

函数  $f(z) = u + iv$ .

分析 由题意必有  $v$  为  $u$  的共轭调和函数. 将  $u, v$  满足的关系, 分别对  $x, y$  求一阶偏导数, 然后结合 C-R 方程, 求出  $u, v$  即可.

解 因为

$$u_x + v_x = (x^2 + 4xy + y^2) + (x - y)(2x + 4y) - 2,$$

$$u_y + v_y = -(x^2 + 4xy + y^2) + (x - y)(4x + 2y) - 2,$$

且  $u_x = v_y, u_y = -v_x$ , 所以上面两式分别相加减, 可得

$$v_y = 3x^2 - 3y^2 - 2,$$

$$v_x = 6xy.$$

由(1)式得

$$v = \int (3x^2 - 3y^2 - 2) dy = 3x^2 y - y^3 - 2y + g(x).$$

代入(2)式, 得

$$6xy + g'(x) = 6xy,$$

可推出  $g(x) = C$  (实常数). 因此

$$v(x, y) = 3x^2 y - y^3 - 2y + C,$$

$$u(x, y) = (x - y)(x^2 + 4xy + y^2)$$

$$- 2(x + y) - v(x, y)$$

$$= x^3 - 3xy^2 - 2x - C,$$

所确定的解析函数  $f(z) = u + iv$  为

$$f(z) = (x^3 - 3xy^2 - 2x - C) + i(3x^2 y - y^3 - 2y + C)$$

$$= z^3 - 2z + k, k = (-1 + i)C, C \text{ 为任意常数.}$$

例 31 确定形如  $u = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$  的所有调和函数.

分析 利用调和函数的定义, 令  $t = \frac{y}{x}$ , 可得到  $f(t)$  满足的微分方程, 解此方程即可.

解 令  $t = \frac{y}{x}$  可知



$$u_x = f'(t) \frac{-y}{x^2}, u_{xx} = f''(t) \frac{y^2}{x^4} + f'(t) \frac{2y}{x^3},$$

$$u_y = f'(t) \frac{1}{x}, u_{yy} = f''(t) \frac{1}{x^2}.$$

由  $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$  得

$$f''(t) \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^4} + f'(t) \frac{2y}{x^3} = 0,$$

即

$$f''(t)(1+t^2) + 2tf'(t) = 0.$$

于是

$$\frac{df'(t)}{f'(t)} = \frac{-2t}{1+t^2} dt \Rightarrow f'(t) = \frac{C_1}{1+t^2}.$$

进而  $f(t) = C_1 \arctan t + C_2$ . 故形如  $u = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$  的调和函数为  $u = C_1 \arctan \frac{y}{x} + C_2$ , 其中  $C_1, C_2$  为任意常数.

## § 2.3 教材习题同步解析

2.1 用导数定义, 求下列函数的导数:

(1)  $f(z) = \frac{1}{z}$ .

解 因

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z + \Delta z) - f(z)}{\Delta z} &= \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{z + \Delta z} - \frac{1}{z}}{\Delta z} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z - z - \Delta z}{\Delta z(z + \Delta z)z} = -\frac{1}{z^2} (z \neq 0), \end{aligned}$$

故

$$f'(z) = \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)' = -\frac{1}{z^2} (z \neq 0).$$

(2)  $f(z) = z \operatorname{Re} z$ .



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$$v_x = 3x^2 - 3y^2 - 2,$$

$$v_y = 6xy.$$

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所确定的解析函数  $f(z) = u + iv$  为

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$$u_x = f'(t) \frac{-y}{x^2}, u_{xx} = f''(t) \frac{y^2}{x^4} + f'(t) \frac{2y}{x^3},$$

$$u_y = f'(t) \frac{1}{x}, u_{yy} = f''(t) \frac{1}{x^2}.$$

由  $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$  得

$$f''(t) \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^4} + f'(t) \frac{2y}{x^3} = 0,$$

即

$$f''(t)(1+t^2) + 2tf'(t) = 0.$$

于是

$$\frac{df'(t)}{f'(t)} = \frac{-2t}{1+t^2} dt \Rightarrow f'(t) = \frac{C_1}{1+t^2}.$$

进而  $f(t) = C_1 \arctan t + C_2$ . 故形如  $u = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$  的调和函数为  $u = C_1 \arctan \frac{y}{x} + C_2$ , 其中  $C_1, C_2$  为任意常数.

