作业一解答 A组

1 用直角坐标表示下列复数:

$$(1) \mathbf{i}^{2017} + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\mathbf{i}\right)^{2017} + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\mathbf{i}\right)^{2017} + \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\mathbf{i}\right)^{2017} + \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\mathbf{i}\right)^{2017};$$

$$(2) 1 + \cos\frac{\pi}{3} + \cos\frac{2\pi}{3} + \dots + \cos\frac{2017\pi}{3};$$

(3)
$$\frac{(-1+\sqrt{3}\mathbf{i})^8}{1+\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\mathbf{i}\right)^{2017}};$$

解: (1) $(1+\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3})$ **i**;

(2)
$$\operatorname{Re}(1 + e^{\frac{\pi i}{3}} + e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}} + \dots + e^{\frac{2017\pi i}{3}}) = \operatorname{Re}(1 + e^{\frac{\pi i}{3}}) = \frac{3}{2};$$

(3)
$$64[(\sqrt{3}-1-\sqrt{6})+\mathbf{i}(\sqrt{2}-1-\sqrt{3})].$$

2 证明下列等式并说明(1)式的几何意义:

(1)
$$|z_1 + z_2|^2 + |z_1 - z_2|^2 = 2(|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2);$$

(2)
$$|1 - \overline{z_1}z_2|^2 - |z_1 - z_2|^2 = (1 - |z_1|^2)(1 - |z_2|^2).$$

证明: (1) 我们有

$$|z_1 + z_2|^2 + |z_1 - z_2|^2 = (z_1 + z_2)\overline{(z_1 + z_2)} + (z_1 - z_2)\overline{(z_1 - z_2)}$$

$$= z_1\overline{z_1} + z_2\overline{z_2} + (z_1\overline{z_2} + z_2\overline{z_1}) + z_1\overline{z_1} + z_2\overline{z_2} - (z_1\overline{z_2} + z_2\overline{z_1})$$

$$= 2(z_1\overline{z_1} + z_2\overline{z_2}) = 2(|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2).$$

几何意义: 平行四边形两条对角线长度的平方和等于四条边长度的平方和.

(2) 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} |1 - \overline{z_1} z_2|^2 - |z_1 - z_2|^2 &= (1 - \overline{z_1} z_2)(1 - z_1 \overline{z_2}) - (z_1 - z_2) \overline{(z_1 - z_2)} \\ &= (1 - \overline{z_1} z_2 - z_1 \overline{z_2} + |z_1 z_2|^2) - (|z_1|^2 - \overline{z_1} z_2 - z_1 \overline{z_2} + |z_2|^2) \\ &= (1 - |z_1|^2 - |z_2|^2 + |z_1|^2 |z_2|^2) \\ &= (1 - |z_1|^2)(1 - |z_2|^2). \end{aligned}$$

3 描出下列复平面区域并指明其是单连通还是多连通:

(1)
$$\left| \frac{z-a}{1-\overline{a}z} \right| > 1$$
, $\sharp + |a| < 1$;

$$(2) \left| \frac{a-z}{\overline{a}+z} \right| < 1, \ 其中Rea > 0;$$

- (3) 区域 $\{1 < x < 2, 0 < y < 4\}$ 在函数 e^z 下的像;
- (4) 区域 $\{1 < x < 2, 0 < y < 8\}$ 在函数 e^z 下的像.

解: (1) 不等式 $\left|\frac{z-a}{1-\overline{a}z}\right|>1$ 等价于 $|z-a|>|1-\overline{a}z|$,不等式两边做平方后等价于

$$|z|^2 + |a|^2 - (\overline{a}z + a\overline{z}) > 1 + |a|^2 |z|^2 - (\overline{a}z + a\overline{z}).$$

化简后等价于

$$(1 - |a|^2)|z|^2 > 1 - |a|^2$$
.

因此所求区域为 $\{z||z|>1\}$,是多连通区域.

