数理方法 CH2 作业解答

P33.习题 2.1

3.利用积分不等式,证明

(1)
$$|\int_{-1}^{1} (x^2 + iy^2) dz| \le 2$$
 积分路径是直线段;

(2) $|\int_{-i}^{i} (x^2 + iy^2) dz| \le p$ 积分路径是连接-i到i的右半圆周.

证明:

- (1) 积分路径是从-i到i的直线段,那么积分路径的长度为s=2,在该路径上,x=0,则 $|f(z)|=y^2$,而 $|y|\le 1$, 所以 $|f(z)|\le 1$ 即|f(z)|的最大值为M=1 $|\int_{-i}^{i} (x^2+iy^2)dz|\le Ms=1\cdot 2=2$
- (2) 积分路径是连接-i到i的右半圆周,该圆周半径r=1,那么积分路径的长度为s=pr=p. 在该路径上, $x=r\cos q$, $y=r\sin q$, 则

$$|f(z)| = \sqrt{x^4 + y^4} = \sqrt{r^4(\cos^4 q + \sin^4 q)} = r^2 \sqrt{(\sin^2 q + \cos^2 q)^2 - 2\sin^2 q \cos^2 q}$$
$$= r^2 \sqrt{(\sin^2 q + \cos^2 q)^2 - \frac{1}{2}\sin^2 2q} = r^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{2}\sin^2 2q} \le 1$$

即| f(z)|的最大值为M=1

所以
$$|\int_{-i}^{i}(x^2+iy^2)dz| \leq Ms = 1 \cdot p = p$$

5. 计算 $I = \int_{l} \frac{dz}{(z-a)^n}$, 其中 n 为整数, l 为以 a 为中心, r 为半径的上半圆周.

$$\stackrel{\cong}{=} n = 1 \text{ Iff}, \quad \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{dz}{z - a} = \int_{0}^{p} \frac{rie^{iq}dq}{re^{iq}} = \int_{0}^{p} idq = ip$$

当
$$n$$
 为 $\neq 1$ 的整数时,
$$\int_{l} \frac{dz}{(z-a)^{n}} = \int_{0}^{p} \frac{rie^{iq}dq}{r^{n}e^{inq}} = r^{1-n}i\int_{0}^{p} e^{-i(n-1)q}dq$$
$$= r^{1-n}i\int_{0}^{p} [\cos(n-1)q - i\sin(n-1)q]dq = r^{1-n}i[\frac{\sin(n-1)q}{n-1} + i\frac{\cos(n-1)q}{n-1}]|_{0}^{p}$$
$$= -r^{1-n} \cdot [\frac{\cos(n-1)q}{n-1}]|_{0}^{p} = \frac{r^{1-n}}{1-n}[\cos(n-1)p - 1] = \begin{cases} \frac{2r^{1-n}}{n-1} \leftarrow n$$
 为偶数时

上式也可表达为
$$\frac{r^{1-n}}{1-n}[\cos(n-1)p-1] = \frac{r^{1-n}}{1-n}[(-1)^{n-1}-1]$$

P38 习题 2.2:

1.计算积分:

$$\oint_{l} \frac{dz}{(z-a)(z-b)}$$
 l 是包围 $a \times b$ 两点的围线。

解法之一:

$$\frac{1}{(z-a)(z-b)}$$
在 l 内有两个奇点, $z=a$ 和 $z=b$ 。在 l 内作小圆 l_1 包围 a ,作小圆 l_2

包围b,则由复通区域的柯西定理知:

$$\oint_{l} \frac{dz}{(z-a)(z-b)} = \oint_{l_1} \frac{dz}{(z-a)(z-b)} + \oint_{l_2} \frac{dz}{(z-a)(z-b)}$$

$$\oint_{l_1} \frac{dz}{(z-a)(z-b)} = \frac{1}{a-b} (\oint_{l_1} \frac{dz}{z-a} - \oint_{l_1} \frac{dz}{z-b}) = \frac{1}{a-b} (2pi - 0) = \frac{2pi}{a-b}$$

$$\oint_{l_2} \frac{dz}{(z-a)(z-b)} = \frac{1}{a-b} (\oint_{l_2} \frac{dz}{z-a} - \oint_{l_2} \frac{dz}{z-b}) = \frac{1}{a-b} (0-2pi) = -\frac{2pi}{a-b}$$

所以,
$$\oint_{l} \frac{dz}{(z-a)(z-b)} = 0$$

解法之二: 也可以简单地这样处理:

$$\oint_{l_1} \frac{dz}{(z-a)(z-b)} = \frac{1}{a-b} (\oint_{l_1} \frac{dz}{z-a} - \oint_{l_2} \frac{dz}{z-b}) = \frac{1}{a-b} (2pi - 2pi) = 0$$

解法之三: 学了第3节后,可以用柯西公式:

