

20241031 作业6

8. (32) 奇点为 $(-2, 0)$ 在曲线内, 阶数为 4

$$\oint_{|z+2|=4} \frac{e^z}{(z+2)^4} dz$$

$$= 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}_{z=-2} \frac{e^z}{(z+2)^4}$$

$$= 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{3!} \lim_{z \rightarrow -2} \frac{d^3(e^z)}{dz^3}$$

$$= 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot e^{-2} = \frac{1}{3} e^{-2} \pi i$$

(4) 奇点为 $(-1, 0)$ 在曲线内, 阶数为 n

$$\oint \frac{z^{2n}}{(z+1)^n} dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}_{z=-1} \frac{z^{2n}}{(z+1)^n}$$

$$= 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} \frac{d^{n-1}(z^{2n})}{dz^{n-1}}$$

$$= 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} 2n \cdot (2n-1) \cdots (n+2) z^{n+1}$$

$$= 2\pi i \cdot (-1)^{n+1} \cdot \frac{2n(2n-1) \cdots (n+2)}{(n-1)!}$$

9. (1) 奇点 $(0, 0)$ 在曲线内

$$\because \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 z}{z^2} = 1 \quad \therefore \text{为可去奇点}$$

$\therefore (0, 0)$ 为可去奇点

$$\therefore \oint \frac{1}{z^2} dz = 0$$

11. 奇点 $(0,0), (1,0)$ 在曲线内

$$\Gamma \Delta = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}_{z=1} \frac{\sin^2 z}{z^2(z-1)}$$

$$= 2\pi i \sin^2 1$$

10. $\because |z|^2 = z\bar{z}, |z|=1$

$$\therefore \bar{z} = \frac{1}{z}$$

$$\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{(\bar{z})^{n-1} f(z)}{z} dz$$

$$= \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{f(z)}{z^n} dz$$

\therefore 奇点 $z=0$ 在曲线内 阶数为 n

$$\Gamma \Delta = 2\pi i \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{d^{n-1} f(z)}{dz^{n-1}}$$

$$= 2\pi i \frac{1}{(n-1)!} n! = 2\pi i n$$

12. $|z|^2 = z\bar{z} \therefore \bar{z} = \frac{4}{z}$

$$|z-1|^2 = (z-1)(\bar{z}-1)$$

$$= (z-1)(\frac{4}{z}-1) = 4 - z - \frac{4}{z} + 1$$

$$= 5 - z - \frac{4}{z}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{z}(z^2 - 5z + 4)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{z}(z-1)(z-4)$$

$$\therefore I = -\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{e^z}{z(z-1)(z-4)} dz \quad \text{记被积函数为 } f(z)$$

曲线内奇点有 $z=0$ 和 $z=1$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Res}_{z=0} f(z) &= \frac{1}{4}, \quad \text{Res}_{z=1} f(z) = -\frac{e}{3} \\ \therefore I &= -2\pi i \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{e}{3} \right) \\ &= 2\pi i \left(\frac{e}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \right) \end{aligned}$$

13. $|f(z)|$ 在 z_0 的邻域内有界

$\therefore z=z_0$ 为 $f(z)$ 的可去奇点

即 $\text{Res}_{z=z_0} f(z) = 0$ \therefore 在 C 包含 z_0 时

$$\therefore \oint_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \text{Res}_{z=z_0} = 0.$$

14. (1) $z=a$ 在曲线 C 内, 为 n 阶奇点

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Res}_{z=a} f(z) &= \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{d^{n-1} (f(z)(z-a)^n)}{dz^{n-1}} \\ &= \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \left((n-1)! a_1 + \frac{d^{n-1} (\varphi(z)(z-a)^n)}{dz^{n-1}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \left((n-1)! a_1 + \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{d^{n-1} (\varphi(z)(z-a)^n)}{dz^{n-1}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{(n-1)!} (n-1)! a_1 = \dots \\ &= a_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \oint_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i a_1$$

$$\text{也即 } \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C f(z) dz = a_1$$

