

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。

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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:

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

于是有:

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

习题课补:

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

(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:

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

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

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

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

作不完全因式分解:

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

$$\begin{aligned}
1 + z^{10} &= z^{10} - i^{10} = (z^5 - i^5)(z^5 + i^5) = (z - i)(z^4 + iz^3 + i^2z^2 + i^3z + i^4)(z^5 + i^5) \\
\implies L &= \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{1 + z^6}{1 + z^{10}} = \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{(z - i)(z^2 + iz + i^2)(z^3 + i^3)}{(z - i)(z^4 + iz^3 + i^2z^2 + i^3z + i^4)(z^5 + i^5)} \\
&= \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{(z^2 + iz + i^2)(z^3 + i^3)}{(z^4 + iz^3 + i^2z^2 + i^3z + i^4)(z^5 + i^5)} \\
&= \frac{(-3) \times (-2i)}{5i} = \frac{3}{5}
\end{aligned}$$

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:

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

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

1.4 讨论函数在原点的连续性

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

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

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

令 $k = \frac{y}{x}$, 则:

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

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。

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

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

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

因此 $f(z)$ 在 0 处连续。

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

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)

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

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:

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

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

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 $\implies u, v$ 可微且满足 C-R 条件 $\iff f$ 可微 $\iff f$ 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 C-R 条件:

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

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

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:

$$y = 1, x = 0 \implies f \text{ 在全平面不解析}$$

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) $f(z) = \begin{cases} |z| \cdot z, & |z| < 1 \\ z^2, & |z| \geq 1 \end{cases}$

设 $z = x + iy$, 则:

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

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

分别求偏导得到:

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

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

偏导要满足 C-R 条件, 代入得到:

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 &= y^2, \quad 2xy = 0, \quad \forall \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < 1, x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 2x &= 2x, \quad -2y = -2y, \quad \forall \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \geq 1 \\ \Rightarrow f(z) &\text{ 在 } \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z| \geq 1\} \text{ 上解析} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} v'_x &= -u'_y = 2y, \quad v'_y = u'_x = 2x + 1 \\ \Rightarrow v(x, y) &= \int 2y \, dx + \int dy = 2xy + y + C \\ \Rightarrow f(x, y) &= (x^2 + y^2 + x) + i(2xy + y) + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} v'_x &= -u'_y = -e^y \cos x, \quad v'_y = u'_x = -e^y \sin x \\ \Rightarrow v(x, y) &= \int -e^y \cos x \, dx + \int 0 \, dy = -e^y \sin x + C \\ \Rightarrow f(x, y) &= (e^y \cos x) + i(-e^y \sin x + C), \quad C \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

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:

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

后补: u 和 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:

$$\begin{aligned} x &= x(r, \theta) = r \cos \theta, \quad y = y(r, \theta) = r \sin \theta \\ \implies \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} &= \cos \theta, \quad \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} = -r \sin \theta, \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = \sin \theta, \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} = r \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

由复合函数的求导法则:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} u(x(r, \theta), y(r, \theta)) &= \frac{\partial u(x, y)}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial u(x, y)}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial u(x, y)}{\partial x} \cdot \cos \theta + \frac{\partial u(x, y)}{\partial y} \cdot \sin \theta \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} v(x(r, \theta), y(r, \theta)) &= \frac{\partial v(x, y)}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial v(x, y)}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} = -\frac{\partial v(x, y)}{\partial x} \cdot r \sin \theta + \frac{\partial v(x, y)}{\partial y} \cdot r \cos \theta \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} u(x(r, \theta), y(r, \theta)) &= \frac{\partial u(x, y)}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial u(x, y)}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} = -\frac{\partial u(x, y)}{\partial x} \cdot r \sin \theta + \frac{\partial u(x, y)}{\partial y} \cdot r \cos \theta \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} v(x(r, \theta), y(r, \theta)) &= \frac{\partial v(x, y)}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial v(x, y)}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial v(x, y)}{\partial x} \cdot \cos \theta + \frac{\partial v(x, y)}{\partial y} \cdot \sin \theta \\ \implies \begin{cases} u'_r = u'_x \cos \theta + u'_y \sin \theta, & u'_\theta = r(-u'_x \sin \theta + u'_y \cos \theta) \\ v'_r = v'_x \cos \theta + v'_y \sin \theta, & v'_\theta = r(-v'_x \sin \theta + v'_y \cos \theta) \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

联立 C-R 条件, 化简得到:

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

将两个大括号中的内容作对比, 立即得到:

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

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:

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

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

(1) $f(z)$ 解析 $\implies \overline{f(\bar{z})}$ 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 $g(z) = \overline{f(\bar{z})} = u(x, -y) - iv(x, -y)$, 也即:

$$g(z) = u_g(x, y) + iv_g(x, y), \quad u_g(x, y) = u(x, -y), \quad v_g(x, y) = -v(x, -y)$$

容易验证 $g(z)$ 有一阶偏导, 下面验证 C-R 条件:

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

联立 u 和 v 的 C-R 条件, 得到:

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

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

(2) $f(z)$ 解析 $\iff \overline{f(\bar{z})}$ 解析

假设 $\overline{f(\bar{z})}$ 解析, 令 $g(z) = \overline{f(\bar{z})}$, 则 $f(z) = \overline{g(\bar{z})}$, 由(1)的结论, $g(z)$ 解析 $\implies f(z) = \overline{g(\bar{z})}$ 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 $z \rightarrow f(z)$, 则有:

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

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

$$\rho = \sqrt{u^2 + v^2} \implies u_\rho = \sqrt{u^2 + v^2}, v_\rho = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

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

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:

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

$f(z)$ 非常量, 因此 u, v 非常量, 因此只能有:

$$v'_y = u'_y = 0 \implies u'_x = v'_x = 0 \implies u \text{ 和 } v \text{ 为常量函数}$$

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 $\mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 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:

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

令 $g(z) = \arg f(z)$, 则有:

$$g'_x = \frac{uv'_x - u'_x v}{u^2 + v^2}, \quad g''_{xx} = \frac{1}{(u^2 + v^2)^2} [(u^2 + v^2)(uv''_{xx} + u''_{xx}v) - 2uv(v_x^2 - u_x^2) - 2(u^2 - v^2)u'_x v'_x] \quad (3.4)$$

对 y 求导也是同理, 只需将上面的角标 x 换为 y , 于是有 Δg :

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta g &= g''_{xx} + g''_{yy} \\ &= \frac{1}{(u^2 + v^2)^2} [(u^2 + v^2)(u(v''_{xx} + v''_{yy}) + (u''_{xx} + u''_{yy})v) - 2uv(v_x^2 + v_y^2 - u_x^2 - u_y^2) - 2(u^2 - v^2)(u'_x v'_x + u'_y v'_y)] \end{aligned}$$

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

$$u'_x = e^x(x \cos y - y \sin y + \cos y) + 2 \cos x \sinh y + 3x^2 - 3y^2 \quad (3.5)$$

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

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

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

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

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

令 $(x, y) = (z, 0)$, 得到:

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

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:

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

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

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, $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+}$ 时趋于 $+\infty$ 而 $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0^-}$ 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:

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

(2) $\ln(2 - 3i)$

由 $\ln z = \ln |z| + i \operatorname{Arg} z$, 可得:

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

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

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

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

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

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, $a^2 = z \implies \sqrt{z} = \pm a$, 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:

$$(2 \cosh z - 1)(\cosh z - 1) = 0 \implies \cosh z = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 或 } 1 \quad (3.12)$$

$$\cosh z = \frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{2} \implies e^z = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2} \text{ 或 } 1 \quad (3.13)$$

$$\implies z = i(\pm \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi) \text{ 或 } i(0 + 2k\pi), \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (3.14)$$

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: $\infty, \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$ 。

可以证明, $\ln f(z)$ 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:

$$z = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ 或 } z = \infty \quad (3.15)$$

(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。

^①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

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

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 Cauchy 定理和 Cauchy 积分公式:

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

结果化简到上面一步即可。

$$(2) \oint_{|z-a|=a} \frac{z}{z^4-1} dz, a > 1$$

被积函数 $\frac{z}{z^4-1}$ 在圆周 $|z-a|=a$ 内有且仅有 $z=1$ 一个奇点, 由 Cauchy 定理和 Cauchy 积分公式:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.2 计算下列积分

$$(1) \oint_{|z-1|=1} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi z}{4}}{z^2-1} dz$$

被积函数在圆周 $|z|=R$ 内有且仅有 $z=1$ 一个奇点, 则:

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

$$(2) \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \oint_{|z|=R} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi z}{4}}{z^2-1} dz$$

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

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

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

被积函数在圆周 $|z|=R$ 内有且仅有 $z=-1$ 一个奇点, 则:

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

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 $z \rightarrow z+a$, 则原积分化为 $\int_{L'} \frac{1}{z^n} dz$, 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, $I(n) = \left[\frac{z^{1-n}}{1-n} \right]_{z=r}^{z=-r} = \frac{1}{1-n} [(-r)^{1-n} - r^{1-n}]$ 。综上, 我们有:

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

4.4 计算积分 $\oint_{|z|=R} \frac{1}{(z-a)^n(z-b)} dz$, 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 $I(r) = \int_0^{2\pi} f(r \cdot e^{i\theta}) d\theta$ 与 r 无关, $\forall r \in (0, R)$

设 $f(z)$ 在 G 内解析, 由 Cauchy 积分公式:

$$f(a) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\partial G} \frac{f(z)}{z-a} dz$$

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 $z-a = r \cdot e^{i\theta}$, $dz = ire^{i\theta} d\theta$, 代入即得:

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

上式中令 $a=0$, 即得:

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

因此积分的值与 r 无关。

Homework 5: 2024.9.23 - 2024.9.29

!!! 不要忘了 $2\pi i$!!!

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

$C: (x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$, 因此:

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

5.2 求下列积分的值, 积分路径均沿直线

$$(1) \int_0^i \frac{z}{z+1} dz$$

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

$$(2) \int_0^{1+i} z^2 \sin z dz$$

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

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

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

5.3 讨论下列各积分的值, 其中积分路径是圆周 $|z| = r$

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

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 Cauchy 定理, 可得:

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

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

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:

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

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

先考虑 $r \in (2, +\infty)$ 的情况, 此时围道内有三个奇点 $0, -1, -2$, 但我们不需要具体求解, 直接由大圆弧定理:

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

$r \in (1, 2)$ 时, 有两奇点 $0, -1$, 于是:

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

再考虑上 $r \in (0, 1)$, 综上有:

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

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

由 Cauchy 积分公式:

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

$$5.5 \text{ 计算积分 } f(z) = \oint_{|\zeta|=1} \frac{\bar{\zeta}}{\zeta - z} d\zeta, \text{ 其中 } |z| \neq 1$$

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

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

$$5.6 \text{ 计算积分 } f(z) = \oint_{|\zeta|=2} \frac{\zeta^2 e^\zeta}{\zeta - z} d\zeta, \text{ 其中 } |z| \neq 2$$

$|\zeta| = 2$ 时 $\bar{\zeta} = \frac{4}{\zeta}$, 于是 $|z| < 2$ 时:

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

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

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

$$I = f(z) = \begin{cases} 16\pi i & , |z| = 0 \\ 32\pi i \cdot \frac{e^z - z - 1}{z^2} & , |z| \in (0, 2) \\ -32\pi i \cdot \frac{z+1}{z^2} & , |z| \in (2, +\infty) \end{cases} \quad (5.14)$$

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

由高阶导数公式:

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

5.8 求 a 的值使得函数 $F(z) = \int_{z_0}^z e^z \left(\frac{1}{z} + \frac{a}{z^3} \right) dz$ 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:

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

计算左边的积分:

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

Homework 6: 2024.10.8 - 2024.10.14

求幂级数的收敛半径有两个常用方法:

$$\frac{1}{R} = \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} |c_n|^{\frac{1}{n}}, \quad \frac{1}{R} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{c_{n+1}}{c_n} \right| \quad (6.1)$$

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

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

$$\frac{1}{R} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = 1 \Rightarrow R = 1 \quad (6.2)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{1}{R} = \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} [3 + (-1)^n] = 4 \Rightarrow R = \frac{1}{4} \quad (6.5)$$

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

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

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

$$\frac{1}{R} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1) + a^{n+1}}{n + a^n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1 + a \cdot \left(\frac{a^n}{n}\right)}{1 + \left(\frac{a^n}{n}\right)} \right| = \begin{cases} 1, & |a| \leq 1 \\ a, & |a| > 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow R = \begin{cases} 1, & |a| \leq 1 \\ \frac{1}{|a|}, & |a| > 1 \end{cases} \quad (6.7)$$

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

$$\frac{1}{R} = \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) = 1 \implies R = 1 \quad (6.8)$$

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

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

$$\frac{1}{R_1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)^R c_{n+1}}{n^R c_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^R \left| \frac{c_{n+1}}{c_n} \right| = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{R} \implies R_1 = R \quad (6.9)$$

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

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

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

$$\frac{1}{R_3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{c_{n+1}}{c_n} \right|^k = \frac{1}{R^k} \implies R_3 = R^k \quad (6.11)$$

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

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

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

因此级数在 $|z| \neq 1$ 上收敛。

6.4 证明级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z^{n+1}}{n+1} - \frac{2z^{2n+3}}{2n+3} \right)$ 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 \implies 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:

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

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

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

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

$z = 0$ 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:

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

于是极限 $\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} S(z)$ 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:

