# 复变函数部分习题解答分析

## 作业卷(一)

- 一判断题
- $1.25 \times 7 + 6i > 1 + 3i$ .
- ×. 两个复数, 只有都是实数时, 才可比较大小.
- 2.若 z 为纯虚数,则  $z \neq \bar{z}$ .
- $\sqrt{.}$  按书上定义, 纯虚数指 yi,  $y \neq 0$ , 若 z = yi, 则  $\bar{z} = -yi$ .
- 3.函数  $w = \arg(z)$  在 z = -3 处不连续.
- $\sqrt{.}$  当 z 从下方  $\to -3$ 时,  $w = \arg(z)$  的极限为  $-\pi$ ; 当 z 从上方  $\to -3$  时,  $w = \arg(z)$  的极限为  $\pi$ .
- 4. f(z) = u + iv 在  $z_0 = x_0 + iy_0$  点连续的充分必要条件是 u(x,y), v(x,y) 在 $(x_0, y_0)$  点连续.
- $\sqrt{.}$  Th1.4.3.
- 5.参数方程  $z = t^2 + ti$  (t 为实参数)所表示的曲线是抛物线  $y = x^2$ .
- $\times$ .  $x = y^2$ .
- 二填空题
- 分析: 两复数相等的定义. x = -6, y = -1, 或x = 1, y = 6.
- 2.方程  $\text{Im}(i \bar{z}) = 3$ 表示的曲线是\_\_\_\_\_\_.
- 分析: 由复数相等,  $\text{Im}(i-\bar{z}) = \text{Im}[i-(x-iy)] = \text{Im}[-x+(1+y)i] = 1+y=3$ , 故填 y=2.
- 3.方程 $z^3 + 27 = 0$ 的根为
- 分析:  $z^3 = 27e^{i\pi}$ ,  $z = 27^{1/3}(\cos(\frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{3}) + \sin(\frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{3}))$ ,  $k = 0, 1, 2, z = -3, \frac{3}{2} \pm \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3}i$ .
- 4.复变函数  $w = \frac{z-2}{z+1}$  的实部  $u(x,y) = \underline{\qquad}$  , 虚部  $v(x,y) = \underline{\qquad}$
- 分析:将z = x + iy代入,分离实部、虚部,得 $u(x,y) = \frac{x^2 x + y^2 2}{(x+1)^2 + y^2}$ , $v(x,y) = \frac{3y}{(x+1)^2 + y^2}$ .
- 5.设  $z_1 = 2i, z_2 = 1 i$ ,则  $Arg(z_1 z_2) =$ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
- 分析:  $\arg(z_1) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $\arg(z_2) = -\frac{\pi}{4}$ ,  $\operatorname{Arg}(z_1 z_2) = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$ ,  $(k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$
- 分析:  $4[\cos(-\frac{5}{6}\pi) + i\sin(-\frac{5}{6}\pi)], 4e^{i(-\frac{5}{6}\pi)}$ .
- 三计算、证明题
- 1.求出复数  $z = (-1 + \sqrt{3}i)^4$  的模和辐角.
- $\Re z = (-1 + \sqrt{3}i)^4 = 2^4(\cos\frac{2\pi}{3} + i\sin\frac{2\pi}{3})^4 = 16e^{i\frac{8\pi}{3}}, |z| = 16, \text{ Arg}(z) = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$
- 2.设z = x + iy满足 $Re(z^2 + 3) = 4$ , 求x 与 y的关系式.
- 解  $\operatorname{Re}(z^2 + 4) = \operatorname{Re}(x^2 y^2 + 3 + 2xyi) = 4$ ,  $x^2 y^2 = 1$ .
- 3.求  $f(z) = \frac{1}{2}$  将平面上的直线 y = 1 所映射成 w 平面上的曲线方程.
- 解 由  $w = \frac{1}{z}$  得  $z = \frac{1}{w}, x + iy = \frac{1}{u + iv} = \frac{u}{u^2 + v^2} \frac{v}{u^2 + v^2}i$ . 又由 y = 1 得  $-\frac{v}{u^2 + v^2} = 1$ ,  $u^2 + v^2 + v = 0$ .
- 4.求角形域  $0 < \arg(z) < \frac{\pi}{3}$  在映射  $w = \bar{z}$  下的象.
- 解  $\arg(w) = \arg(\bar{z})$ , 而  $-\frac{\pi}{3} < \arg(\bar{z}) < 0$ , 角形域  $0 < \arg(z) < \frac{\pi}{3}$  在映射  $w = \bar{z}$  下的象为  $-\frac{\pi}{3} < \arg(w) < 0$ .
- 5.将直线方程 2x + 3y = 1 化为复数形式.
- 解 将  $x = \frac{z+\bar{z}}{2}$ ,  $y = \frac{z-\bar{z}}{2i}$  代入 2x + 3y = 1 并整理得  $(1 \frac{3}{2}i)z + (1 + \frac{3}{2}i)\bar{z} = 1$ .
- 作业卷(二)
- 一判断题

