

# 2017 ~ 2018 学年第一学期

## 《复变函数与积分变换》课程考试试卷(A卷) (闭卷)

院(系)\_\_\_\_\_专业班级\_\_\_\_\_学号\_\_\_\_\_姓名\_\_\_\_\_

考试日期: 2017 年 12 月 3 日

考试时间: 8:30 ~ 11:00

### 一、单项选择题 (每题 2 分, 共 24 分).

1. 方程  $z^4 + a^4 = 0$  ( $a > 0$ ) 的解为: ( A )

- A.  $\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}(\pm 1 + i), \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}(\pm 1 - i),$       B.  $\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}(1 \pm i), \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}(\pm 1 + i),$   
C.  $a(\pm 1 + i), a(\pm 1 - i),$       D.  $a(1 \pm i), a(\pm 1 + i).$

2.  $\text{Ln}(-3 + 4i)$  的值为: ( B )

- A.  $\ln 5 + i(\pi - \arctan \frac{3}{4} + 2k\pi),$       B.  $\ln 5 + i(\pi - \arctan \frac{4}{3} + 2k\pi),$   
C.  $\ln 5 + i(\pi + \arctan \frac{3}{4} + 2k\pi),$       D.  $\ln 5 + i(\pi + \arctan \frac{4}{3} + 2k\pi).$

3.  $(1 + i)^6$  的值为: ( C )

- A.  $8i,$       B.  $8,$       C.  $-8i,$       D.  $-8.$

4. 下列关系式正确的是: ( B )

- A.  $|e^z| = e^{|z|},$       B.  $\overline{\cos z} = \cos \bar{z},$       C.  $\text{Ln} a^b = b \text{Ln} a,$       D.  $(a^b)^c = a^{bc}.$

5. 函数  $f(z) = x^2 + 2y^3 i$ , 则  $f'(3 + i)$  的值为: ( B )

- A. 不存在,      B.  $6,$       C.  $3,$       D.  $2.$

6. 积分  $\oint_{|z|=a} (|z| - e^z \sin z) dz$  ( $a > 0$ ) 的值为: ( C )

- A.  $2\pi i,$       B.  $2\pi ai,$       C.  $0,$       D. 不存在.

7. 函数  $f(z) = \frac{e^{z^2}}{\cos z}$  在  $z = 0$  点展开为 Taylor 级数的收敛半径为: ( B )

- A.  $\pi,$       B.  $\frac{\pi}{2},$       C.  $1,$       D.  $+\infty.$

8.  $z = 0$  是函数  $f(z) = z^2(e^{z^2} - 1)$  的 ( C ) 阶零点.

- A.  $2,$       B.  $3,$       C.  $4,$       D.  $5.$

9.  $z = \infty$  是函数  $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2} + \sin \frac{1}{z}$  的 ( A ).

- A. 可去奇点,      B. 本性奇点,      C. 非孤立奇点,      D. 极点.

10. 映射  $f(z) = z^3$  在  $z = i$  处的伸缩率与旋转角分别为: ( B )  
 A. 3 和  $\pi/2$ ,      B. 3 和  $\pi$ ,      C. -3 和  $\pi$ ,      D. -3 和  $-\pi$ .
11. 函数  $f(t) = \begin{cases} e^t, & t \leq 0 \\ 0, & t > 0 \end{cases}$  的 Fourier 变换  $F(\omega)$  为: ( C )  
 A.  $\frac{1}{1+j\omega}$ ,      B.  $\frac{1}{-1+j\omega}$ ,      C.  $\frac{1}{1-j\omega}$ ,      D.  $\frac{1}{-1-j\omega}$ .
12. 单位冲激函数  $\delta(t)$  和  $\cos t$  的卷积为  $f(t) = \delta(t) * \cos t$ , 则  $f'(t) =$  ( D ).  
 A.  $\cos t$ ,      B.  $-\cos t$ ,      C.  $\sin t$ ,      D.  $-\sin t$ .

二、(10 分) 验证  $u(x, y) = e^y \cos x + y$  为调和函数, 并求二元函数  $v(x, y)$ , 使得函数  $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$  为解析函数, 且满足  $f(0) = 1$ .

