

复变函数与积分变换

五

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初二

[第二章 解析函数]

2.1 求曲线在变换下的像集

[P18 Ex. 3.1] 圆周 $|z-1|=1$ 在变换 $w=iz$ 下的像集为

- A. $|w-i|=1$ B. $|w+i|=1$ C. $|w+1|=1$ D. $|w-1|=1$

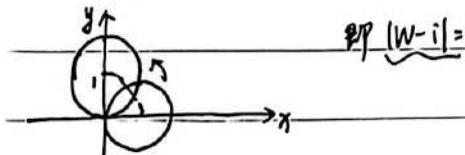
解：解法一：利用指数形式

$$\text{设 } z = re^{i\theta} \quad w = pe^{i\varphi}$$

$$\because w = iz \quad \therefore pe^{i\varphi} = i \cdot re^{i\theta} = r \cdot e^{i(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2})}$$

$$\therefore r = p, \quad \varphi = \theta + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

故在几何意义上， w 将 z 平面逆时针转了 $\frac{\pi}{2}$



$$\text{即 } |w-i|=1$$

解法二：代入圆周方程

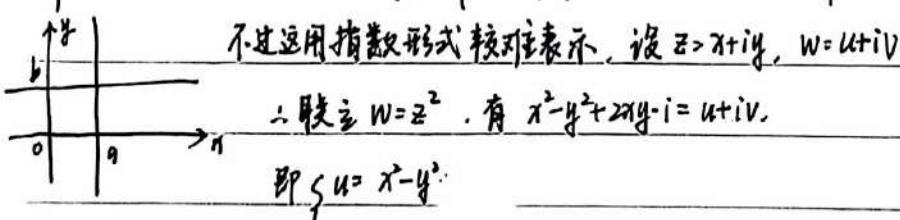
$$\because w = iz \quad \therefore z = \frac{w}{i}, \text{ 代入}$$

$$\therefore \left| \frac{w}{i} - 1 \right| = 1 \quad \left| \frac{w}{i} - 1 \right| |i| = 1 \Rightarrow |w - i| = 1$$

故选 A.

[P19 Ex. 3.3] 在变换 $w=z^2$ 下， z 平面上的 $x=a, y=b$ 映射成为 w 平面上什么图形了？并画出草图。

解：不能按照一个点的逻辑去解，如果单纯认为 $z = a+bi$ ，那么 z 就是一个点了，而事实上 z 为两条直线！



不过运用指数形式较易表示。设 $z = x+iy, w = u+iv$

$$\therefore \text{联立 } w = z^2. \text{ 有 } x^2 - y^2 + 2xyi = u + iv.$$

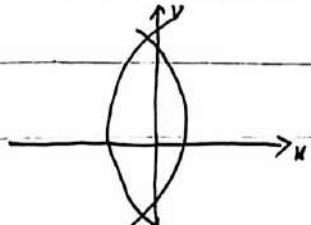
$$\begin{cases} u = x^2 - y^2 \\ v = 2xy \end{cases}$$

\therefore 将 $x=a$ 和 $y=b$ 分别进行映射，有 $x=a$. 对应 $\begin{cases} u = a^2 - y^2 \\ v = 2ay \end{cases} \Rightarrow u = a^2 - (\frac{v}{2a})^2$ ，为抛物线

$$v = 2ay \quad (\text{tips: } u-v \text{ 坐标, 消除 } y)$$

另有 $y=b$. 对应 $\begin{cases} u = x^2 - b^2 \\ v = 2bx \end{cases} \Rightarrow u = (\frac{v}{2b})^2 - b^2$ ，也是抛物线

大致图像 \rightarrow



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2.2 判断复变函数极限存在性

[P20 Ex. 3.4 (1)] 判断 $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{Re} z}{z}$ 极限存在性

解: 令 $z = x + iy$, 则 $\frac{\operatorname{Re} z}{z} = \frac{x}{x+iy}$.

从而当 $\frac{\operatorname{Re} z}{z}$ 沿直线 $y = mx$, $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{Re} z}{z} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x+imx} = \frac{1}{im+1}$

显然 m 取不同值时, 极限不同.

∴ 极限不存在.

[P20 Ex. 3.4 (3)] 判断 $\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z - \bar{z} + 2\bar{z} - \bar{z}^2}{z^2 - 1}$ 极限存在性

解: 复杂式子: 先进行因式分解化简!

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z - \bar{z} + 2\bar{z} - \bar{z}^2}{z^2 - 1} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{\bar{z}(2 - \bar{z}) + (z - \bar{z})}{(z - 1)(z + 1)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{\bar{z} + 2}{z + 1} = \frac{3}{2}$$

2.3 复变函数连续性

[P21 Ex. 3.6] $f(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3y}{x^2+y^2}, & z \neq 0 \\ 0, & z=0 \end{cases}$ 在 $z=0$ 连续吗?

解: 若令 $y = kx^2$ 的话: $\frac{kx^5}{x^2+kx^4} = \frac{k}{k+1} \cdot x$ 太高阶了

若 $y = kx \Rightarrow \frac{kx^4}{x^2+k^2x^2}$. 不太对 (极限是 k ? 因为 $x \rightarrow \infty$!)

∴ 会不会没有极限呢? 联想夹逼定理 \Rightarrow

当 $z \neq 0$ 时, $f(z) = \frac{x^3y}{x^2+y^2} \leq \frac{x^3y}{2|x||y|} = \frac{1}{2}|x|$ $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $f(z) \xrightarrow{\text{趋于}} \frac{1}{2}|x| \rightarrow 0$

∴ 有极限且均到 0, $f(z)$ 连续.

[P21 Ex. 3.8] 求证: $f(z) = \frac{1}{1-z}$ 在 $|z| < 1$ 连续, 但不一致连续

证明: (法一) 利用定义:

这里默写一下连续的定义: 当 $|z - z_0| < \delta$ 时, $|f(z) - f(z_0)| < \varepsilon$

在 $|z| < 1$ 连续, 即有所取的 $|z_0| <$

$$1. |f(z) - f(z_0)| = \left| \frac{1}{1-z} - \frac{1}{1-z_0} \right| = \left| \frac{z - z_0}{(1-z)(1-z_0)} \right|$$

$$\text{取 } |z - z_0| < \delta_1 = \frac{|1-z_0|}{2}$$

$$\therefore |f(z) - f(z_0)| = \left| \frac{z - z_0}{(1-z)(1-z_0)} \right| \leq \frac{|z - z_0|}{\delta_1^2}$$

$$(1 - z_0) \geq 1 - |z_0| > \frac{1 - |z_0|}{2} > \delta_1, \quad |1-z| \geq |1-z_0| - |z-z_0| \geq (1 - |z_0|) - \delta_1 = \delta_1$$

故对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 取 $\delta = \delta_1^2$, 当 $|z - z_0| < \delta$ 时, 有 $|f(z) - f(z_0)| < \varepsilon$, 由 z_0 任意性, $f(z)$ 在 $|z| < 1$ 上连续

(注二) : $\psi(z) = 1 - \bar{z}$ 连续, 当 $|z| < 1$ 时, $\psi(z) \neq 0$

$$\therefore f(z) = \frac{1}{\psi(z)} = \frac{1}{1-z} \text{ 在 } |z| < 1 \text{ 时连续}$$

2.4 判断可微性与解析性, C-R 条件

· 可导: $\lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta w}{\Delta z} = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0} = \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z_0 + \Delta z) - f(z_0)}{\Delta z}$

是: $u(x, y), v(x, y)$ 在 (x, y) 可微

· 可微: $\Delta w = f'(z_0) \Delta z + O(|\Delta z|)$ ($\Delta z \rightarrow 0$) $f(z) = u(x, y) + i v(x, y)$ 在 $z = x + iy$ 处可微

$u(x, y), v(x, y)$

· 解析: $w = f(z)$ 在区域 D 内可微 判定类似, 扩大到 D 上

满足 C-R 方程:

即 $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = 0 \end{cases}$ 若不满足
一定不调 和/解析

u, v 为一对共轭
调和函数

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \end{cases}$$

[P30, Ex. 1.2] 设 $f(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{x(x^2+y^2)(y-ix)}{x^2+y^2}, z \neq 0 \\ 0, z=0 \end{cases}$ 试证: $f(z)$ 在 $z=0$ 处不可微

证明: 用微分的方法!!! 不同路径

问题就和上次一样, 上下做不到齐次

① 若 $y = mx$: 则 $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z)-0}{z} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4(1+m^2)(m-i)}{x^3(1+m^2)-(1+m^2)} = 0$

② 若 $x=y^2$:

则 $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z)-0}{z} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y^5(1+y^2)(1-iy)}{2y^4 \cdot y \cdot (y+i)} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} (y-i)(1-iy) = -i$

$\therefore \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z)-f(0)}{z}$ 不存在, 故 $f(z)$ 在 $z=0$ 处不可微

2.5 初等解析函数

① 指数函数: $e^z = e^{x+iy} = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y)$

② 对数函数: $w = \ln z = |\ln z| + i \operatorname{Arg} z = \ln |z| + i(\arg z + 2k\pi)$

③ 幂函数: $z^n = e^{n \ln z} = e^{n(\ln |z| + i \arg z + i \cdot 2k\pi)} = e^{n \ln z} \cdot e^{2k\pi n i}$

· n 为整数, z 是单值

· n 为 $\frac{p}{q}$, z 有 q 个单值

· n 为无理数 / 复数, z 无穷多值.

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④ 三角函数和双曲函数

· 正弦: $\sin z = \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i}$

· 余弦: $\cos z = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2}$

· 双曲正弦: $\sinh z = \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2}$

· 双曲余弦: $\cosh z = \frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{2}$

[P36 Ex. 2.1] 设 $z = x+iy$, 则 $|e^z| = \underline{\quad}$, $\operatorname{Re}(e^z) = \underline{\quad}$

解: 最基本的化简: $e^z = e^x \cdot e^{iy} = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y)$

$$\therefore e^z = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y) = e^x \cos y \cdot e^{iy} \sin y$$

$$\text{又: } |e^z| = 1 \quad \therefore |e^z| = |e^x \cos y| \cdot 1 = e^x \cos y$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(e^z) : e^z = e^x \cos y \cdot [\cos(x \sin y) + i \sin(x \sin y)]$$

$$\text{故 } \operatorname{Re}(e^z) = e^x \cos y \cos(x \sin y)$$

[P36 Ex. 2.3] 分析 $f(z) = e^z$ 是不是 \mathbb{C} 的解析函数.

解: 记住: 分析解析性: ① 写 $u(x, y), v(x, y)$

② C-R 条件

$$\text{设 } z = x+iy \quad \therefore e^z = e^{x+iy} = e^x (\cos y - i \sin y)$$

$$\therefore u(x, y) = e^x \cos y, v(x, y) = -e^x \sin y$$

$$\text{验证 C-R 条件: } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^x \cos y \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -e^x \sin y \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -e^x \sin y \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -e^x \cos y$$

而 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \neq \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$, 已不成立 \therefore 无法满足 C-R 条件, 不解析

· 历年卷中 u_2 以奇部分

* [2023-2024 秋 Ex. 1] 求 $(1+i)^{4i}$ 的辐角主值和模

解: 直接在原式子基础上开始化!

$$(1+i)^{4i} = e^{(1+i) \ln(1+i)} = e^{(1+i) \ln(\sqrt{2}e^{\frac{i\pi}{4}})} = e^{(1+i) \cdot (\frac{1}{2}\ln 2 + \frac{\pi}{4}i)} = e^{\frac{1}{2}\ln 2 - \frac{\pi}{4} + (\frac{1}{2}\ln 2 + \frac{\pi}{4})i}$$

$$\therefore \text{主值: } \frac{1}{2}\ln 2 + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{模: } e^{\frac{1}{2}\ln 2 - \frac{\pi}{4}} = \sqrt{2}e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

★ [2023-2024 秋 Ex.2.]

解：设 $u(x, y) = x^2 + axy + by^2$, $v(x, y) = y^2 - x^2 + 2xy$

列 C-R 条件方程：

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x + ay, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = ax + 2by$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -2x + 2y, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2y + 2x$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x + ay = 2y + 2x & \text{实部} \\ ax + 2by = 2x - 2y & \text{虚部} \end{cases}$$

∴ ① 若 $a=2, b=-1$, 则 $f(z)$ 每点都可导

$$\therefore f'(z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = (2x+2y) + i \cdot (2x+2y)$$

$$\text{② 若 } a=2, b \neq -1, \text{ 则 } \begin{cases} 2x+2y = 2y+2x \\ 2x+2by = 2x-2y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \text{ 取任意值} \\ y=0 \end{cases}$$

∴ $f(z)$ 实轴上的点可导, $f'(z) = 2x + 2i$

$$\text{③ 若 } a \neq 2, b \neq -1, \text{ 则 } \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=0 \end{cases}, \text{ 仅在原点可导}$$

$$\therefore f'(z) = 0 \quad [\text{代入 } (2x+ay) + i(2y+2x)]$$

[2022-2023 秋 Ex.1]

$$z = (1-i)^5 = (\sqrt{2}e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}})^5 = 4\sqrt{2} e^{-\frac{5\pi}{4}}$$

$$|z| = 4\sqrt{2}, \quad \arg z = \frac{3}{4}\pi.$$

★ [2022-2023 秋 Ex.2] 求 3^i

$$3^i = e^{i \ln 3} = \cos(\ln 3) + i \sin(\ln 3)$$

★ [2021-2022 Ex.1] 求 $(\sqrt{3}+i)^i$ 的实部和虚部。

· 不要落下 $2k\pi$!

$$\text{解: } (\sqrt{3}+i)^i = e^{i \ln(\sqrt{3}+i)}$$

$$\because \sqrt{3}+i = 2 \cdot e^{i(\frac{\pi}{6}+2k\pi)} \quad \therefore \ln(\sqrt{3}+i) = i \cdot (\frac{\pi}{6}+2k\pi) + i\ln 2$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = e^{-(\frac{\pi}{6}+2k\pi)+i\ln 2} = e^{-(\frac{\pi}{6}+2k\pi)} [\cos(\ln 2) + i \sin(\ln 2)]$$

$$\text{实部: } e^{-(\frac{\pi}{6}+2k\pi)} \cdot \cos(\ln 2) \quad \text{虚部: } e^{-(\frac{\pi}{6}+2k\pi)} \cdot \sin(\ln 2)$$

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[2021-2022 Ex.2] 求 $\cos^3 z = 3 \cos z + 2$ 的复数解.

解: 先令 $t = \cos z$ $t^3 = 3t + 2$

$$\therefore (t+1)(t^2 - t - 2) = 0 \quad t = -1 \text{ 或 } t = 2$$

注意 不要令 $\cos z = 2$, 而直接代 $\cos z = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2}$

① 当 $t = -1$ 时, $\cos z = -1 \quad z = \pi + 2k\pi$.

② 当 $t = 2$ 时, $\cos z = 2$

$$\therefore e^{iz} + e^{-iz} = 4. \quad \text{先令 } e^{iz} = x$$

$$x + \frac{1}{x} = 4 \quad x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0 \quad (x-2)^2 = 3 \quad x = \pm\sqrt{3} + 2$$

$$x_1 = \sqrt{3} + 2 \quad \therefore e^{iz} = \sqrt{3} + 2 \quad \ln(\sqrt{3} + 2) =$$

$$iz = \ln(\sqrt{3} + 2) + 2k\pi i, z_1 = -i\ln(\sqrt{3} + 2) - 2k\pi$$

$$\text{同理, } z_2 = -i\ln(2 - \sqrt{3}) - 2k\pi = i\ln(\sqrt{3} + 2) - 2k\pi$$

$$\therefore z = 2k\pi \pm i\ln(\sqrt{3} + 2)$$

综上, $z = \pi + 2k\pi$ 或 $z = 2k\pi \pm i\ln(\sqrt{3} + 2)$

[2018-2019 Ex.3] 若 $u-v = e^y(\cos x + \sin x) + 4xy$ 且 $f(z) = 1$, 求 $f(z)$

解: 通过联立会得到

$$\begin{cases} u_x = v_y = -e^y \sin x + 2y - 2x \\ u_y = -v_x = e^y \cos x + 2x + 2y \end{cases}$$

不要急着积分, 计算 $f' = u_x + iv_x = -e^y \sin x + 2y - 2x + i(e^y \cos x + 2x - 2y)$

$$= e^y(-\sin x + i\cos x) + (2y - 2x)(1 - i) \quad \cdots (\text{后面计算??})$$

$$\therefore f = e^{-iz} - (1+i)z^2 + c. \quad f(0) = 1 \Rightarrow f = e^{-iz} - (1+i)z^2$$

[第三章 复变函数积分]

△ 设 $f(z) = u(x, y) + i v(x, y)$ 在 C 上连续，则

$$\int_C f(z) dz = \int_C u dx - v dy + i \int_C (v dx + u dy) \quad (\text{第二类曲线积分})$$

△ 定理：若 $C: z(t) = x(t) + iy(t)$, $z'(t) = x'(t) + iy'(t)$.

