

复变函数 B 作业 W4

习题 6

(1) $f(z) = \cos \frac{z}{2}$ 在全平面解析, 且 $H(z) = 2 \sin \frac{z}{2}$ 是 $f(z)$ 的一个原函数, 则

$$\int_0^{\pi+2i} \cos \frac{z}{2} dz = 2 \sin \frac{z}{2} \Big|_0^{\pi+2i} = \frac{\exp(i\frac{\pi+2i}{2}) - \exp(-i\frac{\pi+2i}{2})}{i} = \frac{1}{e} + e$$

(3) $f(z) = \exp(-z)$ 在全平面解析, 且 $H(z) = -\exp(-z)$ 是 $f(z)$ 的一个原函数, 则

$$\int_{-\pi i}^0 e^{-z} dz = -e^{-z} \Big|_{-\pi i}^0 = -1 + e^{\pi i} = -2$$

习题 10

(1) $\int_C \frac{e^z}{1+z^2} dz = \int_C \frac{e^z/(z+i)}{z-i} dz$, 设 $f(z) = e^z/(z+i)$, $f(z)$ 在 C 内解析, 则由 Cauchy 积分定理

$$\int_C \frac{e^z/(z+i)}{z-i} dz = 2\pi i f(i) = \pi e^i$$

(3) 记 1、2、3 小题的闭路分别为 C_1, C_2, C_3 , 取闭路 $C_0 = C_1^- + C_2^- + C_3$, $f(z) = e^z/(1+z^2)$ 在 C 及其围成的多连通区域内解析, 根据 Cauchy 积分定理

$$\int_{C_3} f(z) dz = \int_{C_1} f(z) dz + \int_{C_2} f(z) dz = \pi e^i - \pi e^{-i} = 2\pi i \sin 1$$

习题 13

(1) 记 $f(z) = 2z^2 - z + 1$, 其在 C 及其围成的区域内解析, 由 Cauchy 积分定理

$$g(1) = 2\pi i f(1) = 4\pi i$$

(2) 取 $C_0: |z| = 2$, $C_1: |z - z_0| = \rho$, $\rho > 0$ 且 $\rho < |z_0| - 2$, $C_2: |z| = |z_0| + 2\rho$, $C = C_0^- + C_1^- + C_2$, 则 $h(z) = \frac{2z^2 - z + 1}{z - z_0}$ 在 C 及其所围成的多连通区域内解析, 则根据 Cauchy 积分定理

$$\int_{C_0} h(z) dz = \int_{C_2} h(z) dz - \int_{C_1} h(z) dz$$

根据 Cauchy 积分公式

$$\int_{C_0} h(z) dz = \int_{C_2} h(z) dz - \int_{C_1} h(z) dz = \int_{C_2} \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} dz - \int_{C_1} \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} dz = 0$$

习题 14

注意到

$$\int_C \frac{z^2 dz}{(1+z^2)^2} = \int_C \frac{z^2/(z+i)^2}{(z-i)^2} dz$$

记 $f(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z+i)^2}$, 则

$$f'(z)|_{z=i} = \frac{2z(z+i)^2 - 2z^2(z+i)}{(z+i)^4} \Big|_{z=i} = -\frac{i}{4}$$

根据 Cauchy 积分公式, 有

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

习题 15

注意到

$$\frac{P'(z)}{P(z)} = \frac{1}{z-a_1} + \frac{1}{z-a_2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{z-a_n}$$

假设闭路 C 内有 k 个零点, $0 \leq k \leq n$, 分别记为 a_{j_1}, \dots, a_{j_k} ; 不在闭路 C 内的 $n-k$ 个零点记为 $a_{j_{k+1}}, \dots, a_{j_n}$ 。又因为闭路 C 不通过每个 a_i , 设

$$J(z) = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{1}{z-a_{j_i}} \quad \bar{J}(z) = \sum_{i=k+1}^n \frac{1}{z-a_{j_i}} \quad J(z) + \bar{J}(z) = \frac{P'(z)}{P(z)}$$

由 Cauchy 积分公式, 得

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C J(z) dz = \sum_{i=1}^k f(a_{j_i}) = \sum_{i=1}^k 1 = k$$

设 $a_{j_i} (k+1 \leq i \leq n)$ 离闭路 C 上点的最小距离为 d_i , a_{j_i} 两两之间距离的最小值为 d_{n+1} , 记 $d = \min_{k+1 \leq i \leq n+1} d_i$, 取 $\rho \in (0, d)$; 设闭路 C 上点离原点的最远距离为 D , 取 $\rho' \in (D, \infty)$ 。定义如下 $n-k+2$ 个闭路 ($k+1 \leq i \leq n$):

$$C_i : |z - a_{j_i}| = \rho \quad C_{k+1} : |z| = \rho' \quad C_{k+2} = \sum_{i=k+1}^n C_i^- + C^- + C_{k+1}$$