解:  $u(x, y) = e^y \cos x + y$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_x &= (-\sin x)e^y & u_y &= (\cos x)e^y + 1 \\ u_{xx} &= (-\cos x)e^y & u_{yy} &= (\cos x)e^y \end{aligned} \right\} \quad 2\text{分}$$

$\therefore u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0 \quad u(x, y) \text{ 为调和函数。}$

由 C-R 方程可得: 
$$\left. \begin{aligned} v_y &= u_x = (-\sin x)e^y \\ v_x &= -u_y = -[(\cos x)e^y + 1] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad 1\text{分}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v(x, y) &= \int v_y dy + \varphi(x) \\ &= \int (-\sin x)e^y dy + \varphi(x) \\ &= (-\sin x)e^y + \varphi(x) \end{aligned} \quad 2\text{分}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore v_x &= (-\cos x)e^y + \varphi'(x) = -[(\cos x)e^y + 1] \\ \text{即 } \varphi'(x) &= -1 \quad \therefore \varphi(x) = -x + C \\ \therefore v(x, y) &= (-\sin x)e^y - x + C \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \therefore v_x &= (-\cos x)e^y + \varphi'(x) = -[(\cos x)e^y + 1] \\ \text{即 } \varphi'(x) &= -1 \quad \therefore \varphi(x) = -x + C \\ \therefore v(x, y) &= (-\sin x)e^y - x + C \end{aligned}} \right\} \quad 3\text{分}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f(z) &= u(x, y) + iv(x, y) = (\cos x)e^y + y + i[(-\sin x)e^y - x + C] \\ \text{由 } f(0) &= 1 \Rightarrow f(0) = 1 + iC = 1 \quad \therefore C = 0 \\ \therefore f(z) &= (\cos x)e^y + y + i[(-\sin x)e^y - x] \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \therefore f(z) &= u(x, y) + iv(x, y) = (\cos x)e^y + y + i[(-\sin x)e^y - x + C] \\ \text{由 } f(0) &= 1 \Rightarrow f(0) = 1 + iC = 1 \quad \therefore C = 0 \\ \therefore f(z) &= (\cos x)e^y + y + i[(-\sin x)e^y - x] \end{aligned}} \right\} \quad 2\text{分}$$

三、(12分) 将函数  $f(z) = \frac{z+1}{z(z-1)^2}$  在下列指定的环域内展开为 Laurent 级数:

- (1)  $0 < |z| < 1$ ;      (2)  $1 < |z-1| < +\infty$ .

解:  $f(z) = \frac{z+1}{z(z-1)^2}$

- (1) 当  $0 < |z| < 1$  时

$$f(z) = \frac{z+1}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{(z-1)^2} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{z}\right) \frac{1}{(1-z)^2} \quad 2\text{分}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{(1-z)^2} = \left(\frac{1}{1-z}\right)' = \left(\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} z^n\right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} n z^{n-1} \quad 3\text{分}$$

$$\therefore f(z) = \left(1 + \frac{1}{z}\right) \left(\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} n z^{n-1}\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} n z^{n-1} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} n z^{n-2} \quad 1\text{分}$$

- (2) 当  $1 < |z-1| < +\infty$  时

$$f(z) = \frac{z+1}{z(z-1)^2} = \frac{z-1+2}{(z-1)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+z-1} = \left[\frac{1}{z-1} + \frac{2}{(z-1)^2}\right] \cdot \frac{1}{z-1} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{z-1}} \quad 3\text{分}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} &\text{由 } 1 < |z-1| < +\infty \text{ 可知 } 0 < \left|\frac{1}{z-1}\right| < 1 \\ &\therefore \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{z-1}} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n (z-1)^{-n} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad 3\text{分}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \therefore f(z) &= \left(\frac{1}{z-1} + \frac{2}{(z-1)^2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{z-1} \cdot \left(\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n (z-1)^{-n}\right) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n (z-1)^{-n-2} + 2 \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n (z-1)^{-n-3} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 1\text{分} \\ 2\text{分} \end{array}$$

四、计算下列积分 (共 10 分). (每小题 5 分)

$$1. \oint_{|z|=\pi} \frac{e^z}{(z-1)(z+3)^2} dz. \quad 2. \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{z}{z+1} e^{\frac{z}{z+1}} dz.$$

解: 1.  $\oint_{|z|=\pi} \frac{e^z}{(z-1)(z+3)^2} dz$

由留数定理可知:  $\oint_{|z|=\pi} \frac{e^z}{(z-1)(z+3)^2} dz$

$$= 2\pi i \left[ \operatorname{Res} \left( \frac{e^z}{(z-1)(z+3)^2}, 1 \right) + \operatorname{Res} \left( \frac{e^z}{(z-1)(z+3)^2}, -3 \right) \right] \quad 2\text{分}$$

$z=1$  是  $\frac{e^z}{(z-1)(z+3)^2}$  的一阶极点

$$\operatorname{Res} \left( \frac{e^z}{(z-1)(z+3)^2}, 1 \right) = \frac{e^z}{(z+3)^2} \Big|_{z=1} = \frac{e}{16} \quad 1\text{分}$$

