

1.解: 因为 $f(z), g(z)$  在 $z_0$ 点解析, 则 $f'(z_0), g'(z_0)$  均存在。

$$\text{所以 } \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f(z)}{g(z)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f(z)-f(z_0)}{g(z)-g(z_0)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{\frac{f(z)-f(z_0)}{z-z_0}}{\frac{g(z)-g(z_0)}{z-z_0}} = \frac{f'(z_0)}{g'(z_0)}$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^z - 1}{z} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} e^z = 1$$

2.解: (1) $u(x, y) = x, v(x, y) = 0$ , 且 $u_x = 1, v_y = 0, u_y = 0, v_x = 0$

故 $f(z)$  在复平面上不可微, 在复平面上处处不解析。

(2)  $u(x, y) = xy^2, v(x, y) = x^2y$ , 此时仅当 $x = y = 0$  时有

$u_x = y^2 = v_y = x^2, u_y = 2xy = -v_x = -2xy$ , 且这四个偏导数在原点连续,

故 $f(z)$  只在原点可微, 在复平面上处处不解析。

(3) $u(x, y) = \cos x \cosh y, v(x, y) = -\sin x \sinh y$ , 则有

$u_x = -\sin x \cosh y, u_y = \cos x \sinh y, v_x = -\cos x \sinh y, v_y = -\sin x \cosh y$

故 $u_x, u_y, v_x, v_y$  连续, 且满足 $C-R$  条件, 所以 $f(z)$  在复平面上处处解析且

$$f'(z) = u_x + v_x i = -\sin x \cosh y - \cos x \sinh y i = -\sin z$$

3.解:

$$(1) e^{z^2} = e^{x^2-y^2+2xyi}, |e^{z^2}| = |x^2 - y^2 + 2xyi| = e^{x^2-y^2}.$$

$$(2) e^{\frac{1}{z}} = e^{\frac{x-iy}{x^2+y^2}} = e^{\frac{x}{x^2+y^2}} \left( \cos \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} - i \sin \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} \right) \text{ 故 } Re(e^{\frac{1}{z}}) = e^{\frac{x}{x^2+y^2}} \cos \frac{y}{x^2+y^2}.$$

$$4. \text{ 证明: } \cos z = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2}, \sin z = \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos a + \cos(a+b) + \cdots + \cos(a+nb) &= \frac{e^{ia} + e^{i(a+b)} + \cdots + e^{i(a+nb)} + e^{-ia} + e^{-i(a+b)} + \cdots + e^{-i(a+nb)}}{2} \\ &= \frac{e^{ia} \left( \frac{1-e^{i(n+1)b}}{1-e^{ib}} \right) + e^{-ia} \left( \frac{1-e^{-i(n+1)b}}{1-e^{-ib}} \right)}{2} \\ &= \frac{\frac{\sin \frac{n+1}{2}b}{\sin \frac{b}{2}} e^{i(a+\frac{n}{2}b)} + \frac{\sin \frac{n+1}{2}b}{\sin \frac{b}{2}} e^{-i(a+\frac{n}{2}b)}}{2} \\ &= \frac{\sin \frac{n+1}{2}b}{\sin \frac{b}{2}} \cos(a + \frac{nb}{2}) \end{aligned}$$

$$5. \text{解: } z = \ln(1+i\sqrt{3}) = \ln|1+i\sqrt{3}| + i \arg(1+i\sqrt{3})$$

$$= \ln 2 + i(\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi) \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, \cdots)$$

6.解:

$$(1) (1+i)^i = e^{i \ln(1+i)} = e^{i[\ln|1+i| + i(\arg(1+i) + 2k\pi)]}$$

$$= e^{i \ln \sqrt{2} - (\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi)} = e^{i \ln \sqrt{2}} \cdot e^{-(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi)} \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$$

$$(2) 3^i = e^{i \ln 3} = e^{i[\ln 3 + i(\arg 3 + 2k\pi)]} = e^{i \ln 3} \cdot e^{-2k\pi} \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$$

$$7. \text{解: } w_k(z) = \sqrt[3]{r(z)} e^{i \frac{\theta(z) + 2k\pi}{3}}, (0 < \theta(z) < 2\pi, k = 0, 1, 2)$$

$$\text{由 } w(i) = e^{i \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi}{3}} = -i, \text{ 可得 } k = 2.$$

$$\text{则 } w(-i) = e^{i \frac{\frac{3\pi}{2} + 4\pi}{3}} = e^{i \frac{11\pi}{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i.$$

$$8. \text{解: } w_k(z) = \sqrt[3]{r(z)} e^{i \frac{\theta(z) + 2k\pi}{3}}, (-\pi < \theta(z) < \pi, k = 0, 1, 2)$$

$$\text{由 } w(-2) = \sqrt[3]{2} e^{i \frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{3}} = -\sqrt[3]{2}, \text{ 可得 } k = 1.$$

$$\text{则 } w(i) = e^{i \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi}{3}} = e^{i \frac{5\pi}{6}} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i.$$

$$9. \text{证明: 若 } f(z) \text{ 在 } z = z_0 \text{ 处解析, 则 } \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f(z+z_0)-f(z_0)}{z} \text{ 存在, } \lim_{\bar{z} \rightarrow \bar{z}_0} \frac{\overline{f(z+z_0)-f(z_0)}}{\bar{z}}$$

$$\text{存在. 记 } w = \bar{z}, w_0 = \bar{z}_0, \text{ 则 } \lim_{w \rightarrow w_0} \frac{\overline{f(\bar{w}+\bar{w}_0)-f(\bar{w}_0)}}{w} \text{ 存在, 则 } \overline{f(\bar{w})} \text{ 在 } w = w_0 \text{ 处}$$

解析. 同理由 $\overline{f(\bar{z})}$  解析可得 $f(z)$  解析. 故 $f(z)$ 与 $\overline{f(\bar{z})}$  是同时解析的。

思考题：1.复变函数的解析性与可微性都满足 $C-R$ 方程. 可微性的定义域可以是点也可以是区域，解析性的定义域只能是区域，函数在一点解析是针对一个局部邻域，而函数在一点可微是针对一个点而言.

2.根据解析函数的定义判断；利用柯西黎曼方程判断.