

数学物理方法

Mathematical Methods in Physics

第五章 留数定理
The theorem of residues

武汉大学 物理科学与技术学院





问题的引入:

阻尼振动问题: $\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = ?$

光衍射问题: $\int_0^\infty \sin x^2 dx = ?$

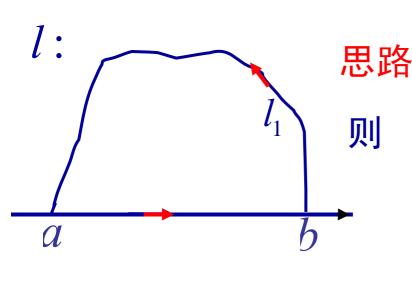
热传导问题: $\int_0^\infty e^{-ax^2} \cos bx dx = ?(a > 0, b - \mathbf{y})$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)dx = ? \qquad \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = ?$$





Calculating real integrals by using the theorem of residues



思路:
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx \longrightarrow \oint_{l} f(z)dz$$
则
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx + \int_{l_{1}} f(z)dz$$

$$= \oint_l f(z)dz = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{res} f(b_k)$$

需要:

- (1) f(x) 在实轴上无奇点
- (2) f(z)在 l_1 上无奇点
- $(3) \int_{l_1} f(z) dz \$ **易算**

一、无穷积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$

§ 5. 2利用留数 定 理计算实积分



若f(z)在实轴上无奇点,在 $\operatorname{Im} z > 0$ 中除有奇点 $b_k(k=1,2,\cdots,n)$ 外单值解析,且当 $|z| \to \infty$ 时 $|z \cdot f(z)| \to 0$,则

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^{n} \operatorname{res} f(b_k) \Big|_{\operatorname{Im} z > 0}$$

思路: 考虑 f(z) 沿如图所示路径 l 的积分

$$I:$$
 $\int_{-R}^{R} f(x) dx + \int_{c_R} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^{n} \operatorname{res} f(b_k)$ $I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = ?$

答: *π*







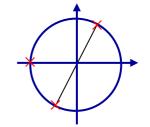
思考:

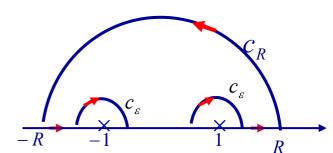
(1)
$$\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{1+x^2} \, dx = ?$$

(2) 若考虑下半平面,无限积分公式应如何?

(3)
$$\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{1+x^3} dx = ?$$

(4)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1 - x^2} dx = ?$$









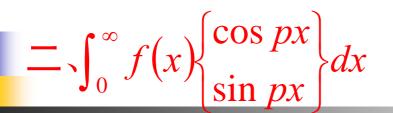
若f(z)在实轴上无奇点,在 $\operatorname{Im} z > 0$ 中除有奇点 $b_k(k=1,2,\cdots,n)$ 外单值解析,且当 $|z| \to \infty$ 时 $|f(z)| \to 0, p > 0$ 则

$$\int_0^\infty f(x)\cos px dx = \pi i \sum_{k=1}^n \text{res} \left[f(b_k) e^{ipb_k} \right]_{\text{Im} z > 0}, f(x)$$
为偶函数;

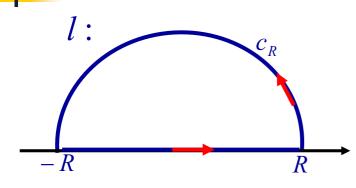
$$\int_0^\infty f(x)\sin px dx = \pi \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{res} \left[f(b_k) e^{ipb_k} \right]_{\operatorname{Im} z > 0}, f(x)$$
为奇函数。

注意: 1)当
$$|z| \to \infty$$
时 $|f(z)| \to 0$,而不是当 $|z| \to \infty$ 时 $|z \cdot f(z)| \to 0$;

- 2) p > 0;
- 3) f(x)为偶函数和奇函数的问题;







思路:

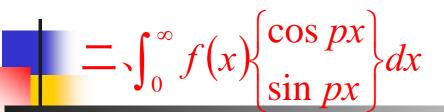
考虑 $F(z) = f(z)e^{ipz}$ 沿如图 I 积分

$$\int_{-R}^{R} f(x)e^{ipx}dx + \int_{c_R} f(z)e^{ipz}dz = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^{n} res[f(z)e^{ipz}]_{l \neq 0}$$

附:约旦引理

设 $|z| \to \infty$ 时 f(z)在上半平面中一致趋于0,则

$$\int_{c_R} f(z)e^{ipz}dz \xrightarrow{|z|\to\infty} 0, \ p>0$$





例2 计算
$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x \sin \beta x}{(x^2 + b^2)^2} dx$$
, $\beta > 0$, $b > 0$

解:
$$f(z) = \frac{z}{(z^2 + b^2)^2}$$
, $z = \pm ib -$ 二阶极点

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \sin \beta x}{(x^{2} + b^{2})^{2}} dx = \pi \cdot res \left[\frac{ze^{i\beta z}}{(z^{2} + b^{2})^{2}}, ib \right]$$

$$= \pi \cdot \frac{d}{dz} \left[(z - ib)^{2} \frac{ze^{i\beta z}}{(z^{2} + b^{2})^{2}} \right]_{ib}$$

$$= \frac{\pi \beta e^{-b\beta}}{4b}$$





$$\Rightarrow z = e^{i\theta}$$
, ্যা $\cos \theta = \frac{z + z^{-1}}{2}$, $\sin \theta = \frac{z - z^{-1}}{2i}$, $d\theta = \frac{dz}{iz}$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} R(\cos\theta, \sin\theta) d\theta = \oint_{|z|=1} R(\frac{z+z^{-1}}{2}, \frac{z-z^{-1}}{2i}) \frac{1}{iz} dz$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} R(\cos\theta, \sin\theta) d\theta = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{res} f(b_k) \Big|_{|z|<1}$$

例3
$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{5 + 2\cos\theta} = ?$$
 答: $\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{21}}$





例3
$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{5 + 2\cos\theta} = -i \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{z^2 + 5z + 1} dz$$

$$= -i \cdot 2\pi i \text{ res } f(\frac{-5 + \sqrt{21}}{2})$$

$$= 2\pi \frac{1}{2z + 5} \Big|_{z = \frac{-5 + \sqrt{21}}{2}} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{21}}$$

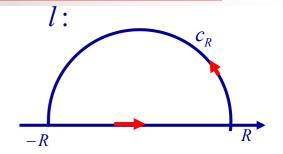
in:
$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{a + b \cos^2 \theta} d\theta = ?$$

四、小结

§ 5.2利用留数 定理计算实积分



$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^{n} \operatorname{res} f(b_k) \Big|_{\operatorname{Im} z > 0}$$



$$\int_0^\infty f(x)\cos px dx = \pi i \sum_{k=1}^n res \left[f(b_k) e^{ipb_k} \right]_{\text{Im} z > 0}, f(x)$$
为偶函数;

$$\int_0^\infty f(x)\sin px dx = \pi \sum_{k=1}^n res [f(b_k)e^{ipb_k}]_{Im>0}, f(x)$$
为奇函数。

$$\int_0^{2\pi} R(\cos\theta, \sin\theta) d\theta = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{res} f(b_k)_{|z|<1}$$



用留数定理计算实积分的要领:

1.视所要计算的积分 $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ 的积分路径[a,b]为

复平面中实轴上的一段1;

2.在复平面内补充一段或几段曲线 $l_k(k=2,3,\cdots n)$,

使 $(l_1 + \sum_{l_k}^{n} l_k) = l$ (闭合围道),且 $\int_{l_k}^{n} f(z)dz$ 易于计算; (或做变量代换,使实轴上的一段[a,b],变为复平 面中的闭合围道l)

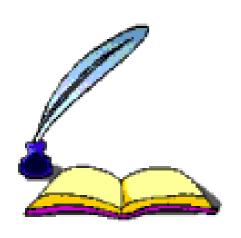
3.用留数定理计算复变函数的围道积分 $\int_{\mathbb{Z}} f(z)dz$.



