习题五

1. 下列各函数有哪些孤立奇点?各属于哪一类型?如果是极点,指出它的阶。

(1)
$$\frac{1}{z^3(z^2+1)^2}$$
;

解:它的孤立奇点是 $z=0, z=\pm i \, \mathbb{Z} z=\infty$ 。

z=0是3阶极点;

 $z=\pm i$ 是 2 阶极点;

$$z = \infty$$
 是可去奇点因 $\lim_{z \to \infty} \frac{1}{z^3 (z^2 + 1)^2} = 0$ 。

$$(2) \frac{e^z \sin z}{z^2};$$

解:它的孤立奇点是z=0及 $z=\infty$ 。

注意到

$$\frac{e^z \sin z}{z^2} = \frac{1}{z^2} \left(1 + z + \frac{1}{2!} z^2 + \dots \right) \left(z - \frac{1}{3!} z^3 + \frac{1}{5!} z^5 - \dots \right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{z} + 1 + \frac{1}{3} z + \dots, \qquad 0 < |z| < \infty.$$

故z=0是1阶极点; z=∞是本性奇点。

(3)
$$\frac{1}{z^3-z^2-z+1}$$
;

z=1是2阶极点;

z = -1 是 1 阶极点;

$$z = \infty$$
 是可去奇点因 $\lim_{z \to \infty} \frac{1}{z^3 - z^2 - z + 1} = 0$ 。

$$(4) \frac{z}{(1+z^2)(1+e^z)};$$

解: 注意到

$$(1+z^2)(1+e^z)=0 \Leftrightarrow z=\pm i, z=(2k+1)\pi i, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

它的孤立奇点是z=i, z=-i 及 $z=(2k+1)\pi i$, $k\in\mathbb{Z}$ 。

 $z = \infty$ 不是孤立奇点因 $\lim_{k \to \infty} (2k+1)\pi i = \infty$ 。

z=i 是 1 阶极点;

z=-i 是 1 阶极点;

因 $(1+e^z)'=e^z\neq 0$,故 $z=(2k+1)\pi i, k\in \mathbb{Z}$ 是1阶极点。

$$(5) \frac{1}{z^2} + \sin \frac{1}{z};$$

解:它的孤立奇点是z=0及 $z=\infty$ 。

注意到

$$\frac{1}{z^{2}} + \sin \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{z^{2}} + \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{3!} \frac{1}{z^{3}} + \frac{1}{5!} \frac{1}{z^{5}} - \cdots$$

$$= \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z^{2}} - \frac{1}{3!} \frac{1}{z^{3}} + \frac{1}{5!} \frac{1}{z^{5}} - \cdots, \qquad 0 < |z| < \infty.$$

故z=0是本性奇点: $z=\infty$ 是可去奇点。

(6)
$$\frac{\ln(1+z)}{z}$$
;

解: $\ln(1+z)$ 的解析区域是去掉从-1向左的负实轴的复平面。从而z=0

是
$$\frac{\ln(1+z)}{z}$$
的孤立奇点, $z=\infty$ 不是 $\frac{\ln(1+z)}{z}$ 的孤立奇点。

注意到

$$\frac{\ln(1+z)}{z} = \frac{1}{z} \left(z - \frac{1}{2}z^2 + \frac{1}{3}z^3 + \cdots \right) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}z + \frac{1}{3}z^2 + \cdots, \quad 0 < |z| < 1,$$

故z=0是可去奇点。

2. 函数 $f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-1)(z-2)^3}$ 在 z=2 处有一个三阶极点,这个函数又有

如下的洛朗展开式

$$\frac{1}{(z-1)(z-2)^3} = \dots + \frac{1}{(z-2)^6} + \frac{1}{(z-2)^5} + \frac{1}{(z-2)^4}, \quad 1 < |z-2| < \infty$$

所以"z=2又是f(z)的一个本性奇点",又因为上式不含有 $\frac{1}{z-2}$ 项,因此Res[f(z),2]=0,这些结论是否正确?

解: 这些结论不正确。判断孤立奇点z=2的类型应该是观察函数 f(z)在z=2的一个邻域内的洛朗展开式,而不是在区域 $1<|z-2|<\infty$ 内的洛朗展开式。由于

$$\frac{1}{(z-1)(z-2)^3} = \frac{1}{(z-2)^3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (z-2)^n$$
$$= \frac{1}{(z-2)^3} - \frac{1}{(z-2)^2} + \frac{1}{z-2} - 1 + \dots, \quad 0 < |z-2| < 1.$$

故z=2是一个三阶极点,且Res[f(z),2]=1。

3. 设函数 f(z) 和 g(z) 分别在点 z=a 处有 m 阶和 n 阶零点,那么

$$f(z)+g(z), f(z)g(z)$$
 for $\frac{f(z)}{g(z)}$

在点z=a处各有什么性质?

解:设函数 f(z) 和 g(z) 分别在点 z=a 处有 m 阶和 n 阶零点,则

$$f(z) = (z-a)^m \varphi(z)$$

和

$$g(z)=(z-a)^n\psi(z)$$
,

其中 $\varphi(z)$ 和 $\psi(z)$ 在z=a解析,且 $\varphi(a)\neq 0$, $\psi(a)\neq 0$ 。

(1)
$$f(z)+g(z)=(z-a)^m \varphi(z)+(z-a)^n \psi(z)$$

$$f(z)+g(z)=(z-a)^{m}[\varphi(z)+\psi(z)]$$
 o

$$f(z)+g(z)=(z-a)^n\left[(z-a)^{m-n}\varphi(z)+\psi(z)\right]\circ$$

由于 $\left[(z-a)^{m-n} \varphi(z) + \psi(z) \right]_{z=a} = \psi(a) \neq 0$, z=a 是 f(z) + g(z) 的 n 阶零点。

$$f(z)+g(z)=(z-a)^{m}\left[\varphi(z)+(z-a)^{n-m}\psi(z)\right]$$

由于 $\left[\varphi(z)+(z-a)^{n-m}\psi(z)\right]_{z=a}^{n-m}=\varphi(a)\neq 0$, z=a 是 f(z)+g(z) 的 m 阶零点。

