作业二解答 A组

1 求下列幂级数的收敛半径:

(1)
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^n} z^n$$
; (2) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^n} z^n$;

(3)
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [3 + (-1)^n]^n z^n$$
; (4) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \cos(\mathbf{i}n) z^n$;

$$(5) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+a^n) z^n, \ a \in \mathbb{R};$$

$$(6)\ 1+\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{\alpha(\alpha+1)\cdots(\alpha+n-1)\beta(\beta+1)\cdots(\beta+n-1)}{n!\gamma(\gamma+1)\cdots(\gamma+n-1)}z^n,$$
 其中复常数 α,β,γ 不是负整数和0.

解: (1)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \frac{1}{2}$$
,收敛半径为2;

(2)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^n = \frac{1}{e}$$
, 收敛半径为e;

(3)
$$\overline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = 4$$
,收敛半径为 $\frac{1}{4}$;

$$(4) \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{\mathrm{e}^n + \mathrm{e}^{-n}}{2}} = \mathrm{e}, \, \mathbf{收敛半径为}\frac{1}{\mathrm{e}};$$

(5) 若
$$|a| \leqslant 1$$
, $\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = 1$, 收敛半径为1; 若 $|a| > 1$, $\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = |a|$, 收敛半径为 $\frac{1}{|a|}$;

$$(6) \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{(n+\alpha)(n+\beta)}{n(n+\gamma)}=1, 收敛半径为1.$$

2 将下列函数展开成关于z的幂级数并求其收敛半径:

(1)
$$\frac{1}{(1+z^5)^2}$$
; (2) $\sin^2 z$; (3) $\sinh z$;

(4)
$$\cos z \cdot \text{ch} z$$
; (5) $\ln \frac{1+z}{1-z}$; (6) $\ln(z^2-3z+2)$;

(7)
$$[\ln(1-z)]^2$$
; (8) $\int_0^z \frac{\sin\zeta}{\zeta} d\zeta$;

$$(9) \ \frac{\int_0^z e^{\zeta} d\zeta}{1-z}; \ (10) \ \sqrt{z+\mathbf{i}} \ \left(\sqrt{\mathbf{i}} = \frac{1+\mathbf{i}}{\sqrt{2}}\right).$$

解: (1)
$$\frac{1}{(1+z^5)^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n+1) z^{5n}$$
,收敛半径为1;

(2)
$$\sin^2 z = \frac{1 - \cos 2z}{2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \cdot \frac{2^{2n-1}z^{2n}}{(2n)!}$$
, 收敛半径为+∞;

(3)
$$\operatorname{sh} z = \frac{\mathrm{e}^z - \mathrm{e}^{-z}}{2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$$
,收敛半径为+∞;

(4) 我们有

$$\cos z \cdot \operatorname{ch} z = \frac{1}{2} [\operatorname{ch}((1+\mathbf{i})z) + \operatorname{ch}((1-\mathbf{i})z)]$$
$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (4z^4)^n}{(4n)!},$$

收敛半径为 $+\infty$;

(5)
$$\ln \frac{1+z}{1-z} = \ln(1+z) - \ln(1-z) = 2 \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)}$$
, 收敛半径为1;

(6) 我们有

$$\ln(z^2 - 3z + 2) = \ln(1 - z) + \ln(2 - z)$$
$$= \ln 2 - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^n}\right) \cdot \frac{z^n}{n},$$

收敛半径为1;

(7)
$$[\ln(1-z)]^2 = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n}\right)^2 = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n$$
,其中
$$a_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k(n-k)},$$

收敛半径为1;

$$(8) \int_0^z \frac{\sin \zeta}{\zeta} d\zeta = \int_0^z \left(\sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \frac{\zeta^{2n}}{(2n+1)!} \right) d\zeta = \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \frac{z^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)(2n+1)!},$$

(9)
$$\frac{\int_0^z e^{\zeta} d\zeta}{1-z} = \left(\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{z^n}{n!}\right) \left(\sum_{n=0}^\infty z^n\right) = \sum_{n=1}^\infty a_n z^n$$
, 其中 $a_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k!}$, 收敛半径为1;

(10) 我们有

$$\begin{split} \sqrt{z+\mathbf{i}} &= \frac{1+\mathbf{i}}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \sqrt{1+\frac{z}{\mathbf{i}}} \\ &= \frac{1+\mathbf{i}}{\sqrt{2}} \left[1 - \frac{\mathbf{i}z}{2} - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{2n-1}n} \cdot \binom{2n-2}{n-1} (\mathbf{i}z)^n \right], \end{split}$$

收敛半径为1.

3 求下列函数在点zu处的泰勒展开并确定收敛半径:

(1)
$$\frac{z-1}{z+1}$$
, $z_0 = 1$; (2) $\frac{z}{(z+1)(z+2)}$, $z_0 = 2$;

(3)
$$\frac{1}{z^2}$$
, $z_0 = -1$; (4) $\frac{1}{4 - 3z}$, $z_0 = 1 + \mathbf{i}$;

(5)
$$f(z) = \int_0^z e^{\zeta^2} d\zeta, z_0 = 0$$
; (6) $\sin(2z - z^2), z_0 = 1$;

(7)
$$\ln z, z_0 = \mathbf{i}$$
; (8) $e^{\frac{1}{2-z}}, z_0 = 1$.

