Complex Analysis[1]

–TW–

2024 年 4 月 12 日

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[1]课堂教材：《*Complex Analysis*》— *Elias M. Stein*

序

天道几何，万品流形先自守；

变分无限，孤心测度有同伦。

目录

第零章　课程要求

- **任课教师**：林明华

- **辅导时间**：周一 $9a.m. - 11a.m.$

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- **总评成绩组成**：阅读报告及汇报 20% + 期末考试 80%

第一章　*Week* 1

1.1　复数的引入

引入

下面从代数结构 (*Group, Ring, Field*) 的角度引入复数的概念.

Consider the set $\mathbb{R}^2$. Define two operations. $\forall (a, b), (c, d) \in \mathbb{R}^2$,

$$(a, b) + (c, d) := (a + c, b + d) \tag{1.1}$$

$$(a, b) \cdot (c, d) := (ac - bd, bc + ad) \tag{1.2}$$

"$\cdot$" is commutative.

"$+$", "$\cdot$" satisfy associative and distributive laws.

$$(0, 0) : \text{\textit{The additive identity}} \tag{1.3}$$

$$(1, 0) : \text{\textit{The multiplicative identity}} \tag{1.4}$$

$\Rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^2, +, \cdot)$ *is a communicative ring.*

$\forall (a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2,\ (a, b) \neq (0, 0),\ if$

$$(a, b) \cdot (x, y) = (1, 0) \tag{1.5}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{a}{a^2 + b^2},\ y = \frac{-b}{a^2 + b^2} \tag{1.6}$$

Therefore, $(\mathbb{R}^2, +, \cdot)$ *is a field, renoted as* $\mathbb{C}$.

复数的乘法　在上述对 $\mathbb{C}$ 的定义中，唯一非平凡的点便是乘法运算 "$\cdot$" 的定义.

下面我们从代数的方法，从另一个角度理解复数的乘法.

We may ask a question : <u>Can we define a " · " and let ($\mathbb{R}^3$, +, ·) be a field?</u>

However, the answer is certainly not!

Consider $M_2 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} \middle| a, b \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$ equipped with the usual matrix addition and multiplication.

Define a map σ.

$$\sigma : \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow M_2 \tag{1.7}$$

$$(a, b) \longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.8}$$

Then, σ is bijective.

$$\sigma(a, b) \cdot \sigma(c, d) = \begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c & -d \\ d & c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ac - bd & -(bc + ad) \\ bc + ad & ac - bd \end{pmatrix} = \sigma((a, b) \cdot (c, d)) \tag{1.9}$$

⇒ σ is an isomorphism(同构映射).

于是复数乘法可视作复平面上带伸缩的旋转.

1.2 复数的基本性质

Some Facts

$$|Rez| \le |z|, \ |Imz| \le |z| \tag{1.10}$$

$$Rez = \frac{z + \bar{z}}{2}, \ Imz = \frac{z - \bar{z}}{2i} \tag{1.11}$$

性质　下面给出一些命题.

1. 三角不等式.

命题 1.2.1 (*Triangle Inequality*). *Let $z, w \in \mathbb{C}$. Then*

$$|z + w| \le |z| + |w| \tag{1.12}$$

证明. *Let $z = a + bi, \ w = c + di$. Then*

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{(a + c)^2 + (b + d)^2} \le \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} + \sqrt{c^2 + d^2} \tag{1.13}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow ac + bd \le \sqrt{(a^2 + b^2)(c^2 + d^2)} = \sqrt{(ac)^2 + (bd)^2 + a^2 d^2 + b^2 c^2} \tag{1.14}$$

$\square$

推论 1.2.1. *If $z, w \in \mathbb{C}$, then*

$$\|z| - |w\| \le |z - w| \tag{1.15}$$

证明.

$$|z| = |z - w + w| \le |z - w| + |w| \tag{1.16}$$

$$|w| = |z - w - z| \le |z - w| + |z| \tag{1.17}$$

$$\Rightarrow |z - w| \ge max\{|z| - |w|, \ |w| - |z|\} = \|z| - |w\| \tag{1.18}$$

$\square$

2. *Cauchy − Schwarz* 不等式.

命题 1.2.2 (*Cauchy − Schwarz*). *Let $z_1, \cdots, z_n, w_1, \cdots, w_n \in \mathbb{C}$. Then*

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^{n} z_k w_k \right|^2 \le \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} |z_k|^2 \right) \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} |w_k|^2 \right) \tag{1.19}$$

证明. $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, \ \vartheta \in \mathbb{R},$

$$0 \le \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left| z_k - \lambda e^{i\vartheta} \overline{w_k} \right|^2 = \sum_{k=1}^{n} (z_k - \lambda e^{i\vartheta} \overline{w_k})(\overline{z_k} - \lambda e^{-i\vartheta} w_k) \tag{1.20}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} |z_k|^2 - 2 \left(Re \ e^{-i\vartheta} \sum_{k=1}^{n} z_k w_k \right) \lambda + \lambda^2 \sum_{k=1}^{n} |w_k|^2 \tag{1.21}$$

$$= a\lambda^2 - 2b\lambda + c \tag{1.22}$$

$$\Rightarrow b^2 \le ac \tag{1.23}$$

Then

$$\left(Re \ e^{-i\vartheta} \sum_{k=1}^{n} z_k w_k \right)^2 \le \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} |z_k|^2 \right) \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} |w_k|^2 \right) \tag{1.24}$$

Suppose $z = \sum_{k=1}^{n} z_k w_k = |z| \, e^{i\varphi} \in \mathbb{C}, \ let \ \vartheta = \varphi.$ *Then*

$$Re \ e^{-i\vartheta} \sum_{k=1}^{n} z_k w_k = \left| \sum_{k=1}^{n} z_k w_k \right| \tag{1.25}$$

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^{n} z_k w_k \right|^2 \le \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} |z_k|^2 \right) \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} |w_k|^2 \right) \tag{1.26}$$

$\square$

1.3　课堂例题 $2024 - 02 - 26$

1. *Let $z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{C}$, $|z_1| \leq 1$, $|z_2| \leq 1$. If $|z_1 - z_2| \geq 1$, show that*

$$|z_1 + z_2| \leq \sqrt{3} \tag{1.27}$$

证明. (平行四边形对角线的平方和等于四边的平方和.)

$$|z_1 - z_2|^2 = (z_1 - z_2)(\overline{z_1} - \overline{z_2}) = |z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 - z_1\overline{z_2} - \overline{z_1}z_2 \tag{1.28}$$

$$|z_1 + z_2|^2 = (z_1 + z_2)(\overline{z_1} + \overline{z_2}) = |z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 + z_1\overline{z_2} + \overline{z_1}z_2 \tag{1.29}$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$|z_1 - z_2|^2 + |z_1 + z_2|^2 = 2(|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2) \tag{1.30}$$

$$|z_1 + z_2|^2 = 2(|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2) - |z_1 - z_2|^2 \leq 3 \tag{1.31}$$

$\square$

2. *Let $z_1, \cdots, z_n \in \mathbb{C}$, and let $e_0, e_1, \cdots, e_{n+1} \in \mathbb{C}$ be the coefficients of $(z + 1)\prod\limits_{k=1}^{n}(z + z_k)$, i.e.*

$$(z + 1)\prod_{k=1}^{n}(z + z_k) = \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} e_k z^{n+1-k} \tag{1.32}$$

Show that $\sum\limits_{k=0}^{n+1}(k + 1)e_k z^{n+1-k} = 0$ has a root of modulus ≥ 1.

Specifically, try to show $n = 1$ case.

$\Leftrightarrow$ (Let $c \in \mathbb{C}$, show $z^2 + 2(1 + c)z + 3c = 0$ has a root of modulus ≥ 1.)

证明. 下面对方程 $z^2 + 2(1 + c)z + 3c = 0$ 的根的情况进行分类 (事实上同时对 $c \in \mathbb{C}$ 的取值进行了分类).

(1) 若方程存在实根 $z_0 \in \mathbb{R}$，下面可以证明，事实上 (1) $\Leftrightarrow c \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$z_0^2 + 2(1 + c)z_0 + 3c = 0 \tag{1.33}$$

$$\Rightarrow (2z_0 + 3)c = -z_0^2 - 2z_0 \tag{1.34}$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \frac{-z_0^2 - 2z_0}{2z_0 + 3} \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 或 } z_0 = \frac{3}{2}(\text{此时 } -z_0^2 - 2z_0 \neq 0 \text{ 矛盾}) \tag{1.35}$$

6

于是 $c \in \mathbb{R}$，$z^2 + 2(1+c)z + 3c = 0$ 为实系数一元二次方程.

$$\Delta = 4(1+c)^2 - 12c = 4(c^2 - c + 1) > 0, \ \forall c \in \mathbb{R} \tag{1.36}$$

$$z = -1 - c \pm \sqrt{c^2 - c + 1} \in \mathbb{R} \tag{1.37}$$

下面再对实数 $c \in \mathbb{R}$ 的范围分类讨论.

i). $c \geq 0$，则其中一根 $z = -1 - c - \sqrt{c^2 - c + 1} < -1$, $|z| > 1$.

ii). $c < 0$，考虑其中一根

$$z = -1 - c - \sqrt{c^2 - c + 1} \tag{1.38}$$

$$= -1 - (\sqrt{c^2 - c + 1} + c) \tag{1.39}$$

由于 $c < 0$，因此 $1 - c > 0$.

$$\sqrt{c^2 - c + 1} = \sqrt{c^2 + (1 - c)} > \sqrt{c^2} = |c| \tag{1.40}$$

$$\sqrt{c^2 - c + 1} + c > 0 \tag{1.41}$$

$$z = -1 - (\sqrt{c^2 - c + 1} + c) < -1 \tag{1.42}$$

$$|z| > 1 \tag{1.43}$$

于是对于 $\forall c \in \mathbb{R}$，都有 $|z| > 1$. 从而得证.

事实上，根据上述证明过程可知，若 $c \in \mathbb{R}$，则原方程必有实根，且两根均为实根，从而

$$(1) : 方程存在实根 \Leftrightarrow c \in \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow 两根均为实根 \tag{1.44}$$

(2) 若方程无实根，即 $c \in \mathbb{C}$

$\square$

1.4 复数域 $\mathbb{C}$ 上的拓扑概念 & 性质

Let $a \in \mathbb{C}$, open disc of radius r centered at a

$$D_r(a) := \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z - a| < r\} \tag{1.45}$$

$$D_r^*(a) := \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid 0 < |z - a| < r\} \tag{1.46}$$

closed disc of radius r centered at a

$$\overline{D}_r(a) := \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z - a| \le r\} \tag{1.47}$$

unit disc :

$$\mathbb{D} := D_1(0) \tag{1.48}$$

Let $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{C}$

定义 1.4.1. *$a \in \Omega$ is an <u>interior point of Ω</u> if $\exists r > 0$, s.t. $D_r(a) \subseteq \Omega$.*

注. *The set of all interior points of Ω is called <u>the interior of Ω</u>, denoted by $Int(\Omega)$.*

定义 1.4.2. *Ω is open if $\Omega = Int(\Omega)$.*

注. *$\mathbb{C}$ is open. $\varnothing$ is open. (by convention)*

定义 1.4.3. *Ω is closed if $\Omega^c := \mathbb{C}\backslash\Omega$ is open.*

定理 1.4.1. *Every Cauchy sequence in $\mathbb{C}$ has a limit in $\mathbb{C}$. That is, $\mathbb{C}$ is Complete.*

1.5 课堂例题 $2024 - 03 - 01$

1.

$$\lim_{n \to +\infty} z_n = w \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \to +\infty} Re z_n = Re w, \ \lim_{n \to +\infty} Im z_n = Im w \tag{1.49}$$

证明.

$\Rightarrow$ ： $|Re z_n - Re w| = |Re(z_n - w)| \le |z_n - w|$

$\Leftarrow$ ： $|z_n - w| \le |Re(z_n - w)| + |Im(z_n - w)| = |Re z_n - Re w| + |Im z_n - Im w|$

$\square$

2. *z is a limit point of Ω $\Leftrightarrow$ z is an accumulation point of Ω*

证明.

$\Rightarrow$ ： *$\forall r > 0, \ \exists N_r, \ \text{s.t.} \ n > N, \ where \ z_n \in \Omega, \ z_n \ne z.$*

$z_n \in D_r^*(z), \ z_n \in \Omega, \ \forall n > N_r.$

Hence $z_n \in D_r^*(z) \cap \Omega \ne \varnothing, \ \forall r > 0, \ n > N_r, \ i.e.$

z is an accumulation point of Ω

$\Leftarrow$ ： *Take a point z_n from $D_{\frac{1}{n}}^*(z) \cap \Omega$ which is not empty.*

Then $\{z_n\}$ is a Cauchy sequence which converges to z.

