + 2R + 2} \xrightarrow{R \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

对于  $\gamma_1 \cup \gamma_2$ , 因为在  $\gamma_1$  上  $\log z = \log x$ , 在  $\gamma_2$  上  $\log z = \log x + 2\pi i$ , 所以

$$\left( \int_{\gamma_1} + \int_{\gamma_2} \right) f(z) dz = \int_\epsilon^R \frac{\log^2 x}{x^2+2x+2} dx + \int_R^\epsilon \frac{(\log x + 2\pi i)^2}{x^2+2x+2} dx = \int_\epsilon^R \frac{4\pi^2 - 4\pi i \log x}{x^2+2x+2} dx$$

令  $R \rightarrow \infty, \varepsilon \rightarrow 0$  得

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{4\pi^2 - 4\pi i \log x}{x^2 + 2x + 2} dx = \pi^3 - \frac{\pi^2 i}{2} \log 2$$

对比虚部得

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\log x}{x^2 + 2x + 2} dx = \frac{\pi}{8} \log 2$$

□