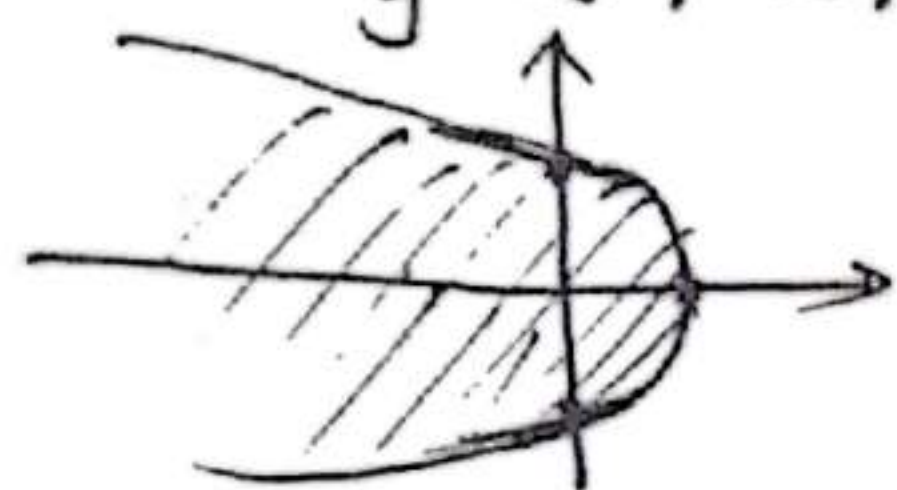


2007-2008

1. (1) $y^2 < 1-2x$



(2) $x=y=0$

(3) $\ln i = (2k + \frac{1}{2})\pi i \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$

$i^i = e^{-(2k + \frac{1}{2})\pi}$ $(k \in \mathbb{Z})$

(4) a) $z=\pi$ 可去奇点

b) $z=0$ 为 6 阶极点

$z = \sqrt[3]{2\pi k} \exp(\frac{\pi}{6}i + \frac{2}{3}k\pi i)$

$k \in \mathbb{N}^*$ 且 $k'=0,1,2$ 时

为 3 阶极点

(5) 存在:

D, G 均为边界多于两个点的单连通区域, 故根据黎曼定理, $\exists w_1=f_1(z)$ 和 $w_2=f_2(z)$ 为

单叶函数并分别将 D, G 变为单位圆内部, 则 $w=(f_2^{-1} \circ f_1)(z)$

满足要求

2. $f(z) = z^3 i + i$

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

4. (1) 0 由解析性直接得

(2) $-\pi \cos 1 + i\pi \sin 1$

(3) $2008\pi i$

(4) $2\pi i$

(5) $\frac{\pi}{4a} e^{-am}$

5. $\mathcal{L}[y'' + 2y' - 3y] = \mathcal{L}[e^{-t}]$

$p^2 F(p) - 1 + 2p F(p) - 3F(p)$

$= \frac{1}{p+1}$

$F(p) = \frac{1}{(p+3)(p-1)} \cdot (\frac{1}{p+1} + 1)$

$= \frac{3}{8} \frac{1}{p-1} - \frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{p+3} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{p+1}$

$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(p)] = \frac{3}{8} e^t - \frac{1}{8} e^{-3t} - \frac{1}{4} e^{-t}$

6. $\varphi_1 = e^{(z + \frac{\pi}{2})i}$

$D \Rightarrow$ 上半单位圆

$\varphi_1 = -1 \Rightarrow \varphi_2 = 0$

$\varphi_1 = 1 \Rightarrow \varphi_2 = \infty$

取 $\varphi_2 = \frac{\varphi_1 + 1}{\varphi_1 - 1}$

上半单位圆 \Rightarrow 第三象限

再取 $w = \varphi_2^2$
 $w = \left(\frac{e^{(z + \frac{\pi}{2})i} + 1}{e^{(z + \frac{\pi}{2})i} - 1} \right)^2$

满足要求

7. $z=1$ 时:

$|kz^4| = k > 2$

$|\sin z| = \frac{1}{2} |e^{iz} - e^{-iz}|$

$\leq \frac{1}{2} e^{\text{Im} z} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-\text{Im} z}$

$\leq \frac{1}{2} (e^1 + e^{-1}) \approx 1.543$

$$\Rightarrow |\sin z| < |kz^4|.$$

故有4个根:

8. 反证: 若 $\forall z \in D, f(z) \neq 0$.

则 $g(z) = \frac{1}{f(z)}$ 也在 D 上解析,

在 D 上连续

$$\forall z \in D, |g(z)| < |g(z)|_{z \in C} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow |f(z)| > a$$

$$\forall z \in D, |f(z)| < |f(z)|_{z \in C} = a.$$

矛盾, 故得证: