

大作业

1. 令 $z = ae^{i\theta}$ $\therefore \zeta = z + \frac{a^2}{z}$

$$\therefore \zeta = ae^{i\theta} + ae^{-i\theta}$$

$$= a(e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta})$$

$$= 2a \cos \theta$$

$$\therefore \cos \theta \in [-1, 1] \therefore \zeta \in \mathbb{R}, \zeta \in [-2a, 2a]$$

又 $\therefore \cos \theta$ 可取得 $[-1, 1]$ 间的所有值

$\therefore \zeta$ 也可取得 $[-2a, 2a]$ 间的所有值

\therefore 变换 $\zeta = z + \frac{a^2}{z}$ 将 C 变换为端点为 $z = -2a$ 和 $z = 2a$ 的直线段 L .

2. (1) z 在 C 外时 $\therefore \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} f(z) = K$

$$\therefore \oint_{C_\infty} \frac{f(z)}{z-z} dz = 2\pi i K$$

\therefore 曲线 C 和 C_∞ 之间, $\frac{f(z)}{z-z}$ 有且仅有奇点 $z = z$.

$$\text{则 } \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z-z} dz + \oint_{C_\infty} \frac{f(z)}{z-z} dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}\left(\frac{f(z)}{z-z}, z\right) \\ = 2\pi i f(z)$$

$$\text{即: } \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z-z} dz + 2\pi i K = 2\pi i f(z)$$

$$\therefore \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z-z} dz = 2\pi i (f(z) - K)$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z-z} dz = f(z) - K$$

(2) z 在 C 内时

曲线 C 和 C_∞ 之间无奇点

$$\text{则: } \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z-z} dz + \oint_{C_\infty} \frac{f(z)}{z-z} dz = 0 \quad \text{又: } \oint_{C_\infty} \frac{f(z)}{z-z} dz = 2\pi i K$$

$$\therefore \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z-z_0} dz = -2\pi i k$$

$$\text{即: } \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z-z_0} dz = -k$$

3. (1), 根据柯西积分公式, 对于解析函数 $f(z)$, 其系数可表示为

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z^{n+1}} dz, \quad C \text{ 为围绕原点的单位圆}$$

$$\because f(z) = \frac{z}{e^z - 1} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} z^n$$

$$\therefore a_n = \frac{B_n}{n!} \quad n \text{ 取 } 2n+1 \text{ 时}$$

$$\frac{B_{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{f(z)}{z^{2n+2}} dz$$

$$\text{即解: } B_{2n+1} = \frac{(2n+1)!}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{f(z)}{z^{2n+2}} dz$$

(2), 伯努利数的标准生成函数定义为

$$\frac{z}{e^z - 1} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} z^n$$

∴ 此式中出现的 B_n 就是伯努利数

定义: 等幂和 $S_m(n) = \sum_{k=1}^n k^m$, 其中 $m, n > 0$

$$S_m(n) = \frac{1}{m+1} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{m+1}{k} B_k n^{m+1-k}$$

注意到: $\frac{x}{e^x-1} - \frac{-x}{e^{-x}-1} = -x$

即: $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} B_n \frac{x^n}{n!} - \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} B_n \frac{(-x)^n}{n!} = -x$

即: $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} (x^n - (-x)^n) = x$

\therefore 当 n 为偶数时, $x^n - (-x)^n = 0$

当 n 为奇数时, $x^n - (-x)^n = 2x^n$

$\therefore \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} (x^n - (-x)^n)$

$= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{B_{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \cdot (2x^{2n+1}) = x$

比较系数可得

\therefore 当 $n \geq 1$ 时, $B_{2n+1} = 0$

(3). 伯努利数可由如下公式计算:

$\sum_{j=0}^m C_{m+1}^j B_j = m+1$, 初始条件为 $B_0 = 1, B_1 = \frac{1}{2}$

又 $\because B_{2n+1} = 0$

$\therefore C_3^0 B_0 + C_3^1 B_1 + C_3^2 B_2 = 3$

$\therefore B_2 = \frac{1}{6}$

$C_5^0 B_0 + C_5^1 B_1 + C_5^2 B_2 + C_5^3 B_3 + C_5^4 B_4 = 5$

$B_4 = -\frac{1}{30}$

$C_7^0 B_0 + C_7^1 B_1 + C_7^2 B_2 + C_7^3 B_3 + C_7^4 B_4 + C_7^5 B_5 + C_7^6 B_6 = 7$

$B_6 = \frac{1}{42}$

$\therefore B_2 = \frac{1}{6}, B_4 = -\frac{1}{30}, B_6 = \frac{1}{42}$

4. $g(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^4}$ 为偶函数

$$\therefore I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^4} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^4} dx$$

构造复变函数 $f(z) = \frac{1}{1+z^4}$

选择上半平面闭合路径 C , 由实轴从 $-R$ 到 R , 和半径为 R 的上半圆弧围成. 最后令 $R \rightarrow \infty$

$$\text{令 } 1+z^4=0 \Rightarrow z = e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}, e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}}, e^{i\frac{5\pi}{4}}, e^{i\frac{7\pi}{4}}$$

$$\text{分别记作 } z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4, f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-z_1)(z-z_2)(z-z_3)(z-z_4)}$$

位于上半平面的极点为 $z_1 = e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}, z_2 = e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}}$

$$\therefore \text{Res}[f(z), z_1] = \frac{1}{(z_1-z_2)(z_1-z_3)(z_1-z_4)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}(i-1)}$$

$$\text{Res}[f(z), z_2] = \frac{1}{(z_2-z_1)(z_2-z_3)(z_2-z_4)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}(i+1)}$$

$$\therefore \oint_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}(i-1)} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}(i+1)} \right) = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2} \oint_C f(z) dz = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

5. 构造函数: $f(z) = \frac{1}{(1+z^2) \cosh(\frac{\pi}{2}z)}$

考虑上半平面奇点: 为 $z = (2k+1)i, k=0, 1, 2, \dots$

$k=0$ 为二阶极点.

$$\text{Res}[f(z), i] = \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{z-i}{(1+z^2) \cosh(\frac{\pi}{2}z)} \right)$$

$$= 0$$

$k > 0$ 时, 为一阶极点. 令 $z_k = (2k+1)i$

$$\text{Res}[f(z), (2k+1)i] = \frac{1}{(1+z_k^2) \cosh'(\frac{\pi}{2}z_k)}$$

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

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

$$\therefore \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{k+1} = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{k(k+1)} = 0.$$

\therefore 上式为一收敛的交错级数.

$$\therefore \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \text{Res}[f(z), (2k+1)i] = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^{k+1} \cdot \frac{1}{k} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^{k+2} \cdot \frac{1}{k+1} \right)$$

$$\therefore \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^{k+1} \cdot \frac{1}{k} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots = \ln 2.$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^{k+2} \cdot \frac{1}{k+1} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} - \dots = \ln 2 - 1.$$

$$\therefore \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \operatorname{Res} [f(z), z_k] = \frac{1}{2\pi i} (2\ln 2 - 1)$$

$$\therefore \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1+x^2) \cosh(\frac{\pi}{2}x)} dx$$

$$= 2\pi i \times \frac{1}{2\pi i} (2\ln 2 - 1)$$

$$= 2\ln 2 - 1$$