

W | L1.

复变函数.

平时40% 作业. 小论文

Cauchy 积分理论

↓

Weierstrass 级数理论

中等偏上? 没小测?

Riemann. 几何理论

## 1. 复数

### 1.1. 复数域

$(\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot)$  (1).  $+$   $\cdot$  交换律 结合律  $x \in \{+, \cdot\}$   
 $a \cdot b = b \cdot a$   $(a \cdot b) \cdot c = a \cdot (b \cdot c)$

(2).  $+$  单位元  $0$ .  $\cdot$  单位元  $1$ .

(3).  $+$  逆元  $-a$ .  $\cdot$  除  $0$  外逆元  $\frac{1}{a}$ .  $a^{-1}$

(4).  $a(b+c) = ab+ac$  分配律

$\mathbb{R}^2 = \{(a, b) : a, b \in \mathbb{R}\}$  = 维实何量空间.  $e_1 = (1, 0)$   $e_2 = (0, 1)$

$u \in \mathbb{R}^2$   $u = (a, b) = a e_1 + b e_2$

$|u| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$   $\pm \checkmark$

$\mathbb{R}^2$  上实义乘法  $\Rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^2, +, \cdot)$  成为域

$\cdot \bigcup \{(a, 0) : a \in \mathbb{R}\} = \widetilde{\mathbb{R}}$

则  $e_1 = (1, 0)$  应该为单位元.  $\forall u \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$u \cdot e_1 = e_1 u = u$

$\cdot u \cdot v \in \mathbb{R}^2$  保持  $|u| \cdot |v| = |u \cdot v|$

$\Rightarrow$  唯一确定 " $\cdot$ "

Thm  $\mathbb{R}^2$  上存在唯一的“ $\cdot$ ” (乘法) 满足.

$$(1) u e_1 = e_1 u = u$$

$$(2) |u \cdot v| = |u| \cdot |v|, \forall u, v \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$\Rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^2, +, \cdot)$  成为域. ( $\mathbb{C}$  复数域)

pf.  $u = (a, b) = a e_1 + b e_2$

$$v = (c, d) = c e_1 + d e_2$$

$$u \cdot v = (a e_1 + b e_2)(c e_1 + d e_2) = ac(e_1 \cdot e_1) + (ad + bc)(e_1 \cdot e_2) + bd(e_2 \cdot e_2)$$

$$= ac e_1 + (ad + bc) e_2 + bd(e_1 \cdot e_2)$$

$\Rightarrow$  乘法有交换律.

$$\text{let } \begin{cases} e_2 \cdot e_2 = (x, y) \\ (e_1 + e_2)(e_1 - e_2) = e_1 - e_2 \cdot e_2 = (1 - x, -y). \end{cases}$$

两边求长.  $\begin{cases} 2 \cdot 2 = (1 - x)^2 + y^2 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow e_2 \cdot e_2 = -e_1 = (-1, 0)$

$$\Rightarrow u \cdot v = (ac - bd) e_1 + (ad + bc) e_2$$

$$\Rightarrow (a, b) \cdot (c, d) = (ac - bd, ad + bc)$$

验证域.

求逆元?  $(a, b)(c, d) = (ac - bd, ad + bc) = (1, 0)$ .

$$\begin{cases} ac - bd = 1 \\ ad + bc = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{求 } c, d.$$

$$(c, d) = \frac{(a, -b)}{a^2 + b^2}. \quad \text{要求 } a^2 + b^2 \neq 0$$

Q.  $\mathbb{C}$  上两个向量是否可以比较大小?

Def. (有序域)  $F$  域, 上有一元关系 " $<$ "

$$(1). \underbrace{a < b, a = b, a > b}_{\text{三-成立}} \quad \forall a, b \in F$$

$$(2). a < b, b < c \Rightarrow a < c. \text{ 传递性.}$$

$$(3). a < b \Rightarrow a + c < b + c \quad \forall a, b, c \in F. \text{ 平移不变性}$$

$$(4). a < b, 0 < c \Rightarrow ac < bc. \text{ 保向性}$$

称  $F$  有序域

Def 字典序:  $(Y, <)$ .  $\forall \times Y \quad (a, b), (c, d) \in Y \times Y$

$$(a, b) < (c, d) \Leftrightarrow a < c \text{ 或 } \begin{matrix} a = c \\ b < d. \end{matrix}$$

