数学物理方法课程作业 Homework of Mathematical Physics Methods

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序言

本文为笔者本科时的"数学物理方法"课程作业(Homework of Mathematical Physics Methods, 2024.9-2025.1)。由于个人学识浅陋,认识有限,文中难免有不妥甚至错误之处,望读者不吝指正,在此感谢。 我的邮箱是 dingyi233@mails.ucas.ac.cn。

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Homework 1: 2024.8.26 - 2024.9.1

1.1 计算

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

$$\left(\frac{1+i}{2-i}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{(1+i)(2+i)}{5}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1+3i}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{-8+6i}{25}$$

(2) $(1+i)^n + (1-i)^n$ 首先得到:

$$1 + i = \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}, \ 1 - i = \sqrt{2}e^{i(-\frac{\pi}{4})}$$
$$\implies I = 2^{\frac{n}{2}} \left(e^{i\frac{n\pi}{4}} + e^{-i\frac{n\pi}{4}} \right)$$

于是有:

$$I = \begin{cases} 2^{\frac{n}{2}+1}, & n = 0 + 4k \\ 2^{\frac{n+1}{2}}, & n = 1 + 4k \\ 0, & n = 2 + 4k \\ -2^{\frac{n}{2}+1}, & n = 3 + 4k \end{cases}, k \in \mathbb{N}$$

习题课补:

$$\begin{split} I &= 2^{\frac{n}{2}} \left(e^{i\frac{n\pi}{4}} + e^{-i\frac{n\pi}{4}} \right) \\ &= 2^{\frac{n}{2}} \left(\cos(\frac{n\pi}{4}) + i\sin\frac{n\pi}{4} + \cos(-\frac{n\pi}{4}) + i\sin(-\frac{n\pi}{4}) \right) \\ &= 2^{\frac{n}{2}+1} \cos(\frac{n\pi}{4}) \end{split}$$

(3) $\sqrt[4]{1+i}$

$$\sqrt[4]{1+i} = \left(\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} = 2^{\frac{1}{8}}e^{i\frac{\pi}{16}}$$

习题课补:在复数域中,开根号是多值函数,这里四次根在复数域中应有四个复根,设 $x=\sqrt[4]{1+i}$,则原式等价于方程:

$$x^4 = 1 + i = \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} \Longrightarrow |x| = 2^{\frac{1}{8}}, \quad \arg x = \frac{\pi}{16} + k\frac{\pi}{2}, k = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

1.2 将复数化为三角或指数形式

(1) $\frac{5}{-3+i}$

$$\frac{5}{-3+i} = \frac{5e^{i0}}{\sqrt{10}e^{i(\arctan(-\frac{1}{3})+\pi)}} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} \cdot e^{-i(\arctan(-\frac{1}{3})+\pi)}$$

(2) $\left(\frac{2+i}{3-2i}\right)^2$

$$\left(\frac{2+i}{3-2i}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}e^{i\arctan(\frac{1}{2})}}{\sqrt{13}e^{i\arctan(-\frac{2}{3})}}\right)^2 = \frac{5}{13}e^{2i\left(\arctan(\frac{1}{2})-\arctan(-\frac{2}{3})\right)}$$

1.3 求极限 $\lim_{z\to i} \frac{1+z^6}{1+z^{10}}$

作不完全因式分解:

$$1 + z^6 = z^6 - i^6 = (z^3 - i^3)(z^3 + i^3) = (z - i)(z^2 + iz + i^2)(z^3 + i^3)$$

$$1 + z^{10} = z^{10} - i^{10} = (z^5 - i^5)(z^5 + i^5) = (z - i)(z^4 + iz^3 + i^2z^2 + i^3z + i^4)(z^5 + i^5)$$

$$\implies L = \lim_{z \to i} \frac{1 + z^6}{1 + z^{10}} = \lim_{z \to i} \frac{(z - i)(z^2 + iz + i^2)(z^3 + i^3)}{(z - i)(z^4 + iz^3 + i^2z^2 + i^3z + i^4)(z^5 + i^5)}$$

$$= \lim_{z \to i} \frac{(z^2 + iz + i^2)(z^3 + i^3)}{(z^4 + iz^3 + i^2z^2 + i^3z + i^4)(z^5 + i^5)}$$

$$= \frac{(-3) \times (-2i)}{5i} = \frac{3}{5}$$

事实上,实数域上的洛必达法则(L'Hospital)可以推广到复数域的解析函数,下面给出 $\frac{0}{0}$ 型的证明。设复变函数 f(z), g(z) 在 $z=z_0$ 解析,且 $f(z_0)=g(z_0)=0$,则有:

$$\lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{f(z)}{g(z)} = \lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{g(z) - g(z_0)} = \lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{\frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0}}{\frac{g(z) - g(z_0)}{z - z_0}} = \lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{f'(z)}{g'(z)}$$

特别地,若 $f'(z_0)$ 与 $g'(z_0)$ 存在且不为零,就有 $\lim_{z\to z_0} \frac{f(z)}{g(z)} = \frac{f'(z_0)}{g'(z_0)}$

1.4 讨论函数在原点的连续性

(1)
$$f(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2i} \left(\frac{z}{z^*} - \frac{z^*}{z}\right), & z \neq 0 \\ 0, & z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = x + iy, x, y \in \mathbb{R}, \ \mathbb{M} \ \forall (x, y) \neq (0, 0) :$$

$$f(x,y) = \frac{1}{2i} \left(\frac{x+iy}{x-iy} - \frac{x-iy}{x+iy} \right) = \frac{1}{2i} \cdot \frac{4ixy}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{2xy}{x^2+y^2}$$

 $\diamondsuit k = \frac{y}{x},$ 则:

$$L = \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{2k}{1+k^2}$$

显然,L 随着 k 的变化而变化,因此极限不存在,f(z) 在 0 处不连续。

(2)
$$f(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{\text{Im } z}{1+|z|}, & z \neq 0 \\ 0, & z = 0 \end{cases}$$

 $\Leftrightarrow z = x + iy \text{ for } k = \frac{y}{x}, \text{ for } \forall (x, y) \neq (0, 0):$

$$f(x,y) = \frac{y}{1 + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \Longrightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} f(x,y) = \frac{0}{1+0} = 0 = f(0,0)$$

因此 f(z) 在 0 处连续。

(3)
$$f(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{\text{Re } z^2}{|z^2|}, & z \neq 0 \\ 0, & z = 0 \end{cases}$$

同理令 z = x + iy 和 $k = \frac{y}{x}$, 则 $\forall (x, y) \neq (0, 0)$:

$$f(x,y) = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{1 - k^2}{1 + k^2}$$

因此 f(z) 在 0 处不连续。

1.5 恒等式证明(附加题)

$$\left| \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i b_i \right|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} |a_i|^2 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{n} |b_i|^2 - \sum_{1 \le i < j \le n} \left| a_i b_j^* - a_j b_i^* \right|^2$$

Homework 2: 2024.9.2 - 2024.9.8

2.1 下列函数在何处可导,何处解析

(1) $f(z) = z \cdot \operatorname{Re} z$

设 z = x + iy,则 $f(z) = u(x,y) + iv(x,y) = x^2 + ixy$ 。 $\forall z \in C$, $u(x,y) = x^2$ 和 v(x,y) = xy 在 $\mathbb C$ 上有连续一阶偏导,下面考虑 C-R 条件:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0 \tag{2.1}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = y, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = x$$
 (2.2)

联立 C-R 条件,得 (x,y)=(0,0),因此 f 在 (0,0) 处可导,在 $\mathbb C$ 上不解析。不在点 (0,0) 上解析是因为在某点解析是指在此点的有心邻域上解析,显然这里不满足,因此 (0,0) 为奇点。 后补:

u,v 有一阶连续偏导且满足 C-R 条件 $\Longrightarrow u,v$ 可微且满足 C-R 条件 $\Longleftrightarrow f$ 可微 $\Longleftrightarrow f$ 可导

(2) $f(x,y) = (x-y)^2 + 2i(x+y)$

 $\forall z \in C$, $u(x,y) = (x-y)^2$ 和 v(x,y) = 2(x+y) 在 $\mathbb C$ 上有连续一阶偏导,下面验证 $\mathbb C$ -R 条件:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2(x - y), \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -2(x - y)$$
 (2.3)

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2$$
 (2.4)

联立 C-R 条件后无解,因此 f 在 \mathbb{C} 上不可导,在 \mathbb{C} 上不解析。

2.2 求下列函数的解析区域

(1) f(z) = xy + iy

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

欲满足 C-R 条件,则:

$$y = 1, x = 0 \Longrightarrow f$$
 在全平面不解析

不在点 (0,1) 上解析是因为在某点解析是指在此点的有心邻域上解析,显然这里不满足。

(2)
$$f(z) = \begin{cases} |z| \cdot z, & |z| < 1 \\ z^2, & |z| \geqslant 1 \end{cases}$$
 设 $z = x + iy$, 则:

$$\begin{split} f(z) &= u(x,y) + iv(x,y) = \begin{cases} (x\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) + i(y\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}), & \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < 1 \\ (x^2 - y^2) + i(2xy), & \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \geqslant 1 \end{cases} \\ \iff u(x,y) &= \begin{cases} x\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, & \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < 1 \\ x^2 - y^2, & \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \geqslant 1 \end{cases}, \quad v(x,y) &= \begin{cases} y\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, & \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < 1 \\ 2xy, & \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \geqslant 1 \end{cases} \end{split}$$

分别求偏导得到:

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{2x^2 + y^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \\
\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2 + 2y^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}
\end{cases}, \quad \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < 1$$
(2.5)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x, & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -2y\\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2y, & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2x \end{cases}, \quad \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \geqslant 1$$

偏导要满足 C-R 条件,代入得到:

$$x^{2} = y^{2}, \ 2xy = 0, \quad \forall \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} < 1, x^{2} + y^{2} \neq 0$$

 $2x = 2x, \ -2y = -2y, \quad \forall \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} \geqslant 1$
 $\implies f(z)$ 在 $\{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z| \geqslant 1\}$ 上解析

不在点 (0,0) 上解析是因为在某点解析是指在此点的有心领域上解析,显然这里不满足。

后补:解析区域必须是开集(因为受"有心邻域"限制),f的解析区域应为 $\{z \mid |z| > 1\}$ 。另外,|z| = 1 代表的圆周上也不可微,这是因为 f 在 |z| = 1 上不连续(内部是一倍幅角,外部是二倍幅角),所以可微区域也为 $\{z \mid |z| > 1\}$ 。

2.3 已知解析函数 f(z) 的实部如下,求 f(z)