(2)
$$f(z)g(z)=(z-a)^{m+n}\varphi(z)\psi(z)$$
 o

由于 $\varphi(a)\psi(a)\neq 0$, z=a是f(z)+g(z)的m+n 阶零点。

(3)
$$\frac{f(z)}{g(z)} = (z-a)^{m-n} \frac{\varphi(z)}{\psi(z)}, z \neq a, \quad \mathbb{L} \frac{\varphi(a)}{\psi(a)} \neq 0$$

当
$$m \ge n$$
 时, $z = a$ 是 $\frac{f(z)}{g(z)}$ 的可去奇点。

当
$$m < n$$
时, $z = a$ 是 $\frac{f(z)}{g(z)}$ 的 $n - m$ 阶极点。

4. 设函数 f(z) 和 g(z) 分别在点 z=a 处解析和有本性奇点,那么

$$f(z)+g(z), f(z)g(z) \not\uparrow \frac{f(z)}{g(z)}$$

在点z=a处各有什么性质?

解:设函数 f(z) 和 g(z) 分别在点 z=a 处解析和有本性奇点,则

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z-a)^n, |z-a| < \delta(\delta > 0)$$

$$g(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} b_n(z-a)^n, \ 0 < |z-a| < \delta(\delta > 0)$$

(1)
$$f(z) + g(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z-a)^n + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} b_n (z-a)^n, 0 < |z-a| < \delta$$

右边级数有无穷多个负幂项,z=a是f(z)+g(z)的本性奇点。

$$(2) f(z)g(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z-a)^n \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} b_n (z-a)^n, 0 < |z-a| < \delta \circ$$

右边级数有无穷多个负幂项, z=a是 f(z)g(z)的本性奇点。

$$(3) \ \ \, \diamondsuit \ \ \frac{f(z)}{g(z)} = \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z-a)^n}{\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} b_n (z-a)^n} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n (z-a)^n \,, \ \ 0 < |z-a| < \delta \,\, \text{o} \,\, \text{ II}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}a_{n}\left(z-a\right)^{n}=\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}b_{n}\left(z-a\right)^{n}\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}c_{n}\left(z-a\right)^{n},\ 0<\left|z-a\right|<\delta\ .$$

于是,级数 $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n(z-a)^n$ 必有无穷多个负幂项, z=a 是 $\frac{f(z)}{g(z)}$ 的本性 奇点。

5. 设函数 f(z) 和 g(z) 分别在点 z=a 处有 m 阶和 n 阶极点,那么

$$f(z)+g(z), f(z)g(z)$$
 for $\frac{f(z)}{g(z)}$

在点z=a处各有什么性质?

解:设函数 f(z) 和 g(z) 分别在点 z=a 处有 m 阶和 n 阶极点,则

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-a)^m} \varphi(z)$$

和

$$g(z) = \frac{1}{(z-a)^n} \psi(z),$$

其中 $\varphi(z)$ 和 $\psi(z)$ 在z=a解析,且 $\varphi(a)\neq 0$, $\psi(a)\neq 0$ 。

(1)
$$f(z)+g(z)=\frac{1}{(z-a)^m}\varphi(z)+\frac{1}{(z-a)^n}\psi(z)$$

$$f(z)+g(z)=\frac{1}{(z-a)^m}[\varphi(z)+\psi(z)]$$
.

$$f(z)+g(z)=\frac{1}{(z-a)^m}\left[\varphi(z)+(z-a)^{m-n}\psi(z)\right].$$

由于 $\left[\varphi(z)+(z-a)^{m-n}\psi(z)\right]_{z=a}=\varphi(a)\neq 0$, z=a 是 f(z)+g(z) 的 m 阶极点。

$$f(z)+g(z)=\frac{1}{(z-a)^n}\Big[(z-a)^{n-m}\varphi(z)+\psi(z)\Big]\circ$$

由于 $\left[\left(z-a\right)^{n-m}\varphi(z)+\psi(z)\right]_{z=a}=\psi(a)\neq0$, z=a 是 f(z)+g(z) 的 n 阶极点。

(2)
$$f(z)g(z) = \frac{1}{(z-a)^{m+n}}\varphi(z)\psi(z)$$

由于 $\varphi(a)\psi(a)\neq 0$, z=a是f(z)+g(z)的m+n阶极点。

(3)
$$\frac{f(z)}{g(z)} = (z-a)^{n-m} \frac{\varphi(z)}{\psi(z)}, z \neq a, \quad \mathbb{E} \frac{\varphi(a)}{\psi(a)} \neq 0$$

当
$$n \ge m$$
 时, $z = a$ 是 $\frac{f(z)}{g(z)}$ 的可去奇点。

当n < m时, z = a是 $\frac{f(z)}{g(z)}$ 的m - n阶极点。

6. 设点 z=a 是函数 f(z) 的孤立奇点, $(z-a)^k f(z)(k)$ 为正整数)在点 a 的某个去心邻域有界。证明:点 z=a 是 f(z) 的不高于 k 阶的极点或可去奇点。

