§3 用留数定理计算围线积分

P5 习题 计算下列围线积分. (1) $\int_C \frac{dz}{(z^2+1)(z-1)^2}$, 其中 C 的方程是 $x^2+y^2-2x-2y=0$;

(2)
$$\int_{|z|=1} \frac{\cos z}{z^3} dz$$
; (3) $\int_{|z|=2} \frac{2z}{1-2\sin^2 z} dz$.

[解](1) C的方程是 $(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 2$ 或者 $|z-(1+i)| = \sqrt{2}$.

被积函数 f(z) 的有限奇点为 $\{-i,i,1\}$,其中落在C 所包围圈内的为 $\{i,1\}$,分别是 1 阶极点和 2 阶极点,其留数如下计算:

Res
$$f(i) = \lim_{z \to i} \frac{(z-i)}{(z^2+1)(z-1)^2} = \lim_{z \to i} \frac{1}{(z+i)(z-1)^2} = \frac{1}{(i+i)(i-1)^2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

Res
$$f(1) = \lim_{z \to 1} \frac{d}{dz} \frac{1}{z^2 + 1} = \lim_{z \to 1} \frac{-2z}{(z^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{-2}{(1 + 1)^2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

于是根据留数定理:

$$\int_C \frac{dz}{(z^2+1)(z-1)^2} = 2\pi i \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{\pi i}{2}$$

(2) 被积函数 f(z) 落在围线(单位圆圆周)围成的区域里面的奇点为 0,在奇点的去心邻域内展开被积函数为洛朗级数:

$$f(z) = \frac{\cos z}{z^3} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^2 + \dots}{z^3} = z^{-3} - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1} + \dots$$

故 0 处的留数为:

$$\operatorname{Res} f(0) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

于是根据留数定理:

$$\int_{|z|=1} \frac{\cos z}{z^3} dz = 2\pi i \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\pi i$$

(3)
$$\int_{|z|=2} \frac{2z}{1-2\sin^2 z} dz = \int_{|z|=2} \frac{2z}{\cos 2z} dz$$

被积函数 f(z) 的奇点为使 $\cos 2z = 0$ 的点,即 $\left\{ \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{k\pi}{2} \middle| k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$

落在围线之内的奇点为 $\left\{\frac{\pi}{4}, -\frac{\pi}{4}\right\}$,都是1阶极点,留数为:

Res
$$f(\pm \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{2z}{-2\sin 2z}\Big|_{z=\pm \pi/4} = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

于是根据留数定理:

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

§5 实积分
$$\int_0^{2\pi} R(\cos\theta, \sin\theta) d\theta$$

P7 习题 计算积分
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos^2 2\phi}{1 - 2p\cos\phi + p^2} d\phi$$
,其中 $0 .$

[解]令: $z = e^{i\phi}$,于是:

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos^2 2\phi}{1 - 2p\cos\phi + p^2} d\phi = \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{\left(\frac{z^2 + z^{-2}}{2}\right)^2}{1 - 2p\frac{z + z^{-1}}{2} + p^2} \frac{dz}{iz} = -\frac{1}{4pi} \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{(z^4 + 1)^2}{z^2 - \frac{1 + p^2}{p}z + 1} \frac{dz}{z^4}$$

被积函数的奇点为 $\{p,1/p,0\}$,落在单位圆内的只有 $\{p,0\}$,p处的留数为:

Res
$$f(p) = \lim_{z \to p} \frac{(z^4 + 1)^2}{z - \frac{1}{p}} \frac{1}{z^4} = \frac{(p^4 + 1)^2}{p - \frac{1}{p}} \frac{1}{p^4}$$

由于在0处的洛朗展开如:

$$\frac{(z^4+1)^2}{z^2 - \frac{1+p^2}{p}z + 1} \frac{1}{z^4} = \frac{(z^8 + 2z^4 + 1)}{(1-pz)(1 - \frac{1}{p}z)} \frac{1}{z^4} = (z^4 + 2 + \frac{1}{z^4}) \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} p^m z^m \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{p^l} z^l$$

$$z^{-1}$$
的系数是: $\sum_{m+l=3} p^{m-l} = p^{3-0} + p^{2-1} + p^{1-2} + p^{0-3} = p^3 + p + p^{-1} + p^{-3}$

