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复变函数

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第二章 解析函数

第二节 函数解析的充要条件

- 一、主要定理
- 二、典型例题
- 三、小结



一、主要定理

定理一

设函数 $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ 定义在区域 D 内, 则 $f(z)$ 在 D 内一点 $z = x + yi$ 可导的充要条件是: $u(x, y)$ 与 $v(x, y)$ 在点 (x, y) 可微, 并且在该点满足柯西—黎曼方程

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}.$$



证 (1) 必要性.

设 $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ 定义在区域 D 内,
且 $f(z)$ 在 D 内一点 $z = x + yi$ 可导,

则对于充分小的 $|\Delta z| = |\Delta x + i\Delta y| > 0$,

有 $f(z + \Delta z) - f(z) = f'(z)\Delta z + \rho(\Delta z)\Delta z$,

其中 $\lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \rho(\Delta z) = 0$,

令 $f(z + \Delta z) - f(z) = \Delta u + i\Delta v$,

$f'(z) = a + ib, \quad \rho(\Delta z) = \rho_1 + i\rho_2,$



所以 $\Delta u + i\Delta v =$

$$\begin{aligned} & (a + ib) \cdot (\Delta x + i\Delta y) + (\rho_1 + i\rho_2) \cdot (\Delta x + i\Delta y) \\ = & (a\Delta x - b\Delta y + \rho_1\Delta x - \rho_2\Delta y) \\ & + i(b\Delta x + a\Delta y + \rho_2\Delta x + \rho_1\Delta y) \end{aligned}$$

于是 $\Delta u = a\Delta x - b\Delta y + \rho_1\Delta x - \rho_2\Delta y,$

$$\Delta v = b\Delta x + a\Delta y + \rho_2\Delta x + \rho_1\Delta y.$$

因为 $\lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \rho(\Delta z) = 0$, 所以 $\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \rho_1 = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \rho_2 = 0,$



由此可知 $u(x, y)$ 与 $v(x, y)$ 在点 (x, y) 可微,

$$\text{且满足方程 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}.$$

(2) 充分性. 由于

$$\begin{aligned} f(z + \Delta z) - f(z) &= u(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - u(x, y) \\ &\quad + i[v(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - v(x, y)] \\ &= \Delta u + i\Delta v, \end{aligned}$$

又因为 $u(x, y)$ 与 $v(x, y)$ 在点 (x, y) 可微,



于是
$$\Delta u = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Delta y + \varepsilon_1 \Delta x + \varepsilon_2 \Delta y,$$

$$\Delta v = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \Delta y + \varepsilon_3 \Delta x + \varepsilon_4 \Delta y,$$

其中
$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \varepsilon_k = 0, \quad (k = 1, 2, 3, 4)$$

因此
$$f(z + \Delta z) - f(z) =$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \Delta x + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \Delta y + (\varepsilon_1 + i \varepsilon_3) \Delta x + (\varepsilon_2 + i \varepsilon_4) \Delta y.$$



由柯西-黎曼方程 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = i^2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x},$

$$f(z + \Delta z) - f(z) =$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) (\Delta x + i \Delta y) + (\varepsilon_1 + i \varepsilon_3) \Delta x + (\varepsilon_2 + i \varepsilon_4) \Delta y.$$

$$\frac{f(z + \Delta z) - f(z)}{\Delta z} =$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + (\varepsilon_1 + i \varepsilon_3) \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta z} + (\varepsilon_2 + i \varepsilon_4) \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta z}.$$



$$\text{因为 } \left| \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta z} \right| \leq 1, \quad \left| \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta z} \right| \leq 1,$$

$$\lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \left[(\varepsilon_1 + i\varepsilon_3) \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta z} + (\varepsilon_2 + i\varepsilon_4) \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta z} \right] = 0,$$

$$\text{所以 } f'(z) = \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z + \Delta z) - f(z)}{\Delta z} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}.$$

即函数 $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ 在点 $z = x + yi$ 可导.

[证毕]



根据定理一,可得函数 $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ 在点 $z = x + yi$ 处的导数公式:

$$f'(z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{i} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}.$$

函数在区域 D 内解析的充要条件

定理二 函数 $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ 在其定义域 D 内解析的充要条件是: $u(x, y)$ 与 $v(x, y)$ 在 D 内可微, 并且满足柯西—黎曼方程.



解析函数的判定方法:

- (1) 如果能用求导公式与求导法则证实复变函数 $f(z)$ 的导数在区域 D 内处处存在, 则可根据解析函数的定义断定 $f(z)$ 在 D 内是解析的.
- (2) 如果复变函数 $f(z) = u + iv$ 中 u, v 在 D 内的各一阶偏导数都存在、连续(因而 $u, v(x, y)$ 可微)并满足 C-R 方程, 那么根据解析函数的充要条件可以断定 $f(z)$ 在 D 内解析.



