

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

这里 $|z| < 1$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= -\frac{1}{z} - (1 + z + z^2 + \cdots + z^n + \cdots) \\ &= -\frac{1}{z} - 1 - z - z^2 - \cdots - z^n - \cdots. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 在 $0 < |z-1| < 1$ 内,

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

这里 $|1-z| < 1$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= \frac{1}{(z-1)} - [1 - (z-1) + (z-1)^2 \\ &\quad - \cdots + (-1)^n (z-1)^n + \cdots] \\ &= \frac{1}{(z-1)} - 1 + (z-1) - (z-1)^2 \\ &\quad + \cdots + (-1)^{n+1} (z-1)^n + \cdots. \end{aligned}$$

(3) 在 $1 < |z| < +\infty$ 内,

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z-1} - \frac{1}{z} = -\frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{z}\right)},$$

这里 $\left|\frac{1}{z}\right| < 1$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= -\frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z} \left[1 + \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{z^n} + \cdots \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{z^2} + \frac{1}{z^3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{z^n} + \cdots. \end{aligned}$$

(4) $|z-a| < a-1$ ($a > 1$ 正数) 内,

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= \frac{1}{z-1} - \frac{1}{z} \\ &= \frac{1}{a-1} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{z-a}{a-1}} - \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{z-a}{a}}, \end{aligned}$$



这里 $\left| \frac{z-a}{a-1} \right| < 1, \left| \frac{z-a}{a} \right| < 1$. 故

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= \frac{1}{a-1} \cdot \left[1 - \frac{z-a}{a-1} + \frac{(z-a)^2}{(a-1)^2} + \cdots \right] \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{a} \cdot \left[1 - \frac{z-a}{a} + \frac{(z-a)^2}{a^2} + \cdots \right] \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(z-a)^n}{(a-1)^{n+1}} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(z-a)^n}{a^{n+1}}. \end{aligned}$$

例 35 在点 $z = \infty$ 的去心邻域内将函数 $f(z) = e^{\frac{z}{z+2}}$ 展成洛朗级数.

解 令 $z = \frac{1}{\xi}$, 则得

$$f\left(\frac{1}{\xi}\right) = e^{\frac{1/\xi}{1/\xi+2}} = e^{\frac{1}{1+2\xi}},$$

而点 $\xi = 0$ 是此函数的解析点, 将此函数简记为 $\varphi(\xi)$, 得

$$\varphi'(\xi) = -\frac{2}{(1+2\xi)^2} e^{\frac{1}{1+2\xi}},$$

$$\varphi''(\xi) = e^{\frac{1}{1+2\xi}} \left[\frac{8}{(1+2\xi)^2} + \frac{4}{(1+2\xi)^4} \right],$$

等等, 于是

$$\varphi(0) = e, \varphi'(0) = -2e, \varphi''(0) = 12e, \dots,$$

由此得 $\varphi(\xi) = e(1 - 2\xi + 6\xi^2 + \cdots)$. 所以

$$e^{\frac{z}{z+2}} = e \left(1 - \frac{2}{z} + \frac{6}{z^2} + \cdots \right) \quad (2 < |z| < +\infty),$$

这里 $z = \infty$ 是 $f(z)$ 的可去奇点, 如令 $f(\infty) = e$, 则化为解析点.

§ 4.3 教材习题同步解析

4.1 下列序列是否有极限? 如果有极限, 求出其极限.

$$(1) z_n = i^n + \frac{1}{n}; \quad (2) z_n = \frac{n!}{n^n} i^n; \quad (3) z_n = \left(\frac{z}{z} \right)^n.$$

解 (1) 当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, i^n 不存在极限, 故 z_n 的极限不存在.



$$(2) |z_n| = \frac{n!}{n^n} \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty), \text{ 故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = 0.$$

$$(3) z_n = \left(\frac{z}{\bar{z}} \right)^n = \frac{z^{2n}}{|z|^{2n}} \stackrel{\text{令 } z = re^{i\theta}}{=} \frac{r^{2n} \cdot e^{i2n\theta}}{r^{2n}} \\ = \cos 2n\theta + i \sin 2n\theta,$$

$n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\cos 2n\theta, \sin 2n\theta$ 的极限都不存在, 故 $z_n = \left(\frac{z}{\bar{z}} \right)^n$ 无极限.