证: 设点 z=a 是函数 f(z) 的孤立奇点, $(z-a)^k f(z)(k)$ 为正整数)在点 a 的某个去心邻域有界。则 $\exists \delta > 0$,当 $0 < |z-a| < \delta$ 时, $(z-a)^k f(z)$ 解析且 $|(z-a)^k f(z)| < M$ 。令

$$\varphi(z) = (z-a)^k f(z) \circ$$

当 $0<|z-a|<\delta$ 时, $\varphi(z)$ 解析且 $|\varphi(z)|< M$ 。由洛朗展开定理, 有

$$\varphi(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n (z-a)^n, \ 0 < |z-a| < \delta, \quad ,$$

其中 $a_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|\zeta-a|=r} \frac{\varphi(\zeta)}{(\zeta-a)^{n+1}} d\zeta, 0 < r < \delta$ 。 从而

$$\begin{aligned} \left| a_{-n} \right| &= \left| \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_{\left| \zeta - a \right| = r} \frac{\varphi(\zeta)}{\left(\zeta - a \right)^{-n+1}} \, \mathrm{d}\zeta \right| \leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_{\left| \zeta - a \right| = r} \frac{\left| \varphi(\zeta) \right|}{\left| \zeta - a \right|^{-n+1}} \, \mathrm{d}s \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} r^{n-1} M \cdot 2\pi r = M r^{n} \, . \end{aligned}$$

让 $r \rightarrow 0$, 即得 $a_{-n} = 0$, $n = 1, 2, \cdots$ 。因而,有

$$\varphi(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z-a)^n, \ 0 < |z-a| < \delta$$

即z=a是 $\varphi(z)$ 的可去奇点。令 $\varphi(a)=a_0$,则 $\varphi(z)$ 在z=a解析且

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-a)^k} \varphi(z), \ 0 < |z-a| < \delta$$

若 $\varphi(a)=0$ 且z=a是 $\varphi(z)$ 的m(>1)阶零点,则

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-a)^k} (z-a)^m \psi(z) = \frac{1}{(z-a)^{k-m}} \psi(z), \ 0 < |z-a| < \delta,$$

其中 $\psi(z)$ 在z=a解析且 $\psi(a)\neq 0$ 。此时,点z=a是f(z)的低于 k 阶的极点或可去奇点。

证:设 z_0 是解析函数f(z)的本性奇点,且 $f(z)\neq 0$ 。则

$$\lim_{z \to z_0} f(z)$$

不存在也不为∞。从而

$$\lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{1}{f(z)}$$

不存在也不为 ∞ 。故 z_0 也是 $\frac{1}{f(z)}$ 的本性奇点。

- 8. 判断 z=∞ 是下列函数的什么奇点。
- (1) $\frac{z}{5-z^4}$;

解:由于 $\lim_{z\to\infty}\frac{z}{5-z^4}=0$,故 $z=\infty$ 是所给函数的可去奇点。

(2) $1+z+z^2$;

解: 所给函数在 $|z|<\infty$ 的洛朗展开式为 $1+z+z^2$,故 $z=\infty$ 是所给函数的 2 阶极点。

(3)
$$e^{\frac{1}{z}} + z^3 - 2$$
;

解: 注意到

$$e^{\frac{1}{z}} + z^3 - 2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^n + z^3 - 2 = \dots + \frac{1}{2!} \frac{1}{z^2} + \frac{1}{z} - 1 + z^3, \ 0 < |z| < \infty$$

故 z=∞是所给函数的 3 阶极点。

(4)
$$\exp\left(\frac{1}{1-z}\right)$$
;

解: 注意到

$$\exp\left(\frac{1}{1-z}\right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{1}{1-z}\right)^{n} \circ$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{1-z} + \frac{1}{2!} \frac{1}{\left(1-z\right)^{2}} + \frac{1}{3!} \frac{1}{\left(1-z\right)^{3}} + \cdots$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{z} \left(1 + \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{2!} \frac{1}{z^{2}} + \frac{1}{3!} \frac{1}{z^{3}} + \cdots\right) + \frac{1}{2!} \frac{1}{z^{2}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{2!} \frac{1}{z^{2}} + \frac{1}{3!} \frac{1}{z^{3}} + \cdots\right)^{2} + \cdots, \ 1 < |z| < \infty$$

故 z=∞ 是所给函数的可去奇点。

(5)
$$e^z$$
 o

解: 注意到

$$e^z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} z^n, \ |z| < \infty$$

故 z=∞是所给函数的本性奇点。

9. 求下列各函数 f(z) 在孤立奇点(不考虑 ∞)的留数。

(1)
$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z^3 - z^5}$$
;

AP:
$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), 0] = \frac{1}{2!} \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{d^2}{dz^2} z^3 \left(\frac{1}{z^3 - z^5} \right) = \lim_{z \to 0} \left[(1 - z^2)^{-2} + 4z(1 - z^2)^{-3} \right] = 1 \circ$$

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z),1] = \lim_{z \to 1} (z-1) \left(\frac{1}{z^3 - z^5}\right) = \lim_{z \to 1} \frac{-1}{z^3 (1+z)} = -\frac{1}{2} \circ$$

Res
$$[f(z),-1]$$
 = $\lim_{z\to -1} (z+1) \left(\frac{1}{z^3-z^5}\right)$ = $\lim_{z\to -1} \frac{1}{z^3(1-z)}$ = $-\frac{1}{2}$ o

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

#: Res
$$[f(z),i] = \lim_{z \to i} \frac{d}{dz} (z-i)^2 \frac{z^2}{(1+z^2)^2} = \lim_{z \to i} \frac{2zi}{(z+i)^3} = -\frac{i}{4}$$
.