解:
$$(1)$$
 $\frac{z-1}{z+1} = \frac{z-1}{2+(z-1)} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \cdot \frac{(z-1)^n}{2^n}$,收敛半径为2;

(2) 我们有

$$\frac{z}{(z+1)(z+2)} = \frac{2}{4+(z-2)} - \frac{1}{3+(z-2)}$$
$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \left(\frac{1}{3 \cdot 3^n} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 4^n}\right) (z-2)^n,$$

收敛半径为3;

(3)
$$\frac{1}{z^2} = \frac{1}{[1-(z+1)]^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)(z+1)^n$$
, 收敛半径为1;

(4) 我们有

$$\begin{split} \frac{1}{4-3z} &= \frac{1}{(1-3\mathbf{i}) - 3[z - (1+\mathbf{i})]} \\ &= \frac{1+3\mathbf{i}}{10} \cdot \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3^n (1+3\mathbf{i})^n}{10^n} \cdot (z - 1 - \mathbf{i})^n \right], \end{split}$$

收敛半径为 $\frac{\sqrt{10}}{3}$;

(5)
$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)n!}$$
, 收敛半径为 $+\infty$;

(6) 我们有

$$\sin(2z - z^2) = \sin[1 - (z - 1)^2]$$

$$= \sin 1 \cdot \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(z - 1)^{4n}}{(2n)!} \right] - \cos 1 \cdot \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(z - 1)^{4n+2}}{(2n+1)!} \right],$$

收敛半径为 $+\infty$;

(7) 我们有

$$\ln z = \ln(\mathbf{i} + z - \mathbf{i})$$

$$= \ln \mathbf{i} + \ln(1 - \mathbf{i}(z - \mathbf{i}))$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}\mathbf{i} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\mathbf{i}^n(z - \mathbf{i})^n}{n},$$

收敛半径为1;

(8) 我们有

$$e^{\frac{1}{2-z}} = e^{\frac{1}{1-(z-1)}}$$

$$= e(1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n(z-1)^n),$$

其中 $a_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k!}$, 收敛半径为1.

4设f(z)是单位圆盘内的解析函数,且满足

$$f(z) = f(ze^{\frac{2\pi \mathbf{i}}{N}}), \quad \forall |z| < 1.$$

证明存在单位圆盘上的解析函数g(z)使得 $f(z) = g(z^N)$.

证明:设函数f(z)在单位圆盘里的泰勒展开为

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n,$$

设

$$g(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_{kN} z^k,$$

 $\diamondsuit h(z)=f(z)-g(z^N),$ 若h(z)不为零,设 a_mz^m 是h(z)泰勒展开的首项,可知 $m\nmid N.$ 则有

$$1 = \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{h(z)}{a_m z^m} = \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{h(z e^{\frac{2\pi \mathbf{i}}{N}})}{a_m (z e^{\frac{2\pi \mathbf{i}}{N}})^m} = \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{h(z)}{a_m (z e^{\frac{2\pi \mathbf{i}}{N}})^m} = e^{\frac{-2m\pi \mathbf{i}}{N}}.$$

因此只能是 $f(z) = g(z^N)$.

5 将下列函数在给定环域内展开成洛朗级数:

$$(1) \ \frac{1}{(z^2+1)(z-3)}, \ 1 < |z| < 3$$

$$(2) \ \frac{e^z}{z(z^2+1)}, \ 0<|z|<1 \ |z|>1;$$

$$(3) \ \frac{1}{(z-1)(z-2)}, \ |z| < 1, \ 1 < |z| < 2, \ |z| > 2, \ 0 < |z-1| < 1$$

$$(4) \ \frac{1}{z(1-z)^2}, \ 0 < |z| < 1, \ |z| > 1, \ 0 < |z-1| < 1$$
 $1|z| > 1;$

(5)
$$\frac{1}{z(\mathbf{i}-z)}$$
, $0 < |z| < 1$, $|z| > 1$, $0 < |z-\mathbf{i}| < 1$ $\pi |z-\mathbf{i}| > 1$;

(6)
$$\frac{1}{z(z+2)^3}$$
, $0 < |z| < 2$, $|z| > 2$, $0 < |z+2| < 2$ $\pi |z+2| > 2$;

$$(7) \ \frac{z^2-2z+5}{(z-2)(z^2+1)}, \ 0<|z|<1, \ 1<|z|<2, \ |z|>2 \Re |z-2|<1;$$

(8)
$$\frac{1}{(z^2+1)^2}$$
, $0 < |z-\mathbf{i}| < 2$, $|z-\mathbf{i}| > 2$ $\pi |z| > 1$;

(9)
$$z^2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{1-z}\right)$$
, $|z-1| > 0$;

(10)
$$\sin z \cdot \sin \frac{1}{z}$$
, $|z| > 0$;

(11)
$$\cos \frac{z^2 - 4z}{(z - 2)^2}$$
, $|z - 2| > 0$;

(12)
$$e^{z+\frac{1}{z}}$$
, $|z| > 0$;

$$(13) e^{\frac{1}{1-z}}, |z-1| > 0 \Re |z| > 1;$$

(14)
$$\ln \frac{z-1}{z-2}$$
, $|z| > 2$;

(15)
$$\sqrt{(z-1)(z-2)}$$
 $(\sqrt{2} > 0)$, $|z| > 2$.

解:
$$(1)$$
 $\frac{1}{(z^2+1)(z-3)} = \frac{1}{10(z-3)} - \frac{z+3}{10(z^2+1)}$, 当 $|z| > 3$ 时,我们有
$$\frac{1}{10(z-3)} = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^{n-1}}{z^n},$$

$$\frac{z+3}{10(z^2+1)} = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{z^{2n+1}} + \frac{3}{10} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{z^{2n+2}}.$$

当1 < |z| < 3时,我们有

$$\begin{split} &\frac{1}{10(z-3)} = -\frac{1}{30} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{3^n}, \\ &\frac{z+3}{10(z^2+1)} = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{z^{2n+1}} + \frac{3}{10} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{z^{2n+2}}. \end{split}$$

(2) 当0 < |z| < 1时,有

$$\frac{e^z}{z(z^2+1)} = \frac{1}{z} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!} \right) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n z^{2n} \right) = \frac{1}{z} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n,$$

其中

$$a_{2n} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k \frac{1}{(2n-2k)!}, \quad a_{2n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k \frac{1}{(2n-2k+1)!}.$$

当|z| > 1时,有

$$\frac{e^z}{z(z^2+1)} = \frac{1}{z^3} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!} \right) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{z^{2n}} \right) = \frac{1}{z^3} \cdot \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n z^n,$$

其中

$$a_n = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+n)!}, \quad a_{-n} = \sum_{2k>n} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k-n)!}, \quad n \geqslant 0.$$