于是:

Res
$$f(0) = p^3 + p + p^{-1} + p^{-3}$$

故由留数定理:

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos^2 2\phi}{1 - 2p\cos\phi + p^2} d\phi = -\frac{1}{4pi} 2\pi i \left[\frac{(p^4 + 1)^2}{p^2 - 1} \frac{1}{p^3} + p^3 + p + p^{-1} + p^{-3} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{2p^4} \left[\frac{(p^4 + 1)^2}{p^2 - 1} + (p^4 + 1)(p^2 + 1) \right]$$

$$= \frac{\pi(p^4 + 1)}{1 - p^2}$$

§6 实积分
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)dx$$

P9 习题 计算积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2m}}{x^{2n}+1} dx$, 其中 $m, n \in \mathbb{N}^+$, 且 m < n .

[解] 令 $f(z) = \frac{z^{2m}}{z^{2n} + 1}$,则 f(z) 的奇点满足 $z^{2n} + 1 = 0$,此方程在上半平面只有有限个零

点
$$\left\{z_k = \exp\left[i\frac{(1+2k)\pi}{2n}\right]k = 0,1,\cdots,n-1\right\}$$
,除此之外在实轴和上半平面解析。另外,由

于 $\lim_{z\to\infty} zf(z) = 0$,且令 $z = re^{i\theta}(r > 1, 0 \le \theta \le \pi)$,则($m \le n-1$):

$$|zf(z)| = \frac{|z \cdot z^{2m}|}{|z^{2n} + 1|} = \frac{r^{2m+1}}{|r^{2n}e^{i2n\theta} + 1|} = \frac{r^{2m+1}}{\sqrt{1 + 2r^{2n}\cos(2n\theta) + r^{4n}}}$$

$$\leq \frac{r^{2n-1}}{\sqrt{1 + 2r^{2n}\cos(2n\theta) + r^{4n}}} \leq \frac{r^{2n-1}}{\sqrt{1 - 2r^{2n} + r^{4n}}} = \frac{r^{2n-1}}{r^{2n} - 1} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{r^{2n}}{r^{2n} - 1}$$

当 $|z|=r>2^{-2n}$ 时, $\frac{r^{2n}}{r^{2n}-1}<2$,

于是,对于任意小 $\varepsilon > 0(\varepsilon < 1)$,取 $R = \frac{2}{\varepsilon} > 2 > 2^{-2n}$,则|z| = r > R时,有:

$$\frac{1}{r}\frac{r^{2n}}{r^{2n}-1} < \frac{2}{r} < \frac{2}{R} = \varepsilon$$
,即| $zf(z)$ | $< \varepsilon$,于是 $zf(z)$ 一致的趋于 0。

于是由本节的定理可以知道,

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2m}}{x^{2n} + 1} dx = 2\pi i \left[\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \text{Res} f(z_k) \right]$$

由于 z_k 是 $z^{2n}+1=0$ 的一阶零点,故 z_k 是 f(z) 的一阶极点,

Res
$$f(z_k) = \frac{{z_k}^{2m}}{2n{z_k}^{2n-1}} = \frac{1}{2n} z_k^{2m-2n+1}$$

$$\mathbb{Z} z_k = \exp\left[i\frac{(1+2k)\pi}{2n}\right] = z_0^{2k+1}, \quad \text{\sharp $\stackrel{}{=}$ \sharp p} \left[i\frac{\pi}{2n}\right]$$