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), -i] = \lim_{z \to -i} \frac{d}{dz} (z+i)^{2} \frac{z^{2}}{(1+z^{2})^{2}} = \lim_{z \to -i} \frac{-2zi}{(z-i)^{3}} = \frac{i}{4} \circ$$

(3)
$$f(z) = \frac{z^{2n}}{1+z^n}, n = 1, 2, \dots$$

解: 由于 $1+z^n=0 \Leftrightarrow z=e^{\frac{(2k+1)\pi i}{n}}, k=0,1,2,\cdots,n-1$ 。故函数f(z)有n个孤

立奇点 $z_k = e^{\frac{(2k+1)\pi i}{n}}, k = 0,1,2,\cdots,n-1$,且它们都是一阶极点。因此,有

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[f(z), z_{k}\right] = \lim_{z \to z_{k}} (z - z_{k}) \left(\frac{z^{2n}}{1 + z^{n}}\right) = \lim_{z \to z_{k}} z^{2n} \cdot \frac{1}{\left|\lim_{z \to z_{k}} \frac{(1 + z^{n}) - (1 + z^{n})|_{z = z_{k}}}{z - z_{k}}\right|} = \frac{z^{2n}}{(1 + z^{n})'}\Big|_{z = z_{k}}$$

$$= \frac{z^{2n}}{nz^{n-1}}\Big|_{z = z_{k}} = \frac{z_{k}^{n+1}}{n} = -\frac{z_{k}}{n}, \ k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1.$$

$$(4) f(z) = \frac{1 - e^{2z}}{z^4}$$
;

解:函数 f(z) 的孤立奇点是 z=0,且

$$f(z) = \frac{1 - e^{2z}}{z^4} = \frac{1}{z^4} \left(1 - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (2z)^n \right) = -\frac{1}{z^4} \left(2z + \frac{4}{2!} z^2 + \frac{8}{3!} z^3 + \frac{16}{4!} z^4 + \cdots \right)$$
$$= -\frac{2}{z^3} - \frac{2}{z^2} - \frac{4}{3} \frac{1}{z} - \frac{2}{3} \cdots, \qquad 0 < |z| < \infty.$$

故

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z),0] = -\frac{4}{3} \circ$$

$$(5) f(z) = \cot^2 z$$
;

解:
$$f(z) = \cot^2 z = \frac{\cos^2 z}{\sin^2 z}$$
。由于 $\sin^2 z = 0 \Leftrightarrow z = k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$ 。故函数 $f(z)$ 的孤

立奇点是 $Z_k = k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$,且它们都是二阶极点。故

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\cot^{2}, k\pi\right] = \lim_{z \to k\pi} \left[\left(z - k\pi\right)^{2} \frac{\cos^{2}z}{\sin^{2}z} \right]'$$

$$= \lim_{z \to k\pi} \frac{\left[2\left(z - k\pi\right)\cos^{2}z - \left(z - k\pi\right)^{2} 2\cos z \sin z\right] \sin^{2}z - \left(z - k\pi\right)^{2} \cos^{2}z 2\sin z \cos z}{\sin^{4}z}$$

$$= 2\lim_{z \to k\pi} \frac{\left(z - k\pi\right)\cos z \sin z - \left(z - k\pi\right)^{2}}{\sin^{3}z} \cos z$$

$$= 2\lim_{z \to k\pi} \cos z \cdot \lim_{z \to k\pi} \frac{z - k\pi}{\sin z} \cdot \lim_{z \to k\pi} \frac{\cos z \sin z - \left(z - k\pi\right)}{\sin^{2}z}$$

$$= 2\left(-1\right)^{k} \frac{1}{\left(-1\right)^{k}} \lim_{z \to k\pi} \frac{\cos^{2}z - \sin^{2}z - 1}{2\sin z \cos z}$$

$$= 2\lim_{z \to k\pi} \frac{\cos 2z - 1}{\sin 2z}$$

$$= 0, \qquad k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\circ}$$

$$(6) f(z) = \frac{1}{1-z} e^{\frac{1}{z}};$$

解:函数f(z)的孤立奇点是z=0和z=1。由于

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{1-z} e^{\frac{1}{z}} = \left(1 + z + z^2 + \dots + z^n + \dots\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{1!} \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{2!} \frac{1}{z^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} \frac{1}{z^n} + \dots\right)$$
$$= \dots + \left(\frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} + \dots\right) \frac{1}{z} + \dots, \quad 0 < |z| < \infty,$$

故

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), 0] = \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} + \dots = e-1$$

又

Res
$$[f(z),1] = \lim_{z \to 1} (z-1) \frac{e^{\frac{1}{z}}}{1-z} = -e \circ$$

10. 设函数 f(z) 和 g(z) 均在点 z_0 处解析,且

$$f(z_0) \neq 0$$
, $g(z_0) = g'(z_0) = 0$, $g''(z_0) \neq 0$.

证明: 点 z_0 是 $\frac{f(z)}{g(z)}$ 的2阶极点,且

Res
$$\left[\frac{f(z)}{g(z)}, z_0\right] = 2\frac{f'(z_0)}{g''(z_0)} - \frac{2}{3}\frac{f(z_0)g^{(3)}(z_0)}{\left[g''(z_0)\right]^2}$$

证:由题设条件,知点 z_0 是g(z)的2阶零点。从而在 z_0 的附近,有

$$g(z) = (z - z_0)^2 \varphi(z),$$

其中 $\varphi(z)$ 在 $z=z_0$ 解析,且 $\varphi(z_0)\neq 0$ 。于是

$$\frac{f(z)}{g(z)} = \frac{1}{(z-z_0)^2} \frac{f(z)}{\varphi(z)} \circ$$

因函数 f(z) 和 $\varphi(z)$ 均在点 z_0 处解析且 $f(z_0) \neq 0$, $\varphi(z_0) \neq 0$, 故 $\frac{f(z)}{\varphi(z)}$