- 1.若 f'(z) 在区域 D 内处处为零, 则 f(z) 在 D 内必恒为常数.
- $\sqrt{.}$  在 D 内  $f'(z) = u_x + iv_x \equiv 0, u_x = v_x = 0.$  从而  $v_y = u_x = 0, u_y = -v_x = 0.$  综上结论成立.
- 2.若 u(x,y) 和 v(x,y) 可导,则 f(z) = u + iv 也可导.
- ×. 若u(x,y)和v(x,y)可导,则u,v之间一般没有什么直接关系. f(z) = u + iv可导,u,v之间一个几乎完全确定另一个(活动的余地只是一个常数).
- 3.若 f(z) 在  $z_0$  点不解析, 则 f(z) 在点  $z_0$  必不可导.
- ×. 参见三2.
- 4.  $|\sin z| \le 1$ .
- ×.复变函数中,  $\sin z$  无界. 如  $|\sin ik| = |\frac{e^{iik} e^{-iik}}{2i}| = |\frac{e^k e^{-k}}{2}| \to +\infty (k \to +\infty, k > 0).$
- 5.函数 f(z) = u(x,y) + iv(x,y) 在点  $z_0 = x_0 + iy_0$  可微等价于 u(x,y) 和 v(x,y) 在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  可微.
- ×. 函数 f(z) = u(x,y) + iv(x,y) 在点  $z_0 = x_0 + iy_0$  可微等价于 u(x,y) 和 v(x,y) 在点  $(x_0,y_0)$  可微且满足 C R 条件. 反例 u = x, v = -y. du = dx + 0dy, dv = 0dx dy, u, v 都可微但 f(z) = u + iv = x iy 无处可微.
- 6.函数  $e^z$  是周期函数.
- $\sqrt{.}$   $2\pi i$  为其周期.
- 二 填空题
- 1.设  $e^z = -3 + 4i$ , 则 Re(iz) = \_\_\_\_\_\_
- 分析: 对 z=-3+4i 两边取自然对数,有  $z=\operatorname{Ln}(-3+4i)=\ln|-3+4i|+i\arg(-3+4i)+2k\pi i$ ,从 而  $\operatorname{Re}(iz)=i[iarg(-3+4i)+2k\pi i]=\arctan\frac{4}{3}+(2k+1)\pi.$ (注: 这里是从集合角度说)
- 2.  $3^i =$
- 分析:  $3^i = e^{i\operatorname{Ln}3} = e^{i[\ln 3 + i\arg(3) + 2k\pi i]} = e^{i[\ln 3 + 2k\pi i]} = e^{2k\pi}(\cos\ln 3 + i\sin\ln 3).$
- 3.  $(1+i)^i =$
- 分析:  $(1+i)^i = e^{i\operatorname{Ln}(1+i)} = e^{i[\ln|1+i|+i\arg(1+i)+2k\pi i]} = e^{i[\ln\sqrt{2}+i\frac{\pi}{4}+2k\pi i]} = e^{2k\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}}(\cos\ln\sqrt{2}+i\sin\ln\sqrt{2})$
- 4.  $\cos 2i =$ \_\_\_\_\_
- 分析:  $\cos 2i = \frac{e^{i2i} + e^{-i2i}}{2} = \frac{e^2 + e^{-2}}{2} = \cosh 2.$ (注:后两结果都可)
- 5. 方程  $e^{iz} = e^{-iz}$  的解为  $z = ______$
- 分析: 两边同乘以 $e^{iz}$ , 得 $e^{2iz}=1$ . 两边取自然对数,得 $2iz={\rm Ln}1={\rm ln}\,|1|+i\,{\rm arg}(1)+2k\pi i=2k\pi i,\,z=k\pi$ .
- 6. 设 z = x + iy, 则  $e^{i-2z}$  的模为\_\_\_\_\_
- 分析:  $|e^{i-2z}| = |e^{i-2(x+iy)}| = e^{-2x}$ .
- 7. 函数 f(z) = u + iv 在  $z_0 = x_0 + iy_0$  点连续是 f(z) 在该点解析的\_\_\_\_\_条件.
- 分析: f(z) 在该点解析,则 f(z) 在该点的某一个邻域内可导,在该点当然连续。填必要.
- 三计算、证明题
- 1. 问 k 取何值时, $f(z) = k \ln(x^2 + y^2) + i \arctan \frac{y}{x}$  在域 x > 0 内是解析函数.
- 分析: 解析的充要条件.  $u_x = \frac{2kx}{x^2+y^2}, u_y = \frac{2ky}{x^2+y^2}, v_y = \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1+\frac{y}{x}^2} = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}, v_x = \frac{y}{x^2+y^2}$ . 由  $u_x = v_y, u_y = -v_x$  得:  $k = \frac{1}{2}$ , 即  $k = \frac{1}{2}$  时 f(z) 在域 x > 0 内是解析函数.
- 2. 讨论函数  $f(z) = (x-y)^2 + 2(x+y)i$  在何处可导, 何处解析, 并求其可导点处的导数.
- 分析: 可导与解析的概念及其联系, 可导与解析的充要条件.  $u_x = 2(x-y), u_y = 2(y-x), v_x = 2, v_y = 2.$
- 由  $u_x = v_y$ ,  $u_y = -v_x$  得 x y = 1. 故 f(z) 仅在 x y = 1 上可导,  $f'(z) = u_x + iv_x = 2 + 2i$ , 无处解析.
- 3. 若函数 f(z) = u + iv 解析, 且  $u = v^2$ , 求证 f(z) 为一常数.

分析: 解析的充要条件.  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2vv_x = v_y$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2vv_y = -v_x$  两式相乘并整理得  $(4v^2 + 1)v_xv_y = 0$ . 由以上三式易得 $v_x \equiv v_y \equiv 0$ , v为常数. 又  $u = v^2$ , u 为常数, 从而 f(z) = const..

4.若函数 f(z) = u + iv 解析, 且  $u - v = (x - y)(x^2 + 4xy + y^2)$ , 试求 u(x, y) 和 v(x, y).

分析: 解析的充要条件. 由  $u-v=(x-y)(x^2+4xy+y^2)$  (0),得  $u=v+x^3+3x^2y-3xy^2-y^3$ . 又由  $u_x=v_y,u_y=-v_x$ ,得:  $v_x+3x^2+6xy-3y^2=v_y$  (1)  $v_y+3x^2-6xy-3y^2=-v_x$  (2) 由(1),(2)得  $v_y=6xy \Rightarrow v=3xy^2+C(x)$  (3).  $u_x=v_y=6xy \Rightarrow u=3x^2y+D(y)$  (4) 将(3),(4)代入(0)式,得  $u=3x^2y-y^3+C$ ,  $v=3xy^2-x^3+C$ .

5. 求方程 chz = 0 的全部解.

分析: 双曲函数的定义. 解法一 chz = ch(-z) = ch(iiz) = cos(iz) = 0,  $z = (k + \frac{1}{2})\pi i$ . 解法二  $chz = \frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{2} = 0$ ,  $e^{2z} + 1 = 0$ .  $2z = Ln(-1) = \ln|-1| + i\arg(-1) + 2k\pi i$ ,  $z = (k + \frac{1}{2})\pi i$ .

## 作业卷(三)

### 一判断题

- 1.设 C 为 f(z) 的解析域 D 内的一条简单正向闭曲线,则 $\oint_C f(z) dz = 0$ .
- ×.分析: f(z)的解析域D不足以保证f(z)在C上及内解析。关键词 单连通区域.反例  $f(z)=\frac{1}{z}$  在 0<|z|<2 内解析,C 取 |z|=1,则  $\oint_C \frac{1}{z}dz=2\pi i\neq 0$
- 2.若 u, v 都是调和函数,则 f(z) = u + iv 是解析函数.
- ×.分析: 解析对 u, v 的要求很高,它们之间有本质的内在联系即 Cauchy-Riemann 方程,知道其一,另一若不考虑差一个常数,则完全确定. 调和这一要求达不到. 反例俯拾即是 u(x,y)=x,v(x,y)=-y 都是调和函数,但 f(z)=x-yi 不解析.
- 3.设 f(z) 在单连通区域 D 内解析, F(z) 是 f(z) 的一个原函数, C 为 D 内的一条正向闭曲线,则  $\oint_C F^{(n)}(z) dz = 0$ .
- $\sqrt{.}$ 分析:由题设,F(z) 在单连通区域 D 内解析,从而  $F^{(n)}(z)$  在单连通区域 D 内解析.C 为 D 内的一条 正向闭曲线,则  $\oint_C F^{(n)}(z) \, dz = 0$ .
- 4. 设v = v(x,y) 是区域 D 内的调和函数, 则函数  $f(z) = v'_y + iv'_x$  在 D 内解析.
- $\sqrt{.}$  分析: v=v(x,y) 是区域 D 内的调和函数,则设 u 的共轭调和函数为 v, F(z)=u+iv 在 D 内解析,从而  $f(z)=F'(z)=v'_y+iv'_x$  解析.
- 5. 若函数 f(z) = u(x,y) + iv(x,y) 在 D 内解析, 则函数  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}$ .
- $\sqrt{.}$  分析:  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}$  存在且连续为  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}$  的充分条件. 若函数 f(z) = u(x,y) + iv(x,y) 在 D 内解析,则 f(z) 的任意阶导函数在 D 内解析,从而  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}$  存在且连续. u 的二阶偏导数  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}$ .