于是 (利用了 $z_0^{2n} = -1$):

$$\begin{split} &\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2m}}{x^{2n} + 1} dx = 2\pi i \left[\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{2n} z_k^{2m - 2n + 1} \right] = \frac{\pi i}{n} \left[\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} z_0^{(2m - 2n + 1)(2k + 1)} \right] \\ &= \frac{\pi i}{n} z_0^{(2m - 2n + 1)} \frac{1 - z_0^{(2m - 2n + 1)2n}}{1 - z_0^{(2m - 2n + 1)2}} = \frac{\pi i}{n} z_0^{2m + 1} (-1) \frac{1 - (-1)^{(2m - 2n + 1)}}{1 - z_0^{(2m + 1)2}} \\ &= -\frac{2\pi i}{n} \frac{z_0^{2m + 1}}{1 - z_0^{2(2m + 1)}} = -\frac{2\pi i}{n} \frac{1}{z_0^{-(2m + 1)} - z_0^{(2m + 1)}} = \frac{\pi}{n} \left(\frac{z_0^{(2m + 1)} - z_0^{-(2m + 1)}}{2i} \right)^{-1} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{n} \left(\frac{1}{2i} \left\{ \exp \left[i \frac{\pi (2m + 1)}{2n} \right] - \exp \left[-i \frac{\pi (2m + 1)}{2n} \right] \right\} \right)^{-1} = \frac{\pi}{n} \left(\sin \left(\frac{\pi (2m + 1)}{2n} \right) \right)^{-1} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{n} \csc \left[\frac{\pi (2m + 1)}{2n} \right] \end{split}$$

§7 积分
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)e^{imx}dx$$

P12 习题 计算下列积分. (1) $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos mx}{x^4 + 1} dx$, 其中 m > 0; (2) $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos mx}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} dx$, 其中 a > 0, m > 0.

$$[\text{fill}] (1) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos mx}{x^4 + 1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos mx}{x^4 + 1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{imx}}{x^4 + 1} dx$$

第一个等号是因为被积函数是偶函数,第二个等号是因为最后一个积分的虚部为零。

令
$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z^4 + 1}$$
,则 $\lim_{z \to \infty} f(z) = 0$,且对于任意小的 $\varepsilon > 0$,取 $R = (1 + 1/\varepsilon)^{1/4}$,则当 $|z| > R$

时,
$$|f(z)| = \left| \frac{1}{z^4 + 1} \right| < \frac{1}{|z|^4 - 1} < \varepsilon$$
,于是 $f(z)$ 在 $z \to \infty$ 时一致的趋于 0 。

此外,f(z)在上半平面中的奇点只有 $\left\{e^{i\pi/4},e^{i3\pi/4}\right\}$,且都为1阶极点,于是由本节的定理,

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{imx}}{x^4 + 1} dx = 2\pi i \left\{ \text{Res} \left[\frac{e^{imz}}{z^4 + 1}, e^{i\pi/4} \right] + \text{Res} \left[\frac{e^{imz}}{z^4 + 1}, e^{i3\pi/4} \right] \right\}$$

$$= 2\pi i \left\{ \frac{e^{ime^{i\pi/4}}}{4(e^{i\pi/4})^3} + \frac{e^{ime^{i3\pi/4}}}{4(e^{i3\pi/4})^3} \right\} = \frac{\pi i}{2} \left\{ \frac{e^{ime^{i\pi/4}}}{ie^{i\pi/4}} + \frac{e^{ime^{i3\pi/4}}}{e^{i\pi/4}} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \left\{ e^{-i\pi/4} e^{i\frac{m}{\sqrt{2}}(1+i)} + ie^{-i\pi/4} e^{i\frac{m}{\sqrt{2}}(-1+i)} \right\} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} e^{-\frac{m}{\sqrt{2}}} \left\{ (1-i)e^{i\frac{m}{\sqrt{2}}} + i(1-i)e^{-i\frac{m}{\sqrt{2}}} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} e^{-\frac{m}{\sqrt{2}}} \left\{ (1-i)(\cos\frac{m}{\sqrt{2}} + i\sin\frac{m}{\sqrt{2}}) + (i+1)(\cos\frac{m}{\sqrt{2}} - i\sin\frac{m}{\sqrt{2}}) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} e^{-\frac{m}{\sqrt{2}}} \left\{ \cos\frac{m}{\sqrt{2}} + \sin\frac{m}{\sqrt{2}} + \cos\frac{m}{\sqrt{2}} + \sin\frac{m}{\sqrt{2}} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-\frac{m}{\sqrt{2}}} \left\{ \cos\frac{m}{\sqrt{2}} + \sin\frac{m}{\sqrt{2}} \right\}$$

