

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





第五章 留数定理习题课

Exercise class on

The theorem of residues



第五章留数定理习题课



- ▶本章内容小结
- ▶习题求解与讨论
 - 一、计算留数
 - 二、用留数定理计算围道积分
 - 三、计算实积分
 - 四、计算多值函数的积分
 - 五、其它





1、公式:

$$resf(b_k) = \begin{cases} C_{-1} \\ \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{l_k} f(z) dz \end{cases} \qquad resf(\infty) = \begin{cases} -C_{-1} \\ \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{l_k} f(z) dz \end{cases}$$

$$resf(b_k) = \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \cdot \frac{d^{n-1}}{dz^{n-1}} [(z-b_k)^n f(z)]_{z=b_k}, b_k - n$$
 放点
$$n = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{z \to b_k} [(z-b_k) f(z)] \\ \frac{\varphi(b_k)}{\psi'(b_k)} \end{cases}$$



2、判断奇点的类型

- (1) 判断何点为奇点
- (2) 判断奇点是孤立奇点还是非孤立奇点

$$f(z) = \frac{\varphi(z)}{(z-b)^m}$$

$$(b) 若 b 为 极 点, 则 当 \begin{cases} \lim_{z \to b} [(z-b)^m f(z)] = \sharp 0 有限 \\ g(z) = \frac{1}{f(z)} 以 b 为 m 阶 0 点 \end{cases}$$





3、计算留数:

$$1, res\left[\frac{z}{z-1},1\right] = ? (单极点)$$

2、
$$res[\frac{\tilde{e}^z - 1}{\sin^3 z}, 0] = ?$$
 (2阶极点)

$$3$$
、 $res[\Gamma(z),-n]=?$ (单极点)

$$4$$
、 $res[ctgz,k\pi]=?$ (单极点)

答:
$$\frac{1}{2}$$

答:
$$\frac{1}{(-1)^n n!}$$

5、
$$res [f(z \cdot \sin \frac{1}{z}), 0] = ?$$
 (本性答: 0 $res [f(z \cdot \sin \frac{1}{z}), \infty] = ?$ (可去) 答: 0





(2)
$$res[\frac{e^{z}-1}{\sin^{3}z},0]=?$$
 (2阶极点)

 $\dot{\mathbf{S}}$: $\frac{1}{2}$

$$res\left[\frac{e^{z}-1}{\sin^{3}z},0\right] = \lim_{z\to 0}\frac{d}{dz}\left[\frac{z^{2}(e^{z}-1)}{\sin^{3}z}\right]_{z=0}$$

$$= \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{(z^2 + 2z)e^z \sin z - 2z \sin z - 3z^2 e^z \cos z + 3z^2 \cos z}{\sin^4 z}$$

il
$$\varphi(z) = (z^2 + 2z)e^z \sin z - 2z \sin z - 3z^2 e^z \cos z + 3z^2 \cos z$$

 $\psi(z) = \sin^4 z$





(2)
$$res[\frac{e^z - 1}{\sin^3 z}, 0] = ?$$
 (2阶极点)

答:
$$\frac{1}{2}$$

法二:

$$e^{z} - 1 = z + \frac{z^{2}}{2!} + \frac{z^{3}}{3!} + \cdots$$

$$\sin z = z - \frac{z^{3}}{3!} + \frac{z^{5}}{5!} + \cdots$$

$$\sin^{-3} z = z^{-3} (1 - \frac{z^{2}}{3!} + \frac{z^{4}}{5!} + \cdots)^{-3}$$

$$= z^{-3} [1 + (-3)(-\frac{z^2}{3!} + \frac{z^4}{5!} + \cdots) + \frac{(-3)(-3-1)}{2!} (-\frac{z^2}{3!} + \frac{z^4}{5!} + \cdots)^2 + \cdots]$$

$$= z^{-3} [1 + \frac{1}{2}z^2 - \frac{17}{120}z^4 + \cdots) \rightarrow \sin^{-3} z = z^{-3} + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1} - \frac{17}{120}z + O(z^3)$$







$$(3)$$
 res $[\Gamma(z),-n]=?$ (单极点)

答:
$$\frac{1}{(-1)^n n!}$$

$$\Gamma(z) = \frac{\Gamma(z+1)}{z} = \frac{\Gamma(z+2)}{z(z+1)} = \frac{\Gamma(z+n+1)}{z(z+1)\cdots(z+n-1)(z+n)}$$

$$resf(-n) = \lim_{z \to -n} \frac{(z+n)\Gamma(z+n+1)}{z(z+1)\cdots(z+n-1)(z+n)}$$