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

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

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

综上有:

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

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

由一致收敛性:

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

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

$z = 0$ 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:

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

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

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

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

由一致收敛性:

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

$z=0$ 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:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{z}} = 0$ 知, 有一阶极点 $z=0$
- (3) $\frac{\sqrt{z}}{\sin \sqrt{z}}$: $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{z}}{\sin \sqrt{z}} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{\sin z} = 1$, 因此有可去极点 $z=0$
- (4) $\frac{1}{(z-1) \ln z}$: $\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{(z-1) \ln z} = 1$, 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 $\bar{\mathbb{C}}$ 上有本性奇点 $z=\infty$
- (6) $\frac{1-e^z}{2+e^z}$: $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1-e^z}{2+e^z} = -1$, 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) $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos z}{z} = 0$, 是可去奇点
- (2) 做换元 $t = \frac{1}{z}$, 有 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} t^2 \cdot \frac{1}{t \cos \frac{1}{t}} = 0$, 因此为二阶极点。
- (3) 做换元 $t = \frac{1}{z}$, 有 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} t \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{t}-a\right)\left(\frac{1}{t}-b\right)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{(1-at)(1-bt)} = 1$, 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:

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

- (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:

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

$$\operatorname{res} f(1) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1)f(z) = 1 \quad (8.3)$$

- (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:

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

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

- (4) $\frac{1}{z^2 \sin z}$, $z_0 = 0$:
 $z_0 = 0$ 为三阶极点, 因此:

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

(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

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

我们有:

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

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

因此都是一阶极点, 有:

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

Homework 9: 2024.10.22 - 2024.10.28

9.1 计算下列有理三角积分

$$(1) \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{a + b \cos \theta} d\theta, a > b > 0$$

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

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

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:

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

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

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

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

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:

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

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

$$\boxed{= \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{8}\pi} \quad (9.6)$$

$$(3) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{a + \sin^2 \theta} d\theta, a > 0$$

将其转化为第 (1) 小问中的形式:

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

由 (1) 的结论:

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

9.2 计算下列无穷积分

$$(1) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^4 + 1} dx$$

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 $L_R = \{|z| = R \mid \operatorname{Im} z > 0\}$ 构成的闭合围道 C 。令 $f(z) = \frac{z^2 + 1}{z^4 + 1}$, 则 $zf(z)$ 在 $z \rightarrow \infty$ 时一致趋于 0, 由大圆弧定理, $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{L_R} f(z) dz = 0$,

于是:

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^4 + 1} dx \implies I' = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \oint_C f(z) dz = 2I + \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{L_R} f(z) dz = 2I + 0 \quad (9.9)$$

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:

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

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

$$= \sqrt{2}\pi \quad (9.12)$$

$$\implies \boxed{I = \frac{1}{2}I' = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\pi} \quad (9.13)$$

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

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 $L_R = \{|z| = R \mid \operatorname{Im} z > 0\}$ 构成的闭合围道 C 。令 $f(z) = \frac{z^2}{z^4 + 6z^2 + 13}$, 则 $zf(z)$ 在 $z \rightarrow \infty$ 时一致趋于 0, 由大圆弧定理, $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{L_R} f(z) dz = 0$, 于是:

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^4 + 6x^2 + 13} dx \implies I' = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \oint_C f(z) dz = 2I + \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{L_R} f(z) dz = 2I + 0 \quad (9.14)$$

再单独计算积分 I' 。 $f(z)$ 有四个一阶极点, 先求解:

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

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

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

由留数定理:

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

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

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

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{\sqrt{13} - 3}}{4} \pi \quad (9.20)$$

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

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

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 $z \rightarrow \infty$ 时一致趋于 0, 由 Jordan 引理, $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{L_R} f(z)e^{iz} dz = 0$, 于是

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

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

积分围道内有且仅有 $z = i$ 一个三阶极点, 由留数定理:

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{7\pi}{8e} \quad (9.28)$$

$$\implies I = \frac{1}{2} I' = \frac{7\pi}{16e} \quad (9.29)$$

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

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 $z \rightarrow \infty$ 时一致趋于 0, 由 Jordan 引理, $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{L_R} f(z)e^{ipz} dz = 0$ ($p > 0$), 于是:

$$I' = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \oint_C f(z)e^{iaz} dz = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \cos ax dx + i \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \sin ax dx + \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \oint_{L_R} f(z)e^{iz} dz \quad (9.30)$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{(1+x^2)^3} dx \implies I' = 0 + 2i \cdot I + 0 \quad (9.31)$$

积分围道内有且仅有 $z_1 = bi$ 一个一阶极点, 由留数定理:

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

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

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 进行压缩, 以尽量减小文件体积。

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Homework 10 : 2024.10.29 - 2024.11.04

1. 计算积分

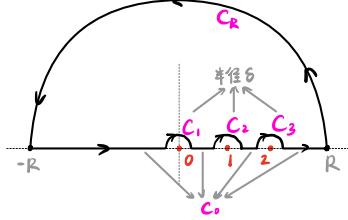
$$(1) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(x-1)(x-2)} dx$$

此题可由 $\frac{1}{x}$ 的对称性知 $I_0 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx = 0$
进而得 $I_1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x-1} dx = 0$ 和 $I_2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x-2} dx = 0$
而所求积分是它们的线性组合，因此值也为 0

$$(1) \text{令 } f(z) = \frac{1}{z(z-1)(z-2)}, z \in \mathbb{C}, \text{奇点为 } z=0, 1, 2$$

作积分围道如图：

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} z f(z) = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 0$$



由小圆弧定理，得到（注意方向）：

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_1} f(z) dz = -\frac{1}{2}\pi i = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_3} f(z) dz, \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_2} f(z) dz = \pi i$$

再计算闭积分： $f(z)$ 在围道内无奇点， $\oint_C f(z) dz = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因此: } \oint_C f(z) dz &= I + \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} f(z) dz + \sum_{i=1}^3 \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_i} f(z) dz \\ 0 &= I + 0 + (1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2})\pi i \\ \Rightarrow I &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+a) \sin(x-a)}{x^2 - a^2} dx, a > 0$$

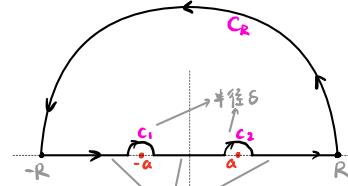
被积函数是偶函数，因此 $I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+a) \sin(x-a)}{x^2 - a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} I'$.

下面计算 I' .

由积化和差，有 $\sin(x+a) \sin(x-a) = \frac{1}{2} [\cos 2a - \cos 2x]$

$$I' = \frac{\cos 2a}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{x^2 - a^2} dx \quad (*)$$

令 $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2 - a^2}$ ，有奇点 $z = \pm a$ ，作积分围道如图：



对(*)式第一个积分项：

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow a} (z-a) f(z) = \frac{1}{2a}$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow -a} (z+a) f(z) = -\frac{1}{2a}$$

由小圆弧定理：

$$\sum_{i=1}^2 \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_i} f(z) dz = 0$$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z f(z) = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{大圆弧}} \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 0$$

$f(z)$ 在围道内解析，因此 $\oint_C f(z) dz = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} dx = 0 \quad \xrightarrow{\text{类似上一小题，这里也可快速判断出积分为0}}$$

对(*)式第二项，考虑积分 $\oint_C f(z) e^{iz^2} dz, p=2$

由 Jordan 引理， $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} f(z) e^{iz^2} dz = 0$. 令 $g(z) = f(z) e^{iz^2}$ ，则：

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{z \rightarrow a} (z-a) g(z) = e^{ia^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2a} \\ \lim_{z \rightarrow -a} (z+a) g(z) = e^{i(-a)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{-2a} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^2 \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_i} g(z) dz = \frac{\pi}{a} \cdot \frac{e^{ia^2} - e^{-ia^2}}{2i} = \frac{\pi}{a} \cdot \sin 2a$$

同样， $f(z)$ 在围道内解析，闭积分也为零，因此：

$$\oint_C g(z) dz = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x) dx + \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} g(z) dz + \sum_{i=1}^2 \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_i} g(z) dz$$

$$0 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x) dx + 0 + \frac{\pi}{a} \cdot \sin 2a$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x) dx = -\pi \frac{\sin 2a}{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{x^2 - a^2} dx = \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x) dx \right\} = -\pi \frac{\sin 2a}{a}$$

$$\text{代回(*)式，得 } I' = \frac{\sin 2a}{2a} \cdot \pi \Rightarrow I = \frac{\sin 2a}{2a} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi \sin 2a}{4a}$$

写完整的过过程比较麻烦，后面的题目我们仅给出关键步骤。

$$(3) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{1 - e^{ix}} dx, p, q \in (0, 1) \subset \mathbb{R}$$

令 $t = e^{ix}$ ，则 $dx = \frac{1}{it} dt$ ，有：

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{t^{p-1} - t^{q-1}}{1-t} dt. \text{ 先考虑 } I_p = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{t^{p-1}}{1-t} dt, t^{p-1} \text{ 是多值函数。}$$

积分路径如图，至 $R \rightarrow \infty, \theta \rightarrow 0$ ，

$$f(z) = \frac{z^{p-1}}{1-z}, p \in (0, 1) \text{，则：}$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z f(z) = 0 \Rightarrow I_{C_0} = 0 \text{ 注意正负号}$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1) f(z) = -1 \Rightarrow I_{C_1} = -i\pi$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1) \int_{C_1} f(z) dz = -(e^{ix})^{p-1} \Rightarrow I_{C_1} = -i\pi e^{ix(p-1)}$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} z f(z) = 0 \Rightarrow I_{C_R} = 0$$

$$I_{C_1} = I'$$

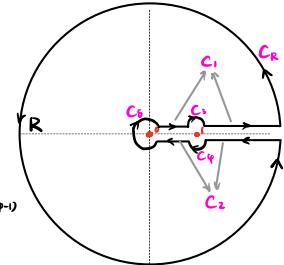
$$I_{C_2} = \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{(t \cdot e^{ix})^{p-1}}{1-t} dt = -e^{ix(p-1)} \cdot I'$$

而 $\oint_C f(z) dz = 0$ (无奇点)，因此：

$$-i\pi (1 + e^{ix(p-1)}) + (1 - e^{ix(p-1)}) \cdot I' = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow I_p = -i\pi \cdot \frac{e^{ix(p-1)} + 1}{e^{ix(p-1)} - 1} = -i\pi \cdot \frac{\log((p-1)\pi)}{i\sin((p-1)\pi)} = -\frac{\pi}{\tan(p-1)\pi} = \frac{-\pi}{\tan(p-1)\pi}$$

因此 $I = I_p - I_q = \pi \left(\frac{1}{\tan q\pi} - \frac{1}{\tan p\pi} \right)$



$$(4) I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x - e^{-ix}}{x} dx$$

$$I = \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{x} dx \right\}, \frac{1}{2} f(z) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{z} dz, \text{ 作 } 90^\circ \text{ 扇形围道}$$

(除去 $z=0$)，可得：

$$0 + 0 + I + \int_{\infty}^0 \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{(iz)^2} i dy = 0 \Rightarrow I = 0$$

2. 计算积分

$$(1) I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{(\ln x)^2}{1+x^2} dx$$

记 $I_k = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{(\ln x)^k}{1+x^2} dx, k=0, 1, 2$. 先考虑 I_2 ，积分路径如图：

由留数定理， $\oint_C \frac{(\ln z)^2}{1+z^2} dz = 2\pi i \cdot (\frac{\pi^2}{8} i) = -\frac{\pi^3}{4}$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z \cdot \frac{(\ln z)^2}{1+z^2} = 0 \Rightarrow I_{C_0} = 0$$

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

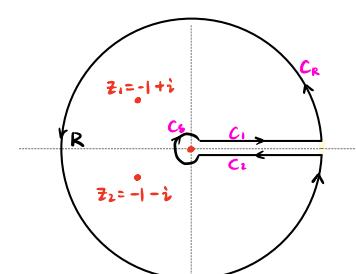
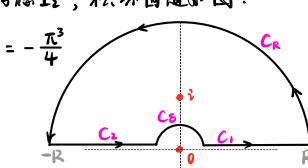
$$0 + 0 + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{(\ln x)^2}{1+x^2} dx + \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{(\ln x)^2}{1+x^2} dx = -\frac{\pi^3}{4}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{(\ln x)^2}{1+x^2} dx + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{(\ln(-x)+i\pi)^2}{1+x^2} dx = -\frac{\pi^3}{4}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{(\ln x)^2}{1+x^2} dx + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{(\ln x + i\pi)^2}{1+x^2} dx = -\frac{\pi^3}{4}$$

$$2I + 2\pi i \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{-\pi^2}{1+x^2} dx \xrightarrow{\text{用 arctan 计算}} -\frac{\pi^3}{4}$$

$$\text{对比实部，得到 } 2I - \pi^2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{\pi^3}{4} \Rightarrow I = \frac{\pi^3}{8}$$



(2) $I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2+2x+2} dx$ (奇点 $z_1 = -1+i$, $z_2 = -1-i$)

令 $f(z) = \frac{(\ln z)^2}{z^2+2z+2}$, 积分围道见上一页的“圆”, 由留数定理:

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \cdot \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{3\pi i}{4} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2i} + \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{5\pi i}{4} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{-2i} \right]$$

$$(a = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{3\pi i}{4}) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{-a\pi i + \frac{\pi^2}{4}}{2i} = -a\pi^2 i + \frac{1}{4}\pi^3, \text{于是:}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}\pi^2 \ln 2 \cdot i + \frac{\pi^3}{8}$$

$$0+0+\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x^2+2x+2} dx + \int_{+\infty}^0 \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x^2+2x+2} dx = -\frac{1}{2}\pi^2 \ln 2 \cdot i + \frac{\pi^3}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow -4\pi i \cdot I + 4\pi^2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2+2x+2} dx = (-\frac{1}{2}\pi^2 \ln 2) i + \frac{\pi^3}{8}$$

对比实部, 即得 $I = \frac{\pi \ln 2}{8}$

(3) $I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^p}{1+x^2} dx, -1 < p < 1$

z^p 多值, 分支点 0, ∞ . 积分围道同上题, $p \in (-1, 1)$ 可得 C_S 和 C_R

上积分趋于零, 令 $f(z) = \frac{z^p}{1+z^2}$, 由留数定理:

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \cdot \left[e^{ip\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2i} + e^{ip\frac{3\pi}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{-2i} \right]$$

$$= \pi [e^{ip\frac{\pi}{2}} - e^{ip\frac{3\pi}{2}}], \text{于是:}$$

$$0+0+I + \int_{+\infty}^0 \frac{(x \cdot e^{ix})^p}{1+x^2} dx = \pi [e^{ip\frac{\pi}{2}} - e^{ip\frac{3\pi}{2}}]$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \pi \cdot \frac{e^{ip\frac{\pi}{2}} - e^{ip\frac{3\pi}{2}}}{1 - e^{ip\pi}} = \frac{\pi}{2 \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}p)}$$

(4) $I = \int_0^{+\infty} x^{p-1} \cos x dx, p \in (0, 1)$

作扇形积分围道图, 考虑积分 $I' = \oint_C z^{p-1} e^{iz} dz$.