(1) ~ (3) 满足

$$(4). \text{ 不满足. } : \quad 0 = (0, 0) \quad 0 < e_2$$

$$e_2 = (0, 1) \xrightarrow{\text{B} \cdot e_2} 0 < e_2 \cdot e_2 = -e_1 < 0 \quad *$$

Thm.  $\mathbb{C}$  不是有序域

证. 反证法. 假设  $\mathbb{C}$  是有序域 " $<$ "

$$\text{证: (1). } \forall u \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}, \text{ 则 } 0 < u^2$$

$$\textcircled{1} u < 0 \Rightarrow 0 < -u \Rightarrow 0 < u^2$$

$$\textcircled{2} 0 < u \Rightarrow 0 < u^2$$

$$(2). \text{ 由(1). } 0 < e_2^2 = -e_1 \Rightarrow e_1 < 0.$$

$$e_1^2 = e_1 \Rightarrow e_1 > 0 \quad *$$

## 1.2. 复数的表示.

$$(\mathbb{R}^2, +, \cdot)$$

$\mathbb{R} = \{(a, 0) : a \in \mathbb{R}\}$ . 关于  $\mathbb{R}^2$  的  $+$ ,  $\cdot$  封闭.  $(\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot)$  子域  $\cong (\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot)$

$$(a, 0) \mapsto a,$$

$$e_2^2 = -e_1 \Rightarrow (0, 1)(0, 1) = -(1, 0) = -1$$

$$\downarrow \quad \quad \quad \hookrightarrow \text{写成.}$$

$$\text{简写成 } (i)^2 = -1.$$

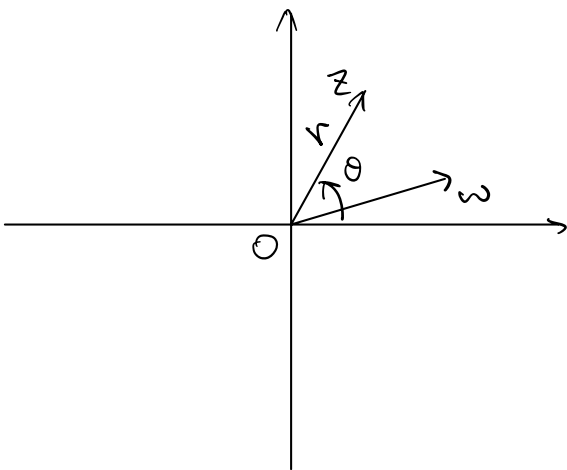
$$u = (a, b) = a + bi \quad i^2 = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{C} = \{a + bi \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}\}, \ni z = a + bi.$$

$$w = c + di$$

$$z + w = (a + c) + (b + d)i$$

$$z \cdot w = (ac - bd) + (ad + bc)i$$



$a$ : 实部  $\operatorname{Re}(z)$

$b$ : 虚部  $\operatorname{Im}(z)$ .

共轭  $\bar{z} = a - bi$

$$|z| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = r$$

$$z\bar{z} = a^2 + b^2$$

$$|\operatorname{Re}(z)| \leq |z| \quad |\operatorname{Im}(z)| \leq |z|.$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(z) = \frac{z + \bar{z}}{2} \quad \operatorname{Im}(z) = \frac{z - \bar{z}}{2i}$$

①. 辐角. (多值函数). 取一个.

$$z = r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta i \quad \text{极坐标表示.}$$

A. 数学对象. (实数. 复数. 矩阵. 算子...)

$$e^A = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{A^n}{n!}$$

let  $A = i\theta$ .  $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{i\theta} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(i\theta)^n}{n!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(i\theta)^{2k}}{(2k)!} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(i\theta)^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \theta^{2k}}{(2k)!} + i \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \theta^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} \\ &= \cos \theta + i \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

