数学物理方法

Mathematical Methods in Physics

武汉大学

物理科学与技术学院

第一篇 复变函数论 Theory of Complex Variable Functions

第一章 解析函数论 Theory of Analytic Functions

第一章解析函数习题课

本章小结:(见课本本章小结)

- 一、复变数关系的几何性质
- 二、复数及其复变数的运算
- 三、多值函数的性状
- 四、解析函数的性质及应用

一、复变数关系的几何性质

1、指导书, P13, 例2(2)

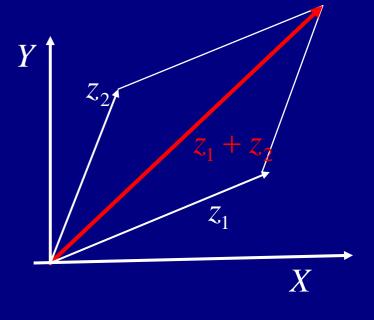
证明:
$$|z_1 + z_2| \le |z_1| + |z_2|$$

并解释其几何意义。

法一:

$$\Leftrightarrow$$
: $z_1 = x_1 + iy_1$, $z_2 = x_2 + iy_2$

法二: 向量加法



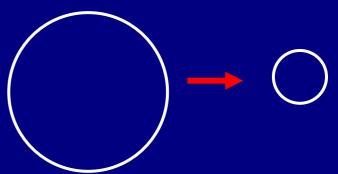
一、复变数关系的几何性质

2、指导书,P17,例5(1)

函数
$$w = \frac{1}{z}$$
 将Z平面的线 $x^2 + y^2 = 4$

变成W平面的什么曲线?

答:
$$u^2 + v^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$



二、复数及其复变数的运算

1、指导书,P21,例8(1) 求下列复数的实部、虚部、模与幅角主值

$$1-\cos\alpha+i\sin\alpha$$
, $0\leq\alpha\leq\pi$

答:
$$\arg z = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

2、指导书, P25, 例13(1)

求解下列方程

$$z^2 + 2z\cos\lambda + 1 = 0, 0 < \lambda < \pi$$

答:
$$z = -\cos \lambda \pm i \sin \lambda$$

三、多值函数的性状

- 1、指导书,P27,例16(3) 判断函数 $\frac{\sin \sqrt{z}}{\sqrt{z}}$ 是单值还是多值?若是多值是几值?其支点是什么? 答:单值
 - 2、指导书, P32, 例19

对于
$$w = Ln(1-z^2)$$
 规定 $z = 0$ 处 $w = 0$

求
$$w(2) = ?$$
 答: $w(2) = \ln 3 + i\pi$

四、解析函数的性质及应用

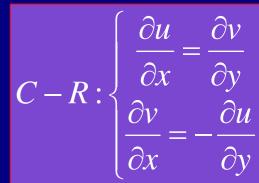
1、指导书,P36,例23(1)

已知解析函数的实部 $u = x^2 - y^2 + xy$, f(i) = -1 + i, 求解析函数f(z)

答:
$$f(z) = z^2(1 - \frac{i}{2}) + \frac{i}{2}$$

2、指导书, P40, 例25

已知一平面静电场的电力线是与实轴相切于原点的圆,求等势线族,并求此电场的复势。



电力线:
$$x^2+(y-c)^2=c^2$$

$$x^{2}+(y-c)^{2}=c^{2} \rightarrow \frac{y}{x^{2}+y^{2}}=\frac{1}{2c} = c_{1}$$

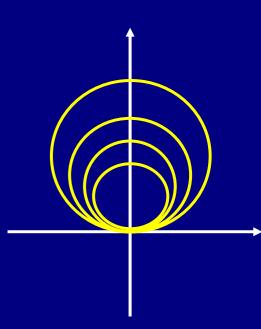
$$\Rightarrow u = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$$

令
$$u = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$$
 即 $u = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} = c_1$ 一电力线族

$$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{-2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{6x^2y - 2y^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{-6x^2y + 2y^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^3}$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta u = 0$$



等势线?
$$\rightarrow v = c_2$$
?

$$\therefore \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \quad \to \Delta v = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2)} + \varphi'(x) = -\frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} + \varphi'(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \to \varphi'(x) = 0 \to \varphi(x) = c_3$$

$$\therefore v = \frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2)} + c_3$$
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$$\rightarrow v = c_2$$
?

等势线?
$$\rightarrow v = c_2$$
? $\rightarrow \Delta v = 0$

$$\therefore v = \frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2)} + c_3 \qquad , \quad u = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} = c_1$$

$$u = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} = c_1$$

$$\rightarrow f(z) = u + iv = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} + i\frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2)} + ic_3$$

$$= \frac{i}{z} + ic_3 = \frac{c_4}{z} + c_5$$



