2022年秋季学期

复变函数与积分变换模拟试题参考答案

一、填空题(每小题2分,满分20分)

1.
$$\{z = x + yi \mid y > 0, x^2 + (y - \sqrt{3})^2 > 4\}$$

2.
$$10\pi i$$

3.
$$e^u \sin v + c$$

4.
$$\frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

5.
$$-\pi i$$

7.
$$|b|R$$

9.
$$e^{i\omega_0 t}$$

10.
$$\frac{\mathrm{i}}{2} \left[F(\omega + \omega_0) - F(\omega - \omega_0) \right]$$

二、单项选择题(每小题2分,满分20分)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| D | В | С | С | D | A | В | D | С | В |

- 4. 易错警示: 判断 z=1 是否为奇点、为何种奇点,都必须在 z=1 的去心邻域内展开为洛朗级数。
- 7. 提示: B 项 Re $f(z) \equiv \text{Im } f(z)$ 条件太强。

9. 简解:
$$L^{-1}\left[\frac{e^{-(s-2)}}{s+2}\right] = e^2L^{-1}\left[\frac{e^{-s}}{s+2}\right]$$
, 利用延迟性质 $L[f(t-t_0)u(t-t_0)] = e^{-st_0}F(s)$

得
$$e^2L^{-1}\left[\frac{e^{-s}}{s+2}\right] = e^2e^{-2(t-1)}u(t-1) = e^{-2(t-2)}u(t-1)$$
。

三、运算题(每小题5分,满分10分)

$$(1) I = 2\pi i \left[\text{Res} \left[\frac{1}{(z+i)^{10}(z-1)(z-3)}, -i \right] + \text{Res} \left[\frac{1}{(z+i)^{10}(z-1)(z-3)}, 1 \right] \right]$$

$$= -2\pi i \left[\text{Res} \left[\frac{1}{(z+i)^{10}(z-1)(z-3)}, 3 \right] + \text{Res} \left[\frac{1}{(z+i)^{10}(z-1)(z-3)}, \infty \right] \right]$$

$$= -2\pi i \left[\frac{1}{(3+i)^{10}(3-1)} - \text{Res} \left[\frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{z}+i\right)^{10}\left(\frac{1}{z}-1\right)\left(\frac{1}{z}-3\right)} \frac{1}{z^2}, 0 \right] \right] = \frac{-\pi i}{(3+i)^{10}}$$

(2)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{ix}}{x^2 + 1} dx = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{e^{iz}}{z^2 + 1}, i \right] = 2\pi i \lim_{z \to i} (z - i) \frac{e^{iz}}{(z + i)(z - i)} = 2\pi i \frac{e^{-1}}{2i} = \pi e^{-1}$$
$$\therefore I = \operatorname{Re} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{ix}}{x^2 + 1} dx \right) = \pi e^{-1}$$

四、(9分)解: 设
$$\frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{1+(z-1)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (z-1)^n, |z-1| < 1$$

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

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

所以当0 < |z-1| < 1时,有

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

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

$$= -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^{k} (k+1) \frac{1}{(n-k)+1} \right] (z-1)^{n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^{k+1} \frac{k+1}{n-k+1} \right] (z-1)^{n}, 0 < |z-1| < 1.$$

五、(9分)解:设
$$L[y(t)]=Y(s)$$
,则有

$$L[y''(t)] - L[y'(t)] - 6L[y(t)] = L[2]$$

$$s^2Y(s)-sy(0)-y'(0)-[sY(s)-y(0)]-6Y(s)=\frac{2}{s}$$
,代入初始条件有

$$s^2Y(s) - s - sY(s) + 1 - 6Y(s) = \frac{2}{s}$$
, $\# \overline{m}(s^2 - s - 6)Y(s) = s - 1 + \frac{2}{s}$

$$\therefore Y(s) = \frac{s-1+\frac{2}{s}}{s^2-s-6} = \frac{s^2-s+2}{s(s+2)(s-3)}$$

$$\therefore y(t) = L^{-1}[Y(s)] = \text{Res}[Y(s)e^{st}, 0] + \text{Res}[Y(s)e^{st}, -2] + \text{Res}[Y(s)e^{st}, 3]$$

$$= \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{s^2 - s + 2}{(s+2)(s-3)} e^{st} + \lim_{s \to -2} \frac{s^2 - s + 2}{s(s-3)} e^{st} + \lim_{s \to 3} \frac{s^2 - s + 2}{s(s+2)} e^{st}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{5} e^{-2t} + \frac{8}{15} e^{3t}$$

六、(7分)解: 当|z|<1时有

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

所以
$$\frac{f(z)}{z^{n+1}} = \dots + \left[1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}\right] \frac{1}{z} + \dots$$

$$\therefore I_n = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{f(z)}{z^{n+1}}, 0 \right] = 2\pi i \left[1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \right].$$

七、(5分)证明:

- (1) 由柯西积分公式即得: $[f(z)]^n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{[f(\zeta)]^n}{\zeta z} d\zeta$;
- (2) 利用 (1): $[f(z)]^n \le \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_C \frac{|f(\zeta)|^n}{|\zeta z|} ds \le \frac{1}{2\pi} M^n \frac{1}{d} \oint_C ds = \frac{M^n l}{2\pi d}$

则
$$|f(z)| \le M \left(\frac{l}{2\pi d}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}, n = 1, 2, ...$$

令
$$n \to \infty$$
,得 $|f(z)| \le M \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{l}{2\pi d}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = M$.

附加题: 1.A 2.D