(1)
$$u(x,y) = x^2 - y^2 + x$$

$$\begin{split} v_x' &= -u_y' = 2y, \quad v_y' = u_x' = 2x + 1 \\ \Longrightarrow v(x,y) &= \int 2y \; \mathrm{d}x + \int \mathrm{d}y = 2xy + y + C \\ \Longrightarrow f(x,y) &= (x^2 + y^2 + x) + i(2xy + y) + C, \; C \in \mathbb{R} \end{split}$$

(2) $u(x,y) = e^y \cos x$

$$\begin{aligned} v_x' &= -u_y' = -e^y \cos x, \quad v_y' = u_x' = -e^y \sin x \\ \Longrightarrow v(x,y) &= \int -e^y \cos x \, \mathrm{d}x + \int 0 \, \mathrm{d}y = -e^y \sin x + C \\ \Longrightarrow f(x,y) &= (e^y \cos x) + i(-e^y \sin x + C), \quad C \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

2.4 f解析,且 $u-v=(x-y)(x^2+4xy+y^2)$,求f(z)

两边分别对x, y求导,得到:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 3x^2 + 6xy - 3y^2, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 3x^2 - 6xy - 3y^2$$

联立 C-R 条件,可以解出:

$$\begin{aligned} v_x' &= -3x^2 + 3y^2, \quad v_y' = 6xy \\ u_x' &= 6xy, \quad u_y' = 3x^2 - 3y^2 \\ \Longrightarrow v(x,y) &= -x^3 + 3xy^2 + C, \quad u(x,y) = 3x^2y - y^3 + C \\ \Longrightarrow f(x,y) &= (3x^2y - y^3) + i(-x^3 + 3xy^2) + C(1+i), \ C \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

后补: $u \to v$ 中的实常数 C 其实是同一个! 这是因为题目中 u - v 没有常数项,说明两者积分常数相同。

2.5 极坐标 C-R 条件

证明极坐标下的 C-R 条件为:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}$$

极坐标变换:

$$x = x(r,\theta) = r\cos\theta, \quad y = y(r,\theta) = r\sin\theta$$

$$\Longrightarrow \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} = \cos\theta, \quad \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} = -r\sin\theta, \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = \sin\theta, \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} = r\cos\theta$$

由复合函数的求导法则

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r}u\left(x(r,\theta),y(r,\theta)\right) = \frac{\partial u(x,y)}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial u(x,y)}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial u(x,y)}{\partial x} \cdot \cos\theta + \frac{\partial u(x,y)}{\partial y} \cdot \sin\theta$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}v\left(x(r,\theta),y(r,\theta)\right) = \frac{\partial v(x,y)}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial v(x,y)}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} = -\frac{\partial v(x,y)}{\partial x} \cdot r\sin\theta + \frac{\partial v(x,y)}{\partial y} \cdot r\cos\theta$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}u\left(x(r,\theta),y(r,\theta)\right) = \frac{\partial u(x,y)}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial u(x,y)}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} = -\frac{\partial u(x,y)}{\partial x} \cdot r\sin\theta + \frac{\partial u(x,y)}{\partial y} \cdot r\cos\theta$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r}v\left(x(r,\theta),y(r,\theta)\right) = \frac{\partial v(x,y)}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial v(x,y)}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial v(x,y)}{\partial x} \cdot \cos\theta + \frac{\partial v(x,y)}{\partial y} \cdot \sin\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} u'_r = u'_x \cos\theta + u'_y \sin\theta, & u'_\theta = r\left(-u'_x \sin\theta + u'_y \cos\theta\right) \\ v'_r = v'_x \cos\theta + v'_y \sin\theta, & v'_\theta = r\left(-v'_x \sin\theta + v'_y \cos\theta\right) \end{cases}$$

联立 C-R 条件, 化简得到:

$$\begin{cases} u'_r = v'_y \cos \theta - v'_x \sin \theta, & u'_\theta = r \left(-v'_y \sin \theta - v'_x \cos \theta \right) \\ v'_r = -u'_y \cos \theta + u'_x \sin \theta, & v'_\theta = r \left(u'_y \sin \theta + u'_x \cos \theta \right) \end{cases}$$

将两个大括号中的内容作对比,立即得到:

$$u'_r = \frac{1}{r}v'_{\theta}, \quad v'_r = -\frac{1}{r}u'_{\theta}$$
 (2.6)

反之也可以化为原 C-R 条件, 因此 C-R 条件在极坐标下的形式为:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} = -\frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \quad \Box$$

2.6 证明 f(z) 和 $\overline{f(\bar{z})}$ 同解析或同不解析

(1) f(z) 解析 $\Longrightarrow \overline{f(\bar{z})}$ 解析

假设 f(z) 在点 $z = z_0$ 解析,即 f(z) = u(x,y) + iv(x,y) 在有心邻域 $U_{\delta}(z_0)$ 上解析,这等价于 f(z) 有一阶导,且在邻域内满足 C-R 条件。设 $g(z) = \overline{f(\overline{z})} = u(x,-y) - iv(x,-y)$,也即:

$$g(z) = u_q(x, y) + iv_q(x, y), \quad u_q(x, y) = u(x, -y), \ v_q(x, y) = -v(x, -y)$$

容易验证 g(z) 有一阶偏导,下面验证 C-R 条件:

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

联立 u 和 v 的 C-R 条件,得到:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial u_g}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x, -y) - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(x, -y) = 0 \Longrightarrow \frac{\partial u_g}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial u_g}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_g}{\partial x} &= -\left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(x, -y) + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(x, -y)\right] = 0 \Longrightarrow \frac{\partial u_g}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v_g}{\partial x} \end{split}$$

因此 $g(z) = \overline{f(\bar{z})}$ 也解析。

(2) f(z) 解析 \iff $\overline{f(\overline{z})}$ 解析 假设 $\overline{f(\overline{z})}$ 解析,令 $g(z) = \overline{f(\overline{z})}$,则 $f(z) = \overline{g(\overline{z})}$,由 (1) 的结论,g(z) 解析 \Longrightarrow $f(z) = \overline{g(\overline{z})}$ 也解析。证毕。□

Homework 3: 2024.9.9 - 2024.9.15

3.1 若 f(z) 解析, $\arg f(z)$ 是否为调和函数?

注:下面的过程仅讨论了 $\arg f(z)$ 的解析性,未能揭示其调和性,正确的解答见后文补充的灰色小字。

- (1) 当 $f(z) = C \in \mathbb{C}, \forall z \in G$,也即 f(z) 恒为常量时: $\arg f(z)$ 也为常量,设 $\arg f(z) = a + ib$,则 $a = \arg f(z) \in R$ 而 b = 0,自然满足 $\Delta a = \Delta b = 0$,因此 $\arg f(z)$ 为调和函数。
- (2) 当 f(z) 是非常量函数时:

由 $\ln z = \ln |z| + i \arg z$, 移项,并作映射 $z \to f(z)$,则有:

$$\arg f(z) = \frac{1}{i} \left(\ln f(z) - \ln \rho \right)$$

函数 \ln 在 $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ 上解析,但对于函数 $\rho = \rho(z)$:

$$\rho = \sqrt{u^2 + v^2} \Longrightarrow u_{\rho} = \sqrt{u^2 + v^2}, v_{\rho} = 0 \tag{3.1}$$

$$\frac{\partial u_{\rho}}{\partial x} = \frac{uu'_{x}}{\sqrt{u^{2} + v^{2}}} + \frac{vv'_{x}}{\sqrt{u^{2} + v^{2}}}, \quad \frac{\partial u_{\rho}}{\partial y} = \frac{uu'_{y}}{\sqrt{u^{2} + v^{2}}} + \frac{vv'_{y}}{\sqrt{u^{2} + v^{2}}}$$
(3.2)

假设 ρ 满足C-R条件,代入得到:

$$\begin{cases} uu'_x + vv'_x = 0\\ uu'_y + vv'_y = 0\\ \sqrt{u^2 + v^2} \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

由于 f(z) 解析,满足 C-R 条件 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$,代入后整理得到:

$$\begin{cases} v(v_y'^2 - u_y'^2) = 0\\ u(u_y'^2 + v_y'^2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

f(z) 非常量,因此 u,v 非常量,因此只能有:

$$v_y' = u_y' = 0 \Longrightarrow u_x' = v_x' = 0 \Longrightarrow u$$
 和 v 为常量函数

这使得 f(z) = u + iv 是常量,矛盾! 因此 $\arg f(z)$ 不解析(这能否推出不调和?解析是调和的充分条件,但是充要的吗?事实上并不是,因此并不能揭示调和性)。

后补:即使仅从解析性的角度来看,上面的过程也没有抓到主要矛盾,是舍本逐末了。因为无论 f(z) 的性质如何, $\arg f(z)$ 始终是 $\mathbb{C} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 的函数,这表明 $\arg f(z)$ 是实部是它本身而虚部恒为 0,因此,由 C-R 条件可知 $\arg f(z)$ 解析的必要条件是实部为常数,而这也是充分条件。

对 $\arg f(z)$ 的调和性, 我们有如下推导:

$$\arg f(z) = \arctan \frac{u(x,y)}{v(x,y)} + A, \quad A \in \{0,\pi\}$$
 (3.3)

$$g'_{x} = \frac{uv'_{x} - u'_{x}v}{u^{2} + v^{2}}, \quad g''_{xx} = \frac{1}{(u^{2} + v^{2})^{2}} \left[(u^{2} + v^{2})(uv''_{xx} + u''_{xx}v) - 2uv(v_{x}^{2} - u_{x}^{2}) - 2(u^{2} - v^{2})u'_{x}v'_{x} \right]$$
(3.4)

对 y 求导也是同理, 只需将上面的角标 x 换为 y, 于是有 Δg :

$$\begin{split} \Delta \, g &= g_{xx}^{\prime\prime} + g_{yy}^{\prime\prime} \\ &= \frac{1}{(u^2 + v^2)^2} \left[(u^2 + v^2)(u(v_{xx}^{\prime\prime} + v_{yy}^{\prime\prime}) + (u_{xx}^{\prime\prime} + u_{yy}^{\prime\prime})v) - 2uv(v_x^2 + v_y^2 - u_x^2 - u_y^2) - 2(u^2 - v^2)(u_x^{\prime}v_x^{\prime} + u_y^{\prime}v_y^{\prime}) \right] \end{split}$$

f 解析意味着 u,v 构成一对共轭调和函数,有 $\Delta u = \Delta v = 0$,代入上式,再代入 C-R 条件,容易验证右边为 0,也即证明了 $\Delta g = 0$,因此 $\arg f(z)$ 为调和函数。对 $u^2 + v^2 = 0$ 的情况,我们不再赘述,只关心普遍结论。

3.2 从已知的实虚部求出解析函数 f(z)

(1) $u = e^x(x\cos y - y\sin y) + 2\sin x \cdot \sinh y + x^3 - 3xy^2 + y$

$$u'_{x} = e^{x}(x\cos y - y\sin y + \cos y) + 2\cos x\sinh y + 3x^{2} - 3y^{2}$$
(3.5)

$$u'_{y} = e^{x}(-x\sin y - \sin y - y\cos y) + 2\sin x\cosh y - 6xy + 1$$
(3.6)

