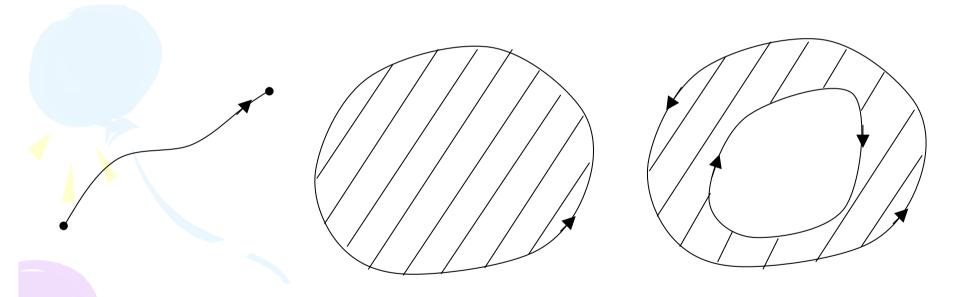
第二章、复变函数的积分

§ 2.1 复变函数的积分

有向区线:正方向;负方向。



一般来说,在区域内,只要有一个简单的闭合曲线其内有不属于该区域的点,这样的区域便是复通区域。

复变函数积分

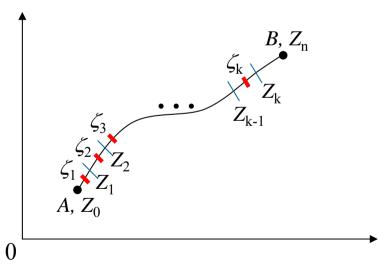
设在给定的光滑或逐段光滑曲线l上定义了函数f(z)=u+iv,且l是以A为起点,B为终点的有向曲线. 把曲线任意分成n个小段,分点依次为 z_0 , z_1 , z_2 , ..., z_n , 在某小弧段 $[z_{k-1}, z_k]$ 上任意取一点 ζ_k ,作和 $\sum_{k=1}^n f(\zeta_k)(z_k-z_{k-1})$,

于 $n\to\infty$ 且每一小段都无限缩短时,如果此和的极限存在且与 ζ_k 的选取无关,那么称这个极限值为函数f(z)沿曲线l从A到B的路积分,记作

$$\int_{l} f(z)dz = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(\zeta_{k})(z_{k} - z_{k-1})$$

$$= \int_{l} u(x, y)dx - v(x, y)dy$$

$$+i \int_{l} v(x, y)dx + u(x, y)dy$$



复变函数积分的性质:

1)
$$\int_{L} f(z) dz = \int_{L_1} f(z) dz + \int_{L_2} f(z) dz$$

$$2) \int_{L^{-}} f(z) dz = - \int_{L} f(z) dz$$

$$3) \int_{L} kf(z) dz = k \int_{L} f(z) dz$$

4)
$$\int_{L} [f_1(z) \pm f_2(z)] dz = \int_{L} f_1(z) dz \pm \int_{L} f_2(z) dz$$

5)
$$\left| \int_{L} f(z) dz \right| \le \int_{L} |f(z)| |dz| = \int_{L} |f(z)| dS; \quad dS = \sqrt{(dx)^{2} + (dy)^{2}}$$

6)
$$\left| \int_{L} f(z) dz \right| \le M l; \quad |f(z)| \le M \quad (M > 0)$$

例: 计算积分

$$I_1 = \int_{l_1} \operatorname{Re} z dz$$
, $I_2 = \int_{l_2} \operatorname{Re} z dz$,

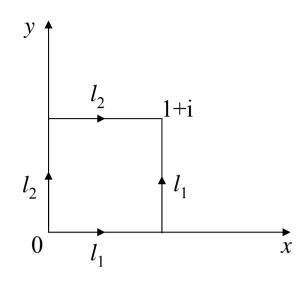
$$I_1 = \int_{l_1} x dz = \int_{l_1} x dx + i \int_{l_1} x dy = \int_0^1 x dx + i \int_0^1 1 dy = \frac{1}{2} + i$$

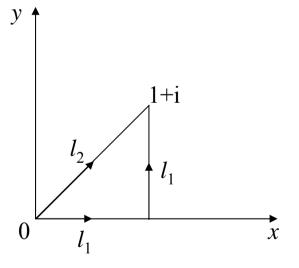
$$I_2 = \int_{l_2} x dz = \int_{l_2} x dx + i \int_{l_2} x dy = \int_0^1 x dx + i \int_0^1 0 dy = \frac{1}{2}$$

