

2011—2012 年《复变与积分》试卷答案 (A 卷)

一、填空

1. $1 - \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}, \pi$

2. $\frac{\pi}{4}i \quad \frac{e^{-2} + e^2}{2}$

3. 是 否

4. 是 (收敛) 否 (发散)

5. $\sqrt{2}$

6. 3

7. $\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$

8. $\cos \omega_0 t$

二、计算题

1. $\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{z}{\cos z} dz$

解: $\frac{z}{\cos z}$ 在 $|z|=2$ 内有两个简单极点 $z_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $z_2 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{z}{\cos z}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] = \frac{z}{-\sin z} \Big|_{z=\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \quad (2')$$

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{z}{\cos z}, -\frac{\pi}{2}\right] = \frac{z}{-\sin z} \Big|_{z=-\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \quad (2')$$

$$\text{故 } \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{z}{\cos z} dz = 2\pi i \left\{ \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{z}{\cos z}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] + \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{z}{\cos z}, -\frac{\pi}{2}\right] \right\}$$

$$= 2\pi i \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -2\pi^2 i \quad (1')$$

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

解: $\frac{\sin \pi z}{z(z-1)^2}$ 在 $|z|=3$ 内有 2 个奇点, $z_1=0, z_2=1$,

$$\text{由于 } \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \pi z}{z(z-1)^2} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \pi z}{\pi z} \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\pi}{(z-1)^2} = \pi$$

故 $z_1=0$ 为 $\frac{\sin \pi z}{z(z-1)^2}$ 的可去奇点, $\operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{\sin \pi z}{z(z-1)^2}, 0 \right] = 0$

$z_2=1$ 是 $\sin \pi z$ 的 1 阶零点, 是 $z(z-1)^2$ 的 2 阶零点, 故 1 是 $\frac{\sin \pi z}{z(z-1)^2}$ 简单极点。

$$\operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{\sin \pi z}{z(z-1)^2}, 1 \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin \pi z}{z(z-1)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{z} \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin \pi z - 0}{z-1} = (\sin \pi z)' \Big|_{z=1} = \pi \cos \pi z \Big|_{z=1} = -\pi$$

$$\text{故 } \oint_{|z|=3} \frac{\sin \pi z}{z(z-1)^2} dz = 2\pi i \left\{ \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{\sin \pi z}{z(z-1)^2}, 0 \right] + \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{\sin \pi z}{z(z-1)^2}, 1 \right] \right\}$$

$$= -2\pi^2 i$$

$$3. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1+3\sin^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{1}{1+3\sin^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{3}{2}(1-\cos 2\theta)} = \frac{2}{5-3\cos 2\theta} \text{ 令 } \alpha = 2\theta, \text{ 则 } 2d\theta = d\alpha$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\theta}{1+3\sin^2\theta} = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{d\alpha}{5-3\cos\alpha} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{d\alpha}{5-3\cos\alpha} \quad (1')$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } z = e^{i\alpha}, \text{ 则 } \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dz}{5-3\cos\alpha} &= \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{5-3 \cdot \frac{z+z^{-1}}{2}} \cdot \frac{dz}{iz} \\ &= \frac{1}{i} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{5z - \frac{3}{2}(z^2+1)} = \frac{1}{-i} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{2dz}{3z^2 - 10z + 3} \end{aligned} \quad (1')$$

$$= i \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{2dz}{(3z-1)(z-3)} = i \cdot 2\pi i \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{2}{(3z-1)(z-3)}, \frac{1}{3} \right] \quad (2')$$

$$= -2\pi \lim_{z \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}} \frac{2}{3 \cdot (z - \frac{1}{3})(z-3)} \cdot (z - \frac{1}{3}) = -2\pi \cdot \frac{2}{3 \cdot \frac{-8}{3}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{故 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\theta}{1+3\sin^2\theta} = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (1')$$

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

$$\text{解: } \frac{x \sin bx}{x^2 + a^2} \text{ 是 } x \text{ 的偶函数, 故 } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin bx}{x^2 + a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin bx}{x^2 + a^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x e^{ibx}}{x^2 + a^2} dx \quad (2')$$

$$\frac{z e^{ibz}}{z^2 + a^2} \text{ 在上半平面只有 } z = ai \text{ 一个简单极点,}$$

$$\operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{z e^{ibz}}{z^2 + a^2}, ai \right] = \left. \frac{z e^{ibz}}{2z} \right|_{z=ai} = \frac{e^{-ab}}{2} \quad (2')$$

$$\text{故} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x e^{ibx}}{x^2 + a^2} dx = 2\pi i \operatorname{Re} s \left[\frac{z e^{ibz}}{z^2 + a^2}, ai \right] = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{e^{-ab}}{2} = \pi e^{-ab} 2$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin bx}{x^2 + a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \pi e^{-ab} \quad (1')$$

$$\text{三、} \because v_x = 4y - 2x \quad v_{xx} = -2 \quad v_y = 4x + 2y \quad v_{yy} = 2$$

