## 21-22-1 复变函数期末试卷(A)答案

$$\equiv$$
.  $\frac{z}{z+1} = \sqrt[4]{1} = e^{\frac{k\pi i}{2}}, \quad (k=0,1,2,3)$ 

$$k=1$$
 时,  $z=\frac{-1+i}{2}$ ;  $k=2$  时,  $z=-\frac{1}{2}$ ;  $k=3$  时,  $z=\frac{-1-i}{2}$ .

四. 由于 u 具有二阶连续偏导数,且满足Laplace方程,所以 u 是调和函数.

由C.-R.方程 
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 6xy$$
 得  $u(x,y) = 3x^2y + \phi(y)$ .

从而由 
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$
 得  $\phi'(y) = -3y^2$ ,  $\phi(y) = -y^3 + C$ 

所以 
$$f(z) = 3x^2y - y^3 + C + i(-x^3 + 3xy^2) = -iz^3 + C.$$

由 
$$f(0) = 1$$
 得  $C = 1$ . 故  $f(z) = -iz^3 + 1$ .

$$\Xi. 1. f(z) = -\frac{1}{z-i} \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)' = -\frac{1}{i} \frac{1}{z-i} \left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{z-i}{i}}\right)' \\
= -\frac{1}{i} \frac{1}{z-i} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{i^n} (z-i)^n\right]' = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}n}{i^{n+1}} (z-i)^{n-2}, \quad 0 < |z-i| < 1.$$

$$f(z) = -\frac{1}{z-i} \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)' = -\frac{1}{z-i} \left(\frac{1}{z-i} \frac{1}{1+\frac{i}{z-i}}\right)' = -\frac{1}{z-i} \left[\frac{1}{z-i} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n i^n (z-i)^{-n}\right]'$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n (n+1) i^n (z-i)^{-n-3}, \quad 1 < |z-i| < +\infty.$$

2. 
$$z_k = \frac{1}{k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}} + 1 \ (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$
 是  $f(z)$  一级极点 (4分)

$$\therefore z_k \to 1 \ (k \to \infty), \ \ \vdots \ z = 1 \ \text{不是孤立奇点}$$
 (2分)

$$\therefore f(z) \to 1 \ (z \to \infty), \ \therefore z = \infty \ \text{是可去奇点}$$
 (2分)

六. 1. 原积分 = 
$$\frac{1}{2}2\pi i \left( \text{Res}[f(z), ai] + \text{Res}[f(z), bi] \right) = \pi i \left[ \frac{i}{(a^2 - b^2)2a} - \frac{i}{(a^2 - b^2)2b} \right] = \frac{\pi}{2ab(a+b)}$$

2. 原积分 = 
$$\frac{4}{i} \int_{|z|=1} \frac{z}{(z^2 + 4z + 1)^2} dz = \frac{4}{i} \int_{|z|=1} \frac{z}{[z - (-2 + \sqrt{3})]^2 [z - (-2 - \sqrt{3})]^2} dz$$
  
=  $\frac{4}{i} 2\pi i \text{Res}[f(z), -2 + \sqrt{3}] = \frac{4}{i} 2\pi i \frac{4}{(2\sqrt{3})^3} = \frac{4\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}$ 

七. 由题意得  $f(z) = \frac{B}{z - x_0} + g(z)$ , 其中 g(z) 在  $|z - x_0| < R$  内解析.

从而 
$$g(z)$$
 在  $|z-x_0| \le \rho$  上有界.

于是 
$$\left| \int_{C_{\rho}} g(z) dz \right| \le \pi M \rho \to 0 \ (\rho \to 0^+).$$

故 
$$\lim_{\rho \to 0^+} \int_{C_\rho} f(z) dz = -B\pi i.$$