由 C-R 条件, $v_x' = -u_y', v_y' = u_x'$,于是得到:

$$v(x,y) = \int (-u_y') dx + \int (-3y^2) dy$$
(3.7)

$$= (x-1)e^x \sin y + (\sin y + y\cos y)e^x + 2\cos x \cosh y + 3x^2y - x - y^3 + C$$
 (3.8)

$$= (x \sin y + y \cos y)e^{x} + 2 \cos x \cosh y + 3x^{2}y - x - y^{3} + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$
 (3.9)

令 (x,y) = (z,0), 得到:

$$u(z,0) = ze^z + z^3, \quad v(z,0) = 2\cos z - z + C, \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$
 (3.10)

于是得到 f(x,y):

$$f(z) = [u(x,y) + iv(x,y)]_{x=z,y=0} = (ze^z + z^3) + i(2\cos z - z + C), C \in \mathbb{R}$$

(2) $v = \ln(x^2 + y^2) + x - 2y$

$$v'_x = \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2} + 1, \quad v'_y = \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2} - 2$$

由 C-R 条件, $u'_x = v'_y$, $u'_y = -v'_x$, 于是得到:

$$u(x,y) = \int v_y' dx + \int (-1)dy = 2 \arctan \frac{x}{y} - 2x - y + C$$
 (3.11)

$$f(x,y) = u + iv = (2\arctan\frac{x}{y} - 2x - y + C) + i(\ln(x^2 + y^2) + x - 2y), \ C \in \mathbb{R}$$

后补,这里之所以没有令 (x,y)=(z,0) 得到 f(z),是因为函数 $\arctan\frac{x}{y}$ 在实轴附近是不连续的,例如在正实轴 x>0 附近, $\lim_{y\to 0^+}$ 时趋于 $+\infty$ 而 $\lim_{y\to 0^-}$ 时趋于 $-\infty$ 。 而映射 (x,y)=(z,0) 的必要条件是解析域中包含实轴,这涉及到解析延拓的内容,我们不提。只需要写到 f(x,y) 的形式就这样放着即可。

3.3 求下列函数的值

(1) $\cos(2+i)$ 由 $\cos z = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2}$,可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(2+i) &= \frac{1}{2} \left[e^{i(2+i)} + e^{i(2-i)} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[e^{2i-1} + e^{1-2i} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{1}{e} + e \right) \cos 2 + i \left(\frac{1}{e} - e \right) \sin 2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\operatorname{Ln}(2-3i)$ 由 $\operatorname{Ln}z = \ln|z| + i\operatorname{Arg}z$,可得:

$$\operatorname{Ln}\left(2-3i\right)=\operatorname{ln}\left|2-3i\right|+i\operatorname{Arg}\left(2-3i\right)=\frac{1}{2}\operatorname{ln}13+i\left(\arctan(-\frac{3}{2})+2k\pi\right),\quad k\in\mathbb{Z}$$

(3) Arccos $(\frac{3+i}{4})$ arccos $z = -i \ln(z + \sqrt{z^2 - 1})$,于是:

$$\begin{split} & \operatorname{Arccos}\big(\frac{3+i}{4}\big) = -i\operatorname{Ln}\,\left(\frac{3+i}{4} + \sqrt{(\frac{3+i}{4})^2 - 1}\right) = -i\operatorname{Ln}\,\left(\frac{3+i}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{-8+6i}}{4}\right) \\ & = -i\operatorname{Ln}\,\left(\frac{3+i}{4} \pm \frac{1+3i}{4}\right) = -i\operatorname{Ln}\,(1+i) \ \vec{\boxtimes} \ -i\operatorname{Ln}\,(\frac{1-i}{2}) \\ & = (\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi) - i\frac{\ln 2}{2} \ \vec{\boxtimes} \ -(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi) + i\frac{\ln 2}{2}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{split}$$

(4) Arctan (1+2i)由 Arctan $z=\frac{1}{2i}\operatorname{Ln}\frac{1+iz}{1-iz}$, 得:

$$\begin{split} & \operatorname{Arctan}\left(1+2i\right) = \frac{1}{2i} \operatorname{Ln}\left(\frac{1+i(1+2i)}{1-i(1+2i)}\right) = \frac{1}{2i} \operatorname{Ln}\left(\frac{-1+i}{3-i}\right) \\ & = \frac{1}{2i} \left(\operatorname{Ln}\left(-2+i\right) - \ln 5\right) = \frac{1}{2i} \left[-\frac{\ln 5}{2} + i \left(\pi - \arctan(-\frac{1}{2}) + 2k\pi\right)\right] \\ & = \frac{1}{2} \left(\pi - \arctan(-\frac{1}{2}) + 2k\pi\right) + i \frac{\ln 5}{4}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{split}$$

3.4 判断下列函数是单值还是多值函数

(1) $\sin \sqrt{z}$

多值函数。 \sqrt{z} 为双值函数, $a^2 = z \Longrightarrow \sqrt{z} = \pm a$,而 \sin 为奇函数, $\sin a \neq \sin(-a)$,故为多值函数。

(2) $\frac{\sin\sqrt{z}}{\sqrt{z}}$ 单值函数。 $\frac{\sin a}{a} = \frac{\sin(-a)}{-a}$,因此为单值函数。

(3) $\frac{\cos\sqrt{z}}{z}$ 单值函数。 $\frac{\cos a}{a^2} = \frac{\cos(-a)}{(-a)^2}$,故为单值函数。

3.5 解方程: $2\cosh^2 z - 3\cosh z + 1 = 0$

原方程等价于:

$$(2\cosh z - 1)(\cosh z - 1) = 0 \Longrightarrow \cosh z = \frac{1}{2} \not \boxtimes 1 \tag{3.12}$$

$$\stackrel{\cosh z = \frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{2}}{\Longrightarrow} e^z = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2} \not \boxtimes 1 \tag{3.13}$$

$$\Longrightarrow z = i(\pm \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi) \ \vec{\boxtimes} \ i(0 + 2k\pi), \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$
 (3.14)

3.6 求下列多值函数的分支点

(1) $\sqrt{1-z^3}$ 的分支点: $1, -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i, -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i, \infty$

宗量 $1-z^3$ 不妨记为 $1-z^3=(z_1-z)(z_2-z)(z_3-z)$ 。 支点仅可能在宗量的零点、奇点处出现,下面分别考察 z_1,z_2,z_3,∞ 四点。

对 z_1 ,取仅包含点 z_1 的简单闭合曲线,曲线上一点 z 沿逆时针绕一圈回到原处,因子 (z_1-z) 的幅角增加了 2π ,因子 (z_2-z) 和 z_3-z 的幅角增加了 0,因此整个宗量的幅角增加 2π ,开根后,函数值幅角增加 π ,前后不相等。因此点 z_1 是分支点。同理可得 z_2 和 z_3 是分支点。

对 ∞ ,取包含点 z_1, z_2, z_3 的简单闭合曲线,曲线上一点 z 沿顺时针(不是逆时针)绕一圈回到原处,整 个宗量的幅角增加了 -6π , 开根后函数值幅角增加 -3π , 因此 ∞ 也是分支点。

(2) Ln $\cos z$ 的分支点: ∞ , $\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ 。

可以证明, $\operatorname{Ln} f(z)$ 的分支点等价于方程 f(z)=0 和 $f(z)=\infty$ 的解^①。于是分别令 $\cos z=\frac{e^{iz}+e^{-iz}}{2}$ 为 0和 ∞ ,解得:

$$z = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \ \vec{\boxtimes} z = \infty \tag{3.15}$$

(3)
$$\sqrt{\frac{z}{(z-1)(z-2)}}$$
 的分支点: $0,1,2,\infty$

考虑点 0,1,2,取仅包含点 0 的简单闭合曲线,曲线上一点 z 逆时针绕一圈后,宗量整体幅角增加 2π , 函数值幅角增加 π, 因此点 0 是分支点。同理点 1 和 2 也是分支点。

对 ∞ ,取包含点 0,1,2 的简单闭合曲线,曲线上一点 z 顺时针绕一圈后,宗量整体幅角增加 -2π ,函 数值也不发生变化, ∞ 不是分支点。

(4) $\ln \frac{(z-a)(z-b)}{(z-c)}$ 的分支点: a,b,c,∞ 与 (2) 同理,考虑宗量 $\frac{(z-a)(z-b)}{(z-c)}$ 的零点和无穷点,得到 $z=a,b,c,\infty$,即为所求分支点。

 $^{^{\}odot}$ 这是助教在习题课上给出的结论,并未给出具体证明。但是我们可以证明 $\ln z$ 的分支点为 0 和 ∞ ,这是因为 $\ln z = \ln |z| + i \operatorname{Arg} z$,当 z 绕原 点逆时针转一圈时, $\operatorname{Arg} z$ 增加 2π 而不是回到原来的函数值,因此 0 为分支点;无穷点同理。

Homework 4: 2024.9.16 - 2024.9.22

4.1 计算下列积分

(1) $\oint_{|z+i|=1} \frac{e^z}{1+z^2} \,\mathrm{d}z$ 被积函数 $\frac{e^z}{1+z^2}$ 在圆周 |z+i|=1 内有且仅有 z=-i 一个奇点,由 Cauthy 定理和 Cauthy 积分公式:

$$I = \oint_{|z+i|=1} \frac{e^z}{1+z^2} \, dz = 2\pi i \left[\frac{e^z}{z-i} \right]_{z=-i} = -\pi e^{-i}$$
 (4.1)

结果化简到上面一步即可。 (2) $\oint_{|z-a|=a} rac{z}{z^4-1} \, \mathrm{d}z, \ a>1$

圆周 |z-a|=a 内有且仅有 z=1 一个奇点,由 Cauthy 定理和 Cauthy 积分公式:

$$I = \oint_{|z-1|=\delta} \frac{z}{z^4 - 1} \, \mathrm{d}z = 2\pi i \cdot \left[\frac{z}{z^3 + z^2 + z + 1} \right]_{z=1} = \frac{\pi i}{2}$$

(3) $\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{z^2 - 1}{z^2 + 1} \, \mathrm{d}z$

被积函数在圆周 |z|=2 内有且仅有 $z=\pm i$ 两个奇点,由 Cauthy 定理和 Cauthy 积分公式:

$$I = \oint_{|z+i| = \delta_1} \frac{z^2 - 1}{z^2 + 1} \, \mathrm{d}z + \oint_{|z-i| = \delta_2} \frac{z^2 - 1}{z^2 + 1} \, \mathrm{d}z = 2\pi i \cdot \left[\frac{z^2 - 1}{z - i} \right]_{z = -i} + 2\pi i \cdot \left[\frac{z^2 - 1}{z + i} \right]_{z = i} = 0$$