(4)
$$res[ctgz, k\pi] = ?$$
 (单极点) 答: 1

$$res\left[ctgz, k\pi\right] = \frac{\cos z}{\sin' z}\Big|_{z=k\pi} = 1$$

第五章留数 定理习题课



 $2\pi i$

用留数定理计算围道积分

奇点:
$$1, I = \oint_{|z|=4} \frac{z^{15}}{(z^2+1)^2(z^4+2)^3} dz$$

$$z = \pm i,$$

$$z = \sqrt[4]{2}e^{i\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{4}} I = \oint_{|z|=4} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_{n=1}^{6} resf(z_n)$$

$$k = 0,1,2,3$$

$$|z| > 4: \frac{z^{15}}{(z^2+1)^2(z^4+2)^3} = \frac{z^{15}}{z^4(1+\frac{1}{z^2})^2 z^{12}(1+\frac{2}{z^4})^3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{z}(1+\frac{1}{z^2})^{-2}(1+\frac{2}{z^4})^{-3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{z}[1+(-2)\frac{1}{z^2}+\frac{(-2)(-2-1)}{2}\frac{1}{z^4}+\cdots][1+(-3)\frac{2}{z^4}+\cdots]$$

三、计算实积分





$$1, I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^4 - 1}$$

答:
$$-\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$2, I = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^3}$$

$$2 \cdot I = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^3} \qquad I = i \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - (4a+2)z+1} \qquad \frac{\pi}{3 \sin \frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{2\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{3\sin\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{2\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}$$

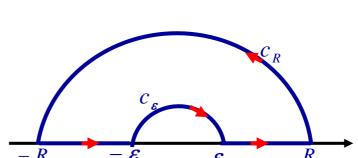
$$3. I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{a + \sin^2 x} dx'$$

答:
$$\frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{a^2+a}}$$

$$4, I = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos ax - \cos bx}{x^2} dx, a > 0, b > 0$$

$$c_R$$

$$c_R$$



$M: \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$ 型积分的推广





原: 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

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

习题5.3之 第1题: 若f(z)在实轴上有有限个一阶极点 $a_j(j=1,2,\cdots,m)$,在 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

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



$\mathbf{M}: \int_0^\infty f(x) \begin{vmatrix} \cos px \\ \sin px \end{vmatrix} dx$ 型积分的推广 $\begin{vmatrix} \S & 5.2 \\ \text{定理计算实积分} \end{vmatrix}$



原: 若f(z)在实轴上无奇点,在 $\operatorname{Im} z > 0$ 中除有奇点 $b_k(k=1,2,\dots,n)$ 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。



$\mathbf{M}: \int_0^\infty f(x) \begin{cases} \cos px \\ \sin px \end{cases} dx$ **型积分的推广** § 5.2利用留数 定理计算实积分



习题5.3之 若f(z)在实轴上有有限个一阶极点 $a_i(j=1,2,\cdots,m)$,

第2题:

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 $|f(z)| \rightarrow 0$,则

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) \cos px dx = \pi i \sum_{k=1}^{n} \operatorname{res} \left[f(b_{k}) e^{ipb_{k}} \right]_{\operatorname{Im} z > 0}$$

$$+ \frac{\pi i}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \operatorname{res} \left[f(a_{j}) e^{ipa_{j}} \right]_{\operatorname{Im} = 0}, f(x)$$
 为偶函数;

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) \sin px dx = \pi \sum_{k=1}^{n} \operatorname{res} \left[f(b_{k}) e^{ipb_{k}} \right]_{\operatorname{Im} z > 0}$$

$$+ \frac{\pi}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{m} \operatorname{res} \left[f(a_{j}) e^{ipa_{j}} \right]_{\operatorname{Im} z = 0}, f(x)$$
 为奇函数;

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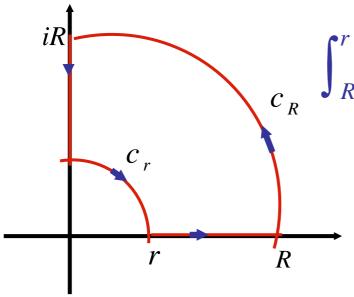
四、计算多值函数的积分



计算
$$I = \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$
 答: $\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$

答:
$$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\int_{r}^{R} \frac{e^{ix}}{\sqrt{x}} dx + \int_{C_R} \frac{e^{iz}}{\sqrt{z}} dz + \int_{R}^{r} \frac{e^{i(iy)}}{\sqrt{iy}} d(iy) + \int_{C_r} \frac{e^{iz}}{\sqrt{z}} dz = 0$$