$\bar{J}(z)$ 在 C_{k+2} 及其围成的多连通区域内解析, 由 Cauchy 积分定理和公式

$$\int_C \bar{J}(z) dz = \int_{C_{k+1}} \bar{J}(z) dz - \int_{\sum_{i=k+1}^n C_i} \bar{J}(z) dz = \int_{C_{k+1}} \bar{J}(z) dz - \sum_{i=k+1}^n \int_{C_i} \bar{J}(z) dz = 0$$

所以

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{P'(z)}{P(z)} dz = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C [J(z) + \bar{J}(z)] dz = k$$

习题 17

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= 3ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2 \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= 6ax + 2by \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &= bx^2 + 2cxy + 3dy^2 \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} &= 2cx + 6dy\end{aligned}$$

因为 u 是调和函数, 所以

$$u''_x + u''_y = 0 \Rightarrow 3ax + by + cx + 3dy = 0$$

因为 x, y 是变量, 只能系数等于零, 即

$$b + 3d = 0, \quad c + 3a = 0$$

习题 18

(1) 因为 $f(z) = u + iv$ 是解析函数, 所以:

1. $f(z)$ 满足 C-R 方程: $u'_x = v'_y \quad u'_y = -v'_x$
2. $u(x, y)$ 和 $v(x, y)$ 都是调和函数: $u''_x + u''_y = 0 \quad v''_x + v''_y = 0$

记 $t = \ln |f(z)| = \frac{1}{2} \ln(u^2 + v^2)$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned}t'_x &= \frac{uu'_x + vv'_x}{u^2 + v^2} \\ t''_x &= \frac{[(u'_x)^2 + uu''_x + (v'_x)^2 + vv''_x](u^2 + v^2) - 2(uu'_x + vv'_x)^2}{(u^2 + v^2)^2}\end{aligned}$$

对 y 求偏导同理, 只需更换下标, 结合上面的条件 1, 有

$$t''_x + t''_y = \frac{(u'_x)^2 + (u'_y)^2 + (v'_x)^2 + (v'_y)^2}{u^2 + v^2} - 2 \frac{(uu'_y + vv'_y)^2 + (uu'_x + vv'_x)^2}{(u^2 + v^2)^2} = 0$$

所以 $t = \ln |f(z)|$ 是调和函数。

(2) $w = |f(z)|^2 = u^2 + v^2$, 所以

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} = 2[(u'_x)^2 + uu''_x + (v'_x)^2 + vv''_x + (u'_y)^2 + uu''_y + (v'_y)^2 + vv''_y]$$

结合 $f(z)$ 是解析函数的性质, 化简得

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} = 2[(u'_x)^2 + (v'_x)^2 + (u'_y)^2 + (v'_y)^2] = 4[(u'_x)^2 + (v'_x)^2] = 4|f'(z)|^2$$

习题 20

(1) $u'_x = 3x^2 - 12xy - 3y^2 = v'_y$, 所以 $v = \int v'_y dy = 3x^2y - 6xy^2 - y^3 + \phi(x)$ 。

$u'_y = -6x^2 - 6xy + 6y^2 = -v'_x = -(6xy - 6y^2 + \phi'(x))$, 所以 $\phi'(x) = 6x^2$, 所以 $\phi(x) = 2x^3 + C$ 。又 $f(0) = 0$ 即 $v(0,0) = 0$, 解得 $C = 0$ 。

综上, $v(x,y) = 3x^2y - 6xy^2 - y^3 + 2x^3$, $f(z) = u + iv$ 。

(3) $v'_y = -\frac{(x+1)^2 - y^2}{[(x+1)^2 + y^2]^2} = u'_x$, 所以 $u = \int u'_x dx = \frac{x+1}{(x+1)^2 + y^2} + \phi(y)$ 。

$u'_y = -\frac{2(x+1)y}{[(x+1)^2 + y^2]^2} + \phi'(y) = -v'_x = \frac{2y(x+1)}{[(x+1)^2 + y^2]^2}$, 所以 $\phi'(y) = \frac{4y(x+1)}{[(x+1)^2 + y^2]^2}$, 所以 $\phi(y) = -\frac{2(x+1)}{(x+1)^2 + y^2} + C$ 。又 $f(0) = 2$ 即 $u(0,0) = C - 1 = 2$, 所以 $C = 3$ 。

综上, $u(x,y) = -\frac{x+1}{(x+1)^2 + y^2} + 3$, $f(z) = u + iv$ 。