$$\text{故由 } v_{xx} + v_{yy} = 0 \text{ 知 } v(x, y) \text{ 是调和函数。} \quad (1')$$

由于 $u + iu$ 是解析函数, 由 $C-R$ 方程知: $u_x = v_y = 4x + 2y$

$$u_y = -v_x = 2x - 4y \quad (2')$$

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} (4x + 2y) dx + (2x - 4y) dy + c \\ &= \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,0)} (4x + 2y) dx + \int_{(x,0)}^{(x,y)} (2x - 4y) dy + c \\ &= 2x^2 + 2xy - 2y^2 + c \end{aligned} \quad (4')$$

$$\text{由 } f(1) = 2 - i \text{ 知 } 2 \times 1 + c = 2 - i \Rightarrow c = -i$$

$$\text{故 } f(z) = 2x^2 + 2xy - 2y^2 + i(4xy + y^2 - x^2) = (2 - i)z^2 \quad (1')$$

四、解: $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2(z-1)(z-3)}$ 在 $z = 0, 1, 3$ 处不解析, 以 $z_0 = 0$ 为圆心的圆环域分别为:

$$(1) \quad 0 < |z| < 1 \quad (2) \quad 1 < |z| < 3 \quad (3) \quad 3 < |z| < +\infty \quad (1')$$

1) 在 $0 < |z| < 1$ 内

$$\begin{aligned}
 () \quad f(z) &= \frac{-1}{2z^2} \left(\frac{1}{z-1} - \frac{1}{z-3} \right) = \frac{1}{2z^2} \left(\frac{1}{1-z} - \frac{1}{3-z} \right) = \frac{1}{2z^2} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n - \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{3^n} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3^{n+1}} \right) z^{n-2}
 \end{aligned}$$

2) 在 $1 < |z| < 3$ 内

$$\begin{aligned}
 () \quad f(z) &= \frac{-1}{2z^2} \left(\frac{1}{z-1} + \frac{1}{3-z} \right) = \frac{-1}{2z^2} \left(-\frac{\frac{1}{z}}{1-\frac{1}{z}} + \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{1-\frac{z}{3}} \right) = \frac{-1}{2z^2} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{z^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{3^n} \right) \\
 &= -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2 \times z^{n+3}} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{n-2}}{2 \times 3^{n+1}}
 \end{aligned}$$

3) 在 $3 < |z| < +\infty$ 内

$$\begin{aligned}
 () \quad f(z) &= \frac{-1}{2z^2} \left(\frac{1}{z-1} + \frac{1}{z-3} \right) = \frac{-1}{2z^2} \left(\frac{\frac{1}{z}}{1-\frac{1}{z}} + \frac{\frac{1}{z}}{1-\frac{z}{3}} \right) = \frac{-1}{2z^2} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{z^{n+1}} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{z^{n+1}} \right) \\
 &= -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2 \times z^{n+3}} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{2 \times z^{n+3}}
 \end{aligned}$$

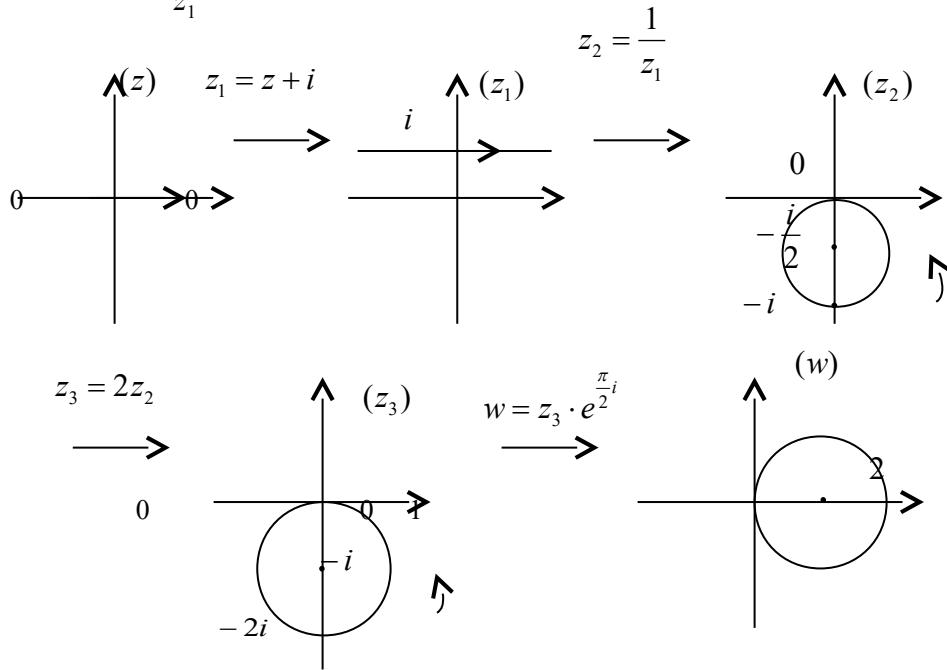
五、解：法一，在实轴上取三点 $z_1 = 0, z_2 = -1, z_3 = \infty$ ，则对应的三个象点为