4.2 下列级数是否收敛? 是否绝对收敛?

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{i}{n} \right); \quad (2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{i^n}{n!}; \quad (3) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (1+i)^n.$$

解 (1) 因 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散, 故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{i}{n} \right)$ 发散.

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{i^n}{n!} \right| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \text{ 收敛; 故 (2) 绝对收敛.}$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1+i)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{2})^n e^{\frac{n\pi}{4}i} \nrightarrow 0, \text{ 故发散.}$$

4.3 试证级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2z)^n$ 当 $|z| < \frac{1}{2}$ 时绝对收敛.

证 当 $|z| < \frac{1}{2}$ 时, 令 $|z| = r < \frac{1}{2}$,

$$|(2z)^n| = 2^n \cdot |z|^n < 1,$$

且

$$|(2z)^n| = (2r)^n < 1.$$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2r)^n$ 收敛, 故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2z)^n$ 绝对收敛.

4.4 试确定下列幂级数的收敛半径.

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n z^{n-1}; \quad (2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^{n^2} z^n; \quad (3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} z^n.$$

解 (1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{C_{n+1}}{C_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{n} = 1$, 故 $R = 1$.

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|C_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n = e,$$



故 $R = \frac{1}{e}$.

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{C_{n+1}}{C_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{(n+1)!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} = 0,$$

故 $R = \infty$.

4.5 将下列各函数展开为 z 的幂级数, 并指出其收敛区域.

(1) $\frac{1}{1+z^3}$; (2) $\frac{1}{(z-a)(z-b)}$ ($a \neq 0, b \neq 0$);

(3) $\frac{1}{(1+z^2)^2}$; (4) $\operatorname{ch} z$; (5) $\sin^2 z$; (6) $e^{\frac{1}{z-1}}$.

解 (1) $\frac{1}{1+z^3} = \frac{1}{1-(-z^3)}$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-z^3)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n z^{3n},$$

原点所有奇点的距离最小值为 1, 故 $|z| < 1$.

(2) $\frac{1}{(z-a)(z-b)} = \frac{1}{a-b} \left(\frac{1}{z-a} - \frac{1}{z-b} \right)$ ($a \neq b$)

$$= \frac{1}{b-a} \left(\frac{1}{a-z} - \frac{1}{b-z} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{b-a} \left[\frac{1}{a \left(1 - \frac{z}{a} \right)} - \frac{1}{b \left(1 - \frac{z}{b} \right)} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{b-a} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{a^{n+1}} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{b^{n+1}} \right), \quad \left| \frac{z}{a} \right| < 1, \text{ 且 } \left| \frac{z}{b} \right| < 1,$$

$$|z| < \min \{ |a|, |b| \}.$$

$a = b$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{(z-a)(z-b)} &= \frac{1}{(z-a)^2} = - \left(\frac{1}{z-a} \right)' = \left(\frac{1}{a-z} \right)' \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{a \left(1 - z/a \right)} \right)' = \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{a^{n+1}} \right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z^{n-1}}{a^n} \right)' \end{aligned}$$



$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{nz^{n-1}}{a^{n+1}}, |z| < |a|.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad \frac{1}{(1+z^2)^2} &= -\frac{1}{2z} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1+z^2} \right)' = -\frac{1}{2z} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-z^2)^n \right]' \\ &= -\frac{1}{2z} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n 2nz^{2n-1} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} nz^{2n-2}, |z| < 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad \operatorname{ch} z &= \frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-z)^n}{n!} \right) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^{2n}}{(2n)!}, |z| < \infty. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \quad \sin^2 z &= \frac{1 - \cos 2z}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2z)^n \cdot (-1)^n}{(2n)!} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2^n \cdot z^n}{(2n)!}, |z| < \infty. \end{aligned}$$

$$(6) \quad \text{令 } f(z) = e^{\frac{z}{z-1}}, f(0) = 1,$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(z) &= e^{\frac{z}{z-1}} \cdot \left(\frac{z}{z-1} \right)' = e^{\frac{z}{z-1}} \left(-\frac{1}{(z-1)^2} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{(z-1)^2} f(z), f'(0) = -1, \end{aligned}$$

$$f''(z) = \frac{2}{(z-1)^3} f(z) - \frac{f'(z)}{(z-1)^2}, f''(0) = -1,$$

$$f'''(z) = \frac{-6}{(z-1)^4} f(z) + \frac{4f'(z)}{(z-1)^3} - \frac{f''(z)}{(z-1)^2}, f'''(0) = -1,$$