## § 2.3 教材习题同步解析

2.1 用导数定义, 求下列函数的导数:

(1)  $f(z) = \frac{1}{z}.$

解 因

$$\lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z + \Delta z) - f(z)}{\Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{z + \Delta z} - \frac{1}{z}}{\Delta z}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z - z - \Delta z}{\Delta z(z + \Delta z)z} = -\frac{1}{z^2} (z \neq 0),$$

故

$$f'(z) = \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)' = -\frac{1}{z^2} (z \neq 0).$$

(2)  $f(z) = \sqrt{z}$





解 因

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z + \Delta z) - f(z)}{\Delta z} \\
 &= \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{(z + \Delta z) \operatorname{Re}(z + \Delta z) - z \operatorname{Re} z}{\Delta z} \\
 &= \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z \operatorname{Re} \Delta z + \Delta z \operatorname{Re} z + \Delta z \operatorname{Re} \Delta z}{\Delta z} \\
 &= \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \left( \operatorname{Re} z + \operatorname{Re} \Delta z + z \frac{\operatorname{Re} \Delta z}{\Delta z} \right) \\
 &= \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \left( \operatorname{Re} z + z \frac{\operatorname{Re} \Delta z}{\Delta z} \right) \\
 &= \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \left( \operatorname{Re} z + z \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta x + i \Delta y} \right),
 \end{aligned}$$

当  $z \neq 0$  时, 上述极限不存在, 故导数不存在; 当  $z = 0$  时, 上述极限为 0, 故导数为 0.

2.2 下列函数在何处可导? 何处不可导? 何处解析? 何处解析?

(1)  $f(z) = \bar{z} \cdot z^2$ ;

解  $f(z) = \bar{z} \cdot z^2 = \bar{z} \cdot z \cdot z = |z|^2 \cdot z$   
 $= (x^2 + y^2)(x + iy)$   
 $= x(x^2 + y^2) + iy(x^2 + y^2),$

这里  $u(x, y) = x(x^2 + y^2), v(x, y) = y(x^2 + y^2).$

$$u_x = x^2 + y^2 + 2x^2, \quad v_y = x^2 + y^2 + 2y^2,$$

$$u_y = 2xy, \quad v_x = 2xy.$$

要  $u_x = v_y, u_y = -v_x$ , 当且仅当  $x = y = 0$ , 而  $u_x, u_y, v_x, v_y$  均连续, 故  $f(z) = \bar{z} \cdot z^2$  仅在  $z = 0$  处可导, 处处不解析.

(2)  $f(z) = x^2 + iy^2$ ;

解 这里  $u = x^2, v = y^2, u_x = 2x, u_y = 0, v_x = 0, v_y = 2y$ , 四个偏导数连续, 但  $u_x = v_y, u_y = -v_x$  仅在  $x = y$  处成立, 故  $f(z)$  仅在  $x = y$  上可导, 处处不解析.



$$(3) f(z) = x^3 - 3xy^2 + i(3x^2y - y^3).$$

解 这里  $u(x, y) = x^3 - 3xy^2, v(x, y) = 3x^2y - y^3$ .  $u_x = 3x^2 - 3y^2, u_y = -6xy, v_x = 6xy, v_y = 3x^2 - 3y^2$ , 四个偏导数均连续且  $u_x = v_y, u_y = -v_x$  处处成立, 故  $f(z)$  在整个复平面上处处可导, 也处处解析.

$$(4) f(z) = \sin x \operatorname{ch} y + i \cos x \operatorname{sh} y.$$

解 这里  $u(x, y) = \sin x \operatorname{ch} y, v(x, y) = \cos x \operatorname{sh} y$ .

$$u_x = \cos x \operatorname{ch} y, \quad u_y = \sin x \operatorname{sh} y,$$

$$v_x = -\sin x \operatorname{sh} y, \quad v_y = \cos x \operatorname{ch} y.$$

四个偏导均连续且  $u_x = v_y, u_y = -v_x$  处处成立, 故  $f(z)$  处处可导, 也处处解析.

2.3 确定下列函数的解析区域和奇点, 并求出导数.

$$(1) \frac{1}{z^2 - 1}.$$

解  $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2 - 1}$  是有理函数, 除去分母为 0 的点外处处解析, 故全平面除去点  $z = 1$  及  $z = -1$  的区域为  $f(z)$  的解析区域, 奇点为  $z = \pm 1$ ,  $f(z)$  的导数为

$$f'(z) = \left( \frac{1}{z^2 - 1} \right)' = \frac{-2z}{(z^2 - 1)^2}$$

$$(2) \frac{az + b}{cz + d} (c, d \text{ 至少有一不为零}).$$

解 同上题,  $f(z) = \frac{az + b}{cz + d}$  除  $z = -\frac{d}{c}$  外 ( $c \neq 0$ ) 在复平面上处处解析,  $z = -\frac{d}{c}$  为奇点,

$$f'(z) = \left( \frac{az + b}{cz + d} \right)'$$



2.4 若函数  $f(z)$  在区域  $D$  内解析, 并满足下列条件之一, 试证  $f(z)$  必为常数.