(4) $\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{1}{z^2(z^2+16)} \, \mathrm{d}z$

被积函数在圆周 |z|=2 内有且仅有 z=0 一个奇点,由 Cauthy 定理和 Cauthy 积分公式:

$$I = \oint_{|z| = \delta} \frac{1}{z^2(z^2 + 16)} \, \mathrm{d}z = 2\pi i \cdot \left[\frac{1}{z^2 + 16} \right]_{z=0}^{(1)} = 2\pi i \cdot \left[-\frac{2z}{(z^2 + 16)^2} \right]_{z=0} = 0$$

4.2 计算下列积分

 $(1) \quad \oint \frac{\sin \frac{\pi z}{4}}{z^2 - 1} \, \mathrm{d}z$

被积函数在圆周 |z| = R 内有且仅有 z = 1 一个奇点,则:

$$I = 2\pi i \cdot \left[\frac{\sin \frac{\pi z}{4}}{z+1} \right]_{z=1} = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi i}}{2}$$

(2) $\lim_{R \to +\infty} \oint \frac{\sin \frac{\pi z}{4}}{z^2 - 1} dz$

被积函数在圆周 |z| = R 内有且仅有 $z = \pm 1$ 两个奇点,则:

$$I = 2\pi i \cdot \left[\frac{\sin \frac{\pi z}{4}}{z - 1} \right]_{z = -1} + 2\pi i \cdot \left[\frac{\sin \frac{\pi z}{4}}{z + 1} \right]_{z = 1} = \sqrt{2\pi i}$$

(3) $\oint_{|z+1|=\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi z}{4}}{z^2 - 1} \, \mathrm{d}z$

数在圆周 |z|=R 内有且仅有 z=-1 一个奇点,则:

$$I = 2\pi i \cdot \left[\frac{\sin \frac{\pi z}{4}}{z - 1} \right]_{z = -1} = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi i}}{2}$$

4.3 计算积分 $\int_L \frac{1}{(z-a)^n} dz$, 其中 L 为以 a 为圆心,r 为半径的上半圆周

作变换 $z \to z + a$,则原积分化为 $\int_{L'} \frac{1}{z^n} \, \mathrm{d}z$,其中 L' 是以 0 为圆心,r 为半径的上半圆周。当 n=1,时, $\frac{1}{z}$ 在 $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ 内解析, $I(n) = [\ln z]_{z=r}^{z=-r} = \ln(-1) = i\pi$,当 $n \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{1\}$ 时, $\frac{1}{z^n}$ 在 $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ 内解析, $I(n) = \left\lceil \frac{z^{1-n}}{1-n} \right\rceil^{z=-r} = \frac{1}{1-n} \left[(-r)^{1-n} - r^{1-n} \right]$ 。综上,我们有:

$$I(n) = \int_L \frac{1}{(z-a)^n} \, \mathrm{d}z = \begin{cases} i\pi, & n=1 \\ [(-1)^{1-n}-1] \cdot \frac{r^{1-n}}{1-n}, & n \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{1\} \end{cases}$$

4.4 计算积分 $\oint_{|z|=R} rac{1}{(z-a)^n(z-b)}\,\mathrm{d}z$,其中 a,b 不在圆周 |z|=R 上,n 为正整数

令 $G = \{z \mid |z| = R\}$, 共有四种情况, 总结如下:

$$I = \oint_{|z|=R} \frac{1}{(z-a)^n (z-b)} dz = \begin{cases} 0, & a, b \notin G \\ \frac{(-1)^{n-1} 2\pi i}{(a-b)^n}, & a \in G, b \notin G \\ \frac{2\pi i}{(b-a)^n}, & b \in G, a \notin G \\ 0, & a, b \in G \end{cases}$$

4.5 (附加题) f(z) 在 |z| < R 内解析,求证 $I(r) = \int_0^{2\pi} f(r \cdot e^{i\theta}) \,\mathrm{d}\theta$ 与 r 无关, $\forall \, r \in (0,R)$

设 f(z) 在 G 内解析,由 Cauthy 积分公式:

$$f(a) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\partial C} \frac{f(z)}{z - a} \, \mathrm{d}z$$

在上式中,取 $G = \{z \mid |z-a| = r, r \in (0,R)\}$,也即以 a 为圆心,r 为半径的圆周,则有 $z-a = r \cdot e^{i\theta}$,d $z = ire^{i\theta}$ d θ ,代入即得:

$$f(a) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\partial G} \frac{f(z)}{r \cdot e^{i\theta}} i r e^{i\theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_0^{2\pi} f(z) d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_0^{2\pi} f(a + r \cdot e^{i\theta}) d\theta$$

上式中令 a=0, 即得:

$$I = I(r) = \oint_0^{2\pi} f(r \cdot e^{i\theta}) \, d\theta = 2\pi f(0), \quad \forall \, r \in (0, R) \quad \Box$$
 (4.2)

因此积分的值与 r 无关。

Homework 5: 2024.9.23 - 2024.9.29

!!! 不要忘了 2mi!!!

5.1 求积分
$$\oint_C rac{\sinrac{\pi z}{4}}{z^2-1}\mathrm{d}z$$
, $C:\ x^2+y^2-2x=0$

 $C: (x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$,因此:

$$I = 2\pi i \left[\frac{\sin\frac{\pi z}{4}}{z+1} \right]_{z=1} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\pi i \tag{5.1}$$

5.2 求下列积分的值,积分路径均沿直线

(1)
$$\int_0^i \frac{z}{z+1} \, \mathrm{d}z$$

$$I = \int_0^i \left(1 - \frac{1}{z+1} \right) dz = \left[z - \ln(z+1) \right]_0^i = i - \ln(1+i) = -\frac{\ln 2}{2} + i \left(1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$
 (5.2)

(2)
$$\int_{0}^{1+i} z^2 \sin z \, dz$$

$$\begin{split} I &= \left[-z^2 \cos z + 2z \sin z + 2 \cos z \right]_0^{1+i} \\ &= (2-2i) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\left(\frac{1}{e} + e \right) \cos 1 + \left(\frac{1}{e} - e \right) \sin 1 \right] + 2(1+i) \cdot \frac{1}{2i} \cdot \left[\left(\frac{1}{e} - e \right) \cos 1 + \left(\frac{1}{e} + e \right) \sin 1 \right] - 2 \\ &= \frac{2(1-i)}{e} (\cos 1 + i \sin 1) - 2 \end{split}$$

(3)
$$\int_{-1}^{i} \frac{1}{z^2 + z - 2} dz$$

$$I = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-1}^{i} \left(\frac{1}{z - 1} - \frac{1}{z + 2} \right) dz = \frac{1}{3} \left[\ln(z - 1) - \ln(z + 2) \right]_{-1}^{i} = -\frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{\ln 10}{2} + i \left(\arctan \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right]$$
 (5.3)

5.3 讨论下列各积分的值,其中积分路径是圆周 |z|=r

(1)
$$\oint_{|z|=r} \frac{z^3}{(z-1)(z^2+2z+3)} \, \mathrm{d}z$$

记 $z^2 + 2z + 3 = 0$ 的两个根分别为 $z_1 = -1 + i\sqrt{2}$, $z_2 = -1 - i\sqrt{2}$, 先考虑 $r \in (\sqrt{3}, +\infty)$, 此时积分围道内有三个奇点 $1, z_1, z_2$ 。由 Cauthy 定理,可得:

$$I = 2\pi i \left\{ \left[\frac{z^3}{(z - z_1)(z - z_2)} \right]_{z=1} + \left[\frac{z^3}{(z - 1)(z - z_2)} \right]_{z=z_1} + \left[\frac{z^3}{(z - 1)(z - z_1)} \right]_{z=z_2} \right\}$$
(5.4)

$$= 2\pi i \left[\frac{1}{6} + \left(-\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{7 - i4\sqrt{2}}{3} \right) + \left(-\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{7 + i4\sqrt{2}}{3} \right) \right] = -2\pi i$$
 (5.5)

当 $r \in (0,1)$ 时,无奇点,I=0; 当 $r \in (1\sqrt{3})$ 时,有唯一奇点 z=1, $I=2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{6}=\frac{\pi}{3}i$ 。综上有:

$$I = I(r) = \begin{cases} 0 & , r \in (0,1) \\ \frac{\pi}{3}i & , r \in (1,\sqrt{3}) \\ -2\pi i & , r \in (\sqrt{3},+\infty) \end{cases}$$
 (5.6)

(2)
$$\oint_{|z|=r} \frac{1}{z^3(z+1)(z+2)} dz$$

$$\lim_{z \to \infty} \left(z \cdot \frac{1}{z^3(z+1)(z+2)} \right) = 0 \Longrightarrow I = 2\pi i \cdot 0 = 0$$
 (5.7)

 $r \in (1,2)$ 时,有两奇点 0, -1,于是:

$$I = 2\pi i \left\{ \frac{1}{2!} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{(z+1)(z+2)} \right]_{z=0}^{(2)} + \left[\frac{1}{z^3(z+2)} \right]_{z=-1} \right\} = 2\pi i \left[\frac{7}{8} + (-1) \right] = -\frac{1}{4}\pi i$$
 (5.8)

再考虑上 $r \in (0,1)$,综上有:

$$I = I(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{7}{4}\pi i & , r \in [0, 1) \\ -\frac{1}{4}\pi i & , r \in (1, 2) \\ 0 & , r \in (2, +\infty) \end{cases}$$
 (5.9)

$$5.4$$
 设 $f(z)=\oint_{|\zeta|=2}rac{3\zeta^2+7\zeta+1}{\zeta-z}\,\mathrm{d}\zeta$,求 $f''(1+i)$

由 Cauthy 积分公式:

$$f(z) = 2\pi i \left[3z^2 + 7z + 1 \right], \implies f''(1+i) = 2\pi i \cdot 6 = 12\pi i$$
 (5.10)

5.5 计算积分 $f(z)=\oint_{|\zeta|=1}rac{\overline{\zeta}}{\zeta-z}\,\mathrm{d}\zeta$,其中 |z| eq 1

 $|\zeta|=1$ 时有 $\overline{\zeta}=rac{1}{\zeta},\ z=0$ 的情况需单独计算,综合有:

$$f(z) = \oint_{|\zeta|=1} \frac{1}{\zeta(\zeta - z)} \, d\zeta = \begin{cases} 0 &, |z| \in [0, 1) \\ -\frac{2\pi i}{z} &, |z| \in (1, +\infty) \end{cases}$$
 (5.11)

5.6 计算积分
$$f(z)=\oint_{|\zeta|=2}rac{\overline{\zeta}^2e^{\zeta}}{\zeta-z}\,\mathrm{d}\zeta$$
,其中 $|z|
eq 2$