$z=-3$  是  $\frac{e^z}{(z-1)(z+3)^2}$  的二阶极点

$$\operatorname{Res} \left( \frac{e^z}{(z-1)(z+3)^2}, -3 \right) = \left( \frac{e^z}{(z-1)} \right)' \Big|_{z=-3} = -\frac{5}{16} e^{-3} \quad 1\text{分}$$

$$\oint_{|z|=\pi} \frac{e^z}{(z-1)(z+3)^2} dz = 2\pi i \left( \frac{e}{16} - \frac{5}{16} e^{-3} \right) \quad 1\text{分}$$

2. 令  $f(z) = \frac{z}{z+1} e^{\frac{z}{z+1}}$

则  $z=-1$  为  $f(z)$  的本性奇点 1分

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= \left( 1 - \frac{1}{z+1} \right) e^{\frac{1}{1-z+1}} \\ &= e \left( 1 - \frac{1}{z+1} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{1}{z+1} + \frac{1}{2!(z+1)^2} + \cdots \right) \\ &= \cdots + e(-1-1) \frac{1}{z+1} + \cdots, \end{aligned} \quad 2\text{分}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= 2\pi i \cdot \operatorname{Res}[f(z), -1] \\ &= 2\pi i \cdot (-2e) = -4\pi i e \end{aligned} \quad 2\text{分}$$

五、计算下列积分 (共 10 分). (每小题 5 分)

$$1. \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos \theta}{5-4 \cos \theta} d \theta . \quad 2. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin x}{x^2+4 x+13} d x .$$

$$1. \text{ 解: } \left. \begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos \theta}{5-4 \cos \theta} d \theta &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\cos \theta}{5-4 \cos \theta} d \theta \\ \text{令 } z &= e^{i \theta} \quad \therefore \cos \theta = \frac{z+z^{-1}}{2} = \frac{z^2+1}{2z} \quad d \theta = \frac{dz}{iz} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad 1 \text{ 分}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\cos \theta}{5-4 \cos \theta} d \theta &= \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{\frac{z^2+1}{2z}}{5-4 \cdot \frac{z^2+1}{2z}} \cdot \frac{1}{iz} dz \\ &= \frac{i}{4} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{1+z^2}{z\left(z-\frac{1}{2}\right)(z-2)} dz \\ &= \frac{i}{4} \cdot 2\pi i \left[ \operatorname{Res} \left( \frac{1+z^2}{z\left(z-\frac{1}{2}\right)(z-2)}, 0 \right) + \operatorname{Res} \left( \frac{1+z^2}{z\left(z-\frac{1}{2}\right)(z-2)}, \frac{1}{2} \right) \right] \quad 1 \text{ 分} \end{aligned}$$

$$z=0, \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{均为} \frac{1+z^2}{z\left(z-\frac{1}{2}\right)(z-2)} \text{ 的一阶极点}$$

$$\operatorname{Res} \left( \frac{1+z^2}{z\left(z-\frac{1}{2}\right)(z-2)}, 0 \right) = \left. \frac{1+z^2}{\left(z-\frac{1}{2}\right)(z-2)} \right|_{z=0} = 1 \quad 1 \text{ 分}$$

$$\operatorname{Res} \left( \frac{1+z^2}{z\left(z-\frac{1}{2}\right)(z-2)}, \frac{1}{2} \right) = \left. \frac{1+z^2}{z(z-2)} \right|_{z=\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{5}{3} \quad 1 \text{ 分}$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos \theta}{5-4 \cos \theta} d \theta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{i}{4} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \left( 1 - \frac{5}{3} \right) = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad 1 \text{ 分}$$