Hence z is a limit point of Ω.

$\square$

注**.** *A limit point of Ω may not belong to Ω.*

3. 课本第一章练习 $T3, T5, T7.$

第二章 *Week 2 −− Functions on* $\mathbb{C}$

2.1 连续函数和极值

定义 2.1.1. *Let* $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ *be open. We say* $f : \Omega \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ *is continuous at* $z_0 \in \Omega$ *if* $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \mathrm{s.\,t.}$

$$\text{whenever } |z - z_0| < \delta, \ z \in \Omega, \ \text{then } |f(z) - f(z_0)| < \epsilon \tag{2.1}$$

To say it another way, $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \mathrm{s.\,t.}$ $f(D_\delta(z_0) \cap \Omega) \subseteq D_\epsilon(f(z_0))$

注. *We say* f *is continuous on* Ω *if* f *is continuous at every point of* Ω.

Here are some facts.

Fact 1. *If* f *is continuous on* Ω*, then so are* $\overline{f}$*,* $|f|$*,* $\frac{1}{f}$ *(if* $f(z) \neq 0$ *for all* $z \in \Omega$).

证明. *For* $|f|$*, use* $\big||f(z)| - |f(z_0)|\big| \leq |f(z) - f(z_0)|$ $\qquad\qquad\square$

Fact 2. f *is continuous iff Ref and Imf are continuous.*

命题 2.1.1. *Let* $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ *and let* f *be continuous on* Ω*. Then*

(1) *For every open set* $S \subseteq \mathbb{C}$*,* $f^{-1}(S) = \{z \in \Omega \mid f(z) \in S\}$ *is open.*

(2) *For every compact set* $K \subseteq \mathbb{C}$*,* $f(K)$ *is compact.*

证明.

(1) *If* $f^{-1}(S) = \varnothing$*, true.*

   Assume $f^{-1}(S) \neq \varnothing$ *and let* $z_0 \in f^{-1}(S)$*. Write* $w_0 = f(z_0) \in S$.

Since S is open, $\exists \epsilon > 0$, s.t. $D_\epsilon(w_0) \subseteq S$

Since f is continuous, taking ϵ in the definition, we get a $\delta > 0$, s.t.

$$D_\delta(z_0) \subseteq \Omega \text{ and } f(D_\delta(z_0)) \subseteq D_\epsilon(f(z_0)) = D_\epsilon(w_0) \subseteq S \tag{2.2}$$

Thus $D_\delta(z_0) \subseteq f^{-1}(S)$, and so $f^{-1}(S)$ is open.

(2) *Let $\{\Omega_j\}_{j \in J}$ be an open cover of $f(K)$, i.e.*

$$f(K) \subseteq \bigcup_{j \in J} \Omega_j \tag{2.3}$$

Then

$$K \subseteq f^{-1}(\bigcup_{j \in J} \Omega_j) = \bigcup_{j \in J} f^{-1}(\Omega_j) \tag{2.4}$$

By (1), $f^{-1}(\Omega_j)$ is open for all $j \in J$. Thus $\{f^{-1}(\Omega_j)\}_{j \in J}$ is an open cover of K.
Since K is compact, $\exists j_1, \cdots, j_n \in J$, s.t.

$$k \subseteq \bigcup_{k=1}^{n} f^{-1}(\Omega_{j_k}) = f^{-1}(\bigcup_{k=1}^{n} \Omega_{j_k}) \tag{2.5}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(K) \subseteq \bigcup_{k=1}^{n} \Omega_{j_k} \tag{2.6}$$

$\square$

We say that f contains a maximum at $z_0 \in \Omega$ if

$$|f(z)| \leq |f(z_0)|, \ \forall z \in \Omega \tag{2.7}$$

命题 **2.1.2.** *A continuous function on a compact set Ω is bounded and attains a maximum and a minimum on Ω.*

证明. *use $|f|^2 = (Ref)^2 + (Imf)^2$.* $\square$

2.2 复变函数的极限，全纯函数

定义 2.2.1. *Assume $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{C}$, $\Omega \neq \varnothing$ and $a \in Acc(\Omega)$, $f : \Omega \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $\lim\limits_{z \to a,\, z \in \Omega} f(z) = w$ means*

$$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \text{s.t. } 0 < |z - z_0| < \delta \implies |f(z) - w| < \epsilon \tag{2.8}$$

注. 容易证明若极限存在，则极限唯一.

定义 2.2.2. *Let $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ be open, $f : \Omega \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$. We say $f(z)$ is <u>Complex differentiable at $z_0 \in \Omega$</u> if $\lim\limits_{h \to 0} \frac{f(z_0+h)-f(z_0)}{h}$ exists. If f is complex differentiableat z_0, we denote the limit of the quotient by $f'(z_0)$. i.e.*

$$f'(z_0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(z_0+h) - f(z_0)}{h} \tag{2.9}$$

$f'(z_0)$ is called <u>the derivative of f at z_0</u>.

注. *If f is complex differentiable at every point of Ω, then we say f is <u>holomorphic</u> on Ω.*

例 2.2.1.
- $f(z) = \frac{1}{z}$ *is holomorphic on $\mathbb{C} \backslash \{0\}$.*
- $f(z) = \bar{z}$ *is not complex differentiable at any point of $\mathbb{C}$.*
- $f(z) = |z|^2$ *is only complex differentiable at $z = 0$.*

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(z_0+h) - f(z_0)}{h} = f'(z_0) \iff \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(z_0+h) - f(z_0) - hf'(z_0)}{h} = 0 \tag{2.10}$$

Let $\circ(h)$ denote <u>any complexed valued function</u> with the property $\frac{\circ(h)}{h} \to 0$, as $h \to 0$

Then f is complex differentiable at z_0 iff $\exists a \in \mathbb{C}, \text{s.t.}$

$$f(z_0+h) - f(z_0) - ha = \circ(h), \text{ where } a = f'(z_0) \tag{2.11}$$

注. *According to equation(2.11), holomorphic $\implies$ continuity.*

命题 **2.2.1.** *If f, g are holomorphic on an open set $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{C}$, then*

$$(f + g)' = f' + g', \ (fg)' = f'g + fg' \tag{2.12}$$

If $g(z_0) \neq 0$, then $\frac{f}{g}$ is complex differentiable at z_0 and

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)'_{z=z_0} = \left.\frac{f'g - fg'}{g^2}\right|_{z=z_0} \tag{2.13}$$

If $f : \Omega \longrightarrow U$ and $g : U \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ are holomorphic, then <u>the chain rule</u> holds

$$(g \circ f)'(z) = g'(f(z))f'(z), \ \forall z \in \Omega \tag{2.14}$$

2.3 Cauchy – Riemann Equations

$$f(z) = f(x + iy) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y) \tag{2.15}$$

Assume $\lim\limits_{h \to 0} \frac{f(z_0+h)-f(z_0)}{h}$ *exists, we may let* $h \to 0$ *in whichever manner we please.*
(let $z_0 = x_0 + iy_0$*)*

- *Let* $h = t \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$f^{'}(z_0) = \lim_{t \to 0,\ t \in \mathbb{R}} \frac{f(z_0 + h) - f(z_0)}{h} = u_x(x_0, y_0) + iv_x(x_0, y_0) \tag{2.16}$$

$$= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) + i\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) \tag{2.17}$$

- *Let* $h = it, t \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$f^{'}(z_0) = \lim_{t \to 0,\ t \in \mathbb{R}} \frac{f(z_0 + h) - f(z_0)}{it} = v_y(x_0, y_0) - iu_y(x_0, y_0) \tag{2.18}$$

$$= \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) - i\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) \tag{2.19}$$

Thus, we conclude $f = u + iv$ *is holomorphic* $\Rightarrow$ u, v *satisfy*

$$\begin{cases} u_x = v_x \\ u_y = -v_y \end{cases} \tag{2.20}$$

The equations(2.20) is called Cauthy – Riemann Equations.

例 **2.3.1.** $f(x + iy) = x^2 - y^2 - 2xyi$, $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ *is not holomorphic on* $\mathbb{C}\backslash\{0\}$.

2.4 全纯条件

Let $f = u + iv : \Omega \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be holomorphic. Then

$$\begin{cases} u_x = v_y \\ u_y = -v_x \end{cases} \quad on\ \Omega \tag{2.21}$$

下面给出函数 *holomorphic* 的充分条件.

定理 2.4.1. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}$ be open, $f = u + iv : \Omega \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$. If u, v are differentiable on Ω and satisfy the *Cauchy − Riemann equations*, then f is holomorphic on Ω.

证明. (Goal : $\forall z_0 = x_0 + iy_0 \in \Omega,\ h = h_1 + ih_2 \in \mathbb{C},\ z_0 + h \in \Omega,\ |h|\ small\ enough,$ $f(z_0 + h) - f(z_0) = ah + \circ(h))$

Since $u(x, y)$ is differentiable on Ω,

$$u(x_0 + h_1, y_0 + h_2) - u(x_0, y_0) = h_1 u_x(x_0, y_0) + h_2 u_y(x_0, y_0) + \circ(h_1, h_2) \tag{2.22}$$

Here $\circ(h_1, h_2)$ is any expression with the property that $\frac{\circ(h_1, h_2)}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}} \to 0$, as $(h_1, h_2) \to 0$. Similarly,

$$v(x_0 + h_1, y_0 + h_2) - v(x_0, y_0) = h_1 v_x(x_0, y_0) + h_2 v_y(x_0, y_0) + \circ(h_1, h_2) \tag{2.23}$$

Then

$$f(z_0 + h) - f(z_0) = h_1 u_x + h_2 u_y + i(h_1 v_x + h_2 v_y) + \circ(h_1, h_2) \tag{2.24}$$

$$= h_1 u_x - h_2 v_x + i(h_1 v_x + h_2 u_x) + \circ(h_1, h_2) \tag{2.25}$$

$$= (u_x + iv_x)(h_1 + ih_2) + \circ(h_1, h_2) \tag{2.26}$$

Note that we may write $\circ(h)$ instead of $\circ(h_1, h_2)$, since

$$(h_1, h_2) \to 0 \Leftrightarrow h \to 0 \Leftrightarrow |h| \to 0 \tag{2.27}$$

Then the previous expression is equal to $f^{'}(z_0)h + \circ(h)$.

Since z_0 is arbitrary, f is holomorphic on Ω. □

$f = u + iv$ can be seen as a mapping

$$F : \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \tag{2.28}$$

$$(x, y) \longmapsto (u(x, y), v(x, y)) \tag{2.29}$$

F is said to be differentiable at a point $P_0 = (x_0, y_0)$, if $\exists$ a linear transformation $J : \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, s.t.

$$F(P_0 + H) - F(P_0) = J(H) + |H| \, \psi(H), \; with \; |\psi(H)| \to 0 \; as \; |H| \to 0 \tag{2.30}$$

命题 **2.4.1.** If f is complex differentiable at $z_0 = x_0 + iy_0$, then F is differentiable at (x_0, y_0).

证明. Since f is complex differentiable at $z_0 = x_0 + iy_0$, we have

$$f(z_0 + h) - f(z_0) = f^{'}(z_0)h + \circ(h) \tag{2.31}$$

$$= (u_x + iv_x)(h_1 + ih_2) + \circ(h) \tag{2.32}$$

$$= u_x h_1 - v_x h_2 + i(v_x h_1 + u_x h_2) + \circ(h) \tag{2.33}$$

$$= u_x h_1 + u_y h_2 + i(v_x h_1 + v_y h_2) + \circ(h) \tag{2.34}$$

Thus, $F(P_0 + H) - F(P_0) = J(H) + \circ(H)$, where $J = \begin{pmatrix} u_x & u_y \\ v_x & v_y \end{pmatrix}$ and $H = (h_1, h_2)$. $\qquad \square$

2.5 复变函数微分

$$z = x + iy, \ \overline{z} = x - iy \ \Leftrightarrow \ x = \frac{z+\overline{z}}{2}, \ y = \frac{z-\overline{z}}{2i}$$

A given function $f : \Omega \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ can be expressed either in variables x, y or $z, \overline{z}$. That is, for the given f, we may write $f(x, y)$ or $f(z, \overline{z})$.

注. 可视作复平面上可建立两个坐标系 xOy 和 $zO\overline{z}$，即 $\mathbb{C}$ 中存在两组基. 由于将复数 z 转化为 $x + iy$ 后再进行计算常常会产生不便，因此下面通过这两组基之间的转化，探讨不同形式下函数微分的表达方式.

Suppose the relevant derivatives exist.