 $|\zeta|=2$ 时 $\overline{\zeta}=rac{4}{\zeta}$,于是|z|<2时:

$$I = 16 \oint_{|\zeta|=2} \frac{e^{\zeta}}{\zeta^{2}(\zeta - z)} d\zeta = 16 \cdot 2\pi i \left\{ \left[\frac{e^{\zeta}}{\zeta - z} \right]_{\zeta=0}^{(1)} + \left[\frac{e^{\zeta}}{\zeta^{2}} \right]_{\zeta=z} \right\}$$
 (5.12)

$$=32\pi i \left[\left(-\frac{z+1}{z^2} \right) + \frac{e^z}{z^2} \right] = 32\pi i \cdot \frac{e^z - z - 1}{z^2}$$
 (5.13)

|z|=0 时 I=16 $\oint_{|\zeta|=2} rac{e^{\zeta}}{\zeta^3} \ \mathrm{d}\zeta=16\pi i$,再考虑上 |z|>2,综合有:

$$I = f(z) = \begin{cases} 16\pi i &, |z| = 0\\ 32\pi i \cdot \frac{e^z - z - 1}{z^2} &, |z| \in (0, 2)\\ -32\pi i \cdot \frac{z + 1}{z^2} &, |z| \in (2, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

$$(5.14)$$

5.7 计算积分 $\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{e^z}{z^3} dz$

由高阶导数公式:

$$I = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2!} \cdot [e^z]_{z=0}^{(2)} = \pi i$$
 (5.15)

5.8 求 a 的值使得函数 $F(z)=\int_{z_0}^z e^z\left(rac{1}{z}+rac{a}{z^3} ight)\,\mathrm{d}z$ 是单值的

F(z) 是单值的,也即积分与路径无关,这等价于被积函数是解析函数,由于没有限制 z 的范围,也即 $z\in\mathbb{C}$,因此:

$$\oint_{\partial G} \left(\frac{e^z}{z} + a \frac{e^z}{z^3} \right) dz = 0, \quad \forall G \subset \mathbb{C}$$
(5.16)

计算左边的积分:

$$I = 2\pi i \left\{ \left[e^z \right]_{z=0} + \frac{a}{2!} \cdot \left[e^z \right]_{z=0}^{(2)} \right\} = 2\pi i \left(1 + \frac{a}{2} \right) = 0 \Longrightarrow a = -2$$
 (5.17)

Homework 6: 2024.10.8 - 2024.10.14

求幂级数的收敛半径有两个常用方法:

$$\frac{1}{R} = \overline{\lim}_{n \to \infty} |c_n|^{\frac{1}{n}}, \quad \frac{1}{R} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{c_{n+1}}{c_n} \right|$$

$$\tag{6.1}$$

前者称为 Cauchy-Hadamard 公式,是普遍成立的,后者称为 d'Alembert 公式,在极限存在时成立,但通常计算更简单。

6.1 确定下列幂级数的收敛半径

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n}$$

$$\frac{1}{R} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = 1 \Longrightarrow R = 1 \tag{6.2}$$

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^n z^n$$

$$\frac{1}{R} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{n^n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} (n+1) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = \infty \cdot e \Longrightarrow R = 0$$
 (6.3)

(3)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z^{n!}$$
, ???

$$(4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z^{2n}$$

级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z^n$$
 的收敛半径 $r=1 \Longrightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z^{2n}$ 的收敛半径为 $R=\sqrt{r}=1$ 。 (6.4)

(5)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[3 + (-1)^n \right]^n z^n$$

$$\frac{1}{R} = \overline{\lim}_{n \to \infty} \left[3 + (-1)^n \right] = 4 \Longrightarrow R = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(6.5)$$

(6)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \cos(in) \cdot z^n$$

$$\frac{1}{R} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{\cos(in+i)}{\cos(in)} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \cos i - \sin i \cdot \tan(in) \right| = \left| \cos i - i \sin i \right| = \left| e^{i(-i)} \right| = e \Longrightarrow R = \frac{1}{e}$$
 (6.6)

$$(7) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+a^n) z^n$$

$$\frac{1}{R} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1) + a^{n+1}}{n + a^n} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{1 + a \cdot \left(\frac{a^n}{n}\right)}{1 + \left(\frac{a^n}{n}\right)} \right| = \begin{cases} 1, & |a| \leqslant 1 \\ a, & |a| > 1 \end{cases} \Longrightarrow R = \begin{cases} 1, & |a| \leqslant 1 \\ \frac{1}{|a|}, & |a| > 1 \end{cases} \tag{6.7}$$

(8)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-\frac{1}{n})^n z^n$$

$$\frac{1}{R} = \overline{\lim}_{n \to \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} \right) = 1 \Longrightarrow R = 1 \tag{6.8}$$

6.2 设幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}c_nz^n$ 的收敛半径为 $R\in(0,\infty)$,求下列幂级数的收敛半径

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^R c_n z^n$$

$$\frac{1}{R_1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)^R c_{n+1}}{n^R c_n} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^R \left| \frac{c_{n+1}}{c_n} \right| = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{R} \Longrightarrow R_1 = R \tag{6.9}$$

(2)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2^n - 1)c_n z^n$$

$$\frac{1}{R_2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2 \cdot 2^n - 1}{2^n - 1} \left| \frac{c_{n+1}}{c_n} \right| = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{R} \Longrightarrow R_2 = \frac{R}{2}$$
 (6.10)

$$(3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (c_n)^k z^n$$

$$\frac{1}{R_3} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{c_{n+1}}{c_n} \right|^k = \frac{1}{R^k} \Longrightarrow R_3 = R^k \tag{6.11}$$

6.3 证明级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^{n-1}}{(1-z^n)(1-z^{n+1})}$ 在 $|z| \neq 1$ 上收敛,并求其和函数

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

$$\Longrightarrow S(z) = \lim_{n \to \infty} S_n(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(1-z)^2} &, |z| < 1 \\ \frac{1}{z(1-z)^2} &, |z| > 1 \end{cases}$$

因此级数在 $|z| \neq 1$ 上收敛。

6.4 证明级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\left(rac{z^{n+1}}{n+1}-rac{2z^{2n+3}}{2n+3} ight)$ 的和函数 S=S(z) 在 z=1 不连续

容易知道上面级数在 |z|<1 收敛而在 |z|>1 发散,因此在 |z|=1 处不连续 \Longrightarrow 在 z=1 点不连续。但我们不妨求解一下和函数。

先求和函数 S(z), |z|<1。级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{z^{n+1}}{n+1}$ 和 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{2z^{2n+3}}{2n+3}$ 的收敛半径都为 1,,因此当 |z|<1 时,由一致收敛性有:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{n+1}}{n+1} = \int \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{z^{n+1}}{n+1} \right) \right] dz = \int \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n \right] dz = \int \frac{1}{1-z} dz = -\ln(z-1) + C_1$$
 (6.12)

z = 0 时级数为 0,因此 $C_1 = \ln(-1)$ 。同理可得:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2z^{2n+3}}{2n+3} = 2 \int \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{z^{2n+3}}{2n+3} \right) \right] dz = 2 \int \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(z^2 \right)^{n+1} \right] dz = 2 \int \frac{z^2}{1-z^2} dz$$
 (6.13)

$$=2\int \left[-1-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{z-1}-\frac{1}{z+1}\right)\right] dz = -2z - \ln\left(\frac{z-1}{z+1}\right) + C_2$$
 (6.14)

z=0 时级数为 0,因此 $C_2=0$ 。由于原级数在 |z|<1 内绝对收敛,可以任意交换求和次序,因此有:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z^{n+1}}{n+1} - \frac{2z^{2n+3}}{2n+3} \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{n+1}}{n+1} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2z^{2n+3}}{2n+3} = -\left[\ln(z-1) + 2z + \ln\left(\frac{z-1}{z+1}\right) \right] + \ln(-1)$$
 (6.15)

于是极限 $\lim_{z\to 1} S(z)$ 不存在,自然不可能连续。

6.5 对 |z| < 1,求下列级数的和

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nz^n$$

级数的收敛半径为1,由绝对收敛性:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nz^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1)z^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1)z^n - \frac{z}{1-z}$$
(6.16)

级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1)z^n$ 的收敛半径仍为 1,由一致收敛性:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1)z^n = \frac{d}{dz} \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\int (n+1)z^n \, dz \right) \right] = \frac{d}{dz} \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z^{n+1} \right] = \frac{d}{dz} \left[\frac{z^2}{1-z} \right] = \frac{z(2-z)}{(1-z)^2}$$
(6.17)

综上有:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nz^n = \frac{z(2-z)}{(1-z)^2} - \frac{z}{1-z} = \frac{z}{(1-z)^2}$$
(6.18)

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

由一致收敛性:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{2n+1}}{2n+1} = \int \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{z^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \right) \right] dz = \int \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(z^2 \right)^n \right] dz = \int \frac{1}{1-z^2} dz$$
 (6.19)

$$= \int \left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{z-1} - \frac{1}{z+1} \right) \right] dz = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1+z}{1-z} \right) + C$$
 (6.20)

z=0 时级数为 0,因此 C=0。

需要注意,这里的定积分 $\int \frac{1}{1-z^2} dz$ 结果与 z 的范围有关,当 |z|<1 时,对应实函数上的 -1< x<1,此时 1-x>0,所以应该对 $\frac{1}{1-z}$ 积分:

$$\int \frac{1}{1-z^2} dz = \int \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1-z} + \frac{1}{1+z} \right) dz = \frac{1}{2} \left[-\ln(1-z) + \ln(1+z) \right] + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1+z}{1-z}\right) + C$$
 (6.21)

当 |z| > 1 时,对应实函数上的 x > 1,此时 x - 1 > 0,所以应该对 $\frac{1}{x-1}$ 积分:

$$\int \frac{1}{1-z^2} dz = \int \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{z+1} - \frac{1}{z-1} \right) dz = \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln(z+1) - \ln(z-1) \right] + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{z+1}{z-1} \right) + C \tag{6.22}$$

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

由一致收敛性:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{n+1}}{n+1} = \int \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{z^{n+1}}{n+1} \right) \right] dz = \int \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n \right] dz = \int \frac{1}{1-z} dz = -\ln(z-1) + C_1$$
 (6.23)

z = 0 时级数为 0,因此 $C_1 = \ln(-1)$ 。

6.6 证明级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{z+n}$ 在不包含负整数的任意闭圆上一致收敛

首先有两个引理:

Theorem.1 (Dirichlet 判别法): 设 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 有界, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (v_{n+1} - v_n)$ 绝对收敛且 $\lim v_n = 0$, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n v_n$ 收敛。

Theorem. 2 (级数收敛): 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}$ 收敛, 但不绝对收敛。证明略。