(3) 我们有分解
$$\frac{1}{(z-1)(z-2)} = \frac{1}{z-2} - \frac{1}{z-1}$$
,则我们有

$$\begin{split} \frac{1}{z-1} &= -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n, \quad |z| < 1, \\ \frac{1}{z-1} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{z^n}, \quad |z| > 1, \\ \frac{1}{z-2} &= -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{2^{n+1}}, \quad |z| < 2, \\ \frac{1}{z-2} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n-1}}{z^n}, \quad |z| > 2. \end{split}$$

当0 < |z-1| < 1时,

$$\frac{1}{z-2} - \frac{1}{z-1} = -\sum_{n=-1}^{\infty} (z-1)^n.$$

当|z-2| > 1时,

$$\frac{1}{z-2} - \frac{1}{z-1} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{(z-2)^n}.$$

(4) 当0 < |z| < 1时,我们有

$$\frac{1}{z(1-z)^2} = \frac{1}{z} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n \right)^2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)z^{n-1}.$$

当|z| > 1时,我们有

$$\frac{1}{z(1-z)^2} = \frac{1}{z^3} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{z^n} \right)^2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)}{z^{n+3}}.$$

$$\frac{1}{z(1-z)^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (z-1)^{n-2}.$$

当|z-1| > 1时,我们有

$$\frac{1}{z(1-z)^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{(z-1)^{n+3}}.$$

(5) 当0 < |z| < 1时,我们有

$$\frac{1}{z(\mathbf{i}-z)} = -\mathbf{i} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \mathbf{i}^n z^{n-1}.$$

当|z| > 1时,我们有

$$\frac{1}{z(\mathbf{i}-z)} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\mathbf{i}^n}{z^{n+2}}.$$

当 $0 < |z - \mathbf{i}| < 1$ 时,我们有

$$\frac{1}{z(\mathbf{i}-z)} = \mathbf{i} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathbf{i}^n (z-\mathbf{i})^{n-1}.$$

当 $|z - \mathbf{i}| > 1$ 时,我们有

$$\frac{1}{z(\mathbf{i}-z)} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\mathbf{i}^n}{(z-\mathbf{i})^{n+2}}.$$

(6) 当0 < |z| < 2时,有

$$\frac{1}{z(z+2)^3} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(n+2)! z^{n-1}}{2^{n+4} \cdot n!}.$$

当|z| > 2时,有

$$\frac{1}{z(z+2)^3} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2^{n-1}(n+2)!}{n! \cdot z^{n+4}}.$$

当0 < |z+2| < 2时,有

$$\frac{1}{z(z+2)^3} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(z+2)^{n-3}}{2^{n+1}}.$$

当|z+2| > 2时,有

$$\frac{1}{z(z+2)^3} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{(z+2)^{n+4}}.$$

(7) 我们有分解
$$\frac{z^2 - 2z + 5}{(z - 2)(z^2 + 1)} = \frac{1}{z - 2} - \frac{2}{z^2 + 1}, \quad \text{则有}$$

$$\frac{1}{z - 2} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{2^{n+1}}, \quad |z| < 2,$$

$$\frac{1}{z - 2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n-1}}{z^n}, \quad |z| > 2,$$

$$\frac{2}{z^2 + 1} = 2\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n z^{2n}, \quad |z| < 1,$$

$$\frac{2}{z^2 + 1} = 2\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{z^{2n+2}}, \quad |z| > 1.$$

$$\begin{split} \frac{z^2 - 2z + 5}{(z - 2)(z^2 + 1)} &= \frac{1}{\zeta} - \frac{2}{\zeta^2 + 4\zeta + 5} = \frac{1}{\zeta} + \mathbf{i}(\frac{1}{\zeta + 2 - \mathbf{i}} - \frac{1}{\zeta + 2 + \mathbf{i}}) \\ &= \frac{1}{\zeta} + \mathbf{i}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\zeta^n}{(2 - \mathbf{i})^{n+1}} + \mathbf{i}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\zeta^n}{(2 + \mathbf{i})^{n+1}}. \end{split}$$

(8) 当 $0 < |z - \mathbf{i}| < 2$ 时,有

$$\frac{1}{(z^2+1)^2} = -\frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)\mathbf{i}^n (z-\mathbf{i})^{n-2}}{2^n}.$$

当 $|z-\mathbf{i}| > 2$ 时,有

$$\frac{1}{(z^2+1)^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (n+1) (2\mathbf{i})^n}{(z-\mathbf{i})^{n+4}}.$$

当|z| > 1时,有

$$\frac{1}{(z^2+1)^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (n+1)}{z^{2n+4}}.$$

(9) 我们有分解

$$z^{2} \sin\left(\frac{1}{1-z}\right) = -[(z-1)^{2} + 2(z-1) + 1] \sin\left(\frac{1}{z-1}\right)$$

因此有

$$z^{2}\sin(\frac{1}{1-z}) = -(z-1) + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2}{(2n+1)!(z-1)^{2n}} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{4n^{2} + 10n + 5}{(2n+3)!(z-1)^{2n+1}}$$

(10) 由课程电子版讲义

$$\sin z \cdot \sin \frac{1}{z} = \sum_{n = -\infty}^{\infty} a_{2n} z^{2n},$$

其中

$$a_{2n} = a_{-2n}, \quad a_{2n} = (-1)^n \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k+1)!(2n+2k+1)!}, \quad \forall n \geqslant 0.$$

(11) 我们有分解

$$\cos\frac{z^2 - 4z}{(z - 2)^2} = \cos\left(1 - \frac{4}{(z - 2)^2}\right) = \cos 1 \cdot \cos\frac{4}{(z - 2)^2} + \sin 1 \cdot \sin\frac{4}{(z - 2)^2},$$

因此有

$$\cos\frac{z^2-4z}{(z-2)^2} = \cos 1 \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2^{4n}}{(z-2)^{4n}} + \sin 1 \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2^{4n+2}}{(z-2)^{4n+2}}.$$

(12) 由电子版讲义

$$e^{z+\frac{1}{z}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n,$$

其中

$$a_n = a_{-n}, \quad a_n = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{l!(n+l)!}, \quad \forall n \geqslant 0.$$

