§5.3 教材习题同步解析

5.1 问 z=0 是否为下列函数的孤立奇点?

(1)
$$e^{1/z}$$
; (2) $\cot \frac{1}{z}$; (3) $\frac{1}{\sin z}$.

解 (1) $e^{1/z}$ 在 0 < |z| < ∞ 解析,在 z = 0 处不解析,z = 0 是 $e^{1/z}$ 的孤立奇点

- (2) 因 $\cot \frac{1}{z} = \frac{\cos(1/z)}{\sin(1/z)}$, 在 $\frac{1}{z} = k\pi$ 处,即 $z_k = \frac{1}{k\pi}(k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$, z = 0 处 $\cot \frac{1}{z}$ 不解析,且 $\lim_{k \to \infty} z_k = 0$,故 0 不为 $\cos \frac{1}{z}$ 的孤立奇点.
- (3) 因 $\frac{1}{\sin z}$ 除 $z = k\pi(k=0,\pm 1,\pm 2,\cdots)$ 外处处解析,所以 0 为其孤立奇点
 - 5.2 找出下列各函数的所有零点,并指明其阶数.

(1)
$$\frac{z^2+9}{z^4}$$
; (2) $z\sin z$; (3) $z^2(e^{z^2}-1)$.

解 (1)
$$\frac{z^2+9}{z^4} = \frac{(z+3i)(z-3i)}{z^4}$$
, 显然 $z = \pm 3i$ 为其一阶零点.

(2) 因

$$z\sin z = z \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n z^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$$
$$= z \left(z - \frac{z^3}{3!} + \cdots \right) = z^2 \left(1 - \frac{z^2}{3!} + \cdots \right),$$

所以 z=0 为 $z\sin z$ 的二阶零点. 又 $z=k\pi$ 时, $z\sin z=0$, 所以

$$z = k\pi$$
 为 $z\sin z$ 的零点, $k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$.

 $\Leftrightarrow f(z) = z\sin z, f'(z) = \sin z + z\cos z,$

$$f'(k\pi) = \sin z + z\cos z$$

$$= (-1)^k \cdot k\pi \neq 0 \ (k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots).$$

故z=kπ 为 zsin z 的一阶零点,

$$f(z) = z^2 (e^{z^2} - 1)$$

 $\mathrm{d}f(z) = 0$ 可解得

$$z=0 \quad \text{od} \quad z^2=2k\pi i$$

則 $z = \sqrt{2k\pi i} (k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$. 因

$$f(z) = z^{2} (e^{z^{2}} - 1) = z^{2} (z^{2} + \frac{z^{4}}{2!} + \cdots)$$
$$= z^{4} (1 + \frac{z^{2}}{2!} + \cdots),$$

所以z=0为f(z)的四阶零点.又

$$f'(z) = 2z(e^{z^2} - 1) + z^2 \cdot 2z \cdot e^{z^2},$$

$$f'(\sqrt{2k\pi i}) = 2 \cdot (\sqrt{2k\pi i})^3 \neq 0 \ (k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots),$$

所以 $z = \sqrt{2k\pi i}$ ($k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$) 为 f(z) 的一阶零点.

5.3 下列各函数有哪些有限奇点?各属何类型(如是极点,指出 它的阶数).

(1)
$$\frac{z-1}{z(z^2+4)^2}$$
; (2) $\frac{\sin z}{z^3}$; (3) $\frac{1}{\sin z + \cos z}$;

$$(3) \frac{1}{\sin z + \cos z};$$

(4)
$$\frac{1}{z^2(e^z-1)}$$
; (5) $\frac{\ln(1+z)}{z}$; (6) $\frac{1}{e^z-1}-\frac{1}{z}$;

(6)
$$\frac{1}{e^z-1}-\frac{1}{z}$$
;

$$(7) \frac{\tan(z-1)}{z-1}.$$

(1) 令 $f(z) = \frac{z-1}{z(z^2+4)^2}$, z = 0, $\pm 2i$ 为 f(z) 的奇点, 因

 $\lim_{z\to 0} f(z) = -\frac{1}{16}$,所以 z=0 为简单极点. 又

$$\lim_{z\to 2i}(z-2i)^2\frac{z-1}{z(z^2+4)^2}=\lim_{z\to 2i}\frac{z-1}{z(z+2i)^2}=-\frac{i+2}{32},$$

所以z=2i为二阶极点,同理,z=-2i亦为二阶极点.