课堂练习: 计算积分

$$I=\int_{l}zdz,$$

$$I = \int_{I} \overline{z} dz,$$





§ 2.1 柯西定理

(1)单通区域情形

单通区域柯西定理

如果函数f(z)在单连通区域内B及其边界线L上解析(即在单连通闭区域解析),那么沿边界L或区域B上任意闭曲线l,有

$$\iint_{l} f(z) \mathrm{d}z = 0$$

$$\iint_{S} f(z)dz = \iint_{S} udx - udy + i \iint_{S} udx + udy$$

$$\iint_{S} Pdx + Qdy = \int_{S} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dxdy$$

$$\iint_{S} f(z) dz = -\iint_{S} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) dx dy + i \iint_{S} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) dx dy \xrightarrow{\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}; \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}} \longrightarrow \iint_{S} f(z) dz = 0$$

(2)复通区域情形

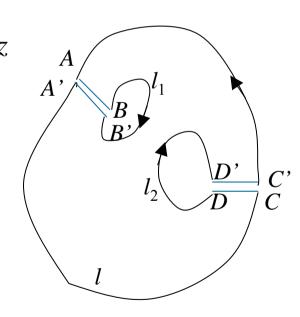
复通区域柯西定理

如果函数f(z)在单复通区域内B及其边界线L上解析(即在单连通闭区域解析),那么沿边界L或区域B上任意闭曲线l,有

$$\iint_{l} f(z)dz + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \iint_{l_{i}} f(z)dz = 0$$

$$\iint_{l} f(z) dz + \int_{AB} f(z) dz + \iint_{l_{1}} f(z) dz + \int_{B'A'} f(z) dz + \int_{CD} f(z) dz + \iint_{l_{2}} f(z) dz + \int_{D'C'} f(z) dz + \dots = 0$$

$$\iint_{l} f(z)dz + \iint_{l_1} f(z)dz + \iint_{l_2} f(z)dz + \dots = 0$$



总结: 单连通和复连通区域的柯西定理说的是:

- (1)闭单连通区域中的解析函数沿边界线或区域内任一闭合曲线的积分为零;
- (2)闭复连通区域中的解析函数沿所有边界线的正方向(即外边界取逆时针方向,内边界取顺时针方向)的积分为零;
- (3)在闭复连通区域中的解析函数按逆时针方向沿外边界的积分等于按逆时针方向沿所有内边界的积分之和.

闭路变形原理

在区域内的一个解析函数沿闭曲线的积分,不因闭曲线在内作连续变形而改变积分的值,只要在变形的过程中曲线不经过函数不解析的点。

§ 2.3 不定积分

若函数f(z)在单连通域B上解析,则沿B上任一路径l的积分只与起点和终点有关,而与路径无关. 因此,当起点 z_0 固定时,这个不定积分就定义了一个单值函数,记作

$$F(z) = \int_{z_0}^{z} f(\zeta) d\zeta$$

F(z)在B上是解析的,且F'(z)=f(z),即F(z)是f(z)的原函数。

只需证明对B上任一点z, 证明F'(z)=f(z).

$$\frac{F(z+\Delta z) - F(z)}{\Delta z} = \frac{1}{\Delta z} \left[\int_{z_0}^{z+\Delta z} f(\zeta) d\zeta - \int_{z_0}^{z} f(\zeta) d\zeta \right]$$
$$= \frac{1}{\Delta z} \int_{z}^{z+\Delta z} f(\zeta) d\zeta$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{\Delta z} \int_{z}^{z + \Delta z} f(z) d\zeta$$

f(z)在B上连续,对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$,使得当 $|\zeta - z| < \delta$ 时, $|f(\zeta) - f(z)| < \varepsilon$.

$$\left| \frac{F(z + \Delta z) - F(z)}{\Delta z} - f(z) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{\Delta z} \int_{z}^{z + \Delta z} \left[f(\zeta) - f(z) \right] d\zeta \right| < \left| \frac{1}{\Delta z} \right| \int_{z}^{z + \Delta z} \varepsilon \left| d\zeta \right| = \varepsilon \frac{\left| \Delta z \right|}{\left| \Delta z \right|} = \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow F'(z) = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{F(z + \Delta z) - F(z)}{\Delta z} = f(z) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int_{z_1}^{z_2} f(\zeta) d\zeta = F(z_2) - F(z_1)$$

例: 计算积分 $I = \prod_{l} (z - \alpha)^{n} dz$

1)若回路ι不包围点α:

被积函数在1所围区域上是解析的,由柯西定理,积分值为零。

2)若回路l包围点α:

n≥0,被积函数在*l*所围区域上是解析的, *I*=0;

n<0,被积函数在l所围区域上有一个奇点 α ,使用闭路变形定理

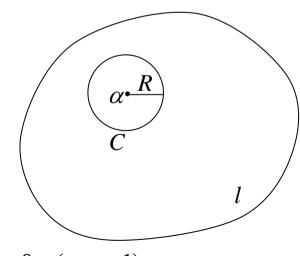
$$I = \iint_{l} (z - \alpha)^{n} dz = \iint_{c} (z - \alpha)^{n} dz \xrightarrow{C: z - \alpha = R e^{i\varphi}} \iint_{c} R^{n} e^{in\varphi} d(\alpha + R e^{i\varphi})$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} R^n e^{in\varphi} R e^{i\varphi} id\varphi = iR^{n+1} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{i(n+1)\varphi} d\varphi$$

$$\xrightarrow{n \neq -1} iR^{n+1} \frac{1}{i(n+1)} e^{i(n+1)\varphi} \Big|_{0}^{2\pi} = 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{n=-1} i \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi = 2\pi i$$

i.e.
$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \iint_{l} \frac{dz}{z-a} = \begin{cases} 0, & \alpha \notin B_{l} \\ 1, & \alpha \in B_{l} \end{cases}, \qquad \frac{1}{2\pi i} \iint_{l} (z-a)^{n} dz = 0. \quad (n \neq -1)$$



$$\int_{a}^{b} z \sin z^{2} dz, \quad \int_{i}^{1} z dz, \quad \int_{0}^{i} z \sin z dz, \quad \iint_{|z|=2} \frac{dz}{(z-i)(z+3)}, \quad \iint_{|z|=2} \frac{z dz}{1+z^{2}}$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} z \sin z^{2} dz = -\frac{1}{2} \cos z^{2} \Big|_{a}^{b} = \frac{1}{2} (\cos a^{2} - \cos b^{2})$$

$$\int_{i}^{1} z dz = \frac{1}{2} z^{2} \Big|_{i}^{1} = \frac{1}{2} [1^{2} - (i)^{2}] = 1$$

$$\int_{0}^{i} z \sin z dz = \int_{0}^{i} z d(-\cos z) = z(-\cos z)\Big|_{0}^{i} - \int_{0}^{i} (-\cos z) dz$$

$$= -i \cos i + \sin i = -i (\cos i + i \sin i) = -i e^{i \cdot i} = -i e^{-1}$$

$$\iint_{|z|=2} \frac{dz}{(z-i)(z+3)} = \iint_{|z|=2} \frac{1}{3+i} \left(\frac{1}{z-i} - \frac{1}{z+3} \right) dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{3+i} \iint_{|z|=2} \frac{1}{z-i} dz - \frac{1}{3+i} \iint_{|z|=2} \frac{1}{z+3} dz = 2\pi i \frac{1}{3+i} - 0 = \frac{2\pi i}{3+i}$$

$$\iint_{|z|=2} \frac{z dz}{1+z^{2}} = \iint_{|z|=2} \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{z-i} + \frac{1}{z+i} \right] dz = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{|z|=2} \frac{dz}{z-i} + \frac{1}{2} \iint_{|z|=2} \frac{1}{z+i} dz = \pi i + \pi i = 2\pi i$$

§ 2.4 柯西公式

柯西公式 如果f(z)在闭单通区域B处处解析,l为B的境界线, z_0 是B上任意一点,则

$$f(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \iint_l \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} dz$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \iint_{t} \frac{dz}{z-a} = 1 \Rightarrow f(z_0) = \frac{f(z_0)}{2\pi i} \iint_{t} \frac{1}{z-z_0} dz = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \iint_{t} \frac{f(z_0)}{z-z_0} dz$$

$$\text{PILEBY } \frac{1}{2\pi i} \iint_{t} \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z-z_0} dz = 0$$

$$\left| \iint_{t} \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z-z_0} dz \right| = \left| \iint_{C_{\varepsilon}} \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z-z_0} dz \right| \leq \frac{\max |f(z) - f(z_0)|}{\varepsilon} 2\pi\varepsilon$$

$$= 2\pi \max |f(z) - f(z_0)| \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \to 0 \Rightarrow C_{\varepsilon} \to z_0 \Rightarrow f(z) \to f(z_0) \Rightarrow \max |f(z) - f(z_0)| \to 0} 0$$

即有
$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}$$
 $\iint_{z} \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0} dz = 0$

$$\iint_{|z+i|=1} \frac{e^{iz}}{z+i} dz = 2\pi i e^{iz} \Big|_{z=-i} = 2\pi e i$$

$$\iint_{|z|=2} \frac{z}{(5-z^2)(z-i)} dz = \iint_{|z|=2} \frac{\frac{z}{5-z^2}}{z-i} dz = 2\pi i \frac{z}{5-z^2} \Big|_{z=i} = -\frac{1}{3}\pi$$

$$f^{(n)}(z_0) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \iint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z - z_0)^{n+1}} dz \qquad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$\iint_{C} \frac{\cos z}{(z-i)^{3}} dz = \frac{2\pi i}{2!} (\cos z)'' \Big|_{z=i} = -\pi i \cos i = -\pi i \frac{e^{-1} + e}{2}$$