(13) 当|z-1| > 0时,有

$$e^{\frac{1}{1-z}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n!(z-1)^n}.$$

当|z|>1时, $\mathrm{e}^{\frac{1}{1-z}}=\mathrm{e}^{\frac{1}{z}\cdot\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{z}}}$,由电子版讲义

$$e^{\frac{1}{1-z}} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{k!} \binom{n-1}{k-1} \right] \frac{1}{z^n}.$$

(14) 当|z| > 2时,我们有

$$\ln \frac{z-1}{z-2} = \ln \left(1 - \frac{1}{z}\right) - \ln \left(1 - \frac{2}{z}\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n - 1}{z^n}.$$

(15) 当|z| > 2时,我们有

$$\sqrt{(z-1)(z-2)} = z\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{z}} \cdot \sqrt{1-\frac{2}{z}} = z\left(1+\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n C_n \frac{1}{z^n}\right) \left(1+\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n C_n \frac{2^n}{z^n}\right),$$

其中 $C_n = \frac{\prod_{k=0}^{n-1}(\frac{1}{2}-k)}{n!}$. 不妨设 $C_0 = 1$,则有

$$\sqrt{(z-1)(z-2)} = z \left(1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \frac{1}{z^n} \right),$$

其中

$$a_n = (-1)^n \sum_{k=0}^n C_k C_{n-k} 2^k.$$

6 设p是一正整数,证明函数 $\frac{\sin z}{z^p}$ 在区域|z|>0上存在原函数当且仅当p是奇数.

证明:函数 $\frac{\sin z}{z^p}$ 在区域|z|>0上的洛朗展开为

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{z^{2n+1-p}}{(2n+1)!}.$$

当p为奇数时,对任一非负整数n,2n+2-p均不为零,因此 $\frac{\sin z}{z^p}$ 在|z|>0上的原函数为

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{z^{2n+2-p}}{(2n+2-p)(2n+1)!}.$$

若p为偶数,则 $\frac{\sin z}{z^p}$ 洛朗级数展开中有 $\frac{1}{z}$ 项,而 $\frac{1}{z}$ 在|z|>0上并没有原函数.

7 确定下列函数在复平面的孤立奇点及其类型,并确定极点的阶数:

(1)
$$\frac{1}{z^3(z^2+1)^2}$$
; (2) $\frac{e^z \sin z}{z^2}$; (3) $\frac{1}{z^3-z^2-z+1}$;

(4)
$$\frac{1}{\sin z}$$
; (5) $\frac{z}{(1+z^2)(1+e^z)}$; (6) $\sin \frac{1}{1-z}$;

(7)
$$e^{z-\frac{1}{z}}$$
; (8) $\sin \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z^2}$; (9) $e^{z-\frac{z}{1-z}}$;

(10)
$$\frac{z^{2n}}{1+z^n}$$
; (11) $\frac{\ln(z+1)}{z}$; (12) $\frac{e^{\frac{1}{1-z}}}{e^z-1}$;

解: (1) z = 0为三阶极点, $z = \pm i$ 为二阶极点;

- (2) z = 0为一阶极点;
- (3) z = -1为一阶极点, z = 1为二阶极点:
- (4) $z = k\pi$ 为一阶极点;
- (5) $z = \pm i \pi z = (2k+1)\pi i$ 都是一阶极点;
- (6) z=1为本性奇点;
- (7) z = 0为本性奇点;
- (8) z = 0为本性奇点;

- (9) z = 1为本性奇点;
- (10) $z = e^{\frac{(2k+1)\pi i}{n}}$ 是一阶极点;
- (11) z = 0为可去奇点;
- (12) z=1为本性奇点, $z=2k\pi i$ 是一阶极点.
- 8 指出下列函数在无穷远点的性质:

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

(3)
$$\frac{z^6}{(z^2-3)^2\cos\frac{1}{z-2}}$$
; (4) $\frac{1}{e^z-1}-\frac{1}{z}$;

(5)
$$\frac{e^z}{z(1-e^{-z})}$$
; (6) $e^{-z}\cos\frac{1}{z}$.

- 解: (1) ∞点是可去奇点, ∞处极限为零;
- (2) ∞点是可去奇点,∞处极限为1;
- (3) ∞点是二阶极点;
- (4) ∞点是本性奇点;
- (5) ∞点是本性奇点;
- (6) ∞点是本性奇点.
- 9 确定下列函数在扩充复平面的孤立奇点及其类型,并确定极点的阶数:

(1)
$$\sin \frac{z}{z+1}$$
; (2) $e^{z+\frac{1}{z}}$; (3) $\sin z \cdot \sin \frac{1}{z}$;

(4)
$$\frac{\operatorname{sh}z}{\operatorname{ch}z}$$
; (5) $\operatorname{sin}\left[\frac{1}{\operatorname{sin}\frac{1}{z}}\right]$; (6) $\operatorname{tan}^2 z$;

(7)
$$\frac{1}{\sin z - \sin a}$$
; (8) $e^{\tan \frac{1}{z}}$.

解: (1) z = -1是本性奇点, $z = \infty$ 是可去奇点;

- (2) z = 0和 $z = \infty$ 都是本性奇点;
- (3) z = 0和 $z = \infty$ 都是本性奇点;

(4)
$$z = \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi$$
i是一阶极点, $z = \infty$ 是本性奇点;

(5)
$$z = \frac{1}{n\pi}$$
是本性奇点;

$$(6)$$
 $z = \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi$ 是二阶极点, $z = \infty$ 是本性奇点;

(7) 若a不是 π 的整数倍, $z = a + 2n\pi$ 是一阶极点;若a是 π 的整数倍, $z = n\pi$ 是一阶极点; $z = \infty$ 是本性奇点;

(8)
$$z = \frac{1}{(n + \frac{1}{2})\pi}$$
是本性奇点.