于是:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos mx}{x^4 + 1} dx = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} e^{-\frac{m}{\sqrt{2}}} \left(\cos \frac{m}{\sqrt{2}} + \sin \frac{m}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

(2)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos mx}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos mx}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{imx}}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} dx$$

第一个等号是因为被积函数是偶函数,第二个等号是因为最后一个积分的虚部为零。

令
$$f(z) = \frac{1}{(z^2 + a^2)^2}$$
,则 $\lim_{z \to \infty} f(z) = 0$,且对于任意小的 $\varepsilon > 0$ ($\varepsilon < a^4$),取 $R = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} - a^2}$,

则当
$$|z|>R$$
时, $|f(z)|=\left|\frac{1}{(z^2+a^2)^2}\right|<\varepsilon$,于是 $f(z)$ 在 $z\to\infty$ 时一致的趋于 0 。

此外,f(z)在上半平面中的奇点只有 $\{ia\}$,且为2阶极点,于是由本节的定理,

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{imx}}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} dx = 2\pi i \text{Res} \left[\frac{e^{imz}}{(z^2 + a^2)^2}, ia \right] = 2\pi i \lim_{z \to ia} \frac{d}{dz} \frac{e^{imz}}{(z + ia)^2}$$
$$= 2\pi i \lim_{z \to ia} \frac{ime^{imz} (z + ia) - e^{imz} 2}{(z + ia)^3} = \frac{\pi (1 + ma)e^{-ma}}{2a^3}$$

于是:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos mx}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi (1 + ma)e^{-ma}}{2a^3} = \frac{\pi (1 + ma)e^{-ma}}{4a^3}$$

补充习题

P13 计算下列积分

1.
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin^2 \phi}{a + b \cos \phi} d\phi$$
, 其中 $a > b > 0$.

[解] 令 $z = e^{i\phi}$,则:

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin^2 \phi}{a + b \cos \phi} d\phi = \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{\left(\frac{z - z^{-1}}{2i}\right)^2}{a + b \frac{z + z^{-1}}{2i}} \frac{dz}{iz} = -\frac{1}{2i} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{z^4 - 2z^2 + 1}{z^2 (bz^2 + 2az + b)} dz$$

被积函数奇点为 $\left\{0, z_1 = \frac{-a + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{b}, z_2 = \frac{-a - \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{b}\right\}$,落在单位圆内的为 $\left\{0, z_1\right\}$ 。

分别为 2 阶和 1 阶极点,其留数分别为 (用 Res[a]表示被积函数在 a 处的留数值):

Res[0] =
$$\lim_{z \to 0} \frac{d}{dz} \frac{z^4 - 2z^2 + 1}{bz^2 + 2az + b}$$

= $\lim_{z \to 0} \frac{(4z^3 - 4z)(bz^2 + 2az + b) - (z^4 - 2z^2 + 1)(2bz + 2a)}{(bz^2 + 2az + b)^2}$
= $-\frac{2a}{b^2}$

Res
$$[z_1] = \lim_{z \to z_1} \frac{z^4 - 2z^2 + 1}{z^2 (bz^2 + 2az + b)} (z - z_1) = \lim_{z \to z_1} \frac{z^4 - 2z^2 + 1}{z^2 b (z - z_1)(z - z_2)} (z - z_1)$$

$$= \lim_{z \to z_1} \frac{z^4 - 2z^2 + 1}{z^2 b (z - z_2)} = \frac{z_1^4 - 2z_1^2 + 1}{z_1^2 b (z_1 - z_2)} = \frac{(z_1 - z_1^{-1})^2}{b (z_1 - z_2)}$$

