

复变函数与积分变换第二章

2022年8月29日 星期一 15:12

第二章

"解析函数"

S2.1 解析函数的概念

① **导数**: $f'(z_0) = \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z_0 + \Delta z) - f(z_0)}{\Delta z}$

求导公式: 和 calculus 一样的法则

注: 反函数的求导法则:

$$\varphi'(w) = \frac{1}{f'(z)} \Big|_{z=\varphi(w)} = \frac{1}{f'(\varphi(w))}$$

② **定理1**: $f(z) = u(x, y) + i v(x, y)$ 在 (x, y) 可微:

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

定理2: $f(z) = u(x, y) + i v(x, y)$ 在区域 D 内解析 (D 内可导) 的充要条件 $u(x, y)$, $v(x, y)$ 在 D 内处处可微

定理3: 若 $f(z)$ 在区域 D 内解析, 且满足以下条件之一, 则 $f(z)$ 在 D 内为常数:

(1) $f'(z) = 0$ (2) $\operatorname{Re} f(z) = C$ (3) $|f(z)|$ 为常数

S2.2 解析函数和调和函数的概念

① **调和函数**:

当二元函数 $\varphi(x, y)$ 满足 Laplace 方程: $\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} = 0$ 则称 $\varphi(x, y)$ 为调和函数, 在 D 内调和

定理: $f(z)$ 在 D 内解析, 则 $u(x, y)$, $v(x, y)$ 都为调和函数

② **共轭调和函数**: 既满足 $\frac{\partial^2 \phi(x, y)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi(x, y)}{\partial y^2} = 0$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi(x, y)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi(x, y)}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

$$\text{又满足 } \frac{\partial \phi(x, y)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \psi(x, y)}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi(x, y)}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial \psi(x, y)}{\partial x}$$

解析的充要条件

定理1: $u(x, y)$, $v(x, y)$ 调和共轭 $\Leftrightarrow f(u, v) = u + i v$ 在 D 上解析

eg: 求解析函数 $f(z) = u + i v$, 已知 $u = x^2 - y^2 + xy$, $f(i) = -1 + i$

「解」: $f(z)$ 为解析函数, 且 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x^2} = 2$ $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y^2} = -2$

则 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$, 即 u 是全平面的调和函数

$$\text{故 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2x + y, \quad -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2y - x$$

$$v(x, y) = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} (2x+y) dy + (2y-x) dx + C$$
$$= \int_0^x (2y-x) dx + \int_0^y (2x+y) dy$$

S2.3 初等函数

① **指数函数**: $z = x + iy$, $w = e^z = e^x \cdot e^{iy} = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y)$

② **对数函数**: $e^w = z$, $w = f(z)$ 称为对数函数 ...

$$z = r e^{i\theta}, \quad w = u + i v$$

$$e^w = z \text{ 变为 } e^{u+iv} = r e^{i\theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^u = r, \quad v = \theta + 2k\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow w = \ln z = \ln |z| + i \operatorname{Arg} z, \quad z \neq 0$$

$$\text{主值: } \ln z = \ln |z| + i \arg z$$

③ **幂函数**: $w = z^\alpha$ 规定: $z^\alpha = e^{\alpha \ln z}$ (α 为复常数)

$$1^\circ \text{ 当 } \alpha \text{ 为正整数 } n \text{ 时, } w = z^n = e^{n \ln z} = e^{n(\ln |z| + i(\arg z + 2k\pi))}$$
$$= |z|^n e^{i n \arg z}$$

$$2^\circ \text{ 当 } \alpha = \frac{1}{n} \text{ (} n \text{ 为正整数时), } z^{\frac{1}{n}} = e^{\frac{1}{n} \ln z} = |z|^{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot e^{\frac{i \arg z + 2k\pi}{n}}$$

④ **三角函数**: $e^{iy} = \cos y + i \sin y$ $e^{-iy} = \cos y - i \sin y$

$$\text{则 } \begin{cases} \cos y = \frac{e^{iy} + e^{-iy}}{2} \text{ (复变量 } z \text{ 的余弦函数)} \\ \sin y = \frac{e^{iy} - e^{-iy}}{2i} \text{ (复变量 } z \text{ 的正弦函数)} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{满足: } (\sin z)' = \left(\frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i} \right)' = \cos z$$

$$\tan z = \frac{\sin z}{\cos z} \quad \cot z = \dots$$

⑤ **反三角函数**: (反余弦): $w = \operatorname{Arccos} z$

$$z = \cos w = \frac{1}{2} (e^{iw} + e^{-iw})$$

$$\text{同乘 } 2e^{iw}: 2z \cdot e^{iw} = e^{2iw} + 1$$

$$\text{故: } (e^{iw})^2 - 2z \cdot e^{iw} + 1 = 0$$

$$e^{iw} = z + \sqrt{z^2 - 1} \quad (\text{Question: 为什么不能为 } z - \sqrt{z^2 - 1})$$

$$w = -i \operatorname{Ln}(z + \sqrt{z^2 - 1})$$

使用同样的方法可得: $\operatorname{Arcsin} z = -i \operatorname{Ln}(iz + \sqrt{1 - z^2})$

$$\operatorname{Arctan} z = \frac{i}{2} \operatorname{Ln} \frac{1+z}{1-z}$$

⑥ **双曲线与反双曲线**

$$\sinh z = \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2} \quad \cosh z = \frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{2}$$

$$\tanh z = \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{e^z + e^{-z}} \quad \coth z = \frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{e^z - e^{-z}}$$

$$\text{有如下关系: } \sinh z = -i \sin iz \quad \cosh z = \cos iz$$

$$\tanh z = -i \tan iz \quad \coth z = -i \cot iz$$

(反双曲, 略 ..., 见书 P42)