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} - i\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)f \tag{2.35}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \overline{z}} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial \overline{z}} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial \overline{z}} = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + i\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)f \tag{2.36}$$

Define two operations.(*Wirtinger operations*, 1927)

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} := \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} - i\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right) \tag{2.37}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \overline{z}} := \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + i\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right) \tag{2.38}$$

命题 2.5.1. *Cauchy − Riemann equations* are equivalent to

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \overline{z}} = 0 \tag{2.39}$$

证明. Let $f = u + iv$. Then

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \overline{z}} = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + i\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\left(u_x + v_x + i(u_y + v_y)\right) = \frac{1}{2}\left(u_x - v_y + i(u_y + v_x)\right) \tag{2.40}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \overline{z}} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} u_x = v_y \\ u_y = -v_x \end{cases} \tag{2.41}$$

$\square$

注. We note that $f'(z) = u_x + iv_x = u_x - iu_y = 2\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$.

17

调和算子 / 拉普拉斯算子　Define the *Laplacian*(or the *Laplace operator*).

$$\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \tag{2.42}$$

注. $C^k(\Omega)$ denotes the set of all k times continuously differentiable functions on Ω.

下面给出调和函数的定义.

定义 2.5.1. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}$ be an open set. $g : \Omega \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is called *harmonic* if $g \in C^2(\Omega)$ and $\Delta g = 0$.

下面的命题说明了全纯函数的实部和虚部均调和.(全纯的必要条件)

命题 2.5.2. Let $f = u + iv : \Omega \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be holomorphic. Assume $u, v \in C^2(\Omega)$. Then u, v are harmonic.

注. 事实上后面会证明此处无需 $u, v \in C^2(\Omega)$.

证明. The *Cauchy – Riemann equations* tell $\begin{cases} u_x = v_y \\ u_y = -v_x \end{cases}$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} \tag{2.43}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y \partial x} \tag{2.44}$$

Since $v \in C^2(\Omega)$,

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y \partial x} \tag{2.45}$$

Therefore, $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$. Similarly we can proof that $v_{xx} + v_{yy} = 0$. □

A holomorphic function is necessarily harmonic, so is $\overline{f}$.

命题 2.5.3. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}$ be a region, $f : \Omega \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$. Then

$$f \text{ is consistant iff } f'(z) = 0, \forall z \in \Omega.$$

证明.

$\Rightarrow$: clear

$\Leftarrow$: Let $f = u + iv$, then

$$f^{'}(z) = 0 \Rightarrow u_x + iv_x = 0 \Rightarrow u_x = 0, v_x = 0 \tag{2.46}$$

$$\stackrel{C-R}{\Rightarrow} v_y = 0, u_y = 0 \tag{2.47}$$

$$\Rightarrow u = c_1, v = c_2 \text{ } (by \text{ } mean \text{ } value \text{ } theorem) \tag{2.48}$$

$$(\text{区域连通，利用中值定理}) \tag{2.49}$$

$\square$

2.6 课堂例题 2024 − 03 − 08

1. $f(x + iy) = x^2 - y^2 + 2xyi$ is holomorphic.

2. Is $f(z) = z^2\overline{z} + \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z^2}$ holomorphic on $\mathbb{C}\backslash\{0\}$?

3. Let $f = u + iv$ be holomorphic on a region Ω. Assume $au + bv + c = 0$ for some $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ and a, b are not all zero. Show f is consistant.

4. Find a holomorphic function f on $\mathbb{C}$ s.t.

$$Ref = x^2 - y^2 + xy, \quad f(0) = 0 \tag{2.50}$$

5. Let $\Omega = \mathbb{C}\backslash\{0\}$ and $u : \Omega \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be given by $u(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}\ln(x^2 + y^2)$.

   Is there a holomorphic function $f : \Omega \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$, s.t. $Ref = u$?

   解. Suppose $f = u + iv$ is holomorphic on Ω. Then

$$\begin{cases} v_x = -u_y = -\frac{y}{x^2+y^2} \\ v_y = u_x = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \end{cases} \tag{2.51}$$

   By $v_y = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}$,

$$v = \arctan\frac{y}{x} + c(x) \tag{2.52}$$

   Then by $v_x = -\frac{y}{x^2+y^2}$, $c(x) = c$ is constant. $\Rightarrow v = \arctan\frac{y}{x} + c$.

   However, $\arctan\frac{y}{x} : \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow (-\pi, \pi]$ is not continuous on $\mathbb{R}_{\leq 0} = \{x \leq 0 \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\}$.

   (Let $z = x + iy$, then $\arctan\frac{y}{x}$ is an argument of z.)

   Therefore, there is no function satisfying the conditions.

   注. If the region $\Omega = \mathbb{C}\backslash\{0\}$ is replaced by $\Omega = \mathbb{C}\backslash\mathbb{R}_{\leq 0}$, then the answer is yes.

   $\square$

6. 课本第一章练习 $T8, T9, T10, T13$.

第三章　*Week* 3

3.1　幂级数，解析函数，复对数

与数学分析中的概念一致，下面相当于来复习一下有关**幂级数**的概念.

- 幂级数 $\sum\limits_{n=0}^{\infty} z_n$ converges $\Leftrightarrow$ 部分和 $\{S_N = \sum\limits_{n=0}^{N} z_n\}$ converges.

- $\sum\limits_{n=0}^{\infty} |z_n|$ converges $\Rightarrow$ The series converges absolutely(绝对收敛).

- **Absolutely convergent $\Rightarrow$ convergent**

- If $\sum\limits_{n=0}^{\infty} z_n$ converges, then $\lim\limits_{n\to\infty} z_n = 0$.

A power series (with center 0) is an expansion of the form $\sum\limits_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$, where $a_n \in \mathbb{C}$ are fixed and z varies in $\mathbb{C}$.(下面通常讨论形式为 $\sum\limits_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$ 的幂级数)

下面给出复幂级数的**收敛半径**的定义及**收敛圆盘**.

定理 3.1.1. Given a power series $\sum\limits_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$, define

$$R = \varliminf_{n\to\infty} |a_n|^{-\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1}{\varlimsup\limits_{n\to\infty} |a_n|^{\frac{1}{n}}} \quad \textbf{(Hardamard's Formula)} \tag{3.1}$$

(Here we use the convertion $\frac{1}{\infty} = 0$, $\frac{1}{0} = \infty$.) Then

(1) If $|z| < R$, the series converges absolutely.

(2) If $|z| > R$, the series diverges.

注. The number R is called the **radius of convergence** of the power series, and the region $|z| < R$ is called the **disc of convergence**.

例 **3.1.1.** 下面给出一些用幂级数定义的常见函数的例子.

- Exponential function

$$e^z := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!}, \ z \in \mathbb{C} \tag{3.2}$$

- Trigonometric function

$$\cos z := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{z^{2n}}{(2n)!} \ , \ \sin z := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{z^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \tag{3.3}$$

- 双曲余弦、正弦

$$\cosh z := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{2n}}{(2n)!} \ , \ \sinh z := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \tag{3.4}$$

注. 由定义容易得到，$e^{iz} = \cos z + i \sin z \Rightarrow$ 将 z 限制到 $\mathbb{R}$ 上则有：$e^{i\vartheta} = \cos \vartheta + i \sin \vartheta$.

$$\cos z = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2}, \ \sin z = \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2} \tag{3.5}$$

下面这个定理说明了幂级数在收敛圆盘内解析. 并给出了幂级数的导数.

定理 3.1.2. The power series $f(z) = \sum\limits_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$ defines a holomorphic function in its disc of convergence. Moreover, $f'(z) = \sum\limits_{n=0}^{\infty} n a_n z^{n-1}$, which has the same radius of convergence.

证明. **Hadamard's formula** tells $\sum\limits_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$ and $\sum\limits_{n=0}^{\infty} n a_n z^{n-1}$ have the same R.

Let $g(z) = \sum\limits_{n=0}^{\infty} n a_n z^{n-1}$, $\forall z$ with $|z| < R$, we can find r, s.t. $|z| < r < R$.

For $\forall h \in \mathbb{C}$ s.t. $|h| < r - |z|$, we estimate

$$|f(z+h) - f(z) - hg(z)| = \left| \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \left((z+h)^n - z^n - nhz^{n-1} \right) \right| \tag{3.6}$$

$$= \left| \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(a_n \sum_{k=2}^{n} \binom{n}{k} h^k z^{n-k} \right) \right| \tag{3.7}$$

$$\leq |h|^2 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n| \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} \binom{n}{k+2} \left| h^k z^{n-2-k} \right| \tag{3.8}$$

Since $\binom{n}{k+2} \le n(n-1)\binom{n-2}{k}$, then

$$|f(z+h) - f(z) - hg(z)| \le |h|^2 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n|\, n(n-1) \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} \binom{n-2}{k} |h|^k |z|^{n-2-k} \tag{3.9}$$

$$= |h|^2 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n|\, n(n-1)\, (|z| + |h|)^{n-2} \tag{3.10}$$

$$< |h|^2 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n|\, n(n-1) r^{n-2} = |h|^2 \cdot c \tag{3.11}$$

Thus

$$\left| \frac{f(z+h) - f(z)}{h} - g(z) \right| < |h| \cdot c \tag{3.12}$$

Therefore, the result follows. □

推论 **3.1.3.** A power series is infinitely differentiable in its disc of convergence.

注. Thm 3.1.2 即说明了幂级数在收敛圆盘内解析.

下面给出推广到更一般的幂级数的导数，即中心不一定在原点的情形.

A power series centered at $z_0 \in \mathbb{C}$ is an expression of the form

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (z - z_0)^n \tag{3.13}$$

Let $g(z) = \sum\limits_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$, then $f(z) = g(w)$, where $w = z - z_0$.

According to the **Chain Rule**(链式法则), $f'(z) = \sum\limits_{n=0}^{\infty} n a_n (z - z_0)^{n-1}$

下面严格地给出**解析**的定义.

定义 **3.1.1.** A function f defined on an open set Ω is said to be **analytic** at $z_0 \in \mathbb{C}$ if there is a power series $\sum\limits_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z - z_0)^n$ with positive radius of convergence, s. t.

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z - z_0)^n \; \textit{for all z in a neighbourhood of } z_0 \tag{3.14}$$

$$(\textit{i.e. } \forall z \in D_r(z_0), \textit{ for some } r > 0) \tag{3.15}$$

If f is analytic at every point of Ω, then we say f is **analytic on Ω**.

下面给出有关指数函数 e^z 的一些等式 (命题).

在此之前，先给出 **Cauchy Multiplication Theorem**.

引理 3.1.4. If $\sum a_n$, $\sum b_n$ are absolutely convergent, then

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\left(\sum_{k=0}^{n} a_k b_{n-k}\right) = \left(\sum a_n\right)\left(\sum b_n\right) \tag{3.16}$$

命题 3.1.1. For $z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{C}$, $e^{(z_1+z_2)} = e^{z_1} \cdot e^{z_2}$.

推论 3.1.5. If $z = x + iy$, $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$, then

$$e^z = e^x(\cos y + i \sin y) \tag{3.17}$$

推论 3.1.6. De Moire's Formula.

For $\vartheta \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$(\cos \vartheta + i \sin \vartheta)^n = \cos n\vartheta + i \sin n\vartheta \tag{3.18}$$

下面来引入复数域上的**对数函数** (**Complex Logarithm**).

$\forall z \in \mathbb{C}\backslash\{0\}$, write $z = re^{i\vartheta}$. Then $e^w = z$ can be solved.

If $w = u + iv$, $u, v \in \mathbb{R}$, then

$$e^u \cdot e^{iv} = re^{i\vartheta} \implies u = \log r, \ v = \vartheta + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \tag{3.19}$$

Let $Log(z)$ be the set of above, then we get Complex Logarithm.

定义 3.1.2. $\forall z \in \mathbb{C}\backslash\{0\}$. Define

$$Log(z) := \log|z| + i(\arg z + 2k\pi), k \in \mathbb{Z} \tag{3.20}$$

Here $\arg z$ is an argument of z satisfying $-\pi < \arg z \le \pi$.

(We call $\arg z$ the **principal argument** of z.)

下面介绍复对数的**主值支**的概念.

