

2011-2012 秋 复变函数 (B)

1. (p68, T18) $z^i = e^{i \ln z} = e^{i(\ln 3 + 2k\pi i)} = e^{-2k\pi} (\cos \ln 3 + i \sin \ln 3) \quad (k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$
 对数函数 $(1+i)^i = e^{i \ln(1+i)} = e^{i(\ln \sqrt{2} + i(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi))} = e^{-\frac{\pi}{4} - 2k\pi} (\cos \frac{\ln 2}{2} + i \sin \frac{\ln 2}{2}) \quad (k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$

2. (1) (p42, G1) Cauchy-Riemann 条件

(2) (p43, G2)

3. (1) (p162, G5) 无穷远点留数 $\text{Res}[f(z), \infty]$

(2) (p184, T122) Laurent 展开 $I = \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{z^3 e^{\frac{1}{z}}}{1+z} dz$ $\begin{cases} z=0 \text{ 本性奇点 (见 p136, G312)} \\ z=-1 \text{ 一阶极点} \end{cases}$

在 $1 < |z| < +\infty$ 内解析, $|z|=2$ 在圆环域内.

$$f(z) = \frac{z^3 e^{\frac{1}{z}}}{1+z} = \frac{1}{z^2} \cdot \frac{e^{\frac{1}{z}}}{1+\frac{1}{z}} = z^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z^2} - \frac{1}{z^3} + \dots \right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z^2} + \frac{1}{z^3} + \dots \right)$$

$$C_1 = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{3!} - 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2!} + 1 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 1 = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$k.) I = 2\pi i \cdot C_1 = -\frac{2\pi i}{3}$$

4. (i) (p142, T6(1)) (ii) (p142, T6(14)) 幂级数 收敛.

(1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!} \quad (p>0)$ (比值) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{n!}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n!)^p = 1$ 收敛半径 $R=1$.

[注]. 具体讨论 $p=1, 2$ 时收敛域情况. 如 $p=1$ 时, $z=e^{i\theta}$ 有 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n} = \frac{1}{z} \ln \frac{1}{z(1-\cos \theta)} + i \frac{z \sin \theta}{z}$, $\theta \neq 0$.

(ii) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z}{\ln(i^n)} \right)^n$ 首先, $\ln(i^n) = \ln n + \frac{z}{2} i \geq \frac{z}{2}$. $|\ln(i^n)| = \sqrt{\ln^2 n + \frac{z^2}{4}} \geq \sqrt{\frac{z^2}{4}} = \frac{z}{2}$.

(根值) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left| \frac{1}{\ln(i^n)} \right|^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\ln^2 n + \frac{z^2}{4}}} = 0$ (初等收敛半径 $R=\infty$)
 且可证 $R=\infty$.

5. (p143, T12(1)(14)) Taylor 展开 \Rightarrow 收敛半径.

i) $\frac{z-1}{z+1}, z_0=1$. $\frac{z-1}{z+1} = \frac{z-1}{z-1+2} = (z-1) \left(1 - \frac{z-1}{2} + \left(\frac{z-1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{z-1}{2}\right)^3 + \dots \right) \quad R=2$
 $= (z-1) - \frac{(z-1)^2}{2} + \frac{(z-1)^3}{2^2} - \frac{(z-1)^4}{2^3} + \dots$

ii) $\frac{1}{4-z^2}, z_0=1+i$. $\frac{1}{4-z^2} = \frac{1}{(1-3i)-(z-1-i)} = \frac{\frac{1}{1-3i}}{1 - \frac{z-1-i}{1-3i}} = \frac{1}{1-3i} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z-1-i}{1-3i} \right)^k$
 收敛半径 $R = \left| \frac{1-3i}{3} \right| = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{3}$

6. (p132, G1) Laurent 级数.

7. i) (p184, T13(14)) 留数 \Rightarrow 实积分.

$I = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{a+b \cos \theta} d\theta, (a>b>0)$. $z=e^{i\theta} \Rightarrow$ 复积分 (留数). $\begin{cases} \cos \theta = \frac{z+z^{-1}}{2} = \frac{z^2+1}{2z} \\ \sin \theta = \frac{z-z^{-1}}{2i} = \frac{z^2-1}{2iz} \end{cases}$
 $dz = ie^{i\theta} d\theta = iz d\theta \Rightarrow d\theta = \frac{dz}{iz}$ $I = \frac{1}{i} \int_{|z|=1} \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{a+b \cos \theta} dz$ 其中 $0 < k = \frac{b}{a} < 1$

$$I = \frac{1}{a} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{2z \cdot \overline{(2iz)}}{1 + k \cdot \frac{z^2+1}{2z}} dz = \frac{1}{a} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{i(z^2-1)^2}{2z^2(2z+k(z^2+1))} dz$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{极点 } z_{1,2} = -\frac{1}{k} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{k^2}-1} \\ \text{极点 } z_3 = 0 \in \{|z|<1\} \end{array} \right.$$

$$I = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{a} \{ \text{Res}[f(z), z_1] + \text{Res}[f(z), z_2] + \text{Res}[f(z), z_3] \}$$

$$\text{Res}[f(z), z_1] + \text{Res}[f(z), z_2] + \text{Res}[f(z), z_3] = 0$$

$$I = \frac{1}{a} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{Res}[f(z), z_3]$$

