

2008-2009

1. -2.

(2)  $2^{\frac{1}{3}} e^{\frac{2}{3}\pi i}$ ;  $\frac{5}{6} \times 2^{\frac{1}{3}} e^{\frac{2}{3}\pi i}$

(3)  $-4\pi + 10\pi i$  ★注意  $2\pi i$

(4)  $\frac{24}{49}\pi i$

2.  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = x + 3y = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -y + 3x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x + y \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x - 2y$

$u = x^2 - y^2 + xy + C$

由  $f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow u = x^2 - y^2 + xy$

$v = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}y^2 + 2xy$

$f(z) = x^2 - y^2 + xy + i(-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}y^2 + 2xy)$   
 $= (1 - \frac{1}{2}i) z^2$

3. 1.  $f(z) = \frac{1}{a-b} \left( \frac{1}{z-a} - \frac{1}{z-b} \right)$

$= \frac{1}{a-b} \cdot \frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{a}{z}} + \frac{1}{a-b} \cdot \frac{1}{b} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{z}{b}}$

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

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

4.  $z=3$  2级极点

$z=-1$  3级极点

$z=0$  1级极点

5.  $z^3 = \frac{3 \pm i\sqrt{7}}{4}$

设  $z^3 = |A| e^{i\theta}$

$\tan \theta_1 = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{3} \quad \tan \theta_2 = -\frac{\sqrt{7}}{3}$

由  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} < \frac{\sqrt{7}}{3} < \sqrt{3}$

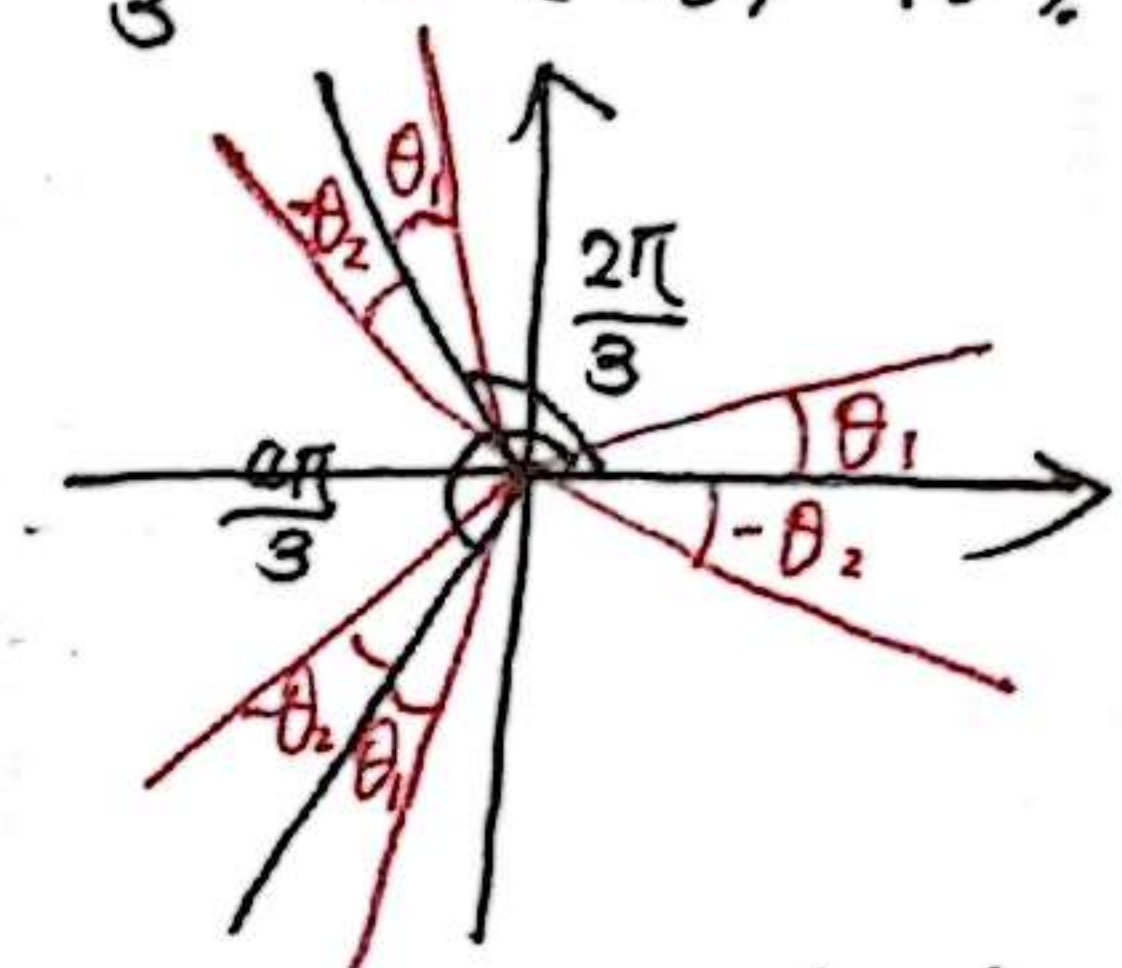
$\Rightarrow \theta_1 \in (30^\circ, 60^\circ)$

