一、填空题 (每题 2 分, 共 20 分). eti = e.e 1.  $\operatorname{Im}(e^{3+i}) = \frac{\ell^3 \sin l}{2!}$   $e^{3+i} = \frac{\ell^3 - \ell^3}{2!} \cos l + \frac{\ell^3 - \ell^3}{2!} \cos$ 

**の**(大人) 本 年 編 自 arg(-1-i) = - シスト

$$3. \int_{0}^{i} z \cos z \, dz = 0$$
  
 $\int_{0}^{i} z \cos z \, dz = 0$   
 $4.$  幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (3-4i)^{n} z^{n}$  的收敛半径为

4、幂级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (3-4i)^n z^n$$
 的收敛半径为\_\_\_\_\_\_。

5. 
$$i^{(1+i)} = 10^{-(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi)}$$
  $k=0,\pm 1,\pm 2,\cdots$ 

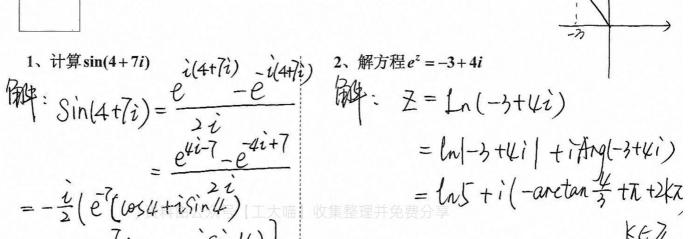
$$6$$
、 $(z+3)$ Re $(z+3)$ 的可导点为 $z=-2$ 

7、设
$$z_0$$
是 $f(z)$ 的极点,则 $\lim_{z\to z_0} f(z) =$ \_\_\_\_\_。

9、
$$\cos 3t + \sin t$$
 的 Fourier 变换为  $\overline{LJ}(\omega - 3) + \overline{LJ}(\omega + 3) - \overline{LiJ}(\omega - 1) + \overline{LiJ}(\omega + 1)$ 

10. 
$$\int_{|z-2|=1}^{2} \frac{e^{z+3}}{(z-2)^{100}} dz = \frac{2\pi i}{99!} e^{\int_{-1/2}^{24} \frac{1}{(z-2)^{100}} dz} = \frac{2\pi i}{99!} e^{\int_{-1/2}^{24} \frac{1}{(z-2)^{100}} dz}$$

得分 二、计算题 (每题 5 分, 共 20 分)



 $= \frac{1054}{2}(e^{7}-e^{7}) + \frac{\sinh(\pi)}{2}(e^{7}+e^{7})$ 

KETI

3、 
$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 1, |t| \leq 3;$$
 的 Fourier 变换。
$$\begin{cases} 0, |t| > 3. \end{cases}$$

$$F(\omega) = \int_{-r}^{+r} \int_{U} e^{-\lambda \omega t} dt$$

$$= \int_{-r}^{3} e^{-$$

2、计算积分  $\int_{|z|=2} \frac{\sin z}{z^2+1} dz$ 。

解:  $Z = \pm i$  是被形成的一级和成点,且均在12=2内。

中陽极定理得:  $\int \frac{\sin 2}{z^2 + 1} dz = 2\pi i \left[ \operatorname{Res} \left[ \frac{\sin 2}{z^2 + 1}, i \right] + \operatorname{Res} \left[ \frac{\sin 2}{z^2 + 1}, -i \right] \right]$ 由规则正得:  $\operatorname{Res} \left[ \frac{\sin 2}{z^2 + 1}, i \right] = \frac{\sin 2}{2z} \bigg|_{z=i} = \frac{\sin i}{2i}$   $\operatorname{Res} \left[ \frac{\sin 2}{z^2 + 1}, i \right] = \frac{\sin 2}{2z} \bigg|_{z=-i} = \frac{\sin(-i)}{-2i} = \frac{\sin i}{2i}$   $\operatorname{Sin2} dz = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{\sin i}{i} = 2\pi \cdot \sin i = 2\pi \cdot \frac{e^{i} - e^{i}}{-2i} = \pi \cdot (e - e^{i})i$ 