10 函数 $f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-1)(z-2)^3}$ 在z = 2处有一个三阶极点,此函数又有如下的洛朗展开式

$$\frac{1}{(z-1)(z-2)^3} = \dots + \frac{1}{(z-2)^6} - \dots + \frac{1}{(z-2)^5} + \dots + \frac{1}{(z-2)^4}, \quad |z-2| > 1.$$

所以"z=2又是f(z)的一个本性奇点";又上面的洛朗展开式中不含有 $\frac{1}{z-2}$ 幂项,因此Res[f(z),2]=0. 这些结论对吗?

答:函数f(z)在区域0 < |z-2| < 1上的洛朗级数展开是

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (z-2)^{n-3}.$$

因此f(z)在z=2处的留数为1. 孤立奇点的性质由函数在去心邻域上洛朗展开式决定,因此题干中的洛朗展开式不能决定z=2的奇点性质.

11 设f(z)是区域D上的单值函数,在区域D上除去有限个孤立极点外的区域上解析,证明函数 $\frac{f'(z)}{f(z)}$ 在f(z)的极点和零点上是简单极点,在区域D上其他点解析.

证明:由于函数f(z)是单值函数,因此函数f(z)不可能在某一区域内恒等于零,因此函数f(z) 的零点都是有限阶的,即都是孤立零点.显然函数 $\frac{f'(z)}{f(z)}$ 在函数f(z)的零点和极点以外都是解析的.设 z_0 是函数f(z)的一个m阶零点,则函数f(z)在点 z_0 处的泰勒展开为

$$a_m(z-z_0)^m + a_{m+1}(z-z_0)^{m+1} + a_{m+2}(z-z_0)^{m+2} + \cdots, \quad a_m \neq 0.$$

因此函数 $\frac{f'(z)}{f(z)}$ 在点 z_0 处的洛朗展开为

$$\frac{ma_m(z-z_0)^{m-1}+(m+1)a_{m+1}(z-z_0)^m+(m+2)a_{m+2}(z-z_0)^{m+1}+\cdots}{a_m(z-z_0)^m+a_{m+1}(z-z_0)^{m+1}+a_{m+2}(z-z_0)^{m+2}+\cdots},$$

化简为

$$\frac{ma_m + (m+1)a_{m+1}(z-z_0) + (m+2)a_{m+2}(z-z_0)^2 + \cdots}{a_m(z-z_0) + a_{m+1}(z-z_0)^2 + a_{m+2}(z-z_0)^3 + \cdots}.$$

因此点 z_0 是函数 $\frac{f'(z)}{f(z)}$ 的一阶极点. 对于函数f(z)极点的证明方法类似.

12 计算下列函数在扩充复平面上孤立奇点上的留数:

(1)
$$\frac{1}{z^3 - z^5}$$
; (2) $\frac{z^{2n}}{1 + z^n}$; (3) $\frac{z^{2n}}{(1+z)^n}$;

(4)
$$\frac{\sin 2z}{(z+1)^3}$$
; (5) $\frac{e^z}{z^2(z^2+9)}$; (6) $\tan z$;

(7)
$$\frac{1}{\sin z}$$
 (8) $\cot^2 z$; (9) $\cos \frac{z^2 + 4z - 1}{z + 3}$;

(10)
$$z^n \sin \frac{1}{z}$$
; (11) $\frac{1}{\sin \frac{1}{z}}$; (12) $\frac{1}{z(1 - e^{-hz})}(h > 0)$.

解: (1) 我们有

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{1}{z^{3}-z^{5}},0\right] = \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{1}{z^{3}}(1+z^{2}+z^{4}+\cdots),0\right] = 1,$$

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{1}{z^{3}-z^{5}},\pm 1\right] = \frac{1}{3z^{2}-5z^{4}}(\pm 1) = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{1}{z^{3}-z^{5}},\infty\right] = 0.$$

(2) 若 ω 满足 $\omega^n + 1 = 0$,我们有

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{z^{2n}}{1+z^n},\omega\right] = \frac{\omega^{2n}}{n\omega^{n-1}} = -\frac{\omega}{n}, \quad \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{z^{2n}}{1+z^n},\infty\right] = 0.$$

(3) 我们有

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{z^{2n}}{(1+z)^n}, -1\right] = (-1)^{n+1} {2n \choose n-1},$$

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{z^{2n}}{(1+z)^n}, \infty\right] = (-1)^n {2n \choose n-1}.$$

(4) 我们有

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{\sin 2z}{(z+1)^3}, -1\right] = -2\sin 2z(-1) = 2\sin 2,$$

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{\sin 2z}{(z+1)^3}, \infty\right] = -2\sin 2.$$

(5) 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{\mathrm{e}^z}{z^2(z^2+9)}, 0\right] = \frac{\mathrm{e}^z(z^2+9) - 2z\mathrm{e}^z}{(z^2+9)^2}(0) = \frac{1}{9}, \\ & \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{\mathrm{e}^z}{z^2(z^2+9)}, 3\mathbf{i}\right] = \frac{\mathbf{e}^z}{2z^3}(3\mathbf{i}) = -\frac{1}{54}(\sin 3 - \cos \mathbf{i}) \\ & \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{\mathrm{e}^z}{z^2(z^2+9)}, -3\mathbf{i}\right] = \frac{\mathbf{e}^z}{2z^3}(-3\mathbf{i}) = -\frac{1}{54}(\sin 3 + \cos \mathbf{i}), \\ & \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{\mathrm{e}^z}{z^2(z^2+9)}, \infty\right] = \frac{\sin 3 - 3}{27}. \end{aligned}$$

(6) 我们有

Res
$$\left[\tan z, (n+\frac{1}{2})\pi\right] = -1.$$

(7) 我们有

Res
$$\left[\frac{1}{\sin z}, n\pi\right] = (-1)^n$$
.

