

§2 复积分的计算

P7 习题 1: 计算 $\int_{C_1} \bar{z} dz$ 和 $\int_{C_2} \bar{z} dz$, 其中 C_1 是上半单位圆 ($z=1 \rightarrow z=-1$), C_2 是下半单位圆 ($z=1 \rightarrow z=-1$)。

[解] 首先,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_C \bar{z} dz &= \int_C (x-iy)(dx+idy) = \int_C (xdx+ydy) + i \int_C (xdy-ydx) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_C d(x^2+y^2) + i \int_C (xdy+ydx) - 2i \int_C (ydx) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_C d(x^2+y^2) + i \int_C d(xy) - 2i \int_C (ydx) = \frac{1}{2} (x^2+y^2) \Big|_{P_0}^{P_1} + i xy \Big|_{P_0}^{P_1} - 2i \int_C ydx\end{aligned}$$

其中 P_0 和 P_1 分别为路径 C 的始点和终点。

于是对于 C_1 和 C_2 , 前面两项积分与路径无关, 大小为: $\frac{1}{2} (x^2+y^2) \Big|_{(-1,0)}^{(1,0)} + i xy \Big|_{(-1,0)}^{(1,0)} = 0$
只需计算最后一项。

于是令: $C_1 = \left\{ \begin{cases} x = \cos \theta \\ y = \sin \theta \end{cases}, \{\theta, 0, \pi\} \right\}$, $C_2 = \left\{ \begin{cases} x = \cos \theta \\ y = \sin \theta \end{cases}, \{\theta, 0, -\pi\} \right\}$

$$\int_{C_1} \bar{z} dz = -2i \int_{C_1} y dx = 2i \int_0^\pi \sin^2 \theta d\theta = i\pi$$

$$\int_{C_2} \bar{z} dz = -2i \int_{C_2} y dx = 2i \int_0^{-\pi} \sin^2 \theta d\theta = -i\pi$$

P7 习题 2: 设 $f(z)$ 在原点的邻域内连续, 试证: $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \int_0^{2\pi} f(re^{i\theta}) d\theta = 2\pi f(0)$

[证] 利用例 6 的结果 $\int_{|z|=r} \frac{dz}{z} = 2\pi i$, (其中 $|z|=r$ 在原点的使 $f(z)$ 连续的邻域内)

$$\text{令 } z = re^{i\theta}, \text{ 则: } \int_{|z|=r} \frac{f(z)}{z} dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{f(re^{i\theta})}{re^{i\theta}} ire^{i\theta} d\theta = i \int_0^{2\pi} f(re^{i\theta}) d\theta \quad (1)$$

$$\text{而: } \left| \int_{|z|=r} \frac{f(z)}{z} dz - 2\pi i f(0) \right| = \left| \int_{|z|=r} \frac{f(z)}{z} dz - f(0) \int_{|z|=r} \frac{dz}{z} \right| = \left| \int_{|z|=r} \frac{f(z)-f(0)}{z} dz \right|$$

由于 $f(z)$ 在原点的邻域内连续, 故: $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} [f(z) - f(0)] = 0$

因此, 对于任意 $\varepsilon > 0$, 存在 $\delta > 0$ 当 $|z|=r < \delta$ 时, $|f(z) - f(0)| < \varepsilon$

于是:

$$\left| \int_{|z|=r} \frac{f(z)}{z} dz - 2\pi i f(0) \right| = \left| \int_{|z|=r} \frac{f(z) - f(0)}{z} dz \right| \leq \int_{|z|=r} \left| \frac{f(z) - f(0)}{z} \right| |dz| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{r} \int_{|z|=r} |dz| = \frac{\varepsilon}{r} 2\pi r = 2\pi\varepsilon$$

于是:

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \int_{|z|=r} \frac{f(z)}{z} dz = 2\pi i f(0)$$

即(由(1)式):

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} i \int_0^{2\pi} f(re^{i\theta}) d\theta = 2\pi i f(0)$$

即:

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \int_0^{2\pi} f(re^{i\theta}) d\theta = 2\pi f(0)$$

