

§ 2.2 初等解析函数

一. 初等单值解析函数

1. 幂函数 $w = z^n$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}_+$) 是整函数, 并且 $(z^n)' = nz^{n-1}$.

2. 指数函数 $w = e^z$ 是整函数, 并且 $(e^z)' = e^z$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{证: } e^z &= e^x(\cos y + i \sin y) \\ &= e^x \cos y + i \cdot e^x \sin y,\end{aligned}$$

显然 $u(x, y) = e^x \cos y$, $v(x, y) = e^x \sin y$ 在平面 \mathbb{R}^2 上处处可微.

由

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^x \cos y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -e^x \sin y = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \quad \forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2.$$

则 C-R 方程成立. 所以 $w = e^z$ 在 \mathbb{C} 上处处解析, 并且

$$(e^z)' = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - i \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = e^x \cos y + i \cdot e^x \sin y.$$

3. (1) 三角函数 $\cos z$ 和 $\sin z$ 都是整函数, 并且

$$(\cos z)' = -\sin z, \quad (\sin z)' = \cos z.$$

证: $(i^2)' = i$, $(-i^2)' = -i$, 从而

$$(e^{i^2})' = i e^{i^2}, \quad (e^{-i^2})' = -i e^{-i^2}$$

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

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

(2) 三角函数 $\tan z$, $\sec z$ 在 $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{(k + \frac{1}{2})\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ 上解析.

三角函数 \cot , $\csc z$ 在 $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ 上解析.

$$(\tan z)' = \sec^2 z, \quad (\sec z)' = \tan z \cdot \sec z,$$

$$(\cot z)' = -\csc^2 z, \quad (\csc z)' = -\cot z \cdot \csc z.$$

二. 初等多值解析函数.

定义 (单值解析分支)

设 $F(z)$ 是 $D \subset \mathbb{C}$ 上的多值函数. 若存在 D 上的单值解析函数 $f(z)$,

s.t. $\forall z \in D$, 有 $f(z) \in F(z)$, 则称 $f(z)$ 为多值函数 $F(z)$ 在区域 D 上的单值解析分支.

1. 对数函数 $w = \operatorname{Ln} z$, $z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$.

每个单值函数

$$w = \varphi_k(z) = \ln|z| + i(\arg z + 2k\pi) \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

都是 $w = \operatorname{Ln} z$ 在单连通区域

$$D: -\pi < \arg z < \pi$$

上的单值解析分支, 并且 $\varphi'_k(z) = \frac{1}{z}$, $z \in D$.

证: 设 $z = re^{i(\theta + 2k\pi)}$, $\theta \in (-\pi, \pi)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} w = \varphi_k(z) &= \ln|z| + i(\arg z + 2k\pi) \\ &= \ln r + i(\theta + 2k\pi) = u(r, \theta) + i v(r, \theta). \end{aligned}$$

其中 $u(r, \theta) = \ln r$, $v(r, \theta) = \theta + 2k\pi$.

显然, u, v 在区域 Ω 上处处可微. 并且

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{r}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} = 1,$$

则 Cauchy - Riemann 方程

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

成立, 所以 $w = \varphi_k(z)$ 在 Ω 上解析并且

$$\varphi'_k(z) = \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial z}(z) = e^{-i\theta} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right) = \frac{r}{z} \left(\frac{1}{r} + 0 \right) = \frac{1}{z}.$$

注: 幅角函数 $w = \operatorname{Arg} z$, $z \in \mathbb{C}$ 的单值分支

$$w = (\operatorname{Arg} z)_k = \arg z + 2k\pi$$

在 $\Omega: -\pi < \arg z < \pi$ 上不解析. (极坐标形式的 C-R 方程不成立)

2. 根式函数 $w = \sqrt[n]{z}$, $z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ ($n \geq 2$).

每个单值函数

$$w = \varphi_k(z) = r^{\frac{1}{n}} e^{i \cdot \frac{\arg z + 2k\pi}{n}} \quad (k=0, 1, \dots, n-1)$$

都是根式函数 $w = \sqrt[n]{z}$ 在单连通区域

$$\Omega: -\pi < \arg z < \arg z$$

上的单值解析分支, 并且 $\varphi'_k(z) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{\varphi_k(z)}{z}$.

证: 设 $z = r e^{i(\theta + 2k\pi)}$, $\theta \in (-\pi, \pi)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} w = \varphi_k(z) &= r^{\frac{1}{n}} e^{i \cdot \frac{\arg z + 2k\pi}{n}} = r^{\frac{1}{n}} e^{\frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n}} \\ &= r^{\frac{1}{n}} \cos \frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n} + i \cdot r^{\frac{1}{n}} \sin \frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n} = u(r, \theta) + i v(r, \theta), \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$u(r, \theta) = r^{\frac{1}{n}} \cos \frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n}, \quad v(r, \theta) = r^{\frac{1}{n}} \sin \frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n}.$$

显然 u, v 均在 $\Omega: -\pi < \arg z < \pi$ 上可微, 并且

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{n} r^{\frac{1}{n}-1} \cos \frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{n} r^{\frac{1}{n}-1} \sin \frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} = -\frac{1}{n} r^{\frac{1}{n}} \sin \frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} = \frac{1}{n} r^{\frac{1}{n}} \cos \frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n},$$

Cauchy-Riemann 方程

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

成立, 所以 $w = \varphi_k(z)$ 在 Ω 上解析, 并且

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_k'(z) &= e^{-i\theta} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} r^{\frac{1}{n}-1} \cdot e^{-i\theta} \cdot \left(\cos \frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{r e^{i\theta}} \cdot r^{\frac{1}{n}} e^{i \cdot \frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n}} \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \frac{\varphi_k(z)}{z}. \end{aligned}$$