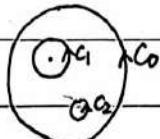
$$\text{则 } \int_C f(z) dz = \int_a^b f[z(t)] z'(t) dt$$

△ 柯西积分定理：

定理： $f(z)$ 在 C 上及包围区域 D 内解析 $\Rightarrow \oint_C f(z) dz = 0$

推论：多连通区域， $C = C_0 + C_1^- + C_2^- + \dots + C_n^-$

$$\Rightarrow \oint_C f(z) dz = \sum_{k=1}^n \oint_{C_k^-} f(z) dz$$



$$\Delta \text{ 重要积分: } \int_C \frac{dz}{z} = 2\pi i \quad (\text{包含奇点})$$

[P49 Ex 2.3 A] 判断对错：若 $f(z)$ 在 D 内处处解析， C 为 D 内任意一条正向简单闭曲线，则 $\int_C [E \operatorname{Re}(f(z))] dz = 0$, $\int_C [\operatorname{Im}(f(z))] dz = 0$

解：不对。举答给的特例如下：

设 $f(z) = z$, 而 $C: |z| < 1$

$\therefore C$ 的参数方程 $z = e^{it} = \cos t + i \sin t$

$$\therefore dz = ie^{it} dt, \begin{cases} x = \cos t \\ y = \sin t \end{cases}$$

故 $\int_C [E \operatorname{Re}(f(z))] dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos t \cdot ie^{it} dt$, 化成三重积分

$$\int_C [E \operatorname{Re}(f(z))] dz = \int_C \cos t \cdot i \cdot (\cos t + i \sin t) dt$$

$$= i \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 t dt - \int_0^{2\pi} \cos t \sin t dt = i \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} \cdot dt - \frac{i}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin 2t dt = \pi i \neq 0$$

$$\text{而 } \int_C [\operatorname{Im}(f(z))] dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \sin t \cdot i \cdot (\cos t + i \sin t) dt$$

$$= i \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} \sin t \cos t dt - \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 t dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos 2t - 1}{2} \cdot dt = -\pi \neq 0$$

\therefore 不成立。

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[PSI. EX-2.7] 设在区域 $D = \{z \mid |\arg z| < \frac{\pi}{2}\}$ 内的单位圆周 $|z|=1$ 上任取一点 z , 用 D 内曲线 C 连接 0 与 z

则 $\operatorname{Re} \int_C \frac{dz}{1+z^2}$ 为 _____

解:

\therefore 积分与路径无关!

法一: 选择 $C_1 \rightarrow C_2$ 设 C_2 上: $z = e^{i\theta}$

$$\text{原式} = \int_{C_1} \frac{dz}{1+z^2} + \int_{C_2} \frac{dz}{1+z^2} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} + \int_0^\pi \frac{i \cdot e^{i\theta}}{1+e^{2i\theta}} d\theta$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \arctan x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{ie^{i\theta}}{1+e^{2i\theta}} d\theta = i \cdot \int_0^\pi \frac{e^{i\theta}}{1+e^{2i\theta}} = i \cdot \int_0^\pi \frac{1}{e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}} d\theta$$

$$\text{又: } \cos \theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}}{2} \quad (\#) \text{ 三角形式转换!}$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = i \cdot \int_0^\pi \frac{2}{2\cos \theta} d\theta = 2i \cdot \int_0^\pi \sec \theta d\theta \dots$$

$$\text{原题只求实部, 故 } \operatorname{Re} \int_C \frac{dz}{1+z^2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

法二: 复数与半径-莱布尼茨公式

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C \frac{dz}{1+z^2} &= \int_C \frac{1}{(z+i)(z-i)} dz = \frac{1}{2i} \int_C \left(\frac{1}{z-i} - \frac{1}{z+i} \right) dz = \frac{1}{2i} \ln \frac{z-i}{z+i} = \frac{1}{2i} [\ln \left| \frac{z-i}{z+i} \right| + i \arg \left(\frac{z-i}{z+i} \right)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2i} \ln \left| \frac{1+iz}{1-iz} \right| + \frac{1}{2} \arg \left(\frac{1+iz}{1-iz} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{化简 } \frac{1+iz}{1-iz} = i \cdot \frac{2\operatorname{Re} z}{|1-iz|^2}, \quad \because \operatorname{Re} z > 0 \quad \therefore \frac{1+iz}{1-iz} \text{ 是正的纯虚数}$$

$$\therefore \arg \left(\frac{1+iz}{1-iz} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (\text{正的虚半轴}) \quad \therefore \operatorname{Re} \int_C \frac{dz}{1+z^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

△柯西积分公式: $f(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z-z_0} dz$, 若 $f(z)$ 在 C 上连续, 则 $\oint_C \frac{1}{z-z_0} dz = 2\pi i$.

推论: C 是圆周 $z = z_0 + Re^{i\theta}$ 时, $f(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_0^{2\pi} f(z_0 + Re^{i\theta}) d\theta$

△高阶柯西公式: $f^{(n)}(z_0) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^{n+1}} dz$

[PSI. EX-3.3] 设 C 为正向单位圆周, 求积分 $\int_C \frac{e^z}{z} dz$, 从而证明 $\int_0^{2\pi} e^{\cos \theta} \cos(\sin \theta) d\theta = \pi$

证明: 先由柯西积分公式, $f(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z-z_0} dz$.

这里 $f(z) = e^z$, 在 $|z| < 1$ 内解析. $\therefore 1 = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{e^z}{z} dz \Rightarrow \oint_C \frac{e^z}{z} dz = 2\pi i$

分析所求式子: $e^{\cos \theta} \cos(\sin \theta)$, 因此联想到 $e^{\cos \theta + i \sin \theta} = e^{\cos \theta} [\cos(\sin \theta) + i \sin(\sin \theta)]$

∴设 $z = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$. 但这样又和 $\frac{e^z}{z}$ 太难联系起来了. \therefore 指数形式表示: $z = e^{i\theta}$, 代回式子是正确的!

$$\therefore \int_C \frac{e^z}{z} dz = \int_C -\frac{e^{i\theta}}{\sin \theta} ie^{i\theta} d\theta = i \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} e^{\cos \theta + i \sin \theta} d\theta = 2\pi i$$

$$\text{又: } \int_0^{2\pi} e^{\cos \theta} \cdot i \cdot \sin(\sin \theta) d\theta = - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{-\cos \theta} i \sin(\sin \theta) d\theta = 0$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{2\pi} e^{\cos \theta + i \sin \theta} d\theta = 2\pi, \quad \int_0^{2\pi} e^{\cos \theta} \cos(\sin \theta) d\theta = \pi. \quad (\text{由偶函数})$$

Ex.3.5 设 $f(z)$ 与 $g(z)$ 在 D 内解析, C 为 D 内任意一条简单闭曲线, 内部包含于 D . 若 $f(z) \neq g(z)$ 在 C 上均成立, 求证 C 内所有点 $f(z) = g(z)$ 成立.

证明: 柯西积分公式 $f(z_0) - g(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z) - g(z)}{z - z_0} dz$, $f(z) - g(z)$ 在 C 内均解析, 则为 C 内任意点

又: C 上 $f(z) - g(z) = 0$. 代入, $f(z_0) - g(z_0) = 0$, 即有 $f(z_0) = g(z_0)$, 由 z_0 任意性, 原结论成立.

Ex 3.6 证明 $\int_C \frac{|dz|}{|z-a|^2} = \begin{cases} \frac{2\pi \rho}{\rho^2 - |a|^2}, & \text{若 } |a| < \rho \\ \frac{2\pi \rho}{|a|^2 - \rho^2}, & \text{若 } |a| > \rho \end{cases}$ 其中 C 为正向圆周 $|z|= \rho$

证明: 主要是 $|dz|$ 的形式并不符合日常表达, 所以令 $z = \rho e^{i\theta}$

$$\therefore dz = i \cdot \rho e^{i\theta} d\theta = i\rho(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \quad \therefore |dz| = \rho \sin \theta$$

Ex 3.8 若 $f(z)$ 在 $|z| \leq 1$ 内解析, C 为正向单位圆周, 试证明 $\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{\bar{f}(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} d\zeta = \begin{cases} \bar{f}(z), & \text{当 } |z| < 1 \\ \bar{f}(z) - \bar{f}\left(\frac{1}{\bar{z}}\right), & \text{当 } |z| > 1 \end{cases}$

证明:

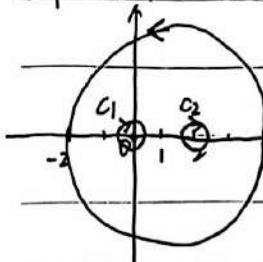
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Date

高阶求导公式

Ex. 3.10. 设 C 为正向圆周 $|z-1|=3$. 则 $\int_C \frac{dz}{(z-2)^2 z^3}$ 的值为 ____

解: 请掌握 [复连通区域] !!!



如图, C 内包含两个奇点 $z=0$ 及 $z=2$, 作两个互不包含的小圆

$$\therefore \int_C \frac{dz}{(z-2)^2 z^3} = \oint_{C_1} \frac{dz}{(z-2)^2 z^3} + \oint_{C_2} \frac{dz}{(z-2)^2 z^3}$$

下面开始构造:

$$\oint_{C_1} \frac{dz}{(z-2)^2 z^3} = \oint_{C_1} \frac{dz}{z^3}, \text{ 有 } z_0=0, f(z)=\frac{1}{(z-2)^2} \stackrel{n=2}{\sim} \therefore f(z_0)=\frac{1}{z_0^3}=\frac{1}{2^3 i} \cdot \oint_{C_1} \frac{dz}{z^3}$$

$$\text{原式} = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{8} \pi i \quad f(z) = \frac{(-2)(-3)}{(z-2)^4}$$

$$\oint_{C_2} \frac{dz}{(z-2)^2 z^3} = \oint_{C_2} \frac{dz}{z^3}, \text{ 有 } z_0=2, n=1, f(z)=\frac{1}{(z-2)^2} \stackrel{n=1}{\sim} \therefore f(z_0)=\frac{1}{z_0^3}=\frac{1}{2^3 i} \oint_{C_2} \frac{dz}{z^3}$$

$$\text{原式} = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{8} \pi i \quad f(z) = -\frac{3}{8}$$

∴ 答案是 $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{8} \pi i$.

刘维尔定理

· 柯西不等式, $|f^{(n)}(z_0)| \leq \frac{n!}{R^n} \cdot M$

$$\text{证明: } |f^{(n)}(z_0)| = \left| \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z-z_0|=R} \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^{n+1}} dz \right| \leq \frac{n!}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{M}{R^{n+1}} \cdot 2\pi R = \frac{n!}{R^n} \cdot M$$

· 有界整函数必为常数

$$|f'(z_0)| \leq \frac{M}{R}, \text{ 全 } R \rightarrow +\infty \therefore |f'(z_0)| = 0, f(z_0) \text{ 为常数}$$

[yht 23-24 Ex. 4.] 若 $f(z) = u(x, y) + iV(x, y)$ 为整函数, 且 $V(x, y) \geq c > 0$, 求证: $f(z)$ 为常数.

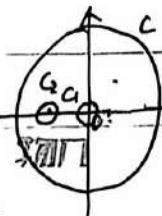
$$\text{证明: 令 } g(z) = e^{if(z)} = e^{iu(x, y) - V(x, y)} \quad \text{故 } |g(z)| = |e^{-V(x, y)}| \leq |e^{-c}| = M$$

又: $g(z)$ 一定是个整函数, 由刘维尔定理, 有界整函数必为常数 $\therefore g(z) \equiv C_0$.

[yht 23-24 Ex. 3] $\oint_{|z|=3} \left(\frac{e^z}{(z-1)^2(2+\frac{3}{2}z)} + \ln \frac{2023}{(z+4)} \right) dz$

解: 由知 $\oint_{|z|=3} \ln \frac{2023}{(z+4)} dz$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \oint_{|z|=3} \frac{e^z}{(z-1)^2(2+\frac{3}{2}z)} dz = \oint_{C_2} \frac{\frac{e^z}{2+\frac{3}{2}z}}{(z-1)^2} dz + \oint_{C_1} \frac{\frac{e^z}{2+\frac{3}{2}z}}{(z-1)^2} dz$$



$$\rightarrow \oint_{C_2} \frac{\frac{e^z}{2+\frac{3}{2}z}}{(z-1)^2} dz \quad \text{中: } n=1, f(z) = \frac{e^z}{2+\frac{3}{2}z}, z_0=1, f'(z) = \frac{e^z(2+\frac{3}{2}z)-\frac{3}{2}e^z}{(2+\frac{3}{2}z)^2} = \frac{e^z(3z-1)}{(3z+2)^2}$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = 2\pi i f'(1) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{e^{-2}}{25} = \frac{4}{25} e^{-2} \pi i$$

而另一个 $\oint_{C_1} \frac{\frac{e^z}{(z-1)^2}}{z-\frac{2}{3}} dz = \frac{1}{3} \oint_{C_1} \frac{\frac{e^z}{(z-1)^2}}{z-\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)} dz = -\frac{2}{3}$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_1} \frac{\frac{e^z}{(z-1)^2}}{z-\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)} dz = \frac{9e^{-\frac{2}{3}}}{25} \quad \text{故原式} = \frac{18}{25} e^{-\frac{2}{3}} \pi i$$

$$\text{综上, 原式} = \frac{4}{25} e^{-2} \pi i + \frac{18}{25} e^{-\frac{2}{3}} \pi i$$

历年卷秩与题

结论: $\int_C \frac{f(z)}{z-z_0} dz = 2\pi i \cdot f(z_0)$

$$\int_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^{n+1}} dz = \frac{2\pi i}{n!} f^{(n)}(z_0)$$

$$\int_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n \text{Res}[f(z); z_k]$$

15-16:

二.(1) $\oint_{|z|=1} \left[\frac{\sin z}{z^6} - \frac{\ln(z+3)}{z^3+4} \right] dz$

解: 原式 = $\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{\sin z}{z^6} dz = \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{\sin z}{(z-0)^6} = \frac{2\pi i}{5!} [\sin z]^5 \Big|_{z=0} = \frac{1}{60} \pi i$