由于 z_1, z_2 是 $bz^2 + 2az + b = 0$ 的两个根,故 $z_1z_2 = 1$, $z_2 = z_1^{-1}$

于是: Res
$$[z_1] = \frac{(z_1 - z_1^{-1})^2}{b(z_1 - z_2)} = \frac{(z_1 - z_2)^2}{b(z_1 - z_2)} = \frac{z_1 - z_2}{b} = \frac{2\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{b^2}$$

于是由留数定理:

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\sin^{2} \phi}{a + b \cos \phi} d\phi = -\frac{1}{2i} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{z^{4} - 2z^{2} + 1}{z^{2} (bz^{2} + 2az + b)} dz = -\frac{1}{2i} 2\pi i \left[-\frac{2a}{b^{2}} + \frac{2\sqrt{a^{2} - b^{2}}}{b^{2}} \right]$$
$$= \frac{2\pi (a - \sqrt{a^{2} - b^{2}})}{b^{2}}$$

2.
$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{a}{a^2 + \sin^2 \phi} d\phi$$
, 其中 $a > 0$.

[解] 令
$$\theta = \pi - 2\phi$$
,则 $\phi = \frac{\pi - \theta}{2}$,因此:

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{a}{a^2 + \sin^2 \phi} d\phi = \int_{\pi}^{-\pi} \frac{a}{a^2 + \sin^2 [(\pi - \theta)/2]} \frac{d\theta}{-2} = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{a}{2a^2 + 1 - \cos(\pi - \theta)} d\theta$$
$$= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{a}{2a^2 + 1 + \cos \theta} d\theta = a \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2a^2 + 1 + \cos \theta} d\theta = a \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{(2a^2 + 1)^2 - 1}} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{a^2 + 1}}$$

注: 也可令 $z = e^{i2\phi}$, $\sin^2 \phi = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{z + z^{-1}}{2}\right)$ 然后用留数定理来做。当然不过是把第五节例题 1 和 2 的结果重复了一遍而已。

3.
$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{1 + \cos^2 \phi} d\phi$$

[
$$\mathbf{M}$$
] \Leftrightarrow : $\phi = \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta$, $\mathbf{M} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{1 + \cos^2 \phi} d\phi = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{1 + \sin^2 \theta} d\theta$

故函数 $\frac{1}{1+\sin^2\theta}$ 关于直线 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 对称,因此:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{1 + \cos^2 \phi} d\phi = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{1 + \sin^2 \theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{1 + \sin^2 \theta} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

最后一步利用了上一题中a=1的结果。

4.
$$\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(x^2+a^2)^2(x^2+b^2)} dx$$
,其中 $a > 0$, $b > 0$.

$$[\mathcal{H}] \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)^2 (x^2 + b^2)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)^2 (x^2 + b^2)} dx$$

很显然, $\frac{1}{(z^2+a^2)^2(z^2+b^2)}$ 在 $z\to\infty$ 时一致的趋于零,且它的在上半平面内的所有有限

奇点为 $\{ia,ib\}$,分别为2阶极点和1阶极点。

(1) 若a=b,则落在上半平面的奇点其实只有一个 $\{ia\}$,并且是 2+1=3 阶极点。留数为:

Res
$$[ia] = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{z \to ia} \frac{d^2}{dz^2} \frac{1}{(z+ia)^3} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{z \to ia} \frac{12}{(z+ia)^5} = -\frac{3i}{16a^5}$$

于是:

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)^2 (x^2 + b^2)} dx = \frac{1}{2} 2\pi i \left(-\frac{3i}{16a^5} \right) = \frac{3\pi}{16a^5}$$

(2) 若 $a \neq b$, 留数分别为

Res
$$[ia] = \lim_{z \to ia} \frac{d}{dz} \frac{1}{(z+ia)^2 (z^2+b^2)} = \lim_{z \to ia} \left[\frac{-2}{(z+ia)^3 (z^2+b^2)} - \frac{2z}{(z+ia)^2 (z^2+b^2)^2} \right]$$

$$= i \frac{1}{4a^3 (a^2-b^2)} + i \frac{1}{2a(a^2-b^2)^2} = \frac{i \left[(a^2-b^2) + 2a^2 \right]}{4a^3 (a^2-b^2)^2} = \frac{i(3a^2-b^2)}{4a^3 (a^2-b^2)^2}$$
Res $[ib] = \lim_{z \to ib} \frac{1}{(z^2+a^2)^2 (z+ib)} = \frac{1}{2ib(a^2-b^2)^2}$