(2) 因
$$\lim_{z\to 0} z^2 \frac{\sin z}{z^3} = \lim_{z\to 0} \frac{\sin z}{z} = 1$$
, 所以 $z = 0$ 为二阶极点.



$$f(z) = \frac{1}{\sin z + \cos z} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \sin \left(z + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)},$$

则 $\frac{1}{f(z)}$ 的零点为 $z = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ 因

$$\left(\frac{1}{f(z)}\right)'\Big|_{z=k\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}} = \left(\sqrt{2}\sin\left(z+\frac{\pi}{4}\right)'\Big|_{z=k\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}}\right)$$

$$= \sqrt{2}\cos\left(z+\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\Big|_{z=k\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= \sqrt{2}\cdot\left(-1\right)^{k}\neq 0,$$

所以 $z = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}(k=0, \pm 1, \cdots)$ 都为简单极点.

(4) 令

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2(e^z-1)}, \frac{1}{f(z)} = z^2(e^z-1),$$

则 $\frac{1}{f(z)}$ 的零点为

$$z = 2k\pi i, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$$

因

$$\frac{1}{f(z)} = z^2 \left(z + \frac{z^2}{2!} + \cdots \right) = z^3 \left(1 + \frac{z}{2!} + \cdots \right),$$

z=0 为 $\frac{1}{f(z)}$ 的三阶零点,故为f(z)的三阶极点.又

$$\left(\frac{1}{f(z)}\right)'\Big|_{z=2k\pi i} = \left(2z(e^z - 1) + z^2 e^z\right)\Big|_{z=2k\pi i} \neq 0,$$

故 z=2kπi 为 $\frac{1}{f(z)}$ 的一阶零点,即为 f(z) 的简单极点.

$$(5) \Leftrightarrow f(z) = \frac{\ln(1+z)}{2}$$



所以z=0 为可去奇点,

(6) 令

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{e'-1} - \frac{1}{z} = \frac{z-e'+1}{z(e'-1)}.$$

t=0 和 $2k\pi i(k=\pm 1,\pm 2,\cdots)$ 为其孤立奇点. 因

$$\lim_{z \to 0} f(z) = \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{1 - e^z}{e^z - 1 + ze^z} = \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{-e^z}{2e^z + ze^z} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

所以z=0 为其可去奇点. 又

$$\frac{1}{f(z)} = \frac{z(e^z - 1)}{z - e^z + 1} = \frac{z}{z - e^z + 1} \cdot (e^z - 1),$$

所以 $z=2k\pi i$ ($k=\pm 1$, ± 2 , ...) 为 $\frac{1}{f(z)}$ 的一阶零点,即为f(z)的简单极点.

(7) 令

$$f(z) = \frac{\tan(z-1)}{z-1} = \frac{\sin(z-1)}{(z-1)\cos(z-1)},$$

f(z)的孤立奇点为 z=1 和 $z_k=k\pi+\frac{\pi}{2}+1(k=0,\pm 1,\pm 2,\cdots)$. 因

$$\lim_{z \to 1} f(z) = \lim_{z \to 1} \frac{\sin(z-1)}{z-1} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos(z-1)} = 1,$$

故z=1为其可去奇点.

又 $z_k = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} + 1$, z_k 为 $\cos(z-1)$ 的一阶零点, 故为 f(z)的简单极点.

另解:

$$\frac{1}{f(z)} = \frac{(z-1)\cos(z-1)}{\sin(z-1)},$$

因

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



|f(z)|

5.4 证明:设函数 f(z) 在 $0 < |z-z_0| < \delta(0 < \delta < \cdot \cdot)$ 内解析,那么 z_0 是 f(z) 的极点的充分必要条件是 $\lim_{z \to z_0} f(z) = \infty$.

证 先证条件是必要的. 如果 z_0 是 f(z)的极点,则 f(z) 在 z_0 的洛朗 展开式必有有限个负整次幂项,即

$$f(z) = \frac{C_{-m}}{(z - z_0)^m} + \dots + \frac{C_{-1}}{z - z_0} + C_0 + C_1(z - z_0) + \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{(z - z_0)^m} [C_{-m} + C_{-m+1}(z - z_0) + \dots + C_0(z - z_0)^m + \dots], m \ge 1, C_{-m} \ne 0.$$

对上式取极限,右端的前一因式的极限为 ∞ ,后一因式的极限为非零常数 C_{-m} . 所以

$$\lim_{z \to z_0} f(z) = \lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{1}{(z - z_0)^m} [C_{-m} + C_{-m+1}(z - z_0) + \cdots] = \infty.$$

再证条件是充分的. 如果 $\lim_{z\to z_0} f(z) = \infty$, 令 $g(z) = \frac{1}{f(z)}$. 于是

$$\lim_{z\to z_0} g(z) = \lim_{z\to z_0} \frac{1}{f(z)} = 0.$$

由定理 $5.1, z_0$ 是 g(z) 的可去奇点. 根据可去奇点的定义及 $\lim_{z\to z_0} (z) = 0$, g(z) 在 z_0 的洛朗展开式应为

$$g(z) = b_{m}(z - z_{0})^{m} + \dots + b_{m+n}(z - z_{0})^{m+n} + \dots$$

$$= (z - z_{0})^{m} [b_{m} + b_{m+1}(z - z_{0}) + \dots + b_{m+n}(z - z_{0})^{n} + \dots]$$

$$= (z - z_{0})^{m} \varphi(z),$$

其中 $m \ge 1$, $b_m \ne 0$, $\varphi(z)$ 是上式方括号内的幂级数的和函数. 显然 $\varphi(z)$ 在 z_0 解析且 $\varphi(z_0) = b_m \ne 0$. 由于解析函数的商在分母不为零的点处仍为解析函数, 因而 $\frac{1}{\varphi(z)}$ 在 z_0 处解析且不为零,则 $\frac{1}{\varphi(z)}$ 在 z_0 可展开成幂级数:

$$C_0 + C_1(z - z_0) + \cdots,$$

其中 $C_0 \neq 0$. 所以

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{g(z)} = \frac{1}{(z - z_0)^m} \frac{1}{\varphi(z)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(z - z_0)^m} [C_0 + C_1(z - z_0) + \cdots]$$

$$= \frac{C_0}{(z - z_0)^m} + \frac{C_1}{(z - z_0)^{m-1} + \cdots}.$$

h 由极点的定义知, z_0 是f(z)的(m 阶)极点.

5.5 如果f(z)与g(z)是以 z_0 为零点的两个不恒为0的解析函数,则

$$\lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{f(z)}{g(z)} = \lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{f'(z)}{g'(z)} \text{ (或两端均为∞)}.$$

证 设 z_0 为f(z)的 m 阶零点,为 g(z)的 n 阶零点,则

$$f(z) = (z - z_0)^m \varphi(z), \varphi(z) \times z_0 \text{ at } z_0 \text{ at } f(z_0) \neq 0, m \geq 1,$$

$$g(z) = (z - z_0)^n \psi(z), \psi(z) \times z_0 \text{ fm fm}, \psi(z_0) \neq 0, n \geq 1.$$

因而

$$\lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{f(z)}{g(z)} = \lim_{z \to z_0} (z - z_0)^{m-n} \frac{\varphi(z)}{\psi(z)},$$
(1)

$$\lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{f'(z)}{g'(z)} = \lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{m(z - z_0)^{m-1} \varphi(z) + (z - z_0)^m \varphi'(z_0)}{n(z - z_0)^{n-1} \psi(z) + (z - z_0)^n \psi'(z_0)}$$

$$= \lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{m}{n} \cdot (z - z_0)^{m-n} \frac{\varphi(z)}{\psi(z)}.$$
(2)

当
$$m = n$$
 时,(1)式 = $\frac{\varphi(z_0)}{\psi(z_0)}$ = (2)式.

当m > n时,(1)式=(2)式=0.

当
$$m < n$$
时,(1)式=(2)式= ∞ .

5.6 问∞是否为下列各函数的孤立奇点.

(1)
$$\frac{\sin z}{1+z^2+z^3}$$
; (2) $\frac{1}{e^z-1}$.





(1) 因 $\frac{\sin z}{1+z^2+z^3}$ 在 |z| >1 时解析,故∞是其孤立奇点.

$$(2)$$
 $\frac{1}{e^{\frac{1}{\epsilon}-1}}$ 的孤立奇点为 $z_k = 2k\pi i, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots,$ 由于

$$\lim_{k\to\infty}2k\pi\mathrm{i}=\infty\;,$$

故∞不是其孤立奇点.

求出下列函数在孤立奇点处的留数.

5.7
$$\frac{z^7}{(1)}$$
 $\frac{e^z-1}{z}$; (2) $\frac{z^7}{(z-2)(z^2+1)^2}$; (3) $\frac{\sin 2z}{(z+1)^3}$;

(4)
$$z^2 \sin \frac{1}{z}$$
; (5) $\frac{1}{z \sin z}$; (6) $\frac{\sinh z}{\cosh z}$.

(1) 令 $f(z) = \frac{e^{z} - 1}{z}$,孤立奇点仅有 0.

Res[
$$f(z)$$
,0] = $\lim_{z\to 0} zf(z)$ = $\lim_{z\to 0} (e^z - 1)$ = 0.

(2) z=2 为简单极点, $z=\pm i$ 为二阶极点.

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), 2] = \lim_{z \to 2} (z - 2) \frac{z^7}{(z - 2)(z^2 + 1)^2}$$
$$= \lim_{z \to 2} \frac{z^7}{(z^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{128}{25},$$

Res[
$$f(z)$$
, i] = $\lim_{z \to i} \left(\frac{z^7}{(z-2)(z+i)^2} \right)'$
= $\lim_{z \to i} \frac{7z^6(z-2)(z+i)^2 - z^7(3z^2 + 4zi - 4z - 4i - 1)}{(z-2)^2(z+i)^4}$
= $\frac{-56 - 33i}{100}$

同理可计算 $Res[f(z), -i] = \frac{-56 + 33i}{100}$.

(3) z = -1 为其三阶极点.

Res[
$$f(z)$$
, -1] = $\frac{1}{2!} \lim_{z \to -1} (\sin 2z)'' = \frac{1}{2!} (-4\sin 2z) \Big|_{z=-1}$
= $2\sin 2$.

(4)
$$z^2 \sin \frac{1}{z} = z^2 \left(\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{3! z^3} + \frac{1}{5! z^5} - \cdots \right)$$

$$= z - \frac{1}{3! z} + \frac{1}{5! z^3} - \cdots,$$

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), 0] = -\frac{1}{6}.$$

(5) $\frac{1}{z\sin z}$ 的孤立奇点为 z = 0, $z_k = k\pi(k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$, 其中, z = 0 为二阶极点, 这是由于

$$\frac{1}{z\sin z} = \frac{1}{z\left(z - \frac{z^3}{3!} + \cdots\right)} = \frac{1}{z^2\left(1 - \frac{z^3}{3!} + \cdots\right)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{z^2} \frac{1}{g(z)}, \frac{1}{g(z)} \times z = 0 \text{ 处解析. } \underbrace{\mathbb{E}\frac{1}{g(0)} \neq 0}.$$

所以

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), 0] = \lim_{z \to 0} \left[z^{2} \frac{1}{z \sin z} \right]'$$

$$= \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{\sin z - z \cos z}{\sin^{2} z}$$

$$= \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{\cos z + z \sin z - \cos z}{2 \sin z \cos z} = 0,$$

易知 $z_k = k\pi(k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$ 为简单极点,所以 $\operatorname{Res}[f(z), k\pi] = \lim_{z \to k\pi} [(z - k\pi)/z\sin z]$ $= \lim_{z \to k\pi} \frac{1}{\sin z + z\cos z} = (-1)^k \frac{1}{k\pi} (k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots).$

- (6) $\frac{\sinh z}{\cosh z} = \frac{e^{z} e^{-z}}{e^{z} + e^{-z}}$ 在整个复平面上解析,无孤立奇点.
- 5.8 利用留数计算下列积分.

(1)
$$\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{z \sin z};$$
 (2) $\oint_{|z|=3/2} \frac{e^{z}}{(z-1)(z+3)^{2}} dz;$ (3) $\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{e^{2z}}{(z-1)^{2}} dz;$ (4) $\oint_{|z|=1/2} \frac{\sin z}{z(1-e^{z})} dz;$



 $\frac{dz}{(5) \oint_{|z|=1} (z-a)^n (z-b)^n} (n 为正整数, |a| \neq 1, |b| \neq 1,$ |a| < |b|). $\text{ff} \quad (1) \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{z \sin z} = 2 \pi i \operatorname{Res}[f(z), 0]$ $=2\pi i \lim_{z\to 0} \left(\frac{z}{\sin z}\right)' = 2\pi i \lim_{z\to 0} \frac{\sin z - z\cos z}{\sin^2 z}$ $=2\pi i \lim_{z\to 0} \frac{\cos z - \cos z + z \sin z}{2\sin z \cdot \cos z} = 2\pi i \lim_{z\to 0} \frac{z}{2\cos z} = 0.$ (2) $\oint_{|z|=3/2} \frac{e^{z}}{(z-1)(z+3)^{2}} dz = 2\pi i \text{Res}[f(z),1]$ $=2\pi i \lim_{z\to 1} \frac{e^z}{(z+3)^2} = \frac{1}{8}\pi ie.$ (3) $\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{e^{2z}}{(z-1)^2} dz = 2\pi i \cdot \lim_{z \to 1} \left((z-1)^2 \frac{e^{2z}}{(z-1)^2} \right)'$ $(4) \oint_{|z| = \frac{1}{2}} \frac{\sin z}{z(1 - e^z)} dz = 2\pi i \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{\sin z}{1 - e^z}$ $=2\pi i \lim_{z\to 0} \frac{\cos z}{-e^z} = -2\pi i.$ (5) 1° 1 < | a | < | b | , $\Leftrightarrow f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-a)^n (z-b)^n}, f(z)$ \notin |z|=1 内无奇点,故 $\oint_{|z|=1} f(z) dz = 0$. $2^{\circ} |a| < 1 < |b|$ 时, $\oint_{|z|=1} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}[f(z), a]$ $=2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \cdot \lim_{z \to a} \left[\frac{1}{(z-h)^n} \right]^{(n-1)}$ $=2\pi i \cdot (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(2n-2)!}{[(n-1)!]^2} \cdot (a-b)^{-2n+1}$ 3° $\mid a \mid < \mid b \mid < 1$ 时,

$$\oint_{|z|} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}[f(z), a] + 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}[f(z), b]$$

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

$$+ 2\pi i (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(2n-2)!}{((n-1)!)^2} \cdot (b-a)^{2n+1} = 0.$$

5.9 判定 z = ∞ 是下列各函数的什么奇点,并求出在∞的留数.

5.9
$$y_3$$
 (2) $\frac{1}{z(z+1)^2(z-1)}$; (3) $z+\frac{1}{z}$.

解 (1) $\lim_{z\to\infty} (\sin z - \cos z)$ 不存在,故 ∞ 为 $\sin z - \cos z$ 的本性

奇点.

$$\sin z - \cos z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n z^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n z^{2n}}{(2n)!},$$

故 Res[$\sin z - \cos z$, ∞] = 0.

[2]
$$\lim_{z\to\infty} \frac{1}{z(z+1)^2(z-1)} = 0$$
,故∞为其可去奇点.

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), \infty] = -\operatorname{Res}\left[f\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{z^2}, 0\right]$$
$$= -\operatorname{Res}\left(\frac{z^2}{1-z^2}, 0\right) = 0.$$

(3) 显然 ∞ 为 $z + \frac{1}{z}$ 的简单极点

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[z+\frac{1}{z},\infty\right]=-1.$$

5.10 求下列积分

(1)
$$\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{z^3}{1+z} e^{\frac{1}{z}} dz$$
; (2) $\oint_{|z|=3} \frac{z^{15}}{(z^2+1)^2(z^4+2)^3} dz$.

解 (1)
$$\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{z^3}{1+z} e^{\frac{1}{z}} dz$$

= $2\pi i [\operatorname{Res}(f(z),0) + \operatorname{Res}(f(z),-1)]$
= $-2\pi i \operatorname{Res}(f(z),\infty)$



$$= 2\pi i \operatorname{Res} \left[f\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{z^{2}}, 0 \right]$$

$$= 2\pi i \operatorname{Res} \left[e^{z} \cdot \frac{1}{z^{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{1+1/z} \cdot \frac{1}{z^{2}}, 0 \right]$$

$$= 2\pi i \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{e^{z}}{z^{4}(z+1)}, 0 \right]$$

$$= 2\pi i \cdot \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{1}{3!} \left(\frac{e^{z}}{z+1} \right)^{m} = -\frac{2}{3}\pi i.$$

$$(2) \oint_{|z|=3} \frac{z^{15}}{(z^{2}+1)^{2}(z^{4}+2)^{3}} dz$$

$$= 2\pi i \sum_{z_{k}} \operatorname{Res} [f(z), z_{k}] (z_{k} \not \to f(z) \not \to |z| < 3 \not \to h \not \to h \not \to h$$

$$= -2\pi i \operatorname{Res} [f(z), \infty]$$

$$= 2\pi i \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{(1/z^{2})^{15}}{(1/z^{2}+1)^{2}(1/z^{4}+2)^{3} \cdot z^{2}}, 0 \right]$$

$$= 2\pi i \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{1}{z(1+z^{2})^{2}(2z^{4}+1)^{3}}, 0 \right]$$

$$= 2\pi i \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{1}{(1+z^{2})^{2}(2z^{4}+1)^{3}}$$

$$= 2\pi i.$$

5.11 设函数 f(z) 在 $R < |z-z_0| < + \infty$ 的洛朗级数展开为 $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n (z-z_0)^n,$

求证 $\operatorname{Res}[f(z), \infty] = -C_{-1}$.

证
$$f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n (z-z_0)^n$$
由逐项积分定理及
$$\int_c \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{(z-a)^n} = \begin{cases} 2\pi \mathrm{i}, & n=1, \\ 0, & n \neq 1 \text{ 的整数,} \end{cases}$$

其中 C 是以 a 为心,以 ρ 为半径的圆周,故

Res[
$$f(z)$$
, ∞] = $\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{c^{-1}} f(z) dz = -C_{-1}$,

即 $\operatorname{Res}[f(z),\infty]$ 等于 f(z) 在点 ∞ 的洛朗展式中 $\frac{1}{z}$ 这一项系数的反号.



5.12 求下列各积分之值.

$$(1) \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\mathrm{d}\theta}{a + \cos\theta} (a > 1);$$

$$(1) \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a + \cos \theta} (a > 1); \qquad (2) \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{5 + 3\cos \theta};$$

$$(3) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2}}{(x^{2} + a^{2})^{2}} dx (a > 0); \qquad (4) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^{2} + 4x + 5} dx;$$

$$(3) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x^2 + a^2)^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 + 4x + 5 dx;$$

$$(6) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x \sin ax}{a} dx;$$

(5)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{1+x^4} dx$$
; (6) $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin ax}{x^2+b^2} dx$ (a >0,b >0).

$$\text{if } \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a + \cos \theta} \stackrel{\text{$\stackrel{>}{\Rightarrow} z = e^{i\theta}$}}{=} \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{1}{iz \left(a + \frac{z^2 + 1}{2z}\right)} dz$$

$$= \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{2}{i \left(z^2 + 2az + 1\right)} dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{i} \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{2}{(z - \alpha)(z - \beta)} dz.$$

$$\Rightarrow f(z) = \frac{1}{i} \frac{2}{(z-\alpha)(z-\beta)},$$
其中 $\alpha = -a - \sqrt{a^2-1}, \beta = -a +$