### 二 填空题

- 1.设 C 为从点  $z_1 = -i$  到点  $z_2 = 0$  的直线段,则  $\int_C z \, dz =$ \_\_\_\_\_\_
- $\frac{1}{2}$ . 分析: 被积函数 f(z) 在整个复平面上解析, 其一原函数为  $\frac{1}{2}z^2$ , 故  $\int_C z \, dz = \frac{1}{2}z^2|_{-i}^0 = \frac{1}{2}$ .
- 2.若 C 为正向圆周 |z| = 2,则  $\oint_C \frac{1}{z} dz = _______$
- 0. 分析: 由于  $z\bar{z} = |z|^2$ , 在  $C \perp \frac{1}{\bar{z}} = \frac{z}{|z|^2} = \frac{z}{4}$ ,  $\oint_C \frac{1}{\bar{z}} dz = \oint_C \frac{z}{4} dz = 0$ .
- 3.若 C 为正向圆周 |z|=1,则  $\oint_C [\ln(z+2)+(z^2+1)\cos(z^5+1)]dz=$ \_\_\_\_\_\_
- 0. 分析: 在 C 上及 C 内, 被积函数解析. Cauchy积分定理.
- 4.若函数  $f(x,y) = e^{px} \sin y$  为区域 D 内的调和函数,则p=\_\_\_\_\_\_
- ±1. 分析:  $f_{xx} + f_{yy} = p^2 e^{px} \sin y e^{px} \sin y = (p^2 1)e^{px} \sin y \equiv 0.$

分析: 由 f(z) 的表达式, Cauchy积分定理及Cauchy积分公式,得:

$$f(\xi) = \begin{cases} 2\pi i(\xi^2 + \xi + 1), & \text{if } |\xi| > 0, \\ 0, & \text{if } |\xi| < 0 \end{cases}$$

于是, f(3+5i)=0,  $f(1)=2\pi i(2+1+1)=8\pi i$ ,  $f'(1)=2\pi i(4z+1)_{z=1}=10\pi i$ . (说明: 由于提取出 了 f(z) 的表达式,后面的计算异常简单.)

三 计算、证明题

1.设点 A, B 分别为  $z_1 = i$  和  $z_2 = 1 + i$ , 试计算  $\int_C |z|^2 dz$  的值,其中 C 为

(1)点 z=0 到点  $z_2$  的直线段; (2)由点 z=0沿直线到  $z_1$  再到  $z_2$  的折线段  $\overline{OAB}$ .

解: (1)该直线段的参数方程:  $x=t,\ y=t, 0\leq t\leq 1$ .  $\int_C |z|^2 dz = \int_0^1 (t^2+t^2) \, d(t+it) = \frac{2}{3}+i\frac{2}{3}$ .

(2)  $Oz_1$  段参数方程:  $x=0, y=y, 0 \le y \le 1$ .  $z_1z_2$  段参数方程:  $x=x, y=1, 0 \le x \le 1$ .  $\int_C |z|^2 dz = 1$  $\int_0^1 y^2 d(iy) + \int_0^1 (x^2 + 1) d(x + i1) = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{1}{3}i.$ 

2.设C为从-2到2的上半圆周,计算积分 $\int_C \frac{2z-3}{z} dz$ 的值.

解法一:  $I = \int_C (2 - \frac{3}{z}) dz = (2z - 3 \ln z)|_{-2}^2 = 8 + 3\pi i$ .

解法二:该半圆周参数方程:  $x=2\cos\theta,\,y=2\sin\theta,\,\theta$  从  $\pi$  到 0 .  $I=\int_{\pi}^{0}\frac{2e^{i\theta}-3}{2e^{i\theta}}\,d(2e^{i\theta})=8+3\pi i.$ 

3.计算  $\int_0^i \cos z \, dz$ 

4.计算  $\oint_C \frac{2z+1+2i}{(z+1)(z+2i)} dz$ , 其中 C 为正向圆周 |z|=3. 解法一:  $I=\oint_C \frac{1}{z+1} dz + \oint_C \frac{1}{z+2i} dz = 2\pi i + 2\pi i = 4\pi i$ .

解法二: 作两正向小圆 $C_1: |z+1| = \frac{1}{10}, C_2: |z+2i| = \frac{1}{10},$ 则由复合闭路定理,  $I = \oint_{C_1} \frac{\frac{2z+1+2i}{z+2i}}{z+1} dz + \frac{1}{10}$ 

$$\begin{split} \oint_{C_2} \frac{\frac{2z+1+2i}{z+1}}{z+2i} dz &= 2\pi i \frac{2z+1+2i}{z+2i}|_{z=-1} + 2\pi i \frac{2z+1+2i}{z+1}|_{z=-2i} = 4\pi i. \\ 5. 计算积分 \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{e^z}{z(1-z)^3} dz, \ (1)$$
当点 0 在 C 内,点 1 在 C 外; (2)当点 1 在 C 内,点 0 在 C 外; (3)当点 0, 1 均 在C内; (4)当点0,1均在C外.

(1)  $I = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{\frac{e^z}{(1-z)^3}}{z} dz = \frac{e^z}{(1-z)^3}|_{z=0} = 1.$  (2)  $I = \frac{-1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{\frac{e^z}{z}}{(z-1)^3} dz = \frac{-1}{2!} (\frac{e^z}{z})''|_{z=1} = -\frac{e}{2}.$  (3)  $1 - \frac{e}{2}.$  (4) 0.

6.证明  $u(x,y) = y^3 - 3x^2y$  为调和函数, 再求其共轭调和函数 v(x,y), 并写出 f(z) = u + iv 关于 z 的表 达式.

证:  $u_x = -6xy$ ,  $u_{xx} = -6y$ ,  $u_{xy} = -6x$ ,  $u_y = 3y_3^2x^2$ ,  $u_{yx} = -6x$ ,  $u_{yy} = 6y$ , u的所有二阶偏导数存在 且连续,  $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$ , u(x, y)为调和函数.