(2) 不等式 $\left| \frac{a-z}{\overline{a}+z} \right| < 1$ 等价于 $|a-z| < |\overline{a}+z|$,不等式两边做平方后等价于

$$|a|^2 + |z|^2 - (\overline{a}z + a\overline{z}) < |a|^2 + |z|^2 + (az + \overline{az}).$$

化简后等价于

$$(a + \overline{a})(z + \overline{z}) = 4\operatorname{Re} a\operatorname{Re} z > 0.$$

因此所求区域为 $\{z | \text{Re}z > 0\}$, 是单连通区域.

- (3) 像集为 $\{(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta)|e < r < e^2, 0 < \theta < 4\}$, 是单连通区域.
- (4) 像集为 $\{z|e < |z| < e^2\}$, 是多连通环形区域。

4 描述下列不等于确定的集合并指明这些集合是开的还是闭的,无界的还是有界的,单联通还是多连通的:

- (1) |z-1| < |z+3|;
- (2) $1 < \arg z < 1 + \pi$;
- (3) |z-1| < 4|z+1|;
- (4) $\frac{1}{2} \leqslant \left| z \frac{1}{2} \right| \leqslant \frac{3}{2};$
- (5) |z| + Rez < 1;

解: (1) $\{z | \text{Re}z > -1\}$, 无界单连通区域;

- (2) $\{(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta)|r>0, 1<\theta<1+\pi\}$, 无界单连通区域;
- (3) $\left\{z \mid \left| z + \frac{17}{15} \right| > \frac{8}{15} \right\}$, 无界多连通区域;
- (4) 有界环形闭区域,内部多连通;
- (5) $\{(x,y) | x < \frac{1-y^2}{2} \}$,无界单连通区域.

5 用复变量z显式描述下列函数:

(1)
$$f(z) = 3x + y + \mathbf{i}(3y - x)$$
;

(2)
$$f(z) = e^{-y} \sin x - \mathbf{i}e^{-y} \cos x$$
;

(3)
$$f(z) = (z^2 - 2)e^{-x}e^{-iy}$$
;

解: (1)
$$(3-i)z$$
; (2)-**i**e^{iz}; (3) $(z^2-2)e^{-z}$.

6确定下列函数在z=0处极限是否存在,并在存在的情况下求极限值:

(1)
$$\frac{\text{Re}z}{z}$$
; (2) $\frac{z}{|z|}$; (3) $\frac{\text{Re}(z^2)}{|z|^2}$; (4) $\frac{z\text{Re}z}{|z|^2}$.

解: (1)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\operatorname{Re} x}{x} = 1$$
, $\lim_{y\to 0} \frac{\operatorname{Re}(\mathbf{i}y)}{\mathbf{i}y} = 0$, 因此极限不存在;

(2)
$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{x}{|x|} = 1$$
, $\lim_{x\to 0^-} \frac{x}{|x|} = -1$,因此极限不存在;

(3)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\text{Re}(x^2)}{x^2} = 1$$
, $\lim_{y\to 0} \frac{\text{Re}[(\mathbf{i}y)^2]}{y^2} = -1$, 因此极限不存在;

(4)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x\operatorname{Re}(x)}{x^2} = 1$$
, $\lim_{y\to 0} \frac{\mathbf{i}y\operatorname{Re}(\mathbf{i}y)}{y^2} = 0$,因此极限不存在.

7考察下列函数的连续性:

(1) 证明函数

$$f(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{[\text{Re}(z^2)]^2}{|z|^2}, & z \neq 0; \\ 0, & z = 0 \end{cases}$$

在z = 0处连续:

(2) 证明函数

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

在z = 0处不连续. 证明当z沿着过原点直线趋近于0时,f(z)也趋近于0. 此例子说明了沿直线通向一点的极限存在不是极限存在的充分条件.