 $\sqrt{a^2-1}$ 为实系数二次方程 $z^2+2az+1=0$ 的两相异实根,显然 $|\alpha|>$ 1, |eta| < 1,被积函数 f(z) 在 |z| = 1 上无奇点,在单位圆内部仅有一 个简单极点 $z = \beta$, 故

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z),\beta] = \frac{1}{i} \cdot \frac{2}{z-\alpha} \Big|_{z=\beta} = \frac{2}{i \cdot 2 \sqrt{a^2 - 1}}$$
$$= -\frac{i}{\sqrt{a^2 - 1}},$$

即

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a + \cos \theta} = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}[f(z), \beta] = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{a^{2} - 1}}.$$

$$(2) \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{5 + 3\cos \theta} \stackrel{\diamondsuit z = e^{i\theta}}{=} \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{2}{i(3z^{2} + 10z + 3)} dz$$

$$= \frac{2}{i} \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{(3z + 1)(z + 3)} dz$$

$$= 2\pi i \cdot \frac{2}{i} \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{1}{(3z + 1)(z + 3)}, -\frac{1}{3}\right]$$

$$= 4\pi \cdot \lim_{z \to -\frac{1}{3}} \left(z + \frac{1}{3} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{(3z+1)(z+3)}$$

$$= 4\pi \cdot \frac{1}{8} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

 $f(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z^2 + a^2)^2}$,它共有两个二阶极点,且 $(z^2 + a^2)^2$ 在实轴上无奇点,在上半平面仅有二阶极点 ai,所以

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} dx = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}[f(z), ai]$$

$$= 2\pi i \lim_{z \to ai} \left[\left(\frac{z}{z + ai} \right)^2 \right]'$$

$$= 2\pi i \lim_{z \to ai} \frac{2zai}{(z + ai)^3} = \frac{\pi}{2a}.$$

(4) 不难验证 $f(z) = \frac{e^{iz}}{z^2 + 4z + 5}$ 满足若尔当引理条件,函数 f(z)有两个一阶极点 -2 + i, -2 - i.

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), -2 + i] = \frac{e^{iz}}{(z^2 + 4z + 5)'}\Big|_{z = -2 + i}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-2i - 1}}{2i} = \frac{\cos 2 - i \sin 2}{2ie},$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{ix}}{x^2 + 4x + 5} dx = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}[f(z), -2 + i]$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{e}(\cos 2 - i \sin 2),$$

故

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^2 + 4x + 5} \mathrm{d}x = \frac{\pi \cos 2}{e}.$$

(5) 令 $f(z) = \frac{z^2}{1+z^4}$, f(z) 在实轴上无奇点, 且 $1+z^4$ 比 z^2 高二次,

f(z)在上半平面共有

$$z_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1+i)$$
, $z_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(-1+i)$

所极点,故
Res[f(z),z₁] =
$$\frac{z^2}{(z^4+1)'}\Big|_{z_1=\frac{\pi}{2}(1+i)} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}(1-i),$$

Res[f(z),z₂] = $\frac{z^2}{(z^4+1)'}\Big|_{z_2=\frac{\pi}{2}(-1+i)} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}(1+i).$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{1+x^4} dx = 2\pi i \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} (1-i) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} (1+i) \right].$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi.$$

 $(6)^{\frac{ze^{iaz}}{z^2 + b^2}}, 容易验证 f(z) 满足若尔当引理条件. 故 <math display="block">\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{xe^{iax}}{x^2 + b^2} dx = 2\pi i [f(z), bi]$ $= 2\pi i \frac{ze^{iaz}}{(z^2 + b^2)'} \Big|_{z=bi}$ $= 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-ab} = \pi i e^{-ab},$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin ax}{x^2 + b^2} \mathrm{d}x = \pi e^{-ab}.$$

|| § 5.4 自 测 题

自测题 1

(一) 填空题

1.
$$f(z) = \frac{1}{e^{z} - (1 + i)}$$
的全部孤立奇点是_____

2.
$$z = 0$$
 是 $\frac{1}{\sin z - z}$ 的 ________ 阶极点.