(2) $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{z-2x+x^2} dx$

解: 利用函数:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{iz}}{z-2x+x^2} dz = 2\pi i \text{Res}[f(z); z_k] \quad \text{其中 } z_k \text{ 是上半平面} \dots$$

$$(z-1)^2 = -1 \quad z = 1 \pm i \quad \text{取 } z_1 = 1+i$$

$$\therefore \text{Res} \frac{e^{iz}}{(z-1-i)(z-1+i)} \cdot (z-1+i)$$

$$\frac{e^{i(1+i)}}{-2i} = \frac{e^{1+i}}{-2i} = \frac{e \cdot (\cos 1 + i \sin 1)}{-2i} = -\frac{e}{2} e^i \cdot (\cos 1 + i \sin 1)$$

$$\text{故原式} = -\frac{e}{2} e^i \cdot \frac{\cos 1}{e}$$

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$$(3) \int_{|z|=2} \frac{z}{(1-z^2)(\cos z - 1)} dz$$

$$\text{奇点 } z = 2k\pi, \quad z^2 = 1 \quad z = 1, 0, -1$$

$$\text{记 } F(z) = \frac{(1-z^2)(\cos z - 1)}{z}$$

$$F'(z) = \frac{(-2z)(\cos z - 1) + (1-z^2)(-\sin z)}{z^2} = \frac{(-z^2 - 1)(\cos z - 1) + z(z^2 - 1)\sin z}{z^2}$$

$$F'(1) \neq 0, F'(-1) \neq 0 \quad \text{Res}[f; 0] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z^2}{(1-z^2)(\cos z - 1)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z^2}{(1-z^2) \cdot \frac{1}{z}} = -2.$$

$$\text{Res}[f; 1] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z^2}{-(z+1)(\cos z - 1)} = \frac{-1}{2(\cos 1 - 1)}$$

$$\text{Res}[f; -1] = \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} \frac{z^2}{(z-1)(\cos z - 1)} = \frac{1}{2(\cos 1 - 1)}$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = -2\pi i \left(-2 - \frac{1}{\cos 1 - 1} \right) = 4\pi i + \pi i \cdot \frac{1}{\cos 1 - 1}$$

17-18年 EX.3 $\int_C \bar{z} dz$.

$$\text{解: } \int_C (x+iy) \int_0^2 (-iy) dy = -i \cdot \frac{1}{2} (2^2 - 1^2) = -\frac{3}{2}i$$

~~$$z_1=1+2i \quad \text{不要乱做!!!} \quad \therefore y = -x+2, \quad -y = x-2, \quad -iy = ix-2i$$~~

~~$$\text{令 } z = x+iy \quad \therefore \int_C (x+iy) d(x+iy)$$~~

$$= \int_C [(1+i)x - 2i] d[(1-i)x + 2i]$$

$$= (1-i) \int_0^1 [(1+i)x - 2i] dx$$

$$= (1-i) \cdot \left[(1+i) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) + 2i \right] = -1+2i+2 = 1+2i$$

* 把 $f(z) = u+iv$ $dz = dx+idy$ 算两个等价的曲线积分

Ex.5. 求 $\oint_{|z|=4} \frac{|z|}{\sin z} dz$:

$$\text{原式} = \oint_{|z|=4} \frac{4}{\sin z} dz$$

$$\text{Res} \left[\frac{4}{\sin z}; 0 \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{4z}{\sin z} = 4.$$

~~原式~~

$$\text{Res} \left[\frac{4}{\sin z}; i\pi \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow i\pi} \frac{4(z-i\pi)}{\sin z} = -\lim_{z \rightarrow i\pi} \frac{4(z-i\pi)}{\sin(z-i\pi)} = -4$$

$$\text{Res} \left[\frac{4}{\sin z}; -i\pi \right] = -4$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = 2\pi i \cdot (-4) = -8\pi i$$

21-22:

$$1. \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{z}} \sin(z-1)}{z^2-1} dz$$

解: $z_1 = 1$. $\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} f(z)$ 存在, 可去, 极点为零

$$z_2 = -1 \quad \text{Res}[f; -1] = \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{z}} \sin(z-1)}{z+1} = \frac{e^{-1} \sin 2}{2} = \frac{\sin 2}{2e}$$

$z_3 = 0$ 简单奇点, ∵ 展开,

$$e^{\frac{1}{z}} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(z^{-1})^k}{k!}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{z^2-1} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{z-1} - \frac{1}{z+1} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[(-1) \cdot \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} z^m + (-1) \cdot \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} (-z)^m \right] \quad \dots (\text{算不下去了, 本性奇点你差不多得了})$$

$$2. \oint_{|z|=3} \left(\frac{1}{\sin z} + \frac{1}{(z-2)^2} \right) dz$$

$$\text{解: } \oint_{|z|=3} \frac{1}{\sin z} dz = 2\pi i$$

$$\oint_{|z|=3} \frac{1}{(z-2)^2} dz: \quad \text{Res}[f; 2] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{(z-2)!} \frac{d}{dz} \cdot 1 = 0.$$

$$\text{记住 } \int_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^{n+1}} dz = \frac{2\pi i}{n!} f^{(n)}(z_0)$$

$$\text{则 } \text{Res}[f(z); z_0] = \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{d^{n-1}}{dz^{n-1}} (z-z_0)^n f(z)$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = 0 + 2\pi i = 2\pi i$$

$$3. \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin^2 \theta d\theta}{5-4\cos \theta}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{z^2+1}{2z}, \quad \sin \theta = \frac{z^2-1}{2z}$$

$$\therefore \text{原函数} = \frac{(z^2-1)^2}{z(-4z^2 + 5 - 4 \cdot \frac{z^2+1}{2z})} = \frac{(z^2-1)^2}{z(-20z^2 + 8z + (z^2+1))} = \frac{(z^2-1)^2}{z^4 z \cdot (2z^2 + 2 - 5z)} = \frac{(z^2-1)^2}{4z^3 (z-2)(2z-1)}$$

$$\text{Res}[f; 0] = \frac{1}{4 \cdot (-2) \cdot (-1)} = \frac{1}{8} \quad \text{Res}[f; 2] = \frac{9}{8} \quad \text{Res}[f; \frac{1}{2}] = \frac{9}{16} \quad \therefore \text{原式} = \frac{3}{8} - \frac{3}{16}$$

$$d\theta = \frac{1}{iz} dz$$

$$\text{Res}[f; 0] = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left[\frac{(z^2-1)^2}{(z-2)(2z-1)} \right] \Big|' = \frac{5}{16}$$

单位圆周

算错了, 不想写了

No.

Date

历年卷证明题：(纯抄的)

理论基础：商数定理：(极值经常先化成 $f(z) = (z-z_0)^m \phi(z)$!) ~~且~~

柯西不等式： $|f^{(n)}(z_0)| \leq \frac{n!}{R^n} \cdot M$ ，有界整函数必为常数 柯西积分公式 $f(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z-z_0|=r < R} \frac{f(z)}{z-z_0} dz$

2021-2022 设 $f(z)$ 在 C 及其内部解析，在 C 上不取零值，证 $f(z)$ 在 C 内零点个数 $\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz$

解：设 m 是 $f(z)$ 在 C 内零点数（ m 重）

∴ 在 z_0 附近， $(z-z_0)^m f(z)$ 解析 $f(z) = (z-z_0)^m \phi(z)$, $\phi(z)$ 解析。

∴ 在 z_0 附近， $f'(z) = m \cdot (z-z_0)^{m-1} \phi(z) + (z-z_0)^m \phi'(z)$ $f(z) = (z-z_0)^m \phi(z)$

$$\frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} = \frac{m}{z-z_0} + \frac{\phi'(z)}{\phi(z)}$$

思路就是用商数定理正常地求积分。 $\operatorname{Res}_{z=z_0} \left[\frac{m}{z-z_0} + \frac{\phi'(z)}{\phi(z)} \right] ; z_0 = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \left[m + (z-z_0) \cdot \frac{\phi'(z)}{\phi(z)} \right] = m$

∴ 在圆周 $\oint_C \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz = 2\pi i \cdot m$ ，其他相同 ∵ 零点个数之和

2017-2018 $f(z)$ 在闭区域 $\bar{D} = \{z \mid |z-z_0| \leq R\}$ 上解析，且 $|f(z_0)| = \max |f(z)|$ ，求证在 D 内 $|f(z)|$ 恒为常数。

解： $f(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z-z_0|=r < R} \frac{f(z)}{z-z_0} dz \Rightarrow |f(z_0)| \leq \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z-z_0|=r < R} \left| \frac{f(z)}{z-z_0} \right| \cdot dz = \frac{1}{2\pi r} \oint_{|z-z_0|=r < R} |f(z)| dz$
 $\leq \frac{1}{2\pi r} \cdot |f(z)| \cdot 2\pi r = |f(z)|$

同时 $|f(z_0)| = \max |f(z)| \Rightarrow |f(z_0)| \geq |f(z)| \quad \therefore |f(z_0)| = |f(z)| = C$, 证毕。

2015-16. $f(z) = u(x, y) + i v(x, y)$

解： $f'(z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \quad |f'(z)|^2 = \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right|^2 = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)^2 = C$ 故 $|f'(z)|$ 为常数。

∴ 原题即证明若有 $g(z) = u + iv$, 且 $|g(z)| = M$, $\sqrt{u^2 + v^2} = M$. 则 $g(z)$ 是否为常数

∴ 对 M 分类讨论：

① 若 $M=0$, 则 $u=0, v=0$, $\therefore g(z)=0$, 满足题意。

② 若 $M>0$, ∵ 对 $u^2 + v^2 = M^2$ 的两边对 x 求偏导 $u \cdot u_x + v \cdot v_x = 0$

对 y 求偏导： $u \cdot u_y + v \cdot v_y = 0$

又由 $C-R$ 条件： $u_x = v_y \quad \therefore -u \cdot v_x + v \cdot u_x = 0$

$v_y = -v_x \quad (u-v)u_x = (v-u)v_x \quad (u-v)(u_x - v_x) = 0$ 对 $\forall u, v$ 都成立。

∴ $u_x = v_x \Rightarrow u_x = v_x = 0 \quad \therefore$ 可推得四个偏导均为 0. $\therefore f(z) = C_1 + C_2i = C$

23-24 证: 设 $f(z)$ 是整函数, 若 $a > 0, b > 0$, s.t. 对于 $\forall z \in \mathbb{C}$, $|f(z)| \leq a\sqrt{|z|} + b$, 则 $f(z)$ 为常数.

证明: 利用柯西积分公式,

$$\therefore f'(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z|=R} \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^2} dz$$

$$\therefore |f'(z_0)| = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left| \oint_{|z|=R} \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^2} dz \right| \leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \int_{|z|=R} \frac{|f(z)|}{|z-z_0|^2} ds \leq \frac{1}{2\pi} (a\sqrt{R} + b) \int_{|z|=R} \frac{1}{(|z|-|z_0|)^2} ds$$

$$= \frac{a\sqrt{R} + b}{2\pi} \cdot \int_{|z|=R} \frac{1}{(R-|z_0|)^2} \cdot ds = \frac{a\sqrt{R} + b}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{2\pi R}{(R-|z_0|)^2} = \frac{R(a\sqrt{R} + b)}{(R-|z_0|)^2}$$

$$R \rightarrow +\infty, \frac{R(a\sqrt{R} + b)}{(R-|z_0|)^2} \rightarrow 0$$

$\therefore f'(z_0) = 0$, 故 $f(z)$ 为常数

18-19 设 $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ 是整函数, 且 $v(x, y) \geq 0$, 求证 $f(z)$ 为常数

证明: $\because f'(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z|=R} \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^2} dz$ X

给定 $u+iv$ 的话: 构造 e^f

$$|e^{iu-v}| \leq \frac{1}{c} \quad \therefore e^f \text{ 为常数, } f \text{ 为常数}$$

13-14

[第四章 解析函数的幂级数表示法]

· 级数收敛性 + 收敛半径.

收敛性判别: 正项级数: ① 有公因式 · 比值判别

vif

② 次方 · 根式判别

③ 比较判别法极限形式 = $\begin{cases} c \neq 0, & \text{同收同放} \\ 0, & \text{同收} \\ +\infty, & \text{同放} \end{cases}$

④ 比较: 不等式放缩

⑤ 线性运算法则 ⑥ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ 是 a_n 收敛必要条件.

一般级数: 绝对收敛

Remember: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n = e$

条件收敛

Ex. 1.1(4) 判断收敛性: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{i^n}{n}$

解: $\left| \frac{i^n}{n} \right| = \frac{1}{n}$ 而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散

看 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{i^n}{n}$ 本身: 特殊之处在于可以求和 (因为虚数性质?)

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{i^n}{n} = i - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{i}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{i}{5} - \frac{1}{6} - \frac{i}{7} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n} + i \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(2n-1)}$$

而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n}$ 和 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(2n-1)}$ 均收敛, 故原式收敛

∴ 综上, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{i^n}{n}$ 条件收敛

Ex. 1.1(3) 判断收敛性: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{in}$

解: $\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{in} \neq 0$ 不符合收敛的必要条件, 故发散

Ex. 1.3 D. 判断收敛性: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1+i)^n}{2^n} \cos n$

$$\text{解: } \cos z = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2}$$

$$\therefore \cos n = \frac{e^{in} + e^{-in}}{2}$$

∴ 取模, 即判断 $\left| \frac{2}{e^{in} + e^{-in}} \right| < \frac{2}{e^i}$ 而 $\frac{2}{e^i}$ 收敛

故原式绝对收敛

· 收敛半径的计算: $R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{c_n}{c_{n+1}} \right|$ 或 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N|c_n|}$

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EX-2.11 试求满足微分方程 $f'(z) + c f(z) = 0$ (c 是复常数) 的中心为 0 的幂级数 $f(z)$, 并求其收敛半径 $R > 0$.

解: 注意求导之后, "下" 上下标的变换:

$$\text{我们设 } f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n z^n$$

$$\therefore f'(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n C_n z^{n-1} \quad (\text{由于 } n=0 \text{ 时, } f'(z) = C_0, \text{ 那么这次求导后变为 } 0, \text{ 故我们 } f'(z) \text{ 下标从 } n=1 \text{ 记起})$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) C_{n+1} z^n \quad \therefore \text{原方程: } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [(n+1) C_{n+1} + c \cdot C_n] \cdot z^n = 0$$

$$(\text{统一下标, 才能加减}) \quad \therefore (n+1) C_{n+1} = -c \cdot C_n$$

$$\therefore \frac{C_{n+1}}{C_n} = -\frac{c}{n+1}$$

$$\frac{C_1}{C_0} \cdot \frac{C_2}{C_1} \cdots \frac{C_n}{C_{n-1}} \cdot \frac{C_1}{C_0} \cdot C_0 = \frac{(-c)^n}{n!} \cdot C_0$$

$$\therefore f(z) = C_0 \left(1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-c)^n}{n!} z^n \right)$$

若 $c=0$, 则 $f(z) = C_0$. 收敛, $R = +\infty$

$$\text{若 } c \neq 0, R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{C_n}{C_{n+1}} = \frac{n+1}{c}. \quad n \rightarrow +\infty, R \rightarrow +\infty$$

4.2 Taylor 级数

1. Taylor 定理: 设 $f(z)$ 在 $|z-z_0| < R$ 内解析, 则 $f(z)$ 在圆内可展开成幂级数 $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(z_0)}{n!} (z-z_0)^n$,
 $(|z-z_0| < R)$

特别: 当 $z_0=0$ 时, $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} z^n$, $(|z| < R)$ 麦克劳林级数

常用展开式:

$$① e^z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!}$$

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

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

$$④ \operatorname{sh} z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$$

$$⑤ \operatorname{ch} z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{2n}}{(2n)!}$$

$$⑥ \ln(1+z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n z^{n+1}}{n+1} \quad (|z| < 1)$$

$$⑦ \frac{1}{1+z} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n z^n \quad \frac{1}{1-z} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n$$

展开

4.3 解析函数孤立性及唯一性定理

1. 零点种类 { 孤立零点

$$m \text{ 阶零点 } f(z) = (z - z_0)^m \psi(z) \quad \psi(z) = \frac{f^{(m)}(z)}{m!}$$

在 \$z_0\$ 处解析且 \$\psi(z_0) \neq 0\$

2. 定理：设 \$f(z)\$ 在 \$D\$ 内解析，且 \$f(z_n) = 0, z_n \rightarrow z_0, n \rightarrow \infty\$, 则 \$f(z) \equiv 0\$ (in \$D\$)

推论1：不惟为零的解析函数零点必孤立。

推论2：设 \$f(z)\$ 和 \$g(z)\$ 在 \$D\$ 内解析，且 \$f(z_n) = g(z_n), z_n \rightarrow z_0, n \rightarrow \infty\$, 则 \$f(z) \equiv g(z)\$