在点 z_0 处解析且 $\frac{f(z_0)}{\varphi(z_0)} \neq 0$ 。这说明点 z_0 是 $\frac{f(z)}{g(z)}$ 的2阶极点。于是

 $\frac{f(z)}{g(z)}$ 在 z_0 附近的洛朗展开式为

$$\frac{f(z)}{g(z)} = \frac{a_{-2}}{(z - z_0)^2} + \frac{a_{-1}}{(z - z_0)} + a_0 + a_1(z - z_0) + a_2(z - z_0)^2 + \cdots$$
 (*)

又因函数 f(z) 和 g(z) 均在点 z_0 处解析,且

$$f(z_0) \neq 0$$
, $g(z_0) = g'(z_0) = 0$, $g''(z_0) \neq 0$,

有

$$f(z) = f(z_0) + f'(z_0)(z - z_0) + \frac{f''(z_0)}{2!}(z - z_0)^2 + \cdots, |z - z_0| < \delta$$

和

$$g(z) = \frac{g''(z_0)}{2!} (z - z_0)^2 + \frac{g'''(z_0)}{3!} (z - z_0)^3 + \dots, |z - z_0| < \delta$$

再由(*),得

$$f(z_{0}) + f'(z_{0})(z - z_{0}) + \frac{f''(z_{0})}{2!}(z - z_{0})^{2} + \cdots$$

$$= \left(\frac{g''(z_{0})}{2!}(z - z_{0})^{2} + \frac{g'''(z_{0})}{3!}(z - z_{0})^{3} + \cdots\right) \left(\frac{a_{-2}}{(z - z_{0})^{2}} + \frac{a_{-1}}{(z - z_{0})} + a_{0} + a_{1}(z - z_{0}) + a_{2}(z - z_{0})^{2} + \cdots\right)$$

$$= \frac{g''(z_{0})}{2!}a_{-2} + \left[\frac{g''(z_{0})}{2!}a_{-1} + \frac{g'''(z_{0})}{3!}a_{-2}\right](z - z_{0}) + \cdots$$

比较两端系数, 得

$$f(z_0) = \frac{g''(z_0)}{2!} a_{-2}, f'(z_0) = \frac{g''(z_0)}{2!} a_{-1} + \frac{g'''(z_0)}{3!} a_{-2}$$

因此,有

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{f(z)}{g(z)}, z_{0}\right] = a_{-1} = 2\frac{f'(z_{0})}{g''(z_{0})} - \frac{1}{3}\frac{g'''(z_{0})}{g''(z_{0})}a_{-2}$$

$$=2\frac{f'(z_0)}{g''(z_0)}-\frac{2}{3}\frac{f(z_0)g^{(3)}(z_0)}{\left[g''(z_0)\right]^2}.$$

11. 假设 $z=\infty$ 是解析函数 f(z)的孤立奇点。证明:

(1) 若 $z=\infty$ 是f(z)的可去奇点,则

$$\operatorname{Res}[f,\infty] = \lim_{z\to\infty} z^2 f'(z)$$

(2) 若 $z=\infty$ 是f(z)的m阶极点,则

$$\operatorname{Res}[f,\infty] = \frac{(-1)^m}{(m+1)!} \lim_{z \to \infty} z^{m+2} f^{(m+1)}(z) \circ$$

证:设 $z=\infty$ 是解析函数f(z)的孤立奇点,则有

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n z^n, \quad R < |z| < \infty$$

(1) 若 $z=\infty$ 是f(z)的可去奇点,则

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{0} a_n z^n = \cdots = a_{-n} \frac{1}{z^n} + \cdots + a_{-1} \frac{1}{z} + a_0, \quad R < |z| < \infty$$

从而

$$f'(z) = \dots - a_{-n}n \frac{1}{z^{n+1}} - \dots - 2a_{-2} \frac{1}{z^3} - a_{-1} \frac{1}{z^2}, \quad R < |z| < \infty ;$$

$$z^2 f'(z) = \dots - a_{-n}n \frac{1}{z^{n-1}} - \dots - 2a_{-2} \frac{1}{z} - a_{-1}, \quad R < |z| < \infty .$$

故

$$\operatorname{Res}[f,\infty] = -a_{-1} = \lim_{z \to \infty} z^2 f'(z) \circ$$

(2) 若 $z=\infty$ 是f(z)的m阶极点,则

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{m} a_n z^n = \cdots = a_{-n} \frac{1}{z^n} + \cdots + a_{-1} \frac{1}{z} + a_0 + a_1 z + \cdots + a_m z^m, \quad R < |z| < \infty$$

从而

$$f^{(m+1)}(z) = \dots + (-1)^{m+1} a_{-2}(m+2)! \frac{1}{z^{m+3}} + (-1)^{m+1} a_{-1}(m+1)! \frac{1}{z^{m+2}}, \quad R < |z| < \infty$$

$$z^{m+2} f^{(m+1)}(z) = \dots + (-1)^{m+1} a_{-2}(m+2)! \frac{1}{z} + (-1)^{m+1} a_{-1}(m+1)!, \quad R < |z| < \infty$$

故

Res
$$[f, \infty] = -a_{-1} = \frac{(-1)^m}{(m+1)!} \lim_{z \to \infty} z^{m+2} f^{(m+1)}(z)$$

12. 求下列函数在 z=∞的留数。

$$(1) z^2 \sin \frac{1}{z};$$

$$\mathbf{Res}\left[z^2\sin\frac{1}{z},\infty\right] = -\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{1}{z^2}\sin z,0\right] = -\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{1}{z^4}\sin z,0\right] \circ$$

又

$$\frac{\sin z}{z^4} = \frac{1}{z^4} \left(z - \frac{1}{3!} z^3 + \frac{1}{5!} z^5 + \dots \right) = \frac{1}{z^3} - \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{5!} z + \dots$$

故

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[z^{2}\sin\frac{1}{z},\infty\right] = -\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{1}{z^{4}}\sin z,0\right] = \frac{1}{6}.$$

(2)
$$e^{z+\frac{1}{z}}$$
;

解: 由于

$$e^{z+\frac{1}{z}} = e^{z}e^{\frac{1}{z}} = \left(1+z+\frac{1}{2!}z^{2}+\frac{1}{3!}z^{3}+\cdots\right)\left(1+\frac{1}{z}+\frac{1}{2!}\frac{1}{z^{2}}+\frac{1}{3!}\frac{1}{z^{3}}+\cdots\right)$$

$$=\cdots+\left(1+\frac{1}{2!}+\frac{1}{2!}\frac{1}{3!}+\frac{1}{3!}\frac{1}{4!}+\cdots\right)\frac{1}{z}+\cdots, \qquad 0<|z|<\infty.$$

故

Res
$$\left[e^{z+\frac{1}{z}}, \infty\right] = -\left(1+\frac{1}{2!}+\frac{1}{2!}\frac{1}{3!}+\frac{1}{3!}\frac{1}{4!}+\cdots\right)$$
.

$$(3) \frac{1}{\sin\frac{1}{z}};$$

$$\mathbf{\widetilde{R}:} \quad \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{1}{\sin\frac{1}{z}}, \infty\right] = -\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{1}{z^2 \sin z}, 0\right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2!} \lim_{z \to 0} \left[z^3 \frac{1}{z^2 \sin z} \right]'' = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{z \to 0} \left(\frac{\sin z - z \cos z}{\sin^2 z} \right)'$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{z \sin^2 z - 2 \cos z \left(\sin z - z \cos z \right)}{\sin^3 z}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[\lim_{z \to 0} \frac{z}{\sin z} - 2 \lim_{z \to 0} \cos z \cdot \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{\sin z - z \cos z}{z^3} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6} \int_0^z \sin^2 z \, dz$$

$$(4) \frac{z^{2n}}{1+z^n}$$
 •

解: 当 n = 1, 2, 3, ... 时, 有

$$\frac{z^{2n}}{1+z^n} = z^{2n} \cdot \frac{1}{z^n} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{z^n}} = z^n \left(1 - \frac{1}{z^n} + \frac{1}{z^{2n}} - \frac{1}{z^{3n}} + \cdots \right)$$
$$= z^n - 1 + \frac{1}{z^n} - \frac{1}{z^{2n}} + \cdots, \qquad 1 < |z| < \infty.$$

故

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{z^{2n}}{1+z^{n}},\infty\right] = \begin{cases} -1, & n=1;\\ 0, & n \geq 2. \end{cases}$$

当 n=0 时,有

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{z^{2n}}{1+z^{n}},\infty\right] = \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{1}{2},\infty\right] = 0 \circ$$

当 $n=-1,-2,-3,\cdots$ 时,有

$$\frac{z^{2n}}{1+z^n} = z^{2n} \cdot \cdot \frac{1}{1+z^n} = z^{2n} \left(1 - z^n + z^{2n} - z^{3n} + \cdots \right)$$
$$= z^{2n} - z^{3n} + z^{4n} - z^{5n} + \cdots, \qquad 1 < |z| < \infty$$

故

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{z^{2n}}{1+z^{n}},\infty\right]=0.$$

13. 举例说明若 $z=\infty$ 是解析函数f(z)的可去奇点,则 $\mathrm{Res}[f(z),\infty]$ 可能不等于零。

解: 设 $f(z)=1+\frac{1}{z}$, $0<|z|<\infty$ 。由于它的洛朗展开式中没有正幂项,知 $z=\infty$ 是函数 f(z)的可去奇点。但

$$\operatorname{Res} \left[f(z), \infty \right] = -a_{-1} = -1 \neq 0$$

14. 设多项式 $P(z) = z^n + a_1 z^{n-1} + \dots + a_n$ 有n个彼此相异的零点 z_1, z_2, \dots , z_n ; $Q(z) = z^{n-1} + b_1 z^{n-2} + \dots + b_{n-1}$ 。 证明:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{Q(z_k)}{P'(z_k)} = 1 \circ$$

证:函数 $\frac{Q(z)}{P(z)}$ 在z平面上除去一阶极点 $z_1, z_2, \dots z_n$ 外处处解析。由推广

的留数基本定理,有

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{Q(z)}{P(z)}, z_{k}\right] + \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{Q(z)}{P(z)}, \infty\right] = 0 \circ$$

而

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{Q(z)}{P(z)}, z_{k}\right] = \lim_{z \to z_{k}} (z - z_{k}) \frac{Q(z)}{P(z)} = \lim_{z \to z_{k}} \frac{Q(z)}{P(z) - P(z_{k})} = \frac{Q(z_{k})}{P'(z_{k})} \circ$$

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{Q(z)}{P(z)}, \infty\right] = -\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{Q\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)}{P\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)} \frac{1}{z^{2}}, 0\right] = -\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{\frac{1}{z^{n-1}} + \frac{b_{1}}{z^{n-2}} + \dots + b_{n-1}}{\frac{1}{z^{n}} + \frac{a_{1}}{z^{n-1}} + \dots + a_{n}} \frac{1}{z^{2}}, 0\right]$$

$$= -\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{1}{z} \frac{1 + b_{1}z + \dots + b_{n-1}z^{n-1}}{1 + a_{1}z + \dots + a_{n}z^{n}}, 0\right] = -1_{\circ}$$

于是

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{Q(z_k)}{P'(z_k)} = 1 \circ$$