于是:

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)^2 (x^2 + b^2)} dx = \frac{1}{2} 2\pi i \left[\frac{i(3a^2 - b^2)}{4a^3 (a^2 - b^2)^2} + \frac{1}{2ib(a^2 - b^2)^2} \right]$$

$$= \pi \left[\frac{-(3a^2 - b^2)}{4a^3 (a^2 - b^2)^2} + \frac{1}{2b(a^2 - b^2)^2} \right] = \pi \frac{-(3a^2 - b^2)b + 2a^3}{4a^3b(a^2 - b^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(2a + b)\pi}{4a^3b(a + b)^2}$$

从结果可以看出, 当a = b时回到了(1)的结果, 因此, 可以把(1)(2)合写为:

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)^2 (x^2 + b^2)} dx = \frac{(2a + b)\pi}{4a^3 b(a + b)^2}$$

5.
$$\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x^4 + a^4} dx$$
,其中 $a > 0$.

最后一个等号利用了第六节例 6 的结果。

6.
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin x}{x^2 + 1} dx$$

[解] 在第七节例 2 中取: m=1, a=1, 于是得到:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin x}{x^2 + 1} dx = \frac{\pi}{2e}$$

7.
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)} dx$$
,其中 $a > 0, b > 0$

$$[\text{fif}] \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{ix}}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)} dx$$

则
$$f(z) = \frac{1}{(z^2 + a^2)(z^2 + b^2)}$$
在 $z \to \infty$ 时一致的趋于零。

(1) a = b.落在上半平面的奇点为 $\{ia\}$,且为1阶极点,其留数为:

Res
$$[f(z)e^{iz}, ia] = \lim_{z \to ia} \frac{d}{dz} \frac{e^{iz}}{(z+ia)^2} = \lim_{z \to ia} \frac{ie^{iz}(z+ia) - e^{iz} \cdot 2}{(z+ia)^3} = \frac{a+1}{i4a^3}e^{-a}$$

于是:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)} dx = \frac{1}{2} 2\pi i \frac{a+1}{i4a^3} e^{-a} = \pi \frac{a+1}{4a^3 e^a}$$

(2) $a \neq b$. 落在上半平面的奇点为 $\{ia,ib\}$, 都为1阶极点, 其留数为:

Res
$$[f(z)e^{iz}, ia] = \lim_{z \to ia} \frac{e^{iz}}{(z+ia)(z^2+b^2)} = \frac{e^{-a}}{2ia(b^2-a^2)}$$

Res
$$[f(z)e^{iz}, ib] = \frac{e^{-b}}{2ib(a^2 - b^2)}$$

于是:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)} dx = \frac{1}{2} 2\pi i \left[\frac{e^{-a}}{2ia(b^2 - a^2)} + \frac{e^{-b}}{2ib(a^2 - b^2)} \right] = \pi \frac{ae^{-b} - be^{-a}}{2ab(a^2 - b^2)}$$

当然由此结果可以看出:

$$\lim_{b \to a} \pi \frac{ae^{-b} - be^{-a}}{2ab(a^2 - b^2)} = \frac{\pi}{2a^2} \lim_{b \to a} \frac{ae^{-b} - be^{-a}}{(a+b)(a-b)} = \frac{\pi}{4a^3} \lim_{b \to a} \frac{ae^{-b} - be^{-a}}{a-b}$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{4a^3} \lim_{b \to a} \frac{ae^{-b}(-1) - e^{-a}}{-1} = \frac{\pi(a+1)}{4a^3e^a}$$

这与(1)是一致的。

$$8. \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx$$

[解] 利用第 7 节例 3 的结果: $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin mx}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} (m > 0)$, 有:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin mx}{x} dx = \pi(m > 0)$$

于是(倒数第二个等号作了代换t=2x):

