

1. 求 $\sin z$ 的实虚部和模

$$\sin z = \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i} = \frac{e^{i(x+iy)} - e^{-i(x+iy)}}{2i} = \frac{e^{-y}e^{ix} - e^ye^{-ix}}{2i}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-y}(\cos x + i\sin x) - e^y(\cos x - i\sin x)}{2i}$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(\sin z) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{-y}\sin x + e^y\sin x) = \cosh y \sin x$$

$$\operatorname{Im}(\sin z) = -\frac{1}{2}(e^{-y}\cos x - e^y\cos x) = \sinh y \cos x$$

$$|\sin z| = \sqrt{\operatorname{Re}^2 + \operatorname{Im}^2} = \sqrt{\sinh^2 y + \sin^2 x}$$

易错点: z 为复数, 求实虚部需进一步化简

2. 求积分 $\int_{|z|=1} \frac{e^z}{z} dz$, 并证 $\int_0^\pi e^{\cos \theta} (\sin \theta) d\theta = 0$

$$\int_{|z|=1} \frac{e^z}{z} dz = 2\pi i f(0) = 2\pi i. \quad \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{e^z}{z} dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{e^{i\theta}} \cdot i e^{i\theta}}{e^{i\theta}} d\theta$$

$$\rightarrow 2\pi i = i \int_0^{2\pi} e^{e^{i\theta}} d\theta = i \int_0^{2\pi} e^{\cos \theta + i \sin \theta} d\theta = i \int_0^{2\pi} e^{\cos \theta} [\cos(\sin \theta) + i \sin(\sin \theta)] d\theta$$

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

$$\therefore \int_0^\pi e^{\cos \theta} \cos(\sin \theta) d\theta = \pi$$

易错点: $e^{e^{i\theta}} = e^{\cos \theta + i \sin \theta} = e^{\cos \theta} \cdot e^{i \sin \theta} = e^{\cos \theta} (\cos(\sin \theta) + i \sin(\sin \theta))$
 中 $e^{i \sin \theta}$ 化简易与 $e^{i\theta}$ 化简混淆

3. 计算 $I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x(x^2+a^2)^2} dx, a > 0$

$R(x)$ 上半平面有二级极点 ai , 实轴有单极点 $z=0$

$$\operatorname{Res}[R(z)e^{iz}, ai] = \lim_{z \rightarrow ai} \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{e^{iz}}{z(z+ai)^2} \right) = \frac{-e^{-z}(a+z)}{4a^4}, \quad \operatorname{Res}[R(z)e^{iz}, 0] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{iz}}{z(z^2+a^2)^2} = \frac{1}{a^4}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x(x^2+a^2)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{iz}}{x(x^2+a^2)^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4a^2} [2 - e^{-2}(a+2)]$$

易错点: 利用留数, 通过 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R(x) \cos mx dx, \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R(x) \sin mx dx$ 计算 $\int_0^{+\infty} R(x) \cos mx dx$ 的 " $\frac{1}{2}$ " 易丢.



4. 证明. $|z_1 + z_2 + \dots + z_n| \geq |z_1| - |z_2| - \dots - |z_n|$

证: 设 $0 < a_0 \leq a_1 \leq \dots \leq a_n$ 证 $p_n(z) = a_0 z^n + a_1 z^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} z + a_n = 0$ 在 $|z| < 1$ 无根.

(1): 三角不等式. $|z_1 + z_2 + \dots + z_n| \geq |z_1| - |z_2 + z_3 + \dots + z_n|$

$$|z_2 + z_3 + \dots + z_n| \leq |z_2| + \dots + |z_n|$$

$$\rightarrow |z_1 + z_2 + \dots + z_n| \geq |z_1| - |z_2| - \dots - |z_n|$$

证: 构造 $G(z) = (1-z)p_n(z)$ 要证 $G(z) = 0$ 在 $|z| < 1$ 内无根

$$|(1-z)p_n(z)| = |-a_0 z^{n+1} + a_0 z^n - a_1 z^n + a_1 z^{n-1} + \dots - a_{n-1} z^2 + a_{n-1} z + a_n - a_n z|$$