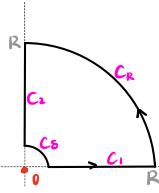
由留数定理, $I' = 0$, 于是:

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z^p e^{iz} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} z^{p-1} e^{iz} dz = 0 \quad (\text{小圆弧})$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} z^{p-1} e^{iz} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} z^{p-1} e^{iz} dz = 0 \quad (\text{Jordan})$$

又 C_2 上的积分:

$$\begin{aligned} I_{C_2} &= - \int_0^{+\infty} (iy)^{p-1} e^{-y} i dy = -e^{i(p\frac{\pi}{2})} \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} y^{p-1} e^{-y} dy \\ &= -e^{i(p\frac{\pi}{2})} \cdot \Gamma(p) \\ \Rightarrow I' &= -I_{C_2} = e^{i(p\frac{\pi}{2})} \cdot \Gamma(p) \\ I &= \operatorname{Re} \{I'\} = \cos(\frac{p\pi}{2}) \cdot \Gamma(p) \end{aligned}$$



3. 证明解析延拓

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (az)^n = \frac{1}{1-az}, \forall |az| < 1 \Rightarrow z \in D_1 = \{z \mid |z| < \frac{1}{|a|}\}.$$

$$\frac{1}{1-z} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{(a-1)z}{1-z} \right]^n = \frac{1}{1-z} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{(a-1)z}{1-z}} = \frac{1}{1-az}, \forall z \in D_2 = \{z \mid \left| \frac{(a-1)z}{1-z} \right| < 1\}$$

在 $D_1 \cap D_2$ 上两级数相等, 且 $D_1 \not\subseteq D_2$, $D_2 \not\subseteq D_1$, 因此互为解析延拓.

4. 证明解析延拓

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(z) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n}, f'_1(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z^{n-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n = \frac{1}{1-z}, |z| < 1 \\ \Rightarrow f_1(z) &= -\ln(1-z), z \in D_1 = \{z \mid |z| < 1\} \\ f'_2(z) &= -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (z-z)^{n-1} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (z-z)^n = \frac{-1}{1-(z-z)} = \frac{-1}{z-1}, |z-1| < 1 \\ \Rightarrow f_2(z) &= \ln z + (-\ln(z-1)) = \ln(-1) - \ln(z-1) = -\ln(1-z), z \in D_2 \end{aligned}$$

因此互为解析延拓, 证毕.

5. 证明互为解析延拓

$$\text{设 } S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{1-z^{2k}} - \frac{1}{1-z^k} \right) = \frac{1}{1-z^{2n}} - \frac{1}{1-z}, \text{ 则:}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n(z) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{1}{1-z} = \frac{z}{z-1}, & |z| < 1 \\ -\frac{1}{1-z} = \frac{1}{z-1}, & |z| > 1 \end{cases}$$

因此互为解析延拓.

Homework 11 : 2024.11.05 - 2024.11.11

1. 求 $f(t) = e^{-|t|}$ 的 Fourier Trans.

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} e^t, & t < 0 \\ e^{-t}, & t > 0 \end{cases}, \text{由定义和 } f(t) \text{ 存在 Fourier Tran, 且:}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(w) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-wt} f(t) dt \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-wt} \cdot e^t dt + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-wt} e^{-t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{1-iw} \cdot [e^{(1-iw)t}]_0^{\infty} + \frac{1}{-1+iw} \cdot [e^{(1+iw)t}]_0^{\infty} \\ &= \frac{1}{1-iw} + \frac{1}{1+iw} \\ &= \frac{2}{1+w^2} \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

2. 求 $f(t) = \begin{cases} 1-t^2, & |t| \leq 1 \\ 0, & |t| > 1 \end{cases}$ 的 Fourier Trans, 由此计算 $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^3} \cdot \ln \frac{x}{2} dx$

由定义:

$$\begin{aligned} F(w) &= \int_{-1}^1 e^{-iwt} \cdot (1-t^2) dt \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 e^{-iwt} dt - \int_{-1}^1 e^{-iwt} \cdot t^2 dt \quad (\text{简记 } a = iw) \\ &= \frac{1}{-iw} \cdot [e^{-iw} - e^{iw}] - \left[-\frac{e^{-it}}{a^3} (a^2 t^2 + 2at + 2) \right]_{-1}^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{iw} \cdot 2i \sin w + \frac{1}{a^3} \left[e^{-a} (a^2 + 2a + 2) - e^a (a^2 - 2a + 2) \right] \\ &= \frac{2 \sin w}{w} + \frac{1}{a^3} [(a^2 + 2) \cdot (-2i \sin w) + 2a \cdot 2i \cos w] \\ &= \frac{2 \sin w}{w} + \frac{1}{-i w^3} \cdot [(2-w^2) \cdot (-2i \sin w) + 4i w \cos w] \\ &= \frac{4}{w^3} (2 \sin w - w \cos w) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^3} \cdot \ln \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^3} \cdot \ln \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(w) \cos \frac{w}{2} dw \\ &= -\frac{1}{8} \operatorname{Re} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(w) e^{-i(\frac{w}{2})} dw \right], \text{可以由乘积定理来做:} \quad \text{勿忘 } \frac{1}{2w} \\ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(w) e^{-i(\frac{w}{2})} dw &= 2\pi \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cdot \delta_{\frac{1}{2}} dt \quad \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}[e^{-i(\frac{w}{2})}] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi \delta(t - \frac{1}{2}) \\ &= 2\pi f(\frac{1}{2}) \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(t) f_2(t) dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F_1^*(w) \cdot F_2(w) dw \\ &= \frac{3}{2}\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因此 } I = -\frac{1}{8} \cdot \operatorname{Re} \left[\frac{3}{2}\pi \right] = -\frac{3}{16}\pi \checkmark$$

3. 证明: $e^{at} [f_1(t) * f_2(t)] = [e^{at} f_1(t)] * [e^{at} f_2(t)]$, a 为常数

由卷积的定义:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Right} &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{as} f_1(s) e^{a(t-s)} f_2(t-s) ds \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{at} f_1(s) f_2(t-s) ds \\ &= e^{at} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(s) f_2(t-s) ds \\ &= e^{at} [f_1(t) * f_2(t)] = \text{Left, } \square \end{aligned}$$

4. 求下列函数的 Laplace Trans.

$$(1) f(t) = \frac{1-\cos wt}{t^2}, w > 0$$

$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f(t) = \frac{w^2}{2}$, 可被指数函数限制, 因此存在 Laplace Trans.

考虑对像函数参数 w 求导:

$$\begin{aligned} L(z) &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-zt} \frac{1-\cos(wt)}{t^2} dt \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial w} &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-zt} \frac{\sin(wt)}{t} dt \quad (\frac{d}{dw} \text{ 与积分号可交换}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial w^2} = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-zt} \cos(wt) dt = \mathcal{L}[\cos(wt), z] = \frac{z}{z^2 + w^2}, \text{再作积分:}$$

$$(\frac{\partial L}{\partial w})_{w=0} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial w} = \arctan(\frac{w}{z})$$

$$(L(z))_{w=0} = 0 \Rightarrow L(z) = w \arctan(\frac{w}{z}) - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(1 + \frac{w^2}{z^2}) \checkmark$$

也可以考虑两次像函数积分定理 (即使比较麻烦)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}\{\frac{1}{t}(1-\cos wt)\} &= \int_z^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{t} - \frac{\frac{w}{t}}{z^2 + w^2} \right) dz = \left[\ln z - \ln \sqrt{z^2 + w^2} \right]_z^{+\infty} \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \frac{z}{\sqrt{z^2 + w^2}} - \ln \frac{w}{\sqrt{z^2 + w^2}} \\ &= -\ln \frac{w}{\sqrt{z^2 + w^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(z^2 + w^2) - \ln z \\ \text{后一项容易有 } \int \ln z dz &= z \ln z - z + C \\ \text{前一项的走积分为: } \ln(z^2 + w^2) &= \ln(z + iw) + \ln(z - iw) \\ \Rightarrow \int \ln(z^2 + w^2) dz &= (z + iw) \ln(z + iw) - (z - iw) \ln(z - iw) - (z - iw) \\ &= z \ln(z^2 + w^2) - 2z + iw \ln(\frac{z+iw}{z-iw}) \quad \text{常数, 可直接丢弃} \\ &= z \ln(z^2 + w^2) - 2z - iw \left[\ln(\frac{w-i}{z}) + \ln(-1) \right] \\ &= z \ln(z^2 + w^2) - 2z - iw \cdot 2i \arctan(\frac{w}{z}) \\ &= z \ln(z^2 + w^2) - 2z + 2w \arctan(\frac{w}{z}) + C \end{aligned}$$

继续积分定理, 有:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}\{f(t), p\} &= \int_p^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln(z^2 + w^2) - \ln z \right) dz \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2} z \ln(z^2 + w^2) - z + w \arctan(\frac{w}{z}) - z \ln z + z \right]_z^{+\infty} \\ \text{积分分为 } 0 &\leftarrow \left[z \ln(\frac{(z^2+w^2)}{z}) + w \arctan(\frac{w}{z}) \right]_z^{+\infty} \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0^+} z \ln(\frac{(z^2+w^2)}{z}) + \frac{w\pi}{2} - z \ln(\frac{(z^2+w^2)}{z}) - w \arctan(\frac{w}{z}) \\ &= -z \ln(\frac{(z^2+w^2)}{z}) - w \arctan(\frac{w}{z}) + \frac{w\pi}{2} \quad \nearrow \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} z \ln(z^2 + w^2) + z \ln z - w \arctan(\frac{w}{z}) + \frac{w\pi}{2} \\ &= w \arctan(\frac{w}{z}) - \frac{z}{2} \ln(1 + \frac{w^2}{z^2}), \quad \arctan(x) + \arctan(\frac{1}{x}) = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

用 Matlab 求 $f(t)$ 拉氏变换结果是 $L(z) = -\frac{1}{2} z \ln(z^2 + w^2) + (1-\pi)z - w \arctan(\frac{w}{z}) + \frac{w\pi}{2}$ 在我们的结果中是 $z \ln z$

其中 $\pi = 0.5772$ 为 Euler-Gamma 常量, 如何理解结果不同?

$$(2) f(t) = |\sin(wt)|, w > 0$$

设 $f(t)$ 是周期为 a 的函数, $a \in \mathbb{R}$, 有通法:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} f(t) dt \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{na}^{(n+1)a} e^{-pt} f(t) dt \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (e^{-pa})^n \cdot \int_a^a e^{-pt} f(t) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{1-e^{-pa}} \cdot \int_a^a e^{-pt} f(t) dt \end{aligned}$$

在本题, 令 $f(t) = |\sin(wt)|$, 则 $a = \frac{\pi}{w}$, 有:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} &= \frac{1}{1-e^{-\frac{\pi}{w}}} \cdot \int_0^{\pi} e^{-\frac{\pi}{w}t} \sin(wt) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{1-e^{-\frac{\pi}{w}}} \cdot \frac{1}{w} \int_0^{\pi} e^{-\frac{\pi}{w}t} \sin(wt) dt \quad (\text{简记 } b = \frac{\pi}{w}) \\ &= \frac{1}{1-e^{-\frac{\pi}{w}}} \cdot \frac{1}{w} \left[\frac{-e^{-\frac{\pi}{w}t}}{b^2 + 1} \cdot (w \cos t + b \sin t) \right]_0^{\pi} \\ &= \frac{1}{1-e^{-\frac{\pi}{w}}} \cdot \frac{1}{w} \cdot \frac{1+b^2}{1+b^2} \\ &= \frac{1+b^2}{1-e^{-\frac{\pi}{w}}} \cdot \frac{w}{z^2 + w^2} \\ &= \frac{w}{z^2 + w^2} \cdot \frac{1}{-t \tanh(-\frac{\pi}{zw})} \\ &= \frac{w}{z^2 + w^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\tanh(\frac{\pi}{zw})} \quad \longrightarrow \text{也可写为 } \frac{w \coth(\frac{\pi}{zw})}{z^2 + w^2} \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) f(t) = \int_t^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \tau}{\tau} d\tau \text{ 的拉普拉斯变换}$$

$f(t)$ 不收敛, 无法用微分定理, 考虑换序后求解:

$$L(z) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-zt} \left(\int_t^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \tau}{\tau} d\tau \right) dt = \int_0^{+\infty} dt \int_t^{+\infty} e^{-zt} \frac{\cos \tau}{\tau} d\tau$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_0^{+\infty} dt \int_0^t e^{-zt} \frac{\cos t}{\tau} dt \xrightarrow{\text{二重积分区域如图:}} \\
 &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos t}{\tau} (1 - e^{-zt}) dt = L(z) \\
 \frac{dL}{dz} &= \int_0^{+\infty} \cos t e^{-zt} dt = \frac{z}{z^2 + 1} \Rightarrow L(z) = L(0) + \int_0^z L'(z) dz = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+z^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

5. 求下列 Laplace 变换式的原函数

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) L(z) &= \frac{4z-1}{(z+2)(4z^2-1)} \xrightarrow{\text{分子分母同除 } z-1} = \frac{4z-1}{4z^4+4z^2-z^2-z} \\
 L(z) &= \frac{4z-1}{z(z+1)(2z-1)(2z+1)}, \text{奇点 } 0, -1, \pm \frac{1}{2}, \text{且 } L(z) \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } z \rightarrow \infty
 \end{aligned}$$

由展开定理：

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(t) &= \sum_k \operatorname{Res}[e^{zt} L(z), p_k] \\
 &= (-1) \cdot (-1) + e^t (-5) \cdot \frac{1}{-16+12-1+2} \\
 &\quad + e^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{z+3-1-1} + e^{-\frac{1}{2}} (-3) \cdot \frac{1}{-2+3-1+1} \\
 &= 1 + \frac{5}{3} e^t + \frac{1}{3} e^{\frac{1}{2}} - 3 e^{-\frac{1}{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) L(z) = \frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{e^{-az}}{1-e^{-az}}, a>0 \xrightarrow{\text{有没有其它做法?}}$$

$L(z)$ 在虚轴上有无穷多孤立奇点，无法直接用展开定理，考虑用级数展开：

$$\begin{aligned}
 L(z) &= \frac{1}{z} \cdot e^{-az} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (e^{-az})^n \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{z} \cdot (e^{-az})^{n+1} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{逐项求导}} \text{延退定理: } e^{-zt_0} \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = \mathcal{L}\{f(t-t_0)\} \\
 &\stackrel{\text{阶跃函数}}{=} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \eta(t-(n+1)a) \xrightarrow{\text{阶跃函数}} e^{-zt_0} \cdot L(z) = \mathcal{L}\{f(t-t_0)\} \\
 &= \eta(t-a) + \eta(t-2a) + \dots \\
 &= \lfloor \frac{t}{a} \rfloor
 \end{aligned}$$

因此 $f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{L(z)\} = \lfloor \frac{t}{a} \rfloor, t>0$. “ $\lfloor \cdot \rfloor$ ” 表示向下取整。

如果“注意力”不够，无法拆分出级数，可用第二种方法：

$$\begin{aligned}
 L(z) &= \frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{e^{-az}}{1-e^{-az}} \\
 (1-e^{-az})L(z) &= \frac{1}{z} e^{-az} \\
 L(z) - e^{-az}L(z) &= \frac{1}{z} e^{-az}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{两边同取 } t^{-1}, \text{有: } &\xrightarrow{\text{延退定理: }} t^{-1}\{f(t-a)\} = e^{-az} t^{-1}\{f(t)\} \\
 f(t) - f(t-a) &= \eta(t-a) \xrightarrow{\text{虽然 } g(t)=t^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{z}\right]=1, \text{但}} \\
 \Rightarrow f(t) &= \lfloor \frac{t}{a} \rfloor, t>0 \xrightarrow{\text{这仅对 } t>0 \text{ 成立, 在 } t<0 \text{ 时 } g(t) \text{ 应为 } 0. \text{ 也即实际上 } t^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{z}\right]=\eta(t)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) L(z) &= \frac{z}{z^2-w^2} \\
 L(z) &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{z-w} + \frac{1}{z+w} \right) \\
 &\stackrel{\text{等价}}{=} \frac{1}{2} (e^{wt} + e^{-wt}) \\
 &= \cosh(wt)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) L(z) = \frac{1}{z} e^{-az}, a>0$$

类似 5.(2)，由延退定理： $L(z) = \frac{1}{z} e^{-az} \stackrel{\text{等价}}{=} \eta(t-a)$

$$(5) L(z) = \frac{e^{-zt}}{z^4+4w^4}, t>0, w>0$$

延退定理可处理 e^{-zt} ，展开定理可求 $\frac{1}{z^4+4w^4}$ 的反演，但是太麻烦，有没有其它方法？似乎没有，我们仅给出关键步骤：

有 4 个一阶极点， $z=w(\pm 1 \pm i)$ ，设 $p_1=(1+i)w, p_2=(1-i)w$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(t) &= \sum \operatorname{Res}[e^{zt} L(z), p_k] \\
 &= \frac{e^{p_1(t-t_0)}}{2p_1(p_1^2-p_2^2)} + \frac{e^{-p_1(t-t_0)}}{-2p_1(p_1^2-p_2^2)} + \frac{e^{p_2(t-t_0)}}{2p_2(p_2^2-p_1^2)} + \frac{e^{-p_2(t-t_0)}}{-2p_2(p_2^2-p_1^2)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Homework 12 : 2024.11.12 - 2024.11.18

1. 求下列 ODE 的通解

(1) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{2x-y^2}$

方法一: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{2}{y} \cdot x - y}{2x-y^2}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} + (-\frac{2}{y})x = -y$ 构成标准形式, 其中 $p = -\frac{2}{y}$ 而 $q = -y$

同乘积分因子 $\mu = e^{\int pdx} = y^{-2}$, 则:

$$\frac{d(\mu y)}{dy} = -\frac{1}{y} \quad \rightarrow \text{这里是否需要考虑 } \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \ln|y| + C$$

$$\Rightarrow x\mu = -\ln y + C$$

$$\text{即 } x \cdot y^{-2} = -\ln y + C$$

$$x = -y^2 \ln y + Cy^2, C \text{ 为待定常量}$$

特别地, 如果 $y \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$, 则积分 $\int \frac{1}{y} dy = \ln|y|$, 则通解应为:

$$x|y|^{-2} = -\ln|y| + C \Rightarrow x = -|y|^2 \ln|y| + C|y|^2 = -y^2 \ln|y| + Cy^2$$

方法二: 原式可变形为:

$$(\frac{2x}{y^2} - \frac{1}{y}) dy + (-\frac{1}{y^2}) dx = 0$$

记作 $u dy + v dx = 0$, 则 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{2}{y^2} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$, 又连续, 因此存在原函数 $f = f(x, y)$ 使 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = u$ 而 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = v$, 于是:

$$f(x, y) = \int (\frac{2x}{y^2} - \frac{1}{y}) dy + 0 = -xy^{-2} - \ln|y| + C$$

$df \equiv 0$, 因此 f 为常数, 有:

$$-xy^{-2} - \ln|y| + C = 0$$

$$x = -y^2 \ln|y| + Cy^2, C \text{ 为待定常量.}$$

(2) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{2y \ln y + 3x}$

类似的思路, $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2 \ln y + 1 - \frac{3}{y}$, 显然 $y > 0$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{y} \cdot x = 2 \ln y + 1$$

同乘因子 $\mu = e^{\int pdx} = y$, 则: $\int x \ln y dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln y - \frac{x^2}{4}$

$$\frac{d(\mu x)}{dy} = 2y \ln y + y$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu x = y^2 \ln y + C$$

$$\Rightarrow x = y \ln y + \frac{C}{y}, \text{ 其中 } C \text{ 为待定常量}$$

(3) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x^2 \sin y - xy}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 \sin y - xy$, 作换元 $u = \frac{1}{x}$, 则:

$$\frac{du}{dx} + (-y)u = -\sin y$$

同乘因子 $\mu = e^{\int pdx} = e^{-\frac{y}{2}}$, 有:

$$d(\mu u) = (-\sin y e^{-\frac{y}{2}}) dy$$

$$\Rightarrow u = -e^{-\frac{y}{2}} \int e^{-\frac{y}{2}} \sin y dy$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{e^{\frac{y}{2}} \int e^{\frac{y}{2}} \sin y dy} \quad \text{此定积分先初等原函数}$$

2. 求下列 ODE 的通解

(1) $y^2 dx + y dy = x^2 y dy - dx$

$(y^2 + 1) dx = (x^2 y - y) dy$, 可分离变量:

$$\frac{1}{x^2 - 1} dx = \frac{y}{y^2 + 1} dy$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \ln |\frac{x-1}{x+1}| = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+y^2) + C$$

$$y^2 = A |\frac{x-1}{x+1}| - 1, \text{ 其中 } A > 0 \text{ 为待定常量}$$

(2) $y' + \sin y + x \cos y + x = 0 \rightarrow y + (1 + \cos y)$

$$y' + 2 \sin \frac{y}{2} \cos \frac{y}{2} + x \cdot 2 \cos^2 \frac{y}{2} = 0, \text{ 同除 } \cos^2 \frac{y}{2}, \text{ 作换元 } u = \tan \frac{y}{2}, \text{ 则:}$$

$$u' + u + x = 0, \text{ 同乘积分因子 } \mu = e^x, \text{ 有:}$$

$$d(\mu u) = -x e^x dx$$

$$\mu u = (1-x) e^x + C$$

$$\Rightarrow u = \tan \frac{y}{2} = 1-x + \frac{C}{e^x} \quad \text{不用化为 arctan 的形式}$$

(3) $xy' = 3y \ln x + x^2 y$

可分离变量: $y' - (\frac{3 \ln x}{x} + x)y = 0$

$$\frac{1}{y} dy = (\frac{3 \ln x}{x} + x) dx$$

$$\ln|y| = \frac{3}{2} (\ln x)^2 + \frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

$$\Rightarrow y = A \cdot \exp(\frac{3}{2} (\ln x)^2 + \frac{x^2}{2})$$

其中 A 为待定常量.

3. 求下列 ODE 的通解

(1) $3y' + \frac{2}{3}y = 6x$

标准形式: $y' + \frac{2}{3}y = 2x$, 同乘积分因子 $\mu = e^{\frac{2}{3}x}$

$$d(\mu y) = 2x \cdot e^{\frac{2}{3}x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu y = \frac{3}{2}(2x-3) e^{\frac{2}{3}x} + C$$

$$y = 3x - \frac{9}{2} + \frac{C}{e^{\frac{2}{3}x}}, \text{ 其中 } C \text{ 为待定常量}$$

(2) $y' \cos y + \sin^2 y = \sin^3 y$

分离变量: $\frac{\cos y}{\sin^3 y - \sin^2 y} dy = dx, \Leftrightarrow u = \sin y \in [-1, 1]$, 则:

$$\frac{1}{u^3 - u^2} du = (\frac{1}{u-1} - \frac{1}{u} - \frac{1}{u^2}) du = dx$$

$$\ln|1-\frac{1}{u}| + \frac{1}{u} + C = x \Rightarrow x = \ln|1-\frac{1}{\sin y}| + \frac{1}{\sin y} + C$$

(3) $x^2 y dx = (x^2 + y^4) dy$

$$x^2 y dx - (x^2 + y^4) dy = 0, \text{ 同除 } y^4, \text{ 有:}$$

$$x^2 y^{-3} dx - (x^2 y^{-4} + 1) dy = 0, \text{ 记作 } u dx + v dy = 0$$

$$\text{因为 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -3x^2 y^{-4} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \text{ 又连续, 所以存在原函数 } f(x, y)$$

$$\text{使得 } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = u \text{ 而 } \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = v, \text{ 于是:}$$

$$f(x, y) = \int x^2 y^{-3} dx + \int (-1) dy = \frac{x^3}{y^3} - y + C$$

$$\text{原方程等价于 } df = 0. \text{ 即 } \frac{x^3}{y^3} - y = C \Rightarrow x = y \cdot (y + C)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

(4) $2y'' + y' - y = 2e^x$

特解是 $y_h = e^x$, 下面求其次解 y_s :

$$\text{特征方程 } 2x^2 + x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = -1, x_2 = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 为两个不同实根}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_s = Ae^{-x} + Be^{\frac{x}{2}}, \text{ 全解为:}$$

$$y = y_h + y_s = Ae^{-x} + Be^{\frac{x}{2}} + e^x$$

Homework 13: 2024.11.19 - 2024.11.25

1. 求下列方程在 $z=0$ 邻域内的两个幂级数解

$$(1) w'' - z^2 w = 0$$

z^2 在 \mathbb{C} 上解析，设 $w = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n z^n$, 则 $w' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_{n+1} (n+1) z^n$,

$$w'' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_{n+2} (n+1)(n+2) z^n, \text{ 代入得: } \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} C_{n+2} z^{n+2} = 0$$

$$C_2 \cdot 2 + C_3 \cdot 6 \cdot z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} [C_{n+2} (n+1)(n+2) - C_{n+2}] z^n = 0$$

系数应为0, 于是 $C_2 = C_3 = C_{n+2} (n+1)(n+2) - C_{n+2} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow C_{n+2} = \frac{1}{(n+2)(n+1)} C_{n+2}, n \geq 2. \text{ 由 } C_n = \frac{1}{n(n-1)} C_{n-2}, \text{ 有:}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_{4n} &= \frac{1}{4n(4n-1)} C_{4n-4} \\ &= \frac{1}{4n(4n-1)} \cdot \frac{1}{(4n-4)(4n-5)} \cdot C_{4n-8} \\ &= \frac{1}{4n(4n-1)(4n-4)(4n-5) \cdots 8 \cdot 7 \cdot 4 \cdot 3} \times C_0 \\ &= \frac{C_0}{[4(n)] \cdot [4(n)-1] \cdot [4(n-1)] \cdots [4 \cdot 2] [4 \cdot 2-1] [4 \cdot 1] [4 \cdot 1-1]} \\ &= \frac{C_0}{4^n \cdot n! \cdot 4^n \cdot \frac{\Gamma(n+\frac{1}{4})}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{4})}} \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{4}) C_0}{n! 2^{4n} \Gamma(n+\frac{1}{4})} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_{4n+1} &= \frac{1}{(4n+1)4n(4n-3)(4n-4) \cdots 9 \cdot 8 \cdot 5 \cdot 4} \times C_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{[4(n)+1] \cdot [4(n)] \cdot [4(n-1)+1] \cdots [4 \cdot 2+1] [4 \cdot 2] [4 \cdot 1+1] [4 \cdot 1]} C_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{4^n n! \cdot 4^n \cdot \frac{\Gamma(n+\frac{5}{4})}{\Gamma(\frac{5}{4})}} C_1 \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(\frac{5}{4}) C_1}{n! 2^{4n} \Gamma(n+\frac{5}{4})} \end{aligned}$$

$C_{4n+2} = C_{4n+3} = 0$, 于是解为:

$$w(z) = C_0 + C_1 z + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_{4n} z^{4n} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_{4n+1} z^{4n+1}, \text{ 其中 } C_0, C_1 \text{ 为待定常量}$$

当然, 也可以写为 $w(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_{4n} z^{4n} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_{4n+1} z^{4n+1}$.

$$(2) zw'' - zw' + w = 0$$

$w'' - w' + \frac{1}{z} w = 0$, $z=0$ 是一阶极点, 解的形式为:

$$w = z^r \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n z^n, w' = z^r \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_{n+1} (n+r+1) z^n, w'' = z^r \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} C_{n+2} (n+r+2)(n+r+1) z^n$$

代入并同除 z^r , 有:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} C_{n+2} (n+r+2)(n+r+1) z^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_{n+1} (n+r+1) z^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n z^{n+1} &= 0 \\ C_0 \cdot r(r-1) z^{-2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [C_{n+2} (n+r+2)(n+r+1) - C_{n+1} (n+r+1)] z^n &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

系数全为零, 因此有:

$$r(r-1) = 0, C_{n+2} = \frac{(n+r)}{(n+r+2)(n+r+1)} C_{n+1}, n \geq -1.$$

当 $r=r_1=0$ 时: $(n+2)(n+1) C_{n+2} = n C_{n+1}$, 令 $n=-1$, 得 $C_0=0$,

令 $n=0$, 得 $C_2=0$. 再由递推可得 $C_n = \begin{cases} C_1, & n=1 \\ 0, & n \neq 1 \end{cases}$. 因此 w_1 为:

$$w_1 = C_1 z$$

当 $r=r_2=1$ 时: $C_{n+2} = \frac{(n+1)}{(n+3)(n+2)} C_{n+1}$, 令 $n=-1$, 得 $C_1=0$, 再由

递推得 $C_n = \begin{cases} C_0, & n=0 \\ 0, & n \neq 0 \end{cases}$, 解为 $C_0 z$. 事实上, 由于 $r_1-r_2=-1 \in \mathbb{Z}$,

$r=r_1$ 和 $r=r_2$ 得到两个线性相关的解. 求第二个独立解, 设

$$w_2 = A w_1 \ln z + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n z^n = A z \ln z + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n z^n$$

$$w_2' = A (\ln z + 1) + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_{n+1} (n+1) z^n$$

$$w_2'' = \frac{A}{z} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_{n+2} (n+2)(n+1) z^n$$

代入得到:

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

$$A - A z + 2C_2 z - C_1 z + C_0 + C_1 z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} [C_{n+2} (n+2)n - C_n (n-1)] z^n = 0$$

$$(A+C_0) + (2C_2 - A) z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} [C_{n+2} (n+2)n - C_n (n-1)] z^n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A = -C_0, C_2 = -\frac{1}{2} C_0, C_{n+1} = \frac{n-1}{(n+1)n} C_n, n \geq 2$$

$$C_n = \frac{n-2}{n(n-1)} C_{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{(n-2)(n-3) \cdots 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{n(n-1)^2(n-2)^2 \cdots 4^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 2} C_2$$

$$= \frac{(n-2)(n-3) \cdots 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{n(n-1)^2(n-2)^2 \cdots 4^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 2} \cdot (-C_0)$$

$$= \frac{-C_0}{(n-1)n!}, n \geq 3$$

由于 $n=2$ 时 $C_2 = -\frac{1}{2} C_0$ 也符合, 所以 $n \geq 2$, 解 w_2 为:

$$w_2 = -C_0 z \ln z + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n z^n$$

综上, 两独立解分别为:

$$w_1 = C_1 z, w_2 = -C_0 z \ln z + C_0 + C_1 z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{-C_0}{n!(n-1)} z^n$$

其中 C_0, C_1 为待定常量.

$$(3) 9z^2 w'' - 15z w' + (36z^4 + 7) w = 0$$

$$w'' - \frac{15}{9z} w' + (4z^2 + \frac{7}{9z}) w = 0$$

$z=0$ 是正则奇点, 令 $w_1 = z^r \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n z^n$, 代入并同除 z^r , 得:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} C_{n+2} (n+r+2)(n+r+1) z^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{15}{9} C_{n+1} (n+r+1) z^{n+1} \\ + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} 4C_n z^{n+2} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{7}{9} C_n z^{n+2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

整合同次幂, 将 $z^k, k \in \{-2, -1, 0, 1\}$ 的项提出:

$$z^{-2}: C_0 \cdot r(r-1) - \frac{15}{9} C_0 \cdot r + \frac{7}{9} C_0 = \frac{1}{9} C_0 (3r-1)(3r-7)$$

$$z^{-1}: \frac{1}{9} C_1 (3r+2)(3r-4)$$

$$z^0: \frac{1}{9} C_2 (3r+5)(3r-1)$$

$$z^1: \frac{1}{9} C_3 (3r+8)(3r+2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} z^n (n \geq 2): C_{n+2} (n+r+2)(n+r+1) - \frac{15}{9} C_{n+1} (n+r+2) + 4C_n + \frac{7}{9} C_{n+2} \\ = \frac{1}{9} C_{n+2} [3(n+r)+5][3(n+r)-1] + 4C_{n-2}, n \geq 2 \end{aligned}$$

指标方程 $(3r-1)(3r-7)=0 \Rightarrow r_1, r_2 = 2 \in \mathbb{Z}$

当 $3r=1$ 时: $C_1 = C_3 = 0$, C_0 和 C_2 待定, 且:

$$\frac{1}{9} C_{n+2} (3n+6)(3n) + 4C_{n-2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow C_{n+2} = \frac{(-4)}{(n+2)n} C_{n-2}, C_n = \frac{(-4)}{n(n-2)} C_{n-4}, \text{ 于是:}$$

$$C_{4n+1} = C_{4n+3} = 0$$

$$C_{4n} = \frac{(-4)}{4n(4n-2)} C_{4n-4} = \frac{(-1)^n}{2n(2n-1)} C_{4n-4}$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^n}{2n(2n-1)(2n-2)(2n-3) \cdots 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} C_0$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} C_0$$

$$C_{4n+2} = \frac{(-4)}{(4n+2)4n} C_{4n-2} = \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)2n} C_{4n-2}$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)2n(2n-1)(2n-2) \cdots 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2} C_2$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} C_2$$

因此解 w 为:

$$\begin{aligned} w &= z^{\frac{1}{3}} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} C_0 \cdot z^{4n} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} C_2 \cdot z^{4n+2} \right] \\ &= z^{\frac{1}{3}} \left[C_0 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} (z^2)^{2n} + C_2 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} (z^2)^{2n+1} \right] \\ &= z^{\frac{1}{3}} \left[C_0 \cos(z^2) + C_2 \sin(z^2) \right] \\ &= C_0 z^{\frac{1}{3}} \cos(z^2) + C_2 z^{\frac{1}{3}} \sin(z^2) \end{aligned}$$

其中 C_0, C_2 为待定常量. 上面的两项已经线性无关, 不必继续求解.

$$(4) zw'' + (z-1)w' + w = 0$$

$$w'' + (1 - \frac{1}{z})w' + \frac{1}{z}w = 0$$

$z=0$ 是正则奇点, 令 $w_1 = z^r \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n z^n$, 代入并同除 z^r , 得:

过程都类似, 这题就不写了.

3. 用幂级数法求方程 $\frac{d^2w}{dz^2} + \frac{z}{z^2} \frac{dw}{dz} + m^2 w = 0$ 在 $z=0$ 邻域的两个独立解

$z=0$ 是正则奇点, 令 $w_1 = z^r \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n z^n$, 代入并同除 z^r , 得:

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} C_{n+2} (n+r+2)(n+r+1) z^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2C_{n+1} (n+r+1) z^{n-1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} m^2 C_n z^n = 0$$

整理各项系数:

$$z^{-2}: C_0 \cdot r(r-1) + 2C_1 \cdot r = C_0 r(r+1)$$

$$z^{-1}: C_1 \cdot (r+1)r + 2C_2 \cdot (r+1) = C_1(r+1)(r+2)$$

$$z^0 (n \geq 0): C_{n+2}(n+r+2)(n+r+1) + 2C_{n+2}(n+r+2) + m^2 C_n = 0$$

$$= C_{n+2}(n+r+2)(n+r+3) + m^2 C_n$$

于是 $r = 0, -1, -2$.

当 $r=0$ 时: C_0 待定, $C_1=0$, $C_{n+2}(n+r+2)(n+r+3) = -m^2 C_n$

$$C_n = \frac{-m^2}{(n+1)n} C_{n-2}, 得到 C_{2n+1} = \frac{(-1)^n m^{2n}}{(2n+2)!} C_0 \equiv 0,$$

$$C_{2n} = \frac{-m^2}{(2n+1)2n} C_{2n-2} \\ = \frac{(-1)^n m^{2n}}{(2n+1)2n(2n-1)(2n-2) \dots 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2} C_0 \\ = \frac{(-1)^n m^{2n}}{(2n+1)!} C_0$$

$$于是另一个独立解为 $w_1 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n m^{2n}}{(2n+1)!} C_0 z^{2n} = \frac{C_0}{m^2} \sin(mz)$$$

令 $r=-2$, 则 $C_0=0$, C_1 待定, $C_{n+2} \cdot n(n+1) + m^2 C_n = 0$

$$C_n = \frac{-m^2}{(n-1)(n-2)} C_{n-2}, 得到 C_{2n} \equiv 0.$$

$$C_{2n+1} = \frac{-m^2}{(2n)(2n-1)} C_{2n-1} \\ = \frac{(-1)^n m^{2n}}{(2n)(2n-1)(2n-2)(2n-3) \dots 2 \cdot 1} C_1 \\ = \frac{(-1)^n m^{2n}}{(2n)!} C_1$$

于是另一独立解为:

$$w_2 = z^{-2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n m^{2n}}{(2n)!} C_1 z^{2n+1} = \frac{C_1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} (mz)^{2n} = C_1 \frac{\cos(mz)}{z}$$

为保持形式的一致性, 可写为: $w = C_0 \frac{\sin(mz)}{m^2} + C_1 \frac{\cos(mz)}{m^2}$

其中 C_0, C_1 为待定常量.

3. 用幂级数法求方程 $\frac{d^2u}{dz^2} + \frac{1}{z^2} \frac{du}{dz} - m^2 u = 0$ 在 $z=0$ 邻域的两个独立解

过程仍然类似, 我们仅给出关键步骤.

设 $w_1 = z^r \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n z^n$, 代入得:

$$r^2 C_0 z^{-1} + (1-r)^2 C_1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [(n+r+1)^2 C_{n+1} - m^2 C_{n-1}] z^n = 0$$

r 的根为 $0, 1$. 令 $r=0$, 则 C_0 待定, $C_1=0$, $(n+1)^2 C_{n+1} = m^2 C_{n-1}$

$$C_n = \frac{m^2}{n^2} C_{n-2}, 得到 C_{2n} = \frac{m^2}{(2n)^2} C_{2n-2} = \frac{1}{(n!)^2} \left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^{2n} C_0, n \geq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow w_1 = C_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n!)^2} \left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^{2n} z^{2n} = C_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n!)^2} \left(\frac{imz}{2}\right)^{2n} = C_0 J_0(imz)$$

其中 C_0 是待定常量, $J_0(z)$ 是 D'Alembert Bessel 函数(第一类).

为求 w_2 , 设 $w_2 = A w_1 \ln z + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n z^n$, 代入得:

$$\frac{A}{z} [w_1'' + \frac{1}{z} w_1' - m^2 w_1] + C_1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [(2n+1)^2 C_{2n+1} - m^2 C_{2n-1}] z^{2n-1}$$

$$+ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [(2n)^2 C_{2n} - m^2 C_{2n-2} + 4A \left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^{2n} \cdot \frac{n}{(n-1)!}] z^{2n-1} = 0, n \geq 1$$

$$C_1 = 0 \Rightarrow C_{2n+1} \equiv 0,$$

$$C_{2n} = \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^2 C_{2n-2} - \frac{A}{n(n-1)!} \left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^{2n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^2 \left[\frac{1}{(n-1)^2} \left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^2 C_{2n-4} - \frac{A}{(n-1)[(n-1)!]} \left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^{2n-2} \right] - \frac{A}{n(n-1)!} \left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^{2n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2(n-1)^2} \left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^4 C_{2n-4} - \frac{A}{(n!)^2} \left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^{2n} \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n-1}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(n!)^2} \left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^{2n} C_0 - \frac{A}{(n!)^2} \left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^{2n} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n-1} + \dots + 1\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(n!)^2} \left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^{2n} C_0 - \frac{A}{(n!)^2} \left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^{2n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}$$

考虑到第一项就是 w_1 , 可将 w_2 写为:

$$w_2 = Aw_1 \ln z - A \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n^2} \frac{1}{(n-1)!}}{(n!)^2} \left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^{2n} = A \left[J_0(imz) \ln z - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n^2} \frac{1}{(n-1)!}}{(n!)^2} \left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^{2n} \right]$$

其中 A 为待定常量.

Homework 14: 2024.11.26 - 2024.12.02

1. 用分离变量法求定解问题

$$\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} = \alpha^2 \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial t^2}, \quad x \in [0, \pi], \quad t \in (0, +\infty)$$

初始条件: $U(x, 0) = 3 \sin x, \frac{\partial U}{\partial t}(x, 0) = 0, \quad x \in [0, \pi]$

边界条件: $U(0, t) = U(\pi, t) = 0, \quad t \in [0, +\infty)$

$$\text{设 } U = X(x)T(t), \text{ 代入得: } \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \frac{T''(t)}{T(t)} = \frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = -\lambda$$

$\lambda < 0$ 时, $U(x, t) \equiv 0$, 因此 $\lambda > 0$, 此时对 X :

$$\begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 \\ X(0) = X(\pi) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lambda = n\pi, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$\rightarrow \lambda < 0 \text{ 时: } X = A e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}x} + B e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}x}$$

通解为 $X = B \sin(\sqrt{-\lambda}x)$, 且 $\sin(\sqrt{-\lambda}\pi) = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{-\lambda} = \frac{n\pi}{l}, \lambda_n = (\frac{n\pi}{l})^2, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$.

得到解系 $\left[X_n(x) = B_n \sin(\sqrt{\lambda_n}x) \right]_{n=1}^{\infty}$. 将 λ_n 代回, 得到 $T(t)$ 的解系为

$$T_n(t) = C_n \cos(a\sqrt{\lambda_n}t) + D_n \sin(a\sqrt{\lambda_n}t), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

由叠加原理:

$$U = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} U_n(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n T_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right) \cdot \left[a_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi a}{l}t\right) + b_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi a}{l}t\right) \right]$$

应用初始条件可得:

$$f(x) = U(x, 0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{\partial U}{\partial t}(x, 0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (b_n \frac{n\pi a}{l}) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right)$$

显然, a_n 是 $U(x, 0)$ 的傅里叶系数, 有:

$$a_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right) dx$$

$$b_n \frac{n\pi a}{l} = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l g(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right) dx$$

在本题, $l = \pi$, $f(x) = 3 \sin x$, $g(x) = 0$, 因此: $a_1 = 3, a_n = 0, n \geq 2$.

$b_n \equiv 0$. 代入得全解 U 为:

$$U = 3 \sin x \cos(at), \quad x \in (0, \pi), \quad t > 0$$

2. 用分离变量法求定解问题

$$\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial y^2} = 0, \quad (x, y) \in [0, a] \times [0, b]$$

初始条件: $U(0, y) = u_0, U(a, y) = u_0, \left[3\left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^2 - 2\left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^3 \right]$

边界条件: $\frac{\partial U}{\partial y}(x, 0) = 0, \frac{\partial U}{\partial y}(x, b) = 0$.

推导过程比较繁琐, 我们仅给出关键步骤:

设 $U(x, y) = X(x)Y(y)$, 代入得 $-\frac{Y''}{Y} = \frac{X''}{X} = -\lambda$, 由边界条件:

$$Y'(0) = Y'(b) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \lambda > 0 \text{ 时: } Y = A e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}y} + B e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}y}, \quad Y'(y) = \sqrt{-\lambda} (A e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}y} - B e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}y})$$

由 y 边界条件知 $A = B = 0$, 去去.

\textcircled{2} \quad \lambda = 0 \text{ 时: } Y = Ay + B, \text{ 由边界条件知 } A = 0, B \neq 0. \text{ 同理 } X = Cx + D, C, D \text{ 待定.}

\textcircled{3} \quad \lambda < 0 \text{ 时: } Y = A \cos(\sqrt{-\lambda}y) + B \sin(\sqrt{-\lambda}y), Y' = \sqrt{-\lambda} [B \cos(\sqrt{-\lambda}y) - A \sin(\sqrt{-\lambda}y)]

$$\Rightarrow B = 0, \sqrt{-\lambda} b = n\pi, \lambda_n = -\left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2. \text{ 此时 } X_n = C_n e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}x} + D_n e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}x}.$$

回到 $U(x, y)$, 可得:

$$U(x, y) = (Cx + D) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (C_n e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}x} + D_n e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}x}) \cos(\sqrt{-\lambda}y)$$

$$u|_{x=0} = D + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (C_n + D_n) \cos(\sqrt{-\lambda}y) = u_0$$

$$\Rightarrow D = u_0, C_n + D_n = 0, n \geq 1$$

$$u|_{x=a} = (Ca + u_0) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2C_n \sinh(\sqrt{-\lambda}a) \cos(\sqrt{-\lambda}y) = u_0 \left[3\left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^2 - 2\left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^3 \right]$$

记 $C_n = 2C_n \sinh(\sqrt{-\lambda}a)$ 和 $Q(y) = 3\left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^2 - 2\left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^3$, 则有:

$$Ca + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \cos(\sqrt{-\lambda}y) = u_0 [Q(y) - 1] = h(y), \quad y \in [0, b]$$

$$\Rightarrow Ca = \frac{1}{b} \int_0^b h(y) dy, \quad C_n = \frac{2}{b} \int_0^b h(y) \cos(\sqrt{-\lambda}y) dy$$

$$\Rightarrow C = -\frac{u_0}{2a}, \quad C_n = \begin{cases} -\frac{4b}{n^2 \pi^2}, & n \text{ 为偶} \\ 0, & n \text{ 为奇} \end{cases}$$

代回 $U(x, y)$ 中, 即得:

$$U(x, y) = -\frac{u_0}{2a} x + u_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-4b}{(2n-1)^2 \pi^2} \cdot \frac{\sinh\left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{b} x\right)}{\sinh\left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{b} a\right)} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{b} y\right)$$

3. 求解细杆的导热问题. 杆长为 l , 两端点 $x=0, l$ 保持零度, 初温温度

分布为 $\frac{1}{2}bx(l-x)$ °C.

等价于求下面的定解问题:

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial t} = \alpha^2 \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2}, \quad x \in (0, l), \quad t \in (0, +\infty)$$

初始条件: $U(x, 0) = b \frac{x(l-x)}{l^2}$, $x \in [0, l]$

边界条件: $U(0, t) = U(l, t) = 0, \quad t \in [0, +\infty)$

$$\text{设 } U(x, t) = X(x)T(t), \text{ 代入得 } \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \frac{T'}{T} = \frac{X''}{X} = -\lambda,$$

$$\begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 \\ X(0) = X(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$\lambda < 0$ 时仅有零解, $\lambda > 0$ 时, 有: $X = A \cos(\sqrt{-\lambda}x) + B \sin(\sqrt{-\lambda}x)$

由初始条件, $A = 0$, $\sqrt{-\lambda} = n\pi$, 本征值 $\lambda_n = (\frac{n\pi}{l})^2$, 本征函数

$X_n = B_n \sin(\frac{n\pi}{l}x)$. 将 λ_n 代回, 有:

$$\begin{cases} T' + \lambda_n \alpha^2 T = 0 \\ T(0) = C \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow T_n = C_n e^{-\alpha^2 \lambda_n t}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

于是 U 的全解为:

$$U(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} U_n(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n T_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right) e^{-\alpha^2 \lambda_n t}$$

由初值条件 $f(x) = U(x, 0)$, 可得: $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right)$, 由正弦函数的正交性:

$$a_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right) dx$$

在本题, $f(x) = b \frac{x(l-x)}{l^2}$, 或是积分得:

$$a_n = \frac{2b}{n^2 \pi^2} \left[4 \sin^2\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) - \pi n \sin(n\pi) \right] = \begin{cases} \frac{8b}{n^2 \pi^2}, & n = 1, 3, 5, \dots \\ 0, & n = 2, 4, 6, \dots \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{2n+1} = \frac{4bl}{(2n+1)^2 \pi^2}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

于是全解为:

$$U(x, t) = \frac{8b}{\pi^3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{l}x\right)}{(2n+1)^2} \exp\left(-\frac{(2n+1)^2 \pi^2 \alpha^2}{l^2} t\right), \quad x \in (0, l), \quad t \in (0, +\infty)$$

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$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0, x \in (0, l), t \in (0, +\infty) \\ u|_{x=0} = \cos(\frac{\pi x}{l}), \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \cos(\frac{\pi}{l} x), \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = \sin(\frac{\pi}{2l} x) \end{cases}$$

方程齐次，边界条件第二类且非齐次，考虑辅助函数法。

设 $U(x, t) = V(x, t) + W(x, t)$, 其中 V 满足方程和边界条件。令 $V = f(x) \cos(\frac{\pi}{l} t)$

$$\begin{cases} -f''(x) (\frac{\pi}{l})^2 \cos(\frac{\pi}{l} t) - a^2 f(x) \cos(\frac{\pi}{l} t) = 0 \\ f(0) = 1, f(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow f(x) = \cos(\frac{\pi}{l} x)$, $V(x, t) = \cos(\frac{\pi}{l} x) \cos(\frac{\pi}{l} t)$, 则 W 满足:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0 \\ w|_{x=0} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}|_{x=l} = 0 \\ w|_{t=0} = 0, \frac{\partial w}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = \sin(\frac{\pi}{2l} x) \end{cases}$$

方程和边界条件都齐次，考虑分离变量法，设 $W = X(x) T(t)$, 则:

$$X'' = -\lambda X, X(0) = X'(l) = 0$$

① $\lambda > 0$ 时, $X = A \cos(\sqrt{\lambda} x) + B \sin(\sqrt{\lambda} x)$, $A = 0$

$$X' = \sqrt{\lambda} B \sin(\sqrt{\lambda} x), \sqrt{\lambda} l = \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi$$

$$\text{即 } X_n = B_n \sin(\sqrt{\lambda_n} x), \sqrt{\lambda_n} = \frac{\pi}{l} + \frac{n\pi}{l}, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

② $\lambda = 0$ 时: $X = Ax + B$, $A = B = 0$ 为零解。

③ $\lambda < 0$ 时: $X = A \exp(\sqrt{-\lambda} x) + B \exp(-\sqrt{-\lambda} x)$, $A = B = 0$ 为零解。

$$\text{于是 } W(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [A_n \cos(a \sqrt{\lambda_n} t) + B_n \sin(a \sqrt{\lambda_n} t)] \sin(\sqrt{\lambda_n} x)$$

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial t} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a \sqrt{\lambda_n} [-A_n \cos(a \sqrt{\lambda_n} t) + B_n \sin(a \sqrt{\lambda_n} t)] \sin(\sqrt{\lambda_n} x)$$

$$\text{由初始条件, } A_n \equiv 0, \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a \sqrt{\lambda_n} B_n \sin(\sqrt{\lambda_n} x) = \sin(\frac{\pi}{2l} x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow a \sqrt{\lambda_n} B_n &= \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \sin(\frac{\pi}{2l} x) \sin(\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l} x) dx \rightarrow \text{事实上, } \left[\sin(\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l} x) \right]_{x=0}^{x=l} \text{ 构} \\ &= \frac{2}{l} \cdot \frac{2l}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \sin((2n+1)x) dx \quad \text{成一个标准正交系。因此} \\ &= \begin{cases} 1, & n=0 \\ 0, & n \geq 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{当且仅当它与自身内积时} \\ &\quad \text{值非零, 且为 1。} \end{aligned}$$

代回 $U(x, t)$ 得:

$$U(x, t) = V(x, t) + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_n(t) X_n(x) \Rightarrow$$

$$U(x, t) = \cos(\frac{\pi}{l} x) \cos(\frac{\pi}{l} t) + \frac{2l}{\pi} \sin(\frac{\pi}{2l}) \sin(\frac{\pi}{2l} x)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0, x \in (0, l), t \in (0, +\infty), a > 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = A e^{iwt}, u|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