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\int_{-\infty}^\infty \sin^2 x d \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\sin^2 x}{x} \right]_{-\infty}^\infty - \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{1}{x} d \left(\sin^2 x \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{1}{x} 2 \sin x \cos x dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} d(2x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}$$

9.
$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin mx}{x(x^2+a^2)} dx$$
,其中 $m > 0, a > 0$

$$[\text{MP}] \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin mx}{x(x^2 + a^2)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin mx}{x(x^2 + a^2)} dx = \frac{1}{2i} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{imx}}{x(x^2 + a^2)} dx$$

前一个等号因为被积函数是偶函数,后一个则是因为最后一个积分的实部(奇函数)为零。

由于 $f(z) = \frac{1}{z(z^2 + a^2)}$ 的奇点为 $\{0, ia, -ia\}$,都是 1 阶极点,按第七节(18)式,有:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)e^{imx} dx = 2\pi i \left\{ \text{Res } [f(z)e^{imz}, ia] + \frac{1}{2} \text{Res } [f(z)e^{imz}, 0] \right\}$$

而:

Res
$$[f(z)e^{imz}, ia] = \lim_{z \to ia} \frac{e^{imz}}{z(z+ia)} = -\frac{e^{-ma}}{2a^2}$$

Res
$$[f(z)e^{imz}, 0] = \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{e^{imz}}{z^2 + a^2} = \frac{1}{a^2}$$

于是:

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin mx}{x(x^2 + a^2)} dx = \frac{1}{2i} 2\pi i \left[-\frac{e^{-ma}}{2a^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{a^2} \right] = \frac{\pi (1 - e^{-ma})}{2a^2}$$

$$10. \int_{|z|=2} \frac{e^z}{\cosh z} dz$$

[解] 被积函数的奇点满足 $\cosh z=0$,即 $e^{2z}=-1$,即 $z=i\frac{2k+1}{2}\pi$,落在 |z|<2 的为 $\pm i\frac{\pi}{2}$,都是 1 阶极点,留数为:

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{e^{z}}{\cosh z}, \pm i\frac{\pi}{2}\right] = \lim_{z \to \pm i\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(z \mp i\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \frac{e^{z}}{\cosh z} = 2\lim_{z \to \pm i\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{z \mp i\pi/2}{1 + e^{-2z}}$$
$$= 2\lim_{z \to \pm i\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{-2e^{-2z}} = 2\frac{1}{-2e^{\mp i\pi}} = 1$$

于是:

$$\int_{|z|=2} \frac{e^z}{\cosh z} dz = 2\pi i [1+1] = 4\pi i$$

11.
$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x \sin mx}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)} dx, \ \ \sharp \ \forall m, a, b > 0, a \neq b$$

$$[\text{fif}] \int_0^\infty \frac{x \sin mx}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{x \sin mx}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)} dx = \frac{1}{2i} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{x e^{imx}}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)} dx$$

前一个等号因为被积函数是偶函数,后一个则是因为最后一个积分的实部(奇函数)为零。

由于
$$f(z) = \frac{z}{(z^2 + a^2)(z^2 + b^2)}$$
的奇点为 $\{ia, ib\}$,都是 1 阶极点,于是:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)e^{imx}dx = 2\pi i \left\{ \text{Res} \left[f(z)e^{imz}, ia \right] + \text{Res} \left[f(z)e^{imz}, ib \right] \right\}$$

而:

Res
$$[f(z)e^{imz}, ia] = \lim_{z \to ia} \frac{ze^{imz}}{(z+ia)(z^2+b^2)} = \frac{e^{-ma}}{2(-a^2+b^2)}$$

Res
$$[f(z)e^{imz}, ib] = \frac{e^{-mb}}{2(-b^2 + a^2)}$$

于是:

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x \sin mx}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)} dx = \frac{1}{2i} 2\pi i \left[\frac{e^{-ma}}{2(-a^2 + b^2)} + \frac{e^{-mb}}{2(-b^2 + a^2)} \right] = \frac{\pi (e^{-mb} - e^{-ma})}{2(a^2 - b^2)}$$

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