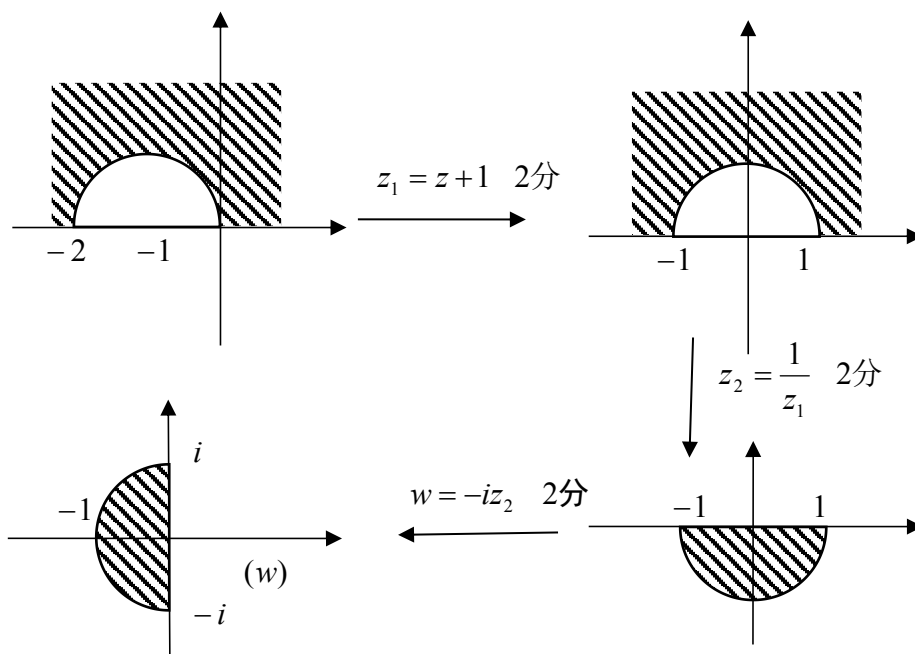
2. 解:  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin x}{x^2 + 4x + 13} dx = \operatorname{Im} \left( \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x e^{ix}}{x^2 + 4x + 13} dx \right)$  1分

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x e^{ix}}{x^2 + 4x + 13} dx &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x e^{iz}}{(z+2+3i)(z+2-3i)} dz \\ &= 2\pi i \cdot \operatorname{Res} \left( \frac{z e^{iz}}{(z+2+3i)(z+2-3i)}, -2+3i \right) \\ &= 2\pi i \cdot \frac{z e^{iz}}{z+2+3i} \Big|_{z=-2+3i} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{3} (-2+3i) e^{-3-2i} \end{aligned}$$
 3分

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Im} \left( \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x e^{ix}}{x^2 + 4x + 13} dx \right) &= \operatorname{Im} \left( \frac{\pi}{3} (-2+3i) e^{-3-2i} \right) \\ &= e^{-3} \pi \left( \cos 2 + \frac{2}{3} \sin 2 \right) \end{aligned}$$
 1分

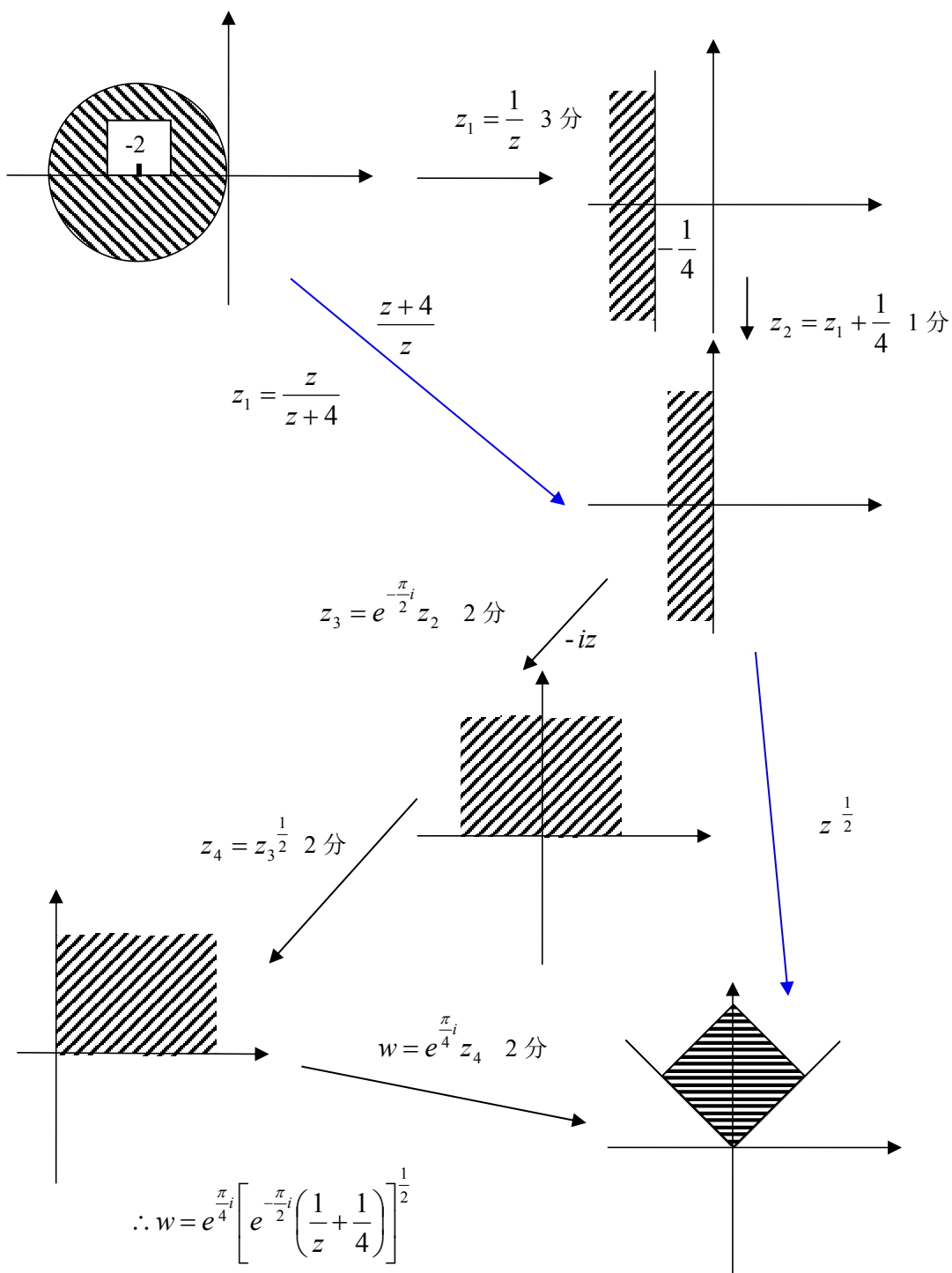
$$\therefore \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x e^{ix}}{x^2 + 4x + 13} dx = e^{-3} \pi \left( \cos 2 + \frac{2}{3} \sin 2 \right)$$