- (1)  $\overline{f(z)}$  在  $D$  内解析;
- (2)  $v = u^2$ ;
- (3)  $\arg f(z)$  在  $D$  内为常数;
- (4)  $au + bv = c$  ( $a, b, c$  为不全为零的实常数).

证 (1) 因为  $f(z)$  在  $D$  中解析, 所以满足 C-R 条件

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x},$$

又  $\overline{f(z)} = u - iv$  也在  $D$  中解析, 也满足 C-R 条件

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial(-v)}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial(-v)}{\partial x}.$$

从而应有  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$  恒成立, 故在  $D$  中  $u, v$  为常数,  $f(z)$  为常数.

(2) 因  $f(z)$  在  $D$  中解析且有  $f(z) = u + iu^2$ . 由 C-R 条件, 有

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}. \end{cases}$$

则可推出  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$ , 即  $u = C$  (常数). 故  $f(z)$  必为  $D$  中常数.

(3) 设  $f(z) = u + iv$ , 由条件知  $\arctan \frac{v}{u} = C$ , 从而

$$\frac{(v/u)'}{1 + (v/u)^2} = 0,$$

求导得

$$\frac{u^2 \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} u - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} v \right) / u^2}{u^2 + v^2} = 0 \quad \text{或} \quad \frac{u^2 \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} u - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} v \right) / u^2}{u^2 + v^2} = 0,$$

化简, 利用 C-R 条件得



$$\begin{cases} -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}u - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}v = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}u - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}v = 0. \end{cases}$$

所以  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$ , 同理  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$ , 即在  $D$  中  $u, v$  为常数, 故  $f(z)$  在  $D$  中为常数.

(4) 设  $a \neq 0$ , 则  $u = (c - bv)/a$ , 求导得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{b}{a} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{b}{a} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y},$$

由 C-R 条件

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{b}{a} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{b}{a} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}.$$

故  $u, v$  必为常数, 即  $f(z)$  在  $D$  中为常数.

设  $a = 0, b \neq 0, c \neq 0$ , 则  $bv = c$ , 知  $v$  为常数, 又由 C-R 条件知  $u$  也必为常数, 所以  $f(z)$  在  $D$  中为常数.

**2.5** 设  $f(z)$  在区域  $D$  内解析, 试证

$$\left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) |f(z)|^2 = 4 |f'(z)|^2.$$

证 设

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= u + iv, & |f(z)|^2 &= u^2 + v^2, \\ f'(z) &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, & |f'(z)|^2 &= \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2. \end{aligned}$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) |f(z)|^2 &= \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} (u^2 + v^2) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} (u^2 + v^2) \\ &= 2 \left[ \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + u \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)^2 + v \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 + u \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)^2 + v \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right], \end{aligned}$$

又  $f(z)$  解析, 则实部  $u$  及虚部  $v$  均为调和函数. 故





$$u = \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) = 0, \quad v = \left( \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right) = 0.$$

则

$$\left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) |f(z)|^2 = 4 \left( \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right) = 4 |f'(z)|^2.$$

2.6 试证 C-R 方程的极坐标形式为  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}$ ,

且有

$$f'(z) = \frac{r}{z} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right).$$

证一 设  $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$ . C-R 条件:  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ . 因

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = \cos \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} = -r \sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + r \cos \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = \cos \theta \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \sin \theta \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} = -r \sin \theta \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + r \cos \theta \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad (4)$$

利用  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ , 比较 (1)、(4) 和 (2)、(3) 即得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}.$$

$$f'(z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

$$= \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \cos \theta - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \sin \theta \right) + i \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \cos \theta - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} \sin \theta \right)$$

$$= \cos \theta \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right) - \frac{\sin \theta}{r} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} \right)$$

$$= \cos \theta \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right) - \frac{\sin \theta}{r} \left( -r \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} + i r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right)$$



$$= \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right) (\cos \theta - i \sin \theta)$$

$$= \frac{r}{z} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right)$$

证二 令  $z = re^{i\theta}$ ,  $f(z) = f(re^{i\theta}) = u + iv$ ,

$$f'(z) \cdot e^{i\theta} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial r},$$

得

$$f'(z) = \frac{1}{e^{i\theta}} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right) = \frac{r}{z} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right).$$

2.7 试证  $u = x^2 - y^2$ ,  $v = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$  都是调和函数, 但  $u + iv$  不是解析函数.

证 因  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 2$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -2y$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -2$ , 则

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 2 + (-2) = 0,$$

故  $u = x^2 - y^2$  是调和函数. 又

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{-2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = \frac{-2y^3 + 6x^2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2 + y^2 - 2y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2y^3 - 6x^2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

则  $\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = 0$ , 故  $v = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$  是调和函数.

但  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \neq \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \neq -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ , 故  $u + iv$  不是解析函数.

2.8 如果  $f(z) = u + iv$  为解析函数, 试证  $-u$  是  $v$  的共轭调和函数.

证 只需证  $v - iu$  为解析函数. 因  $i, u + iv$  均为解析函数, 故  $-i(u + iv)$  也是解析函数, 亦即  $-u$  是  $v$  的共轭调和.

2.9 由下列条件求解析函数  $f(z) = u + iv$ :

(1)  $u = (x - y)(x^2 + 4xy + y^2)$ ;



解 因  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 3x^2 + 6xy - 3y^2$ , 所以

$$\begin{aligned} v &= \int (3x^2 + 6xy - 3y^2) dy \\ &= 3x^2 y + 3xy^2 - y^3 + \varphi(x), \end{aligned}$$

又  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 6xy + 3y^2 + \varphi'(x)$ , 而  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 3x^2 - 6xy - 3y^2$ , 所以  $\varphi'(x) = -3x^2$ , 则  $\varphi(x) = -x^3 + C$ . 故

$$f(z) = u + iv$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (x - y)(x^2 + 4xy + y^2) \\ &\quad + i(3x^2 y + 3xy^2 - y^3 - x^3 + C) \\ &= (1 - i)x^2(x + iy) - y^2(1 - i)(x + iy) \\ &\quad + 2x^2 y(1 + i) - 2xy^2(1 - i) + Ci \\ &= z(1 - i)(x^2 - y^2) + 2xyi \cdot z(1 - i) + Ci \\ &= (1 - i)z(x^2 - y^2 + 2xyi) + Ci \\ &= (1 - i)z^3 + Ci. \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad v = 2xy + 3x;$$

解 因  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2y + 3$ ,  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2x$ , 由  $f(z)$  解析, 有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2x, u = \int 2x dx = x^2 + \psi(y).$$

又  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -2y - 3$ , 而  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \psi'(y)$ , 所以  $\psi'(y) = -2y - 3$ , 则  $\psi(y) = -y^2 - 3y + C$ . 故

$$f(z) = x^2 - y^2 - 3y + C + i(2xy + 3x).$$

$$(3) \quad u = 2(x - 1)y, f(2) = -i;$$

解 因  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2y$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2(x - 1)$ , 由  $f(z)$  的解析性, 有

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -2(x - 1),$$

$$v = \int -2(x - 1) dx = -(x - 1)^2 + \psi(y).$$





又  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2y$ , 而  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \psi'(y)$ , 所以

$$\psi'(y) = 2y, \psi(y) = y^2 + C,$$

则

$$v = -(x-1)^2 + y^2 + C,$$

故

$$f(z) = 2(x-1)y + i[-(x-1)^2 + y^2 + C],$$

由  $f(2) = -i$  得  $f(2) = i(-1 + C) = -i$ , 推出  $C = 0$ . 即

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= 2(x-1)y + i(y^2 - x^2 + 2x - 1) \\ &= i(-z^2 + 2z - 1) = -i(z-1)^2. \end{aligned}$$

(4)  $u = e^x(x \cos y - y \sin y)$ ,  $f(0) = 0$ .

解 因

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^x(x \cos y - y \sin y) + e^x \cos y,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = e^x(-x \sin y - \sin y - y \cos y),$$

由  $f(z)$  的解析性, 有

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -e^x(-x \sin y - \sin y - y \cos y),$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^x(x \cos y - y \sin y) + e^x \cos y.$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} v(x, y) &= \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy + C \\ &= \int_0^x 0 dx + \int_0^y [e^x(x \cos y - y \sin y) + e^x \cos y] dy + C \\ &= e^x \left( x \int_0^y \cos y dy - \int_0^y y \sin y dy + \int_0^y \cos y dy \right) + C \\ &= e^x \left( x \sin y + y \cos y - \int_0^y \cos y dy + \int_0^y \cos y dy \right) + C \\ &= e^x x \sin y + e^x y \cos y + C, \end{aligned}$$

故





$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= e^x [x(\cos y + i \sin y) + iy(\cos y + i \sin y)] \\ &= e^x (\cos y + i \sin y)(x + iy) = e^{x+iy}(x+iy) = z \cdot e^z \end{aligned}$$

$$f(z) = e^x (x \cos y - y \sin y) + i e^x (x \sin y + y \cos y) + iC.$$

由  $f(0) = 0$  知  $C = 0$ , 即

$$f(z) = e^x (x \cos y - y \sin y) + i e^x (x \sin y + y \cos y) = z e^z.$$

2.10 设  $v = e^{px} \sin y$ , 求  $p$  的值使  $v$  为调和函数, 并求出解析函数  $f(z) = u + iv$ .