本节作业

§ 5. 2利用留数 定理计算实积分





习题5.2:

- 1 (2) (4)
- 2 (1) (4)
- 5 (2)





Wuhan University



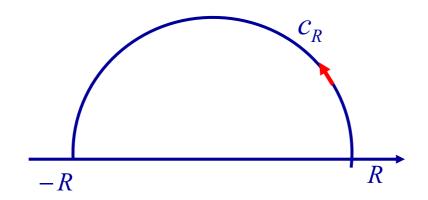
附:约旦引理

§ 5. 2利用留数 定理计算实积分



设 $|z| \to \infty$ 时 f(z)在上半平面中一致趋于0,则

$$\int_{c_R} f(z)e^{ipz}dz \xrightarrow{|z|\to\infty} 0, \ p>0$$



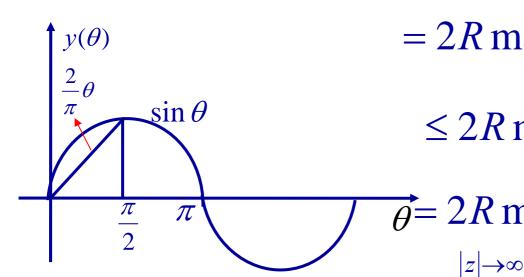


附:约旦引理

证明:
$$\left| \int_{c_R} f(z) e^{ipz} dz \right| \leq \int_{c_R} \left| f(z) e^{ipz} \right| dz$$

$$\leq \int_{c_R} \left| f(z) \right| e^{-pR\sin\theta} R d\theta \leq \max \left| f(z) \right| \cdot R \int_0^{\pi} e^{-pR\sin\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \max |f(z)| \cdot R\left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-pR\sin\theta} d\theta + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} e^{-pR\sin\theta} d\theta\right]$$



$$= 2R \max |f(z)| \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-pR\sin\theta} d\theta$$

$$\leq 2R \max |f(z)| \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-pR^{\frac{2}{\pi}\theta}} d\theta$$

$$\overrightarrow{\theta} = 2R \max |f(z)| \frac{\pi}{2pR} (1 - e^{-pR})$$

$$\xrightarrow{|z| \to \infty} 0$$



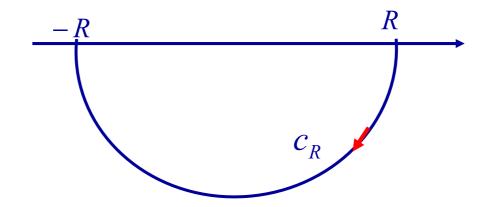




(1) 若p<0, 约旦引理是否成立?若成立,形式应是怎样的?

应为:设 $|z| \to \infty$ 时f(z)在下半平面中一致趋于0,则

$$\int_{c_R} f(z)e^{ipz}dz \xrightarrow{|z|\to\infty} 0, p<0$$











② (2) 若
$$p < 0$$
, 积分
$$\int_0^\infty f(x) \begin{cases} \cos px \\ \sin px \end{cases} dx = ?$$

应有:

若f(z)在实轴上无奇点,在Im z < 0中除有奇点 b_k ($k = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 外单值解析,且当 $|z| \rightarrow \infty$ 时 $|f(z)| \rightarrow 0, p < 0$ 则

$$\int_0^\infty f(x)\cos px dx = -\pi i \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{res} \left[f(b_k) e^{ipb_k} \right]_{\operatorname{Im} z < 0}, f(x)$$
为偶函数;

$$\int_0^\infty f(x)\sin px dx = -\pi \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{res} \left[f(b_k) e^{ipb_k} \right]_{\operatorname{Im} z < 0}, f(x)$$
为奇函数。



附:下半平面的无限积分

§ 5. 2利用留数 定理计算实积分



若f(z)在实轴上无奇点,在 $\operatorname{Im} z < 0$ 中除有奇点 $b_k(k=1,2,\cdots,n)$ 外单值解析,且当 $|z| \to \infty$ 时 $|z \cdot f(z)| \to 0$,则

$$\left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = -2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^{n} \operatorname{res} f(b_k) \right|_{\operatorname{Im} z < 0}$$