3. 定理：不惟为零的解析函数 \$f(z)\$ 以 \$z_0\$ 为 \$m\$ 阶零点的充要条件：

$$f(z) = f'(z_0) = \dots = f^{(m-1)}(z_0) = 0, \text{ 但 } f^{(m)}(z_0) \neq 0$$

△ 判断零点级数

Ex. 4.2 \$f(z) = \sin z^2 \cdot (\cos z^2 - 1)\$ 的零点 \$z=0\$ 的级数为 _____

解：直接展开。（这个 \$f(z)\$ 太复杂了，求高阶导不太现实）

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

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

$$\therefore f(z) \text{ 逐项写可表示为: } \left(-\frac{z^2}{1!} + \frac{z^6}{3!} - \frac{z^{10}}{5!} + \frac{z^{14}}{7!} - \dots \right) \cdot \left(-\frac{z^4}{2!} + \frac{z^8}{4!} + \dots \right)$$

$$\text{提出一个 } z^6, f(z) = z^6 \psi(z), \text{ 其中 } \psi(z) = \left(-\frac{1}{1!} + \frac{z^4}{3!} - \frac{z^8}{5!} + \dots \right) \left(-\frac{1}{2!} + \frac{z^2}{4!} + \dots \right) \Rightarrow \psi(0) \neq 0$$

∴ 是六阶零点

1 双边级数: $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} c_n (z - z_0)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} c_n (z - z_0)^n + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} c_{-n} (z - z_0)^{-n}$

正幂部分 负幂部分

2. 罗朗定理：设函数在以 \$z_0\$ 为中心，\$R_1 < |z - z_0| < R_2\$ 内解析，则在此圆环内，函数可展开成级

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} c_n (z - z_0)^n, \text{ 其中 } c_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_R} \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z_0)^{n+1}} d\zeta$$

$$\Delta \text{注: 若 } f(z) \text{ 在 } |z - z_0| < R_2 \text{ 内解析, 则 } c_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_R} \frac{f(\zeta)}{(z - z_0)^{n+1}} d\zeta = \begin{cases} 0, & n \leq -1 \\ \frac{f^{(n)}(z_0)}{n!}, & n \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

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[Ex. 1.1 (1)] 将 $\frac{z+1}{z^2(z-1)}$ 展开成洛朗级数, $0 < |z| < 1, |z| < |z| < +\infty$

解: 只有 $\frac{1}{z-1}$ 充分敏感:

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

$$\text{而 } \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{z}} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} z^n \quad (\text{若 } 0 < |z| < 1) \quad \therefore \text{原式} = \frac{1}{z^2} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{z^2} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} z^n = \frac{1}{z^2} - \frac{2}{z^2} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} z^n$$

而当 $|z| < +\infty$ 时, 利用 $0 < \frac{1}{|z|} < 1$, 将原式化作 $t=\frac{1}{z}$ 的形式

$$\text{故 } \frac{z+1}{z^2(z-1)} = \frac{\frac{1}{t} + 1}{\frac{1}{t} \cdot (\frac{1}{t} - 1)} = \frac{t^2(1+t)}{1-t} = \underbrace{t^2 \cdot \left(-1 + \frac{2}{1-t}\right)}_{\text{好像算错了?}}$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = t^2 + 2t^2 \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} t^n = \frac{1}{z^2} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{2}{z^{n+3}}$$

[yht 23-24 Ex. 2] 将 $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2(z-i)}$ 在 $0 < |z-i| < 1$ 和 $|z-i| < +\infty$ 上展开成洛朗级数

$$\text{解: } f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2} \cdot \frac{1}{z-i} = \frac{1}{z^2} \cdot \frac{1}{-i} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{z-i}{-i}}$$

$$\text{而 } \frac{1}{1+\frac{z-i}{-i}} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \left(\frac{z-i}{-i}\right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-i)^n z^n \quad (\text{若 } 0 < |z-i| < 1)$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-i)^{n+1} z^{n-2}$$

若 $|z-i| < +\infty$, 则 $0 < \left|\frac{1}{z-i}\right| < 1$

$$\text{而 } \frac{1}{z^2} \div \frac{1}{z-i} = \frac{1}{(z-i)(1+\frac{z-i}{-i})} = \frac{1}{z-i} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \left(\frac{z-i}{-i}\right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{i^n}{(z-i)^{n+1}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{z^2} = \left(-\frac{1}{z}\right)' = \left[\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-i)^{n+1} \frac{i^n}{(z-i)^{n+1}} \right]' = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (n+1) \cdot (-i)^n \frac{i^n}{(z-i)^{n+2}}$$

$$\text{故 } f(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(n+1) \cdot (-1)^n \cdot i^n}{(z-i)^{n+2}}$$

历年卷中的级数展开

[17-18 EX. 3.11] 求 $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^4(z-1)(z-2)}$ 在圆环 $1 < |z| < 2$ 内的洛朗级数

解: 按割 $g < 1$ 即可, 即 $\frac{1}{z} < \frac{1}{|z|} < 1, \frac{1}{z} < \frac{1}{|z|} < 1$

$$\text{原式} = \frac{1}{z^4} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{z-1} - \frac{1}{z-2}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{z^4} \cdot \frac{1}{z-1} = \frac{1}{z^5(1-\frac{1}{z})} \quad \text{有公式 } \frac{1}{1-t} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} t^n \quad (0 < |t| < 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{z^5} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^n = \frac{1}{z^{5+n}}$$

$$\frac{1}{z^4} \cdot \frac{1}{z-2} = \frac{1}{z^4} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{2}{z}} = \frac{1}{z^4} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{z}\right)^n = \frac{z^{-4}}{z^n} \quad \text{综上, } f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(z^{-n-5} + \frac{2^{-n}}{z^n}\right)$$

[17-18. Ex. 3. (2)] 求 $f(z) = \tan z$ 的麦克劳林级数(写到 z^5 为止)并写出收敛半径.

$$\text{解: } \sin z = z - \frac{1}{6}z^3 + \frac{1}{120}z^5 + \dots$$

$$\cos z = 1 - \frac{1}{2}z^2 + \frac{1}{24}z^4 + \dots$$

待定系数法: 设 $\tan z = a_1 z + a_3 z^3 + a_5 z^5 + \dots$

$$\therefore (1 - \frac{1}{2}z^2 + \frac{1}{24}z^4 + \dots)(a_1 z + a_3 z^3 + a_5 z^5 + \dots) R = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore a_1 = 1$$

$$a_3 - \frac{1}{2}a_1 = -\frac{1}{6} \quad a_3 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$a_5 - \frac{1}{2}a_3 + \frac{1}{24}a_1 = \frac{1}{120} \Rightarrow a_5 = \frac{1}{120} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{24} = \frac{1+20-5}{120} = \frac{4}{30} = \frac{2}{15},$$

$$\therefore \tan z = z + \frac{1}{3}z^3 + \frac{2}{15}z^5 + \dots$$

[21-22 三(1)] $f(z) = z^2 e^z$ 在 $z=1$ 处级数, 并求 $f^{(4)}(1)$

$$\text{令 } t = z-1 \quad f(t) = (t+1)^2 e^{t+1}$$

$$= [t^2 e^t + 2t \cdot e^t + e^t] \cdot e$$

$$\text{而 } e^t = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n!} \quad \text{故 } f(z) = e \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{(z-1)^{n+2}}{n!} + \frac{2(z-1)^{n+1}}{n!} + \frac{(z-1)^n}{n!} \right]$$

$$f^{(4)}(1): \quad \because f(z) \text{ Taylor 展开: } f(z) = f(1) + f'(1)(z-1) + \frac{f''(1)}{2!}(z-1)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(4)}(1)}{4!}(z-1)^4 + \dots$$

$$\therefore \text{先求展开式中 } (z-1)^4 \text{ 的系数: } (\frac{1}{2!} + \frac{2}{3!} + \frac{1}{4!})e = (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{24})e = \frac{21}{24}e.$$

$$\text{故 } f^{(4)}(1) = 24 \times \frac{21}{24}e = 21e.$$

[21-22 三(2)] $f(z) = \frac{2z}{(1-z^2)^2}$ 在 $0 < |z+1| < 2$ 上的罗朗级数

$$\text{解: 先求 } F(z) = \frac{1}{1-z^2} = \frac{1}{1+z} \cdot \frac{1}{1-z} = \frac{1}{1+z} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{z+1}{2}} = \frac{1}{1+z} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{z+1}{2}} = \frac{1}{1+z} \cdot \frac{2}{1-(z+1)} = \frac{2}{1+z} \cdot \frac{1}{1-(\frac{z+1}{2})^{n+1}}.$$

$$\therefore f(z) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+z)^2} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{n(1+z)^{n-1}}{2^{n+2}} \quad \therefore f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(n+1)(1+z)^{n-2}}{2^{n+1}} = \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} \frac{(n+1)(1+z)^{n-2}}{2^{n+1}}$$

[15-16 三(1)] $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2(1-z^2)^2}$ 展开, $|z| < +\infty$

$$\text{解: 先求 } g(z) = \frac{1}{1-z^2} = \frac{1}{z^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{z^2}{z^2}} = \frac{1}{z^2} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{z^2}\right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} z^{-2n-2}$$

$$\therefore f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2} g(z) \cdot \frac{1}{z^2} = \frac{1}{z^2} \cdot z^{-2} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-2n-2)z^{-2n-3}$$

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

第三章 极数

1 孤立奇点

1 奇点：函数不解析的点

孤立奇点： $f(z)$ 在 z_0 处不解析，但在去心邻域 $0 < |z - z_0| < \delta$ 内解析

2 $f(z)$ 展开成罗朗级数： $f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} c_n(z-z_0)^n + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} c_n(z-z_0)^n$ ($0 < |z - z_0| < \delta$)

此时可分类：

① 若主部为零，即 $c_0 = 0 \rightarrow 0$ 个负幂项 \rightarrow 可去奇点，如 $f(z) = \frac{\sin z}{z}$ ($m=1$, 单极点)

② 若主部为有限项， $f(z) = \frac{c_m}{(z-z_0)^m} + \dots + \frac{c_1}{(z-z_0)} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} c_n(z-z_0)^n$, $c_m \neq 0$, \rightarrow 有限个负幂项 $\rightarrow m$ 级极点

③ 若主部为无穷多项，称 z_0 为 $f(z)$ 的本性奇点 \rightarrow 无限个负幂项

3 孤立奇点的性质

① 可去奇点（等价条件）

· $f(z)$ 在 z_0 点的邻域内有界

· $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z)$ 存在（且不为 ∞ ） $\rightarrow f(z_0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = c_0$

· $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} (z - z_0) f(z) = 0$

② m 级奇点

· $f(z)$ 可表示为 $f(z) = \frac{\psi(z)}{(z-z_0)^m} \rightarrow \psi(z)$ 在 z_0 解析, $\psi(z) \neq 0$

· z_0 是 $\frac{1}{f(z)}$ 的 m 级零点, $f^{(n)}(z) = f^{(m)}(z) \dots = 0 \Rightarrow (n+1)$ 级零点

· $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = \infty$

③ 本性奇点

· $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z)$ 不存在

★ 极点的判别方法

对于 $f(z) = \frac{h(z)}{g(z)}$, 若 $h(z), g(z)$ 均在 z_0 解析, 其中 z_0 分别是 $h(z), g(z)$ 的 m, n 级零点,

则 $\begin{cases} m \geq n \text{ 时, } z_0 \text{ 是可去奇点} \\ m < n \text{ 时, } z_0 \text{ 是 } f(z) \text{ 的 } n-m \text{ 级极点} \end{cases}$

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Ex. 2.1 求有限奇点，并判断类型。

(1) $f(z) = \frac{1}{\sin z - \sin a}$ (a 为常数) (2) $f(z) = \frac{(e^z - 1)^3 (z - 3)^4}{(\sin \pi z)^4}$

解：三角函数的奇点是孤立奇点，先进行表示。

(1) $\sin z = \sin a \Rightarrow z = a + 2k\pi$ 或 $z = \pi - a + 2k\pi \Rightarrow z = k\pi + (-1)^k a$

$\lim_{z \rightarrow a} f(z) = +\infty \therefore$ 判断 m 阶奇点

$\text{X}: (\sin z - \sin a)' \Big|_{z=k\pi+(-1)^k a} = \cos[k\pi + (-1)^k a] = (-1)^k \cos a$

$(\sin z - \sin a)'' \Big|_{z=k\pi+(-1)^k a} = -\sin[k\pi + (-1)^k a] = -\sin a$

① 若 $\cos a \neq 0$ ，则为 $f(z)$ 的一阶奇点。

② 若 $\cos a = 0$ ，则必然 $\sin a \neq 0$ ，为 $f(z)$ 的二阶奇点。

(2) 考虑 $\frac{(\sin \pi z)^4}{(e^z - 1)^3 (z - 3)^4}$ ：当 $z \neq 0$ 且 $z \neq 3$ ，即仅将分子取 0 时， $z \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0, 3\}$ 均为 $f(z)$ 的四阶奇点。

$z=0$ 与 $z=3$ 分开考虑：

$z=0$ ： $\because z=0$ 是 $e^z - 1$ 的三阶零点 $\therefore z=0$ 是 $f(z)$ 的一阶奇点。

$z=3$ ：使用性质判断： $\lim_{z \rightarrow 3} (e^z - 1)^3 \cdot \frac{(z-3)^4}{\sin^4(\pi z)} = (e^3 - 1)^3 \lim_{z \rightarrow 3} \frac{(z-3)^4}{\sin^4(\pi z)}$

令 $z-3=t$

$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^4}{\sin^4(\pi t)} = \frac{1}{\pi^4} \cdot \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\pi t}{\sin \pi t} \right)^4 = \frac{1}{\pi^4} \quad \therefore$ 原极限为 $\frac{(e^3 - 1)^3}{\pi^4} \neq 0$

$\therefore z=3$ 是 $f(z)$ 的可去奇点。

Ex. 2.2 $z \cos \frac{1}{z}$

解：Attention：复变中三角函数不是有界的！ \therefore 不能用有界·无穷小来算。

奇点 $z=0$ $\because z \cos \frac{1}{z} = z \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^{2n}}{(2n)!} = z - \frac{1}{2!} \cdot \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{4!} \cdot \frac{1}{z^3} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} \cdot \frac{1}{z^{2n+1}} + \dots$ ($0 < |z| < +\infty$)

有无穷多负幂项

$\therefore z=0$ 是 $z \cos \frac{1}{z}$ 的本性奇点。

2. 異數定理

1. 定义:

设 $f(z)$ 是 $f(z)$ 的孤立奇点, $f(z)$ 在 z_0 的去心邻域 $C_p: |z-z_0|=p$ 上解析, 则 $f(z)$ 在 z_0 处的商数

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C f(z) dz = \text{Res}[f(z); z_0], \text{ 或 } \text{Res } f(z_0). \quad [\text{罗朗级数中的 } c_{-1}]$$

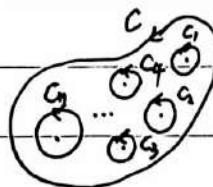
2. 異數定理:

z_k 在区域内部!

设 D 是边界 C 由有限条曲线围成的区域 $z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n \in D$, $f(z)$ 在 $D \setminus \{z_1, \dots, z_n\}$ 上解析,

$$\text{则 } \oint_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^n \text{Res}[f(z); z_k]$$

求积分 \rightarrow 求商数



3. 異數计算:

① 可去奇点: 商数为零

② 本性奇点: 罗朗展开, 取 C_1

③ m级极点: 若 z_0 是 $f(z)$ 的m级极点, 则 $\text{Res}[f(z); z_0] = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} (z-z_0)^m f(z)$ 推论: $f(z) = \frac{\psi(z)}{(z-z_0)^m}$, $\psi(z)$ 在 z_0 点解析, $\psi(z_0) \neq 0$.