解 要使  $v(x, y)$  为调和函数, 则有  $\Delta v = v_{xx} + v_{yy} = 0$ . 即

$$p^2 e^{px} \sin y - e^{px} \sin y = 0,$$

所以  $p = \pm 1$  时,  $v$  为调和函数, 要使  $f(z)$  解析, 则有  $u_x = v_y, u_y = -v_x$ .

$$u(x, y) = \int u_x dx = \int e^{px} \cos y dx = \frac{1}{p} e^{px} \cos y + \psi(y),$$

$$u_y = \frac{-1}{p} e^{px} \sin y + \psi'(y) = -p e^{px} \sin y.$$

所以

$$\psi'(y) = \left( \frac{1}{p} - p \right) e^{px} \sin y, \psi(y) = \left( p - \frac{1}{p} \right) e^{px} \cos y + C.$$

即  $u(x, y) = p e^{px} \cos y + C$ , 故

$$f(z) = \begin{cases} e^x (\cos y + i \sin y) + C = e^z + C, & p = 1, \\ -e^{-x} (\cos y - i \sin y) + C = -e^{-z} + C, & p = -1. \end{cases}$$

2.11 证明: 一对共轭调和函数的乘积仍为调和函数.

证 设  $v$  是  $u$  的共轭调和函数, 令  $f(z) = u + iv$ , 则  $f(z)$  是解析函数,  $f^2(z) = f(z) \cdot f(z) = (u + iv)^2 = (u^2 - v^2) + i2uv$  也是解析函数, 其虚部  $2uv$  是调和函数, 从而  $uv$  是调和函数.

2.12 如果  $f(z) = u + iv$  是一解析函数, 试证:  $\overline{if(z)}$  也是解析函数.

证 因  $f(z)$  解析, 则  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ , 且  $u, v$  均可微, 从而  $-v$  可微, 而

$$\overline{if(z)} = v - iu = v + i(-u),$$

又



$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial(-u)}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial(-u)}{\partial x}.$$

即  $-u$  与  $v$  满足 C-R 条件, 故  $\overline{f(z)}$  也是解析函数.

2.13 试解下列方程:

(1)  $e^z = 1 + \sqrt{3}i$ ;

解  $e^z = 1 + \sqrt{3}i = 2\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 2e^{i(\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi)}$   
 $= e^{\ln 2 + i(2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3})}, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2,$

故

$$z = \ln 2 + i\left(2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}\right), k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2.$$

(2)  $\ln z = \frac{\pi i}{2}$ ;

解  $z = e^{\frac{\pi i}{2}} = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = i.$

(3)  $\sin z = i \operatorname{sh} 1$ ;

解  $\sin z = i \operatorname{sh} 1 = i(-i) \sin i = \sin i$ , 所以  $z = 2k\pi + i$  或  $z = (2k - 1)\pi - i, k$  为整数.

另解. 见本节例 24.

(4)  $\sin z + \cos z = 0.$

解 由题设知  $\tan z = -1, z = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}, k$  为整数.

2.14 求下列各式的值.

(1)  $\cos i$ ;

解  $\cos i = \frac{e^{i \cdot i} + e^{-i \cdot i}}{2} = \frac{e^{-1} + e^1}{2}.$

(2)  $\operatorname{Ln}(-3 + 4i)$ ;

解  $\operatorname{Ln}(-3 + 4i) = \ln 5 + i \operatorname{Arg}(-3 + 4i)$   
 $= \ln 5 + i\left(2k\pi + \pi - \arctan \frac{4}{3}\right).$

(3)  $(1 - i)^{1+i}$ ;



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad (1-i)^{1+i} &= e^{(1+i)\operatorname{Ln}(1-i)} \\
 &= e^{(1+i)\left[\ln\sqrt{2}+i\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}+2k\pi\right)\right]} \\
 &= e^{\ln\sqrt{2}+\frac{\pi}{4}-2k\pi+i\left(\ln\sqrt{2}+2k\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)} \\
 &= e^{\ln\sqrt{2}+\frac{\pi}{4}-2k\pi}\left[\cos\left(\ln\sqrt{2}-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)+i\sin\left(\ln\sqrt{2}-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right].
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \quad 3^{3-i}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad 3^{3-i} &= e^{(3-i)\operatorname{Ln} 3} = e^{(3-i)(\ln 3+2k\pi i)} \\
 &= e^{(3-i)\ln 3} \cdot e^{2k\pi} = e^{3\ln 3+2k\pi} \cdot e^{-i\ln 3} \\
 &= 27e^{2k\pi}(\cos \ln 3 - i \sin \ln 3).
 \end{aligned}$$