定义 3.1.3. Define the **principal branch** of the logarithm on a "cut plane"

$$\log : \mathbb{C} \backslash \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C} \tag{3.21}$$

$$z \longmapsto \log |z| + i \arg z, \; -\pi < \arg z < \pi \tag{3.22}$$

例 3.1.2.

$$Log(-1) = (2k + 1)\pi i \tag{3.23}$$

$$Log(i) = (2k + \frac{1}{2})\pi i \tag{3.24}$$

$$\log i = \frac{\pi}{2} i \tag{3.25}$$

$$\log (1 + i) = \frac{1}{2} \log 2 + \frac{\pi}{4} i \tag{3.26}$$

命题 3.1.2.

$$e^{Log(z)} = z, \; z \neq 0 \tag{3.27}$$

$$Log(z_1 z_2) = Log(z_1) + Log(z_2) \tag{3.28}$$

$$\log z_1 z_2 \neq \log z_1 + \log z_2 \; in \; general \tag{3.29}$$

3.2 课堂例题 $2024 - 03 - 11$

1. Let $z \neq 0$. Then $\exists n$ different $z_0, \cdots, z_{n-1}$, s.t.

$$z_k^n = z, \ k = 0, \cdots, n - 1 \tag{3.30}$$

解. Let $z = |z| e^{i\vartheta}$, $w = re^{it}$, $r > 0$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$. Then

$$w^n = z \implies r^n e^{int} = |z| e^{i\vartheta} \implies \begin{cases} r = |z|^{\frac{1}{n}} \\ nt = \vartheta + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases} \tag{3.31}$$

$\square$

2. Proof

$$\left| \sum_{k=0}^{n} e^{ikx} \right| \leq \left| \frac{1}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} \right|, \ \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \backslash \{2k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\} \tag{3.32}$$

3. 课本第一章练习 $T16, T19$

3.3 复对数的性质

Let $a \in \mathbb{C}$. We may define

$$z^a = e^{a \log z}, \; z \neq 0 \tag{3.33}$$

命题 3.3.1. The function $f(z) = \log z$, $z \in \mathbb{C} \backslash \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0}$ is holomorphic.

证明. $\forall z_0 \in \mathbb{C} \backslash \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0}$, let $w = \log z$, $w_0 = \log z_0$. Then

$$\lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{\log z - \log z_0}{z - z_0} = \lim_{w \to w_0} \frac{w - w_0}{e^w - e^{w_0}} = \frac{1}{e^{w_0}} = \frac{1}{z_0} \tag{3.34}$$

Therefore, $(\log z)' = \frac{1}{z}$. $\qquad\square$

命题 3.3.2. Show

$$\log (1 + z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{z^n}{n} \; on \; \mathcal{D} \tag{3.35}$$

证明. Let $f(z) = \log (1 + z)$, $g(z) = \sum\limits_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{z^{n-1}}{n}$. Both are holomorphic on $\mathcal{D}$ and

$$f'(z) = \frac{1}{1 + z} \; , \; g'(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n z^{n-1} = \frac{1}{1 + z} \tag{3.36}$$

And so $(f - g)' = 0$ on $\mathcal{D}$. Therefore, $f - g = c$. Taking $z = 0$, $f(0) = g(0) \Rightarrow c = 0$. $\qquad\square$

3.4 道路

先给出**道路 (path)** 的定义.

定义 3.4.1. A continuous function $z(t) = x(t) + iy(t)$ from $[a, b] \subset \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{C}$ is called a **path** (or a parametric curve) connecting $z(a)$ and $z(b)$.($z(a)$ is called the starting point, $z(b)$ the end point) The path is **closed** if $z(a) = z(b)$.

The path is **simple** if $z(t) \neq z(s)$ unless $\begin{cases} (1) t = s \\ (2) t = a, s = b \end{cases}$

下面给出道路**光滑性**的描述.

定义 3.4.2. We say that a path $z(t) = x(t) + iy(t)$, $t \in [a, b]$ is **smooth** if $x(t), y(t)$ are continuously differentiable and $z'(t) = x'(t) + iy'(t) \neq 0$, $t \in [a, b]$. Here $z'(a), z'(b)$ are understood as one-sided derivative.

下面给出两条道路**等价**的定义.

定义 3.4.3. Two paths $z : [a, b] \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $\widetilde{z} : [c, d] \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ are **equivalent** if $\exists$ bijection and differential

$$t : [c, d] \longrightarrow [a, b] \tag{3.37}$$

$$s \longmapsto t(s) \tag{3.38}$$

s. t. $\widetilde{z}(s) = z(t(s))$ and $t'(s) > 0$.

下面给出**道路反向**的定义.

定义 3.4.4. Given a path z, we can define a path $\widetilde{z}$ obtained from z by reversing the orietation

$$z(t) : [a, b] \longrightarrow \mathbb{C} \tag{3.39}$$

$$\widetilde{z}(t) = z(a + b - t) : [a, b] \longrightarrow \mathbb{C} \tag{3.40}$$

这里我们规定一下道路的**正向 / 逆向** (逆时针为正向).

定义 3.4.5. A path has **positive orientation** if it travels counterclockwisely. ($\cdots$ **negative orientation** $\cdots$ clockwisely.)

下面我们给出**分段光滑**的定义.

定义 3.4.6. A path $z(t) : [a, b] \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is **piecewise smooth** if $\exists$ a partion $a = a_0 < a_1 < \cdots < a_n = b$, s. t. $z(t)$ is smooth in each $[a_k, a_{k+1}]$, $k = 0, \cdots, n - 1$.

下面说明两条道路的**连接**.

Paths can be concatenated. If $z : [a, b] \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}, \widetilde{z} : [b, c] \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ and $z(b) = \widetilde{z}(b)$, we can define $w : [a, c] \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ as $w(t) = \begin{cases} z(t), a \leq t \leq b \\ \widetilde{z}(t), b \leq t \leq c \end{cases}$. **Concatenation** of $z, \widetilde{z}$ is denoted as $z \circ \widetilde{z}$.

下面给出 **zig-zag** 道路的定义.

定义 3.4.7. A path is **zig-zag** if it consists of finitely many horizontal or vertical line seqments.

下面的命题说明区域内的任两点可由一条 zig-zag 道路连接.

命题 3.4.1. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}$ be a region. Then any two points in Ω can be joined by a zig-zag path.

证明.

- Case when $\Omega = D_R(z_0)$, where $z_0 \in \mathbb{C}$, $R > 0$.

  $\forall a, \beta \in \Omega$, we can join them to the horiziontal diameter via a vertical line seqment.

- Now let Ω be an arbitrary region. $\forall a \in \Omega$. Let

$$A := \{\beta \in \Omega \mid \exists \ zig-zag \ path \ \gamma \ connecting \ \beta \ and \ a\} \tag{3.41}$$

Then 容易证 $a \in A \neq \varnothing$ 既开又闭，从而 $A = \Omega$.

$\square$

3.5 课堂例题 $2024 - 03 - 15$

1. Calculate 2^i, i^i.

2. Find all possible values of $(1 + \sqrt{3}i)^{\frac{1}{8}}$.

3. Let $z_n \in \mathbb{C}$, $Re z_n \geq 0$, $n = 1, 2, \cdots$. If $\sum\limits_{n=1}^{\infty} z_n$ and $\sum\limits_{n=1}^{\infty} z_n^2$ both converge, show that $\sum\limits_{n=1}^{\infty} |z_n|^2$ converges.

4. Let $f(z) = \sum\limits_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n z^n$ be holomorphic on $\mathcal{D}$. Assume $|f(z)| \leq 1$, $\forall z \in \mathcal{D}$. Show $|a_n| \leq 1$, $n = 1, 2, \cdots$.

第四章　*Week* 4

4.1　曲线积分

积分　下面先给出复数域上积分的定义.

定义 4.1.1. Let $z(t) = x(t) + iy(t)$, $t \in [a, b] \subset \mathbb{R}$. If $x(t), y(t)$ are differentiable, we define $z'(t) = x'(t) + iy'(t)$.

Similarly, if $x(t), y(t)$ are continuous, we define

$$\int_a^b z(t)dt = \int_a^b x(t)dt + i \int_a^b y(t)dt \tag{4.1}$$

容易证明，复数域上的积分同样具有三角不等式.

命题 4.1.1. Let $f : [a, b] \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be continuous. Then

$$\left| \int_a^b f(t)dt \right| \le \int_a^b |f(t)| \, dt \tag{4.2}$$

证明. Write $\int_a^b f(t)dt = re^{i\vartheta}$, $r \ge 0$. Then

$$r = e^{-i\vartheta} \int_a^b f(t)dt = \int_a^b e^{-i\vartheta}f(t)dt = \left| \int_a^b \operatorname{Re} e^{-i\vartheta}f(t)dt \right| \tag{4.3}$$

$$\le \int_a^b \left| \operatorname{Re} e^{-i\vartheta}f(t) \right| dt \tag{4.4}$$

$$\le \int_a^b \left| e^{-i\vartheta}f(t) \right| dt = \int_a^b |f(t)| \, dt \tag{4.5}$$

$\square$

曲线积分 下面给出复数域上**连续**道路的**曲线积分**的定义.

定义 4.1.2. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}$ be open. Given a smooth path γ in Ω parametrized by $z : [a, b] \longrightarrow \Omega$ and a continuous funciton $f : \Omega \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$. We define the **integral of f along γ** by

$$\int_\gamma f(z)dz := \int_a^b f(z(t))z'(t)dt \tag{4.6}$$

Let $\widetilde{z}(t) : [c, d] \longrightarrow \Omega$ be equivalent to $z(t)$. Then

$$\int_a^b f(z(t))z'(t)dt = \int_c^d f(\widetilde{z}(t))\widetilde{z}'(t)dt \tag{4.7}$$

下面给出**分段连续**道路的曲线积分及**曲线长度**的定义.

定义 4.1.3. If γ is piecewise smooth and $z(t)$ is a piecewise smooth parametrization as before, we define

$$\int_\gamma f(z)dz = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{a_k}^{a_{k+1}} f(z(t))z'(t)dt \tag{4.8}$$

The **length** of the smooth curve γ is

$$length(\gamma) = \int_a^b |z'(t)| \, dt \tag{4.9}$$

If $f = u + iv$, $z(t) = x(t) + iy(t)$, then

$$\int_\gamma f(z)dz = \int_a^b f(z(t))z'(t)dt = \int_a^b (u + iv)(x'(t) + iy'(t))dt \tag{4.10}$$

$$= \int_a^b (ux'(t) - vy'(t))dt + i \int_a^b (vx'(t) + uy'(t))dt \tag{4.11}$$

$$= \int_\gamma (udx - vdy) + i \int_\gamma (vdx + udy) \tag{4.12}$$

下面给出曲线积分的几条性质.

命题 4.1.2. 记 γ^- 为 γ 的反向.

(1) $\int_\gamma f(z)dz = -\int_{\gamma^-} f(z)dz$.

(2) If $f(z), g(z)$ are continuous, and γ is a path, then $\forall a, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$,

$$\int_\gamma (af + \beta g)dz = a \int_\gamma fdz + \beta \int_\gamma gdz \tag{4.13}$$

(3)

$$\left| \int_\gamma f(z)dz \right| \le \sup_\gamma |f(z)| \cdot length(\gamma) \tag{4.14}$$

原函数   下面我们给出**原函数**的概念.

定义 4.1.4. If $f : \Omega \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$. Assume $\exists$ a complex differentiable $F : \Omega \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$, s. t.

$$F^{'}(z) = f(z), \; for \; every \; z \in \Omega \tag{4.15}$$

Then we say f admits a **primitival** (or an antiderivative) on Ω.

下面的命题说明若函数有原函数，则其曲线积分只与始末点有关，而与路径无关.

命题 4.1.3. If f is a continuous function that admits a primitive F on Ω, and γ is a path in Ω that begins at w_1 and ends at w_2, then

$$\int_\gamma f(z)dz = F(w_2) - F(w_1) \tag{4.16}$$

证明. Let $z(t) : [a, b] \longrightarrow \Omega$ be a parametrization for γ with $z(a) = w_1$, $z(b) = w_2$.

• Assume γ is smooth. Compute

$$\int_\gamma f(z)dz = \int_a^b f(z(t))z^{'}(t)dt = \int_a^b F^{'}(z(t))z^{'}(t)dt = \int_a^b \frac{dF(z(t))}{dt}dt \tag{4.17}$$

According to **the fundamental theorem of calculus**, we get

(分别对实部和虚部运用微积分基本定理)

$$\int_\gamma f(z)dz = \int_a^b F^{'}(z(t))z^{'}(t)dt = \int_a^b \frac{dF(z(t))}{dt}dt \tag{4.18}$$

$$= F(z(b)) - F(z(a)) = F(w_2) - F(w_1) \tag{4.19}$$

• γ is piecewise smooth, we can proof similarly.

$\square$

由命题 4.1.3，可得到有原函数的函数 f 在闭曲线上积分为 0.

推论 4.1.1. If γ is a closed path in Ω, f is continuous and admits a primitive on Ω, then

$$\int_\gamma f(z)dz = 0 \tag{4.20}$$

同时，由命题 4.1.3，还可得到区域 Ω 上导数恒为 0 的全纯函数只能为常值函数.

推论 4.1.2. If f is holomorphic on a region Ω and $f' \equiv 0$, then f is constant.

下面给出具有原函数的充要条件.

定理 4.1.3. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}$ be a region. $f : \Omega \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a continuous function. Then the following statements are equivalent:

(1) f admits a primitive on Ω.

(2) $\forall a, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$, $\int_\gamma f(z)dz$ is invariant for any path γ in Ω that joins a to β.

