

2024.11.14 作业 8

8. (1) $z=1, z=0, z=-1$ 为奇点

$z=1$ 为三阶极点 $z=0$ 为一阶极点, $z=-1$ 为一阶极点

(3) $z=0$ 及 $k\pi, k=\pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$

\therefore 均为一阶极点

(5) $z=0$ 为奇点

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} e^{-z} \sin \frac{1}{z} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{z} \text{ 不存在}$$

$\therefore z=0$ 为本性奇点

$$(7) f(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{z}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin(z - \frac{\pi}{4})}$$

$\therefore z - \frac{\pi}{4} = k\pi$ 即 $z = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi$ 为奇点

均为一阶奇点

(9) $z=0$ 和 $z=2ki, k=\pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ 为奇点

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z - \sin z}{z^3 (e^{\frac{z}{2}} - 1)} = \frac{\frac{1}{6} z^3}{z^3 \cdot \pi z} = \frac{1}{6\pi} \quad \therefore z=0 \text{ 为可去奇点}$$

$z=2ki$ 为一阶极点

(10). $1+z^n=0$ 则 $z=(-1)^{\frac{1}{n}}$ 为奇点

\therefore 设 $g(z)=1+z^n$ $\therefore g((-1)^{\frac{1}{n}})=0$

$g'(z)=nz^{n-1}$ $g'((-1)^{\frac{1}{n}})=n(-1)^{1-\frac{1}{n}} \neq 0$

$\therefore z=(-1)^{\frac{1}{n}}$ 为 $g(z)$ 一阶零点

\therefore 为一阶极点

9. (1). $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{1}{1-z} = 0$ \therefore 为可去奇点.

(3). 令 $\xi = \frac{1}{z}$

$f(z) = g(\xi) = e^{\xi} + \frac{1}{\xi^2} - 4$

$\xi=0$ 为 $g(\xi)$ 的二阶极点.

\therefore 无穷远点为原函数的二阶极点.

(5). $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z^2}{3+z^2} = 1$ \therefore 无穷远点为可去奇点.

(7). 令 $\xi = \frac{1}{z}$

$f(z) = g(\xi) = e^{\xi} \cos \xi$

$\therefore \lim_{\xi \rightarrow 0} g(\xi)$ 不存在

即无穷远点为本性奇点

$$0. \quad 1 - \cos z = 0 \quad \text{即} \quad z = 2k\pi \quad (k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots) \quad \text{及} \quad z = 0.$$

$$z^2 = 0 \quad \text{即} \quad z = 0.$$

\therefore 奇点为 $z = 0$ 及 $2k\pi \quad (k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$ 和 ∞

1°. $z = 0$ 为二阶极点

$$2^\circ. \quad z = 2k\pi \quad \text{则} \quad -\frac{z^2}{2} \neq 0.$$

$$\text{记 } g(z) = 1 - \cos z, \quad g(2k\pi) = 0.$$

$$g'(z) = \sin z, \quad g'(2k\pi) = 0.$$

$$g''(z) = \cos z, \quad g''(2k\pi) = 1 \neq 0.$$

$z = 2k\pi \quad (k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$ 为二阶极点.

$$3^\circ. \quad \because z_k = 2k\pi, \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} z_k = \infty$$

$\therefore \infty$ 不是 $f(z)$ 的孤立奇点

II. (1). 为 $(m+n)$ 阶极点

(2). 当 $m > n$ 时, 为 $(m-n)$ 阶极点.

当 $m \leq n$ 时, 为可去极点.

3). 当 $f(z) \neq -g(z)$ 时, 为 $\max\{m, n\}$ 阶极点

当 $f(z) = -g(z)$ 时, 为可去奇点

4). 当 $m \neq n$ 时, 为 $|m-n|$ 阶极点

当 $m = n$ 时, 为可去奇点

$$f(0) = e^{\frac{1}{1-0}}$$

$$12. (1) f'(x) = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} e^{\frac{1}{1-x}}$$

$$\text{or } f(x) = (1-2x+x^2) \cdot \frac{1}{(1-x)} e^{\frac{1}{1-x}}$$

$$\text{or } f(x) = (1-2x+x^2) f'(x)$$

$$\text{or } f(x) = (1-2x+x^2) f'(x)$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = (2x-2) f'(x) + (1-2x+x^2) f''(x)$$

$$\text{or } (3-2x) f'(x) = (1-2x+x^2) f''(x)$$

$$-2f'(x) + (3-2x) f''(x) = (2x-2) f''(x) + (x^2-2x+1) f'''(x)$$

$$\therefore f(0) = e$$

$$\therefore f'(0) = e$$

$$3f'(0) = f''(0) \therefore f''(0) = 3e$$

$$-2f'(0) + 3f''(0) = -2f''(0) + f'''(0) \therefore f'''(0) = 13e$$

$$\therefore f(x) = e + ex + \frac{3}{2}ex^2 + \frac{13}{6}ex^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$13. (1). x^2 + x - 1 = 0 \therefore x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\therefore R = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$$

$$(2). (1-x-x^2) f(x) = 1$$

$$\therefore f^{(n)}(x) (1-x-x^2) + n f^{(n-1)}(x) (-1-2x) + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} f^{(n-2)}(x) \cdot (-2) = 0$$

$$\text{or } f^{(n)}(x) (x^2+x-1) + n f^{(n-1)}(x) (2x+1) + n(n-1) f^{(n-2)}(x) = 0$$

$$\text{or } n! a_n (x^2+x-1) + n \cdot (n-1)! a_{n-1} (2x+1) + n(n-1)(n-2)! a_{n-2} = 0$$

$$\text{Let } x=0$$

$$\therefore -a_n + a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} = 0$$

$$\text{or } a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}$$

$$\therefore a_0 = f(0) = 1, \quad a_1 = f'(0) = 1$$

$$\therefore a_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{n-1} - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{n-1} \right]$$