2.15 证明:

$$(1) \quad \sin z = \sin x \operatorname{ch} y + i \cos x \operatorname{sh} y;$$

$$\text{证} \quad \sin z = \sin(x+iy) = \sin x \cos iy + \cos x \sin iy.$$

$$= \sin x \frac{e^{i \cdot iy} + e^{-i \cdot iy}}{2} + \cos x \frac{e^{i \cdot iy} - e^{-i \cdot iy}}{2i}$$

$$= \sin x \frac{e^{-y} + e^y}{2} - i \cos x \frac{e^{-y} - e^y}{2}$$

$$= \sin x \operatorname{ch} y + i \cos x \operatorname{sh} y.$$

$$(2) \quad \cos(z_1 + z_2) = \cos z_1 \cos z_2 - \sin z_1 \sin z_2;$$

证

$$\cos z_1 \cos z_2 - \sin z_1 \sin z_2$$

$$= \frac{(e^{iz_1} + e^{-iz_1})(e^{iz_2} + e^{-iz_2})}{4} + \frac{(e^{iz_1} - e^{-iz_1})(e^{iz_2} - e^{-iz_2})}{4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} [e^{i(z_1+z_2)} + e^{-i(z_1+z_2)} + e^{i(-z_1+z_2)} + e^{i(z_1-z_2)}]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4} [e^{i(z_1+z_2)} + e^{-i(z_1+z_2)} - e^{i(-z_1+z_2)} - e^{i(z_1-z_2)}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [e^{i(z_1+z_2)} + e^{-i(z_1+z_2)}] = \cos(z_1 + z_2).$$

$$(3) \quad \sin^2 z + \cos^2 z = 1;$$

证 利用复数变量正弦函数和余弦函数的定义直接计算得



$$\begin{aligned}\sin^2 z + \cos^2 z &= \left[ \frac{1}{2i}(e^{iz} - e^{-iz}) \right]^2 + \left[ \frac{1}{2}(e^{iz} + e^{-iz}) \right]^2 \\ &= -\frac{1}{4}(e^{2iz} + e^{-2iz} - 2) + \frac{1}{4}(e^{2iz} + e^{-2iz} + 2) \\ &= 1.\end{aligned}$$

(4)  $\sin 2z = 2\sin z \cos z$ ;

证  $2\sin z \cos z = 2 \cdot \frac{(e^{iz} - e^{-iz})(e^{iz} + e^{-iz})}{4i}$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{1}{2i}(e^{2iz} + 1 - 1 - e^{-2iz}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2i}(e^{2iz} - e^{-2iz}) = \sin 2z.\end{aligned}$$

(5)  $|\sin z|^2 = \sin^2 x + \operatorname{sh}^2 y$ ;

证  $|\sin z|^2 = \sin z \cdot \overline{\sin z} = \sin z \cdot \sin \bar{z}$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i} \cdot \frac{e^{i\bar{z}} - e^{-i\bar{z}}}{2i} \\ &= \frac{[e^{i(x+iy)} - e^{-i(x+iy)}][e^{i(x-iy)} - e^{-i(x-iy)}]}{-4} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4}(e^{2ix} - e^{2y} - e^{-2y} + e^{-2ix}) \\ &= -\frac{1}{4}(e^{2ix} + e^{-2ix} - 2 + 2 - e^{2y} - e^{-2y}) \\ &= \sin^2 x + \operatorname{sh}^2 y.\end{aligned}$$

(6)  $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - z\right) = \cos z$ .

证 因

$$\sin(z_1 - z_2) = \sin z_1 \cos z_2 - \cos z_1 \sin z_2,$$

故

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - z\right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \cos z - \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \sin z = \cos z.$$





证 因

$$\operatorname{sh}^2 z = \left( \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{e^{2z} + e^{-2z} - 2}{4},$$

$$\operatorname{ch}^2 z = \left( \frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{e^{2z} + e^{-2z} + 2}{4},$$