(3) $\forall a, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$, $\int_\gamma f(z)dz$ is invariant for any zig-zag path γ in Ω that joins a to β.

注. 我们将在**定理 5.2.5** 中补充一条具有原函数的充要条件. (详见 **Thm 5.2.5 (4)**)

证明. (1) $\Rightarrow$ (2) and (2) $\Rightarrow$ (3) are clear.

(3) $\Rightarrow$ (1): Fix $a \in \Omega$ and define $F : \Omega \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ by

$$F(z_0) = \int_\gamma f(z)dz, \ z_0 = x_0 + iy_0 \in \Omega \tag{4.21}$$

where γ is any zig-zag path joining a to z_0.

(F **is Well-defined** : Condition (3) tells $F(z_0)$ is independent of the choice of γ.)

Let $F(z) = U + iV, f(z) = u + iv$. It suffices to show

$$\begin{cases} U_x(x_0, y_0) & = u(x_0, y_0) \ , \ V_x(x_0, y_0) = v(x_0, y_0) \\ U_y(x_0, y_0) & = -v(x_0, y_0) \ , \ V_y(x_0, y_0) = u(x_0, y_0) \end{cases} \tag{4.22}$$

• $U_x(x_0, y_0) = u(x_0, y_0) \ , \ V_x(x_0, y_0) = v(x_0, y_0)$

Let $h \in \mathbb{R}$. Let γ be a zig-zag path joining a to z_0,

$\gamma_H : z_H(t) = z_0 + th, 0 \le t \le 1. \ \gamma_H \subset \Omega$. Then

$$F(z_0 + h) = \int_{\gamma \circ \gamma_H} f(z)dz = \int_\gamma f(z)dz + \int_{\gamma_H} f(z)dz \tag{4.23}$$

$$= F(z_0) + \int_{\gamma_H} f(z)dz \tag{4.24}$$

Then we get

$$\frac{F(z_0 + h) - F(z_0)}{h} = \int_0^1 f(z_0 + th)dt \tag{4.25}$$

Since f is continuous,

$$\lim_{\substack{h \to 0 \\ h \in \mathbb{R}}} \frac{F(z_0 + h) - F(z_0)}{h} = \lim_{\substack{h \to 0 \\ h \in \mathbb{R}}} \int_0^1 f(z_0 + th)dt \tag{4.26}$$

$$= f(z_0) \tag{4.27}$$

$$= u(x_0, y_0) + iv(x_0, y_0) \tag{4.28}$$

- $U_y(x_0, y_0) = -v(x_0, y_0)$, $V_y(x_0, y_0) = u(x_0, y_0)$

Similarly.

$\square$

4.2 课堂例题 $2024-03-18$

1. Let $f(x+iy) = x$. Consider two paths γ_1, γ_2 joining 0 to 1.

$$z_1(t) = t, \ 0 \le t \le 1 \tag{4.29}$$

$$z_2(t) = \begin{cases} t + 2ti, \ 0 \le t \le \frac{1}{2} \\ t + 2(1-t)i, \ \frac{1}{2} \le t \le 1 \end{cases} \tag{4.30}$$

Evaluate

$$\int_{\gamma_1} f(z)dz, \ \int_{\gamma_2} f(z)dz \tag{4.31}$$

$$(= \frac{1}{2}, \ = \frac{1-i}{2}) \tag{4.32}$$

2. Let $f(z) = \frac{1}{z}$, $z \in \mathbb{C}\backslash\{0\}$. Let $\gamma : z(t) = Re^{it}, R > 0, 0 \le t \le 2\pi$.
   Evaluate

$$\int_{\gamma} f(z)dz \ (= 2\pi i) \tag{4.33}$$

3. Let $f(z) = z^3$ and let σ be any path joining 1 to $2 + i$. Evaluate

$$\int_{\gamma} f(z)dz \tag{4.34}$$

4. 课本第一章练习 $T26$.

4.3 *Cauchy's Theorem*

这节我们来介绍一个重要的定理——**Cauchy's Theorem**.

单连通　下面先给出一个定理并借此给出曲线的**内部**和**外部**的定义.

定理 4.3.1. **Jordan Curve Therom**.

Let γ be a simple closed curve on $\mathbb{C}$. Then $\mathbb{C}\backslash\gamma$ has two connected components. The bounded component is called the **interior of γ** and the unbounded component is called the **exterior of γ**.

If the simple closed path γ is positively oriented, then Interior(γ) is to the **left** while traversing γ.

证明. 证明见书[1]*Page* 351　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　□

下面给出**单连通集**的定义.

定义 4.3.1. A region $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}$ is **simply connected** if for every closed path $\gamma \subset \Omega$, *Interior*(γ) $\subset \Omega$.

例 4.3.1. 下面给出几个常见的单连通集 / 非单连通集的例子.

- $\mathbb{C}$, $D_r(z_0)$, $r > 0$, $z_0 \in \mathbb{C}$ are simply connected.

- $\mathbb{C}\backslash\{0\}$, $D_r^*(z_0)$ are not simply connected.

- $\mathbb{C}\backslash\mathbb{R}_{\leq 0}$ is simply connected.

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[1]课堂教材：《*Complex Analysis*》— *Elias M. Stein*

Cauchy's Theorem　下面介绍 **Cauchy's Theorem**.

定理 4.3.2. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}$ be **simply connected**, $f : \Omega \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be holomorphic. Then for any closed path γ,

$$\int_{\gamma} f(z)dz = 0 \tag{4.35}$$

注. 条件中 Ω 单连通**不可省略**. 下面给出反例.

例 4.3.2. Let $\Omega = \mathbb{C}\backslash\{0\}, f(z) = \frac{1}{z}$. Then f is holomorphic on Ω and ($C_1(0)$ 表示单位圆周)

$$\int_{C_1(0)} f(z)dz = 2\pi i \neq 0 \tag{4.36}$$

证明. The result would follow if f has a primitive on Ω.
By Thm 4.1.3, thus it suffices to show that for any two zig-zag paths γ_1, γ_2 having the same starting points and ending points,

$$\int_{\gamma_1} f(z)dz = \int_{\gamma_2} f(z)dz \tag{4.37}$$

$$i.e. \int_{\gamma_1 \circ \gamma_2^{-1}} f(z)dz = 0 \tag{4.38}$$

Equivalently, we have to show $\int_{\gamma} f(z)dz = 0$ for any closed zig-zag path γ.

By concatecnating some horizontal or vertical paths, any closed zig-zag path is the union of rectangle paths.

Thus we are done if we can show $\int_R f(z)dz = 0$, where R is a rectangle path.

Note that

$$\int_R f(z)dz = \int_{T_1} f(z)dz + \int_{T_2} f(z)dz \tag{4.39}$$

Then the theorem boils down to showing $\int_T f(z)dz = 0$ for any triangle path T in Ω.

(This is Coursat Theorem on P34.)

$\square$

下面给出 **Cauchy's Theorem** 的另一种叙述，这里并不对 f 的定义域 Ω 做单连通要求.

定理 4.3.3. Let γ be a simple closed path. If f is holomorphic in Interior(γ) and continuous on γ, then

$$\int_\gamma f(z)dz = 0 \tag{4.40}$$

4.4   课堂例题 $2024-03-22$

1. 课本第一章练习 $T25$.

2. 课本第二章练习 $T5, T6$.

第五章 *Week* 5

5.1 闭路变形原理

围道 为了叙述方便，我们将简单闭曲线记作**围道 (contour)**. 并默认其为正向.

定义 5.1.1. A simple closed path is called a **contour**. If nothing is specified, we'll assume the contour is positively oriented.

闭路变形原理 下面来介绍**闭路变形原理**.(实际上可视为 Cauchy's Theorem 的推论)

定理 5.1.1. Principle of contour deformation.

Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}$ be open, $f : \Omega \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be holomorphic. Let γ_1 be a contour in Ω, γ_2 be another contour in $\Omega \cap Interior(\gamma_1)$. If $Interior(\gamma_1) \cap Exterior(\gamma_2) \subset \Omega$, then

$$\int_{\gamma_1} f(z)dz = \int_{\gamma_2} f(z)dz \tag{5.1}$$

注. 条件 $Interior(\gamma_1) \cap Exterior(\gamma_2) \subset \Omega$ 保证了 γ_1 与 γ_2 之间围成的区域不存在空洞 (亏格)，从而在这片区域上 Cauchy's Theorem 总是奏效的.

图 5.1: **Principle of contour deformation**

证明.

$$\int_{\gamma_1} f(z)dz - \int_{\gamma_2} f(z)dz = \int_{\gamma_1} f(z)dz + \int_{\gamma_2^-} f(z)dz \tag{5.2}$$

$$= \int_{\mu_1} f(z)dz + \int_{\mu_2} f(z)dz = 0 + 0 = 0 \tag{5.3}$$

□

下面给出 Thm 5.1.1 的一种 Special Case. (Interior(γ_1) 仅有一点不在 Ω 内)

推论 5.1.2. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}$ be open, $f : \Omega \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be holomorphic. Let γ be a contour in Ω and $\exists a \in Interior(\gamma)$, s. t. $Interior(\gamma)\backslash\{a\} \subset \mathbb{C}$. Then

$$\int_{\gamma} f(z)dz = \int_{C_r(a)} f(z)dz, \ where \ C_r(a) \subset Interior(\gamma) \tag{5.4}$$

下面给出更一般的表述.(Interior(γ) 内有有限个点不在 Ω 内)

推论 5.1.3. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}$ be open, $f : \Omega \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be holomorphic and γ is a contour in Ω. If $a_1, \cdots, a_n \in Interior(\gamma)$, such $Interior(\gamma)\backslash\{a_1, \cdots, a_n\} \subset \Omega$, then

$$\int_{\gamma} f(z)dz = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{C_{r_k}(a_k)} f(z)dz \tag{5.5}$$
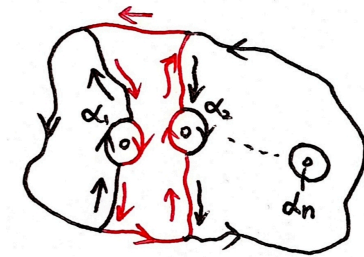
where $C_{r_k}(a_k)$ are disjoint "small" circles.

图 5.2: **Principle of contour deformation (Special Case)**

证明. 即证

$$\int_{\gamma} f(z)dz + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{C_{r_k}^-(a_k)} f(z)dz = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{\mu_k} f(z)dz = \sum_{k=1}^{n} 0 = 0 \tag{5.6}$$

□

5.2 *Cauchy Integral Formulas*

接下来我们介绍另一个计算环路积分非常重要的公式——**Cauchy Integral Formulas**.

Cauchy Integral Formulas   首先给出一个命题.

命题 5.2.1. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}$ be open, $f : \Omega \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be holomorphic, γ be a contour in Ω. Assume $\exists a \in Interior(\gamma)$, s. t.

$$Interior(\gamma)\backslash\{a\} \subset \Omega \quad and \quad \lim_{z \to a}(z - a)f(z) = 0 \tag{5.7}$$

Then

$$\int_\gamma f(z)dz = 0 \tag{5.8}$$

证明. $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$, s. t.

$$|z - a| < \delta \implies |(z - a)f(z)| < \epsilon \tag{5.9}$$

By the **principle of contour deformation** (Thm 5.1.1),

$$\int_\gamma f(z)dz = \int_{C_r(a)} f(z)dz, \ where \ 0 < r < \delta \tag{5.10}$$

Then

$$\left| \int_\gamma f(z)dz \right| \leq \sup_{z \in C_r(a)} |f(z)| \cdot length(\gamma) = \sup_{z \in C_r(a)} |f(z)| \cdot 2\pi r \tag{5.11}$$

$$< \frac{\epsilon}{r} \cdot 2\pi r = 2\pi\epsilon \tag{5.12}$$

$\square$

下面给出 **Cauchy Integral Formulas**.

定理 5.2.1. CIF.

Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}$ be open, $f : \Omega \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be holomorphic. Then for any $z_0 \in \Omega$,

$$f(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_\gamma \frac{f(\zeta)}{\zeta - z_0} d\zeta \tag{5.13}$$

where γ is any contour in Ω s. t. $z_0 \in Interior(\gamma) \subset \Omega$.

证明. Let

$$g(z) = \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0} \tag{5.14}$$

Then $g(z)$ is holomorphic on $\Omega \backslash \{z_0\}$. Clearly

$$\lim_{z \to z_0} (z - z_0) g(z) = 0, \ \ Interior(\gamma) \backslash \{z_0\} \subset \Omega \backslash \{z_0\} \tag{5.15}$$

By Prop 5.2.1,

$$\int_\gamma g(z) dz = 0 \ \Rightarrow \ \int_\gamma \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} dz = \int_\gamma \frac{f(z_0)}{z - z_0} dz \tag{5.16}$$

Therefore

$$\int_\gamma \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} dz = \int_\gamma \frac{f(z_0)}{z - z_0} dz = f(z_0) \int_\gamma \frac{1}{z - z_0} dz = f(z_0) \int_{C_r(z_0)} \frac{1}{z - z_0} dz \tag{5.17}$$

$$= 2\pi i \cdot f(z_0) \tag{5.18}$$

$\square$

Therefore, according to Cauchy Integral Formulas, we get

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_\gamma \frac{f(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} d\zeta \tag{5.19}$$

where f is holomorphic on an open set containing the contour γ and its interior, $z \in Interior(\gamma)$.