在l内作小圆 l_1 包围a,作小圆 l_2 包围b,则由复通区域的柯西定理知:

$$\oint_{l} \frac{dz}{(z-a)(z-b)} = \oint_{l_1} \frac{dz}{(z-a)(z-b)} + \oint_{l_2} \frac{dz}{(z-a)(z-b)}$$

其中,

$$\oint_{l_1} \frac{dz}{(z-a)(z-b)} = \oint_{l_1} \frac{\frac{1}{z-b}}{z-a} dz = 2pi \frac{1}{z-b} \Big|_{z=a} = \frac{2pi}{a-b}$$

$$\oint_{l_2} \frac{dz}{(z-a)(z-b)} = \oint_{l_2} \frac{\frac{1}{z-a}}{z-b} dz = 2pi \cdot \frac{1}{z-a} \Big|_{z=b} = \frac{2pi}{b-a}$$

$$\text{III} \oint_{l} \frac{dz}{(z-a)(z-b)} = \oint_{l_1} \frac{dz}{(z-a)(z-b)} + \oint_{l_2} \frac{dz}{(z-a)(z-b)} = \frac{2pi}{a-b} + \frac{2pi}{b-a} = 0$$

2. 计算积分

(1)
$$\int_{-2}^{-2+i} (z+2)^2 dz$$
 (3) $\int_{1}^{1+\frac{p}{2}i} ze^z dz$

(说明:此题是用找原函数的方法, 与实变函数积分的方法是一样的)

解: (1)
$$\int_{-2}^{-2+i} (z+2)^2 dz = \frac{1}{3} (z+2)^3 \Big|_{-2}^{-2+i} = -\frac{i}{3}$$

(3) 由分部积分法得:

$$\int ze^z dz = \int zde^z = ze^z - \int e^z dz = ze^z - e^z$$

$$\iiint_{1} \int_{1}^{1+\frac{p}{2}i} ze^{z} dz = (z-1)e^{z} \Big|_{1}^{1+\frac{p}{2}i} = -\frac{p}{2}e$$

P44 习题 2.3

1. 计算下列积分,其中l为|z|=2

(3)
$$\oint_{l} \frac{z+2}{(z+1)z} dz$$

解法之一: 被积函数有两个奇点,z=-1 和z=0;这两个奇点都包含在围道内,分别以z=-1和z=0为圆心作小圆,分别记为 l_{-1} 和 l_0 . 由复连通区域的柯西定理,有:

$$\oint_{l} \frac{z+2}{(z+1)z} dz = \oint_{l_{-1}} \frac{z+2}{(z+1)z} dz + \oint_{l_{0}} \frac{z+2}{(z+1)z} dz$$

其中,
$$\oint_{l_{-1}} \frac{z+2}{(z+1)z} dz = \oint_{l_{-1}} \frac{\frac{z+2}{z}}{(z+1)} dz = 2pi \cdot \frac{z+2}{z}|_{z=-1} = -2pi$$

$$\oint_{l_0} \frac{z+2}{(z+1)z} dz = \oint_{l_0} \frac{\frac{z+2}{z+1}}{z} dz = 2pi \cdot \frac{z+2}{z+1} \big|_{z=0} = 4pi$$

则
$$\oint_{l} \frac{z+2}{(z+1)z} dz = -2pi + 4pi = 2pi$$

- 2. 计算积分 $\oint_{l} \frac{dz}{z^2+9}$, 其中围道 l:
 - (1) 包围3*i*,不包围-3*i*
- (2) 包围-3i, 不包围3i
- (3) 包围±3i

$$\text{#}: (1) \oint_{l} \frac{dz}{z^2 + 9} = \oint_{l} \frac{dz}{(z + 3i)(z - 3i)} = \oint_{l} \frac{1}{(z + 3i)} dz = 2pi \cdot \frac{1}{(z + 3i)}|_{z = 3i} = \frac{p}{3}$$

(2)
$$\oint_{l} \frac{dz}{z^{2}+9} = \oint_{l} \frac{dz}{(z+3i)(z-3i)} = \oint_{l} \frac{1}{(z-3i)} dz = 2pi \cdot \frac{1}{(z-3i)} |_{z=-3i} = -\frac{p}{3}$$

(3) 两个奇点都包含在围道内,则分别以两个奇点为圆心作两个小圆,分别记为 l_1 和 l_2 (l_1 以z=-3i为圆心; l_2 以z=3i为圆心),则由复连通区域的柯西定理,

有
$$\oint_{l} \frac{dz}{z^2 + 9} = \oint_{l_1} \frac{dz}{z^2 + 9} + \oint_{l_2} \frac{dz}{z^2 + 9}$$

其中。

$$\oint_{l_1} \frac{dz}{z^2 + 9} = \oint_{l_1} \frac{\frac{1}{(z - 3i)}}{(z + 3i)} dz = 2pi \cdot \frac{1}{(z - 3i)} \Big|_{z = -3i} = -\frac{p}{3}$$

$$\oint_{l_2} \frac{dz}{z^2 + 9} = \oint_{l_2} \frac{dz}{(z + 3i)(z - 3i)} = \oint_{l_2} \frac{\frac{1}{(z + 3i)}}{(z - 3i)} dz = 2pi \cdot \frac{1}{(z + 3i)} \Big|_{z = 3i} = \frac{p}{3}$$

$$\text{III} \oint_{l} \frac{dz}{z^{2} + 9} = \oint_{l_{1}} \frac{dz}{z^{2} + 9} + \oint_{l_{2}} \frac{dz}{z^{2} + 9} = 0$$