故

$$\operatorname{ch}^2 z - \operatorname{sh}^2 z = \frac{e^{2z} + e^{-2z} + 2}{4} - \frac{e^{2z} + e^{-2z} - 2}{4} = 1.$$

$$(2) \operatorname{ch} 2z = \operatorname{sh}^2 z + \operatorname{ch}^2 z;$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证 } \operatorname{sh}^2 z + \operatorname{ch}^2 z &= \frac{e^{2z} + e^{-2z} - 2}{4} + \frac{e^{2z} + e^{-2z} + 2}{4} \\ &= \frac{e^{2z} + e^{-2z}}{2} = \operatorname{ch} 2z. \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \operatorname{th}(z + \pi i) = \operatorname{th} z;$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证 } \operatorname{th}(z + \pi i) &= \frac{e^{z + \pi i} - e^{-z - \pi i}}{e^{z + \pi i} + e^{-z - \pi i}} \\ &= \frac{e^{z + 2\pi i} - e^{-z}}{e^{z + 2\pi i} + e^{-z}} = \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{e^z + e^{-z}} = \operatorname{th} z. \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \operatorname{sh}(z_1 + z_2) = \operatorname{sh} z_1 \operatorname{ch} z_2 + \operatorname{ch} z_1 \operatorname{sh} z_2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证 } \operatorname{sh} z_1 \operatorname{ch} z_2 &= \frac{e^{z_1} - e^{-z_1}}{2} \cdot \frac{e^{z_2} + e^{-z_2}}{2} \\ &= \frac{e^{z_1 + z_2} - e^{-z_1 + z_2} - e^{-z_1 - z_2} + e^{z_1 - z_2}}{4}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{ch} z_1 \operatorname{sh} z_2 &= \frac{e^{z_1} + e^{-z_1}}{2} \cdot \frac{e^{z_2} - e^{-z_2}}{2} \\ &= \frac{e^{z_1 + z_2} - e^{-z_2 + z_1} - e^{-z_1 - z_2} + e^{z_2 - z_1}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{sh} z_1 \operatorname{ch} z_2 + \operatorname{ch} z_1 \operatorname{sh} z_2 = \frac{e^{z_1 + z_2} - e^{-z_1 - z_2}}{2} = \operatorname{sh}(z_1 + z_2)$$

2.17 证明:  $\operatorname{ch} z$  的反函数是  $\operatorname{Arch} z = \ln(z + \sqrt{z^2 - 1})$ .

证 设  $z = \operatorname{ch} w$ , 且  $w = \operatorname{Arch} z$ , 由



$$z = \operatorname{ch} w = \frac{1}{2}(e^w + e^{-w}) \quad \text{知} \quad 2z = e^w + e^{-w},$$

即  $e^{2w} - 2ze^w + 1 = 0$ . 解方程得  $e^w = z \pm \sqrt{z^2 - 1}$ , 故

$$w = \operatorname{Ln}(z + \sqrt{z^2 - 1}).$$

注:  $\sqrt{z^2 - 1}$  含有“ $\pm$ ”两根.

**2.18** 由于  $\operatorname{Ln} z$  为多值函数, 指出下列错误:

(1)  $\operatorname{Ln} z^2 = 2\operatorname{Ln} z$ .

解 因

$$\operatorname{Ln} z^2 = \ln |z|^2 + i(2\theta + 2k\pi), k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots,$$

而

$$2\operatorname{Ln} z = 2[\ln |z| + i(\theta + 2k\pi)]$$

$$= \ln |z|^2 + i(2\theta + 4k\pi), k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots,$$

两者的实部相同, 而虚部的可取值不完全相同.

(2)  $\operatorname{Ln} 1 = \operatorname{Ln} \frac{z}{z} = \operatorname{Ln} z - \operatorname{Ln} z = 0$ .

解  $\operatorname{Ln} 1 = \ln 1 + i(0 + 2k\pi) = 2k\pi i, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots,$

即  $\operatorname{Ln} 1 = 0$  仅当  $k = 0$  时成立.

注:  $\operatorname{Ln}(z_1 \cdot z_2) = \operatorname{Ln} z_1 + \operatorname{Ln} z_2$  及  $\operatorname{Ln} \frac{z_1}{z_2} = \operatorname{Ln} z_1 - \operatorname{Ln} z_2$  两个等式的

理解应是: 对于它们左边的多值函数的任一值, 一定有右边两多值函数的各一值与它对应, 使得有关等式成立; 反过来也一样.

**2.19** 试问: 在复数域中  $(a^b)^c$  与  $a^{bc}$  一定相等吗?

解 不一定, 如:

$$a = 1 + i, b = 2, c = \frac{1}{2}, a^{bc} = 1 + i, (a^b)^c = \sqrt{2}i.$$

**2.20** 下列命题是否成立?

(1)  $\overline{e^z} = e^{\bar{z}}$ .

解 成立, 因

$$\overline{e^z} = \overline{e^{x+iy}} = \overline{e^x(\cos y + i\sin y)} = e^x(\cos y - i\sin y)$$



$$= e^{1-i} = e^{\bar{z}}.$$

(2)  $\overline{p(z)} = p(\bar{z})$  ( $p(z)$  为多项式).