二、典型例题

例1 判定下列函数在何处可导, 在何处解析:

(1) $w = \bar{z}$; (2) $f(z) = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y)$;

(3) $w = z \operatorname{Re}(z)$.

解 (1) $w = \bar{z}$, $u = x$, $v = -y$,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 1, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -1.$$

不满足柯西-黎曼方程,

故 $w = \bar{z}$ 在复平面内处处不可导, 处处不解析.



(2) $f(z) = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y)$ 指数函数

$$u = e^x \cos y, \quad v = e^x \sin y,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^x \cos y, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -e^x \sin y,$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = e^x \sin y, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = e^x \cos y,$$

四个偏导数
均连续

$$\text{即 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}.$$

故 $f(z)$ 在复平面内处处可导, 处处解析.

且 $f'(z) = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y) = f(z).$



$$(3) w = z \operatorname{Re}(z) = x^2 + xyi, \quad u = x^2, \quad v = xy,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = y, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = x.$$

四个偏导数均连续

仅当 $x = y = 0$ 时, 满足柯西-黎曼方程,

故函数 $w = z \operatorname{Re}(z)$ 仅在 $z = 0$ 处可导,

在复平面内处处不解析.



例2 设 $f(z) = x^2 + axy + by^2 + i(cx^2 + dxy + y^2)$,
问常数 a, b, c, d 取何值时, $f(z)$ 在复平面内处处
解析?

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

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2cx + dy, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = dx + 2y,$$

欲使 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x},$

$$2x + ay = dx + 2y, \quad -2cx - dy = ax + 2by,$$

所求 $a = 2, b = -1, c = -1, d = 2.$



例3 设 $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ 在区域 D 内解析, 并且 $v = u^2$, 求 $f(z)$.

解
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \quad (2)$$

将(2)代入(1)得
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} (4u^2 + 1) = 0,$$

$$\text{由 } (4u^2 + 1) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0,$$



由(2)得 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$, 所以 $u = c$ (常数),

于是 $f(z) = c + ic^2$ (常数).



例4 如果 $f'(z)$ 在区域 D 内处处为零, 则 $f(z)$ 在区域 D 内为一常数.

证
$$f'(z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \equiv 0,$$

故
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \equiv 0,$$

所以 $u = \text{常数}, v = \text{常数},$

因此 $f(z)$ 在区域 D 内为一常数.



参照以上例题可进一步证明:

如果 $f(z)$ 在区域 D 内解析, 则以下条件彼此等价.

- (1) $f(z)$ = 恒取常值;
- (2) $f'(z) = 0$;
- (3) $|f(z)| = \text{常数}$;
- (4) $\overline{f(z)}$ 解析;
- (5) $\operatorname{Re}[f(z)] = \text{常数}$;
- (6) $\operatorname{Im}[f(z)] = \text{常数}$;
- (7) $v = u^2$;
- (8) $\arg f(z) = \text{常数}$.



例5 设 $f(z) = u + iv$ 为一解析函数, 且 $f'(z) \neq 0$, 那末曲线族 $u(x, y) = c_1$ 与 $v(x, y) = c_2$ 必相互正交, 其中 c_1, c_2 为常数.

证 因为 $f'(z) = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - \frac{1}{i} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \neq 0$,

所以 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ 与 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ 不全为零,

如果在曲线的交点处 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ 与 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ 都不为零,

根据隐函数求导法则,



曲线族 $u(x, y) = c_1$ 与 $v(x, y) = c_2$ 中任一条曲线的斜率分别为 $k_1 = -\frac{u_x}{u_y}$, $k_2 = -\frac{v_x}{v_y}$,

根据柯西-黎曼方程得

$$k_1 \cdot k_2 = \left(-\frac{u_x}{u_y}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{v_x}{v_y}\right) = \left(-\frac{v_y}{u_y}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{u_y}{v_y}\right) = -1,$$

故曲线族 $u(x, y) = c_1$ 与 $v(x, y) = c_2$ 相互正交.

如果 u_y 和 v_y 中有一个为零, 则另一个必不为零, 两族中的曲线在交点处的切线一条是水平的, 另一条是铅直的, 它们仍然相互正交.



三、小结

在本课中我们得到了一个重要结论——函数解析的充要条件:

$u(x, y)$ 与 $v(x, y)$ 在 D 内可微, 并且满足柯西—黎曼方程

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}.$$

掌握并能灵活应用柯西—黎曼方程.



作业

P66, 2、7、8、9