...

$$f(z) = 1 - z - \frac{z^2}{2!} - \frac{z^3}{3!} - \dots.$$

因为 1 为 $f(z)$ 的唯一奇点, 原点到 1 的距离为 1, 故收敛半径 $R < 1$.

4.6 证明对任意的 z , 有 $|e^z - 1| \leq e^{|z|} - 1 \leq |z|e^{|z|}$.



证 因为 $e^z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!}$, $|z| < +\infty$ 所以

$$\begin{aligned} |e^z - 1| &= \left| \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!} - 1 \right| \\ &= \left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!} \right| \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|z|^n}{n!} = e^{|z|} - 1 \end{aligned}$$

又因为:

$$\begin{aligned} e^{|z|} - 1 &= |z| + \frac{1}{2!}|z|^2 + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!}|z|^n + \cdots \\ &= |z| \left(1 + \frac{1}{2!}|z| + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!}|z|^{n-1} + \cdots \right) \\ &\leq |z| \left(1 + |z| + \frac{1}{2!}|z|^2 + \cdots \right) = |z| e^{|z|} \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$|e^z - 1| \leq e^{|z|} - 1 \leq |z| e^{|z|}.$$

4.7 求下列函数在指定点 z_0 处的泰勒展式.

(1) $\frac{1}{z^2}, z_0 = 1;$

(2) $\sin z, z_0 = 1;$

(3) $\frac{1}{4-3z}, z_0 = 1+i;$

(4) $\tan z, z_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}.$

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

$$= -\left(\frac{1}{1+z-1}\right)' = -\left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (z-1)^n\right]'$$

$$= -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot n(z-1)^{n-1}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n+1)(z-1)^n, |z-1| < 1.$$

(2) $\sin z = \sin(z-1+1)$

$$= \sin(z-1) \cos 1 + \sin 1 \cos(z-1)$$

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



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

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad \frac{1}{4-3z} &= \frac{1}{4-3(z-z_0)-3z_0} = \frac{1}{1-3i-3(z-z_0)} \\ &= \frac{1}{1-3i} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{3}{1-3i}(z-z_0)} \\ &= \frac{1}{1-3i} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{3}{1-3i}(z-z_0) \right]^n \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{(1-3i)^{n+1}} (z-z_0)^n, \end{aligned}$$

$$|z-(1+i)| < \left| \frac{1-3i}{3} \right| = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{3}.$$

$$(4) \quad \text{令 } f(z) = \tan z, f(z_0) = 1,$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\cos^2 z}, f'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 2.$$

$$f''(z) = \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 z} \right)' = \frac{-2}{\cos^3 z} (-\sin z) = \frac{2 \tan z}{\cos^2 z}, f''\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 4.$$

$$f'''(z) = \left(\frac{2f(z)}{\cos^2 z} \right)' = \frac{2f'(z) \cdot \cos^2 z - 2f(z) 2 \cos z (-\sin z)}{\cos^4 z}$$

$$= \frac{2f'(z) \cos z + 4f(z) \sin z}{\cos^3 z}, f'''\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 16.$$

...

