作业一解答 B组

1 证明下列不等式并说明(1)式的几何意义:

$$(1) \left| \frac{z}{|z|} - 1 \right| \leqslant |\arg z|, z \neq 0;$$

(2)
$$|z_1 + z_2| \geqslant \frac{1}{2}(|z_1| + |z_2|) \left| \frac{z_1}{|z_1|} + \frac{z_2}{|z_2|} \right|, z_1 z_2 \neq 0.$$

证明: (1) 设 $z = re^{i\theta}(-\pi < \theta \leqslant \pi)$,因此不等式就等价于

$$\sqrt{(1-\cos\theta)^2 + \sin^2\theta} \leqslant |\theta|.$$

即 $2\left|\sin\frac{\theta}{2}\right| \leqslant |\theta|$. 由数学分析中不等式 $\sin x \leqslant x$ 不难证明上述不等式. 几何意义是单位圆周上两点之间的直线距离不大于两点之间的弧长.

(2) 对不等式两边做平方后不等式等价于

$$|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 + z_1\overline{z_2} + \overline{z_1}z_2 \geqslant \frac{1}{4}(|z_1| + |z_2|)^2 \left[2 + \frac{1}{|z_1z_2|}(z_1\overline{z_2} + \overline{z_1}z_2)\right].$$

通过移项等价于证明不等式

$$\frac{1}{2}(|z_1|^2-2|z_1z_2|+|z_2|^2)\geqslant \frac{1}{4}(|z_1|^2-2|z_1z_2|+|z_2|^2)\cdot \frac{1}{|z_1z_2|}\cdot (z_1\overline{z_2}+\overline{z_1}z_2).$$

化简后等价于证明不等式

$$2|z_1z_2| \geqslant z_1\overline{z_2} + \overline{z_1}z_2$$
.

由不等式 $|z_1 + z_2| \leq |z_1| + |z_2|$ 直接导出上述不等式.

2 证明柯西-黎曼方程的极坐标形式是

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} = -\frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}.$$

证明: 由链式求导法则可知

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \theta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \sin \theta,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} = -r \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \sin \theta + r \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \theta,$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \cos \theta + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \sin \theta,$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} = -r \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \sin \theta + r \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \cos \theta.$$

因此条件

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} = -\frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}$$

等价于

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\cos\theta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\sin\theta = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\sin\theta + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\cos\theta,$$
$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\cos\theta + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\sin\theta = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\sin\theta - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\cos\theta.$$

易证上述条件等价于柯西-黎曼条件.

3 设是解析函数. 证明:

$$(1) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}|f(z)|\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y}|f(z)|\right)^{2} = |f'(z)|^{2};$$

$$(2) \left[\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}}\right] |f(z)|^{2} = 4|f'(z)|^{2}.$$

证明: (1) 我们知道

$$|f(z)| = \sqrt{u^2 + v^2}.$$

因此有

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial}{\partial x}|f(z)| &= \frac{uu_x + vv_x}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}},\\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y}|f(z)| &= \frac{uu_y + vv_y}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}}. \end{split}$$

由柯西-黎曼条件可知

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}|f(z)| = \frac{-uv_x + vu_x}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}}.$$

因此

$$(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}|f(z)|)^2 + (\frac{\partial}{\partial y}|f(z)|)^2 = \frac{(u^2 + v^2)(u_x^2 + v_x^2)}{u^2 + v^2} = |f'(z)|^2.$$

(2) 我们有

$$|f(z)|^2 = u^2 + v^2,$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}|f(z)|^2 = 2uu_x + 2vv_x,$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}|f(z)|^2 = 2uu_y + 2vv_y.$$

因此有

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} |f(z)|^2 &= 2u_x u_x + 2v_x v_x + 2u u_{xx} + 2v v_{xx}, \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} |f(z)|^2 &= 2u_y u_y + 2v_y v_y + 2u u_{yy} + 2v v_{yy}. \end{split}$$

由柯西-黎曼条件和u,v的调和性质知

$$[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}] |f(z)|^2 = 4(u_x^2 + v_x^2) + 2u(\Delta u) + 2v(\Delta v) = 4|f'(z)|^2.$$

4 证明函数

$$f(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3 y(y - \mathbf{i}x)}{x^6 + y^2}, & z \neq 0; \\ 0, & z = 0 \end{cases}$$

- (1) 在z = 0处连续;
- (2) 在z = 0处满足Cauchy-Riemann条件;
- (3) 在z = 0处沿过原点直线都可导且导数都是0;
- (4) 在z = 0处不可导.