 $v_y = u_x = -6xy$ ,  $v = \int (-6xy) dy = -3xy^2 + \varphi(x)$ .  $u_y = 3y^2 - 3x^2 = -v_x = 3y^2 - \varphi'(x)$ ,  $\varphi(x) = -6xy$  $x^3 + C$ .  $v = x^3 - 3xy^2 + C$ .

为求 f(z) 的表达式,先考察 f'(z).  $f'(z) = u_x + iv_x = u_x - iu_y = -6xy - i(3y^2 - 3x^2) = 3iz^2$ . 从 而  $f(z) = iz^3 + iC$ , 其中 C 为实的常数.

说明: 此题也可这样做: 由 u 先求  $f'(f' = u_x - iu_y)$ , 求出 f 后再根据 f = u + iv 定 v. 这样定的 u, v, 由 解析函数性质,均为调和函数,且 v 为 u 的共轭调和函数. 这样做显然简单.

求 f(z) 的表达式另法:  $f(x) = f(x+i0) = u(x,0) + iv(x,0) = i(x^3+C) = ix^3+iC$ , 故 f(z) = $iz^3 + iC$ . (此法理论依据是什么? 一解析函数的惟一性定理)

已知调和函数u求解析函数 f(z) = u + iv公式:  $f(z) = 2u(\frac{z}{2}, \frac{z}{2i}) - u(0, 0) + iC$   $(u(x, y) = 2u(\frac{z}{2}, \frac{z}{2i}))$  $\frac{1}{2}[f(x+iy)+\bar{f}(x-iy)], \quad f(x+iy)=u(x,y)+iv(x,y), \ \bar{f}(x-iy)=u(x,y)-iv(x,y)).$ 

作业卷(四)

一判断题

1.数列  $z_n = \frac{n + (-1)^n i}{n}$  必收敛.

- √. 分析: 收敛到1. 注意区分数列收敛与级数收敛.
- 2.设  $z_n = x_n + iy_n$ , 则级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z_n$  收敛的充要条件是级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n$  与  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} y_n$  都收敛.
- √. 分析: Th4.1.2.
- 3.每个幂级数必在其收敛圆上收敛.
- ×. 反例:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n}$  在其收敛圆 |z| = 1 上的点 z = 1 处发散.
- 4.若幂级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n(z-1)^n$  在点 z=i 收敛则它必在点 z=-i 收敛.
- ×. 反例:  $a_n = \frac{1}{n} \frac{1}{(-1-i)^n}$ , 则在z = i点收敛 $(\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n} \frac{(-1+i)^n}{(-1-i)^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n} (-i)^n)$ , 在z = -i点发
- 5.若幂级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n z^n$  在 z=2i 处收敛,则它必在 z=-1 处收敛.
- √. Th4.2.1(Abel定理).
- 二 填空题
- 1.设  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n z^n$  的收敛半径为 R, 则幂级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n} z^n$  的收敛半径为\_\_\_\_\_\_.

体问题而定, 一般不会得到 |z+1| < R. 反例:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z^n$  收敛域为 |z| < 1, 而  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(z+1)^n}{n}$  的收敛域显然 不是 |z+1| < 1.

- 2.幂级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^n} (z-i)^n$  的收敛圆的中心为\_\_\_\_\_\_, 收敛半径为\_\_\_\_\_\_. i, 2.
- 3.函数  $f(z) = \tan z$  在  $z_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$  处所展泰勒级数的收敛半径为\_\_\_\_\_.
- ₫. 说明: 收敛圆的中心到其最近奇点的距离.
- 4.设  $f(z) = \frac{\cos z}{z^2(z-i)}$  的洛朗级数展开式为  $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} c_n (z-i)^n$ , 则其收敛圆环域为\_\_\_\_\_.
- $(A)1 < |z i| < +\infty;$

$$(B)0 < |z| < 1$$
或 $1 < |z| < +\infty$ ;

(C)0 < |z-i| < 1或 $1 < |z-i| < +\infty$ ;  $(D)1 < |z-i| < +\infty$ .

$$(D)1 < |z - i| < +\infty.$$

- 分析 (C). 在 f(z) 的解析区域中的所有收敛圆环域.
- 三 计算、证明题
- 1.将函数  $f(z) = \int_0^z e^{z^2} dz$  在  $z_0 = 0$  处展成泰勒级数,并指出其收敛半径.

- $2.将 f(z) = \frac{1}{z(1-z)^2}$ 分别在下列圆环域内展成洛朗级数

(2) 
$$1 < |z - 1| < +\infty$$

解:
$$(1)\frac{1}{(z-1)^2} = (\frac{1}{1-z})' = (1+z+z^2+\cdots+z^n+\cdots)' = 1+2z+\cdots+nz^{n-1}+\cdots$$

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

$$(2) f(z) = \frac{1}{z(1-z)^2} = \frac{1}{(z-1)^3} \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{z-1}} = \frac{1}{(z-1)^3} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(z-1)^n} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(z-1)^{n+3}}.$$
3.将  $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2(z+2)^3}$  在圆环域  $0 < |z+2| < 1$  内展成洛朗级数.

$$\text{ $\mathbb{H}$: } f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2(z+2)^3} = \frac{1}{(z+2)^3} \left(\frac{1}{2-(z-2)}\right)' = \frac{1}{(z+2)^3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1-\frac{z+2}{2}}\right)' = \frac{1}{(z+2)^3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{z+2}{2} + \frac{(z+2)^2}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{(z+2)^n}{2^n} + \dots\right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{n(z+2)^{n-4}}{2^{n+1}}.$$

作业卷(五)

- 一判断题
- 1. z = 0 必为  $f(z) = z \sin \frac{1}{z}$  的可去奇点.
- ×.  $\sin \frac{1}{z}$  不再有界.  $(z \sin \frac{1}{z} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!z^{2n}}.)$
- 2. 若  $f(z) = (z z_0)^m g(z)$ , 且 g(z) 在  $z_0$  点解析, 则  $z_0$  必是 f(z) 的 m 级零点.
- $\times$ . g(z) 有没有贡献?不确定.

3. 若  $z_0$  是 f(z) 的 m 级(m > 1)极点, 则  $z_0$  必为 f'(z) 的 m + 1 级极点.

$$\sqrt{.} \ f(z) = \frac{\varphi(z)}{(z-z_0)^m} = \varphi(z)(z-z_0)^{-m}, f'(z) = \varphi'(z)(z-z_0)^{-m} - m\varphi(z)(z-z_0)^{-m-1} = \frac{(z-z_0)\varphi'(z) - m\varphi(z)}{(z-z_0)^{m+1}}.$$

4.  $z_0 = 0$  是  $\frac{\tan z}{z}$  的可去奇点.

$$\sqrt{.} \lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{tanz}{z} = 1.$$

5. 己知
$$\frac{1}{(z-1)(z-2)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (z-2)^{-n-2}$$
在 $1 < |z-2| < +\infty$ 内成立,由式中 $c_{-1} = 0$ 知,  $\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{1}{(z-1)(z-2)}, 2\right] = 0$ .