解 不一定, 如

$$p(z) = (a + ib)z, \overline{p(z)} = (a - ib)\bar{z},$$

而

$$p(\bar{z}) = (a + ib)\bar{z}.$$

(3)  $\overline{\sin z} = \sin \bar{z}$ .

解 成立, 因

$$\overline{\sin z} = \overline{\left( \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i} \right)} = \frac{e^{-i\bar{z}} - e^{i\bar{z}}}{-2i} = \sin \bar{z}.$$

(4)  $\overline{\operatorname{Ln} z} = \operatorname{Ln} \bar{z}$ .

解 成立. 因

$$\overline{\operatorname{Ln} z} = \overline{[\ln |z| + i(\theta + 2k\pi)]}$$

$$= \ln |z| - i(\theta + 2k\pi), k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

$$\operatorname{Ln} \bar{z} = \ln |z| + i(-\theta + 2k\pi)$$

$$= \ln |z| - i(\theta + 2k\pi), k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

## § 2.4 自 测 题

### 自测题 1

#### (一) 填空题

1.  $\operatorname{Ln}(-3 + 4i) =$  \_\_\_\_\_, 主值为 \_\_\_\_\_.

2. 函数  $f(z) = \frac{2z^5 - z + 3}{4z^2 + 1}$  的解析区域是 \_\_\_\_\_, 该区域上的导函数是 \_\_\_\_\_.

3. 当  $a =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 时,  $f(z) = a \ln(x^2 + y^2) + i \arctan \frac{y}{x}$  在区域  $x > 0$  内解析.

4. 函数  $f(z) = 2 \arg(z - 3)$  在复平面除去实轴上一区间 \_\_\_\_\_ 外是解析.

5. 函数  $w = z \operatorname{Im} z - \operatorname{Re} z$  在其可导处的导数为 \_\_\_\_\_.

(二) 问函数  $f(z) = x^2 + 2y^3 i$  在何处可导? 何处解析? 并求  $f'(3 + i)$ .





2i).

(三) 问  $v(x, y) = 2xy + 3x$  是否可作为解析函数的虚部? 为什么? 若能, 作出一个解析函数  $f(z)$ , 且使它经过点  $i$  时, 函数值为 0.

(四) 设  $u$  及  $v$  是解析函数  $f(z)$  的实部及虚部, 且  $u - v = (x + y)(x^2 - 4xy + y^2)$ ,  $z = x + iy$ , 求  $f(z)$ .

(五) 如果函数  $f(z) = u + iv$  在区域  $D$  内解析, 并且满足条件  $8u + 9v = 2003$ , 试证  $f(z)$  在  $D$  内必为常数.

(六) 设  $f(z) = u + iv$  为一解析函数, 且在  $z_0 = x_0 + iy_0$  处  $f'(z_0) \neq 0$ , 试证曲线  $u(x, y) = u(x_0, y_0)$  与  $v(x, y) = v(x_0, y_0)$  在交点  $(x_0, y_0)$  处正交.

### 自测题 1 答案

#### (一) 填空题

1.  $\ln 5 + i\left(\pi - \arctan \frac{4}{3} + 2k\pi\right)$ ,  $k$  为整数.  $\ln 5 + i\left(\pi - \arctan \frac{4}{3}\right)$ .

2.  $z \neq \pm \frac{i}{2}$ ,  $f'(z) = \frac{24z^6 + 10z^4 + 4z^2 - 24z - 1}{(4z^2 + 1)^2}$ .

3.  $a = \frac{1}{2}$ . 4.  $(-\infty, 3]$ . 5.  $-2$ .

(二) 解  $u = x^2, v = 2y^3$ .  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 6y^2$  在全平面上连续, 当  $x = 3y^2$  时, C-R 方程满足, 故  $f(z)$  在曲线  $x - 3y^2 = 0$  上可导, 但在复平面上处处不解析.

$$f'(z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2x \quad \text{或} \quad f'(z) = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 6y^2,$$

因点  $z = 3 + i$  在曲线  $x - 3y^2 = 0$  上, 故  $f'(3 + i) = 6$ , 而点  $z = 3 + 2i$  不在曲线  $x - 3y^2 = 0$  上, 故  $f'(3 + 2i)$  不存在.

(三) 解 因

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2y + 3, \quad \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2x, \quad \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

在全平面上连续, 且  $\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = 0$ , 故  $v$  是调和函数, 则它可作为解析函数  $f(z)$  的虚部, 设  $f(z) = u + iv$ .

由 C-R 方程  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ , 得