$\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$

$$e^{i\alpha} \cdot e^{i\beta} = (\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)(\cos \beta + i \sin \beta)$$

$$e^{i\alpha} \cdot e^{-i\alpha} = 1.$$

$$= \cos(\alpha + \beta) + i \sin(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$\Rightarrow (e^{i\alpha})^{-1} = e^{-i\alpha}$$

$$= e^{i(\alpha + \beta)}.$$

let  $z = r e^{i\theta}$ .  $w = \rho e^{i\alpha}$

$$\Rightarrow z \cdot w = r \rho \cdot e^{i(\theta + \alpha)}$$

$$z/w = z \cdot w^{-1} = r e^{i\theta} \cdot \frac{1}{\rho} e^{-i\alpha} = \frac{r}{\rho} e^{i(\theta - \alpha)}$$

例. 求三角和.  $\sum_{k=1}^n \sin(k\theta)$ .  $\sum_{k=1}^n \cos(k\theta)$ .  $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$ .

$\parallel$   $\parallel$   
 $S(\theta)$   $C(\theta)$

解:  $C(\theta) + i S(\theta) = \sum_{k=1}^n (e^{i\theta})^k := A$

$$\sum_{k=2}^{n+1} (e^{i\theta})^k = A \cdot e^{i\theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow A(1 - e^{i\theta}) = e^{i\theta} - e^{i\theta(n+1)}$$

$$\left( \underline{e^{i\theta} \neq 0} \right) A = \frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{i\theta(n+1)}}{1 - e^{i\theta}} = \frac{e^{i\theta} \left( e^{-\frac{n\theta}{2}} - e^{\frac{(n+2)\theta}{2}} \right)}{(e^{-i\theta/2} - e^{i\theta/2}) e^{i\theta/2}}$$

$$= e^{\frac{n+1}{2}\theta i} \frac{\sin \frac{n\theta}{2}}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow C(\theta) = \frac{\sin \frac{n\theta}{2}}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}} \cos \frac{n+1}{2} \theta$$

$$S(\theta) = \frac{\sin \frac{n\theta}{2}}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}} \sin \frac{(n+1)}{2} \theta$$

三角不等式.

**Prop.** 设  $z_1, \dots, z_n \in \mathbb{C}$ . 则

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^n z_k \right| \leq \sum_{k=1}^n |z_k|$$

pf. 设  $\left| \sum_{k=1}^n z_k \right| \neq 0$ . 设  $\theta$  是辐角.

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^n z_k \right| e^{i\theta} = \sum_{k=1}^n z_k.$$

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^n z_k \right| = \underbrace{\left( \sum_{k=1}^n z_k \right) (e^{-i\theta})}_{\uparrow \mathbb{R}} = \operatorname{Re} \left( e^{-i\theta} \sum_{k=1}^n z_k \right)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{Re}(e^{-i\theta} z_k)$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=1}^n |e^{-i\theta} z_k|$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n |z_k|.$$

$$" = " \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{Re}(e^{-i\theta} z_k) = |e^{-i\theta} z_k| \quad \forall k$$

$z_k \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \theta$  为  $z_k$  一个辐角. 全部同向

Prop (Cauchy 不等式)  $a_k, b_k \in \mathbb{R}$ .

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^n a_k b_k \right|^2 \leq \left( \sum_{k=1}^n |a_k|^2 \right) \left( \sum_{k=1}^n |b_k|^2 \right)$$

pf  $0 \leq \sum_{k=1}^n |a_k - \lambda \bar{b}_k|^2 \quad \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n |a_k|^2 - 2\operatorname{Re}\left(\sum_{k=1}^n \lambda \bar{a}_k b_k\right) + |\lambda|^2 \sum_{k=1}^n |b_k|^2$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n a_k b_k}{\sum_{k=1}^n |b_k|^2} \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n |a_k|^2 - \frac{|\sum_{k=1}^n a_k b_k|^2}{\sum_{k=1}^n |b_k|^2} \geq 0$$

在  $|b_k|$  至少一项  $\neq 0$  时

Conclusion. • 由  $(\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot)$ , 考虑  $(\mathbb{R}^2, +, \cdot)$ ,  $\exists \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$  中乘法  $\Rightarrow$  构成域

• 证明了  $\mathbb{C}$  不是有序域

• 简化  $\mathbb{C}$  中  $\mathbb{R}$  表示, 三角表示,  $e^{i\theta}$

• 应用例子

• 两个不等式