$w_1 = 2, w_2 = 1+i, w_3 = 0$ ，由此得到象曲线为 $|w-1|=1$ ，进一步，由边界对应原理可知上半平面被映到圆内部。

解法二，采用分解方式并结合几何特性求解

由 $w = 2\left(\frac{1}{z+i}\right)e^{\frac{\pi}{2}i}$ 可得，所给映射是由下列映射

$z_1 = z + i, z_2 = \frac{1}{z_1}, z_3 = 2z_2, w = z_3 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}i}$ 相继实施的结果。



解法三：

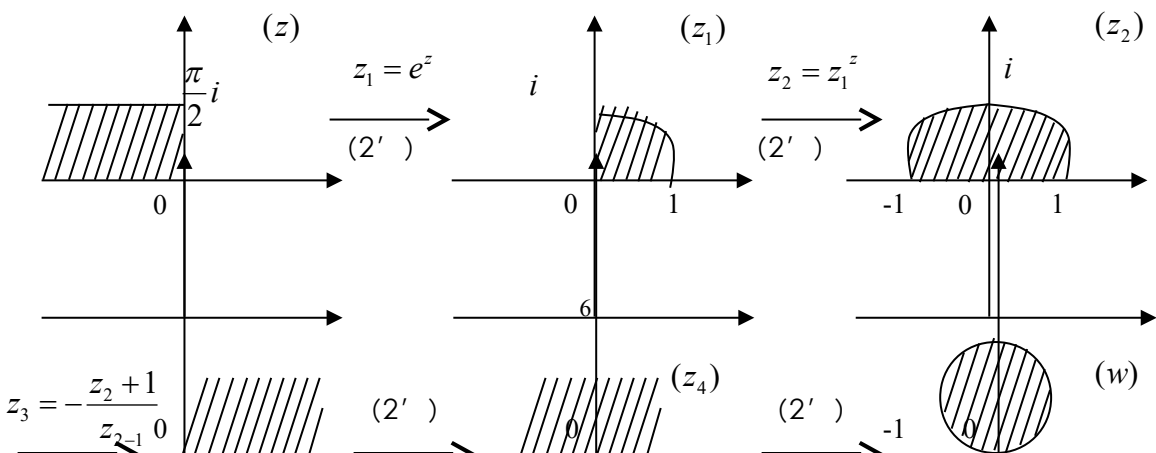
$$w = \frac{2i}{z+i} \Rightarrow z = \frac{2i-iw}{w} \Rightarrow x+iy = \frac{2i-i(u+iv)}{u+iv}$$

$$\Rightarrow x+iy = \frac{uv+v(2-u)+i[u(2-u)-v^2]}{u^2+v^2}$$

由 $y = 0$ 得 $u(2-u)-v^2 = 0$ ，即 $(u-1)^2 + v^2 = 1$

即 $w = \frac{2i}{z+i}$ 把实轴映为 $|w-1|=1$ ，进一步把上半平面映到圆内。

六、解：



$$(z_3)$$

$$z_4 = z_3^z$$

$$w = \frac{z_4 - i}{z_4 + i}$$

$$(2')$$

1

七、解：令 $L[X(t)] = x(s)$ ， $L[y(t)] = Y(s)$ ，对方程组求拉氏变换得：

$$\begin{cases} SX(s) - 1 + X(s) - Y(s) = -\frac{1}{s-2} & (3') \\ SY(s) + 3X(s) - 2Y(s) - 1 = \frac{3}{s+1} & (3') \end{cases}$$

$$\text{联立求解得：} \begin{cases} X(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} \\ Y(s) = \frac{1}{s-2} \end{cases} \quad \text{故} \begin{cases} x(t) = e^{-t} \\ y(t) = e^{2t} \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} (1') \\ (1') \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{八、证明：} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|\xi|=R} \frac{f^2(\xi)}{(\xi-z)^2} d\xi = \left. \frac{df^2(\xi)}{d\xi} \right|_{\xi=z} = 2f(z)f'(z) \quad (3')$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|\xi|=R} \frac{\bar{z}f(\xi)}{R^2 - \xi\bar{z}} d\xi = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|\xi|=R} \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi - \frac{R^2}{\bar{z}}} d\xi$$

$$\text{由于 } |z| < R, \text{ 故 } \left| \frac{R^2}{\bar{z}} \right| > R, \text{ 故 } \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi - \frac{R^2}{\bar{z}}} \text{ 在 } |\xi| \leq R \text{ 上解析,}$$

由 Cauchy 积分定理知: $\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|\xi|=R} \frac{\bar{z}f(\xi)}{R^2 - \xi\bar{z}} d\xi = 0$ (3')

故 $\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|\xi|=R} \left(\frac{f^2(\xi)}{(\xi - z)^2} - \frac{\bar{z}f(\xi)}{R^2 - \xi\bar{z}} \right) d\xi = 2f(z)f'(z)$ 得证。