 $\times$ .  $c_{-1} = 0$ 指的是在2的某<u>空心邻域</u>内的展式. 事实上,  $\text{Res}[\frac{1}{(z-1)(z-2)}, 2] = \lim_{z\to 2}(z-2)\frac{1}{(z-1)(z-2)} = 1$ .

二选择、填空题

1. 
$$z_0 = 1$$
为函数 $(z - 1)^2 e^{\frac{1}{z-1}}$ 的\_\_\_\_\_.

$$(A)$$
 二级零点;  $(B)$  一级极点;  $(C)$ 可去奇点;  $(D)$  本性奇点; .

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

2. 
$$z_0 = -1 \pounds f(z) = \ln(1+z)$$
的\_\_\_\_\_.

A. 参考  $\ln(z)$  的解析性.

3. 
$$z_0 = 0$$
为函数 $\frac{\cos z}{z^2 \sin z}$ 的\_\_\_\_级极点.

3. 分子
$$\cos 0 = 1 \neq 0$$
;  $z_0 = 0$ 为分母 $z^2 \sin z$ 的3级零点.

4. 
$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{z}{(z+2i)^2}, -2i\right] = \underline{\qquad}$$
.

1. 
$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{z}{(z+2i)^2}, -2i\right] = \frac{1}{(2-1)!} \lim_{z \to -2i} \frac{d}{dz} \left[ (z+2i)^2 \frac{z}{(z+2i)^2} \right] = 1.$$

三计算、证明题

1.判断下列函数的孤立奇点的类型,对其极点,指出其级数:

$$(1) f(z) = \tan z$$

$$z_k = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, k$$
 取所有整数, 一级极点.

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

$$z_0 = 0$$
为3级极点,  $z_k = 2k\pi i, k \neq 0$  一级极点.

2. 求下列函数在有限孤立奇点处的留数:

$$(1) \ f(z) = \frac{1-\cos z}{z^2} \quad (2) f(z) = \frac{z+1}{z^2-2z} \quad (3) f(z) = \frac{1-e^{2z}}{z^4} \quad (4) f(z) = \frac{1+z^4}{(z^2+1)^3} \quad (5) f(z) = ze^{\frac{3}{z}}$$
解(1)法1  $f(z)$ 的有限孤立奇点仅有 $z=0, f(z)=\frac{1}{2}-\frac{z^2}{4!}+\cdots+(-1)^{n-1}\frac{z^{2n-2}}{(2n)!}+\cdots$ ,由此得Res $(f,0)=c_{-1}=0$ 

法2 f(z)的有限孤立奇点仅有z=0,  $\lim_{z\to 0} \frac{1-\cos z}{z^2} = \lim_{z\to 0} \frac{\sin z}{2z} = \lim_{z\to 0} \frac{\cos z}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ (罗比达法则), 0为f(z)的可去奇点, Res(f,0) = 0

注 有判断错奇点类型的情况(如一阶极点、二阶极点等),可最终留数正确. 为什么? 言多必有失,少说为 妙.

(2) 
$$\operatorname{Res}(f,0) = \lim_{z \to 0} z f(z) = \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{z+1}{z-2} = -\frac{1}{2}, \ \operatorname{Res}(f,2) = \lim_{z \to 2} (z-2) f(z) = \lim_{z \to 2} \frac{z+1}{z} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

(2) 
$$\operatorname{Res}(f,0) = \lim_{z \to 0} z f(z) = \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{z+1}{z-2} = -\frac{1}{2}, \ \operatorname{Res}(f,2) = \lim_{z \to 2} (z-2) f(z) = \lim_{z \to 2} \frac{z+1}{z} = \frac{3}{2}.$$
(3)法1  $f(z) = \frac{1-e^{2z}}{z^4} = \frac{1}{z^4} \{1 - [1 + 2z + \frac{(2z)^2}{2!} + \frac{(2z)^3}{2!} + \dots + \frac{(2z)^n}{n!} + \dots]\},$  由此得  $\operatorname{Res}(f,0) = c_{-1} = -\frac{4}{3}.$ 

法2 Res
$$(f,0) = \frac{1}{(4-1)!} \lim_{z \to 0} (z^4 f(z))^{\prime\prime\prime} = \frac{1}{6} \lim_{z \to 0} (1 - e^{2z})^{\prime\prime\prime} = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{12}\operatorname{Res}(f,0) = \frac{1}{(4-1)!}\lim_{z\to 0}(z^4f(z))''' = \frac{1}{6}\lim_{z\to 0}(1-e^{2z})''' = -\frac{4}{3}.$$

$$(4) \operatorname{Res}(f,i) = \frac{1}{2!}\lim_{z\to i}\frac{d^2}{dz^2}[(z-i)^3\frac{1+z^4}{(z+i)^3(z-i)^3}] = -\frac{3}{8}i, \operatorname{Res}(f,-i) = \frac{1}{2!}\lim_{z\to -i}\frac{d^2}{dz^2}[(z+i)^3\frac{1+z^4}{(z+i)^3(z-i)^3}]$$

$$= \frac{3}{8}i.$$

(5) 
$$f(z) = ze^{\frac{3}{z}} = z(1 + \frac{3}{z} + \frac{3^2}{2!z^2} + \dots + \frac{3^n}{n!z^n} + \dots)$$
, Res $(f, 0) = c_{-1} = \frac{9}{2}$ . 作业卷(六)

1. 求  $f(z) = \frac{\cot \pi z}{(z-1)^2}$  的孤立奇点.

解 $f(z) = \frac{\cos \pi z}{(z-1)^2 \sin \pi z}$ , z = 1 为 f(z) 的三级极点,  $z = 0, -1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \cdots$  为一级极点.

2. 设 C 为圆周 |z| = 2 的正向, 求  $\oint_C \frac{z}{z^4 - 1} dz$ .

解  $\frac{z}{z^4-1}$  有四个奇点: 1, -1, i, -i.  $\operatorname{Res}(f, 1) = \lim_{z \to 1} (z-1) \frac{z}{(z^2+1)(z+1)(z-1)} = \frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\operatorname{Res}(f, -1) = \lim_{z \to -1} (z+1) \frac{z}{(z^2+1)(z+1)(z-1)} = \frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\operatorname{Res}(f, -i) = \lim_{z \to -i} (z+i) \frac{z}{(z^2-1)(z+i)(z-i)} = \frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\operatorname{Res}(f, -i) = \lim_{z \to -i} (z+i) \frac{z}{(z^2-1)(z+i)(z-i)} = \frac{1}{4}$  $-\frac{1}{4}$ . 故  $\oint_C \frac{z}{z^4-1} dz = 2\pi i \sum_{n=1}^4 \text{Res}(f, z_i) = 0$ , 其中  $z_i$  指上述奇点, i=1, 2, 3, 4.

3. 计算 $\oint_{|z|=1} z^4 \sin \frac{1}{z} dz$ .

解原式=  $\oint_{|z|=1} z^4 (\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{3!z^3} + \frac{1}{5!z^5} - \cdots) dz = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{5!} = \frac{\pi}{60}i.$ 

4. 求  $\int_C \frac{\cos z - 1}{\sin z} dz$ , 其中 C 为  $|z - \frac{3}{4}\pi| = \frac{\pi}{2}$  的正向.

解  $\frac{\cos z-1}{\sin z}$  的奇点为  $z=k\pi,k$  为任意整数. 但在 C 内只有奇点  $z=\pi,C$  上无奇点, 故

原式 =  $2\pi i \text{Res}(f,\pi) = 2\pi i \lim_{z \to \pi} (z - \pi) \frac{\cos z - 1}{\sin z} = 2\pi i \lim_{z \to \pi} \frac{1}{\cos \pi} \cdot (-2) = 4\pi i.$ 

5. 设  $z_0$  为 f(z) 的一级极点,且  $\mathrm{Res}[f(z), z_0] = a$ ,而  $\varphi(z)$  在  $z_0$  点解析, $\varphi(z_0) = b \neq 0$ ,试证:  $\mathrm{Res}[f(z)\varphi(z), z_0] = a$ ab.

证由  $\operatorname{Res}[f(z), z_0] = a$ , 及  $z_0$  为 f(z) 的一级极点,可设  $f(z) = \sum_{n=-1}^{+\infty} c_n (z - z_0)^n$ ,  $c_{-1} = a$ . 由  $\varphi(z)$  在 点  $z_0$  解析,可设  $\phi(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} d_n(z-z_0)^n$ ,  $d_0 = b$ . 则  $f(z)\varphi(z) = \sum_{n=-1}^{+\infty} c_n(z-z_0)^n \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} d_n(z-z_0)^n$ , 其中 $z_{-1}$ 项系数为 $c_{-1}d = ab$ , 即Res $[f(z)\varphi(z), z_0] = ab$ . (注: 由证明可以看出,  $b \neq 0$  无关紧要.)

6. 计算积分  $\int_0^2 \pi \frac{1}{2+\cos\theta} d\theta$ .

也可用一阶极点留数的求法证.

cf 课本p.94 例5.4.1.

7. 计算积分  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin x}{x^2 + 4} dx$ .  $解 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x e^{ix}}{x^2 + 4} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x \cos x}{x^2 + 4} dx + i \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin x}{x^2 + 4} dx = 2\pi i \lim_{z \to 2i} (z - 2i) \frac{z e^{iz}}{(z + 2i)(z - 2i)} = \pi e^{-2}i,$ 由此得  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin x}{x^2 + 4} dx = 2\pi i \lim_{z \to 2i} (z - 2i) \frac{z e^{iz}}{(z + 2i)(z - 2i)} = \pi e^{-2}i,$  $\pi e^{-2}$ .

作业卷(七)

- 一选择、填空题

一 选择、填至趣  
1. 矢量场 
$$\vec{A} = yz^2\vec{i} + zx^2\vec{j} + xy^2\vec{k}$$
 在点  $P(1,1,-1)$  处的散度  $\text{div}\vec{A} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ , 旋度  $\text{rot}\vec{A} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ .  
解  $\text{div}\vec{A}(P) = (\frac{\partial yz^2}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial zx^2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial xy^2}{\partial z})|_{(1,1,-1)} = 0$ ,  $\text{rot}\vec{A}(P) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ yz^2 & zx^2 & xy^2 \end{vmatrix}_{(1,1,-1)} = \{1, -3, -3\}.$ 

2. 矢量场  $\vec{A} = \{x^3, y^3, z^3\}$  穿出闭曲面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$  外侧的通量  $\Phi = \underline{\phantom{A}}$ 

$$\not \text{If } \Phi = \iint\limits_{S} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iint\limits_{S} x^3 \, dy dz + y^3 \, dz dx + z^3 \, dx dy = \iiint\limits_{V} \left( \frac{\partial x^3}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y^3}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z^3}{\partial z} \right) \, dV = \iiint\limits_{V} 3(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \, dV = 0$$

 $3\iiint_{\Omega} r^2 dx dy dz = 3\int_0^{\pi} \sin\varphi \, d\varphi \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R r^4 \, dr = 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{5} R^5 = \frac{12}{5} \pi R^5.$ 

3 设 u(x,y,z) 为数量函数,  $\vec{A}(x,y,z)$  为矢量函数, 则下列有意义的式子的序号为\_\_\_\_

1 div(rot $\vec{A}$ ); 2 grad(gradu); 3 div(div $\vec{A}$ ); 4 rot(rot $\vec{A}$ ); 5 grad(rot $\vec{A}$ ); 6 grad(div $\vec{A}$ )

解 ①rot $\vec{A}$ 为矢量,可求散度. ②gradu为矢量,不可求梯度. ③div $\vec{A}$ 为散度, 标量,不可求散度. ④ 旋度为 矢量,可再求旋度. ⑤ 旋度为矢量,不可对矢量求梯度. ⑥ 散度为矢量,可求散度的梯度. 故①,④,⑥.

4. 若矢量场  $\vec{A} = \{ax + by, 2ax + by + 2z, 2y - 6z\}$  为调和场,则  $a = \underline{1}, b = \underline{1}$ 

解由  $\vec{A}$  调和,  $\operatorname{div} \vec{A} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(ax + by) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(2ax + by + 2z) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(2y - 6z) = a + b - 6 = 0$ ;  $\operatorname{rot} \vec{A} = 0$ 

$$\begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ ax + by & 2ax + by + 2z & 2y - 6z \end{vmatrix} = \{0, 0, 2a - b\} = \vec{0}. \text{ in the } a = 2, b = 4.$$

5.数量场  $u = 3x^2z - xy + z^2$  在点 P(1, -1, 0) 处沿方向  $\vec{\Gamma} =$  的方向导数最大, 其最大值为 . .  $\text{MF} \text{ grad} u|_{P} = \{6xz - y, -x3x^2 + 2z\}|_{(1, -1, 0)} = \{1, -1, 3\}, |\{1, -1, 3\}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 9 - 1)^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{11}.$ 

6. 设u = f(x, y, z) 具有二阶连续偏导数,则 rot(gradu) = ...

6. 设 
$$u = f(x, y, z)$$
 具有二阶连续偏导数,则 rot(grade)
$$\text{解 rot(grad}u) = \text{rot}\{u_x, u_y, u_z\} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ u_x & u_y & u_z \end{vmatrix} = \vec{0}.$$

7. 矢量场  $\vec{A} = (x^2 + xy^2)\vec{i} + (y^2 + x^2y)\vec{i} + e\vec{k}$  必是

7. 天重场 
$$A = (x + xy)i + (y + xy)j + ek$$
 必定\_\_\_\_\_.

解  $\operatorname{div} \vec{A} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x^2 + xy^2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(y^2 + x^2y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(e) = 2x + y^2 + 2y + x^2$  不恒等于零,  $\vec{A}$  不是无源场, 不是调和场.  $\operatorname{rot} A = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x^2 + xy^2 & y^2 + x^2y & e \end{vmatrix} = \vec{0}, \ \vec{A}$  是无旋场;由于所讨论的区域为整个平面为线单连域, 从

而 $\vec{A}$ 也是有势场. B.D.

8. 矢量场  $\vec{A} = -y\vec{i} + x\vec{j} + 3\vec{k}$  沿正向圆周曲线  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 9, \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$  的环量为\_\_\_\_\_.

解该正向圆周曲线的参数方程为  $\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} x = 3\cos\theta \\ y = 3\sin\theta, \ 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi, \ \oint_{C} \vec{A} \cdot dl = \oint_{C} -ydx + xdy = \iint\limits_{D} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right| \, dxdy = \int\limits_{C} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mid \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mid \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mid \frac{\partial}{\partial y$ 

 $2\iint dxdy = 2 \cdot \pi 3^2 = 18\pi.$ 

二计算题

1. 求  $u = \ln(x + \sqrt{y^2 + z^2})$  在 A(1,0,1) 点处从 A 指向 B(3,-2,2) 的方向导数. 解  $\operatorname{grad} u|_A = (\frac{1}{x + \sqrt{y^2 + z^2}}, \frac{\frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2 + z^2}}}{x + \sqrt{y^2 + z^2}}, \frac{\frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2 + z^2}}}{x + \sqrt{y^2 + z^2}})_{(1,0,1)} = \{\frac{1}{2},0,\frac{1}{2}\}, \ \overrightarrow{AB} = \{2,-2,1\}, \ \overrightarrow{M}$  求方向导数  $= \{\frac{1}{2},0,\frac{1}{2}\}\cdot\frac{1}{\sqrt{2^2 + (-2)^2 + 1^2}}}\{2,-2,1\} = \frac{1}{2}$ 

2. 设 $\vec{\gamma} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$ ,  $\gamma = |\vec{\gamma}|$ ,  $\vec{a}$ ,  $\vec{b}$  为常矢量, f(r) 为可微函数, 试求:

 $(1)\operatorname{div}[f(r)\vec{r}] \qquad (2)\operatorname{grad}(\vec{r},\vec{a}) \qquad (3)\operatorname{rot}[f(r)\vec{b} + (\vec{a}\cdot\vec{r})\vec{a}] \qquad (4)\operatorname{div}[f(r)\vec{r}\times\vec{a}]$ 

解  $(1)\operatorname{div}[f(r)\vec{r}] = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}[f(r)x] + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}[f(r)y] + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}[f(r)z] = 3f(r) + f'(r)r.$ 

 $(2)\operatorname{grad}(\vec{r}, \vec{a}) = \operatorname{grad}(xa_1 + ya_2 + za_3) = \vec{a}.$ 

 $(3)\text{rot}[f(r)\vec{b}] = \frac{f'(r)}{r}(b_3y - b_2z, b_1z - b_3x, b_2x - b_1y), \text{rot}[(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{r})\vec{a}] = \vec{0}, \text{rot}[f(r)\vec{b} + (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{r})\vec{a}] = [\nabla f(r)] \times \vec{b}$ 

 $(4)\operatorname{div}[f(r)\vec{r}\times\vec{a}] = \operatorname{div}[f(r)(a_3y - a_2z), f(r)(a_1z - a_3x, f(r)(a_2x - a_1y))] = f'(r)\frac{1}{r}(a_3xy - a_2xz + a_1yz - a_2xz + a_1yz) = f'(r)\frac{1}{r}(a_3xy - a_2xz + a_1yz - a_2xz + a_1yz) = f'(r)\frac{1}{r}(a_3xy - a_2xz + a_1yz - a_2xz + a_1yz) = f'(r)\frac{1}{r}(a_3xy - a_2xz + a_1yz - a_2xz + a_1yz) = f'(r)\frac{1}{r}(a_3xy - a_2xz + a_1yz - a_2xz + a_1yz) = f'(r)\frac{1}{r}(a_3xy - a_2xz + a_1yz - a_2xz + a_1yz) = f'(r)\frac{1}{r}(a_3xy - a_2xz + a_1yz - a_2xz + a_1yz) = f'(r)\frac{1}{r}(a_3xy - a_2xz + a_1yz - a_2xz + a_1yz) = f'(r)\frac{1}{r}(a_3xy - a_2xz + a_1yz - a_2xz + a_1yz - a_2xz + a_1yz) = f'(r)\frac{1}{r}(a_3xy - a_2xz + a_1yz - a_1y$  $a_3xy + a_2xz - a_1yz) = 0$ 

3. 设力场  $\vec{F} = 2xyz^3\vec{i} + x^2z^3\vec{j} + 3x^2yz^2\vec{k}$ , (1) 试证  $\vec{F}$  为有势场, 并求出  $\vec{F}$  的所有原函数 u(x, y, z) 及势函 数 v(x,y,z); (2) 求质点在力场内从 A(1,4,1) 移动到 B(2,3,1) 所作的功.

(2) w = u(2,3,1) - u(1,4,1) = 12 - 4 = 8.

4. 函数  $u = \frac{\sqrt{6x^2 + 8y^2}}{2}$  在点 P(1, 1, 1) 处沿曲面  $2x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2 = 6$  在该点内侧法向量的方向导数. 解 $F_x = 4x$ ,  $F_y = 6y$ ,  $F_z = 2z$ , P 点內侧法向量: -(4, 6, 2).  $\operatorname{grad} u|_p = (\frac{6x}{z\sqrt{6x^2+8y^2}}, \frac{8y}{z\sqrt{6x^2+8y^2}}, \sqrt{6x^2+8y^2(-\frac{1}{z^2})})|_p$  $(\frac{6}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{8}{\sqrt{14}}, -\sqrt{14}), \text{ 所求方向导数: } (\frac{6}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{8}{\sqrt{14}}, -\sqrt{14}) \cdot \frac{-1}{\sqrt{56}}(4, 6, 2) = -\frac{11}{7}.$ 作业券(八)