$$\text{Res}[f(z), z_3] = \frac{(z^2-1)^2}{2z^2(2z+k(z^2+1))}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} z_1 = -\frac{1}{k} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{k^2}-1} \in (-1, 0) \\ z_2 = -\frac{1}{k} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{k^2}-1} < -1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$f(z) = \frac{(z^2-1)^2}{2z^2(2z+k(z^2+1))} = \frac{(z^2-1)^2}{kz^2(z-z_1)(z-z_2)}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} z_1 + z_2 = -\frac{2}{k} \\ z_1 z_2 = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$z_2 = -\frac{1}{k} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{k^2}-1}$$

$$z_2^2 - 1 = -\frac{2}{k} z_2 - 2$$

$$1 + k z_2 = \sqrt{1-k^2}$$

$$= \frac{(z^2-1)^2}{kz^2 z_1 z_2} \cdot \frac{1}{(1-\frac{z}{z_1})(1-\frac{z}{z_2})} = \frac{(z^2-1)^2}{kz^2 z_1 z_2} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{z}{z_1} + \left(\frac{z}{z_1}\right)^2 + \dots\right) \left(1 + \left(\frac{z}{z_2}\right) + \left(\frac{z}{z_2}\right)^2 + \dots\right)$$

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{k \cdot z_1 z_2} \left(\frac{1}{z_1} + \frac{1}{z_2} \right) = \frac{1}{k \cdot 1} \cdot \frac{-2}{1} = -\frac{2}{k^2}$$

$$\frac{(z_2^2-1)^2}{z_2^2(2+2kz_2)} = \frac{\left(-\frac{2}{k}z_2-2\right)^2}{2z_2^2(1+kz_2)} = 2 \cdot \frac{\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{k^2}-1}\right)^2}{1+kz_2} = 2 \cdot \frac{(z_2+\frac{1}{k})^2}{1+kz_2} = \frac{2\sqrt{1-k^2}}{k^2}$$

$$I = \frac{2\pi i \cdot i}{2a} \left(-\frac{2}{k^2} + \frac{2\sqrt{1-k^2}}{k^2} \right) = \frac{2\pi}{a} \frac{(1-\sqrt{1-\frac{b^2}{a^2}})}{\frac{b^2}{a^2}} = \frac{2\pi}{b^2} (a - \sqrt{a^2-b^2})$$

ii) (p166, G2)

8. (p206, G5) 映射 \rightarrow 上半平面

9. (p204, G3) 上半平面 \rightarrow 单位圆

10. Cauchy 积分公式 \Rightarrow Liouville 定理 \Rightarrow 代数基本定理

i) (Cauchy 不等式) 证明: $C_R = \{z \mid |z-a| \leq R\} \Rightarrow |f^{(n)}(a)| \leq \frac{n! M}{R^n}, n=1, 2, \dots$

由 Cauchy 积分公式, 令 $z_0 = a$, 有 $f^{(n)}(z_0) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_R} \frac{f(z)}{z^{n+1}} dz$

$$|f^{(n)}(z_0)| = \frac{n!}{2\pi} \left| \oint_{C_R} \frac{f(z)}{z^{n+1}} dz \right| \leq \frac{n!}{2\pi} \oint_{C_R} \frac{|f(z)| |dz|}{|z|^{n+1}} \leq \frac{n!}{2\pi} \oint_{C_R} \frac{M}{R^{n+1}}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{M \cdot 2\pi R}{R^{n+1}} = \frac{n! M}{R^{n+1}}$$

ii) (Liouville 定理) 若 $|f(z)| \leq M$ (有界) $\Rightarrow |f^{(n)}(z_0)| \leq \frac{n! M}{R^n}$, 对任意给定的 $n \in \mathbb{N}$, 分子是常数.

$$0 \leq |f^{(n)}(z_0)| \leq \frac{M \cdot n!}{R^n} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时}) \Rightarrow f^{(n)}(a) = 0, \forall n \geq 1$$

由 $f(z)$ 在 \mathbb{C} 上解析, 则有 $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} z^n \equiv f(a)$ 为常数, #.

ii) (代数基本定理).

复多项式: $P_n(z) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k \cdot z^k, n \geq 1, a_n \neq 0.$

复系数多项式 $\Rightarrow P_n(z) = 0$ 至少有一根.

证明: [反证] 设 $P_n(z) \neq 0, \forall z \in \mathbb{C}$. 则 $f(z) = \frac{1}{P_n(z)}$ 处处可导,

$$f'(z) = \frac{-P_n'(z)}{P_n^2(z)}$$

[引证] $|P_n(z)| \rightarrow +\infty, |z| \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\text{又 } P_n(z) = a_n z^n + a_{n-1} z^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 z + a_0.$$

$$= |z|^n \left| a_n + \frac{a_{n-1}}{z} + \dots + \frac{a_1}{z^{n-1}} + \frac{a_0}{z^n} \right|$$

$$\geq \frac{|a_n|}{2} |z|^n \rightarrow +\infty, n \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 时 } |a_n| \neq 0$$

则 $f(z) \rightarrow 0, z \rightarrow +\infty$ 时,

又 f 处处可导, $\Rightarrow f$ 连续有界.

故 $\exists R_0 > 0, |z| \geq R_0$ 时, $|f(z)| \leq 1$ 而当 $|z| \leq R_0$ 时

$f(z)$ 连续 $\Rightarrow |f(z)| \leq M_0, |z| \leq R_0$ 时, (有界)

再由 Liouville 定理知, 整函数 $f(z)$ 在 \mathbb{C} 上有界则必为常数,

与 $f(z) = \frac{1}{P_n(z)}$ 其中 $n \geq 1, a_n \neq 0$ 矛盾. 故原假设不成立,

亦即 $\exists z_0 \in \mathbb{C}, \text{ s.t. } P_n(z_0) = 0$, 原命题获证. \square