高阶 **Cauchy Integral Formulas** 下面给出高阶的 Cauchy Integral Formulas.

定理 5.2.2. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}$ be open, $f : \Omega \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be holomorphic. Then f is complex differentiable to all orders and moreover, $\forall z \in \Omega$

$$f^{(n)}(z) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z)^{n+1}} d\zeta, \ n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots \tag{5.20}$$

where γ is any contour in Ω s. t. $z \in Interior(\gamma) \subset \Omega$.

Cauchy's Inequalities 作为柯西积分公式 **(CIF)** 的推论，下面可得到 **Cauchy's Inequalities**.

推论 5.2.3. Cauchy's Inequalities.

If f is holomorphic on an open set Ω with $D_R(z_0) \subset \Omega, R > 0$, then

$$\left| f^{(n)}(z_0) \right| \leq \frac{n! \, \|f\|_{C_R(z_0)}}{R^n}, \ where \ \|f\|_{C_R(z_0)} = \sup_{z \in C_R(z_0)} |f(z)| \tag{5.21}$$

Liouville's therom 下面给出 **CIF** 的另一条重要推论. 在此之前，先给出**整函数 (entire)** 的定义.

定义 5.2.1. A holomorphic function defined on the whole $\mathbb{C}$ is called an **entire function**.

下面给出**刘维尔定理 (Liouville's theorem)** 的内容.

推论 5.2.4. Liouville's theorem.

If f is entire and bounded, then f is constant.

证明. $\forall z \in \mathbb{C}$, by **Cauchy's Inequalities (Cor 5.2.3)**

$$\left| f^{'}(z) \right| \leq \frac{\|f\|_{\mathbb{C}}}{R} \leq \frac{M}{R}, \ where \ |f| \leq M \tag{5.22}$$

Letting $R \to \infty$, we get $f^{'}(z) = 0, \forall z \in \mathbb{C} \implies f$ is constant. $\qquad\square$

具有原函数的充要条件 下面在定理 4.1.3 的基础上，再增加一条具有原函数的充要条件.

定理 5.2.5. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}$ be a region, $f : \Omega \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be continuous. Then **TFAE** (the followings are equivalent):

(1) f admits a primitive on Ω.

(2) $\forall a, \beta \in \Omega$, $\int_\gamma f(z)dz$ is invariant for any path.

(3) $\forall a, \beta \in \Omega$, $\int_\gamma f(z)dz$ is invariant for any zig-zag path.

(4) $\int_\gamma f(z)dz = 0$ for any closed path $\gamma \subset \Omega$.

证明. (4) $\Rightarrow$ (2): Fix $a, \beta \in \Omega$, $\forall$ two paths $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \subset \Omega$ joining a to β, by (4)

$$\int_{\gamma_1} f(z)dz - \int_{\gamma_2} f(z)dz = \int_{\gamma_1 \circ \gamma_2^-} f(z)dz = 0, \ where \ \gamma_1 \circ \gamma_2^- \ is \ a \ closed \ path \ in \ \Omega \qquad (5.23)$$

Therefore

$$\int_{\gamma_1} f(z)dz = \int_{\gamma_2} f(z)dz, \ \forall \gamma_1, \gamma_2 \subset \Omega \qquad (5.24)$$

$\square$

Morera's Theorem 有了具有原函数的充要条件之后 (Thm 5.2.5)，下面我们可以对全纯函数进行充要刻画，此即为 **Morera's Theorem** 的推广.

命题 5.2.2. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}$ be **simply connected**, $f : \Omega \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be continuous. Then **TFAE**

(1) f is holomorphic on Ω.

(2) $\int_\gamma f(z)dz = 0$ for any closed path $\gamma \subset \Omega$.

注. 命题中 (2) $\Rightarrow$ (1) 的部分即为 **Morera's Theorem**.

证明. (1) $\Rightarrow$ (2): is by **Cauchy's Theorem** (Thm 4.3.2).

(2) $\Rightarrow$ (1): By Thm 5.2.5, f admits a primitive F on Ω, i.e. $F' = f$, then F is holomorphic on Ω.

By **CIF** (Thm 5.2.2), F is infinitely complex differentiable.

In particular, F is twice complex differentiable. $\Rightarrow F'' = f' \Rightarrow f$ is holomorphic on Ω. $\square$

由**命题 5.2.2**可直接得到如下推论.

推论 5.2.6. Every holomorphic function on a simply connected region admits a primitive.

在利用**命题 5.2.2 (Morera's Thereom)** 判定函数全纯时，要注意条件 (2) 中道路 γ 的**任意性**. 下面便给出一个反例.

例 5.2.1. Suppose $\int_{C_r(0)} f(z)dz = 0$ for all $0 < r < 1$, can we conclude f is holomorphic on $\mathbb{D}$?

解. The answer is absolutely No. Take $f(z) = |z|^2$. Then $\int_{C_r(0)} f(z)dz = 0$, $\forall 0 < r < 1$. Since

$$f(z) = |z|^2 = z \cdot \overline{z}, \ \frac{\partial f}{\partial \overline{z}} = z \neq 0, \ \forall z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\} \tag{5.25}$$

Therefore, f is not holomorphic on $\mathbb{D}$.

注. 事实上,取道路 γ 为以原点为圆心,$\frac{1}{2}$ 为半径的上半圆,逆时针方向,可证 $\int_{\gamma} f(z)dz \neq 0$.

$\square$

5.3 课堂例题 $2024-03-25$

1. Evaluate

$$\int_\gamma \frac{2z-1}{z^2-z} dz \tag{5.26}$$

where γ is any contour s. t. $\overline{\mathcal{D}} \subset Interior(\gamma)$.

解. By Cor 5.1.3,(闭路变形原理)

$$\int_\gamma f(z)dz = \int_{C_{\frac{1}{3}}(0)} f(z)dz + \int_{C_{\frac{1}{3}}(1)} f(z)dz \tag{5.27}$$

$$= \int_{C_{\frac{1}{3}}(0)} (\frac{1}{z-1} + \frac{1}{z})dz + \int_{C_{\frac{1}{3}}(1)} (\frac{1}{z-1} + \frac{1}{z})dz \tag{5.28}$$

Since $\frac{1}{z-1}$ is holomorphic on $Interior(C_{\frac{1}{3}}(0)) = D_{\frac{1}{3}}(0)$, where $D_{\frac{1}{3}}(0)$ is simply connected, then by Cauchy's Theorem,

$$\int_{C_{\frac{1}{3}}(0)} (\frac{1}{z-1} + \frac{1}{z})dz = \int_{C_{\frac{1}{3}}(0)} \frac{1}{z}dz \tag{5.29}$$

Similarly, since $\frac{1}{z}$ is holomorphic on $D_{\frac{1}{3}}(1)$, then

$$\int_{C_{\frac{1}{3}}(1)} (\frac{1}{z-1} + \frac{1}{z})dz = \int_{C_{\frac{1}{3}}(1)} \frac{1}{z-1}dz \tag{5.30}$$

Therefore

$$\int_\gamma f(z)dz = \int_{C_{\frac{1}{3}}(0)} (\frac{1}{z-1} + \frac{1}{z})dz + \int_{C_{\frac{1}{3}}(1)} (\frac{1}{z-1} + \frac{1}{z})dz \tag{5.31}$$

$$= \int_{C_{\frac{1}{3}}(0)} \frac{1}{z}dz + \int_{C_{\frac{1}{3}}(1)} \frac{1}{z-1}dz \tag{5.32}$$

$$= 2\pi i + 2\pi i \tag{5.33}$$

$$= 4\pi i \tag{5.34}$$

$\square$

2. Evaluate

$$\int_{C_3(0)} \frac{e^{z^2}}{z-2} dz \quad (= 2\pi i f(z_0) = 2\pi i e^4) \tag{5.35}$$

$$\int_{C_1(0)} \frac{e^{z^2}}{z-2} dz \quad (= 0) \tag{5.36}$$

3. Evaluate

$$\int_{C_2(0)} \frac{\sin z}{z^2+1} dz \tag{5.37}$$

解.

$$\int_{C_2(0)} \frac{\sin z}{z^2+1} dz = \int_{C_{\frac{1}{2}}(i)} \frac{\sin z}{z+i} \cdot \frac{1}{z-i} dz + \int_{C_{\frac{1}{2}}(-i)} \frac{\sin z}{z-i} \cdot \frac{1}{z+i} dz \tag{5.38}$$

$$= 2\pi i \cdot \frac{\sin i}{2i} + 2\pi i \cdot \frac{\sin(-i)}{-2i} \tag{5.39}$$

$$= 2\pi \sin i \tag{5.40}$$

□

4. Evaluate

$$\int_{C_3(0)} \frac{z}{(z-1)(z-2)^2} dz \tag{5.41}$$

解. By Thm 5.2.2 (高阶 Cauchy Integral Formulas),

$$\int_{C_3(0)} \frac{z}{(z-1)(z-2)^2} dz = \int_{C_{\frac{1}{3}}(1)} \frac{z}{(z-2)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{z-1} dz + \int_{C_{\frac{1}{3}}(2)} \frac{z}{z-1} \cdot \frac{1}{(z-2)^2} dz \tag{5.42}$$

$$= 2\pi i + 2\pi i \left(\frac{z}{z-1}\right)' \Big|_{z=2} \tag{5.43}$$

$$= 0 \tag{5.44}$$

□

5. 课本第二章练习 T6.

5.4 *Sequence of functions*

概念 这一节我们来介绍有关复数域上函数列的相关概念和性质. 先回顾函数列收敛的定义.

定义 5.4.1. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}$ be open, $\{f_n : \Omega \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be a sequence of function.

We say $\{f_n\}_{n=1}$ **converges** if $\forall z \in \Omega$, $\{f_n(z)\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ converges.

We say $\{f_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ **converges uniformly** if $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$, s. t.

$$m, n > N \;\Rightarrow\; |f_m(z) - f_n(z)| < \epsilon, \; \forall z \in \Omega$$

We say $\{f_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ **uniformly converges to f** if $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$, s. t.

$$n > N \;\Rightarrow\; |f_n(z) - f(z)| < \epsilon, \; \forall z \in \Omega$$

下面给出一个经典的收敛但不一致收敛的例子.

例 5.4.1. $\{f_n(z) = z^n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ on $\mathbb{D}$ is convergent but not uniformly convergent. However, the sequence is uniformly convergent on any compact subset on $\mathbb{D}$.

一致收敛 下面给出函数列一致收敛的性质，即**积分与极限可交换次序**.

定理 5.4.1. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}$ be open, $\{f_n : \Omega \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be a sequence of continuous functions that converges uniformly to f **on every compact subset of** Ω. Then

(1) f is continuous.

(2) If $\gamma \subset \Omega$ is a path with finite length, then

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{\gamma} f_n(z)dz = \int_{\gamma} f(z)dz \tag{5.45}$$

(3) If f_n is holomorphic for all n, then so is f. Moreover,

$\{f_n'\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ converges uniformly to f' **on every compact subset of** Ω.

注. 性质 (2) 即说明了对于一致收敛的函数列，**极限与积分可交换次序**，即

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{\gamma} f_n(z)dz = \int_{\gamma} \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(z)dz = \int_{\gamma} f(z)dz \tag{5.46}$$

证明.

(1) : Fix $z_0 \in \Omega, \forall \epsilon > 0$

Since $\{f_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ converges uniformly to f, there exists $N \in \mathbb{N}$, s. t.

$$|f(z) - f_n(z)| \le \epsilon, \ \forall n \ge N, \forall z \in \Omega \tag{5.47}$$

Since f_N is continuous at z_0, there exist $\delta > 0$, s. t.

$$|f_n(z) - f_n(z_0)| \le \epsilon, \ \forall z \in D_\delta(z_0) \tag{5.48}$$

Therefore

$$|f(z) - f(z_0)| \le |f(z) - f_N(z)| + |f_N(z) - f_N(z_0)| + |f_N(z_0) - f(z_0)| \tag{5.49}$$

$$\le 3\epsilon, \ \forall z \in D_\delta(z_0) \tag{5.50}$$

(2) : Fix $\epsilon > 0$. For any path γ with finite length, $\gamma \subset \Omega$ is a compact subset of Ω.