设 $U = V + W$, 其中 $V(x, t) = f(x) A e^{iwt}$ 满足方程和边界条件, 则:

$$\begin{cases} i w f(x) - a^2 f''(x) = 0 \rightarrow f(x) = C_1 e^{\frac{i\pi}{l} x} + C_2 e^{-\frac{i\pi}{l} x} \\ f(0) = 1, f(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{e^{\frac{i\pi}{l} x}}{1 - e^{2\frac{i\pi}{l} l}} + \frac{e^{-\frac{i\pi}{l} x}}{1 - e^{-2\frac{i\pi}{l} l}},$$

$$\text{即 } V(x, t) = A e^{iwt} \left[\frac{e^{\frac{i\pi}{l} x}}{1 - e^{2\frac{i\pi}{l} l}} + \frac{e^{-\frac{i\pi}{l} x}}{1 - e^{-2\frac{i\pi}{l} l}} \right]$$

则 W 满足:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0, x \in (0, l), t \in (0, +\infty), a > 0 \\ w|_{x=0} = 0, w|_{x=l} = 0 \\ w|_{t=0} = -V|_{t=0} = -A \left[\frac{e^{\frac{i\pi}{l} x}}{1 - e^{2\frac{i\pi}{l} l}} + \frac{e^{-\frac{i\pi}{l} x}}{1 - e^{-2\frac{i\pi}{l} l}} \right] = h(x) \end{cases}$$

由分离变量法可得 $\sqrt{\lambda_n} l = n\pi$, $n \geq 1$, 且 $W(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n e^{-a\lambda_n t} \sin(\frac{n\pi}{l} x)$

由初值条件: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \sin(\frac{n\pi}{l} x) = h(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow B_n &= \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l h(x) \sin(\frac{n\pi}{l} x) dx \\ &= \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l -A \sin(\frac{n\pi}{l} x) \left[\frac{e^{\frac{i\pi}{l} x}}{1 - e^{2\frac{i\pi}{l} l}} + \frac{e^{-\frac{i\pi}{l} x}}{1 - e^{-2\frac{i\pi}{l} l}} \right] dx \\ &= \end{aligned}$$

代回 $U(x, t)$ 得:

$$\begin{aligned} U(x, t) &= V(x, t) + W(x, t) \\ &= A e^{iwt} \left[\frac{e^{\frac{i\pi}{l} x}}{1 - e^{2\frac{i\pi}{l} l}} + \frac{e^{-\frac{i\pi}{l} x}}{1 - e^{-2\frac{i\pi}{l} l}} \right] + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n e^{-a\lambda_n t} \sin(\frac{n\pi}{l} x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0, x \in (0, l), t \in (0, +\infty), a > 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = A e^{-\alpha a t}, u|_{x=l} = B e^{-\beta a t} \\ u|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

设 $u = v + w$, 其中 $v(x, t) = A f(x) e^{-\alpha a t} + B g(x) e^{-\beta a t}$ 满足方程和边界条件, 则:

$$\begin{cases} f''(x) = -\alpha^2 f \\ f(0) = 1, f(l) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} g''(x) = -\beta^2 g \\ g(0) = 0, g(l) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{\sin(l-x)}{\sin \alpha l}, g(x) = \frac{\sin \beta x}{\sin \beta l}$$

于是 $W(x, t)$ 满足:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0, x \in (0, l), t \in (0, +\infty), a > 0 \\ w|_{x=0} = w|_{x=l} = 0 \\ w|_{t=0} = -V|_{t=0} = -A \frac{\sin(l-x)}{\sin \alpha l} - B \frac{\sin \beta x}{\sin \beta l} \rightarrow \text{记为 } h(x) \end{cases}$$

考虑分离变量法, 设 $W(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(t) X_n(x)$, 则:

本征值 λ_n 满足 $\sqrt{\lambda_n} l = n\pi$, $\sqrt{\lambda_n} = \frac{n\pi}{l}$, 本征函数 $\{X_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} = \{\sin(n\pi x)\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$.

代入 $\frac{1}{a} \frac{T'(t)}{T(t)} = -\lambda$, $T'(t) = -\lambda a T(t) \Rightarrow T(t) = C e^{-\alpha a t}$

于是 $W(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \sin(\frac{n\pi}{l} x) e^{-\alpha a t}$, $w|_{t=0} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \sin(\frac{n\pi}{l} x) = h(x)$.

由正交性:

$$\begin{aligned} C_n &= \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l h(x) \sin(\frac{n\pi}{l} x) dx \\ &= \frac{-2A}{l \sin \alpha l} \int_0^l \sin(l-x) \sin(\frac{n\pi}{l} x) dx + \frac{-2B}{l \sin \beta l} \int_0^l \sin(\beta x) \sin(\frac{n\pi}{l} x) dx \\ &= \frac{-2A}{l \sin \alpha l} I_1 + \frac{-2B}{l \sin \beta l} I_2 \end{aligned}$$

下面做这两个积分, 先看 I_2 : $\int_0^l \sin(l-x) \sin(\frac{n\pi}{l} x) dx = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(l-n\pi) - \cos(l+n\pi)]$

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l [\cos(\beta - \frac{n\pi}{l} x) - \cos(\beta + \frac{n\pi}{l} x)] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\sin(\beta l - n\pi)}{\beta - n\pi} - \frac{\sin(\beta l + n\pi)}{\beta + n\pi} \right]$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^n n\pi \sin \beta l}{2(\beta l)^2 - (n\pi)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^n n\pi l \sin \beta l}{(\beta l)^2 - (n\pi)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^n n\pi l \sin \beta l}{(\beta l)^2 - (n\pi)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^n n\pi l \sin \beta l}{(\beta l)^2 - (n\pi)^2}$$

同理, $I_1 = \frac{n\pi l \sin \alpha l}{(\alpha l)^2 - (n\pi)^2}$, 于是:

$$C_n = \frac{-2A}{l \sin \alpha l} \cdot \frac{n\pi l \sin \alpha l}{(\alpha l)^2 - (n\pi)^2} + \frac{-2B}{l \sin \beta l} \cdot \frac{(-1)^n n\pi l \sin \beta l}{(\beta l)^2 - (n\pi)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-2n\pi A}{(\alpha l)^2 - (n\pi)^2} + \frac{(-1)^n 2n\pi B}{(\alpha l)^2 - (n\pi)^2}, (\alpha l \neq n\pi, n\pi \neq \beta l)$$

综上, 我们有:

$$\begin{aligned} U(x, t) &= V(x, t) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \sin(\frac{n\pi}{l} x) e^{-\alpha a t} \\ &= A \frac{\sin(l-x)}{\sin \alpha l} e^{-\alpha a t} + B \frac{\sin \beta x}{\sin \beta l} e^{-\beta a t} \\ &+ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2n\pi \left[\frac{(-1)^n B}{(\alpha l)^2 - (n\pi)^2} - \frac{A}{(\alpha l)^2 - (n\pi)^2} \right] \sin(\frac{n\pi}{l} x) e^{-\alpha(\frac{n\pi}{l})^2 t} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \alpha^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = A e^{-\beta x}, \quad x \in (0, l), \quad t \in (0, +\infty)$$

4. $\begin{cases} u|_{x=0} = u|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = T_0 \end{cases}$

设 $u = v(x) + w(x, t)$, 其中 $v(x)$ 满足边界条件和非齐次方程, 也即:

$$\begin{cases} \alpha^2 v'' = -A e^{-\beta x} \\ v(0) = v(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow v(x) = -\frac{A}{\alpha^2 \beta^2} e^{-\beta x} + Cx + D, \text{ 其中 } C, D \text{ 满足:}$$

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{A}{\alpha^2 \beta^2} + D = 0 \\ -\frac{A}{\alpha^2 \beta^2} e^{-\beta l} + Cl + D = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C = \frac{A}{l \alpha^2 \beta^2} (e^{-\beta l} - 1) \\ D = \frac{A}{\alpha^2 \beta^2} \checkmark \end{cases}$$

于是 $w(x, t)$ 满足:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} - \alpha^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0 \\ w|_{x=0} = w|_{x=l} = 0 \\ w|_{t=0} = T_0 - v(x) \end{cases}$$

考虑分离变量法, 设 $w(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n(x) T_n(t)$, 则 $\frac{1}{\alpha^2} \frac{T'}{T} = \frac{X''}{X} = -\lambda$.

本征值 λ_n 有 $\sqrt{\lambda_n} l = n\pi$, 函数 $X_n(x) = \sin(\sqrt{\lambda_n} x) = \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{l} x\right) \checkmark$.

$$T' = -\lambda \alpha^2 T \Rightarrow T_n(t) = B_n e^{-\lambda_n \alpha^2 t} \checkmark$$

代回 w , 得到:

$$w(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{l} x\right) e^{-\lambda_n \alpha^2 t},$$

$$w(x, 0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{l} x\right) = T_0 - v(x), \text{ 由正交性:}$$

$$\begin{aligned} B_n &= \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l (T_0 - v(x)) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{l} x\right) dx \\ &= \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l (T_0 - D - Cx + \frac{A}{\alpha^2 \beta^2} e^{-\beta x}) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{l} x\right) dx \\ &= [1 - (-1)^n] \cdot \frac{2(T_0 - D)}{n\pi} + C \cdot \frac{(-1)^n 2l}{n\pi} + \frac{A}{\alpha^2 \beta^2} \cdot \frac{2n\pi}{(\beta l)^2 + (n\pi)^2} [(-1)^n e^{-\beta l} - 1] \end{aligned}$$

代入 $u(x, t)$ 得到:

$$u(x, t) = v(x) + w(x, t)$$

$$= -\frac{A}{\alpha^2 \beta^2} e^{-\beta x} + \frac{A(e^{-\beta l} - 1)}{l \alpha^2 \beta^2} x + \frac{A}{\alpha^2 \beta^2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{l} x\right) e^{-\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2 t}$$

$$B_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l T_0 \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{l} x\right) dx = \frac{2T_0}{n\pi} \int_0^{n\pi} \sin y dy = \frac{2T_0}{n\pi} (1 - (-1)^n)$$

即 $B_n = \begin{cases} \frac{4T_0}{n\pi}, & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ 0, & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$, 代回 w , 得:

$$\begin{aligned} w(x, t) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{l} x\right) e^{-\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2 t} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_{2n+1} \sin\left(\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{l} x\right) e^{-\left[\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{l}\right]^2 t} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4T_0}{(2n+1)\pi} \sin\left(\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{l} x\right) e^{-\left[\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{l}\right]^2 t} \end{aligned}$$

$$u(x, t) = v(x) + w(x, t)$$

$$= -\frac{A}{\alpha^2 \beta^2} e^{-\beta x} + \frac{A(e^{-\beta l} - 1)}{l \alpha^2 \beta^2} x + \frac{A}{\alpha^2 \beta^2} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4T_0}{(2n+1)\pi} \sin\left(\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{l} x\right) e^{-\left[\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{l}\right]^2 t}$$

Homework 16: 2024.12.10 - 2024.12.16

1. 用 Fourier 变法法求非齐次弦振动初值问题:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t), & x \in (-\infty, +\infty), t \in (0, +\infty) \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = \psi(x), & x \in (-\infty, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

对 x 作 Fourier 变换, 有:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{u}}{\partial t^2} = -a^2 w^2 \tilde{u} + \tilde{f}(w, t) \\ \tilde{u}|_{t=0} = \tilde{\varphi}(w), \quad \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = \tilde{\psi}(w) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{齐次解 } \tilde{u}_h = \tilde{u}_h(w, t) = A e^{iwa t} + B e^{-iwa t}$$

由常数分离法:

$$\tilde{u} = \underbrace{C_1 \tilde{u}_1 + C_2 \tilde{u}_2}_{\text{齐次解}} + \underbrace{\int_0^t \frac{\tilde{f}(t') \tilde{u}_1(t')}{\Delta(t')} dt - \tilde{u}_1 \int_0^t \frac{\tilde{f}(t') \tilde{u}_2(t')}{\Delta(t')} dt}_{\text{特解}}$$

$$\text{其中 } \Delta = |\begin{matrix} \tilde{u}_1 & \tilde{u}_2 \\ \tilde{u}'_1 & \tilde{u}'_2 \end{matrix}| = e^{iwa t} \cdot (-iwa \cdot e^{-iwa t}) - e^{-iwa t} \cdot (iwa \cdot e^{iwa t})$$

$\Rightarrow \Delta = -2iwa$. 为确定 C_1, C_2 , 上式对 t 求导:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial t} &= iwa C_1 e^{iwa t} - iwa C_2 e^{-iwa t} + \frac{1}{\Delta} \left[-iwa e^{-iwa t} \int_0^t \tilde{f}(t') e^{iwa t'} dt' + \tilde{f}(t) \right] \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{\Delta} \left[iwa e^{iwa t} \int_0^t \tilde{f}(t') e^{-iwa t'} dt' + \tilde{f}'(t) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= iwa(C_1 e^{iwa t} - C_2 e^{-iwa t}) + \frac{1}{2} \left[e^{-iwa t} \int_0^t \tilde{f}(t') e^{iwa t'} dt' + e^{iwa t} \int_0^t \tilde{f}(t') e^{-iwa t'} dt' \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = iwa(C_1 - C_2) = \tilde{\psi}(w), \quad \tilde{u}|_{t=0} = C_1 + C_2 = \tilde{\varphi}(w), \quad \text{联立解得:}$$

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\tilde{\varphi}(w) + \frac{\tilde{\psi}(w)}{iwa} \right), \quad C_2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\tilde{\varphi}(w) - \frac{\tilde{\psi}(w)}{iwa} \right).$$