§4 Cauchy 积分公式及其推论

P18 习题: 计算下列积分(1) $\int_{|z|=2} \frac{1}{z^4 - 1} dz$ (2) $\int_{|z|=3} \frac{e^z}{z^2(z-2)^2} dz$

[解] (1) $z^4 - 1$ 的全部零点为: $1, -1, i, -i$

故: $\frac{1}{z^4 - 1}$ 的奇点为: $1, -1, i, -i$

由复连通区域的 Cauchy 定理和 Cauchy 积分定理得:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{|z|=2} \frac{1}{z^4 - 1} dz &= \int_{|z-1|=1/2} \frac{1/(z+1)(z-i)(z+i)}{z-1} dz + \int_{|z+1|=1/2} \frac{1/(z-1)(z-i)(z+i)}{z+1} dz \\ &\quad + \int_{|z-i|=1/2} \frac{1/(z+1)(z-1)(z+i)}{z-i} dz + \int_{|z+i|=1/2} \frac{1/(z+1)(z-1)(z-i)}{z+i} dz \\ &= \frac{1}{(1+1)(1-i)(1+i)} + \frac{1}{(-1-1)(-1-i)(-1+i)} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{(i+1)(i-1)(i+i)} + \frac{1}{(-i+1)(-i-1)(-i-i)} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{i}{4} - \frac{i}{4} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\frac{e^z}{z^2(z-2)^2}$ 的有限奇点为: $0, 2$

由复连通区域的 Cauchy 定理和 Cauchy 高阶导数公式得:

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{|z|=3} \frac{e^z}{z^2(z-2)^2} dz &= \int_{|z|=1/2} \frac{e^z/(z-2)^2}{z^2} dz + \int_{|z-2|=1/2} \frac{e^z/z^2}{(z-2)^2} dz \\
&= \frac{2\pi i}{1!} \frac{d}{dz} \frac{e^z}{(z-2)^2} \bigg|_{z=0} + \frac{2\pi i}{1!} \frac{d}{dz} \frac{e^z}{z^2} \bigg|_{z=2} \\
&= 2\pi i \left[\frac{e^z(z-2)^2 - e^z 2(z-2)}{(z-2)^4} \bigg|_{z=0} + \frac{e^z z^2 - e^z 2z}{z^4} \bigg|_{z=2} \right] \\
&= 2\pi i \left[\frac{1}{2} + 0 \right] = \pi i
\end{aligned}$$

补充习题

P19 计算下列积分:

1. $\int_{|z|=1} \frac{\cosh z}{z^{n+1}} dz$, 其中 $n=1, 2, \dots$

[解] 由 Cauchy 高阶求导公式:

$$\int_{|z|=1} \frac{\cosh z}{z^{n+1}} dz = \frac{2\pi i}{n!} \frac{d^n}{dz^n} \cosh z \bigg|_{z=0}$$

由于: $\cosh'(z) = \sinh(z) = \frac{1}{i} \sin(iz) = \frac{1}{i} \cos(iz - \frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{1}{i} \cosh(z + i\frac{\pi}{2})$

$$\cosh''(z) = \frac{1}{i} \cosh'(z + i\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{1}{i^2} \cosh(z + i2\frac{\pi}{2})$$

依此类推: $\frac{d^n}{dz^n} \cosh z = \frac{1}{i^n} \cosh\left(z + in\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

于是:

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{|z|=1} \frac{\cosh z}{z^{n+1}} dz &= \frac{2\pi i}{n!} \frac{1}{i^n} \cosh\left(in\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{2\pi i}{n!} \frac{1}{(e^{i\pi/2})^n} \frac{e^{\frac{in\pi}{2}} + e^{-\frac{in\pi}{2}}}{2} \\
&= \frac{\pi i}{n!} \frac{e^{\frac{in\pi}{2}} + e^{-\frac{in\pi}{2}}}{e^{\frac{in\pi}{2}}} = \frac{\pi i}{n!} (1 + e^{-in\pi}) = \frac{\pi i}{n!} [1 + (-1)^n]
\end{aligned}$$