(3). $z=0$ 为 $n+1$ 阶极点

$$f^{(n)}(z) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint_{|s|=r} \frac{f(s)}{(s-z)^{n+1}} ds$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{f(s)}{(s-z)^{n+1}} = \frac{f(s)(1-s)}{(s-z)^{n+1}(1-s)}$$

$$f(s)(1-s) = \frac{1-s}{1-s-s^2}$$

$$1 + s^2 f(s) = 1 + \frac{s^2}{1-s-s^2} = \frac{1-s}{1-s-s^2}$$

$$\therefore f(s)(1-s) = 1 + s^2 f(s)$$

$$\text{or } f^{(n)}(z) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint_{|s|=r} \frac{1 + s^2 f(s)}{(s-z)^{n+1}(1-s)} ds$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|s|=r} \frac{1 + s^2 f(s)}{(s-z)^{n+1}(1-s)} ds = \frac{f^{(n)}(z)}{n!}$$

4. 令 $z = e^{i\theta}$

$$z + \frac{1}{z} = e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta} = 2\cos\theta.$$

$$\cosh(z + \frac{1}{z}) = \cosh(2\cos\theta)$$

利用 Graf 加法定理:

$$e^{z\cos\theta} = I_0(z) + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} I_n(z) \cos(n\theta), \text{ 其中 } I_n(z) \text{ 为第一类修正贝塞尔函数.}$$

$$x: \cosh x = \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x})$$

$$\therefore \cosh(2z\cos\theta) = I_0(2z) + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} I_n(2z) \cos(n\theta)$$

$$\text{令 } z=1 \quad \therefore \cosh(2\cos\theta) = I_0(2) + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} I_n(2) \cos(n\theta)$$

$$x: \cos n\theta = \frac{e^{in\theta} + e^{-in\theta}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(z^n + z^{-n})$$

代入:

$$\cosh(z + \frac{1}{z}) = I_0(2) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} I_n(2) (z^n + z^{-n})$$

下边记号: $C_n = I_n(2)$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos(n\theta) \cosh(2\cos\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(n\theta) (I_0(2) + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} I_k(2) \cos(k\theta)) d\theta$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(n\theta) d\theta = 0$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos(n\theta) \cos(k\theta) d\theta = \pi \delta_{n,k}$$

$$\therefore \text{若 } n \neq k, \text{ 则积分不为零}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(n\theta) \cosh(2\cos\theta) d\theta$$

$$= 2I_n(2) \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2(n\theta) d\theta$$

$$= 2\pi I_n(2)$$

$$\therefore C_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(n\theta) \cosh(2\cos\theta) d\theta = I_n(2) \text{ 得证.}$$

$$\therefore \cosh(z + \frac{1}{z}) = C_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n (z^n + z^{-n})$$

15. 先证明下公式:

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} dz = \sum_k m_k a_k - \sum_j n_j b_j$$

其中 a_k 为 $f(z)$ 在 C 内的 m_k 阶零点

b_j 为 $f(z)$ 在 C 内的 n_j 阶极点.

$$\therefore \text{对 } f(z): f(z) = e^{g(z)} \prod_k (z-a_k)^{m_k} \prod_j (z-b_j)^{-n_j}, g(z) \text{ 在 } C \text{ 内解析}$$

$$\ln f(z) = g(z) + \sum_k m_k \ln(z-a_k) - \sum_j n_j \ln(z-b_j)$$

$$\therefore \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} = g'(z) + \sum_k \frac{m_k}{z-a_k} - \sum_j \frac{n_j}{z-b_j}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} dz = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \left(\oint_C (zg'(z)) dz + \sum_k m_k \oint_C \frac{z}{z-a_k} dz - \sum_j n_j \oint_C \frac{z}{z-b_j} dz \right)$$

$$\therefore \oint_C (zg'(z)) dz = 0$$

考虑 C 内的一点 $z=c$.

$$\oint_C \frac{z}{z-c} dz = \oint_C \left(1 + \frac{c}{z-c}\right) dz = c \cdot 2\pi i$$

$$\text{即: } \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} dz = \frac{1}{2\pi i} (0 + (\sum_k m_k a_k - \sum_j n_j b_j) \cdot 2\pi i)$$

$$= \sum_k m_k a_k - \sum_j n_j b_j$$

下面开始证明

先证: 若 z_0 为 n 阶极点, 则 z_0 为 n 阶极点. 显然 z_0 为极点.

设 z_0 的阶数为 k .

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} dz = -k z_0 = -n z_0 \quad \therefore k=n$$

$\therefore z_0$ 为 $f(z)$ 的 n 阶极点.

再证: 若 z_0 为 n 阶极点, 则 z_0 为 n 阶极点.

$\therefore z_0$ 为 $f(z)$ 的 n 阶极点

在 z_0 附近

$$f(z) \approx \frac{A}{(z-z_0)^n}$$

$$\therefore \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} \approx -\frac{n}{z-z_0}$$

$$\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \approx -\frac{nz}{z-z_0}$$

$$\operatorname{Res}_{z=z_0} \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} (z-z_0) \left(-\frac{nz}{z-z_0} \right) = -nz_0$$

$$\therefore \oint_C \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} dz = -nz_0 \cdot 2\pi i$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} dz = -nz_0$$