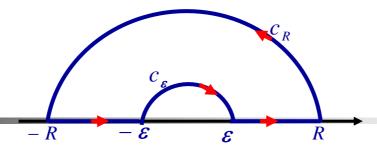
$$\int_{R}^{r} \frac{e^{i(iy)}}{\sqrt{iy}} d(iy) = -\frac{i}{\sqrt{i}} \int_{r}^{R} \frac{e^{-y}}{\sqrt{y}} dy$$

$$= -\sqrt{i} 2 \int_0^\infty e^{-\varphi^2} d\varphi = -\sqrt{i}\pi$$

$$= 1 + i \int_{\pi}$$

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第五章留数定理习题课



$$1.I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^3 x}{x^3} dx = ?I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx = ? \left[\frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

$$2.I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha x}}{1 + e^{x}} dx = ?, 0 < \alpha < 1 \qquad \left[\frac{\pi}{\sin \alpha \pi}\right]$$

$$3.I = \int_0^\infty \frac{x}{e^x - 1} dx = ? \qquad [\frac{\pi^2}{6}]$$

$$4.I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\cosh x} dx = ?I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\cosh^3 x} dx = ? [\pi, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

五、讨论



$$1.I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^{-3} x}{x^{3}} dx = \int_{c} \frac{\sin^{-3} z}{z^{3}} dz$$

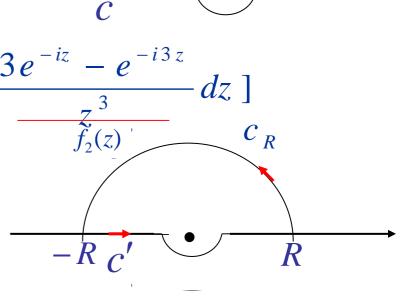
$$= \frac{1}{(2i)^{3}} \left[\int_{c} \frac{e^{i3z} - 3e^{iz}}{z^{3}} dz + \int_{c} \frac{3e^{-iz} - e^{-i3z}}{z^{3}} dz \right] c_{R}$$

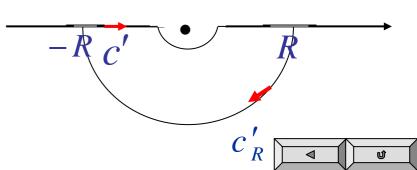
$$res[f_1(z), 0] = -3$$

$$\int_{c} \frac{e^{i3z} - 3e^{iz}}{z^{3}} dz = -6\pi i$$

$$\int_{c} \frac{3e^{-iz} - e^{-i3z}}{z^{3}} dz = 0$$

$$1.I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^{-3} x}{x^{3}} dx = \frac{3}{4} \pi$$





五、讨论





$$2.I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha x}}{1 + e^{x}} dx = ?, 0 < \alpha < 1$$

$$\left[\frac{\pi}{\sin \alpha \pi}\right]$$

$$\int_{-R}^{R} \frac{e^{\alpha x}}{1 + e^{x}} dx + \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{e^{\alpha (R+iy)}}{1 + e^{(R+iy)}} d(iy) + \int_{R}^{-R} \frac{e^{\alpha (x+i2\pi)}}{1 + e^{(x+i2\pi)}} dx$$

$$+ \int_{2\pi}^{0} \frac{e^{\alpha (-R+iy)}}{1 + e^{(-R+iy)}} d(iy) = 2\pi i resf(i\pi)$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\downarrow \\
i2\pi \\
\downarrow i\pi \\
-R \\
\downarrow -i\pi \\
R
\end{array}$$

$$(1 - e^{i2\pi\alpha}) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha x}}{1 + e^{x}} dx = -2\pi i e^{i\pi\alpha}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha x}}{1 + e^{x}} dx = \frac{\pi}{\sin \alpha \pi}$$



复变函数论总结



复变函数

解析函数 f(z)

有有限孤立 奇点的函数 f(z) 表达式 $\begin{cases} f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{l} \frac{f(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} d\zeta \\ f(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_{k} (z - b)^{k}, \end{cases}$ $a_k = \frac{f^{(n)}(b)}{k!}, |z-b| < R$ 性质 $\begin{cases} \mathbf{C} - \mathbf{R} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{H}; \\ \Delta u = 0, \Delta v = 0 \\ \nabla u \cdot \nabla v = 0 \end{cases}$

围道积分: $\oint_{\mathcal{I}} f(z) dz = 0$



复变函数论总结



复变函数

解析函数

有有限孤立 奇点的函数 f(z)

- 表达式 $\begin{cases} f(z) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k (z-b)^k, r < |z-b| < R \\ c_k = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{l(z-b)^{k+1}} \frac{f(z)}{(z-b)^{k+1}} dz \end{cases}$

性质
$$\begin{cases} f(z) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k (z-b)^k, 0 < \left|z-b\right| < R \\ resf(b) = c_{-1} \\ 奇点: 可去、极点、本性 \end{cases}$$

围道积分:
$$\oint_{l} f(z)dz = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^{n} resf(b_{k})$$



再见し