15. 计算下列各积分。

(1)
$$\oint_C \frac{zdz}{(z-1)(z-2)^2}$$
, $C:|z-2|=\frac{1}{2}$;

AP:
$$\oint_C \frac{z dz}{(z-1)(z-2)^2} = 2\pi i \cdot \text{Res} \left[\frac{z}{(z-1)(z-2)^2}, 2 \right] = 2\pi i \lim_{z \to 2} \left(\frac{z}{z-1} \right)' = -2\pi i \circ$$

(2)
$$\oint_C \frac{dz}{1+z^4}$$
, $C: x^2 + y^2 = 2x$;

解:
$$1+z^4=0 \Leftrightarrow z=(-1)^{\frac{1}{4}}=e^{\frac{(2k+1)\pi i}{4}}, k=0,1,2,3$$
。在 C 内 $\frac{1}{1+z^4}$ 有一阶极点

$$\oint_C \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{1+z^4} = 2\pi i \left[\operatorname{Res}\left(\frac{1}{1+z^4}, z_0\right) + \operatorname{Res}\left(\frac{1}{1+z^4}, z_3\right) \right] \circ$$

$$\operatorname{Res}\left(\frac{1}{1+z^{4}}, z_{0}\right) = \lim_{z \to z_{0}} (z - z_{0}) \frac{1}{1+z^{4}} = \frac{1}{(1+z^{4})'} \bigg|_{z=z_{0}} = \frac{1}{4z_{0}^{3}} = -\frac{z_{0}}{4}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} e^{\frac{\pi i}{4}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} i \circ$$

$$\operatorname{Res}\left(\frac{1}{1+z^{4}}, z_{3}\right) = \lim_{z \to z_{0}} (z - z_{3}) \frac{1}{1+z^{4}} = \frac{1}{(1+z^{4})'} \bigg|_{z=z_{3}} = \frac{1}{4z_{3}^{3}} = -\frac{z_{3}}{4}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} e^{\frac{7\pi i}{4}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} i \circ$$

于是

$$\oint_C \frac{dz}{1+z^4} = 2\pi i \left[\text{Res}\left(\frac{1}{1+z^4}, z_0\right) + \text{Res}\left(\frac{1}{1+z^4}, z_3\right) \right] = -\frac{\sqrt{2\pi}i}{2} \circ$$

(3)
$$\oint_C \frac{3z^3 + 2}{(z-1)(z^2+9)} dz$$
, $C: |z| = 4$;

M:
$$\oint_C \frac{3z^3 + 2}{(z-1)(z^2 + 9)} dz$$

$$= 2\pi i \left\{ \text{Res} \left[\frac{3z^3 + 2}{(z - 1)(z^2 + 9)}, 1 \right] + \text{Res} \left[\frac{3z^3 + 2}{(z - 1)(z^2 + 9)}, 3i \right] + \text{Res} \left[\frac{3z^3 + 2}{(z - 1)(z^2 + 9)}, -3i \right] \right\}$$

$$= 2\pi i \left[\frac{3 + 2}{1 + 9} + \frac{3(3i)^3 + 2}{(3i - 1)(3i + 3i)} + \frac{3(-3i)^3 + 2}{(-3i - 1)(-3i - 3i)} \right]$$

$$= 6\pi i \circ$$

(4)
$$\oint_C \frac{1-\cos z}{z^m} dz$$
, $C: |z| = \frac{3}{2}$, $m \in \mathbb{Z}$;

$$\mathbf{\widetilde{R}}: \oint_C \frac{1-\cos z}{z^m} dz = 2\pi i \cdot \text{Res} \left[\frac{1-\cos z}{z^m}, 0 \right] \circ$$

由于

$$\frac{1-\cos z}{z^{m}} = \frac{1}{z^{m}} \left(\frac{1}{2!} z^{2} - \frac{1}{4!} z^{4} + \frac{1}{6!} z^{6} - \dots + \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n-1}}{\left(2n\right)!} z^{2n} + \dots \right)
= \frac{1}{2!} z^{2-m} - \frac{1}{4!} z^{4-m} + \frac{1}{6!} z^{6-m} - \dots + \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n-1}}{\left(2n\right)!} z^{2n-m} + \dots, \quad 0 < |z| < \infty.$$

当m≤2时,有

$$\oint_C \frac{1 - \cos z}{z^m} dz = 2\pi i \cdot \text{Res} \left[\frac{1 - \cos z}{z^m}, 0 \right] = 2\pi i \cdot 0 = 0 \circ$$

当m > 2时。若 $m = 2k, k = 2,3,\dots$,有

$$\oint_C \frac{1 - \cos z}{z^m} dz = 2\pi \mathbf{i} \cdot \text{Res} \left[\frac{1 - \cos z}{z^m}, 0 \right] = 2\pi \mathbf{i} \cdot 0 = 0 \circ$$

若 $m=2k+1, k=1,2,3,\cdots$,有

$$\oint_C \frac{1 - \cos z}{z^m} dz = 2\pi i \cdot \text{Res} \left[\frac{1 - \cos z}{z^m}, 0 \right] = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{\left(-1\right)^{k-1}}{(2k)!} = \frac{\left(-1\right)^{k-1} 2\pi i}{(2k)!} \circ$$

(5)
$$\oint_C \frac{z^{13}}{(z^2+2)(z^2-1)} dz$$
, $C:|z|=3$;