证明: (1) 不难发现 $|f(z)| \leq \frac{|z|^4}{|z|^2} = |z|^2, \forall z \neq 0$, 因此

$$\lim_{z \to 0} f(z) = 0 = f(0),$$

即函数f(z)在z = 0处连续.

(2) 求极限可知

$$\lim_{y \to 0} f(y^3 + iy) = \frac{1}{2} \neq f(0) = 0,$$

因此函数f(z)在z=0处不连续. 而对于任一给定的 θ , 极限

$$\lim_{r\to 0} f(r\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\theta}) = \lim_{r\to 0} \frac{r^4\cos\theta\sin^3\theta}{r^2\cos^2\theta + r^6\sin^6\theta} = 0,$$

因此沿任一一条直线趋向于0时函数值也趋向于0.

8 证明下列等式:

- (1) $\cos^2 z + \sin^2 z = 1$;
- (2) $\sin(z_1 + z_2) = \sin z_1 \cos z_2 + \cos z_1 \sin z_2$;
- (3) $\cos(z_1 + z_2) = \cos z_1 \cos z_2 \sin z_1 \sin z_2$;

(4)
$$\tan 2z = \frac{2\tan z}{1 - \tan^2 z}$$
;

(5) $\operatorname{ch}(z_1 + z_2) = \operatorname{ch} z_1 \operatorname{ch} z_2 + \operatorname{sh} z_1 \operatorname{sh} z_2$.

证明: (1) 我们有

$$\cos^2 z + \sin^2 z = (\frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2})^2 - (\frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2})^2 = 1.$$

(2) 等式左侧我们有

$$\sin(z_1 + z_2) = \frac{e^{\mathbf{i}(z_1 + z_2)} - e^{\mathbf{i}(z_1 + z_2)}}{2\mathbf{i}}.$$

等式右侧我们有

$$\sin z_1 \cos z_2 + \cos z_1 \sin z_2 = \frac{(e^{\mathbf{i}z_1} - e^{-\mathbf{i}z_1})(e^{\mathbf{i}z_2} + e^{-\mathbf{i}z_2})}{4\mathbf{i}} + \frac{(e^{\mathbf{i}z_1} + e^{-\mathbf{i}z_1})(e^{\mathbf{i}z_2} - e^{-\mathbf{i}z_2})}{4\mathbf{i}}$$

$$= \frac{2(e^{\mathbf{i}(z_1+z_2)} - e^{-\mathbf{i}(z_1+z_2)})}{4\mathbf{i}} = \frac{e^{\mathbf{i}(z_1+z_2)} - e^{-\mathbf{i}(z_1+z_2)}}{2\mathbf{i}}.$$

因此等式两侧相等.

(3) 等式左侧我们有

$$\cos(z_1 + z_2) = \frac{e^{\mathbf{i}(z_1 + z_2)} + e^{-\mathbf{i}(z_1 + z_2)}}{2}.$$

等式右侧我们有

$$\cos z_1 \cos z_2 - \sin z_1 \sin z_2 = \frac{(e^{\mathbf{i}z_1} + e^{-\mathbf{i}z_1})(e^{\mathbf{i}z_2} + e^{-\mathbf{i}z_2})}{4} + \frac{(e^{\mathbf{i}z_1} - e^{-\mathbf{i}z_1})(e^{\mathbf{i}z_2} - e^{-\mathbf{i}z_2})}{4}$$
$$= \frac{2(e^{\mathbf{i}(z_1 + z_2)} + e^{-\mathbf{i}(z_1 + z_2)})}{4} = \frac{e^{\mathbf{i}(z_1 + z_2)} + e^{-\mathbf{i}(z_1 + z_2)}}{2}.$$

因此等式两侧相等.

(4) 由(2)和(3)我们可知

$$\tan 2z = \frac{\sin 2z}{\cos 2z} = \frac{2\sin z \cos z}{\cos^2 z - \sin^2 z} = \frac{2\tan z}{1 - \tan^2 z}.$$

(5) 等式左侧我们有

$$ch(z_1 + z_2) = \frac{e^{z_1 + z_2} + e^{-z_1 - z_2}}{2}.$$

等式右侧我们有

$$chz_1chz_2 + shz_1shz_2 = \frac{(e^{z_1} + e^{-z_1})(e^{z_2} + e^{-z_2})}{4} + \frac{(e^{z_1} - e^{-z_1})(e^{z_2} - e^{-z_2})}{4}$$
$$= \frac{2(e^{z_1+z_2} + e^{-z_1-z_2})}{4} = \frac{e^{z_1+z_2} + e^{-z_1-z_2}}{2}.$$

因此等式两侧相等.

9 把幅角主值函数 $\arg z$ 表示成关于x,y的二元函数.

解: 经计算可得

$$\arg(x+y\mathbf{i}) = \begin{cases} \arctan\frac{y}{x}, & x > 0; \\ \pi + \arctan\frac{y}{x}, & x < 0, y \ge 0; \\ \arctan\frac{y}{x} - \pi, & x < 0, y < 0; \\ \frac{\pi}{2}, & x = 0, y > 0; \\ -\frac{\pi}{2}, & x = 0, y < 0. \end{cases}$$

10 用直角坐标表示下列复数:

(1)Ln**i**; (2) ln(-2+3**i**); (3) $\sqrt[6]{-\mathbf{i}}$;

(4) $Arcsin \frac{1}{2}$; (5) Arctan(1+2i); (6) Arch2i.

解: (1) Lni =
$$\left(2k + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi \mathbf{i}(k \in \mathbb{Z});$$

(2)
$$\ln(-2+3\mathbf{i}) = \frac{1}{2}\ln 13 + \left(\pi - \arctan\frac{3}{2}\right)\mathbf{i};$$

(3)
$$\sqrt[6]{-\mathbf{i}} = \alpha, \alpha\omega, \alpha\omega^2, \cdots, \alpha\omega^5, \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\mathbf{i}, \omega = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\mathbf{i}$$
;

$$(4) \left(2k \pm \frac{1}{6}\right) \pi(k \in \mathbb{Z});$$

(5)
$$\frac{1}{2}\left[-\arctan\frac{1}{2}+(2k+1)\pi\right]+\frac{\ln 5}{4}\mathbf{i}(k\in\mathbb{Z});$$

(6)
$$\ln(\sqrt{5}\pm 2) + \left(2k \pm \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi \mathbf{i}(k \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

11 证明在一个不含零点的单连通区域D中存在一个(无穷多个)函数Lnz的连续(解析)单值分支,存在一个(无穷多个)函数Argz的连续单值分支.

5

证明:对于不含零的单连通区域D,取其内部一点 z_0 ,定义D上的函数

$$f(z) = \ln z_0 + \int_{z_0}^{z} \frac{1}{\zeta} d\zeta.$$

可验证对于函数 $F(z) = \frac{e^{f(z)}}{z}$,有

$$F'(z) \equiv 0, F(z_0) = 1.$$

因此

$$F(z) \equiv 1.$$

也就是说f(z)是多值函数Lnz的一个解析分支,因此 $f(z) + 2k\pi i (k \in \mathbb{Z})$ 也是Lnz的一个解析分支,故区域D上有无穷多个Lnz的解析分支. 这些解析分支的虚部都是D上幅角函数Argz的连续分支.

12 证明函数 $f_1(z) = \overline{z}$ 和函数 $f_2(z) = \text{Re}z$ 在复平面上处处不可导.

证明:对于复平面上任一点z₀,极限

$$\lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{\overline{z_0 + \Delta z} - \overline{z_0}}{\Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{\overline{\Delta z}}{\Delta z}$$

不存在,极限

$$\lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{Re}(z_0 + \Delta z) - \operatorname{Re}(z_0)}{\Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{Re}(\Delta z)}{\Delta z}$$

也不存在,因此这两个函数均处处不可导.