$$= |a_n + (a_n - a_{n-1})z + (a_{n-2} - a_{n-1})z^2 + \dots + (a_0 - a_1)z^n - a_0 z^{n+1}|$$

$$\geq |a_n| - |(a_{n-1} - a_n)z| - |(a_{n-2} - a_{n-1})z^2| - \dots - |(a_0 - a_1)z^n| - |a_0 z^{n+1}|$$

$$|a_i - a_{i-1}|z^i < |a_i - a_{i-1}|$$

$$\rightarrow |(1-z)p_n(z)| > a_n - (a_n - a_{n-1}) - (a_{n-1} - a_{n-2}) - \dots - (a_1 - a_0) - a_0 = 0$$

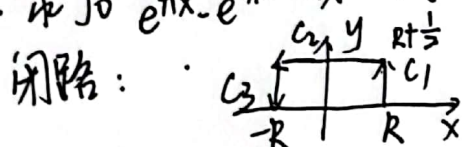
$$\therefore |(1-z)p_n(z)| > 0 \rightarrow p_n(z) \neq 0$$

易错点: 1°. 三角不等式运用

2°. 复数域中. $z_1 \cdot z_2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow z_1 = 0$ 或 $z_2 = 0$

3°. $0 < a_0 \leq a_1 \leq \dots \leq a_n$ 条件在乘 $(1-z)$ 后错位相减.

5. 求 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{e^{\pi x} - e^{-\pi x}} dx$



$$\oint_C f(z) dz = \left(\int_{-R}^R + \int_{C_1} + \int_{C_2} + \int_{C_3} \right) f(z) dz$$

且仅有 $z=0$ 一个可去奇点 $\oint_C f(z) dz = 0$

$$\int_{C_1} f(z) dz = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{R+iy}{e^{\pi(R+iy)} - e^{-\pi(R+iy)}} dy \quad \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} f(z) = 0 \therefore \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{C_1} f(z) dz = 0$$

同理 $\lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{C_2} f(z) dz = 0$

$$C_2 \text{ 上: } z = x + \frac{i}{2} \quad \int_{C_2} f(z) dz = \int_R^{-R} \frac{x + \frac{i}{2}}{e^{\pi(x + \frac{i}{2})} - e^{-\pi(x + \frac{i}{2})}} dx = \int_R^{-R} \frac{ix}{e^{\pi x} + e^{-\pi x}} dx - \int_R^{-R} \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{e^{\pi x} + e^{-\pi x}} dx$$

$$\int_{-R}^R \frac{ix}{e^{\pi x} + e^{-\pi x}} dx = 0 \quad \text{而} \quad \int_{-R}^R \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{e^{\pi x} + e^{-\pi x}} dx = \int_{-e^{\pi R}}^{-e^{-\pi R}} \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{t + \frac{1}{t}} d\left(\frac{1}{\pi \ln t}\right) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-e^{\pi R}}^{-e^{-\pi R}} \frac{dt}{t^2 + 1}$$



$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} (\arctan e^{\pi R} - \arctan e^{-\pi R})$$

$$\therefore \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_2} f(z) dz = -\frac{1}{4} \quad \text{故} \quad \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{e^{\pi x} + e^{-\pi x}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-R}^R f(x) dx = \frac{1}{8}$$

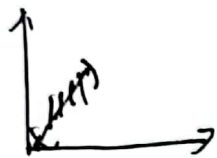
易错点: 1° 积分回路选取

2° 分段考虑积分

3° $\int_{-R}^R \frac{1}{e^{\pi x} + e^{-\pi x}} dx$ 的计算

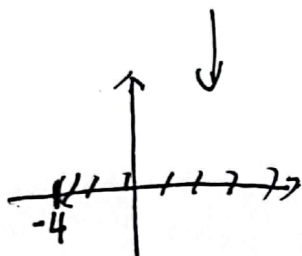
4° $\dots \frac{1}{2}$

6. 将沿着线段 $[0, 1+i]$ 有割缝的第一象限为上半平面:



①. $t(z) = z^4$.

