数学物理方法

Mathematical Methods in Physics

武汉大学

物理科学与技术学院



问题的引入:

若
$$f(z) = u + iv \in H(\sigma)$$

$$C - R : \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \end{cases}$$

- (1) $\Delta u = 0$, $\Delta v = 0$ 且由C-R联系着
- $(2) \quad \nabla u \cdot \nabla v = 0$
- (3) 已知 u (或v) 均可求出解析函数

第二章 解析函数积分

Integrals of Analytic Function

中心内容:解析函数积分

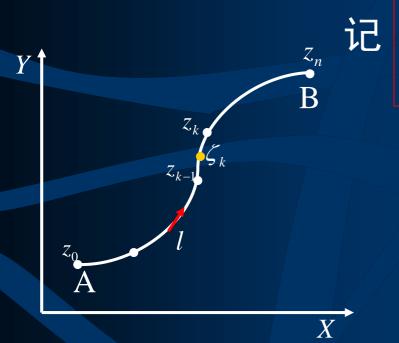
学习目的: 1、掌握复积分的概念、性质和计算方法

- 2、掌握解析函数的基本定理一 Cauchy定理及其应用
- 3、掌握解析函数的基本公式一 Cauchy公式及其应用

§ 2.1复变函数的积分

Integrals of Function of a Complex Variable

一、复积分定义:



了 记
$$\int_{l} f(z) dz = \lim_{\substack{n \to \infty \\ \max|\Delta z_{k}| \to 0}} \sum_{k=0}^{n} f(\zeta_{k}) \Delta z_{k}$$

一称 f(z)沿l从A到B的积分。

$$\Delta z_k = z_k - z_{k-1}$$

$$f(z)$$
—被积函数



二、复积分存在条件
$$\int_{l} f(z) dz = \lim_{\substack{n \to \infty \\ \max|\Delta z_{k}| \to 0}} \sum_{k=0}^{n} f(\zeta_{k}) \Delta z_{k}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \zeta_k = \xi_k + i \eta_k, \Delta z_k = \Delta x_k + i \Delta y_k$$

则
$$f(\zeta_k) = u(\xi_k, \eta_k) + iv(\xi_k, \eta_k) = u_k + iv_k$$

$$f(\zeta_k)\Delta z_k = (u_k + iv_k)(\Delta x_k + i\Delta y_k)$$

$$= (u_k \Delta x_k - v_k \Delta y_k) + i(v_k \Delta x_k + u_k \Delta y_k)$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(\zeta_k) \Delta z_k = \sum_{k=1}^{n} (u_k \Delta x_k - v_k \Delta y_k) + i \sum_{k=1}^{n} (v_k \Delta x_k + u_k \Delta y_k)$$

则有
$$\int_{l} f(z) dz = \int_{l} u dx - v dy + i \int_{l} v dx + u dy$$



二、复积分存在条件

$$\int_{l} f(z) dz = \int_{l} u dx - v dy + i \int_{l} v dx + u dy$$

存在条件

- 1、1分段光滑
- $2 \cdot f(z)$ 在 l 上连续

三、复积分性质

$$\int_{l} f(z) dz = \lim_{\substack{n \to \infty \\ \max|\Delta z_{k}| \to 0}} \sum_{k=0}^{n} f(\zeta_{k}) \Delta z_{k}$$

$$1. \int_{l} \sum_{k=1}^{n} c_{k} f_{k}(z) dz = \sum_{k=1}^{n} c_{k} \int_{l} f_{k}(z) dz$$

$$2. \int_{l} f(z) dz = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{l_{k}} f(z) dz, \quad l = \sum_{k=1}^{n} l_{k}$$

$$3. \int_{l} f(z) dz = -\int_{l} f(z) dz$$

$$3. \int_{l_{AB}} f(z) dz = -\int_{l_{BA}} f(z) dz$$

— 由积分定义 +
$$|z_1 + z_2| \le |z_1| + |z_2|$$

$$4. \left| \int_{l} f(z) dz \right| \leq \begin{cases} \int_{l} |f(z)| \cdot |dz|, & |dz| = ds \\ Ms, M \geq |f(z)|, s = l$$
的长度。

三、复积分性质

$$\int_{l} f(z) dz = \lim_{\substack{n \to \infty \\ \max|\Delta z_{k}| \to 0}} \sum_{k=0}^{n} f(\zeta_{k}) \Delta z_{k}$$

$$\left| \sum_{k=0}^{n} f(\zeta_k) \Delta z_k \right| \leq \sum_{k=0}^{n} \left| f(\zeta_k) \right| \cdot \left| \Delta z_k \right| \leq M \sum_{k=0}^{n} \left| \Delta z_k \right|$$

例1
$$\lim_{r \to 0} \int_{|z|=r} \frac{z^3}{1+z^2} dz = ?$$

$$\left| \int_{|z|=r} \frac{z^3}{1+z^2} dz \right| \le \int_{|z|=r} \left| \frac{z^3}{1+z^2} \right| |dz| \le \frac{r^3}{1-r^2} \cdot 2\pi r \xrightarrow{r \to 0} 0$$

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四、计算方法

$$\int_{l} f(z) dz = \lim_{\substack{n \to \infty \\ \max|\Delta z_{k}| \to 0}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f(\zeta_{k}) \Delta z_{k}$$

1、用定义计算

例2 计算:
$$I = \int_{I} z \, dz$$
, $l: z_0 \to z_n$

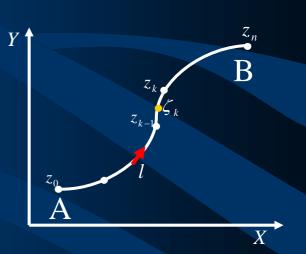
1) 选
$$\zeta_k = z_{k-1}$$
 $f(z) = z, \Delta z_k = z_k - z_{k-1}$

$$I = \int_{l} z \, dz = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left[z_{k-1} (z_{k} - z_{k-1}) \right]$$

 $(\mathbf{2})$ 选 $\zeta_k = \zeta_k$

$$I = \int_{l} z \, dz = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1} \left[z_{k} (z_{k} - z_{k-1}) \right]$$

$$I = \int_{l} z \, dz = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \to \infty} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left[z_{k-1}(z_{k} - z_{k-1}) \right] + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left[z_{k}(z_{k} - z_{k-1}) \right] \right\}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left[z_{k}^{2} - z_{k-1}^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[z_{n}^{2} - z_{0}^{2} \right]$$



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§ 2. 1复变函数的积分

四、计算方法 $\int_{l} f(z) dz = \int_{l} u dx - v dy + i \int_{l} v dx + u dy$

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2、通过计算实线积分来计算

例3 计算: $I = \int_{l} \operatorname{Re} z \, dz$

$$l:1) 0 \rightarrow 2+i; 2) 0 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 2+i$$

$$I = \int_{I} \operatorname{Re} z \, dz = \int_{I} x \, d(x+iy) = \int_{I} x \, dx + i \int_{I} x \, dy$$

$$l:1) 0 \rightarrow 2+i: x = 2y, y:0 \rightarrow 1$$

$$I = \int_{1}^{1} \text{Re } z \, dz = \int_{0}^{1} 2y d(2y) + i \int_{0}^{1} 2y dy = 2 + i$$

$$l:2) \ 0 \to 2 \to 2 + i:$$
 $l_1: y = 0, x:0 \to 2;$ $l_2: x = 2, y:0 \to 1$

$$I = \int_{l} \operatorname{Re} z \, dz = \int_{l_1 + l_2} x \, dx + i \int_{l_1 + l_2} x \, dy = \int_{0}^{2} x \, dx + i \int_{0}^{1} 2 \, dy$$

$$= 2 + 2i$$

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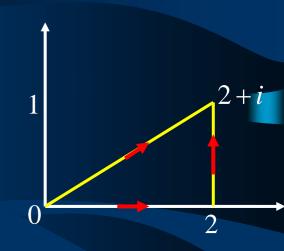
§ 2. 1复变函数的积分

四、计算方法

2、通过计算实线积分来计算

例4 计算:
$$I = \int_{I} z \, dz$$
,

$$l:1) 0 \to 2+i; 2)0 \to 2 \to 2+i$$



答: 1),2): $I = \frac{3}{2} + 2i$

3、用极坐标计算

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



思考:什么样的积分与路径有关?什么样的积分与路径无关?什么样的积分之值为零?

小结

一、复积分定义:

$$\int_{l} f(z) dz = \lim_{\substack{n \to \infty \\ \max|\Delta z_{k}| \to 0}} \sum_{k=0}^{n} f(\zeta_{k}) \Delta z_{k}$$

二、存在条件

$$\int_{l} f(z) dz = \int_{l} u dx - v dy + i \int_{l} v dx + u dy$$

三、复积分性质

$$\left| \int_{l} f(z) \, dz \right| \le \int_{l} |f(z)| \cdot |dz| \le Ms$$

四、计算方法 1. 用定义; 2. 用实线积分; 3. 用极坐标

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



思考: 什么样的积分与路径有关? 什么样的积分与路径无关? 什么样的积分之值为零?



习题2.1:3(2);5.