13 证明: 如果函数 $f(z) = u + \mathbf{i}v$ 在区域D上解析且满足下列条件之一,则f(z)是常数:

- (1) f(z)恒取实值;
- (2) $\overline{f(z)}$ 在D内解析;
- (3) |f(z)|在D内是一个常数;
- (4) $\arg f(z)$ 在D内是一个常数;
- (5) au + bv = c, 其中a, b与c为不全为零的实常数;
- (6) $v = u^2$.

证明: (1) 若f(z)恒取实数值,则虚部函数v恒取零.由柯西-黎曼条件可知

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0.$$

因此u也是常值函数. 故f(z)是常值函数.

(2) 若f(z) = u + iv和 $\overline{f(z)} = u - iv$ 都是解析函数,由柯西-黎曼条件可知

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}.$$

因此只能有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0.$$

因此f(z)是常值函数.

(3) 若|f(z)|是一个常值函数,则 $|f(z)|^2=u^2+v^2$ 也是一个常值函数,对等式两边求偏导数得

$$2u\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 2v\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0,$$

$$2u\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + 2v\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0.$$

由柯西-黎曼条件此方程组可转化成为

$$2u\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 2v\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0,$$
$$2v\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - 2u\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0.$$

如果 $u^2 + v^2$ 不为零,则解方程组得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0.$$

如果 $u^2 + v^2$ 为零,则 f(z)自然恒等于零.

(4) 若 $\arg f(z)$ 为常值,则存在实常数C满足v=Cu. 若C为零,则函数v恒等于零,沿用(1)中的方法我们可证明f(z)是常值函数. 若C不为零,则有

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = C \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = C \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}.$$

结合柯西-黎曼条件可得

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = C \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = C \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = C^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -C^2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}.$$

因此有 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}=0$,类似地可知 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}=0$,因此f(z)是一个常值函数.

$$a\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + b\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \quad a\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + b\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0.$$

由柯西-黎曼条件此方程组等价于

$$a\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + b\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \quad b\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - a\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0.$$

因此

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0.$$

即f(z)是常值函数.

(6) 若 $v = u^2$,则对两边求偏导并加上柯西-黎曼条件得

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2u \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2u \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}.$$

因此有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2u \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2u \cdot (-2u \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}), \quad (1 + 4u^2) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0.$$

因此可得 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$,类似地也可得 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$,即f(z)是常值函数。

14 验证下列函数是调和函数并求以 $z=x+\mathbf{i}y$ 为自变量的解析函数 $w=f(z)=u+\mathbf{i}v$:

(1)
$$v = \arctan \frac{y}{x}(x > 0);$$

(2)
$$u = e^x(y\cos y + x\sin y) + x + y, f(0) = 1;$$

(3)
$$u = (x - y)(x^2 + 4xy + y^2)$$
;

(4)
$$v = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}, f(2) = 0.$$

解: (1)
$$\omega = \ln z + C(C \in \mathbb{R})$$
;

(2)
$$\omega = -\mathbf{i}ze^z + (1 - \mathbf{i})z + \mathbf{i}$$
:

(3)
$$\omega = (1 - i)z^3 + iC(C \in \mathbb{R})$$
:

(4)
$$\omega = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$$
.

15 设函数f(z)在上半复平面解析,证明函数 $\overline{f(\overline{z})}$ 在下半复平面解析.

证明:对于下半平面上任一一点20,其共轭20在上半平面中,极限

$$\lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{\overline{f(\overline{z_0} + \Delta z)} - \overline{f(\overline{z_0})}}{\Delta z} = \overline{\lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{f(\overline{z_0} + \Delta z) - \overline{f(\overline{z_0})}}{\overline{\Delta z}}} = \overline{f'(\overline{z_0})}.$$

16 计算下列复积分:

(1) 计算积分 $\oint_C z|z|\mathrm{d}z$,其中闭路C由点-1到点1的直线段与上半单位圆周组成;

(2) 计算

$$\oint_C \frac{z}{\overline{z}} dz,$$

其中C是闭区域 $\{1 \le r \le 2, y \ge 0\}$ 的正向边界.