 $= \frac{1}{2!} \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{d(1 - e^{iz})}{dz^2}$ 

 $= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \to \infty} -9 e^{3x} = -\frac{9}{2}$ 

3、 计算积分 
$$\int_{\infty}^{1} (x+y^2+iy) dx$$
,其中  $\int_{\infty}^{1} (x+y^2+iy) dx$   $\int_{\infty$ 

 $= \operatorname{Re}\left[2\pi \cdot \lim_{z \to i} \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{z^2 e^{isz}}{(z+i)^2}\right)\right] = \operatorname{Re}\left[2\pi i \cdot \lim_{z \to i} \frac{(2ze^2 + 5ize^{isz})(z+i)^2}{(z+i)^4}\right]$   $= \operatorname{Re}\left[2\pi i \cdot \lim_{z \to i} \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{z^2 e^{isz}}{(z+i)^2}\right)\right] = \operatorname{Re}\left[2\pi i \cdot \lim_{z \to i} \frac{(2ze^2 + 5ize^{isz})(z+i)^4}{(z+i)^4}\right]$ 

得 分

四、求已知函数的展开式。(共15分)

1、把函数  $f(z) = e^z \div z_0 = 1 + i$  展开成泰勒级数。(5分)

$$f(2) = e^{\geq -(1+i)+1+i} = e^{1+i} \cdot e^{\geq -(1+i)}$$

$$= e(\omega s | + i s i n |) \cdot e^{\geq -(1+i)}$$

$$= e(\omega s | + i s i n |) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2-(1+i))^n}{n!} |2-(1+i)| < +\infty$$

2、将函数 $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2(z+2)}$ 在在下列圆环域内展成洛朗级数。(10 分)

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

$$\frac{1}{2^{2}(2+2)} = -\frac{1}{2^{2}} \quad \frac{1}{2^{2}} = -\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2+2} \left(-\frac{1}{2+2-2}\right)^{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2+2} \left(+\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{2+2}{2}}\right)^{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2+2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2+2)^{n}}{2^{n+1}}\right)^{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2+2} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2+2)^{n}}{2^{n+1}}\right)^{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2+2} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2+2)^{n}}{2^{n+1}}\right)^{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2+2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{-(n+1)} \cdot n \left(2+2\right)^{n-1}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{-(n+1)} \cdot n \left(2+2\right)^{n-2}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{-(n+1)} \cdot n \left(2+2\right)^{n-2}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{-(n+1)} \cdot n \left(2+2\right)^{n-2}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n} \cdot 2^{n} \cdot 2^{-n-3}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{$\frac{1}{2}}}{\cancel{2}} = \frac{1}{2^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\cancel{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\cancel{2}} = \frac{1}{2^{2}} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n} \cdot 2^{n} \cdot 2^{-n-3}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{$\frac{1}{2}}}{\cancel{2}} = \frac{1}{\cancel{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\cancel{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\cancel{2}} = \frac{1}{\cancel{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\cancel{2}} \cdot$$

得 分

五、证明: (5分)

设f(z)在复平面上解析。设M为|f(z)|在曲线C:  $|z-z_0|=2$ 上的最大值,即

$$M = \max_{|z-z_0|=2} |f(z)|.$$

证明: 
$$\frac{\left|f^{(n)}(z_0)\right|}{n!} \leq \frac{M}{2^n} \quad (n=0,1,2,\dots;0!=1)$$
 。 .