(8) 由等式

$$\cot(n\pi + (z - n\pi)) = \frac{\sin(z - n\pi)}{\cos(z - n\pi)}$$

我们有

Res
$$\left[\cot^2 z, n\pi\right] = \text{Res}\left[\cot^2 z, 0\right]$$

= Res $\left[\frac{(1 - \frac{z^2}{2} + \cdots)^2}{z^2(1 - \frac{z^2}{6} + \cdots)^2}, 0\right] = 0.$

(9) 我们有等式

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

$$= \cos \left(2 + \frac{4}{z + 3} - z - 3 \right)$$

$$= \cos 2 \cos \left[\frac{4}{z + 3} - (z + 3) \right] - \sin 2 \sin \left[\frac{4}{z + 3} - (z + 3) \right].$$

由于有理函数 $\left[\frac{4}{z+3}-(z+3)\right]$ 的偶次幂中不含(z+3)的奇次幂,因此

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\cos\left[\frac{4}{z+3} - (z+3)\right], -3\right] = 0.$$

而
$$\left[\frac{4}{z+3} - (z+3)\right]^{2n+1}$$
 中所含 $\frac{1}{z+3}$ 项的系数是 $(-1)^n 4^{n+1} \binom{2n+1}{n+1}$,因此

Res
$$\left[\sin\left[\frac{4}{z+3} - (z+3)\right], -3\right] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} \cdot (-1)^n 4^{n+1} {2n+1 \choose n+1}$$
$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4^{n+1}}{n!(n+1)!}.$$

因此

Res
$$\left[\cos \frac{z^2 + 4z - 1}{z + 3}, -3\right] = -\text{Res}\left[\cos \frac{z^2 + 4z - 1}{z + 3}, \infty\right]$$

= $-\sin 2 \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4^{n+1}}{n!(n+1)!}$.

(10) 若n不是非负偶数,我们有

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[z^n\sin\frac{1}{z},0\right] = \operatorname{Res}\left[z^n\sin\frac{1}{z},\infty\right] = 0.$$

若n是非负偶数,我们有

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[z^n \sin \frac{1}{z}, 0\right] = -\operatorname{Res}\left[z^n \sin \frac{1}{z}, \infty\right] = (-1)^{\frac{n}{2}} \frac{1}{(n+1)!}.$$

(11) 我们有

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{1}{\sin\frac{1}{z}}, \frac{1}{n\pi}\right] = -\frac{z^2}{\cos\frac{1}{z}} \left(\frac{1}{n\pi}\right)$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2\pi^2} (n \neq 0),$$

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{1}{\sin\frac{1}{z}}, \infty\right] = -\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{1}{\sin\zeta \cdot \zeta^2}, 0\right]$$

$$= -\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{1}{\zeta^3} (1 + \frac{\zeta^2}{6} + \cdots), 0\right] = -\frac{1}{6}.$$

(12) 我们有

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{1}{z(1-e^{-hz})}, \frac{2n\pi \mathbf{i}}{h}\right] = \frac{1}{hze^{-hz}} \left(\frac{2n\pi \mathbf{i}}{h}\right) = \frac{1}{2n\pi \mathbf{i}},$$

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{1}{z(1-e^{-hz})}, 0\right] = \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{1}{hz^2(1-\frac{hz}{2}+\cdots)}, 0\right] = \frac{1}{2}.$$

13 用留数计算下列定积分:

(1)
$$\oint_C \frac{z dz}{(z-1)(z-2)^2}$$
, $C: |z-2| = \frac{1}{2}$; (2) $\oint_C \frac{dz}{1+z^4}$, $C: x^2 + y^2 = 2x$;

(3)
$$\oint_C \frac{\sin z}{z} dz$$
, $C: |z| = \frac{3}{2}$; (4) $\oint_C \frac{3z^3 + 2}{(z - 1)(z^2 + 9)} dz$, $C: |z| = 4$;

(5)
$$\oint_C \frac{e^{2z}}{(z-1)^2} dz$$
, $C: |z| = 2$; (6) $\oint_C \frac{1 - \cos z}{z^m} dz$, $C: |z| = \frac{3}{2}$, $m \in \mathbb{Z}$;

解: (1) 我们有

$$\oint_{|z-2|=\frac{1}{2}} \frac{z dz}{(z-1)(z-2)^2} = 2\pi i \text{Res} \left[\frac{z}{(z-1)(z-2)^2}, 2 \right]
= -2\pi i :$$

(2) 我们有

$$\begin{split} \oint_{|z-1|=1} \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{1+z^4} &= 2\pi \mathbf{i} \mathrm{Res} \left[\frac{1}{1+z^4}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \mathbf{i} \right] + 2\pi \mathbf{i} \mathrm{Res} \left[\frac{1}{1+z^4}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \mathbf{i} \right] \\ &= -\frac{\sqrt{2}\pi \mathbf{i}}{2}; \end{split}$$

(3) 我们有

$$\oint_{|z|=\frac{3}{2}} \frac{\sin z}{z} \mathrm{d}z = 0;$$

(4) 我们有

$$\oint_{|z|=4} \frac{3z^2 + 2}{(z-1)(z^2 + 9)} dz = 2\pi \mathbf{i} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 2\pi \mathbf{i} \left(\frac{25}{18 + 6\mathbf{i}} + \frac{25}{18 - 6\mathbf{i}} \right)$$
$$= 6\pi \mathbf{i};$$

(5) 我们有

$$\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{e^{2z}}{(z-1)^2} dz = 2\pi \mathbf{i} \cdot 2e^2 = 4\pi e^2 \mathbf{i};$$

(6) 我们有洛朗展开

$$\frac{1-\cos z}{z^m} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{z^{2n-m}}{(2n)!},$$

$$\oint_{|z|=\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1-\cos z}{z^m} dz = \begin{cases} (-1)^{\frac{m+1}{2}} \cdot \frac{2\pi \mathbf{i}}{(m-1)!}, & m \not\in \mathcal{T} = 1 \text{ in } f(x), \\ 0, & \text{if } (m-1) \end{cases}$$

14 求下列函数在无穷远点的留数:

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

解: (1) 由等式

$$f\left(\frac{1}{\zeta}\right)\frac{1}{\zeta^2} = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{\zeta}}}{1-\zeta^2}$$

我们有

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[f(z), \infty\right] = -\operatorname{Res}\left[f(\frac{1}{\zeta})\frac{1}{\zeta^2}, 0\right]$$
$$= -\left(1 + \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{5!} + \cdots\right)$$
$$= \frac{1 - e^2}{2e}.$$

(2) 由等式

$$f\left(\frac{1}{\zeta}\right)\frac{1}{\zeta^2} = \frac{\zeta^4}{(1+\zeta)^4(1-4\zeta)}$$

我们有

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), \infty] = 0.$$

(3) 由等式

$$f\left(\frac{1}{\zeta}\right)\frac{1}{\zeta^2} = \frac{2}{\zeta(1+3\zeta^2)}$$

我们有

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), \infty] = -2.$$

15 设 $z = \infty$ 是函数f(z)的可去奇点,求 $Res[f(z), \infty]$.