$\theta_2 \in (-60^\circ, -30^\circ)$

故  $z = |A|^{\frac{1}{3}} e^{i \frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{3}}$

$\frac{\theta_1}{3} \in (10^\circ, 20^\circ)$

$\frac{\theta_2}{3} \in (-20^\circ, -10^\circ)$



可见在一、四象限各一个，  
二、三象限各两个。

6. 1.  $z = re^{i\theta}$

$\Rightarrow \oint_{0 < |z|=r \neq 1} \frac{|dz|}{z-1} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{r d\theta}{r \cos \theta - 1 + i \sin \theta}$

令  $\xi = e^{i\theta}$

$= r \int_{|\xi|=1} \frac{1}{r\xi - 1} \cdot \frac{d\xi}{i\xi}$

$= -i \int_{|\xi|=1} \frac{1}{\xi(\xi - \frac{1}{r})} d\xi$

当  $r < 1$  时，

$= -i 2\pi i \operatorname{Res} \left( \xi \left( \xi - \frac{1}{r} \right), 0 \right)$

$= -2\pi r$



$$\begin{aligned} & \text{当 } r < 1 \text{ 时} \\ & = -i \cdot 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}\left(\frac{1}{s(s-\frac{1}{r})}, 0\right) \\ & \quad - i \cdot 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}\left(\frac{1}{s(s-\frac{1}{r})}, \frac{1}{r}\right) \\ & = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) & = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax - \cos bx}{x^2} dx \\ & = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{axi} - e^{bxi}}{x^2} dx \\ & = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \pi i \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{e^{axi} - e^{bxi}}{x^2}, 0\right] \\ & = -\pi(a-b) \end{aligned}$$

7. 记  $L[y_0] = F(p)$ .

$$L[y_0'] - L[e^t] = L[y_0 * e^t]$$

$$pF(p) - \frac{1}{p-1} = \frac{1}{p-1} \cdot F(p)$$

$$F(p) = \frac{1}{p^2 - p - 1} = \frac{1}{(p - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{5}{4}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L^{-1}[F(p)] & = e^{\frac{1}{2}t} \cdot L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{p^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}i)^2}\right] \\ & = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} e^{\frac{1}{2}t} \sinh \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}t \end{aligned}$$

8. 点  $z$  与  $|z-2i|=2$  的对称点为  $-2i$   
 点  $z$  关于  $|w-2|=1$  的对称点为  $\infty$   
 故  $f(-2i) = \infty$

$$\Rightarrow w-2 = k \cdot \frac{z-2i}{z+2i}$$

取  $z=0$  并两边同时取模

$$1 = |k| \cdot \frac{1}{2} \quad |k|=2$$

$$w = 2 + 2e^{i\theta} \frac{z-2i}{z+2i}$$

$$f'(z) = \frac{6i}{(z+2i)^2} e^{i\theta} + \frac{2i(z-2i)}{z+2i} e^{i\theta}$$

$$f'(i) = \frac{2}{3} e^{i(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2})}$$

$$\text{由 } \arg f'(i) = 0 \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} :$$

$$\Rightarrow w = 2 + 2i \frac{z-2i}{z+2i}$$

9. 先证明  $g(z) = \frac{1}{Q(z)}$  可以化为  $g(z)$  片  $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{A_k}{(z-a_k)^{s_k}}$  形式:

$$\text{记 } Q(z) = \prod_{k=1}^n (z-a_k)^{\lambda_k}$$

$$= Q_k(z) \cdot (z-a_k)^{\lambda_k}$$

$$\text{且 } Q_k = \sum_{t=0}^{\lambda_k-1} B_{kt} (z-a_k)^t$$

$$(\text{其中 } B_{k0} = \prod_{j \neq k} \lambda_j)$$

由于  $Q(z)$  中已无因式  $(z-a_k)$ ,  
 故  $B_{k0} \neq 0$ .

$$\text{取 } \lambda_k = \frac{1}{B_{k0}}$$

$$\text{则有 } \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} = \frac{P(z)}{(z-a_k)^{\lambda_k} \dots}$$

$$= \dots \text{其中:}$$

$$: \frac{-1}{B_{k0}} \sum_{t=0}^{\lambda_k-1} \dots$$



9. 假设  $V$  为  $n$  次多项式  $Q_n(z)$ ,  
 $P(z)/Q_n(z)$  为不可约有理真分式,

$$f(z) = \frac{P(z)}{Q_n(z)} = \sum_{k=1}^m \sum_{s=1}^{\mu_k} \frac{A_{ks}}{(z-a_k)^s}$$

