数学物理方法

Mathematical Methods in Physics

第二章 解析函数积分

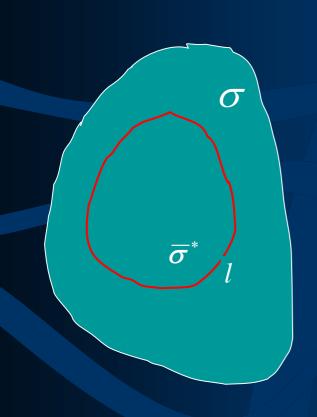
Integrals of Analytic Function

武汉大学

物理科学与技术学院

§ 2.2 柯西定理 Cauchy Theorem

一、单连通区域的Cauchy定理



设 f(z)在单连通区域 σ 内解析,l 为 σ 内的任意一条分段光滑的曲线,则

$$\oint_{l} f(z)dz = 0$$

注: Cauchy定理被人们称之 为解析函数的基本定理

一、单连通区域的Cauchy定理

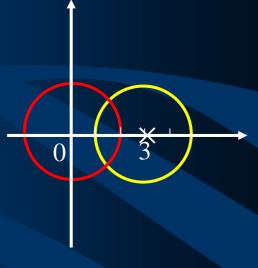
$$\oint_{l} \frac{dz}{(z-3)} = ? \quad l:1)|z-3| = 2;2)|z| = 2$$

答: 1)
$$2\pi i$$
 ; 2) 0

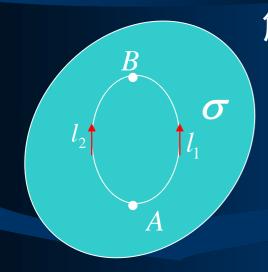
$$\oint_{|z-3|=2} \frac{dz}{(z-3)^2} = ?$$

答: 0

注: Cauchy逆定理不成立。



二、推论



解析函数的积分之值与路径无关。



例3 计算 $\int_{l} \sin z \, dz$, l:|z-1|=1的上半圆从 $0\to 2$



答: 1-cos 2

- (1) 柯西定理条件是否可减弱?
- (2) 复通区域柯西定理是否存在?

1、定理: 若f(z)在 σ 内解析,则在 σ 内

$$F(z) = \int_{z_0}^{z} f(\zeta) d\zeta$$

单值、解析且 $F'(z) = f(z)$

证明: (1)
$$\int_{l_{AB}} f(\zeta) d\zeta = \int_{A}^{B} f(\zeta) d\zeta$$
$$= \int_{z_{0}}^{z} f(\zeta) d\zeta \quad (A = z_{0}, B = z)$$
$$= F(z) \quad (单值)$$

 $F(z) = \int_{z_0}^{z} f(\zeta) d\zeta$

证明:

(2)
$$\frac{F(z+\Delta z)-F(z)}{\Delta z} = \frac{1}{\Delta z} \left[\int_{z_0}^{z+\Delta z} f(\zeta) d\zeta - \int_{z_0}^{z} f(\zeta) d\zeta \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Delta z} \left[\int_{z_0}^{z} f(\zeta) d\zeta + \int_{z}^{z+\Delta z} f(\zeta) d\zeta - \int_{z_0}^{z} f(\zeta) d\zeta \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Delta z} \int_{z}^{z+\Delta z} f(\zeta) d\zeta \quad (治z \to z + \Delta z 直线)$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{\Lambda_7} \int_{z}^{z+\Delta z} f(z) d\zeta \quad (沿z \to z + \Delta z 直线)$$

证明:

$$\left| \frac{F(z + \Delta z) - F(z)}{\Delta z} - f(z) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{\Delta z} \right| \int_{z}^{z + \Delta z} [f(\zeta) - f(z)] d\zeta$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{|\Delta z|} \int_{z}^{z + \Delta z} |f(\zeta) - f(z)| d\zeta$$

$$f(z) \in H(\sigma)$$
 $f(z)$ 连续

$$\therefore \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \exists \left| \zeta - z \right| < \delta \rightarrow \left| f(\zeta) - f(z) \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore \left| \frac{F(z + \Delta z) - F(z)}{\Delta z} - f(z) \right| < \left| \frac{1}{\Delta z} \right| \varepsilon |\Delta z| = \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{F(z + \Delta z) - F(z)}{\Delta z} = f(z) \to F'(z) = f(z)$$

1、定理: 若f(z)在 σ 内解析,则在 σ 内

$$F(z) = \int_{z_0}^{z} f(\zeta) d\zeta$$

单值、解析且 $F'(z) = f(z)$



注意: 上述定理的条件可减弱为

$$(1) \oint_{I} f(z) dz = 0; \quad (2) f(z) 在 \sigma$$
内连续。

2、原函数定义:

若 $\phi'(z) = f(z)$,则称 $\phi(z)$ 为f(z)的原函数。

显然, $F(z) = \int_{z_0}^{z} f(\zeta) d\zeta = f(z)$ 的一个原函数。

- 3. $\phi(z) F(z) = c$
- 4、Newton-Leibniz公式:

若
$$f(z) \in H(\sigma)$$
,则有 $\int_{z_0}^{z} f(\zeta)d\zeta = \phi(z) - \phi(z_0)$

[5]4
$$I = \int_0^{2+i} z dz = \frac{z^2}{2} \Big|_0^{2+i} = \frac{3}{2} + 2i$$

5、对于解析函数,也可采用分部积分,

如,
$$\int_{1}^{1+\frac{\pi}{2}i} ze^{z} dz$$
 答: $-\frac{\pi}{2}e$

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例5 已知 $u = x^2 - y^2 - x$ 为 $f(z) \in H(\sigma)$ 的实部,求f(z).

$$\therefore f(z) \in H(\sigma) \to \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x - 1\\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -2y \end{cases}$$

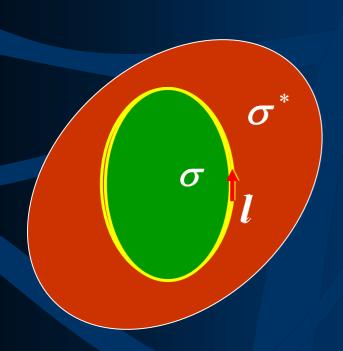
$$f'(z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2x - 1 + i2y = 2z - 1$$

$$\rightarrow f(z) = \int_{z_0}^{z} (2\zeta - 1)d\zeta = z^2 - z + c$$



柯西定理条件是否可减弱?

柯西定理:



设 f(z)在单连通区域 σ^* 内解析,l 为 σ^* 内的任意一条分段光滑的曲线,



设 f(z)在单连通区域 σ 内及 $\overline{\sigma} = \sigma + l$ 上 均解析,

$$\oint_I f(z) dz = 0$$

四、推广的柯西定理



$$\oint_{l} f(z)dz = 0$$



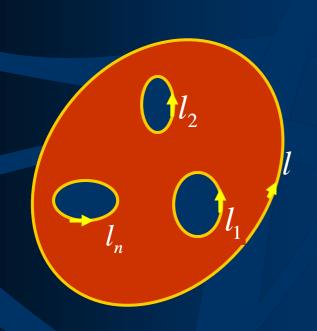
$$\oint_{|z|=a} \frac{1}{z^2 - 1} dz = ?, a > 2$$

复通区域柯西定理是否存在?

五、复通区域的柯西定理

设
$$L = l + \sum_{k=1}^{n} l_k$$
 为 σ 的复围线, $f(z) \in H(\sigma)$

在
$$\overline{\sigma} = \sigma + L$$
上连续,则



$$\oint_{l} f(z) dz = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \oint_{l_{k}} f(z) dz$$

五、复通区域的柯西定理

例6
$$\oint_{|z|=a} \frac{1}{z^2 - 1} dz = ?, a > 2$$

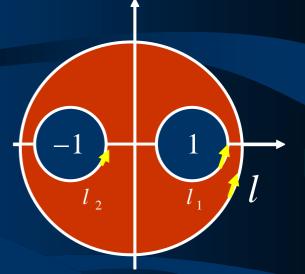
$$\frac{1}{z^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{z - 1} - \frac{1}{z + 1} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{z^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{z - 1} - \frac{1}{z + 1} \right]$$
答: 0
例7 计算 $I = \oint_{l(z - a)^n} dz$; $l :$ 包围 a 的围道

答:
$$\oint_{l} \frac{dz}{(z-a)^{n}} = \begin{cases} 2\pi i, n=1\\ 0, n \neq 1 \end{cases}$$



2)
$$\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{e^z}{z} dz = ?$$



小 结

- $f(z) \in H(\boldsymbol{\sigma}):$
- 一、单连通区域的Cauchy定理

$$\oint_{l} f(z)d\ z = 0$$

二、Cauchy定理推论
$$\int_{l_{1AB}} f(z)dz = \int_{l_{2AB}} f(z)dz$$

三、不定积分和原函数

定理:
$$F(z) = \int_{z_0}^{z} f(\zeta) d\zeta, \ F'(z) = f(z)$$

原函数定义: $\phi'(z) = f(z)$ $\phi(z) - F(z) = c$

$$\phi(z) - F(z) = c$$

Newton – Leibniz公式:
$$\int_{z_0}^{z} f(\zeta)d\zeta = \phi(z) - \phi(z_0)$$

解析函数,也可采用分部积分

小 结

四、推广的柯西定理的

五、复通区域的柯西定理

设
$$L = l + \sum_{k=1}^{n} l_k$$
为 σ 的复围线, $f(z) \in H(\sigma)$

在
$$\overline{\sigma} = \sigma + L$$
上连续,则

$$\oint_{l} f(z) dz = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \oint_{l_{k}} f(z) dz$$





习题2.2:1(1);2(1)

