

第二, 三章重要例题

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744例4. 若 $f(z) = u + iv$ 为一解析函数, 且 $f'(z) \neq 0$, 则 $u(x, y) = C_1$, $v(x, y) = C_2$ 必互相正交 ($C_1, C_2 = \text{const}$)

解: 由于解析 \rightarrow 符合 Cauchy - Riemann 方程.

$$\text{有: } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x},$$

$$\text{则: } \left. \begin{aligned} du &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy = 0 \\ dv &= \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{为两曲线.}$$

$$\text{有: } k_1 = -\frac{\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}} = \frac{\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}} \quad k_2 = \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}}$$

且: $k_1 \cdot k_2 = -1$ 即曲线正交

P72. 例1.

计算 $\int_C z dz$, C 为从原点到 $3+4i$ 直线.

$$\text{解: } = \frac{1}{2} z^2 \Big|_0^{3+4i} = \frac{1}{2} [(9-16) + 24i] = \frac{1}{2} [-7+24i]$$

$$= -\frac{7}{2} + 12i$$

\otimes 由于 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$, 则积分与路线无关
即使取 $u=3t, v=4t$, $\int u+iv = \int (3+4i)t dt = \frac{1}{2}(3+4i)^2$.

P73. 例2. 计算 $\int_C \frac{dz}{(z-z_0)^{n+1}}$, 其中 C 为 z_0 为中心, r 为半径的圆周.

$$\text{有: } |z-z_0| = r, \text{ 即: } (z-z_0)(\overline{z-z_0}) = r^2,$$

用三角或指数形式来表示: $z = z_0 + re^{i\theta}$.

$$\text{由 } z = re^{i\theta} + z_0$$

$$dz = i r e^{i\theta} d\theta$$

$$\text{则: } \int_C \frac{1}{z-z_0} dz = \int_C \frac{1}{r e^{i\theta}} dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{r e^{i\theta}} i r e^{i\theta} d\theta = 2\pi i$$

\otimes 公式.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C \frac{1}{(z-z_0)^{n+1}} dz &= \int_C \frac{1}{(r e^{i\theta})^{n+1}} \cdot i r e^{i\theta} d\theta = \int_C \frac{i}{(r e^{i\theta})^n} d\theta = \frac{1}{r^n} \int_C e^{-in\theta} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{r^n} \cdot -\frac{1}{ni} e^{-in\theta} \Big|_0^{2\pi} \quad (n \neq 0) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r^n} \cdot -\frac{1}{ni} e^{-in\theta} \Big|_0^{2\pi} \quad (n \neq 0)$$

$$= \frac{i}{nr^n} (e^{-i \cdot 2\pi n} - 1) \quad \text{由于是依} 2\pi \text{为周期函数,}$$

$$\text{则: } \oint_C \frac{1}{(z-z_0)^{n+1}} = \begin{cases} 2\pi i & (n=0) \\ 0 & (n \neq 0) \end{cases} \quad \text{当 } n \neq 0 \text{ 时, 显:}$$

$$= \frac{i}{nr^n} (1-1) = 0$$