证明: (1) 经观察可知

$$f(z) = \frac{x^3y}{x^6 + y^2}(-\mathbf{i}z), \quad \forall z \neq 0.$$

由不等式 $|x^6 + y^2| \ge 2|x^3y|$ 可知

$$|f(z)| \le \frac{1}{2}|z|, \quad \lim_{z \to 0} f(z) = 0.$$

即函数f(z)在z=0处连续.

(2) 由于f(x) = f(iy) = 0, 因此有

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(0,0) = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(0,0) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(0,0) = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(0,0) = 0.$$

故函数f(z)满足柯西-黎曼条件.

(3) 函数

$$\frac{f(z)}{z} = -\mathbf{i}\frac{x^3y}{x^6 + y^2}.$$

当z沿一条直线趋向于零时,函数 $\frac{f(z)}{z}$ 也趋向于零,即函数f(z)在零点处的方向导数都等于零.

- (4) 当z沿曲线 $y=x^3$ 趋向于零时,函数 $\frac{f(z)}{z}$ 取值为 $-\frac{\mathbf{i}}{2}$. 因此函数f(z)在零点处不可导.
- 5 设C为一内部包含实数轴上线段[a,b]的简单光滑闭曲线,函数f(z)在C内及其上解析且在[a,b]上取实值,证明对于[a,b]上任两点 z_1,z_2 ,总存在[a,b]上的点 z_0 满足

$$\oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_1)(z-z_2)} dz = \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^2} dz.$$

证明:函数f(z)限制在[a,b]上是一个实可微函数,由拉格朗日中值定理可知,对[a,b]中任意两点 z_1,z_2 ,存在[a,b]中一点 z_0 满足

$$\frac{f(z_1) - f(z_2)}{z_1 - z_2} = f'(z_0).$$

由可以积分公式可知

$$\frac{f(z_1) - f(z_2)}{z_1 - z_2} = \frac{1}{2\pi \mathbf{i}} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z - z_1)(z - z_2)} dz, \quad f'(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi \mathbf{i}} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z - z_0)^2} dz.$$

因此

$$\oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_1)(z-z_2)} dz = \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^2} dz.$$

6 对于在整个复平面上解析的函数f(z), 计算正向积分

$$\oint_{|z|=R} \frac{f(z)dz}{(z-a)(z-b)}, |a| < R, |b| < R.$$

并用此积分证明Liouville定理.

证明: 由柯西积分公式可知

$$\oint_{|z|=R} \frac{f(z)\mathrm{d}z}{(z-a)(z-b)} = 2\pi \mathbf{i} \left(\frac{f(a)}{a-b} + \frac{f(b)}{b-a} \right) = 2\pi \mathbf{i} \cdot \frac{f(a) - f(b)}{a-b}.$$

若f(z)是一个全平面解析的有界函数,设 $M = \sup_{z \in \mathbb{C}} |f(z)|$,则对于任一一个非零点 z_0 ,有

$$\frac{f(z_0) - f(0)}{z_0} = \frac{1}{2\pi \mathbf{i}} \oint_{|z| = R} \frac{f(z) dz}{z(z - z_0)}, \quad \forall R > |z_0|.$$

因此有

$$\left| \frac{f(z_0) - f(0)}{z_0} \right| \leqslant \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{M}{R(R - |z_0|)} \cdot 2\pi R = \frac{M}{R - |z_0|}.$$

当R趋向无穷大时, $\frac{M}{R-|z_0|}$ 趋向于零,因此只能是 $f(z_0)=f(0)$,即f(z)是一个常值函数.