在 Theorem.2 的基础上,由 Theorem.1 (Dirichlet 判别法) 知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{z+n}$ 收敛,可以任意加括号。给定不包含负整数的任意闭圆 G,记 r=|z|, $N_0=\sup_z\left\lceil\frac{|z|+1}{2}\right\rceil$,则有:

$$S(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{z+n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{z+2n-1} - \frac{1}{z+2n} \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(z+2n-1)(z+2n)}$$
(6.24)

$$\Longrightarrow |S(z)| \leqslant \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|z+2n-1|\cdot|z+2n|} = \sum_{n=1}^{N_0-1} \frac{1}{|z+2n-1|\cdot|z+2n|} + \sum_{n=N_0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|z+2n-1|\cdot|z+2n|} \quad (6.25)$$

$$\leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|2n-1-r| \cdot |2n-r|} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|2n-1-r|^2} < \infty \tag{6.26}$$

$$S(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{z+n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{z+2n-1} - \frac{1}{z+2n} \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(z+2n-1)(z+2n)}$$
(6.27)

$$\implies |S(z)| \leqslant \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|z+2n-1| \cdot |z+2n|} = \sum_{n=1}^{N_0-1} \frac{1}{|z+2n-1| \cdot |z+2n|} + \sum_{n=N_0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|z+2n-1| \cdot |z+2n|}$$
(6.28)

$$\leq \sum_{n=1}^{N_0 - 1} \frac{1}{|z + 2n - 1| \cdot |z + 2n|} + \sum_{n=N_0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|2n - 1 - r| \cdot |2n - r|}$$
(6.29)

$$\leq \sum_{n=1}^{N_0-1} \frac{1}{|z+2n-1| \cdot |z+2n|} + \sum_{n=N_0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|2n-1-r|^2}$$
(6.30)

对给定的区域 G,前一项是有限和,自然收敛,后一项是收敛级数,因此原级数在 G 上一致收敛。 \square

Homework 7: 2024.10.15 - 2024.10.16

作业题目详见网址 https://www.123865.com/s/0y0pTd-jKKj3,除非必要,后文不再重复叙述题目。

Homework 8: 2024.10.15 - 2024.10.21

8.1 讨论下列函数所有奇点的性质

- (1) $\frac{1}{z-z^3}$: 有 z=0,1,-1 三个一阶极点
- (2) $\cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{z}}$: 由 $\lim_{z\to 0} z \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{z}} = 0$ 知,有一阶极点 z=0
- (3) $\frac{\sqrt{z}}{\sin\sqrt{z}}$: $\lim_{z\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{z}}{\sin\sqrt{z}} = \lim_{z\to 0} \frac{z}{\sin z} = 1$,因此有可去极点 z=0(4) $\frac{1}{(z-1)\ln z}$: $\lim_{z\to 1} (z-1)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{(z-1)\ln z} = 1$,因此有二阶极点 z=1
- (5) $f(z) = \int_0^z \frac{\sin\sqrt{\zeta}}{\sqrt{\zeta}} d\zeta$: 作换元 $t = \sqrt{\zeta}$,可得 $f(z) = 1 \cos t = 1 \cos\sqrt{z}$,在 \mathbb{C} 上无奇点,在 $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$ 上有 本性奇点 $z = \infty$
- (6) $\frac{1-e^z}{2+e^z}$: $\lim_{z\to\infty}\frac{1-e^z}{2+e^z}=-1$,因此有且仅有可去奇点 $z=\infty$
- (7) $\frac{1}{z^3(2-\cos z)}$: 有三阶极点 z=0

8.2 讨论

- (1) $\lim_{z\to\infty} \frac{\cos z}{z} = 0$,是可去奇点
- (2) 做换元 $t = \frac{1}{z}$,有 $\lim_{t \to 0} t^2 \cdot \frac{1}{t \cos \frac{1}{t}} = 0$,因此为二阶极点。
- (3) 做换元 $t = \frac{1}{z}$,有 $\lim_{t\to 0} t \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{t} a\right)\left(\frac{1}{t} b\right)} = \lim_{t\to 0} \sqrt{(1-at)(1-bt)} = 1$,因此为一阶极点。

8.3 计算函数在指定点的留数

(1) $f(z) = \frac{e^{z^2}}{z-1}$, $z_0 = 1$: $z_0 = 1$ 为一阶极点,因此:

$$\operatorname{res} f(1) = \lim_{z \to 1} (z - 1) f(z) = e \tag{8.1}$$

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

f(z) 有二阶极点 z=0 和一阶极点 z=1,于是:

$$\operatorname{res} f(0) = \left[z^{2} f(z)\right]_{z=0}^{(1)} = \left[\frac{2z+1}{z-1} - \frac{z^{2}+z-1}{\left(z-1\right)^{2}}\right]_{z=0} = \left[-\frac{2z-z^{2}}{\left(z-1\right)^{2}}\right]_{z=0} = 0$$
 (8.2)

$$\operatorname{res} f(1) = \lim_{z \to 1} (z - 1) f(z) = 1 \tag{8.3}$$

(3) $f(z) = \frac{e^z}{z^2(z^2+9)}$:

有一阶极点 $z=\pm 3i$ 和二阶极点 z=0,因此:

$$\operatorname{res} f(3i) = \lim_{z \to 3i} (z - 3i) f(z) = -\frac{e^{3i}}{54i}, \quad \operatorname{res} f(-3i) = \lim_{z \to 3i} (z - 3i) f(z) = \frac{e^{-3i}}{54i} \tag{8.4}$$

$$\operatorname{res} f(0) = \left[z^2 f(z)\right]_{z=0}^{(1)} = \left[\frac{e^z (z^2 - 2z + 9)}{(z^2 + 9)^2}\right]_{z=0} = \frac{1}{9}$$
(8.5)

(4) $\frac{1}{z^2 \sin z}$, $z_0 = 0$:

 $z_0 = 0$ 为三阶极点,因此:

$$\operatorname{res} f(0) = \frac{1}{2!} \left[z^3 f(z) \right]_{z=0}^{(2)} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{2 z \cos(z)^2 - 2 \cos(z) \sin(z) + z \sin(z)^2}{\sin(z)^3} \right]_{z=0} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6} \quad (8.6)$$

(5)
$$\frac{1}{\cosh\sqrt{z}}$$
, $z_0 = -\left(\frac{2n+1}{2}\pi\right)^2$:

考虑 \sqrt{z} 满足 \sqrt{z} $|_{z=0}=0$ 的单值分支,我们有 $\sqrt{-\left(\frac{2n+1}{2}\pi\right)^2}=i\cdot\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+n\pi\right)$,因此本题相当于求 $f(z)=\frac{1}{\cosh z},\ z_0=i\cdot\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+n\pi\right)$ 处的留数,由于

$$\cosh z = \frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(e^x + \frac{1}{e^x} \right) \cos y + i \cdot \left(e^x - \frac{1}{e^x} \right) \sin y \right] \tag{8.7}$$

我们有:

$$z = z_0 \Longleftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = \pm \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi \end{cases} \implies \frac{1}{\cosh\sqrt{z_0}} = \frac{1}{\cos y} = \infty$$
 (8.8)

$$\lim_{z \to z_0} (z - z_0) f(z) = \lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{2(z - z_0)}{e^z - e^{-z}} \stackrel{\text{L'H}}{=} \lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{2}{e^z - e^{-z}} = \pm 1$$
 (8.9)

因此都是一阶极点,有:

$$\operatorname{res} f(z_0) = \lim_{z \to z_0} (z - z_0) f(z) = \begin{cases} -i &, n = 0, 2, 4, \dots \\ i &, n = 1, 3, 5, \dots \end{cases}$$
(8.10)

Homework 9: 2024.10.22 - 2024.10.28

9.1 计算下列有理三角积分

$$(1) \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{a + b\cos\theta} d\theta$$

作三角换元 $z=e^{i\theta}$,则 $\cos\theta=\frac{z^2+1}{2z}$, $d\theta=\frac{1}{iz}\,dz$,有:

$$I = \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{a + b \cdot \frac{z^2 + 1}{2z}} \cdot \frac{1}{iz} \, dz = \frac{2}{i} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{bz^2 + 2az + b} \, dz$$
 (9.1)

函数 $bz^2 + 2az + b$ 有两根 $-k \pm \sqrt{k^2 - 1}$, 其中 $k = \frac{a}{b} > 1$, 但仅有 $z = -k + \sqrt{k^2 - 1}$ 在积分围道内,故:

$$I = \frac{2}{i} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2bz + 2a} \right]_{z = -k + \sqrt{k^2 - 1}} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}$$
(9.2)

$$(2) \int_0^\pi \frac{1}{\left(1+\sin^2\theta\right)^2} \, \mathrm{d}\theta$$

代入 $\sin^2\theta = \frac{1-\cos2\theta}{2}$,并作三角换元 $z=e^{i\theta}$,得:

$$I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2}\right)^2} d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{2}{\left(3 - \cos \theta\right)^2} d\theta = \frac{8}{i} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{\left(z^2 - 6z + 1\right)^2} dz$$
 (9.3)

函数 z^2-6z+1 有两根 $z_1=3-2\sqrt{2}$, $z_2=3+2\sqrt{2}$,但仅有 z_1 在积分围道内,且是二阶极点,因此有:

$$I = \frac{8}{i} \cdot 2\pi i \left[\frac{z}{(z - z_2)^2} \right]_{z = z_1}^{(1)} = 16\pi \cdot \left[\frac{1}{(z - z_2)^2} - \frac{2z}{(z - z_2)^3} \right]_{z = z_1}$$
(9.4)

$$=16\pi \cdot \frac{-(z_1+z_2)}{(z_1-z_2)^3} = 16\pi \cdot \frac{-6}{32 \cdot (-4\sqrt{2})}$$
(9.5)

$$(3) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{a+\sin^2\theta} \, \mathrm{d}\theta$$

将其转化为第(1)小问中的形式:

$$I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{(2a+1) - \cos \theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{(2a+1) - \cos \theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{(2a+1) - \cos \theta} d\theta$$
(9.7)

由(1)的结论:

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{(2a+1)^2 - (-1)^2}} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{a(a+1)}}$$
(9.8)

9.2 计算下列无穷积分

$$(1) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^4 + 1} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

作半圆积分围道,也即从 (-R,0) 到 (R,0) 的直线,以及半径为 R 的上半圆 $L_R=\{|z|=R\mid {\rm Im}\, z>0\}$ 构成的闭合围道 C。令 $f(z)=\frac{z^2+1}{z^4+1}$,则 zf(z) 在 $z\to\infty$ 时一致趋于 0,由大圆弧定理, $\lim_{R\to\infty}\int_{L_R}f(z)\,{\rm d}z=0$,

于是:

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^4 + 1} \, \mathrm{d}x \Longrightarrow I' = \lim_{R \to \infty} \oint_C f(z) \, \mathrm{d}z = 2I + \lim_{R \to \infty} \int_{L_R} f(z) \, \mathrm{d}z = 2I + 0 \tag{9.9}$$

再单独计算积分 I'。 f(z) 有四个一阶极点,其中 $z_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1+i)$ 和 $z_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(-1+i)$ 在积分围道内,由留数定理:

$$I' = 2\pi i \cdot \left[\left(\frac{z_1^2 + 1}{4z_1^3} \right) + \left(\frac{z_2^2 + 1}{4z_2^3} \right) \right] = 2\pi i \cdot \left[-\frac{1}{4}z_1(z_1^2 + 1) - \frac{1}{4}z_2(z_2^2 + 1) \right]$$
(9.10)

$$=2\pi i \cdot \left[-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}i - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}i \right] = 2\pi i \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i \right) \tag{9.11}$$

$$=\sqrt{2}\pi\tag{9.12}$$

$$\Longrightarrow I = \frac{1}{2}I' = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\pi$$
 (9.13)

(2)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^4 + 6x^2 + 13} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

与上题类似,作半圆积分围道,也即从 (-R,0) 到 (R,0) 的直线,以及半径为 R 的上半圆 $L_R = \{|z| = R \mid \text{Im } z > 0\}$ 构成的闭合围道 C。令 $f(z) = \frac{z^2}{z^4 + 6z^2 + 13}$,则 zf(z) 在 $z \to \infty$ 时一致趋于 0,由大圆弧定理, $\lim_{R \to \infty} \int_{L_R} f(z) \, \mathrm{d}z = 0$,于是:

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^4 + 1} \, dx \Longrightarrow I' = \lim_{R \to \infty} \oint_C f(z) \, dz = 2I + \lim_{R \to \infty} \int_{L_R} f(z) \, dz = 2I + 0 \tag{9.14}$$

再单独计算积分 I'。 f(z) 有四个一阶极点,先求解:

$$z^4 + 6z^2 + 13 = (z^2 + 3)^2 + 4 = 0 \Longrightarrow z^2 + 3 = \pm 2i$$
 (9.15)

利用 $\sqrt{z} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \left[\operatorname{sgn} \left(\pi - \operatorname{arg} z \right) \sqrt{|z| + x} + i \sqrt{|z| - x} \right]$,可以得到在积分围道中的两根 z_1 和 z_2 :

$$z_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\sqrt{\sqrt{13} - 3} + i\sqrt{\sqrt{13} + 3} \right), \quad z_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(-\sqrt{\sqrt{13} - 3} + i\sqrt{\sqrt{13} + 3} \right)$$
 (9.16)

由留数定理:

$$I' = 2\pi i \left[\frac{z_1^2}{4z_1^3 + 12z_1} + \frac{z_2^2}{4z_2^3 + 12z_2} \right] = 2\pi i \left[\frac{z_1}{4z_1^2 + 12} + \frac{z_2}{4z_2^2 + 12} \right]$$
(9.17)

$$=2\pi i \left[\frac{z_1}{8i} + \frac{z_2}{-8i} \right] = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{z_1 - z_2}{8i}$$
 (9.18)

$$=2\pi i \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{\sqrt{13} - 3}}{8i} \tag{9.19}$$

$$=\frac{\sqrt{2}\cdot\sqrt{\sqrt{13}-3}}{4}\pi\tag{9.20}$$

$$\Longrightarrow I = \frac{1}{2}I' = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{8} \cdot \sqrt{\sqrt{13} - 3}$$
 (9.21)

(3)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{(1+x^2)^3} dx$$

令 $f(z) = \frac{1}{(1+z^2)^3}$,作半圆型闭合积分围道 C,其中半圆记作 L_R ,则 zf(z) 在 $z \to \infty$ 时一致趋于 0,由 Jordan 引理, $\lim_{R \to \infty} \int_{L_R} f(z) e^{iz} dz = 0$,于是

$$I' = \lim_{R \to \infty} \oint_C f(z)e^{iz} dz = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)\cos x dx + i \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)\sin x dx + \lim_{R \to \infty} \oint_{L_R} f(z)e^{iz} dz$$
(9.22)

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{(1+x^2)^3} dx \Longrightarrow I' = 2I + 0 + 0$$
 (9.23)

积分围道内有且仅有 z = i 一个三阶极点,由留数定理:

$$I' = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2!} \left[\frac{e^{iz}}{(z+i)^3} \right]_{z=i}^{(2)}$$
(9.24)

$$= \pi i \cdot \left[e^{iz} \left(\frac{i}{(z+i)^3} - \frac{3}{(z+i)^4} \right) \right]_{z=i}^{(1)}$$
 (9.25)

$$= \pi i \cdot \left[e^{iz} \left(\frac{-1}{(z+i)^3} - \frac{3i}{(z+i)^4} - \frac{3i}{(z+i)^4} + \frac{12}{(z+i)^5} \right) \right]$$
(9.26)

$$= \pi i \cdot \frac{1}{e} \cdot \left[\frac{-2i}{16} - \frac{6i}{16} - \frac{6i}{16} \right] = \pi i \cdot \frac{1}{e} \cdot \left(-\frac{7i}{8} \right)$$
 (9.27)

$$=\frac{7\pi}{8e}\tag{9.28}$$

$$= \frac{7\pi}{8e}$$

$$\Longrightarrow I = \frac{1}{2}I' = \frac{7\pi}{16e}$$

$$(9.28)$$

$$(4) \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin ax}{x^2 + b^2} \, \mathrm{d}x, \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R}_+$$

令 $f(z)=\frac{z}{z^2+b^2}$,作半圆型闭合积分围道 C,其中半圆记作 L_R ,则 zf(z) 在 $z\to\infty$ 时一致趋于 0,由 Jordan 引理, $\lim_{R \to \infty} \int_{L_R} f(z) e^{iz} dz = 0$,于是

$$I' = \lim_{R \to \infty} \oint_C f(z)e^{iaz} \, \mathrm{d}z = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)\cos ax \, \mathrm{d}x + i \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)\sin ax \, \mathrm{d}x + \lim_{R \to \infty} \oint_{L_R} f(z)e^{iz} \, \mathrm{d}z \qquad (9.30)$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{(1+x^2)^3} \, \mathrm{d}x \Longrightarrow I' = 0 + 2i \cdot I + 0 \tag{9.31}$$

积分围道内有且仅有 $z_1 = bi$ 一个一阶极点,由留数定理:

$$I' = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{z_1 e^{iaz_1}}{2z_1} = \pi i \cdot e^{-ab}$$
(9.32)

$$\Longrightarrow I = \frac{I'}{2i} = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot e^{-ab}$$
 (9.33)

由于时间安排和 LATEX 计划调整,后续的几次作业都将在 Notability 上手写,导出为 PDF 后插入到这里。插入前会对 PDF 进行极致压缩,以尽量减小文件体积。

由于时间安排和 \LaTeX 计划调整,后续的几次作业都将在 Notability 上手写,导出为 PDF 后插入到这里。插入前会对 PDF 进行极致压缩,以尽量减小文件体积。

由于时间安排和 L^AT_EX 计划调整,后续的几次作业都将在 Notability 上手写,导出为 PDF 后插入到这里。插入前会对 PDF 进行极致压缩,以尽量减小文件体积。

Homework 10: 2024.10.29 - 2024.11.04

(1) 冬 (元) = 1 (元·1)(元·2) , 元 6 C, 有点为 Z=0,1,2

作級分围通加图: lim 2 fr2) = 0 = fim / fra) dz = 0

 $\lim_{z \to a} (z - a) \int_{0}^{z} (z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{z}, & a = 0 \\ -1, & a = 1 \\ 1, & a = 1 \end{cases}$



由小园弧定理,得到(注意为何):

lim c, tra) dz = - 1 ni = lim c, tra) dz, lim c tra) dz = ni 再计算闭积分: fiz)在围道内壳参点, fc fiz) dz = 0

Blk: gcf(z) dz = I + fin cef(z) dz + = fin cef(z) dz

$$0 = 1 + 0 + (1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}) \pi i$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 I = 0

(2) $\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{g_{h}(n+a) g_{h}(n-a)}{n^{2}-a^{2}} dn$, a>0

被积函数集偶函数,因此 $I=\frac{1}{2}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\frac{\sinh(x+a) \sin(x-a)}{x^2-a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2}I'$. 下面计算1.

由软化邻至. 有 sm (x+a) sm (x-a) = 1 (wsza - wszx)

$$I' = \frac{\omega_{52a}}{2} \int_{-\omega}^{+\omega} \frac{1}{n^2 - a^2} dn - \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\omega}^{+\omega} \frac{\omega_{52x}}{n^2 - a^2} dn \quad (*)$$

生(10)= - 1 , 有奇点 Z= ± a ,作织分围通知图:

础(*)武第一个积分顶;

 $\lim_{n \to \infty} (z - a) f(z) = \frac{1}{20}$

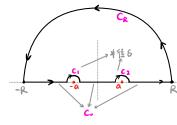
 $\lim_{z \to a} (z + a) \int_{0}^{z} (z) = -\frac{1}{2a}$ 由小图弧定理:

\(\frac{1}{2} \lim \) (2) d2 = 0

$$\mathcal{R} = \begin{cases} \lim_{z \to \infty} \mathbb{E} \left\{ (z) = 0 \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{KB3A}} \begin{cases} \lim_{z \to \infty} \mathbb{E} \left\{ (z) = 0 \right\} \\ \lim_{z \to \infty} \mathbb{E} \left\{ (z) = 0 \right\} \end{cases}$$

Jan 在围道内解析、因此 Ac Jan dz = o

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^2 - \alpha^2}{1} dx = 0$$



对(x)武第二顶,考虑织分 & flex eine dz , p=2

由 Jordan 引程, lim Jof(z) eiz+ = 0. 生月(z) = f(z) eiz+ , 则:

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2-\alpha}}^{1} (z-a) g(z) = e^{i2a} \cdot \frac{1}{2a}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} (z+a) g(z) = e^{i(-2a)} \cdot \underline{\qquad}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{z \to a} (z + a) \mathcal{J}(z) = e^{i(-2a)} \cdot \frac{1}{-2a} \\ \implies \lim_{z \to a} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \int_{C_i} \mathcal{J}(z) dz = \frac{\pi}{a} \cdot e^{i2a} = \frac{\pi}{a} \cdot 9m2a \end{cases}$$

风样, 3cz) 在围窗内解析, 闭铝分为零, 因此:

$$\oint_{C} J_{(2)} dz = \int_{-\pi}^{+\infty} J_{(2)} dx + \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{C_{n}} J_{(2)} dz + \sum_{i=1}^{2} \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{C_{i}} J_{(2)} dz$$

$$0 = \int_{-\pi}^{+\infty} J_{(2)} dx + 0 + \frac{\pi}{\alpha} \cdot \sin 2\alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} J_{(\infty)} d_{\infty} = -\pi \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{\alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{x^2 - \alpha^2} dx = \text{Re}\left\{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} J_{(x)} dx\right\} = -\pi \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\alpha}$$