2. $\int_{|z|=1} \frac{\sin^2 z}{z^4} dz$

[解] 由 Cauchy 高阶求导公式: $\int_{|z|=1} \frac{\sin^2 z}{z^4} dz = \frac{2\pi i}{3!} \frac{d^3}{dz^3} \sin^2 z \bigg|_{z=0}$

$$\frac{d^3}{dz^3} \sin^2 z = \frac{d^3}{dz^3} \frac{1 - \cos 2z}{2} = -4 \sin 2z$$

于是：

$$\int_{|z|=1} \frac{\sin^2 z}{z^4} dz = 0$$

3. $\int_{|z|=1} \left(z + \frac{1}{z}\right)^{2n} \frac{dz}{z}$, 其中 $n=1, 2, \dots$

[解] 由牛顿二项式公式得：

$$\int_{|z|=1} \left(z + \frac{1}{z}\right)^{2n} \frac{dz}{z} = \int_{|z|=1} \sum_{r=0}^{2n} C_{2n}^r z^r \frac{1}{z^{2n-r}} \frac{dz}{z} = \sum_{r=0}^{2n} C_{2n}^r \int_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{z^{2n-2r+1}}$$

利用(7)式的结果：

$$\int_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{z^{2n-2r+1}} = \begin{cases} 2\pi i, & r = n \\ 0, & r \neq n \end{cases}$$

于是：

$$\int_{|z|=1} \left(z + \frac{1}{z}\right)^{2n} \frac{dz}{z} = \sum_{r=0}^{2n} C_{2n}^r \int_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{z^{2n-2r+1}} = 2\pi i C_{2n}^n$$

4. $\int_{|z|=2} \frac{\sin(e^z)}{z} dz$

[解] 由 Cauchy 积分公式：

$$\int_{|z|=2} \frac{\sin(e^z)}{z} dz = 2\pi i \sin(e^z) \Big|_{z=0} = 2\pi i \sin 1$$

5. $\int_{|z|=2} \frac{e^z}{\cosh z} dz$

[解] $\cosh z$ 的零点是： $z = i\pi(2n+1)/2$ ，在 $|z|=2$ 中的奇点为： $\pm i\pi/2$

故由复连通区域的 Cauchy 定理得：

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{|z|=2} \frac{e^z}{\cosh z} dz &= \int_{|z-i\pi/2|=\pi/4} \frac{e^z(z-i\pi/2)/\cosh z}{z-i\pi/2} dz + \int_{|z+i\pi/2|=\pi/4} \frac{e^z(z+i\pi/2)/\cosh z}{z+i\pi/2} dz \\
&= 2\pi i \frac{e^z(z-i\pi/2)}{\cosh z} \Big|_{z=i\pi/2} + 2\pi i \frac{e^z(z+i\pi/2)}{\cosh z} \Big|_{z=-i\pi/2} \\
&= 2\pi \left(-\lim_{z \rightarrow i\pi/2} \frac{z-i\pi/2}{\cosh z} + \lim_{z \rightarrow -i\pi/2} \frac{z+i\pi/2}{\cosh z} \right) \\
&= 2\pi \left(-\lim_{z \rightarrow i\pi/2} \frac{1}{\sinh z} + \lim_{z \rightarrow -i\pi/2} \frac{1}{\sinh z} \right) \\
&= -4\pi \frac{1}{\sinh(i\pi/2)} = -4\pi \frac{1}{i \sin(\pi/2)} \\
&= 4\pi i
\end{aligned}$$

6. (1) $\int_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{z}$, (2) $\int_{|z|=1} \frac{|dz|}{z}$, (3) $\int_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{|z|}$, (4) $\int_{|z|=1} \left| \frac{dz}{z} \right|$.

[解] (1) $\int_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{z} = 2\pi i \cdot 1 \Big|_{z=0} = 2\pi i$

(2) 令: $z = e^{i\theta}$, 则: $\int_{|z|=1} \frac{|dz|}{z} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{|e^{i\theta} i d\theta|}{e^{i\theta}} = \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-i\theta} d\theta = i e^{-i\theta} \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 0$

(3) $\int_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{|z|} = \int_{|z|=1} dz = 0$

(4) $\int_{|z|=1} \left| \frac{dz}{z} \right| = \int_{|z|=1} \frac{|dz|}{|z|} = \int_{|z|=1} |dz| = 2\pi$

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