解: (1) 积分回路由 $C_1:=t(-1\leqslant t\leqslant 1)$ 和 $C_2:=\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\theta}(0\leqslant \theta\leqslant \pi)$ 构成,因此

$$\oint_C z|z|dz = \int_{C_1} z|z|dz + \int_{C_2} z|z|dz = \int_{-1}^1 t|t|dt + \int_0^\pi \mathrm{e}^{\mathbf{i}\theta} \mathbf{i} \mathrm{e}^{\mathbf{i}\theta} d\theta = 0.$$

(2) 积分回路由 $C_1:=t(-2\leqslant t\leqslant -1)$, $C_2:={\rm e}^{{\bf i}\theta}(\theta\in[\pi,0])$, $C_3:=t(1\leqslant t\leqslant 2)$ 和 $C_4:=2{\rm e}^{{\bf i}\theta}(0\leqslant \theta\leqslant \pi)$ 构成,因此

$$\oint_{C} \frac{z}{\overline{z}} dz = \int_{C_{1}} \frac{z}{\overline{z}} dz + \int_{C_{2}} \frac{z}{\overline{z}} dz + \int_{C_{3}} \frac{z}{\overline{z}} dz + \int_{C_{4}} \frac{z}{\overline{z}} dz,
\int_{C_{1}} \frac{z}{\overline{z}} dz + \int_{C_{3}} \frac{z}{\overline{z}} dz = \int_{-2}^{-1} dt + \int_{1}^{2} dt = 2,
\int_{C_{2}} \frac{z}{\overline{z}} dz + \int_{C_{4}} \frac{z}{\overline{z}} dz = \int_{\pi}^{0} e^{2i\theta} d(e^{i\theta}) + \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{2i\theta} d(2e^{i\theta}) = \int_{0}^{\pi} i e^{3i\theta} d\theta = -\frac{2}{3}.$$

因此 $\oint_C \frac{z}{\overline{z}} dz = \frac{4}{3}.$

17 设f(z)是单连通区域D内除点 z_0 外解析的函数且 $\lim_{z\to z_0}(z-z_0)f(z)=0$,则对于任一不通过点 z_0 的区域D中的简单光滑闭曲线C恒有

$$\oint_C f(z) \mathrm{d}z = 0.$$

证明: 由D的单连通性质和柯西积分定理,闭路C可以选为 $|z-z_0|=r$,其中 $\overline{B}(z_0,r)\subset D$. 因此

$$\oint_C f(z)dz = \oint_{|z-z_0|=r} f(z)dz = \int_0^{2\pi} f(z_0 + re^{i\theta})ire^{i\theta}d\theta.$$

又因为 $\lim_{z\to z_0}(z-z_0)f(z)=0$,所以有

$$\lim_{r \to 0} f(z_0 + re^{i\theta}) re^{i\theta} = 0, \quad \lim_{r \to 0} \oint_C f(z) dz = \oint_{|z - z_0| = r} f(z) dz = 0$$

因此 $\oint_C f(z)dz = 0$ 成立

18 沿曲线正向计算下列复积分:

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

(2)
$$\oint_C \frac{\cos \pi z}{(z-1)^5} dz$$
, $C: |z| = r > 1$;

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

(4)
$$\oint_C \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{(z^2+1)(z^2+4)}, C: |z| = \frac{3}{2};$$

(5)
$$\oint_C \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{z^2 - a^2}, C : |z - a| = a;$$

(6)
$$\oint_C \frac{\cos z}{z^3} dz$$
, $C = C_1 + C_2^-$, $C_1 : |z| = 2$, $C_2 : |z| = 3$;

(7)
$$\oint_C \frac{e^{-z} \sin z}{z^3} dz$$
, $C : |z - \mathbf{i}| = 2$;

(8)
$$\oint_C \frac{3z+2}{(z^4-1)} dz$$
, $C: |z-(1+\mathbf{i})| = \sqrt{2}$.