解: 若 ∞ 是函数f(z)的可去奇点,则f(z)在点 ∞ 一个领域内的洛朗展开为

$$c_0 + c_1 \frac{1}{2} + c_2 \frac{1}{2^2} + c_3 \frac{1}{2^3} + \cdots$$

则函数 $f\left(\frac{1}{\zeta^2}\right)\frac{1}{\zeta^2}$ 在处的洛朗展开为

$$c_0 \frac{1}{\zeta^2} + c_1 \frac{1}{\zeta} + c_2 + c_3 \zeta + \dots$$

因此 $\operatorname{Res}[f(z), \infty] = -\operatorname{Res}\left[f\left(\frac{1}{\zeta}\right)\frac{1}{\zeta^2}, 0\right] = -c_1.$

16 计算下列积分:

$$(1) \oint_C \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{z^3(z^{10}-2)}, C: |z|=2; \ (2) \oint_C \frac{z^3}{1+z} \cdot e^{\tfrac{1}{z}} \, \mathrm{d}z, C: |z|=2.$$

解: (1) 我们有

$$\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{z^3(z^{10}-2)} = -2\pi \mathbf{i} \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{1}{z^3(z^{10}-2)}, \infty \right] = 0;$$

(2) 我们有

$$\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{z^3}{1+z} \cdot e^{\frac{1}{z}} dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{e^{\zeta}}{\zeta^4 (1+\zeta)}, 0 \right] = -\frac{2\pi i}{3}.$$

17 用课本5.3.1节的方法计算如下定积分:

解: (1) 我们有

$$\begin{split} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a + \cos \theta} &= \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{a + \frac{1}{2}(z + \frac{1}{z})} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{i}z} \\ &= \frac{2}{\mathrm{i}} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{z^2 + 2az + 1} \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{a^2 - 1}}; \end{split}$$

(2) 我们有

$$\begin{split} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos 2\theta}{1 - 2a \cos \theta + a^2} \mathrm{d}\theta &= \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{z^2 + \frac{1}{z^2}}{2[1 - a(z + \frac{1}{z}) + a^2]} \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{i}z} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2\mathbf{i}} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{z^4 + 1}{z^2[az^2 - (a^2 + 1)z + a]} \mathrm{d}z \\ &= -\pi \mathrm{Res} \left[\frac{z^4 + 1}{z^2[az^2 - (a^2 + 1)z + a]}, 0 \right] \\ &- \pi \mathrm{Res} \left[\frac{z^4 + 1}{z^2[az^2 - (a^2 + 1)z + a]}, a \right] \\ &= \pi \left[\frac{2az - (a^2 + 1)}{[az^2 - (a^2 + 1)z + a]^2} \Big|_{z=0} + \frac{z^4 + 1}{z^2(a^2 + 1 - 2az)} \Big|_{z=a} \right] \\ &= \frac{2a^2\pi}{1 - a^2}. \end{split}$$

故我们有

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{\cos 2\theta}{1-2a\cos\theta+a^2}\mathrm{d}\theta = \frac{1}{2}\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos 2\theta}{1-2a\cos\theta+a^2}\mathrm{d}\theta = \frac{a^2\pi}{1-a^2};$$

(3) 我们有

$$\begin{split} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\mathrm{d}\theta}{(a+b\cos\theta)^2} &= \frac{4}{\mathbf{i}} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{z \mathrm{d}z}{(bz^2 + 2az + b)^2} \\ &= 8\pi \left(\frac{z}{b^2 (z + \frac{a+\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{b})^2} \right)' \bigg|_{z = \frac{-a+\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{b}} \\ &= \frac{2a\pi}{(a^2 - b^2)\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}; \end{split}$$

(4) 我们有

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\mathrm{d}\theta}{(a+b\cos^2\theta)^2} = \frac{4}{\mathbf{i}} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{z^3 \mathrm{d}z}{(bz^4 + 2az^2 + b)^2}$$
$$= \frac{(2a+b)\pi}{a(a+b)\sqrt{a^2 + ab}};$$

(5) 在单位圆周|z|=1上,我们有

$$\cos(n\theta - \sin\theta) = \cos n\theta \cos(\sin\theta) + \sin n\theta \sin(\sin\theta)
= \frac{1}{4} \left(z^n + \frac{1}{z^n} \right) \left(e^{\frac{1}{2}(z - \frac{1}{2})} + e^{-\frac{1}{2}(z - \frac{1}{2})} \right) - \frac{1}{4} \left(z^n - \frac{1}{z^n} \right) \left(e^{\frac{1}{2}(z - \frac{1}{2})} - e^{-\frac{1}{2}(z - \frac{1}{2})} \right)
= \frac{1}{2z^n} \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2}(z - \frac{1}{2})} + \frac{z^n}{2} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2}(z - \frac{1}{2})}.$$

因此我们有

$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{\cos\theta} \cos(n\theta - \sin\theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{2\mathbf{i}} \oint_{|z|=1} \left(\frac{\mathrm{e}^z}{z^{n+1}} + z^{n-1} \mathrm{e}^{\frac{1}{z}} \right) dz.$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{\cos\theta} \cos(n\theta - \sin\theta) d\theta = \frac{2\pi}{n!},$$

当 n < 0时,

$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{\cos\theta} \cos(n\theta - \sin\theta) d\theta = 0.$$

18 用课本5.3.2节的方法计算如下定积分:

(1)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2 + 2x + 2}$$
; (2) $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x \, \mathrm{d}x}{(1 + x^2)(x^2 + 2x + 2)}$;

(3)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x dx}{(x^2 + 4x + 13)^2}; (4) \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} (a > 0);$$

(5)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+1)^n} (n \mathbb{E}\mathbb{E} \underline{\mathfrak{B}}\underline{\mathfrak{Y}});$$
 (6) $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+a^2)(x^2+b^2)} (a>0,b>0);$

(7)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^4 + 1} \mathrm{d}x.$$

解: (1) 我们有

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2 + 2x + 2} = 2\pi \mathbf{i} \operatorname{Res}[f(z), -1 + \mathbf{i}]$$
$$= \pi;$$

(2) 我们有

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x dx}{(1+x^2)(x^2+2x+2)} = 2\pi \mathbf{i} \operatorname{Res}[f(z), \mathbf{i}] + 2\pi \mathbf{i} \operatorname{Res}[f(z), -1 + \mathbf{i}]$$
$$= -\frac{\pi}{5};$$

(3) 我们有

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x dx}{(x^2 + 4x + 13)^2} = 2\pi i \text{Res}[f(z), -2 + 3i]$$
$$= -\frac{\pi}{27};$$

(4) 我们有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} = \pi \mathbf{i} \left(\frac{z^2}{(z + a\mathbf{i})^2}\right)' (a\mathbf{i})$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{4a};$$

(5) 我们有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+1)^n} = \pi \mathbf{i} \left(\frac{1}{(z+\mathbf{i})^n}\right)^{(n-1)} (\mathbf{i})$$
$$= \binom{2n-2}{n-1} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2^{2n-1}};$$

(6) 我们有

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)} = 2\pi \mathbf{i} \operatorname{Res}[f(z), a\mathbf{i}] + 2\pi \mathbf{i} \operatorname{Res}[f(z), b\mathbf{i}]$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{ab(a+b)};$$

(7) 我们有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^4 + 1} dx = \pi \mathbf{i} \operatorname{Res} \left[f(z), \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \mathbf{i} \right] + \pi \mathbf{i} \operatorname{Res} \left[f(z), -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \mathbf{i} \right]$$
$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{2}.$$

19 用课本5.3.3节的方法计算如下定积分:

(1)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin x dx}{x^2 - 2x + 10}$$
; (2) $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{(1 + x^2) \cos ax}{1 + x^2 + x^4} dx (a > 0)$;

(3)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{x^2 + b^2} dx (a > 0, b > 0); (4) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin ax}{x^2 + b^2} dx (a > 0, b > 0);$$

(5)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x \cos x dx}{x^2 - 5x + 6}$$
; (6) $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x dx}{(x^2 + 4)(x - 1)}$;

$$(7) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 - b^2}{x^2 + b^2} \cdot \frac{\sin ax}{x} dx (a > 0, b > 0); (8) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin ax dx}{x(x^2 + b^2)} (a > 0, b > 0).$$

解: (1) 我们有

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin x dx}{x^2 - 2x + 10} = \operatorname{Im} \left\{ 2\pi i \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{z e^{iz}}{z^2 - 2z + 10}, 1 + 3i \right] \right\}$$
$$= \frac{\pi (3 \cos 1 + \sin 1)}{3e^3}$$

(2) 我们有

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{(1+x^2)\cos ax}{1+x^2+x^4} dx = \operatorname{Re} \left\{ 2\pi \mathbf{i} \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{(1+z^2)e^{iaz}}{1+z^2+z^4}, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \mathbf{i} \right] + 2\pi \mathbf{i} \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{(1+z^2)e^{iaz}}{1+z^2+z^4}, -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \mathbf{i} \right] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2}} \cos \frac{a}{2};$$

(3) 我们有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{x^2 + b^2} dx = \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \pi i \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{e^{iaz}}{z^2 + b^2}, bi \right] \right\}$$
$$= \frac{\pi e^{-ab}}{2b};$$

(4) 我们有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin ax}{x^2 + b^2} dx = \operatorname{Im} \left\{ \pi i \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{z e^{iaz}}{z^2 + b^2}, bi \right] \right\}$$
$$= \frac{\pi e^{-ab}}{2};$$

(5) 我们有

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x \cos x dx}{x^2 - 5x + 6} = \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \pi \mathbf{i} \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{z e^{\mathbf{i} z}}{z^2 - 5z + 6}, 2 \right] + \pi \mathbf{i} \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{z e^{\mathbf{i} z}}{z^2 - 5z + 6}, 3 \right] \right\}$$
$$= \pi (2 \sin 2 - 3 \sin 3);$$

(6) 我们有

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x dx}{(x^2 + 4)(x - 1)} = \operatorname{Im} \left\{ \pi \mathbf{i} \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{e^{\mathbf{i}z}}{(z^2 + 4)(z - 1)}, 1 \right] + 2\pi \mathbf{i} \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{e^{\mathbf{i}z}}{(z^2 + 4)(z - 1)}, 2\mathbf{i} \right] \right\}$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{5} \left(\cos 1 - \frac{1}{e^2} \right);$$

(7) 我们有

$$\begin{split} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 - b^2}{x^2 + b^2} \cdot \frac{\sin ax}{x} \mathrm{d}x &= \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{Im} \left\{ \pi \mathrm{iRes} \left[\frac{z^2 - b^2}{z^2 + b^2} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}az}}{z}, 0 \right] + 2\pi \mathrm{iRes} \left[\frac{z^2 - b^2}{z^2 + b^2} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}az}}{z}, b \mathrm{i} \right] \right\} \\ &= \pi \left(\mathrm{e}^{-ab} - \frac{1}{2} \right); \end{split}$$

(8) 我们有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin ax dx}{x(x^2 + b^2)} = \frac{1}{2} \text{Im} \left\{ \pi i \text{Res} \left[\frac{e^{iaz}}{z(z^2 + b^2)}, 0 \right] + 2\pi i \text{Res} \left[\frac{e^{iaz}}{z(z^2 + b^2)}, b \mathbf{i} \right] \right\}$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{2b^2} \cdot (1 - e^{-ab}).$$