六、(6分) 求区域  $D = \{z: |z+1| > 1, \operatorname{Im} z > 0\}$  在映射  $w = \frac{-i}{z+1}$  下的像.



七、(10 分) 求一保形映射  $w = f(z)$ ，将  $z$  平面上的区域  $D = \{z: |z+2| < 2\}$

映射到  $w$  平面上的区域  $G = \{w: \frac{\pi}{4} < \arg w < \frac{3\pi}{4}\}$ 。



八、(12 分) 利用 Laplace 变换求解常微分方程组:

$$\begin{cases} x'(t) - x(t) - y''(t) - y(t) = 0, & x(0) = 0, \\ x'(t) + y'(t) = e^t + \sin t, & y(0) = y'(0) = 0. \end{cases}$$

解: 方程组两边分别取 Laplace 变换得

$$sX(s) - x(0) - X(s) - s^2Y(s) + sy(0) + y'(0) - Y(s) = 0 \quad 3\text{分}$$

$$(s-1)X(s) = (s^2+1)Y(s) \quad (1) \quad 1\text{分}$$

$$sX(s) - x(0) + sY(s) - y(0) = \frac{1}{s-1} + \frac{1}{s^2+1} \quad 3\text{分}$$

$$s(X(s) + Y(s)) = \frac{1}{s-1} + \frac{1}{s^2+1} \quad (2) \quad 1\text{分}$$

由 (1) 与 (2) 可解得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} X(s) &= \frac{1}{s(s-1)} = \frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{1}{s} \\ Y(s) &= \frac{1}{s(s^2+1)} = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{s}{s^2+1} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad 2\text{分}$$

两边分别取  $L^{-1}$  可得

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = e^t - 1 \\ y(t) = 1 - \cos t \end{cases} \quad 2\text{分}$$

九、(6 分) 设函数  $f(z)$  在圆域  $|z| < R$  内解析且  $|f(z)| \leq M < +\infty$ ,  $f(0) = 0$ ,

证明: 在圆域  $|z| < R$  内恒有  $|f(z)| \leq \frac{M}{R}|z|$ .

证明: 由于  $f(z)$  在  $|z| < R$  内解析且  $f(0) = 0$

$\therefore$  存在  $\varphi(z)$  在  $|z| < R$  内解析, 使得  $f(z) = z \cdot \varphi(z)$  2分

$$\text{当 } z \neq 0 \text{ 时, } |\varphi(z)| = \frac{|f(z)|}{|z|} \quad 1\text{分}$$

考虑圆周  $|z| = r < R$ , 在该圆周曲线上  $|\varphi(z)| = \frac{|f(z)|}{r} \leq \frac{M}{r}$

由最大模原理, 在圆盘  $|z| < r$  内都有  $|\varphi(z)| \leq \frac{M}{r}$  2分

令  $r \rightarrow R$ , 即得  $|\varphi(z)| \leq \frac{M}{R}$

$$\therefore |f(z)| = |z| \cdot |\varphi(z)| \leq \frac{M}{R}|z| \quad 1\text{分}$$