1. 写出下列 Laplace 变换结果

$$L[e^{-3t}\cos 2t] = \underline{\qquad}. \quad L[\int_0^1\cos 2t\,dt] = \underline{\qquad}. \quad L[t\cos 2t] = \underline{\qquad}. \quad L[(t-1)^2e^{-t}] = \underline{\qquad}.$$
 
$$\text{解}\ (1)L[\cos 2t] = \frac{s}{s^2+4}, \text{ 由位移性质}, L[e^{-3t}\cos 2t] = \frac{s+3}{(s+3)^2+4}. \quad (2)L[\int_0^1\cos 2t\,dt] = L[\frac{\sin 2}{2}] = \frac{\sin 2}{2s} \quad (3)L[\cos 2t] = \frac{s}{s^2+4}, \text{ 由象函数的微分性质}, \quad L[t\cos 2t] = -\frac{d}{ds}\frac{s}{s^2+4} = \frac{s^2-4}{(s^2+4)^2}. \quad (4)L[(t-1)^2e^{-t}] = L[(t^2-2t+1)e^{-t}] = L[t^2e^{-t}] - L[2te^{-t}] + L[e^{-t}] = (-1)^2\frac{d^2}{ds^2}\frac{1}{s+1} - 2(-1)\frac{d}{ds}\frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s+1} = \frac{s^2+1}{(s+1)^3}$$

2. 求下列函数的拉氏变换

$$(1) \ f(t) = \begin{cases} 3 \ 0 \le t < 2 \\ 2 \ t \ge 2 \end{cases}$$
 
$$(2) \ f(t) = \int_0^t \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$$
 
$$(3) \ f(t) = \sin^2 kt$$
 
$$(4) \ f(t) = 1 + \delta(t) + u(t - \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\Re (1) \mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t)e^{-st} dt = \int_0^2 3e^{-st} dt + \int_2^{+\infty} 2e^{-st} dt = \frac{3}{s} - \frac{1}{s}e^{-2s}.$$

$$(2) \mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \frac{1}{s} \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{\sin t}{t}\right] = \frac{1}{s} \int_{s}^{\infty} \frac{1}{s^2 + 1} ds = \frac{1}{s} \arctan s \Big|_{s}^{\infty} = \frac{1}{s} \operatorname{arccots}.$$

$$(3) \mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{1-\cos 2kt}{2}\right] = \frac{1}{2} \{\mathcal{L}[1] - \mathcal{L}[\cos 2kt]\} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{\frac{1}{s} - \frac{s}{s^2 + 4k^2}\right\} = \frac{2k^2}{s(s^2 + 4k^2)}.$$

$$(4) \mathcal{L}[1 + \delta(t) + u(t - \frac{1}{2})] = \frac{1}{s} + 1 + \frac{1}{s}e^{-\frac{s}{2}}.$$

3. 求拉式逆变换 (1) 
$$L^{-1}[\frac{1}{s^4}] = Res(\frac{e^{st}}{s^4}, 0) \stackrel{\text{展开}}{=} \frac{t^3}{6}$$

$$(2) L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s^2(s-1)}\right] = L^{-1}\left[\frac{-1}{s} + \frac{-1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{s-1}\right] = e^t - t - 1.$$

$$(3) L^{-1} \left[ \frac{s^2 + 2s - 1}{s(s - 1)^2} \right] = L^{-1} \left[ \frac{-1}{s} + \frac{2}{s - 1} + \frac{2}{(s - 1)^2} \right] = -1 + 2e^t + 2te^t = 2(1 + t)e^t - 1.$$

4. 求下列函数的拉氏变换 (1) 
$$f(t) = \frac{e^t - e^{2t}}{t}$$
 (2)  $f(t) = t \int_0^t e^{-3t} \cos 2t \, dt$ 

解 
$$(1)$$
  $\mathcal{L}[e^t - e^{2t}] = \frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{1}{s-2}$ ,故  $\mathcal{L}[\frac{e^t - e^{2t}}{t}] = \int_s^\infty (\frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{1}{s-2}) ds = \ln \frac{s-2}{s-1}$ .

$$(2) \mathcal{L}[\cos 2t] = \frac{s}{s^2+4}, \quad \mathcal{L}[e^{-3t}\cos 2t] = \frac{s+3}{(s+3)^2+4}, \quad \mathcal{L}[\int_0^t e^{-3t}\cos 2t \, dt] = \frac{1}{s} \frac{s+3}{(s+3)^2+4}, \quad \mathcal{L}[t \int_0^t e^{-3t}\cos 2t \, dt] = -(\frac{s+3}{s(s^2+6s+13)})' = \frac{2s^3+15s^2+36s+39}{s^2(s^2+6s+13)^2}.$$
5. 求下列象函数的拉氏逆变换 (1)  $F(s) = \frac{s^2+2s+2}{(s+1)(s+2)^2}$  (2)  $F(s) = \ln \frac{s+2}{s-2}$ 

5. 求下列象函数的拉氏逆变换 (1) 
$$F(s) = \frac{s^2 + 2s + 2}{(s+1)(s+2)^2}$$
 (2)  $F(s) = \ln \frac{s+2}{s-2}$ 

解 
$$(1)$$
  $\mathcal{L}[F(s) = \left[\frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{2}{(s+2)^2}\right] = e^{-t} - 2te^{-2t}$ .

$$(2) F'(s) = \frac{-2 \cdot 2}{s^2 - 4}, \ \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F'(s)] = -2 \operatorname{sh} 2t, \ \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[-\int_s^{\infty} F'(s) \, ds] = \frac{2 \operatorname{sh} 2t}{t}.$$

6. 已知 
$$L[\cos 2t] = \frac{s}{s^2+4}$$
,试用 Laplace 变换计算广义积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} te^{-3t}\cos 2t \, dt$ .

解 
$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-st} \cos 2t \, dt = \frac{s}{s^2+4}, \quad -\frac{d}{ds} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-st} \cos 2t \, dt = \int_0^{+\infty} t e^{-st} \cos 2t \, dt = -\frac{d}{ds} \frac{s}{s^2+4} = \frac{s^2-4}{(s^2+4)^2},$$
 故  $\int_0^{+\infty} t e^{-3t} \cos 2t \, dt = \frac{s^2-4}{(s^2+4)^2}|_{s=3} = \frac{5}{169}.$ 

7. 利用 Laplace 变换求微分方程  $y'' + 2y' - 3y = e^{-t}$  满足条件 y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1 的特解.

解 
$$\mathcal{L}[y'' + 2y' - 3y] = \mathcal{L}[e^{-t}], \quad s^2F(s) - sy(0) - y'(0) + 2sF(s) - 2y(0) - 3F(s) = \frac{1}{s+1}, \quad F(s) = \frac{s+2}{(s+3)(s+1)(s-1)}, \quad y = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)] = \sum \text{Res}[F(s)e^{st}, \quad s_k] = \lim_{s \to -3} (s+3) \frac{s+2}{(s+3)(s+1)(s-1)} e^{st} + \lim_{s \to -1} (s+1) \frac{s+2}{(s+3)(s+1)(s-1)} e^{st} + \lim_{s \to -1} (s-1) \frac{s+2}{(s+3)(s+1)(s-1)} e^{st} = \frac{3}{8}e^t - \frac{1}{4}e^{-t} - \frac{1}{8}e^{-3t}.$$

$$s \to 1$$
  $s \to 1$   $s \to$