代図(*)式, 得 $I' = \frac{5 \text{ in 14}}{22} \cdot \Lambda$ $\Rightarrow I = \frac{5 \text{ in 14}}{22} \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi \text{ sim 2a}}{\pi \text{ in a}}$

乌气整的过程比较麻烦,后面的趣目我们 仅给出关键步骤

然分路往如图,至尺→∞.6→0,

$$f_{(2)} = \frac{z^{p-1}}{1-z}$$
, $p \in (0,1)$, \mathbb{N}_1 :

$$\lim_{\epsilon \to 1} (\epsilon + 1) \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} (2e^{2\pi i t}) = -\left(e^{2\pi i t}\right)^{p-1} \Rightarrow 1_{C4} = -i\pi e^{2\pi i (p-1)}$$

$$I_{c_{1}} = I'$$

$$I_{c_{2}} = \int_{t_{\infty}}^{\sigma} \frac{(t \cdot e^{2\pi i})^{p-1}}{1-t} dt = -e^{2\pi i (p-1)} \cdot I'$$

$$-i\pi \left(1 + e^{2\pi i(p-1)} \right) + \left(1 - e^{2\pi i(p-1)} \right) \cdot \mathbf{I}' = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{p} = -i\pi \cdot \frac{e^{2\pi i (p-1)} + 1}{e^{2\pi i (p-1)} - 1} = -i\pi \cdot \frac{\omega_{5}(p-1)\pi}{i \, \text{Gr}((p-1)\pi)} = -\frac{\pi}{\tan(p-1)\pi} = \frac{-\pi}{\tan(p-1)\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{p} = -i\pi \cdot \frac{e^{2\pi i (p-1)} + 1}{e^{2\pi i (p-1)} - 1} = -i\pi \cdot \frac{\omega_{5}((p-1)\pi)}{i \, \text{Gr}((p-1)\pi)} = -\frac{\pi}{\tan(p-1)\pi} = \frac{-\pi}{\tan(p-1)\pi}$$

 $(4) I = \int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x - e^{-x}}{x} dx$

 $I = \text{Re}\left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{ix} - e^{-x} dx\right], \ \ \{\{\{e\}\}=\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{ix} - e^{-x} dx \ \}, \ \ \{\{e\}\}=\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{ix} - e^{-x} dx \ \}$

(挖去z=0),可得:
0+0+ I+
$$\int_{\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{i(y)}-e^{-iy}}{(iy)} i dy = 0 \Rightarrow I=0$$

2. 计算积分

$I = \int_{1}^{4\nu} \frac{(h\nu)^2}{1+\nu^2} d\nu$

记 $I_k = \int_1^{t_w} \frac{(h \cdot v)^k}{1 + x^2} \ dx$, k = 0.1.2. 先考處 I_z , 紹 公園 隨 如 图 :

母協能理,
$$\oint_{c} \frac{(\ln z)^{2}}{1+z^{2}} dz = 2\pi i \cdot (\frac{\pi^{2}}{6} i) = -\frac{\pi^{3}}{4}$$

$$\lim_{z \to \infty} z \cdot \frac{(\ln z)^{2}}{1+z^{2}} = 0 \implies I_{c_{6}} = 0$$

$$\lim_{z\to\infty} z \cdot \frac{(kz)^2}{1+z^2} = 0 \implies I_{C_R} = 0$$

$$\lim_{z \to \infty} z \cdot \frac{(\ln z)^2}{1 + z^2} = 0 \implies I_{C_R} = 0$$

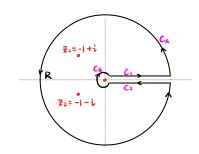
$$0 + 0 + \int_{1}^{4\nu} \frac{(\ln \nu)^2}{1 + x^2} dx + \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{(\ln \nu)^2}{1 + x^2} dx = -\frac{\pi^3}{4}$$

$$\int_{1}^{4\nu} \frac{(\ln \nu)^2}{1 + x^2} dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{(\ln (-\nu) + \ln (-\nu))^2}{1 + x^2} d(-\nu) = -\frac{\pi^3}{4}$$

$$\int_{0}^{4\pi} \frac{(h v)^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} dx + \int_{0}^{4\pi} \frac{(h v + i\pi)^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} dx = -\frac{\pi^{3}}{4}$$

$$2I + 2\pi i \cdot \int_{1}^{+\nu} \frac{h^{\nu}}{1+x^{2}} dx + \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{h^{\nu}}{1+x^{2}} dx = -\frac{\pi^{3}}{4}$$

耐比宋益部. 倡到 $2I - \pi^2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{\pi^3}{4} \Longrightarrow I = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$



(2)
$$I = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{h_{1}h_{2}h_{1}}{x^{2}+2x+2} dx$$
 (21) $I = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{h_{1}h_{2}h_{1}}{x^{2}+2x+2} dx$ (21) $I = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{h_{1}h_{2}h_{1}}{x^{2}+2x+2} dx$ (32) $I = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{h_{1}h_{2}h_{2}}{x^{2}+2x+2} dx$ (42) $I = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{h_{1}h_{2}h_{2}}{x^{2}+2x+2} dx$ (42) $I = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{h_{1}h_{2}h_{2}}{x^{2}+2x+2} dx$ (42) $I = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{h_{1}h_{2}h_{2}}{x^{2}+2x+2} dx$ (43) $I = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{h_{1}h_{2}h_{2}}{x^{2}+2x+2} dx$ (54) $I = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{h_{1}h_{2}h_{2}}{x^{2}+2x+2} dx$ (54) $I = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{h_{1}h_{2}h_{2}}{x^{2}+2x+2} dx$ (54) $I = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{h_{2}h_{2}}{x^{2}+2x+2} dx$ (75) $I = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{h_{2}h_{2}}{x^{2}+2x+2} dx$ (76) $I = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{h_{2}h_{2}}{x^{2}+2x+2} dx$ (77) $I = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{h_{2}h_{2}}{x^{2}+2x+2} dx$ (78) $I = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{h_{2}h_{2}}{x^{2}+2x+2} dx$ (88) $I = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{h_{2}h_{2}}{x^{2}+2x+2} dx$ (88) $I = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{h_{2}h_{2}}{x^{2}+2x+2} dx$ (88)

(3)
$$I = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p}}{1+x^{2}} dx$$
, -1

ZP 3值,分支点 0, ∞. 积分围值同上趣 , p ∈ (-1,1) 可得 Cs 和 Cz 上积分趋5毫、气(4)= 至 ,由留数定理: $\oint_{c} \sqrt{|z|} dz = 2\pi i \cdot \left[e^{ip\frac{\pi}{z}} \cdot \frac{1}{2i} + e^{ip\frac{3\pi}{z}} \cdot \frac{1}{-2i} \right] \\
= \pi \left[e^{i(p\frac{\pi}{z})} - e^{i(p\frac{\pi}{z})} \right], \quad \mathcal{F}_{k} : \\
0 + 0 + I + \int_{+\omega}^{\omega} \frac{(x \cdot e^{ix^{k}})^{p}}{1 + x^{2}} dx = \pi \left[e^{i(p\frac{\pi}{z})} - e^{i(p\frac{\pi}{z})} \right] \\
\Rightarrow I = \pi \cdot \frac{e^{i(p\frac{\pi}{z})} - e^{i(p\frac{\pi}{z})}}{1 - e^{i(p2\pi)}} = \frac{\pi}{2\omega s(\frac{\pi}{z}p)}$

(4) $I = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{p-1} dx$, $p \in (0.1)$

又Cz上的织分:

$$I_{c_{1}} = -\int_{0}^{t_{\infty}} (iy)^{p-1} e^{-y} i dy = -e^{i(p\frac{\pi}{2})} \cdot \int_{0}^{t_{\infty}} y^{p-1} e^{-y} dy$$

$$= -e^{i(p\frac{\pi}{2})} \cdot \Gamma(p)$$

$$\Rightarrow I' = -I_{c_{1}} = e^{i(p\frac{\pi}{2})} \cdot \Gamma(p)$$

$$I = \text{Re}\left[I'\right] = \omega_{5}(\frac{p\pi}{2}) \cdot \Gamma(p)$$

3. 证明 觸析延拓

$$\begin{split} & \overset{\otimes}{\underset{n=0}{\square}} \left(\alpha z \right)^n = \frac{1}{1-\alpha_z} \quad , \; \forall \; |\alpha z| < 1 \; \Rightarrow \; z \in D_1 = \left\{ \; z \; \middle| \; |z| < \frac{1}{|\alpha|} \right\}. \\ & \frac{1}{1-z} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{(\alpha - 1)^2}{1-z} \right]^n = \; \frac{1}{1-z} \; \cdot \; \frac{1}{1-\frac{(\alpha - 1)^2}{1-z}} \; = \; \frac{1}{1-\alpha_z} \quad , \; \forall \; z \in D_z = \left\{ \; z \; \middle| \; \frac{(\alpha - 1)^2}{1-z} \right| < 1 \; \right\} \\ & \tilde{E} \; D_1 \; D_2 \; E \; \tilde{D}_3 \; \tilde{S} \; \tilde{S$$

4.证明解析证据

$$\begin{split} & \int_{1}(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^{n}}{n} \quad , \ \int_{1}^{'}(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} Z^{n-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} Z^{n} = \frac{1}{|-z|} \quad , \ |Z| < 1 \\ \Rightarrow & \int_{1}(z) = -\ln(1-z) \quad , \quad z \in D, = \left\{ z \mid |z| |z| \right\} \\ & \int_{2}^{'}(z) = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(2 - z \right)^{n-1} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(2 - z \right)^{n} = \frac{-1}{|-(2-z)|} = \frac{-1}{|z-1|} \quad , \quad |z-2| < 1 \\ \Rightarrow & \int_{2}(z) = \pi \hat{z} + \left(-\ln(z-1) \right) = \ln(-1) - \ln(z-1) = -\ln(1-\hat{z}), z \in D_{2} \end{split}$$
 因此互为解析证据,证毕.

5. 证明不互应解析证据

因此万互成解析延拓.

$$\int_{A}^{\infty} S_{n} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\frac{1}{1-z^{k+1}} - \frac{1}{1-z^{k}} \right) = \frac{1}{1-z^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{1-z} , \quad \Re J :$$

$$\int_{A}^{\infty} S_{n}(z) = \begin{cases}
1 - \frac{1}{1-z} = \frac{z}{z-1} , \quad |z| < 1 \\
-\frac{1}{1-z} = \frac{1}{z-1} , \quad |z| > 1
\end{cases}$$