1. 用导数定义, 求 $f(z) = z \operatorname{Re} z$ 的导数。

$$\Re : \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{f(z + \Delta z) - f(z)}{\Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{(z + \Delta z) \operatorname{Re}(z + \Delta z) - z \operatorname{Re} z}{\Delta z}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{z \operatorname{Re} \Delta z + \Delta z \operatorname{Re} z + \Delta z \operatorname{Re} \Delta z}{\Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} (\operatorname{Re} z + \operatorname{Re} \Delta z + z \frac{\operatorname{Re} \Delta z}{\Delta z})$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} (\operatorname{Re} z + \frac{\operatorname{Re} \Delta z}{\Delta z}) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} (\operatorname{Re} z + z \cdot \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta x + i \Delta y})$$

当 $z \neq 0$ 时, 导数不存在,

当z=0时,导数为0。

2. 下列函数在何处可导? 何处不可导? 何处解析? 何处不解析?

$$(1) \quad f(z) = \frac{1}{\bar{z}}$$

解:
$$f(z) = \frac{1}{\overline{z}} = \frac{z}{|z|^2} = \frac{x}{x^2 + iy} + i\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$$

$$u_x = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$
 $u_y = -\frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$

$$v_x = \frac{-2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$
 $v_y = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$

当且仅当x = y 时, f(z) 满足C - R 条件,故当x = y 时 f(z) 可导,但在复平面不解析。

(2)
$$f(z) = x^3 - 3xy^2 + i(3x^2y - y^3)$$

解:
$$\Leftrightarrow f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(xy)$$

$$u_{x} = 3x^{2} - 3y^{2} \quad v_{x} = -6xy$$

$$u_{y} = 6xy \qquad v_{y} = 3x^{2} - 3y^{2}$$

因 f(z) 在复平面上处处满足 C-R 条件,且偏导数连续,故 f(z) 可导且解析。

3. 设 $my^3 + nx^2y + i(x^3 + lxy^2)$ 为解析函数, 试确定l, m, n的值。

解: 由C-R条件可知: 2nxy=2lxy 所以 n=l

又
$$3my^2 + nx^2 = -3x^2 - ly^2$$
 所以 $3m = -l$, 且 $n = -3$

即
$$\begin{cases} m = 1 \\ n = l = -3 \end{cases}$$

4.设 f(z) 在区域 D 内解析, 试证明在 D 内下列条件是彼此等价的。

- (1) f(z)=常数; (2) f'(z) = 0; (3) $\operatorname{Re} f(z) = 常数$
- (2) Im f(z) = 常数; (5) $\overline{f(z)}$ 解析; (6) |f(z)| = 常数。

证:由于f(z) 在且域D内解析,则可得C-R方程成立,即

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \perp \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

1) →2) 由 $f(z) \equiv c$ 则 f'(z) = c' = 0 在 D 内成立,故(2) 显然成立,

2) →3) 由
$$f'(z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0 \Rightarrow u(x, y)$$
 是常数

即 Re $f(z)$ = 常数

3) →4)
$$u = 常数 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$$
 由 $C - R$ 条件
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow v(x, y)$$
 是常数

$$\Rightarrow$$
 Im $f(z) = 常数$

4) \rightarrow 5) 若 Im f(z) = c, f(z) = u + ic, $\overline{f(z)} = u - ic$, 因 f(z) 在 D 内解析

$$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial c}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial c}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\exists D \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial (-c)}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial (-c)}{\partial x}$$

一阶偏导连续且满足C-R条件 $\Rightarrow \overline{f(z)}$ 在D内解析

5)
$$\rightarrow$$
6) $f(z) = u + iv$, $g(z) = \overline{f(z)} = u - iv$ 因 $g(z)$ 解析,则由 $C - R$ 条件

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \quad \text{yf}(z) \in D \text{ pmff},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \Rightarrow v 为常数 \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \Rightarrow v 为常数 \end{cases} \Rightarrow |f(z)| 为常数$$

6) →1)
$$|f(z)| = \text{常数} \Rightarrow |f(z)|^2 = \text{常数}, \ \text{\Rightarrow} u^2 + v^2 = c$$

分别对x,y求偏导数得

$$\begin{cases} u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0 \\ v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (u^2 + v^2) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \\ (u^2 + v^2) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases}$$

若 $u^2 + v^2 = 0$ 则u = v = 0, f(z) = 0,因而得证

若
$$u^2 + v^2 \neq 0$$
,则 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - i\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$,故 $u = 常数,由 $C - R$ 条件 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$,为常数$

$$\Rightarrow f(z) =$$
常数

*5.思考题:

(1) 复变函数 f(z) 在一点 z_0 可导与在 z_0 解析有什么区别?

答: f(z)在 z_0 解析则必在 z_0 可导,反之不对。这是因为 f(z)在 z_0 解析,不但要求 f(z)在 z_0 可导,而且要求 f(z)在 z_0 的某个邻域内可导,因此, f(z)在 z_0 解析比 f(z) 在 z_0 可导的要求高得多,如 $f(z) = |z|^2$ 在 z_0 = 0 处可导,但在 z_0 = 0 处不解析。

- (2) 函数 f(z) 在区域 D 内解析与 f(z) 在区域 D 内可导有无区别? 答:无,(两者等价)。
- (3) 用C-R条件判断 f(z) = u(x,y) + iv(x,y)解析时应注意些什么?

答: u(x,y),v(x,y)是否可微。

(4) 判断复变函数的可导性或解析性一般有哪些方法。

答:一是定义。

- 二是充要条件。
- 三是可导(解析)函数的和、差、积、商与复合仍可导(解析)函数