④ 若 z_0 是 $f(z)$ 的单极点, 则 $\text{Res}[f(z); z_0] = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} (z-z_0) f(z)$

$$\text{Res} \left[\frac{\psi(z)}{(z-z_0)^m}; z_0 \right] = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \psi^{(m-1)}(z_0)$$

⑤ 若 z_0 是 $f(z)$ 的m级极点, $\text{Res}[f(z); z_0] = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{d^{m-1}}{dz^{m-1}} (z-z_0)^m f(z)$

⑥ 设 $f(z) = \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)}$, $P(z)$ 和 $Q(z)$ 在 z_0 处均解析, $Q(z_0) \neq 0$, z_0 是 $Q(z)$ 的一级零点, 则 z_0 是 $f(z)$ 的单极点, $\text{Res}[f(z); z_0] = \frac{P(z_0)}{Q'(z_0)}$

⑦ z_0 是 $g(z)$ 的k级零点, 是 $h(z)$ 的 $k+1$ 级零点, 则 z_0 是 $f(z) = \frac{g(z)}{h(z)}$ 的单极点, 且 $\text{Res}[f(z); z_0] = (k+1) \frac{g(z_0)}{h^{(k+1)}(z_0)}$

⑧ z_0 是 $g(z)$ 的k级极点, 是 $h(z)$ 的 $k+1$ 级极点, 则 z_0 是 $f(z) = \frac{g(z)}{h(z)}$ 的二极极点, 且 $\text{Res}[f(z); z_0] = 2 \cdot \frac{g'(z_0)}{h''(z_0)} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{g(z_0) h''(z_0)}{[h''(z_0)]^2}$ $h(z_0) = h'(z_0) = 0$

Ex. 1. 求 $f(z) = e^{z+\frac{1}{z}}$ 奇点处商数

解: 本性奇点, 罗朗展开

$$f(z) = e^z \cdot e^{\frac{1}{z}} = (1+z+\frac{z^2}{2!}+\cdots+\frac{z^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}) \cdot (1+\frac{1}{z}+\frac{1}{2!}z^{-2}+\cdots+\frac{1}{n!}z^{-n}+\cdots) \quad (0 < |z| < +\infty)$$

所求商数 $\text{Res}[e^{z+\frac{1}{z}}; 0] = c_{-1}$, $\forall z^{-1} = \frac{1}{z}$ 项系数, 即 $1 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{2!} \cdot \frac{1}{3!} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(n-1)!n!} + \cdots$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(k-1)!k!}$$

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Ex.2. 若 $z=0$ 是偶函数 $f(z)$ 的孤立奇点，证明： $\text{Res}[f(z); 0] = 0$

证： $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} C_n z^n = f(-z) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} C_n (-z)^n$

故 $f(z) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot [f(z) + f(-z)] = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} [z^n + (-z)^n] \cdot C_n = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} [(C_{-n})^n + 1] \cdot C_n z^n$.

\therefore 取 $n=-1$ $[(C_{-1})^{-1} + 1] C_{-1} = 0$.

$\therefore \text{Res}[f(z); 0] = C_{-1} = 0$

key：利用定义！

Ex.3. $\sin \frac{z}{z+1}$

解： $z=-1$ 为本性奇点

对 $\sin(\frac{z}{z+1})$ 作罗朗展开， $0 < |z+1| < +\infty$

$\therefore \sin(\frac{z}{z+1}) = \sin(1 - \frac{1}{z+1}) = \sin 1 \cos \frac{1}{z+1} - \cos 1 \sin \frac{1}{z+1}$ key：仅隔下“ $z+1$ ”一界。

而 $\sin \frac{1}{z+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k (\frac{1}{z+1})^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!}$

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

取 $k=0 \quad \therefore C_{-1} = -\cos 1 \quad \text{即 } \text{Res}[\sin \frac{z}{z+1}; -1] = -\cos 1$

3. 傅里叶定理在复极点上的应用

1. $\int_0^{2\pi} R(\cos \theta, \sin \theta) d\theta$ 型积分。

$\int_0^{2\pi} R(\cos \theta, \sin \theta) d\theta = \oint f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum \{ f(z) \text{ 在 } |z| < 1 \text{ 内极点的留数} \}$

其中 $f(z) = \frac{1}{iz} R(\frac{z^2+1}{2z}, \frac{z^2-1}{2z})$

(证明：令 $z = e^{i\theta} \quad \therefore \cos \theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}}{2} \quad \sin \theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}}{2i}$)

$\oint_{|z|=1} f(z) dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{i \cdot e^{i\theta}} \cdot R(\cos \theta, \sin \theta) i \cdot e^{i\theta} d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} R(\cos \theta, \sin \theta) d\theta \cdot$)

Ex.1. 计算 $I = \int_0^\pi \frac{d\theta}{z + \cos \theta}$

解：先观察被积形式

$I = \int_0^\pi \frac{d\theta}{z + \cos \theta} \quad \text{中 } f(\theta) = \frac{1}{z + \cos \theta} \quad \therefore$ 关于 θ 对称

$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^\pi \frac{d\theta}{z + \cos \theta} = \oint f(z) dz$

将 $\cos z = \frac{z^2+1}{2z}$ 代入 $I = \frac{1}{2} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{z + \frac{z^2+1}{2z}} \cdot \frac{1}{iz} dz = \frac{1}{2i} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{z^2 + \frac{1}{2}(z^2+1)} dz = \frac{1}{i} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{z^2 + 4z + 1} dz$

留数：奇点： $z^2 + 4z + 1 = 0 \quad z = \pm \sqrt{3} - 2$ 奇点： $\sqrt{3} - 2$ 为单极点 $\therefore \text{Res}[f(z); z_0] = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z)$

$$\therefore \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{z^2+az+1} dz = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{z_0 + \bar{z}_0 + 2} \Big|_{z_0 = \bar{z}_0 - 2}$$

$$\text{原式} = \frac{1}{i} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\pi.$$

2. $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R(z) dz$ 型积分

$R(z)$ 是 z 的有理函数，当分母次数至少比分子高 2 次时（即 $R(z)$, $|R(z)| \leq \frac{M}{|z|}$ ）

$$\text{则 } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum \text{Res}[R(z); z_k] \quad z_k \text{ 为 } R(z) \text{ 在上半平面内的极点}$$

$$3. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R(x) e^{ix} dx, \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R(x) \cos ax dx, \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R(x) \sin ax dx$$

$R(x)$ 是 x 的有理函数，当分母次数至少比分子高 1 次时，积分值在 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R(x) \cos ax dx + i \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R(x) \sin ax dx$

$$= 2\pi i \sum \text{Res}[R(z) e^{iz}; z_k]$$

历年卷习题

17-18: $f(z) = \frac{1}{1-z} \sin \frac{1}{z}$ 有孤立奇点，并求孤立奇点处留数

解: $z=1$ 为单极点

$$\text{Res}[f(z); z=1] = -\sin 1.$$

$z=0$ 为本性奇点 $\text{Res}[f(z); 0] = C_1$

∴ 这里只求 C_1

$$\therefore \frac{1}{1-z} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} z^n \quad \sin \frac{1}{z} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \cdot (z^{-1})^k}{(2k+1)!} \quad \text{对}$$

$$\therefore f(z) = \frac{1}{1-z} \sin \frac{1}{z} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} z^n \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \cdot z^{-2k-1}}{(2k+1)!}$$

$$\text{取 } n=0, k=0, n=2, k=1, \dots$$

$$\therefore C_1 = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} = \sin 1.$$

15-1b: $f(z) = \frac{z}{z+2} e^{\frac{1}{z+1}}$ $\text{Res}[f(z); -1]$

解: $\left[1 - \frac{1}{1+(z+1)} \right] e^{\frac{1}{z+1}}$

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

n 取 $k+1$. 若 $n=1 \rightarrow +\infty$; $k \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\text{原式} = 1 - 2 \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n!} = 1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} = 1 + 2 \left(\frac{1}{e} - 1 \right) = \frac{2}{e} - 2$$

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13-14.

1. (3) $f(z) = \frac{1}{z(z-2)} \sin \frac{1}{z-1}$ 奇点及对应函数

$z_1=0 \quad z_2=2, \quad z_3=1$

$z_1=0 \quad -\frac{1}{z} \sin(-1) = \frac{1}{z} \sin 1$

$z_2=2, \quad \frac{1}{z} \sin 1$

$z_3=1, \quad \text{展开: } \frac{1}{z} \left(\frac{1}{z-2} - \frac{1}{z} \right) \sin \frac{1}{z-1}$

$$= \frac{1}{z} \cdot \left[\frac{-1}{1-(z-1)} - \frac{1}{1+(z-1)} \right] \cdot \sin \frac{1}{z-1}$$

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

$k-2n-1 = -1$. k 为奇数, 系数为 0,

k 为偶数, $k: 0, 2, 4 \dots n=0, 1, 2 \dots$

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

第六章 保角映射

△ 导数的几何意义

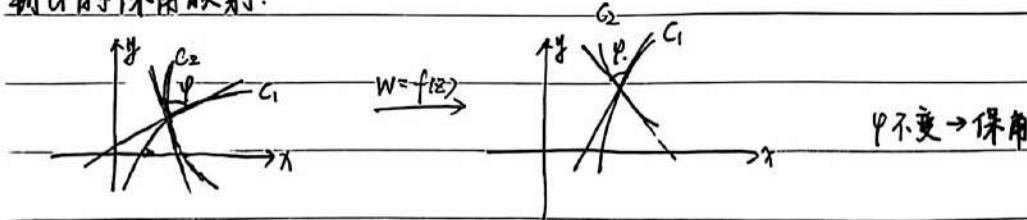
映射 $w = f(z) : z \rightarrow z_0, z_0 + \Delta z \rightarrow w_0 + \Delta w$

$$\therefore |f'(z_0)| = \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\Delta w|}{|\Delta z|} \approx \frac{|\Delta w|}{|\Delta z|}, \text{ 即 } |\Delta w| = |f'(z_0)| \cdot |\Delta z| \quad (\text{当 } |\Delta z| \text{ 很小时})$$

大：映射 $w = f(z)$ 将 z_0 处很小的线段伸缩了 $|f'(z_0)|$ 倍，称 $|f'(z_0)|$ 为 $w = f(z)$ 在 z_0 处的伸缩率。

△ 经过映射后，曲线间夹角的大小方向保持不变（保角性）

1 保角映射的定义：设 $f(z)$ 是区域 D 到区域 G 的双射，且在 D 的每一点都具有保角性质，则称 $f(z)$ 是 D 到 G 的保角映射。



· 保角映射的逆映射及复合映射仍是保角映射

黎曼映射定理 及 边界对应原理！（字面意思：将区域的边界进行映射）

例1：区域 $A = \{z : \operatorname{Re}z > 1, \operatorname{Im}z > 0, \operatorname{Re}z > 0, \operatorname{Im}z > 0\}$ 在 $w = z^2$ 映射下的像区域是什么？

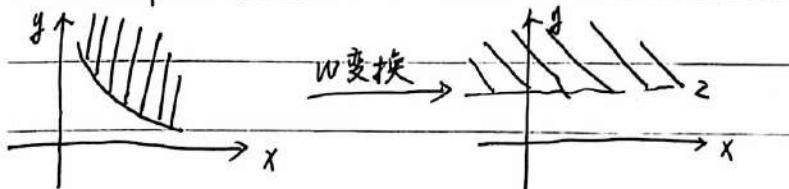
△ 解一：设 $z = x + iy, w = u + iv$

$$\text{由 } w = z^2 \text{ 代入 } u + iv = (x + iy)^2 = x^2 - y^2 + 2xyi \quad \therefore u = x^2 - y^2, v = 2xy$$

$$A \text{ 的边界 } xy = 1 (x > 0, y > 0) \xrightarrow{w} v = 2$$

取 A 中特殊点 $z = 2 + 2i, w = z^2 = 4 - 4 + 8i = 8i > 0$ 取上半部弓形

故由边界对应原理， A 的像区域是 $B = \{w : \operatorname{Im}w > 2\}$



△ 解二：设 $z = x + iy, w = u + iv$ ，将所给的 A 表达式进行转换： $A = \{x + iy : xy > 1, x > 0, y > 0\}$

$$\therefore u + iv = (x + iy)^2 = x^2 - y^2 + 2xyi \quad u = x^2 - y^2, v = 2xy > 2$$

$\therefore A \xrightarrow{w} B = \{u + iv : v > 2\}$ [坐标变换法]

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b.2 初等函数确定的映射

① 整线性映射 $w = az + b$ $w' = a$. w 为保角映射.

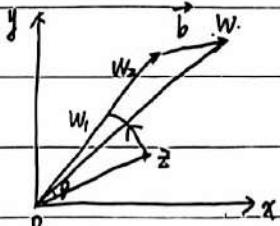
记 $a = re^{i\theta}$, 则 $w = re^{i\theta} \cdot z + b$

可分解为如下三映射的复合:

(1) $w_1 = e^{i\theta} \cdot z$ (旋转映射)

(2) $w_2 = r \cdot w_1$ (相似映射)

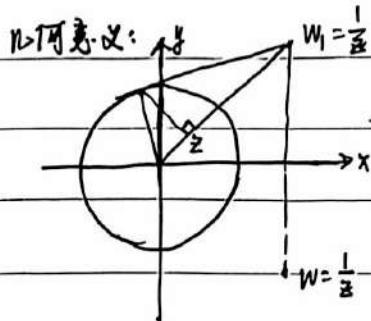
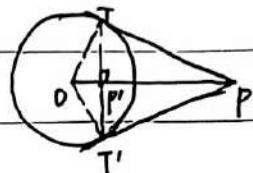
(3) $w = w_2 + b$ (平移映射)



② 倒数映射 $w = \frac{1}{z}$

$w' = -\frac{1}{z^2} \neq 0$ ($z \neq 0$) 映射除原点外处处保角.

对称: 如图 P 与 P':



① 对称

② 伸缩

规定: $0 \xrightarrow{w_1 = \frac{1}{z}} \infty$

保圆性(略)

③ 幂函数映射 常用: w^n . 原限域 \rightarrow 单平面域

$w = z^n$ $w' = nz^{n-1} \neq 0$, $z \neq 0$. 局部保角性.

逆映射: 根式函数 $w = \sqrt[n]{z} = r^{\frac{1}{n}} e^{\frac{\theta+2k\pi i}{n}}$ ($k=1, 2, \dots, n-1$)

若 n 固定, 则是一对一映射

$k > 0$ 的单位分支是分支主支

性质: 圆 $|z| = r_0 \xrightarrow{w} |w| = r_0^n$ 角域 $D = \{(r, \theta) : 0 < r < +\infty, 0 < \theta < \theta_0, 0 < \theta < \frac{2\pi}{n}\}$

射线 $\theta = \theta_0 \xrightarrow{w} 射线 \varphi = n\theta_0 \xrightarrow{w} 角域 D' = \{(\varphi, \psi) : 0 < \varphi < +\infty, 0 < \psi < n\theta_0 < 2\pi\}$

④ 指数和对数函数映射

Δ 指数函数 $w = e^z \quad w' = e^z \neq 0$ 全平面保角，局部保角性，非双射！

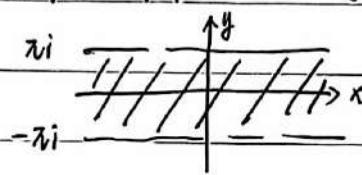
$$\text{设 } z = x + iy, \quad w = r e^{i\varphi} \quad \therefore r e^{i\varphi} = e^{x+iy} \quad r = e^x, \quad \varphi = y$$

$$\text{直线 } x = x_0 \xrightarrow{w} \text{圆周 } |w| = e^{x_0}$$

$$y = y_0 \xrightarrow{w} \text{射线 } \varphi = y_0$$

水平带域 $D = \{z \mid 0 < \operatorname{Im} z < \alpha < 2\pi\} \xrightarrow{w} D = \{w \mid 0 < \arg w < \alpha < 2\pi\}$ 角域

特别地， $\{z \mid -\pi < \operatorname{Im} z < \pi\} \xrightarrow{w} D = \{w \mid -\pi < \arg w < \pi\}$



垂直带域 $D = \{z \mid x_1 < \operatorname{Re} z < x_2\} \xrightarrow{w} D' = \{w \mid e^{x_1} < |w| < e^{x_2}\}$ 圆环

△ 对数函数：指数的反函数

$$w = \ln z = \ln|z| + i(\arg z + 2k\pi) \quad (k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2)$$

$k=0$ 为主支，此时 $w = \ln|z| + i\arg z$

例2: $w = e^{\frac{2i}{b-a}(z-a)}$ 带域 $D = \{z \mid a < \operatorname{Re} z < b\}$ 映射为？

解: 设 $z = x + iy$ 带域 $D: \{x + iy \mid a < x < b\}$

$$z - a: \quad 0 < x < b - a,$$

$$\frac{z-a}{b-a}: \quad 0 < x <$$

$$r \frac{z-a}{b-a}: \quad 0 < x < b$$

$$r \frac{z-a}{b-a}: \quad 0 < y < \pi.$$

$$e^{\frac{2i}{b-a}(z-a)}: \quad D: \{w \mid 0 < \arg w < \pi\} \quad \text{即上半平面.}$$

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b.3 分式线性映射

$$w = \frac{az+b}{cz+d} \quad \text{逆映射 } z = \frac{-dw+b}{cw-a}$$

几何性质: ① 保角性

② 保圆性

③ 保对称点性

每三对点互相对应唯一确定一个分式线性映射
 $w = \frac{az+b}{cz+d} \quad (ad-bc \neq 0)$ 仅有三个独立常数:

$$\text{不妨设 } a \neq 0, c \neq 0, \text{ 且 } w = \frac{a}{c} \cdot \frac{z+\frac{b}{a}}{z+\frac{d}{c}} \stackrel{\text{记}}{=} k \cdot \frac{z-\alpha}{z-\beta}$$

定理 三个相异的点 $z_1, z_2, z_3 \rightarrow w_1, w_2, w_3$ 存在唯一的分式线性映射

$$\frac{w-w_1}{w-w_2} \cdot \frac{w_3-w_2}{w_3-w_1} = \frac{z-z_1}{z-z_2} \cdot \frac{z_3-z_2}{z_3-z_1}$$

· 3. 有 α, β 两点, 去掉含有该点的两项 (视该两项为高

在无穷远处被限制)

$$\text{若只有 } z_1 \rightarrow w_1, z_2 \rightarrow w_2, \text{ 且 } \frac{w-w_1}{w-w_2} = k \cdot \frac{z-z_1}{z-z_2}$$

$$\text{例如 } z_1, z_2 = \infty: \frac{w-w_1}{w-w_2} \cdot \frac{w_3-w_2}{w_3-w_1} = \frac{z-z_1}{z-z_2}$$

$$\Delta \text{ 若 } w_2 = \infty: \frac{w-w_1}{w_3-w_1} = \frac{z-z_1}{z-z_2} \cdot \frac{z_3-z_2}{z_3-z_1}$$

△ 求线性分式映射 · 保圆性, 保对称性!

试求 $1, -i, i$ 映为 w 平面上 $1, -1, 0$ 的分式线性映射.

法一: $w_1=1, w_2=-1, w_3=i$.

$$z_1=1, z_2=-i, z_3=i$$

$$\therefore \frac{w-1}{w+1} \cdot \frac{-1}{1} = \frac{z-1}{z+i} \cdot \frac{i-1}{zi} = \frac{z-1}{z+i} \cdot \frac{1+i}{z}$$

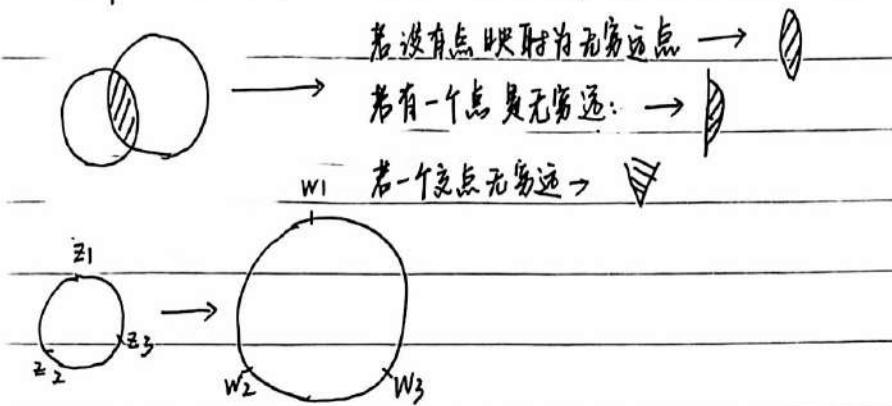
$$w = \frac{-1 + \frac{z-1}{z+i} \cdot \frac{1+i}{z}}{-\frac{z-1}{z+i} \cdot \frac{1+i}{z} - 1} = \frac{-2(z+i) + (z-1)(1+i)}{-(z-1)(1+i) - 2(z+i)} = \frac{(1-i)z + 3i + 1}{(i+3)z + i - 1}$$

法二: 设 $w = k \frac{z-\alpha}{z-\beta}$. 由已知, $i \xrightarrow{w} 0 \cdot \alpha = i$.

下面两个点待定系数求 k 和 β .

例4: 中心分别在 $z=1, -1$, $r>1$ 的两个圆环成 D , 求 $w = \frac{z-1}{z+1}$ 下 D

△ important "利用线性齐次映射的几何性质!"

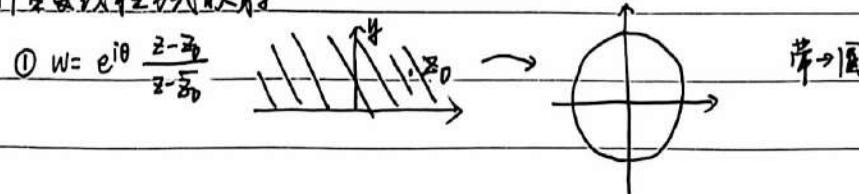


此题中: $w_1=0 \rightarrow z_1=i$, 焦点 i 无穷远 \therefore 射线

$$\because \text{设 } C_1 \text{ 一点 } \sqrt{2}-i, \quad w = \frac{\sqrt{2}-i-i}{\sqrt{2}-i+i} = \frac{(\sqrt{2}-i)^2-2i(\sqrt{2}-i)-1}{(\sqrt{2}-i)^2+1} = \frac{2-2\sqrt{2}}{4-2\sqrt{2}} - 2i \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{4-2\sqrt{2}} \\ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2-\sqrt{2}} = w = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1-i) \text{ 在 } y=-x \text{ 上.}$$

$$C_2 \text{ 一点 } z=1-\sqrt{2}, \quad w = \frac{1-\sqrt{2}-i}{1-\sqrt{2}+i} \\ = \frac{(1-\sqrt{2}-i)^2}{(1-\sqrt{2})^2+1} = \frac{3+2\sqrt{2}+2(\sqrt{2}+1)i-1}{4-2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2+2\sqrt{2}}{4-2\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{2-\sqrt{2}}i, \text{ 在 } y=x \text{ 上.}$$

举两个重要线性齐次映射



证: $w = k \cdot \frac{z-\alpha}{z-\beta}$ 保 $\bar{z}_0 \rightarrow w=0$. $\therefore \alpha = \bar{z}_0$
对 $\bar{z}_0 \rightarrow w \rightarrow \infty \therefore \beta = \bar{z}_0$

边界对应原理, $z=x$ 时, 因为 $|w|>1$. $\therefore |k| \cdot \frac{|x-z_0|}{|x-\bar{z}_0|} = 1 \Rightarrow |k|=1 \Rightarrow e^{i\theta}$

实轴. $\therefore \left| \frac{x-z_0}{x-\bar{z}_0} \right| = \frac{|x-z_0|}{|x-\bar{z}_0|} = \frac{|x-a-bi|}{|x-a+bi|} = \frac{\sqrt{(x-a)^2+b^2}}{\sqrt{(x-a)^2+b^2}} = 1$

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$$\textcircled{2} \quad w = e^{i\theta} \cdot \frac{z - z_0}{1 - \bar{z}_0 z} \quad (|z_0| < 1, \theta \text{ 为实数})$$

[将单位圆内部映射为单位圆内部]

[例9] 求将上半平面映射为圆域 $|w - w_0| < R$ 的分式线性映射 $w = f(z)$, 且满足 $f(i) = w_0, f'(i) > 0$.

解: $w = e^{i\theta} \cdot \frac{z - z_0}{1 - \bar{z}_0 z}, \quad w = e^{i\theta} \cdot \frac{z - z_0}{z - \bar{z}_0}$

第一步: 上半平面 \rightarrow 圆. 即. $w_1 = e^{i\theta} \cdot \frac{z - i}{z + i}$

第二步: 从 $|w| < 1$ 映射到 $|w - w_0| < R \quad w = R w_1 + w_0$

$$\therefore w = w_0 + R e^{i\theta} \frac{z - i}{z + i}, \quad f(i) = w_0 \Rightarrow w = w_0 + R e^{i\theta} \cdot \frac{z - i}{z + i}$$

$$f'(i) > 0 \quad \because e^{i\theta} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{2i}{z+i}\right)' \Big|_{z=i} > 0 \quad e^{i\theta} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2})i > 0, \quad \text{即 } e^{i(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2})} > 0 \quad \therefore e^{i(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2})} = 1. \quad (\text{实数}) \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore w = w_0 + R e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \frac{z - i}{z + i}$$

[例7] $D = \{z : |z| < 1, \operatorname{Im} z > 0\}$ 映射为 $\{w : \operatorname{Im} w > 0\}$

解: $|z| < 1 \quad \operatorname{Im} z > 0 \quad w_1 = z^2 \Rightarrow |z| < 1$ 的单位圆.

$$w_1 = \frac{w-i}{w+i} \quad \therefore w_1 \cdot w + w_1 i = w - i \quad \therefore (1 - w_1) \cdot w = (w_1 + 1)i \quad w = \frac{w_1 + 1}{1 - w_1} \cdot i$$

$$\therefore w = \frac{z^2 + 1}{1 - z^2} i$$

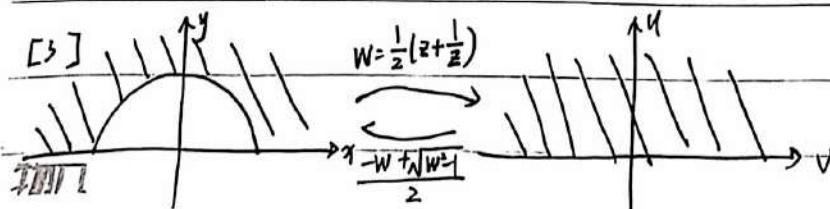
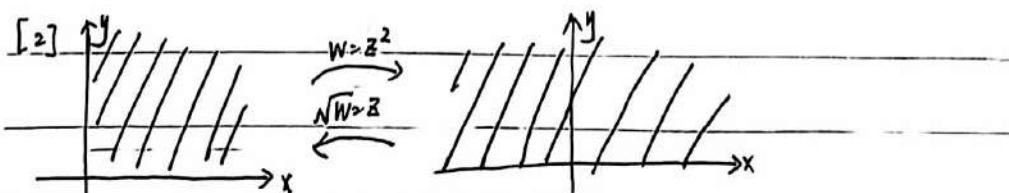
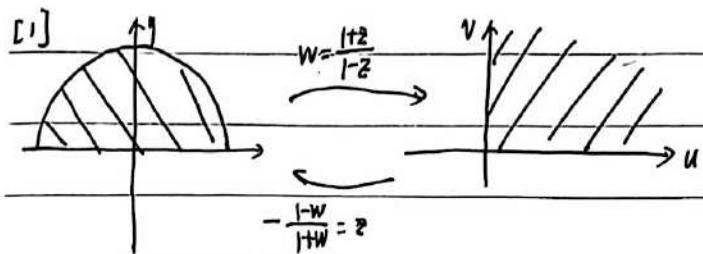
法二: 令 $w_1 = \frac{z+1}{z-1} \quad -1 \xrightarrow{w_1=0} 1 \xrightarrow{w_1=\infty} \text{拉直边界} \quad 0 \rightarrow -1 \quad \text{为负实轴}$

$$\therefore \frac{1+i}{i} = -1 \quad \text{下半虚轴.}$$

$$\therefore w = (-w_1)^2 = \left(\frac{z+1}{z-1}\right)^2$$



半典型映射补充



第六章 保角映射 习题

Ex.1. 习题六 1. 导数的几何意义: $\varphi_0 = \theta_0 + f'(z_0)$

Ex.2. 习题六 4.(5) $x^2 + y^2 + 2x + 2y + 1 = 0$ 与 $w = \frac{1}{z}$.

解: 法一: 直接代

设 $z = x + iy$, $w = u + iv$

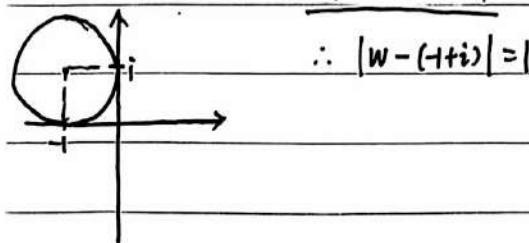
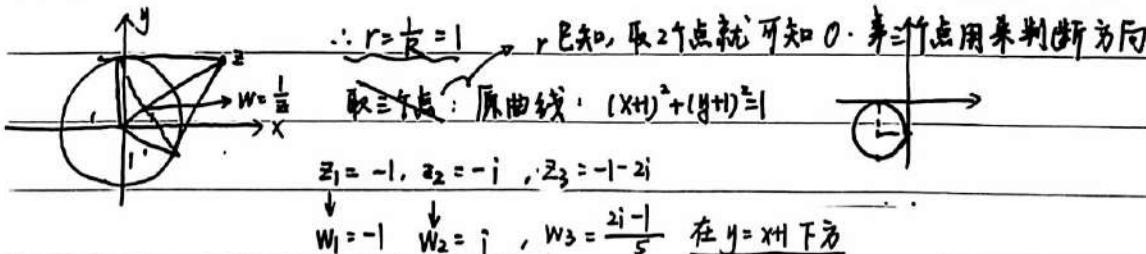
$$\therefore \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{x+iy} = \frac{x-iy}{x^2+y^2} \quad \therefore u = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}, \quad v = -\frac{y}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$\text{故 } u^2 + v^2 = \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} \quad x = \frac{u}{u^2+v^2}, \quad y = -\frac{v}{u^2+v^2}$$

$$\therefore \text{原曲线代入, 有 } \frac{1}{u^2+v^2} + 2 \cdot \frac{u}{u^2+v^2} - \frac{2v}{u^2+v^2} + 1 = 0$$

$$(u^2+v^2) + 2u - 2v + 1 = 0 \quad (u+1)^2 + (v-1)^2 = 1 \Rightarrow |w - (-1+i)| = 1$$

法二: 利用几何意义: $w = \frac{1}{z}$ 为数映射, 具有保圆性



Ex.3. 习题六 7(1)

半直理: 存在唯一线性分式映射

$$\frac{w - w_1}{w - w_2} = \frac{w_3 - w_2}{w_3 - w_1} = \frac{z - z_1}{z - z_2} \cdot \frac{z_3 - z_2}{z_3 - z_1}$$

法一: 直接代:

$$\frac{w-1}{w-i} \cdot \frac{-1-i}{-2-i} = \frac{z-2}{z-i} \cdot \frac{-2-i}{-4-i} \Rightarrow \frac{w-1}{w-i} = \frac{z-2}{z-i} \cdot \frac{i+2}{2(i+1)} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{z-2}{z-i} \cdot (3-i)$$

$$w = \frac{1-i - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{z-2}{z-i} (3-i)}{1 - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{z-2}{z-i} (3-i)} = \frac{4(2-i) - i(3-i)(2-i)}{4(2-i) - (z-2)(3-i)} = \frac{(3-3i)z + 2i+2}{(1+i)z + 6-6i} = \frac{2-3iz}{z-6i}$$

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法二：代一般表达式 $w = k \cdot \frac{z-\alpha}{z-\beta}$ ，这种在有一项 $w=0$ 时可以直接确定以，这里略。

Ex. 4. 习题大 13.

解：映射到新区域，表示是最快法：

① 设 $z = x + iy$, $w = u + iv$

② 将 $w = -z$ 表示为 $z = -w$:

$$w = \frac{1}{z+i} \quad \therefore z+i = \frac{1}{w} \quad z = \frac{1}{w} - i = \frac{1-iw}{w}$$

③ 代入，写出 $x = \dots$ $y = \dots$

$$\therefore z = \frac{1-i(u+iv)}{u+iv} = \frac{(v+1)-iu}{u+iv} = \frac{u(v+1)-iv(v+1)-iu^2-uv}{u^2+v^2}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{u}{u^2+v^2}, \quad y = -\frac{u^2+v^2+u}{u^2+v^2}$$

④ 边界对应原理 or 等不等式

$$\operatorname{Im} z > 0 \quad \therefore y > 0 \quad \therefore u^2 + v^2 + u < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u^2 + (v + \frac{1}{2})^2 < (\frac{1}{2})^2$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \left\{ w; \left| w - \frac{1}{2}i \right| < \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

Ex. 5 习题大 16. (1)(3)

若如果要求保角且单值，则只能用线性形式这种一一对应法。

指数 e^{a+iz} 不是单值，这里不能用；幂函数 z^{α} (偶数次) 也不是单值！

解：(1) $\{z; 0 < \operatorname{Re} z < a\}$:

先转换成水平: $w_1 = \operatorname{Arg} z \quad \{w_1; 0 < \operatorname{Im} w_1 < \alpha\}$

$$w_2 = \frac{\pi}{a} w_1 \quad \{w_2; 0 < \operatorname{Im} w_2 < \pi\}$$

$$w_3 = e^{w_2} \quad [\text{虚部 } (0, 2\pi), \text{ 可以一一对应}] \quad \{w_3; \operatorname{Im} w_3 > 0\}$$

$$w_4 = \frac{w_3 - i}{w_3 + i} \quad \{w_4; 0 < |w_4| < 1\}$$

$$\therefore w = \frac{e^{\frac{\pi}{a}iz} - i}{e^{\frac{\pi}{a}iz} + i}$$

(3) 不能直接 8 次！这样 $z = 2e^{\frac{\pi}{4}iz}$ 和 $z = 2$ 都将映射到同一点 $w = 2$

判准: $w = z^4$ 和 $w = z^8$ 都是周期函数: $T_1 = \frac{2\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ $T_2 = \frac{2\pi}{8} = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 圆中 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{2\pi}{8} < \frac{\pi}{2}$ \therefore 选 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ ✓

100%

因此: $w_1 = \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^4, \{0 < \arg z < \pi, |z| < 1\}$



第二步: 作 $w_2 = \frac{1+w_1}{1-w_1}$ [其他重要映射]

第三步: 作 $w_3 = w_2^2$ [同上] $\operatorname{Im} w_3 > 0$

第四步: $w_4 = \frac{w_3 - i}{w_3 + i}$

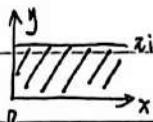
$$= \frac{\left(\frac{1+w_1}{1-w_1}\right)^2 - i}{\left(\frac{1+w_1}{1-w_1}\right)^2 + i} = \frac{(z^4 + 2^4)^2 - i(z^4 - 2^4)^2}{(z^4 + 2^4)^2 + i(z^4 - 2^4)^2}$$

Ex. 6. 习题六 19.12)

$\{z; \operatorname{Re} z > 0, 0 < \operatorname{Im} z < a\} \rightarrow \{w; \operatorname{Im} w > 0\}$

解: 注意: 每一步都应是等价转换!

$w_1 = \frac{\pi}{a} z \quad \{w_1; \operatorname{Re} w_1 > 0, 0 < \operatorname{Im} w_1 < \pi\}$



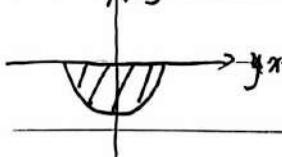
$w_2 = e^{w_1} \quad \text{设 } w_1 = x+iy, \quad x > 0, 0 < y < a, \quad |e^{w_1}| = |e^x| > 1$



$$w_3 = \frac{1}{w_2} = e^{-w_1}$$

(其实这里意识到 e^w 不是一个好的映射(缺一块), 就应考虑 e^{-w} . 当然倒数映射是一种比较好的思想?)

$$e^{-x-iy}$$



为什么不 $-w_3$:

$$w_4 = \frac{1-w_3}{1+w_3}$$



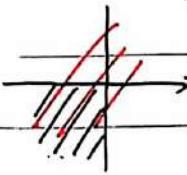
$$w_5 = w_4^2 = \left(\frac{1-e^{-w_1}}{1+e^{-w_1}}\right)^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{1-e^{-\frac{z^2}{4}}}{1+e^{-\frac{z^2}{4}}}\right)^2$$

$$w_4 = \frac{1+w_3}{1-w_3} \quad \text{把 } (0, -i) \text{ 代入 } -\bar{z}, \quad \frac{-i}{1+i} = \frac{(1-i)^2}{2} = \frac{-2i}{2} = -i$$

$$\frac{1+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i}{1-(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i)} = -1 + \frac{2}{1-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i} = -1 + \frac{2(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i-1+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}+(1-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2}$$

$$= -1 + \frac{2(-1+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i)}{\frac{3}{2}-\frac{1}{2}} = -1 + (-1+\sqrt{2})i$$



∴ 是直极限:

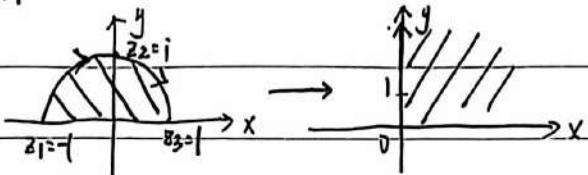
$$w_5 = i w_4 \quad w_6 = w_5^2 = -w_4^2 = \left(\frac{1+w_3}{1-w_3}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1+e^{-w_1}}{1-e^{-w_1}}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{e^{\frac{z^2}{4}}+1}{e^{\frac{z^2}{4}}-1}\right)^2$$

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保角映射难点:

- 将 $\{z; \operatorname{Im} z > 0, |z| < 1\}$ 映射到 $\{z; \operatorname{Re} z > 0, \operatorname{Im} z > 0\}$



解: 可以直接用公式 $w = \frac{1+z}{1-z}$

原理上: $z_2 = i \rightarrow$ 无穷远.

$z_1 = -1 \rightarrow$ 原点

$$\therefore w = k \cdot \frac{z+1}{1-z} \quad z_2 = i, w_2 = k \cdot \frac{i+1}{1-i} = ik > 0. \text{ 取 } k > 0 \text{ 即可 } k=1$$

$$w = \frac{z+1}{1-z}$$

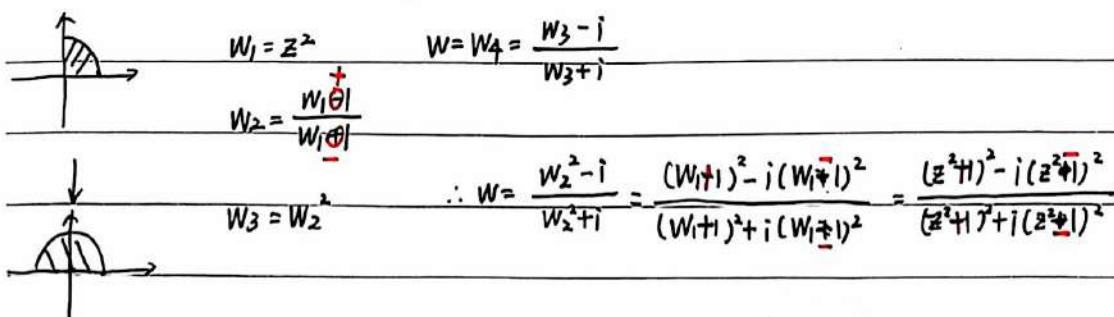
- 将 $\{z; \operatorname{Im} z < 0, |z| < 1\}$ 映射到 $\{z; \operatorname{Re} z > 0, \operatorname{Im} z > 0\}$

解: $k \cdot \frac{1-i}{1+i} > 0 \quad \therefore -ik > 0 \quad k < 0.$

$$\therefore w = \frac{z+1}{z-1} = -\frac{1+z}{1-z}.$$

历年题中保角映射:

- 15-16 四.(1) $\{z; |z| < 1, 0 < \arg z < \frac{\pi}{2}\} \rightarrow \{w; |w| < 1\}$



- (2) $w = e^{i\theta} \frac{z-\alpha}{z-\bar{\alpha}}$ 这是上半平面 \rightarrow 圆 不是圆 \rightarrow 上半平面. 订正见 17-18 后.

$$\therefore w(i) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad w(0) = 1$$

$$\therefore e^{i\theta}(i-\alpha) = \frac{1}{2}(i-\bar{\alpha})$$

$$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=3 \end{cases}$$

$$w = -\frac{z-3i}{z+3i}$$

$$e^{i\theta} \alpha = \bar{\alpha}$$

$$\therefore w = e^{i\theta} \cdot \frac{z-3i}{z+3i}$$

$$\therefore \bar{\alpha}(i-\alpha) = \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{2}(i-\bar{\alpha})$$

$$w(0) = 1$$

$$ix+y-x^2-y^2 = \frac{1}{2}ix-\frac{1}{2}y-\frac{1}{2}x^2-\frac{1}{2}y^2, \quad \therefore e^{i(\theta-\bar{\alpha})} = 1 \quad \theta = \pi.$$

17-18 四.(1) $\{z; |z|<1, -\frac{\pi}{4} < \arg z < \frac{\pi}{4}\} \rightarrow$ 上半平面

$$W_1 = z^2 \quad W_2 = iW_1 \quad W_3 = \frac{W_2+1}{W_2-1} \quad W_4 = W_3^2$$

$$W = \left(\frac{W_2+1}{W_2-1} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{iW_1+1}{iW_1-1} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{i\bar{z}^2+1}{i\bar{z}^2-1} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{\bar{z}^2-i}{\bar{z}^2+i} \right)^2$$

(2) 上半平面 \rightarrow 单位圆 $W(1)=1, W(i)=\frac{1}{2}$

$$W = e^{i\theta} \frac{z-\alpha}{z-\bar{\alpha}}, \text{代入,}$$

$$e^{i\theta}(1-\alpha) = 1-\bar{\alpha} \quad \therefore \frac{1-\alpha}{1-\bar{\alpha}} = \frac{2(1-\bar{\alpha})}{i-\bar{\alpha}} \quad (1-\alpha)(i-\bar{\alpha}) = 2(i-\alpha)(1-\bar{\alpha})$$

$$e^{i\theta}(i-\alpha) = \frac{1}{2}(i-\bar{\alpha}) \quad \text{设 } \alpha = x+iy$$

$$i-\bar{\alpha}-i\alpha + x^2+y^2 = 2i-2\bar{\alpha} - 2x + 2x^2+2y^2$$

$$z_1 = i-(x-iy)-i(x+iy)+x^2+y^2 = i-x-iy-ix+iy+x^2+y^2 = -x+x^2+y^2+(1-x)i$$

$$z_2 = 2i-2i(x-iy)-2(x+iy)+2x^2+2y^2 = 2i-2ix-2y-2x-2iy+2x^2+2y^2$$

$$\therefore -x+x^2+y^2 = -2y-2x+2x^2+2y^2 \Rightarrow x^2-x+y^2-2y=0$$

$$1-x = -2-2x-2y \Rightarrow 2y = 1-x \quad x = 1-2y \quad (1-2y)^2 = (1-2y)+y^2-2y$$

$$= 4y^2-4y+1 - 1 + 2y + y^2 - 2y = 5y^2+4y=0$$

$$y = -\frac{4}{5} \quad x = \frac{13}{5}$$

用对称点三线映射!

$$z_1 = 1, W_1 = 1 \quad \therefore \frac{z-1}{z-1} \cdot \frac{1-i}{1-i} = \frac{W-1}{W-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{-\frac{3}{2}}{-2} \quad (z-1) \cdot (i+1)(2W-1) \Rightarrow (W-1)(z-i)$$

$$z_2 = i, W_2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad (2W-2-2W+1)(i+1) \Rightarrow W^2-3iW-3i+1$$

$$z_3 = -1, W_3 = -1 \quad \frac{z-1}{z-1} \cdot (i+1) = \frac{W-1}{W-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{3}{-2}$$

$$2iW^2 - iz + 2iW + i + zW^2 - z - 2W + 1 = 3W^2 - 3iW - 3z + 3i$$

$$2iW^2 - iz + iW - 2i - W^2 + 2z - 2W + 1 = 0$$

$$W = \frac{iz+2i-2z-1}{2iz+i-2-2} = \frac{(i-2)z+(2i-1)}{(2i-1)z+i-2}$$

15-16 (2) 订正: 上半平面 \rightarrow 圆, $W(i) = \frac{1}{2}, W(0) = -1$ 错! 对称点应对于边界!

$$\text{考虑 } W(0) = -1, z_1 = i, W_1 = \frac{1}{2}, z_2 = 0, W_2 = 1, z_3 = +i, W_3 = -1$$

$$\therefore \frac{W-\frac{1}{2}}{W-1} \cdot \frac{-1-i}{-1-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{z-i}{z} \Rightarrow (2W-1) \cdot 3 - 3(W-1)(z-i)$$

$$2W^2 - 2 = 3W^2 - 3Wi - 3z + 3$$

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$$W_2 - 3Wi - 2z + 3i = 0 \quad W = \frac{2z - 3i}{z - 3i}$$

$$W(i) = \frac{1}{2} \quad W(0) = 1$$

$W(i) = \frac{1}{2}$ 关于边界对称 $\Rightarrow W(-i) = 2$

$$\therefore z_1 = i, \quad w_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$z_2 = 0, \quad w_2 = 1$$

$$z_3 = -i, \quad w_3 = 2$$

$$\frac{z - z_1}{z - z_2} \cdot \frac{z_3 - z_2}{z_3 - z_1} = \frac{w - w_1}{w - w_2} \cdot \frac{w_3 - w_2}{w_3 - w_1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{z - i}{z} \cdot \frac{-i}{-2i} = \frac{w - \frac{1}{2}}{w - 1} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}} \Rightarrow 2z(w - \frac{1}{2}) = (z - i)(w - 1) \cdot \frac{3}{2}$$

$$4z(w - \frac{1}{2}) = 3(z - i)(w - 1) \quad 4zw - 2z = 3zw - 3z - 3iw + 3i$$

$$\therefore zw + z + 3iw - 3i = 0 \quad |W| = \frac{3i - z}{3i + z}$$

21-22. 四1. $D = \{x+iy \mid x < 0, 0 < y < \pi\}, \quad G = \{w \mid \operatorname{Im} w > 0\} \quad D \rightarrow G$

解: $w_1 = e^z$

$$w_2 = \frac{1+w_1}{1-w_1}$$

$$w \quad w_3 = w_2^2 = \left(\frac{1+w_1}{1-w_1} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{1+e^z}{1-e^z} \right)^2$$

13-14. 四1. $\{z \mid |z| < 1\}$ 映射为上半平面, $w(0) = i, \quad \arg w'(0) = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

解: 设 $w = e^{i\theta} \cdot \frac{z-\alpha}{z-\bar{\alpha}}$ $w(0) = i$. 代入 $e^{i\theta} \cdot \frac{\alpha^2}{|\alpha|^2} = i$ 神奇! 又有反了! 是上半平面 \rightarrow 因是 $e^{i\theta} \cdot \frac{z-\alpha}{z-\bar{\alpha}}$!

$$w'(z) = e^{i\theta} \cdot \frac{(z-\bar{\alpha}) - (\bar{z}-\alpha)}{(z-\bar{\alpha})^2} \quad w'(0) = e^{i\theta} \cdot \frac{\alpha-\bar{\alpha}}{(\bar{\alpha})^2} \quad \because w(0) = i \quad \therefore w_1 = i, \quad z_1 = 0 \quad \therefore \alpha = i$$

由 $z = e^{i\theta} \cdot \frac{w-i}{w+i}$ 两边对z求导

$$\text{设 } \alpha = re^{i\beta} \quad e^{i(\theta+2\beta)} = e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} \quad w'(0) = e^{i\theta} \cdot \frac{\alpha^2}{r^2} \cdot (\alpha - \bar{\alpha}) \\ = \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot e^{i\theta} \cdot (r^3 \cdot e^{3i\beta} - r^3 e^{i\beta})$$

$$z = e^{i\theta} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{2i}{w+i}\right) \quad 1 = e^{i\theta} \cdot (-2i) \cdot \left[-\frac{w'}{(w+i)^2}\right]$$

将 $w(0) = i$ 代入:

$$1 = e^{i\theta} \cdot \frac{2i \cdot \frac{w'}{(w+i)^2} - 2i}{2i} \quad e^{i\theta} \cdot w' = 2i = 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} \quad w' = z \cdot e^{i(\frac{\pi}{3} - \theta)} \Rightarrow \theta = 0.$$

$$\therefore z = \frac{w-i}{w+i} \quad \therefore w = \frac{iz+i}{1-z}$$

第七章 拉普拉斯变换 Laplace 变换

一. 基本概念

1. 定义:

$$\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = F(s) = \int_0^\infty f(t) e^{-st} dt \quad \text{为 } f(t) \text{ 的 Laplace 变换(或像函数)}$$

$f(t)$ 称为 $F(s)$ 的逆变换, 记为 $f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)]$

$$\Delta \text{ 常用1: 喷射阶跃函数 } u(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0 \\ 1, & t \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \mathcal{L}[u(t)] = \mathcal{L}[1] = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\Delta \text{ 常用2: } \mathcal{L}[e^{kt} u(t)] :$$

$$f(t) = e^{kt} t \quad t \geq 0. \quad F(s) = \int_0^\infty e^{kt-s} t dt = \frac{1}{s-k}, \quad \mathcal{L}[e^{kt} u(t)] = \frac{1}{s-k}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[e^{kt}] = \frac{1}{s-k}$$

$$\Delta \text{ 常用3: } f(t) = t^a \quad (a > 0) \quad \mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \frac{\Gamma(a+1)}{s^{a+1}}, \quad \text{当 } \operatorname{Re}(s) > 0.$$

$$a \text{ 为非负整数 } n \text{ 时, } \mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$$

推导: 若 $\operatorname{Re}(s) = \sigma > 0$

$$\int_0^\infty |t^a e^{-st}| dt = \int_0^\infty t^a e^{-\sigma t} dt \stackrel{\text{令 } u = \sigma t}{=} \frac{1}{\sigma^{a+1}} \cdot \int_0^\infty u^a e^{-u} du = \frac{\Gamma(a+1)}{\sigma^{a+1}}$$

$$\text{同理. } \int_0^\infty \left| \frac{d}{dt} (t^a e^{-st}) \right| dt = \frac{\Gamma(a+2)}{\sigma^{a+2}}$$

∴ 当 s 为实数时,

由解析函数唯一性

$$F(s) = \frac{\Gamma(a+1)}{s^{a+1}} \quad a > -1. \quad \text{对所有 } s \text{ 都成立.}$$

$$\text{特别地, } \Gamma(n+1) = n \Gamma(n) = \dots = n! \quad \therefore \mathcal{L}[t^n] = \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \quad \operatorname{Re}(s) > 0$$

二. 基本性质

7.2.1 线性性质

$$\mathcal{L}[k_1 f_1(t) + k_2 f_2(t)] = k_1 \mathcal{L}[f_1(t)] + k_2 \mathcal{L}[f_2(t)]$$

$$\text{或 } \mathcal{L}^{-1}[k_1 f_1(t) + k_2 f_2(t)] = k_1 f_1(t) + k_2 f_2(t)$$

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$$\Delta \text{ 常用4. } L[\sin wt] = \frac{w}{s^2 + w^2}, \quad L[\cos wt] = \frac{s}{s^2 + w^2}, \quad \operatorname{Re}(s) > 0.$$

$$\text{证明: } L[\sin wt] = L\left[\frac{e^{iwt} - e^{-iwt}}{2i}\right] = \frac{1}{2i} \{L[e^{iwt}] - L[e^{-iwt}]\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2i} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{s-iw} - \frac{1}{s+iw} \right) = \frac{1}{2i} \cdot \frac{2iw}{s^2 + w^2} = \frac{w}{s^2 + w^2}$$

$$L[\cos wt] = L\left[\frac{e^{iwt} + e^{-iwt}}{2}\right] = \frac{1}{2} \{L[e^{iwt}] + L[e^{-iwt}]\} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{s-iw} + \frac{1}{s+iw}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2s}{s^2 + w^2} = \frac{s}{s^2 + w^2}$$

$$\text{同理, } L[\sinh wt] = \frac{w}{s^2 - w^2}, \quad L[\cosh wt] = \frac{s}{s^2 - w^2}$$

7.2.2 平移性质

$$\text{时移性: } L[f(t-t_0)] = e^{-st_0} F(s) \quad \text{或} \quad L^{-1}[e^{-st_0} F(s)] = f(t-t_0) u(t-t_0)$$

$$\text{频移性: } L[e^{st_0} f(t)] = F(s-s_0)$$

7.2.3 微分性质

\diamond 原函数: 若 $L[f(t)] = F(s)$, 则 $f'(t)$ 也是原函数,

$$\text{则 } L[f'(t)] = sF(s) - f(0^+)$$

$$\text{证: } L[f(t)] = \int_0^\infty f(t) e^{-st} dt = \int_0^\infty e^{-st} d[f(t)] = e^{-st} f(t) \Big|_0^\infty + s \int_0^\infty f(t) e^{-st} dt = -f(0^+) + s F(s)$$

$$\text{推论: } L[f^{(n)}(t)] = s^n F(s) - s^{n-1} f(0^+) - s^{n-2} f'(0^+) - \dots - f^{(n-1)}(0^+)$$

\diamond 导函数: 若 $L[f(t)] = F(s)$, 则 $L[(-t)^n f(t)] = F^{(n)}(s)$, $n=0, 1, 2, \dots$

$$\text{证: } F'(s) = \frac{d}{ds} \left[\int_0^\infty f(t) e^{-st} dt \right] = \int_0^\infty f(t) (-t) e^{-st} dt = L[(-t)f(t)]$$

7.2.4 积分性质

若 $L[f(t)] = F(s)$, $\int_s^\infty F(s) ds$ 收敛, 则 $L\left[\frac{f(t)}{t}\right]$ 存在, 且 $L\left[\frac{f(t)}{t}\right] = \int_s^\infty F(u) du$ —— 导函数

若 $L[f(t)] = F(s)$, 则 $L\left[\int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau\right] = \frac{1}{s} F(s)$ —— 原函数

(原函数) 证: 设 $g(t) = \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau$, 则 $L[g(t)] = L[f(t)] = s L[g(t)] - g(0) = s L[g(t)]$

$$\text{而 } F(s) = L[f(t)] = s L[g(t)] \quad \therefore \text{原式} = \frac{1}{s} F(s)$$

$$\text{推论: } L\left[\int_0^t dt \dots \int_0^t dt \int_0^t dt \int_0^t f(t) dt\right] = \frac{1}{s^n} F(s)$$

(续) 解: 设 $L\left[\frac{f(t)}{t}\right] = G(s) = \int_0^\infty \frac{f(t)}{t} e^{-st} dt$.

$$\therefore L[-f(t)] = G'(s) = \int_0^\infty (-t) \frac{f(t)}{t} e^{-st} dt.$$

$$= - \int_0^\infty f(t) e^{-st} dt = -F(s)$$

$$\therefore G(s) = \int_s^\infty F(u) du$$

7.2.6 卷积性质

$$\text{定义: } f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \int_0^t f_1(\tau) f_2(t-\tau) d\tau$$

卷积定理: 设 $L[f(t)] = F(s)$, $L[g(t)] = G(s)$

$$\text{则 } L[f(t) * g(t)] = F(s) \cdot G(s)$$

$$\text{或 } L^{-1}[F(s) \cdot G(s)] = f(t) * g(t)$$

E.g. 若 $L[f(t)] = \frac{1}{(s^2 + 4s + 13)^2}$, 求 $f(t)$

$$\text{解: } f(t) = L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(s^2 + 4s + 13)^2}\right] = L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s^2 + 4s + 13} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2 + 4s + 13}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} L^{-1}\left[\frac{3}{(s+2)^2 + 3^2}\right] * L^{-1}\left[\frac{3}{(s+2)^2 + 3^2}\right] = \frac{1}{9} \cdot (e^{-2t} \sin 3t) * (e^{-2t} \sin 3t)$$

$$\text{代入卷积公式, 原式} = \frac{1}{9} \cdot \int_0^t e^{-2T} \sin 3T \cdot e^{-2(t-T)} \sin[3(t-T)] dT$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} e^{-2t} \int_0^t \sin 3T \cdot \sin[3(t-T)] dT$$

$$\text{用和差化积公式, } \sin 3T \sin[3(t-T)] = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(6T-3t) - \cos 3t]$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \frac{1}{9} e^{-2t} \int_0^t \frac{1}{2} [\cos(6T-3t) - \cos 3t] dT$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} e^{-2t} \left[\frac{1}{2} \sin(3t) - \frac{1}{2} t \cos 3t \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{18} e^{-2t} \sin(3t) - \frac{1}{18} t e^{-2t} \cos(3t)$$

7.3 拉氏逆变换 $L[f(t)] = F(s) = \int_0^\infty f(t) e^{-st} dt$, $L^{-1}[F(s)] = f(t)$

定理: 若 $F(s)$ 的全部单点 s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n 都在 $\operatorname{Re}s < \sigma$ 上, 且 $\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} F(s) = 0$. 则 $t > 0$ 时,

$$f(t) = L^{-1}[F(s)] = \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{Res}[F(s) e^{st}; s_k]$$

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E.g. 用不同方法求 $F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2(s+1)}$ 的拉氏逆变换.

法一：利用 Laplace 线性性质（分离法）

$$F(s) = -\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{s+1} \quad (\text{方法：设 } \frac{1}{s^2(s+1)} = \frac{as+b}{s^2} + \frac{c}{s+1})$$

$$\therefore (as+b)(s+1) + cs^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a+c=0 \\ a+b=0 \\ b=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=-1 \\ b=1 \\ c=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore L^{-1}[F(s)] = L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s^2}\right] - L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s}\right] + L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s+1}\right]$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2} : n=1, t \quad \frac{1}{s} : 1 \quad \frac{1}{s+1}, \frac{1}{s} \text{ 不对称, } e^{-t} \cdot 1 = e^{-t}$$

$$\therefore L^{-1}[F(s)] = t - 1 + e^{-t}$$

法二：留数法

$L^{-1}[F(s)]$: 奇点: $s=0, s=-1$

$$\text{Res}\left[\frac{e^{st}}{s^2(s+1)}, 0\right] = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{e^{st}}{s+1}\right]', \quad \left[\frac{e^{st}}{s+1}\right]' = -\frac{e^{st}(s+1)-e^{st}}{(s+1)^2} = \frac{(ts+t-1)e^{st}}{(s+1)^2}$$

$$\therefore \text{Res}\left[\frac{e^{st}}{s^2(s+1)}, 0\right] = t-1$$

$$\text{而 } \text{Res}\left[\frac{e^{st}}{s^2(s+1)}, -1\right] = \lim_{s \rightarrow -1} \left[\frac{e^{st}}{s^2}\right] = e^{-t}$$

$$\therefore L^{-1}[F(s)] = t-1 + e^{-t}$$

法三：卷积法

$$L^{-1}[F(s)] = L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s^2}\right] * L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s+1}\right]$$

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

$$\therefore \text{卷积} = \int_0^t f(t-T) f(T) dT = \int_0^t T e^{T-t} dT = \left[Te^{T-t}\right]_0^t - \int_0^t e^{T-t} dT = t - (1 - e^{-t}) = t - 1 + e^{-t}$$

习题:

E.g. 1. 习题 7 Ex. 9.12) $F(s) = \frac{5s+3}{(s-1)(s^2+2s+5)}$

解: 分解法: 设 $F(s) = \frac{a}{s-1} + \frac{bs+c}{s^2+2s+5}$

$$\therefore 分子: a(s^2+2s+5) + (bs+c)(s-1)$$

$$= as^2 + 2as + 5a + bs^2 - bs + cs - c = (a+b)s^2 + (c-b-2a)s + 5a - c$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} a+b=0 \\ c-b-2a=5 \\ 5a-c=3 \end{cases}$$

$$3a+c=5 \Rightarrow a=1, b=-1$$

$$c=2$$

$$\therefore F(s) = \frac{1}{s-1} + \frac{-s+2}{s^2+2s+5}$$

∴ 下面利用三角玄系解:

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{s-1} + \frac{-s+2}{s^2+2s+5} = \frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{s+1}{(s+1)^2+2^2} + \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{(s+1)^2+2^2}$$

$$\text{故 } f(t) = e^t - e^{-t} \cos 2t + \frac{3}{2} e^{-t} \sin 2t$$

历年卷中计算:

$$15-16 (1) f(t) = \int_0^t e^T \sin T dT, L[f(t)]$$

$$L[\sin t] = \frac{1}{s^2+1} \quad L[e^t \sin t] = \frac{1}{(s-1)^2+1}$$

$$\therefore L[f(t)] = \frac{1}{s(s^2+2s+2)}$$

$$(2) F(s) = \frac{e^{-s}}{s^2+2s+1}$$

$$L[1] = \frac{1}{s} \quad L[t] = \frac{1}{s^2} \Rightarrow L[te^{-t}] = \frac{1}{(s+1)^2}$$

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

$$\text{故 } f(t) = (t-1)e^{1-t} u(t-1)$$

$$17-18 (1) f(t) = t \int_0^t e^{t-T} \sin 2T dT. \text{ 求 } L[f(t)]$$

$$L[\sin 2t] = \frac{2}{s^2+4} \quad L[e^{-t} \sin 2t] = \frac{2}{(s+1)^2+4} \quad L\left[\int_0^t e^{-T} \sin 2T dT\right] = \frac{2}{s(s+1)^2+4}$$

$$L[e^t \int_0^t e^{-T} \sin 2T dT] = \frac{2}{(s-1)(s^2+4)}$$

$$L[(t-1) \int_0^t e^{t-T} \sin 2T dT] = \frac{(-2) \cdot [s^2+4+2s(s-1)]}{(s-1)^2(s^2+4)^2} = \frac{-2(3s^2-2s+4)}{(s-1)^2(s^2+4)^2} \quad \text{原式} = \frac{2[3s^2-2s+4]}{(s-1)^2(s^2+4)^2} \times$$

$$(2) F(s) = \frac{e^{-s}}{s^2(s^2+1)} = e^{-s} \left(\frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s^2+1} \right)$$

$$L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s^2+1}\right] = t - \sin t$$

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

$$21-22 (1) \frac{s}{2} - \frac{2s}{s^2+1} + \left[\frac{1}{s^2+1}\right]' = \frac{1}{2}s - \frac{2s}{s^2+1} - \frac{2s}{(s^2+1)^2} = \frac{2}{s(s^2+1)^2}$$

$$(2) \text{求 } F(s) = \frac{2s}{s^2-1} \text{ 逆}$$

$$\text{先求 } L\left[\frac{1}{s^2+1} + \frac{1}{s^2-1}\right] = L\left[\frac{2s^2}{s^2-1}\right]$$

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

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$$\therefore L^{-1} \left[\frac{2s^2}{s^4 - 1} \right] = \sin t + \frac{1}{2} e^t + \frac{1}{2} e^{-t}$$

$$L^{-1} \left[\frac{2s}{s^4 - 1} \right] = \int_0^t (\sin x + \frac{1}{2} e^x + \frac{1}{2} e^{-x}) dx$$

$$= -\cos t + \frac{1}{2} e^t - \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} = \cosh t - \cos t.$$

△ 容易忘的!!!

① 三角函数

$$\sin z = \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i} \quad \cos z = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{sh} z = \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2} \quad \operatorname{ch} z = \frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{2}$$

② 调和函数:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

③ 设 $z = x+iy$, $f(z) = u+iv$

$$\therefore f'(z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \quad \text{或} \quad f'(z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - i \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$