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

(2)
$$\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{\cos \pi z}{(z-1)^5} dz = \frac{2\pi \mathbf{i}}{4!} (\cos \pi z)^{(4)} (1) = -\frac{\pi^5}{12} \mathbf{i};$$

(3)
$$\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{\sin z}{(z-\frac{\pi}{2})^2} dz = 2\pi \mathbf{i} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0;$$

(4)
$$\oint_{|z|=\frac{3}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{(z^2+1)(z^2+4)} = 2\pi \mathbf{i} \left(\frac{1}{2\mathbf{i}\cdot 3} - \frac{1}{2\mathbf{i}\cdot 3}\right) = 0;$$

(5)
$$\oint_{|z-a|=a}^{|z-a|=a} \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{z^2 - a^2} = 2\pi \mathbf{i} \cdot \frac{1}{2a} = \frac{\pi \mathbf{i}}{a};$$

(6)
$$\oint_{|z|=2}^{|z|} \frac{\cos z}{z^3} dz - \oint_{|z|=3} \frac{\cos z}{z^3} dz = 0;$$

(7)
$$\oint_{|z-\mathbf{i}|=2} \frac{e^{-z} \sin z}{z^2} dz = 2\pi \mathbf{i} (e^{-z} \cos z - e^{-z} \sin z)(0) = 2\pi \mathbf{i};$$

$$(8) \oint_{|z-(1+\mathbf{i})|=\sqrt{2}} \frac{3z+2}{z^4-1} dz = 2\pi \mathbf{i} \left(\text{Res} \left[\frac{3z+2}{z^4-1}, 1 \right] + \text{Res} \left[\frac{3z+2}{z^4-1}, i \right] \right) = -\pi + \pi \mathbf{i}.$$

19 设函数 f(z)与 g(z)在区域 D内处处解析. 设 C是 D内的一条简单光滑闭曲线且 C内部全部属于 D. 证明若等式关系 f(z)=g(z)对 C上所有点成立,则等式关系 f(z)=g(z)对 C内部所有点也成立.

证明: 任取C内部的一点 z_0 , 由柯西积分公式可知

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

由于在C上f(z) = g(z),因此 $f(z_0) = g(z_0)$.

20 设函数f(z)在 $|z| \leq 1$ 上解析且f(0) = 1,计算积分

$$\frac{1}{2\pi \mathbf{i}} \oint_{|z|=1} \left\{ 2 \pm \left(z + \frac{1}{z} \right) \right\} f(z) \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{z}$$

再利用极坐标导出下式

$$\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(e^{i\theta}) \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta = 2 + f'(0),$$
$$\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(e^{i\theta}) \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta = 2 - f'(0).$$

解:由柯西积分公式可得

$$\frac{1}{2\pi \mathbf{i}} \oint_{|z|=1} \left[2 \pm \left(z + \frac{1}{z} \right) \right] f(z) \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{z} = \frac{1}{2\pi \mathbf{i}} \oint_{|z|=1} \left[\frac{2f(z)}{z} \pm \left(f(z) + \frac{f(z)}{z^2} \right) \right] \mathrm{d}z = 2f(0) \pm f'(0).$$

令
$$z=\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\theta}$$
,则 $z+\frac{1}{z}=2\cos\theta, \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{z}=\mathrm{i}\mathrm{d}\theta$,因此

$$\frac{1}{2\pi \mathbf{i}} \oint_{|z|=1} \left[2 + \left(z + \frac{1}{z} \right) \right] f(z) \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{z} = \frac{1}{2\pi \mathbf{i}} \int_0^{2\pi} (2 + 2\cos\theta) f(\mathrm{e}^{\mathbf{i}\theta}) \mathrm{d}\theta = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(\mathrm{e}^{\mathbf{i}\theta}) \cos^2\frac{\theta}{2} \mathrm{d}\theta,$$