Let $L = length(\gamma)$. Since $\{f_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ converges uniformly on compact subset γ, $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}$, s. t.

$$|f_n(z) - f(z)| \le \frac{\epsilon}{L}, \ \forall z \in \gamma, \forall n > N \tag{5.51}$$

Hence, for all $n > N$,

$$\left| \int_\gamma f_n(z)dz - \int_\gamma f(z)dz \right| \le \int_\gamma |f_n(z) - f(z)| \le \frac{\epsilon}{L} \cdot L = \epsilon, \ \forall n > N \tag{5.52}$$

Therefore

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_\gamma f_n(z)dz = \int_\gamma f(z)dz = \int_\gamma \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(z)dz \tag{5.53}$$

(3) : 下面分两部分证明. (对应书[1]P54 Thm 5.3)

- f is holomorphic.

  $\forall a \in \Omega, \exists r > 0$, s. t. $D_r(a) \subset \Omega$. Let γ be any closed path in $D_r(a)$.

  Since f_n is holomorphic on $D_r(a)$, by **Cauchy's Theorem (Thm 4.3.2)**,

$$\int_\gamma f_n(z)dz = 0 \tag{5.54}$$

  By (2) proofed previously,

$$\int_\gamma f(z)dz = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_\gamma f_n(z)dz = 0 \tag{5.55}$$

---

[1]课堂教材：《*Complex Analysis*》— *Elias M. Stein*

By **Morera's Theorem (Prop 5.2.2)**, f is holomorphic on $D_r(a)$.

In particular, f is complex differentiable at a. Since a is arbitrary, f is holomorphic on Ω.

- $\{f_n'\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ converges uniformly to f' on every compact subset of Ω.

$\forall z_0 \in \Omega, \exists r > 0, \text{s.t.} \overline{D}_r(z_0) \subset \Omega$.

Since $f_n \longrightarrow f$ converges uniformly on $C_r(z_0)$, we have $\forall z \in D_{\frac{r}{2}}(z_0)$

$$\frac{f_n(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z)^2} \to \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z)^2} \ \textit{uniformly on } C_r(z_0) \tag{5.56}$$

i.e. $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}, \text{s.t.}$

$$\left| \frac{f_n(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z)^2} - \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z)^2} \right| < \frac{\epsilon}{r}, \ \forall n > N, \forall \zeta \in C_r(z_0) \tag{5.57}$$

Therefore

$$\left| f_n'(z) - f'(z) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_r(z_0)} \left(\frac{f_n(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z)^2} - \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z)^2} \right) d\zeta \right| \tag{5.58}$$

$$< \frac{1}{2\pi i} \cdot \frac{\epsilon}{r} \cdot 2\pi r i \tag{5.59}$$

$$= \epsilon, \ \forall n > N, \forall z \in D_{\frac{r}{2}}(z_0) \tag{5.60}$$

It tells $f_n' \to f'$ uniformly on $D_{\frac{r}{2}}(z_0)$.

For any compact subset $K \subset \Omega$, consider the open covering $\{D_{\frac{1}{2}r_x}(x) \subset \Omega\}_{x \in K}$.

There exists a finite subcovering $K \subset \{D_{r_i}(x_i) \subset \Omega\}_{i=1}^{n}$.

We can proof $f_n' \to f'$ uniformly on K.

$\square$

5.5 课堂例题 $2024 - 03 - 29$

1. Evaluate

$$\int_{C_3(0)} \frac{z}{(z-1)(z-2)^2} dz \qquad (5.61)$$

解.

$$\int_{C_3(0)} \frac{z}{(z-1)(z-2)^2} dz = \int_{C_{\frac{1}{3}}(0)} \frac{z}{(z-2)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{z-1} dz + \int_{C_{\frac{1}{3}}(2)} \frac{z}{z-1} \cdot \frac{1}{(z-2)^2} dz \qquad (5.62)$$

$$= 2\pi i + 2\pi i \left(\frac{z}{z-1}\right)' \Big|_{z=2} \qquad (5.63)$$

$$= 0 \qquad (5.64)$$

$\square$

第六章 *Week* 6

6.1 课堂例题 $2024 - 04 - 01$

本节为习题课. (博士研究生助教代课)

1. 课本第二章练习 $T1, T2, T3, T4$.

6.2 函数项级数，全纯函数解析

回顾 在介绍复数域上函数项级数的性质之前，先回顾一下函数列的性质 (Thm 5.4.1).

定理 6.2.1. 一致收敛 ⇒ 积分与极限可交换次序.

Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}$ be open, $\{f_n : \Omega \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be a sequence of continuous functions that converges uniformly to f **on every compact subset of** Ω. Then

(1) f is continuous.

(2) If $\gamma \subset \Omega$ is a path with finite length, then

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{\gamma} f_n(z) dz = \int_{\gamma} f(z) dz \tag{6.1}$$

(3) If f_n is holomorphic for all n, then so is f. Moreover,
$\{f_n'\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ converges uniformly to f' **on every compact subset of** Ω.

> **注.** • 事实上，结论 (3) 可做推广，即当函数列 $\{f_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 满足上述条件时，有：
>
> $$\{f_n^{(k)}\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{ converges uniformly to } f^{(k)} \text{ \textbf{on every compact subset of} } \Omega.$$

• 注意实变函数列与复变函数列的**可微性**的区别，即实变函数列不满足定理中的 (3). 下面给出结论 (3) 在实变函数列下的反例.

例 6.2.1. Let $f_n(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{1}{n}}$, $x \in [-1, 1]$. Then $\{f_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ converges uniformly to $f(x) = |x|$.
Though f_n, $n = 1, 2, \cdots$ are differentiable over $[-1, 1]$, the limit function $f(x) = |x|$ is **not differentiable** at $x = 0$.

证明. 详见定理 5.4.1证明. □

函数项级数　下面给出函数项级数收敛的定义.

定义 6.2.1. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}$ be open, $\{f_n : \Omega \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be a sequence of functions. We say $\sum\limits_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n$ **converges** if $\{S_N = \sum\limits_{n=1}^{N} f_n\}_{N=1}^{\infty}$ converges.

We say $\sum\limits_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n$ **converges uniformly** if $\{S_N = \sum\limits_{n=1}^{N} f_n\}_{N=1}^{\infty}$ converges uniformly).

下面给出判断函数项级数一致收敛性的经典方法 (**Weierstrass M-test**).

命题 6.2.1. Weierstrass M-test.

If $|f_n(z)| \leq M_n$, $n = 1, 2, \cdots$, $\forall z \in \Omega$, and $\sum\limits_{n=1}^{\infty} M_n < \infty$, then $\sum\limits_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n$ converges uniformly.

证明. Let $S_N = \sum\limits_{n=1}^{N} f_n$, $\forall N \in \mathbb{N}$. Since $\sum\limits_{n=1}^{\infty} M_n < \infty$, then
$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}, \mathrm{s.\,t.}\ n > m > N$

$$|S_n - S_m| = |f_n(z) + \cdots + f_{m+1}(z)| \leq \sum_{j=m+1}^{\infty} M_j \leq \epsilon, \ \forall z \in \Omega \tag{6.2}$$

Therefore, $\{S_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ converges uniformly. $\Rightarrow \{f_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ converges uniformly. □

解析与全纯等价　下面证明**全纯**函数均**解析** (可展成幂级数).

(该定理与定理 3.1.2 共同说明了，解析 ⇔ 全纯)

定理 6.2.2. Suppose f is holomorphic on an open set $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}$. Then $\forall z_0 \in \Omega$ with $D_r(z_0) \subset \Omega$ for some $r > 0$, f has a power series expansion at z_0.

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z - z_0)^n, \ \forall z \in D_r(z_0) \tag{6.3}$$

where $a_n = \frac{f^{(n)}(z_0)}{n!}$, $\forall n \geq 0$.

证明. Fix $z \in D_r(z_0)$. By **CIF (Thm 5.2.1)**,

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_r(z_0)} \frac{f(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} d\zeta \tag{6.4}$$

Then

$$\frac{1}{\zeta - z} = \frac{1}{\zeta - z_0 - (z - z_0)} = \frac{1}{\zeta - z_0} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{z - z_0}{\zeta - z_0}} \tag{6.5}$$

Since $z \in D_r(z_0)$ is fixed, and $\forall \zeta \in C_r(z_0)$, there exists $0 < r < 1$, s.t.

$$\left| \frac{z - z_0}{\zeta - z_0} \right| < r \tag{6.6}$$

Therefore,

$$\sum_{n=0}^{N} \left(\frac{z - z_0}{\zeta - z_0} \right)^n \ \Rightarrow \ \frac{1}{1 - \frac{z - z_0}{\zeta - z_0}}, \ N \to \infty, \ \forall \zeta \in C_r(z_0) \tag{6.7}$$

converges uniformly **w.r.t. (with respect to , 关于)** $\zeta \in C_r(z_0)$. i.e.

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z - z_0}{\zeta - z_0} \right)^n = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{z - z_0}{\zeta - z_0}}, \ \forall \zeta \in C_r(z_0) \tag{6.8}$$

Let

$$g_N(\zeta) = \sum_{n=0}^{N} \left(f(\zeta) \cdot \frac{1}{\zeta - z_0} \cdot \left(\frac{z - z_0}{\zeta - z_0} \right)^n \right) \tag{6.9}$$

$$= f(\zeta) \cdot \frac{1}{\zeta - z_0} \sum_{n=0}^{N} \left(\frac{z - z_0}{\zeta - z_0} \right)^n, \ \zeta \in C_r(z_0) \tag{6.10}$$

Then we have

$$g_N \ \Rightarrow \ f(\zeta) \cdot \frac{1}{\zeta - z_0} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{z - z_0}{\zeta - z_0}} \tag{6.11}$$

$$= \frac{f(\zeta)}{\zeta - z}, \ N \to \infty, \ \zeta \in C_r(z_0) \tag{6.12}$$

converges uniformly w.r.t. $\zeta \in C_r(z_0)$. Therefore, by Thm 6.2.1,

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_r(z_0)} \frac{f(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} d\zeta = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_r(z_0)} \lim_{N \to \infty} g_N(\zeta) d\zeta \tag{6.13}$$

$$= \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_r(z_0)} g_N(\zeta) d\zeta \tag{6.14}$$

$$= \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_r(z_0)} \left(f(\zeta) \cdot \frac{1}{\zeta - z_0} \sum_{n=0}^{N} \left(\frac{z - z_0}{\zeta - z_0} \right)^n \right) d\zeta \tag{6.15}$$

$$= \lim_{N \to \infty} \sum_{n=0}^{N} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_r(z_0)} \left(f(\zeta) \cdot \frac{1}{\zeta - z_0} \left(\frac{z - z_0}{\zeta - z_0} \right)^n \right) d\zeta \tag{6.16}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_r(z_0)} \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z_0)^{n+1}} d\zeta \right) (z - z_0)^n \tag{6.17}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z - z_0)^n \tag{6.18}$$

By **CIF (Thm 5.2.2)**, we have

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_r(z_0)} \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z_0)^{n+1}} d\zeta = \frac{f^{(n)}(z_0)}{n!}, \ \forall n \geq 0 \tag{6.19}$$

$\square$

注. 事实上，该定理也提供了 **CIF 高阶形式 (Thm 5.2.2)** 的另一种证明 (比较系数可得).

6.3 解析延拓

定义 下面先给出**解析延拓 (Analytic continuation)** 的定义.

定义 6.3.1. Suppose f and F are holomorphic in nonempty regions Ω and $\hat{\Omega}$ respectively with $\Omega \subset \hat{\Omega}$. If $f(z) = F(z)$ in Ω, then we say F is an **<u>analytic continuation</u>** of f in $\hat{\Omega}$.

解析延拓的唯一性 在说明这之前，先给出一个有关全纯函数的非常重要的结论.

定理 6.3.1. Suppose f is holomorphic in a region Ω that vanishes on a sequence of distinct points with a limit in Ω. Then $f(z) \equiv 0$ for all $z \in \Omega$.

注. 该定理说明了，不恒为零的全纯函数的**零点均为孤立点** (不为聚点).

证明. 反证法. Suppose $\{w_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty} \subset \Omega$ with $\lim\limits_{k \to \infty} w_k = z_0 \in \Omega$ and $f(w_k) = 0$, $k = 1, 2, \cdots$. Since f is holomorphic in Ω, $\forall z \in D_r(z_0)$

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z - z_0)^n, \ for \ some \ r > 0 \tag{6.20}$$

下面分为两步证明.

- We first show $f(z) \equiv 0$ on $D_r(z_0)$.