( $w < n$ ) 均存在, 现证明

$f_n(z)$  也可以分解:

记  $f_n(z) = \frac{P_n(z)}{Q_n(z)}$ ,  $P_n(z)$  为  $n$  次,

$$Q_n(z) = \prod_{k=1}^m (z-a_k)^{\mu_k}, \quad (\sum \mu_k = n)$$

对  $P_n(z)$  展开,  $P_n(z) = \sum_{t=0}^{n-1} C_t (z-a_k)^t$

记  $Q_n(z) = (z-a_k)^{\mu_k} \cdot Q_{nk}(z)$

那么  $f_n(z) = \frac{\sum_{t=\mu_k}^{n-1} C_t \cdot (z-a_k)^{t-\mu_k}}{Q_{nk}(z)}$

+  $\sum_{t=0}^{\mu_k-1} \frac{C_t}{Q_{nk}(z)(z-a_k)^{\mu_k-t}}$  +

$\frac{C_0}{Q_{nk}(z)(z-a_k)^{\mu_k}}$ , 除最后项外,  
 分母次数均小于  $n$  故可分解.

下面证  $\frac{1}{Q_{nk}(z)(z-a_k)^{\mu_k}}$  可分解:

记  $Q_{nk} = \sum_{t=0}^{n-\mu_k} B_{kt} (z-a_k)^t$ , 由  $Q_{nk}$  无  
 因子  $(z-a_k)$ , 故  $B_{k0} \neq 0$ :

如取  $P_k(z) = \frac{1}{B_{k0}} \sum_{t=0}^{n-\mu_k-1} B_{k(t+1)} (z-a_k)^t$

$A_k \mu_k = \frac{1}{B_{k0}}$ , 就有:

$$\frac{P_k(z)}{Q_{nk}(z)(z-a_k)^{\mu_k-1}} + \frac{A_k \mu_k}{(z-a_k)^{\mu_k}} =$$

$\frac{1}{Q_{nk}(z)(z-a_k)^{\mu_k}}$  等式左边左母均  
 小于  $n$  次, 可分解:

再易见  $n=1$  时可分解, 递推,  
 得证.



9. 证明: 不妨考虑  $f(z) = \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)}$  中  $P(z)$  与  $Q(z)$  最高次项系数为1的情况

$\therefore f(z)$  为不可约有理真分式  $\therefore Q(z)$  次数比  $P(z)$  至少大1.

考虑  $Q(z)$  某-零点  $a_k$ , 其阶数为  $n_k \geq 1$ .

$\therefore Q(z) = (z - a_k)^{n_k} \varphi(z)$   $\varphi(z)$  为一多项式, 且  $\varphi(a_k) \neq 0$ .

$$\text{令 } A_k n_k = (z - a_k)^{n_k} f(z) \Big|_{z=a_k} = \frac{P(a_k)}{\varphi(a_k)}.$$

$$\Rightarrow P(a_k) - A_k n_k \varphi(a_k) = 0.$$

$\therefore a_k$  为多项式  $P(z) - A_k n_k \varphi(z)$  的零点.

$\therefore P(z) - A_k n_k \varphi(z) = (z - a_k) \psi(z)$ ,  $\psi(z)$  也为-多项式.

$$\therefore f(z) = \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} = \frac{P(z)}{(z - a_k)^{n_k} \varphi(z)} = \frac{A_k n_k}{(z - a_k)^{n_k}} + \frac{A_k n_k}{(z - a_k)^{n_k}}.$$

$$= \frac{P(z) - A_k n_k \varphi(z)}{(z - a_k)^{n_k} \varphi(z)} + \frac{A_k n_k}{(z - a_k)^{n_k}}.$$

$$= \frac{\psi(z)}{(z - a_k)^{n_k+1} \varphi(z)} + \frac{A_k n_k}{(z - a_k)^{n_k}}.$$

由于  $\psi(z)(z - a_k) = P(z) - A_k n_k \varphi(z) \Rightarrow \psi(z)$  次数比  $P(z)$  小1

$Q(z) = (z - a_k)^{n_k+1} \varphi(z) \Rightarrow (z - a_k)^{n_k} \varphi(z)$  次数比  $Q(z)$  小1.

$\therefore \psi(z)$  次数应小于  $(z - a_k)^{n_k} \varphi(z)$  次数.

$\therefore$  对  $\tilde{f}(z) = \frac{\psi(z)}{(z - a_k)^{n_k+1} \varphi(z)}$  继续如上操作.

$$\Rightarrow f(z) = \sum_{k=1}^m \sum_{s=1}^{n_k} \frac{A_{ks}}{(z - a_k)^s}$$