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

故有

$$\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(e^{i\theta}) \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta = 2f(0) + f'(0) = 2 + f'(0),$$
$$\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(e^{i\theta}) \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta = 2f(0) - f'(0) = 2 - f'(0).$$

21 计算下列复积分:

$$(1)$$
 $\int_{C_1} \frac{1}{z} dz \pi \int_{C_2} \frac{1}{z} dz$, 其中 C_1 和 C_2 分别为从点 $(1,0)$ 出发到点 $(-1,0)$ 的上半和下半圆周;

(2) 正向积分

$$\oint_{|z|=r} \frac{z \mathrm{e}^z \mathrm{d}z}{(z-a)^8}, |a| < r;$$

(3) 正向积分

$$\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{\mathrm{e}^z \mathrm{d}z}{z(1-z)^3}.$$

解: (1)
$$\int_{C_1} \frac{1}{z} dz = \int_0^{\pi} \mathbf{i} d\theta = \pi \mathbf{i}, \int_{C_2} \frac{1}{z} dz = \int_0^{-\pi} \mathbf{i} d\theta = -\pi \mathbf{i};$$
(2)
$$\oint_{|z|=r} \frac{z e^z dz}{(z-a)^8} = \frac{2\pi \mathbf{i}}{7!} (z e^z)^{(7)}(a) = \frac{\pi \mathbf{i}}{2520} e^a (a+7);$$

(3)
$$\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{e^z dz}{z(1-z)^3} = 2\pi \mathbf{i} - \frac{2\pi \mathbf{i}}{2} \left(\frac{e^z}{z}\right)^{(2)} (1) = (2-e)\pi \mathbf{i}.$$

22 对于|a| < 1证明下列正向积分等式:

$$\frac{1}{2\pi \mathbf{i}} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{z+a}{z-a} \cdot z^{n-1} dz = \begin{cases} 2a^n, & n \geqslant 1, \\ 0, & n < 0. \end{cases}$$

解: 当 $n \ge 1$ 时,则有

$$\frac{1}{2\pi \mathbf{i}} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{z+a}{z-a} \cdot z^{n-1} dz = [(z+a)z^{n-1}](a) = 2a^n.$$

当n < 0时,有

$$\frac{z+a}{z-a} = \frac{1+\frac{a}{z}}{1-\frac{a}{z}} = \left(1+\frac{a}{z}\right)\left(1+\frac{a}{z}+\dots+\frac{a^k}{z^k}+\dots\right), \quad \forall |z|=1.$$

因此 $\frac{z+a}{z-a}\cdot z^{n-1}$ 中洛朗展开的最高次数为n-1次,由 $\oint_{|z|=1}\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{z^k}=0 (k>1)$ 可知

$$\frac{1}{2\pi\mathbf{i}}\oint_{|z|=1}\frac{z+a}{z-a}\cdot z^{n-1}\mathrm{d}z=0.$$

23 计算正向积分

$$\oint_C \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{1+z^4},$$

其中C是椭圆 $x^2 - xy + y^2 + x + y = 0$ 的正向边界.

解:对于复平面上给定一个点(a,b),其位于椭圆 $x^2 - xy + y^2 + x + y = 0$ 的内部当且仅当

$$a^2 - ab + b^2 + a + b < 0$$

成立。因此函数 $\frac{1}{z^4+1}$ 的四个奇点 $\pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ **i**中只有 $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ **i**位于椭圆C的内部. 因此

$$\oint_C \frac{dz}{1+z^4} = 2\pi i \text{Res} \left[\frac{1}{z^4+1}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \mathbf{i} \right] = \frac{\pi}{4} (-\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} \mathbf{i}).$$