  Assume $f(z) \neq 0$ for $z \in D_r(z_0)$, then $\exists$ smalledt integer m s.t. $a_m \neq 0$. Now

  $$f(z) = a_m (z - z_0)^m (1 + g(z)), \ where \ g(z) = \sum_{n=m+1}^{\infty} a_n (z - z_0)^{n-m} \tag{6.21}$$

  Since $g(z) \to 0$ as $z \to z_0$, $\forall \epsilon < 1$, there exists $\delta > 0$, s.t.

  $$|g(z)| \leq \epsilon < 1, \ \forall z \in D_\delta^*(z_0) \tag{6.22}$$

  Since $w_k \to z_0 \in \Omega$, $\exists k_0 \in \mathbb{N}$, s.t. $w_{k_0} \in D_\delta^*(z_0)$. Then

  $$f(w_{k_0}) = a_m (z - z_0)^m (1 + g(w_{k_0})) \neq 0 \tag{6.23}$$

  which is a contradiction with that $f(w_{k_0}) = 0$.

- Then we shall show $f \equiv 0$ on Ω.

  Let U be the interior of $\{z \in \Omega \mid f(z) = 0\}$. Since $f(z) \equiv 0$, $\forall z \in D_r(z_0)$, $U \neq \varnothing$ and U is open. Moreover, 下面我们证明 U is closed.

– For all $\{z_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty} \subset U$ with $z_k \to p \in \Omega$. 与第一步证明相同，可以得到

$\exists r_p > 0, \mathrm{s.\,t.}\ f(z) \equiv 0, \forall z \in D_{r_p}(p)$. 于是 $p \in U$. 即 U 包含了自身序列的所有极限点.

which means that U is closed.

Therefore, $U \subset \Omega$ is both open and closed. Since $U \neq \varnothing$ and Ω is connected, then $U = \Omega$, which means $f \equiv 0$ on Ω.

$\square$

通过上述定理可得到，全纯函数的取值只由区域上**可数个点**决定.

推论 6.3.2. Suppose f, g are holomorphic in a region $\hat{\Omega}$ and $f(z) = g(z)$ for all $z \in \Omega$, where Ω is an open subset of $\hat{\Omega}$. Then $f(z) = g(z)$ for $z \in \hat{\Omega}$.

By Cor 6.3.2，我们得到解析延拓若存在，则**必唯一**.

推论 6.3.3. Suppose F and G are both analytic continuation of f into $\hat{\Omega}$. Then

$$F = G \text{ in } \hat{\Omega}$$

6.4 对称原理

引入 在实分析中，我们曾探讨过有关**连续函数的延拓** (**Tietze 延拓定理**).

但在复分析中，对于**全纯函数的延拓**似乎不再那么容易与显然，因为全纯函数不仅要求在复平面上光滑，而且还具有一些 additional characteristically rigid properties.

(书 P67 Problem 1. 给出了无法 (解析) 延拓至 $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$ 的定义在 $\mathbb{D}$ 上的全纯函数.)

而本节将给出一种十分有用的情况下全纯函数的延拓，即在**关于实轴对称**的区域上的延拓.

对称原理 为了讨论的方便，接下来的命题将默认以下几个记号：

- Let Ω be an open subset of $\mathbb{C}$ that is **symmetric** w.r.t. the real axis.

- Let Ω^+ denote the part of Ω that lies in the upper half-plane and Ω^- the part that lies in the lower half-plane.

下面给出对称原理.

定理 6.4.1. Symmetric principle.

If f^+ and f^- are holomorphic in Ω^+ and Ω^- respectively that extends continuously to I ($I = \Omega \cap \mathbb{R}$) and $f^+(x) = f^-(x)$ for all $x \in I$. Then

$$f(z) = \begin{cases} f^+(z), z \in \Omega^+ \\ f^+(z) = f^-(z), z \in I \\ f^-(z), z \in \Omega^- \end{cases} \tag{6.24}$$

is holomorphic in Ω.

证明. 详见书 P58 Thm 5.5 证明. □

Schwartz 反射原理　有了上述对称原理的铺垫后，下面给出全纯函数在**关于实轴对称**区域上的延拓定理. (**Schwartz 反射原理**)

定理 6.4.2. Schwartz reflection principle.

Suppose f is holomorphic in Ω^+ that extends continuously to I and f is real-valued on I. Then $\exists F$ holomorphic in all Ω, s. t. $F = f$ in Ω^+.

证明. Define $f^-(z) = \overline{f(\overline{z})}$ for $z \in \Omega^-$. Fix $z_0 \in \Omega^-$, $\exists r > 0$, s. t. $D_r(z_0) \subset \Omega^-$.

Then $\overline{z_0} \in \Omega^+$ and $D_r(\overline{z_0}) \subset \Omega^+$. $\forall x \in D_r(z_0)$, $\overline{x} \in D_r(\overline{z_0})$

Since f is holomorphic in Ω^+, by Thm 6.2.2 (全纯函数均解析)

$$f(\overline{z}) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(\overline{z} - \overline{z_0})^n, \ \forall \overline{z} \in D_r(\overline{z_0}) \tag{6.25}$$

Then we have

$$f^-(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \overline{a_n}(z - z_0)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(z - z_0)^n, \ \forall z \in D_r(z_0) \tag{6.26}$$

Therefore, f^- is analytic in ω^-. By Thm 3.1.2, f^- is holomorphic in Ω^-. (解析函数均全纯)

Therefore, by **Symmetric principle (对称原理)**,

$$F(z) = \begin{cases} f^+(z), z \in \Omega^+ \\ f^+(z) = f^-(z), z \in I \\ f^-(z), z \in \Omega^- \end{cases} \tag{6.27}$$

is holomorphic in Ω. $\qquad\qquad\qquad\square$

6.5 课堂例题 $2024 - 04 - 07$

1. **(课本 P66 Ex10.)**

   Weierstrass's theorem states that a continuous function on $[0, 1]$ can be uniformly approxiamted by polynomials. **Can every continuous function on the closed unit disc be approxiated uniformly by polynomials in the variable z?**

   解. Absolutely No. Take $f(z) = |z|$ continuous on $\mathbb{D}$ into consideration.

   If there exists polynomials $\{f_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$, s. t. $f_n \Rightarrow f$, then by Thm 6.2.1,

   f is holomorphic on $\mathbb{D}$, which is a contradiction with that f is not differentiable at $x = 0$. $\qquad \square$

2. Suppose f is entire and real-valued on the real-axis. If $f(1 + i) = 2 + i$, then what is $f(1 - i)$?

   解. Ans : $2 - i$. (by **Schwartz reflection principle**) $\qquad \square$

3. 课本第二章练习 $T7 - 10, T15.$

第七章 *Week 7*

7.1 零点，极点，留数

零点 根据**定理 6.3.1**知，不恒为零的全纯函数只含**孤立零点**. 下面我们将给出非零全纯函数在其孤立零点附近的**局部刻画**.

下面先给出孤立零点的定义.

定义 7.1.1. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}$ be a region, $f : \Omega \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be holomorphic. We say the zero z_0 is **isolated** if $\exists r > 0$, s.t. $f(z) \neq 0$ for all $z \in D_r^*(z_0)$.

注. By Thm 6.3.1, we note that if $f(z) \not\equiv 0$, $z \in \Omega$ (不全为零), then the zeros of $f(z)$ are isolated.

下面给出非零全纯函数在其孤立零点附近的**局部刻画**.

定理 7.1.1. Suppose $f(z) \not\equiv 0$ is holomorphic in a region Ω. z_0 is a zero of f. Then $\exists r > 0$ and **nonvanishing** holomorphic function $g(z)$ in $D_r(z_0)$ and a **unique** integer n, s.t.

$$f(z) = (z - z_0)^n g(z), \ z \in D_r(z_0)$$

注. • $f(z) \not\equiv 0$ 指的是 f 不恒为零，而 g nonvanishing 指的是 g 恒不为零.

• In this theorem, we say z_0 is a **zero of f of multiplicity of n**.

  If $n = 1$, we say z_0 is a **simple** zero of f.

证明.

• **存在性**: Since f is holomorphic, by Thm 6.2.2, $\exists R > 0$, s.t.

$$f(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k (z - z_0)^k, \ \forall z \in D_R(z_0) \tag{7.1}$$

$f(z_0) = 0 \implies a_0 = 0$. Since $f(z) \not\equiv 0$, $\exists$ the smallest integer n, s.t. $a_n \neq 0$. Then

$$f(z) = (z - z_0)^n (a_n + a_{n+1}(z - z_0) + \cdots) = (z - z_0)^n g(z) \tag{7.2}$$

Clearly, $\exists 0 < r < R$, s.t. $g(z) \neq 0$ for all $z \in D_r(z_0)$.

- **唯一性**: 详见书 P73 Thm 1.1 证明.

$\square$

极点　下面给出复变函数的**极点**的定义.

定义 7.1.2. We say $f : D_r^*(z_0) \to \mathbb{C}$ has a **pole** at z_0 if $\frac{1}{f}$ is holomorphic in $D_r(z_0)$ and has a zero at z_0.

注. 有定义可知，a pole of a function is isolated.

根据非零全纯函数在**孤立零点附近的局部刻画 (Thm 7.1.1)**，可以很容易得到全纯函数在其**极点**附近的**局部刻画**.

定理 7.1.2. If f has a pole at z_0, then $\exists r > 0$ and a **nonvanishing** holomorphic function $h(z)$ in $D_r(z_0)$ and a **unique** positive integer n, s.t.

$$f(z) = (z - z_0)^{-n} h(z), \ z \in D_r^*(z_0)$$

证明. 详见书 P74 Thm 1.2 证明. $\square$

留数 在定理 7.1.2的基础上，可以更进一步给出更精细的刻画. 对于 n 阶极点，我们存在这样的刻画.

定理 7.1.3. If f has a pole of order n at z_0, then we can write

$$f(z) = \frac{a_{-n}}{(z - z_0)^n} + \cdots + \frac{a_{-1}}{z - z_0} + G(z) \tag{7.3}$$

where $G(z)$ is holomorphic in some neighbourhood of z_0.

注. • The sum

$$\frac{a_{-n}}{(z - z_0)^n} + \cdots + \frac{a_{-1}}{z - z_0} \tag{7.4}$$

is called **the principal part** (or **singular part**) of f at the pole z_0.

• $G(z)$ is called **the holomorphic part** of f at the pole z_0.

• The coefficient a_{-1} is called the **residue** of f at the pole z_0. We write $Res_{z_0} f = a_{-1}$.

证明. 详见书 P75 Thm 1.3 证明. □

关于**留数**的用途和含义，在于其绕对应极点的环路积分之中.

对于 $f : \Omega \to \mathbb{C}$ with a pole $z_0 \in \Omega$, since $\frac{a_{-k}}{(z-z_0)^k}, k = 2, \cdots, n$ have primitives and G is holomorphic, we have

$$\int_{C_r(z_0)} f(z) dz = \int_{C_r(z_0)} \frac{a_{-1}}{z - z_0} dz = 2\pi i \cdot a_{-1} \tag{7.5}$$

环路积分的值只剩下与 a_{-1} 有关，此即为 **"留数"** 之意.

7.2 *Laurent Series Expansion*

事实上，对于全纯函数 f，其不仅能在定义域内展开为幂级数 (**Thm 6.2.2**)，其同样能在极点周围类似地展开为幂级数的形式，此即为 **Laurent Series Expansion (洛朗级数展开)**.

定理 7.2.1. Let f be holomorphic on a region containing the annulus and its boundary

$$\mathcal{A} = \{z \mid r_1 < |z - z_0| < r_2\}, \ where \ 0 \le r_1 < r_2 \tag{7.6}$$

Then

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(z - z_0)^n \tag{7.7}$$

where

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_r(z_0)} \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z_0)^{n+1}} d\zeta, \ for \ any \ r \in [r_1, r_2] \tag{7.8}$$

注. • The series in the Theorem is called the **Laurent Series Expansion** of f near z_0 or in the annulus.

• 在同一圆环域内，Laurent 展式唯一；在不同的圆环域内，Laurent 展式可能不同.

证明. Fix $z \in \mathcal{A}, \exists \delta > 0, \text{s. t. } C_\delta(z) \subset \mathcal{A}$.

Consider

$$g(\zeta) = \frac{f(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} \tag{7.9}$$

Then $g(\zeta)$ is holomorphic in a region containing $\mathcal{A} \backslash D_\delta(z)$ and its boundary.

By the **principle of contour deformation (Cor 5.1.3, 闭路变形原理)**

$$\int_{C_{r_2}(z_0)} g(\zeta)d\zeta = \int_{C_\delta(z)} g(\zeta)d\zeta + \int_{C_{r_1}(z_0)} f(\zeta)d\zeta \tag{7.10}$$

By **CIF (Thm 5.2.1)**

$$2\pi i \cdot f(z) = \int_{C_\delta(z)} g(\zeta)d\zeta \tag{7.11}$$

Thus

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_{r_2}(z_0)} \frac{f(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} d\zeta - \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_{r_1}(z_0)} \frac{f(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} d\zeta \tag{7.12}$$

□