将该区域割去 $[0, 1+i]$ 的 t 平面 D'

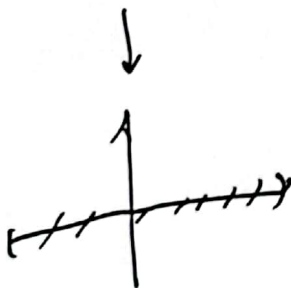
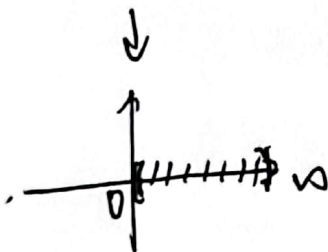


② 平移 $u = t + 4$ 移去 $[0, 1+i]$ 全平面.

③ $w = \sqrt{u}$, 取 $\sqrt{1} = 1$ 的分支. 变为上半平面

易错点: 1° 象限定义不含坐标

2° 缝到坐标的转移



7. $f(z)$ 在 C 内部除一个阶极点外解析, 且连续到 C , 在 C 上 $|f(z)| = 1$
 证 $f(z) = a(|a|^{-1})$ 在 C 内恰有一根

设 $f(z) - a$ 在 C 内有 N 个零点

辐角原理. $N - 1 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \Delta_C \arg [f(z) - a] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \Delta_C \arg a + \frac{1}{2\pi} \Delta_C \arg \left[\frac{f(z)}{a} - 1 \right]$

$\Delta_C \arg a = 0$. 令 $w = \frac{f(z)}{a} - 1$

在 C 上有 $|w+1| = \left| \frac{f(z)}{a} \right| < 1$, 则 C 的像位于 $|w+1| < 1$ 内

$\therefore \Delta_C \arg w = 0$. $\therefore \Delta_C \arg [f(z) - a] = 0 \rightarrow N = 1$

难点: 利用辐角原理. 通过 $\Delta_C \arg f_1 f_2 = \Delta_C \arg f_1 + \Delta_C \arg f_2$ 来化简
 参考儒歇定理的证明.

8. 若 $f(z)$ 在 $|z| < R$ 解析, $f(0) = 0$, $|f(z)| \leq M + |z|$ 则

(1): $|f(z)| \leq \frac{M}{R}|z|$, $|z| < R$, 且 $|f'(0)| \leq \frac{M}{R}$

(2): 若在圆内一点 z ($0 < |z| < R$) 有 $|f(z)| = \frac{M}{R}|z|$, 则 $f(z) = \frac{M}{R} e^{i\alpha} z$ (α 为实数, $|z| < R$)

(1): z 为圆内任一点, $|z| < r < R$. 最大模原理 $\Rightarrow |\varphi(z)| \leq |\varphi(z)|$ ($|z| < r$).

即: $|\varphi(z)| \leq \left| \frac{f(z)}{z} \right| \leq \frac{M}{r}$. 构造 $\varphi(z) = \frac{f(z)}{z}$

令 $r \rightarrow R$, 则 $|\varphi(z)| = \left| \frac{f(z)}{z} \right| \leq \frac{M}{R}$ 而 $|\varphi(0)| = |f'(0)| \leq \frac{M}{R}$.

$\therefore f(z) \leq \frac{M}{R}|z|$

(2): 若圆内一点 z 有 $|f(z)| = \frac{M}{R}|z|$, 则 $|\varphi(z)| = \left| \frac{f(z)}{z} \right| = \frac{M}{R}$ 圆内取等.

由最大模原理 $|\varphi(z)| = |\varphi| = \frac{M}{R} \therefore f(z) = \frac{M}{R} e^{i\alpha} z$ (α 为实数).

难点: $\varphi(z) = \frac{f(z)}{z}$ 构造, 最大模原理条件 "不恒为常数".