3. 计算下列积分

$$(1) \oint_{l} \frac{\cos pz}{(z-1)^{5}} dz$$

解:
$$\oint_{1} \frac{\cos pz}{(z-1)^{5}} dz = \frac{2pi}{4!} \frac{d^{4}}{dz^{4}} (\cos pz) |_{z=1} = -\frac{p^{5}}{12}i$$

5. 求积分
$$\oint_{l} \frac{e^{z}}{z} dz$$
 $(l:|z|=1)$

从而证明:
$$\int_0^p e^{\cos q} \cos(\sin q) dq = p$$

解:
$$\oint_{l} \frac{e^{z}}{z} dz = 2pi \cdot e^{0} = 2pi$$

证明: 因积分的围线为以z=0为圆心,以1为半径的圆,故可令 $z=e^{iq}$

$$dz = ie^{iq}d\mathbf{q}$$

则

$$\oint_{l} \frac{e^{z}}{z} dz = \int_{0}^{2p} \frac{e^{e^{q}}}{e^{iq}} e^{iq} \cdot idq = \int_{0}^{2p} i e^{(\cos q + i \sin q)} dq = \int_{0}^{2p} i e^{\cos q} e^{i \sin q} dq = \int_{0}^{2p} i e^{\cos q} [\cos(\sin q) + i \sin(\sin q)] dq$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2p} i e^{\cos q} \cos(\sin q) dq - \int_{0}^{2p} e^{\cos q} \sin(\sin q) dq$$

上式等于2pi,说明;

$$\int_0^{2p} ie^{\cos q} \cos(\sin q) dq = 2p , \qquad \iiint_0^p e^{\cos q} \cos(\sin q) dq = p$$

$$\overline{\prod} \int_0^{2p} e^{\cos q} \sin(\sin q) dq = 0$$

6. 计算积分
$$\frac{1}{2pi}$$
 $\oint_{\overline{z(1-z)^3}} e^z$,若

(1)
$$z=0$$
 在 l 内, $z=1$ 在 l 外;

(2) z=1在l内, z=0 在l外;

(3)
$$z=0$$
, $z=1$ 均在 l 内

解: (1) z=0 在l内, z=1在l外;

$$\frac{1}{2pi} \oint_{l} \frac{e^{z}}{z(1-z)^{3}} dz = \frac{1}{2pi} \oint_{l} \frac{e^{z}}{z} dz = \frac{e^{z}}{(1-z)^{3}} \Big|_{z=0} = 1$$

(2) z=1在l内, z=0 在l外;

$$\frac{1}{2pi} \oint_{l} \frac{e^{z}}{z(1-z)^{3}} dz = -\frac{1}{2pi} \oint_{l} \frac{\frac{e^{z}}{z}}{(z-1)^{3}} dz = -\frac{1}{2!} \frac{d^{2}}{dz^{2}} (\frac{e^{z}}{z}) \big|_{z=1} = -\frac{e}{2}$$

(3) z=0, z=1均在l内

这时,围道内有两个奇点,分别以z=0和z=1为圆心作两个小圆,分别记为 l_0 和

 l_1 . 由复连通区域的柯西定理,有:

$$\frac{1}{2pi} \oint_{l} \frac{e^{z}}{z(1-z)^{3}} dz = \frac{1}{2pi} \oint_{l_{0}} \frac{e^{z}}{z(1-z)^{3}} dz + \frac{1}{2pi} \oint_{l_{1}} \frac{e^{z}}{z(1-z)^{3}} dz$$

$$\sharp : \uparrow \downarrow,$$

$$\frac{1}{2pi} \oint_{l_0} \frac{e^z}{z(1-z)^3} dz = \frac{1}{2pi} \oint_{l_0} \frac{\frac{e^z}{(1-z)^3}}{z} dz = \frac{e^z}{(1-z)^3} \big|_{z=0} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2pi} \oint_{l_1} \frac{e^z}{z(1-z)^3} dz = -\frac{1}{2pi} \oint_{l_1} \frac{\frac{e^z}{z}}{(z-1)^3} dz = -\frac{1}{2!} \frac{d^2}{dz^2} (\frac{e^z}{z}) \big|_{z=1} = -\frac{e}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{III} \frac{1}{2pi} \oint_{l_0} \frac{e^z}{z(1-z)^3} dz = \frac{1}{2pi} \oint_{l_0} \frac{e^z}{z(1-z)^3} dz + \frac{1}{2pi} \oint_{l_1} \frac{e^z}{z(1-z)^3} dz = 1 - \frac{e}{2}$$