2). $z=a$ 在曲线 C 内 为 n 阶奇点

$$\text{设 } g(z) = \frac{f(z) - \varphi(z)}{z-b}$$

$$\text{Res}_{z=a} g(z) = \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{d^{(n-1)}}{dz^{n-1}} \frac{f(z)}{z-b} (z-a)^n$$

$$\text{对于 } k \text{ 项: } g_k(z) (z-a)^n$$

$$= a_k (z-a)^{n-k} (z-b)^{-1} \text{ 记为 } h_k(z)$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{d^{(n-1)}}{dz^{n-1}} h_k(z)$$

$$= C_{n-1}^{k-1} (n-k)! \cdot (z-b)^{-k} \cdot (-1)^{k-1} \cdot (k-1)!$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)! (n-k)!} (n-k)! (z-b)^{-k} (-1)^{k-1} \cdot (k-1)!$$

$$= (n-1)! (z-b)^{-k} (-1)^{k-1}$$

$$= -(n-1)! (b-a)^{-k}$$

又: $\varphi(z)$ 在 $\bar{D} \subseteq \mathbb{H}$ 中

$$\therefore \text{Res}_{z=a} \frac{f(z)}{(z-b)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \cdot (-(n-1)! (b-a)^{-k}) a_k$$

$$= - \frac{a_k}{(b-a)^k}$$

$$\text{即: } \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z-b} dz = 2\pi i \left(- \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{(b-a)^k} \right)$$

$$\text{即: } \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z-b} dz = - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{(b-a)^k}$$

15. 奇点 $z=0$ 在曲线内, 阶数为 $2n+1$

$$\left(z + \frac{1}{z}\right)^{2n} \cdot \frac{1}{z}$$

$$= \frac{1}{z^{2n+1}} (z^2 + 1)^{2n}$$

展开后, 含 $\frac{1}{z}$ 的项系数为 $C_{2n}^n = \frac{(2n)(2n-1)\dots(n+1)}{n!}$

$$\text{即 } \text{Res}_{z=0} \left(z + \frac{1}{z}\right)^{2n} \frac{1}{z} = C_{2n}^n$$

$$\therefore \oint \lambda = 2\pi i \text{Res}_{z=0} = 2\pi i \frac{(2n)(2n-1)\dots(n+1)}{n!}$$

$$= 2\pi i \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2}$$

$$\therefore \cos \theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}}{2}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^{2n} \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2^n} \int_0^{2\pi} (e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta})^{2n} d\theta$$

取 $z = e^{i\theta} \because \theta \in [0, 2\pi] \therefore |z|=1$, 为中心为原点
的圆周

$$dz = ie^{i\theta} d\theta \text{ 即 } d\theta = \frac{1}{i e^{i\theta}} dz = -\frac{1}{iz} dz$$

$$\therefore \oint \lambda = \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \oint_{|z|=1} \left(z + \frac{1}{z}\right)^{2n} \frac{dz}{iz}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \cdot \frac{1}{i} \cdot 2\pi i \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi (2n)!}{2^{2n} (n!)^2}$$

习题4.1

$$(1). n \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 时 } (1 - \frac{1}{n^2}) \rightarrow 1; e^{i\frac{\pi}{n}} \rightarrow 1$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} [(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}) e^{i\frac{\pi}{n}}] \neq 0$$

\therefore 级数发散

$$\text{证: } n \text{ 为奇数时, } \frac{1 + (-1)^{2n+1}}{n} = \frac{1+i}{n}$$

$$n \text{ 为偶数时, } \frac{1 + (-1)^{2n+1}}{n} = \frac{1-i}{n}$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{Re} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1 + (-1)^{2n+1}}{n} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n} \quad \text{为调和级数, 是发散的}$$

\therefore 原级数发散

$$\therefore n \geq 2 \text{ 时, } \left| \frac{i^n}{\ln n} \right| = \frac{1}{\ln n}$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\ln n} \text{ 是发散的}$$

对原级数而言, i^n 以 4 为周期循环且符号交替变化

而 $\frac{1}{\ln n}$ 为单调递减数列

\therefore 原级数实部和虚部分别构成交错级数的收敛

\therefore 原级数收敛, 但不绝对收敛, 即条件收敛

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$$4). \left| \frac{i^n}{n^\alpha} \right| = \frac{1}{n^\alpha}$$

$\therefore \alpha > 1$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^\alpha}$ 收敛, 即原级数绝对收敛

$0 < \alpha \leq 1$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^\alpha}$ 发散

但 $\frac{1}{n^\alpha}$ 单调递减, i^n 以 4 为周期循环且符号交错变化

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{i^n}{n^\alpha}$ 的实部和虚部均为交错级数, 均收敛

\therefore 原级数收敛

\therefore 综上, $0 < \alpha \leq 1$ 时, 级数条件收敛

$\alpha > 1$ 时, 级数绝对收敛