7 用复积分证明对于左半复平面(Rez < 0)上两个复数 z_1 和 z_2 ,下列不等式成立:

$$|e^{z_1} - e^{z_2}| \le |z_1 - z_2|.$$

证明: 取C为从点 z_2 到点 z_1 的方向直线段,则有

$$|e^{z_1} - e^{z_2}| = \left| \int_C e^{\zeta} d\zeta \right| \le \max |e^{\zeta}| \int_C |d\zeta| = \max |e^{\zeta}| |z_1 - z_2|.$$

由于线段C都在左半平面中,因此有 $\max |e^{\zeta}| \leq 1$,命题得证.

8 设 f(z) 是一个复平面上的解析函数, $p(z)=z^n+a_{n-1}z^{n-1}+\cdots+a_0$ 是一个首项系数为1的复多项式,证明下列不等式成立:

$$|f(0)| \leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} |f(e^{i\theta})p(e^{i\theta})| d\theta.$$

证明: 定义多项式 $q(z) = 1 + \overline{a_{n-1}}z + \cdots + \overline{a_0}z^n$, 因此

$$f(0) = f(0)q(0) = \frac{1}{2\pi \mathbf{i}} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{f(z)q(z)}{z} dz.$$

做模估计得

$$|f(0)| \leqslant \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{|f(z)q(z)|}{|z|} |\mathrm{d}z| = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} |f(\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\theta})q(\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\theta})| \mathrm{d}\theta.$$

进一步地有

$$\begin{split} \int_0^{2\pi} |f(\mathbf{e}^{\mathbf{i}\theta})q(\mathbf{e}^{\mathbf{i}\theta})| \mathrm{d}\theta &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{|f(\mathbf{e}^{\mathbf{i}\theta})q(\mathbf{e}^{\mathbf{i}\theta})|}{|\mathbf{e}^{\mathbf{i}n\theta}|} \mathrm{d}\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} |f(\mathbf{e}^{\mathbf{i}\theta})| |\mathbf{e}^{-\mathbf{i}n\theta} + \overline{a_{n-1}}\mathbf{e}^{-\mathbf{i}(n-1)\theta} + \dots + \overline{a_0}| \mathrm{d}\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} |f(\mathbf{e}^{\mathbf{i}\theta})| |\overline{p(\mathbf{e}^{\mathbf{i}\theta})}| \mathrm{d}\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} |f(\mathbf{e}^{\mathbf{i}\theta})| |p(\mathbf{e}^{\mathbf{i}\theta})| \mathrm{d}\theta. \end{split}$$

命题得证.

9 证明存在正实数M,对于任意一个多项式p(z)下列不等式都成立:

$$\max_{|z|=1} |z^{-1} - p(z)| \geqslant M.$$

证明:我们使用反证法,假设对于任一自然数n,都存在一个多项式 $p_n(z)$ 满足

$$|f(z) - p_n(z)| < \frac{1}{n}, \quad \forall |z| = 1,$$

则有

$$\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{z} dz = \lim_{n \to \infty} \oint_{|z|=1} p_n(z) dz = 0,$$

与 $\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{z} dz = 2\pi i$ 相矛盾,故原命题得证.

10 计算定积分

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} e^{e^{2i\theta} - 3i\theta} d\theta.$$

解: 令 $z = e^{i\theta}$,因此有

$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{e^{2i\theta} - 3i\theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{i} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{e^{z^2}}{z^4} dz.$$

由高阶柯西积分公式可知

$$\frac{1}{\mathbf{i}} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{e^{z^2}}{z^4} dz = \frac{1}{\mathbf{i}} \frac{2\pi \mathbf{i}}{3!} (e^{z^2})^{(3)}(0).$$

经计算有

$$(e^{z^2})^{(3)} = (8z^3 + 12z)e^{z^2},$$

因此

$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{e^{2i\theta} - 3i\theta} d\theta = 0.$$