$$\frac{1}{12} \frac{df}{dt} : \frac{df}{d$$

$$\frac{|f^{(n)}(20)|}{|n|!} = \frac{1}{|2\pi i|} \int_{|2-20|=2}^{\pi} \frac{f(2)}{(2-20)^{n+1}} d2$$

$$\frac{|f^{(n)}(20)|}{|2-20|=2} = \frac{1}{|2-20|=2} \int_{|2-20|=2}^{\pi} \frac{f(2)}{(2-20)^{n+1}} d2$$

由估值没理得: 
$$\leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot M \cdot \frac{1}{2^{m_1}} \cdot 2\pi \cdot 2$$

$$=\frac{M}{2^n}$$

## 草稿纸

姓名: \_\_\_\_\_

学号: \_\_\_\_\_

1. 
$$e^{3+i} = e^3 \cdot e^i = e^3 \left( los + i s in i \right)$$
  
 $Im \left[ e^{3+i} \right] = e^3 s in i$ 

3. 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} 2 \log 2 \, dz = \int_{-1}^{1} 2 \, d \sin 2 \cdot = 2 \sin 2 \Big|_{-1}^{1} - \int_{-1}^{1} \sin 2 \, dz \cdot = 2 \sin 2 \Big|_{-1}^{1} - \int_{-1}^{1} \sin 2 \, dz \cdot = 2 \sin 2 \Big|_{-1}^{1} + \log 2 \Big|_{-1}^{1} = 2 \cos 2 \Big|_{-1}^{1} - \log 2 \Big|_{-1}^{1} = 2 \cos 2 \Big|$$

4. 
$$\lambda = \lim_{n \to \infty} |3-4i|^n = 5$$
  $R = \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{5}$ 

$$5 \cdot i^{(l+i)} = e^{(l+i)(1-i)} = e^{(l+i)(i(\frac{1}{2}+3k\pi))} = e^{(\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi)} e^{\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi} = e^{(\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi)} e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = e^{(\frac{\pi}{2}+3k\pi)} e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = e^{(\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi)} e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = e^{(\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi)}$$

$$= e^{(\frac{\pi}{2}+3k\pi)} \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = e^{(\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi)} = e^{(\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi)} e^{\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi} = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}+$$

$$b. \quad (\chi + iy + 3)(\chi + 3) = (\chi + 3)^{2} + iy(\chi + 3)$$

$$N = (\chi + 3)^{2}. \quad V = y(\chi + 3)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \chi} = 2(\chi + 3) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = 2(\lambda + 3) \qquad \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = 4 \qquad \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} = x + 3 \qquad \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2(\lambda + 3) = x + 3 \\ y = -0 \end{cases}$$

9. 
$$T[\text{aloss}t+\text{fint}] = T[\frac{e^3ti}{2} + \frac{e^{ti}-ti}{2i}]$$

 $\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{F}[\vec{e}^{ti}] + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{F}[\vec{e}^{ti}] + \frac{1}{2i} \operatorname{F}[\vec{e}^{ti}] - \frac{1}{2i} \operatorname{F}[\vec{e}^{ti}] \\
= \frac{1}{2} 2\pi \delta(\omega - 1) + \frac{1}{2} 2\pi \delta(\omega + 1) + \frac{1}{2i} 2\pi \delta(\omega - 1) - \frac{1}{2i} 2\pi \delta(\omega - 1) + \frac{1}{$ 

If (Pti] = 22 S(w-3)

= Tolw-3) + Tolw+3) - Zi Slw-1) + Zi Slw+1)

10. 2=2. 为12-2|=1内的孤之奇点、且是100级机点

$$\oint_{|z-2|=1} \frac{e^{z+3}}{(z-2)^{100}} dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res} \left[ \frac{e^{z+3}}{(z-2)^{100}}, 2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{2\pi i}{99!} \lim_{z \to 2} \frac{d^{99}}{dz^{99}} \left[ (z-2)^{100}, \frac{e^{z+3}}{(z-2)^{100}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{2\pi i}{99!} e^{5}$$

\$ f(z) d2 = 27i fes [f(z), 26]

T.