故

$$\tan z = 1 + 2\left(z - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 2\left(z - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{8}{3}\left(z - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^3 + \dots,$$

$$\left| z - \frac{\pi}{4} \right| < \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

4.8 将下列各函数在指定圆环内展开为洛朗级数.



$$(1) \frac{z+1}{z^2(z-1)}, 0 < |z| < 1, 1 < |z| < \infty;$$

$$(2) z^2 e^{1/z}, 0 < |z| < \infty;$$

$$(3) \frac{z^2 - 2z + 5}{(z-2)(z^2+1)}, 1 < |z| < 2;$$

$$(4) \cos \frac{i}{1-z}, 0 < |z-1| < \infty.$$

解 (1) $0 < |z| < 1$ 时,

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

当 $1 < |z| < \infty$ 时, $0 < \left| \frac{1}{z} \right| < 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{z+1}{z^2(z-1)} &= \frac{1}{z^2} \left(1 + \frac{2}{z-1} \right) = \frac{1}{z^2} \left(1 + \frac{2}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{1-1/z} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{z^2} + \frac{2}{z^3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{z} \right)^n = \frac{1}{z^2} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{z^{n+3}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) z^2 e^{1/z} = z^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{z} \right)^n / n! = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{2-n}}{n!}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \frac{z^2 - 2z + 5}{(z-2)(z^2+1)} &= \frac{1}{z-2} - \frac{2}{z^2+1} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{z}{2}} - \frac{2}{z^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{z^2}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z}{2} \right)^n - \frac{2}{z^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{z^2} \right)^n \\ &= -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{2^{n+1}} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2}{z^{2n+2}}, 1 < |z| < 2. \end{aligned}$$

(4) $0 < |z-1| < \infty$ 时,

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

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



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

4.9 将 $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^3 - 5z + 6}$ 分别在有限孤立奇点处展开洛朗级数.

解 $f(z) = \frac{1}{z-3} - \frac{1}{z-2}$ 在复平面上的有限孤立奇点为 $z_1=2$ 与 $z_2=3$.

(1) 当 $0 < |z-2| < 1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= \frac{-1}{1-(z-2)} - \frac{1}{z-2} \\ &= - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (z-2)^n - \frac{1}{z-2} \\ &= - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (z-2)^{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 当 $1 < |z-2| < +\infty$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= \frac{1}{z-2-1} - \frac{1}{z-2} \\ &= \frac{1}{z-2} \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{z-2}} - \frac{1}{z-2} \\ &= \frac{1}{z-2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{z-2}\right)^n - \frac{1}{z-2} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(z-2)^{n+2}} \end{aligned}$$

(3) 当 $0 < |z-3| < 1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= \frac{1}{z-3} - \frac{1}{1+(z-3)} = \frac{1}{z-3} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (z-3)^n \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (z-3)^{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

(4) 当 $1 < |z-3| < +\infty$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= \frac{1}{z-3} - \frac{1}{z-3} \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{z-3}} \\ &= \frac{1}{z-3} - \frac{1}{z-3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{z-3}\right)^n \end{aligned}$$



$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{(z-3)^{n+2}}.$$

4.10 将 $f(z) = \frac{1}{(z^2+1)^2}$ 在 $z=i$ 的去心邻域内展开成洛朗级数.

解 $f(z)$ 的孤立奇点为 $\pm i$. $f(z)$ 在最大的去心邻域 $0 < |z-i| < 2$ 内解析.

当 $0 < |z-i| < 2$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= \frac{1}{(z^2+1)^2} = \frac{1}{(z-i)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{(z+i)^2} \\ &= -\frac{1}{(z-i)^2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{z+i} \right)' \\ &= -\frac{1}{(z-i)^2} \left(\frac{1}{2i} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{z-i}{2i}} \right)' \\ &= -\frac{1}{(z-i)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2i} \cdot \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z-i}{2i} \right)^n \cdot (-1)^n \right]' \\ &= -\frac{1}{(z-i)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2i} \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot n \cdot \frac{(z-i)^{n-1}}{(2i)^n} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \cdot n \cdot \frac{(z-i)^{n-3}}{(2i)^{n+1}} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot (n+1) \cdot \frac{(z-i)^{n-2}}{(2i)^{n+2}}. \end{aligned}$$

上式即为 $f(z)$ 在 $z=i$ 的去心邻域内的洛朗级数.

§ 4.4 自 测 题

自测题 1

(一) 填空题

1. 函数 $f(z) = \frac{1}{z-i} e^{\frac{1}{z-3}}$ 在 $z=0$ 处 Taylor 展开式的收敛半径是_____.