现在可以对 \tilde{u} 作 \mathcal{F}^{-1} , -项一项考虑:

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}[\tilde{q}(w) \tilde{u}_1] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{q}(w) \cdot e^{iwa t} \cdot e^{iwt} dw = \varphi(x+at) \quad (\text{延迟定理})$$

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}[\tilde{q}(w) \tilde{u}_2] = \varphi(x-at). \text{ 对于 } \frac{\tilde{q}(w)}{iwa}, \text{ 由积分定理:}$$

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\frac{\tilde{q}(w)}{iwa}\right] = \frac{1}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Psi(\xi) d\xi \xrightarrow{\text{延迟}} \mathcal{F}\left[\frac{\tilde{q}(w)}{iwa} e^{iwa t}\right] = \frac{1}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{x+at} \Psi(\xi) d\xi, \text{ 于是:}$$

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}[C_1 \tilde{u}_1 + C_2 \tilde{u}_2] = \frac{1}{2} (\varphi(x+at) + \varphi(x-at)) + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \Psi(\xi) d\xi \quad ①$$

$$\text{而 } \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\tilde{u}_2 \int_0^t \frac{\tilde{f}(t') \tilde{u}_1(t')}{\Delta(t')} dt'\right] = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\frac{e^{-iwa t}}{-2iwa} \int_0^t \tilde{f}(t') e^{iwa t'} dt'\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{-2a} \int_0^t \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\frac{\tilde{f}(t')}{jw} e^{-iwa(t-t')}\right] dt' = \frac{1}{-2a} \int_0^t \int_{x-a(t-t')}^{x+at} f(\xi, t) d\xi dt' \quad ②$$

$$\text{同理 } \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\tilde{u}_1 \int_0^t \frac{\tilde{f}(t') \tilde{u}_2(t')}{\Delta(t')} dt'\right] = \frac{1}{-2a} \int_0^t \int_{x-a(t-t')}^{x+at} f(\xi, t) d\xi dt' \quad ③$$

①②③式相加, 我们有:

$$u(x, t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[\tilde{u}(t)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(x+at) + \varphi(x-at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \Psi(\xi) d\xi + \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^t \int_{x-a(t-t')}^{x+a(t-t')} f(\xi, t) d\xi dt$$

2. 用 Fourier 变法法求初值问题:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + b \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + cu, & x \in (-\infty, +\infty), t \in (0, +\infty) \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), & x \in (-\infty, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

对 x 作 Fourier 变换, 有:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial t} = -a^2 w^2 \tilde{u} - iwb \tilde{u} + c \tilde{u} \\ \tilde{u}|_{t=0} = \tilde{\varphi}(w) \end{cases} \Rightarrow u = A \exp[(c - a^2 w^2 - ibw)t]$$

$$\text{由初始条件, } \tilde{u} = \tilde{\varphi}(w) \exp[(c - a^2 w^2 - ibw)t]$$

$$\Rightarrow u = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[\tilde{u}] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \tilde{\varphi}(w) \exp[(c - a^2 w^2 - ibw)t] \cdot e^{iwx} dw$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left\{ \exp[(c - a^2 w^2 - ibw)t + iwx] \cdot \int_w^{+\infty} \varphi(x) e^{iwx} dx \right\} dw$$

3. 用 Laplace 变换法求定解问题

$$\text{Eq: } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, & x \in (0, +\infty), t \in (0, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{BC: } u|_{x=0} = 0, \quad u|_{x \rightarrow +\infty} = 1, \quad t \in [0, +\infty)$$

$$\text{IC: } u|_{t=0} = 1, \quad x \in [0, +\infty)$$

对问题作 Laplace 变换, 设 $\{u(x, t)\} = F(x, s)$, 得到拉氏域中的定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} sF - u|_{t=0} = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} \\ F|_{x=0} = 0, \quad F|_{x \rightarrow +\infty} = \frac{1}{s} \Rightarrow F(x, s) = \frac{1}{s} + Ae^{\sqrt{s}x} + Be^{-\sqrt{s}x} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{利用 BC 得 } F(x, s) = \frac{1}{s} (1 - e^{-\sqrt{s}x}) = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s} e^{-\sqrt{s}x}.$$

$$\text{由于 } \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s} e^{-\alpha \sqrt{s}x}\right\} = \text{erfc}\left(\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{s}x}\right), \text{ 令 } \alpha = x, \text{ 得到:}$$

$$u(x, t) = 1 - \text{erfc}\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{xt}}\right) = \text{erf}\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{xt}}\right), \quad t \geq 0, \quad x \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$\text{erf}(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt$$

为高斯误差函数

4. 用 Laplace 变换法求定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + a^2 \cos wt, & x \in (0, +\infty), t \in (0, +\infty) \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, & t \in [0, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

$$u|_{t=0} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = 0, \quad x \in [0, +\infty)$$

设 $\{u(x, t)\} = U(x, s)$, 对问题作 Laplace 变换, 并代入 IC, 得到:

$$\begin{cases} sU = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} + a^2 \frac{s}{s^2 + w^2} \\ U|_{x=0} = 0, \quad U|_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \text{ 有界} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{待解 } U_0 = \frac{a^2}{s(s^2 + w^2)} = \frac{a^2}{w^2} \left[\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{s+iw} + \frac{1}{s-iw} \right) \right]$$

$$\text{齐次解 } U_h = A e^{\frac{sx}{a}} + B e^{-\frac{sx}{a}}, \text{ 相加, 利用 BC 得: } U = U_0 (1 - e^{-\frac{sx}{a}})$$

$$\text{于是 } u(x, t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[U_0(s)(1 - e^{-\frac{sx}{a}})]$$

$$= \mathcal{L}^{-1}[U_0(s)] - \mathcal{L}^{-1}[U_0(s) e^{\frac{sx}{a}}]$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{w^2} (1 - \cos wt) - \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{a^2 e^{\frac{sx}{a}}}{s(s^2 + w^2)}\right]$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{w^2} \left[1 - \cos wt + H(t - \frac{x}{a}) \cdot (1 - \cos w(t - \frac{x}{a})) \right]$$

Homework 17: 2024.12.17 - 2024.12.23

1. 用格林函数法求解热传导问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f(x, t), & x \in (-\infty, +\infty), t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = q(x) \end{cases}$$

无界热传导，考虑平移后的格林函数 $G(x, t) = G(x, t; x_0, 0)$ ，它满足：

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial G}{\partial t} - k \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial x^2} = 0, & x \in (-\infty, +\infty), t > 0 \\ G|_{t=0} = \delta(x) \end{cases}$$

则 u 可表示为： $u = q(x) * G(x, t) + \int_0^t f(x, \tau) * G(x, t-\tau) d\tau$

下面先求 $G(x, t)$ 。对 x 作 Fourier 变换，有：

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \hat{G}}{\partial t} - k(iw)^2 \hat{G} = 0 \\ \hat{G}|_{t=0} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \hat{G} = e^{-ktw^2}, G = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\{\hat{G}\} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{k\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4kt}}$$

代入得： $u(x, t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} q(\xi) G(x-\xi, t) d\xi + \int_0^t d\tau \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi, \tau) G(x-\xi, t-\tau) d\xi$

只要边界齐次，就能使用 Green 函数法

直接将 $eq=0$ ，然后初值条件如下即可：

波动，无界： $G|_{t=0} = \delta(x)$

波动，有界： $G|_{t=0} = \delta(x-\xi)$

热传，无界： $G|_{t=0} = 0, \frac{\partial G}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = \delta(x)$

热传，有界： $G|_{t=0} = 0, \frac{\partial G}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = \delta(x-\xi)$

2. 用格林函数法求解

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \alpha^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = A \sin(\omega t), & x \in (0, l), t > 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = 0 \rightarrow q(x) \end{cases}$$

解热传导，考虑作了时间平移的格林函数 $G = G(x, t; x_0, 0)$ ，它满足：

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial G}{\partial t} - \alpha^2 \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial x^2} = 0, & x \in (0, l), t > 0 \\ G|_{x=0} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}|_{x=l} = 0 \\ G|_{t=0} = \delta(x-x_0) \end{cases}$$

考虑分离变量法求解，设 $G = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(t) X_n(x)$ ，本征值 $\lambda_n > 0$ （否则为平凡解），且满足 $\sqrt{\lambda_n}l = n\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}$ ，本征函数 $X_n = \sin(\sqrt{\lambda_n}x)$ ，从而 $T_n = A_n e^{-\lambda_n \alpha^2 t}$ ，代入得到：

$$A_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \delta(x-x_0) \sin(\sqrt{\lambda_n}x) dx, \quad G|_{t=0} = \delta(x-x_0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin(\sqrt{\lambda_n}x), \text{由系数一致性：}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \delta(x-x_0) \sin(\sqrt{\lambda_n}x) dx = \frac{2}{l} \sin(\sqrt{\lambda_n}x_0)$$

于是 $G(x, t; x_0, 0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{l} \exp(-\frac{\alpha^2}{l^2}(n\pi - \frac{\pi}{2})t) \cdot \sin(\frac{n\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}}{l}x_0) \sin(\frac{n\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}}{l}x)$ ，于是：

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \int_0^l q(\xi) G(x, t; \xi, 0) d\xi + \int_0^t d\tau \int_0^l f(\xi, \tau) G(x, t; \xi, \tau) d\xi \\ &= \int_0^t d\tau \int_0^l A \sin(\omega \tau) \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{l} \exp(-\frac{\alpha^2}{l^2}(n\pi - \frac{\pi}{2})(t-\tau)) \cdot \sin(\frac{n\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}}{l}\xi) \sin(\frac{n\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}}{l}x) d\xi \end{aligned}$$

积分核为复数，我们就斤做了，实际工作中利用计算软件即可。

3. 求满足下列定解问题的格林函数 $G(x, t; x_0, t_0)$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial G}{\partial t} - \alpha^2 \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial x^2} = \delta(x-x_0) \delta(t-t_0), & x, x_0 \in (0, l), t > t_0 \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}|_{x=0} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}|_{x=l} = 0, \quad t \geq t_0 \\ G|_{t=t_0} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial G}{\partial t}|_{t=t_0} = 0, \quad x \in [0, l] \end{cases}$$

是有界波动方程的 Green 函数，不妨作时间平移，令 $G = G(x, t; x_0, 0)$ ，满足：

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial G}{\partial t} - \alpha^2 \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial x^2} = 0, & x, x_0 \in (0, l), t > 0 \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}|_{x=0} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}|_{x=l} = 0, \quad t \geq 0 \\ G|_{t=0} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial G}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = \delta(x-x_0), \quad x \in [0, l] \end{cases}$$

仍用分离变量法，设 $G = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(t) X_n(x)$ ，则本征值 λ_n 满足：

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{\lambda_n}l = 0, & n=0 \\ \sqrt{\lambda_n}l = n\pi, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$T_n(t) = \begin{cases} ct+d, & n=0 \\ A_n \sin(\sqrt{\lambda_n}t) + B_n \cos(\sqrt{\lambda_n}t), & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$G = ct+d + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [A_n \sin(\sqrt{\lambda_n}t) + B_n \cos(\sqrt{\lambda_n}t)] \cos(\sqrt{\lambda_n}x)$$

$$G|_{t=0} = 0 = d + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \cos(\sqrt{\lambda_n}x) \Rightarrow d = B_n = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = \delta(x-x_0) = c + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sqrt{\lambda_n} \sin(\sqrt{\lambda_n}x)$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l \delta(x-x_0) dx = \frac{1}{l}, \quad A_n \sqrt{\lambda_n} A_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \delta(x-x_0) \cos(\sqrt{\lambda_n}x) = \frac{2}{l} \cos(\sqrt{\lambda_n}x_0).$$

全部代入，得到：

$$G = \frac{1}{l} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 \cos(\sqrt{\lambda_n}x_0)}{n\pi \sqrt{\lambda_n}} \sin(\sqrt{\lambda_n}t) \cos(\sqrt{\lambda_n}x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{l} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 \cos(\frac{n\pi}{l}x_0)}{n\pi a} \sin(\frac{n\pi}{l}t) \cos(\frac{n\pi}{l}x)$$

还原时间平移，得到 $G(x, t; x_0, t_0) = \frac{t-t_0}{l} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 \cos(\frac{n\pi}{l}x_0)}{n\pi a} \sin(\frac{n\pi}{l}(t-t_0)) \cos(\frac{n\pi}{l}x)$

4. 用格林函数法求解有界弦振动问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - \alpha^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = A \cos(\frac{\pi x}{l}) \sin(\omega t), & x \in (0, l), t \in (0, +\infty) \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}|_{x=0} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

考虑格林函数，若 $G(x, t; x_0, t_0)$ 已知，则 u 可表示为：

$$u = \int_0^l \psi(\xi) G(x, t; \xi, 0) d\xi + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\int_0^l q(\xi) G(x, t; \xi, 0) d\xi \right) + \int_0^t d\tau \int_0^l f(\xi, \tau) G(x, t; \xi, \tau) d\xi$$

直接利用上题的 $G(x, t; x_0, t_0)$ ，得到：

$$u(x, t) = \int_0^t d\tau \int_0^l \left\{ A \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{l}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{l}(t-\tau)\right) \left[\frac{t-\tau}{l} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}x_0\right)}{n\pi a} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}(t-\tau)\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right) \right] \right\} d\xi$$