#:
$$\oint_C \frac{z^{13}}{(z^2+2)^3(z^2-1)^4} dz$$

$$= 2\pi i \cdot \left\{ \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{z^{13}}{\left(z^2 + 2\right)^3 \left(z^2 - 1\right)^4}, \sqrt{2} i \right] + \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{z^{13}}{\left(z^2 + 2\right)^3 \left(z^2 - 1\right)^4}, -\sqrt{2} i \right] \right.$$

$$\left. + \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{z^{13}}{\left(z^2 + 2\right)^3 \left(z^2 - 1\right)^4}, 1 \right] + \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{z^{13}}{\left(z^2 + 2\right)^3 \left(z^2 - 1\right)^4}, -1 \right] \right\}$$

$$= -2\pi i \cdot \text{Res} \left[\frac{z^{13}}{\left(z^2 + 2\right)^3 \left(z^2 - 1\right)^4}, \infty \right]$$

$$= 2\pi i \cdot \text{Res} \left[\frac{\frac{1}{z^{13}}}{\left(\frac{1}{z^2} + 2\right)^3 \left(\frac{1}{z^2} - 1\right)^4} \cdot \frac{1}{z^2}, 0 \right]$$

$$= 2\pi i \cdot \text{Res} \left[\frac{1}{z \left(1 + 2z^2\right)^3 \left(1 - z^2\right)^4}, 0 \right]$$

$$= 2\pi i \cdot 0$$

(6)
$$\oint_C z^3 \sin^5 \frac{1}{z} dz$$
, $C: |z| = 1$

$$\mathbf{H}: \quad \oint_C z^3 \sin^5 \frac{1}{z} dz = 2\pi \mathbf{i} \cdot \text{Res} \left[z^3 \sin^5 \frac{1}{z}, 0 \right] = -2\pi \mathbf{i} \cdot \text{Res} \left[z^3 \sin^5 \frac{1}{z}, \infty \right]$$

$$= 2\pi \mathbf{i} \cdot \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{1}{z^3} \sin^5 z \cdot \frac{1}{z^2}, 0 \right] = 2\pi \mathbf{i} \cdot \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{1}{z^5} \sin^5 z, 0 \right]_{\circ}$$

注意到

$$\lim_{z \to 0} \frac{1}{z^5} \sin^5 z = 1,$$

故z=0是函数 $\frac{1}{z^5}\sin^5 z$ 的可去奇点。因此,有

$$\oint_C z^3 \sin^5 \frac{1}{z} dz = 2\pi i \cdot \text{Res} \left[\frac{1}{z^5} \sin^5 z, 0 \right] = 0 \circ$$

16. 试求下列各积分的值。

(1)
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\mathrm{d}\theta}{\alpha + \cos\theta}$$
, $\alpha > 1$;

$$\mathbf{\widetilde{H}}: \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\mathrm{d}\theta}{\alpha + \cos\theta} \stackrel{z=e^{i\theta}}{=} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{iz}}{\alpha + \frac{z+z^{-1}}{2}} = \frac{2}{i} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{z^2 + 2\alpha z + 1} \circ$$

注意到
$$z^2 + 2\alpha z + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow z = -\alpha \pm \sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1}$$
, 且 $\left| -\alpha - \sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1} \right| > 1$, $\left| -\alpha + \sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1} \right| < 1$,

我们有

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{\alpha + \cos \theta} = \frac{2}{i} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{z^{2} + 2\alpha z + 1} = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{2}{i} \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{1}{z^{2} + 2\alpha z + 1}, -\alpha + \sqrt{\alpha^{2} - 1} \right]$$
$$= 4\pi \lim_{z \to -\alpha + \sqrt{\alpha^{2} - 1}} \frac{1}{z + \alpha + \sqrt{\alpha^{2} - 1}} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\alpha^{2} - 1}} \circ$$

(2)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2 + 2x + 2}$$
;

$$\mathbf{\hat{H}}: \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2 + 2x + 2} = 2\pi \mathbf{i} \cdot \text{Res} \left[\frac{1}{z^2 + 2z + 2}, -1 + \mathbf{i} \right]$$

$$= 2\pi \mathbf{i} \lim_{z \to -1 + \mathbf{i}} \left(z + 1 - \mathbf{i} \right) \frac{1}{z^2 + 2z + 2} = \pi \circ$$

(3)
$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x \sin ux}{a^2 + x^2} dx$$
, $u > 0$, $a > 0$ •

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \sin ux}{a^{2} + x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x \sin ux}{a^{2} + x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x e^{iux}}{a^{2} + x^{2}} dx \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ 2\pi i \cdot \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{z e^{iuz}}{a^{2} + z^{2}}, ai \right] \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ 2\pi i \frac{a i e^{-au}}{2a i} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2e^{au}} \circ$$

(4)
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(\sin 3\theta)^2}{1 - 2a\cos \theta + a^2} d\theta$$
, $|a| < 1$.

解: 当a≠0时, 有

$$\begin{split} &\int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\left(\sin 3\theta\right)^{2}}{1 - 2a\cos\theta + a^{2}} \, d\theta \stackrel{z = e^{i\theta}}{=} \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{\left(\frac{z^{3} - z^{-3}}{2i}\right)^{2}}{1 - 2a\frac{z + z^{-1}}{2} + a^{2}} \frac{dz}{iz} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4i} \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{\left(z^{6} - 1\right)^{2}}{z^{6} \left(z - az^{2} - a + a^{2}z\right)} \, dz \\ &= -\frac{1}{4i} \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{\left(z^{6} - 1\right)^{2}}{z^{6} \left(1 - az\right)\left(z - a\right)} \, dz \\ &= -\frac{1}{4i} \cdot 2\pi i \left\{ \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{\left(z^{6} - 1\right)^{2}}{z^{6} \left(1 - az\right)\left(z - a\right)}, a \right] + \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{\left(z^{6} - 1\right)^{2}}{z^{6} \left(1 - az\right)\left(z - a\right)}, 0 \right] \right\} \\ &= -\frac{\pi}{2} \left\{ \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{\left(z^{6} - 1\right)^{2}}{z^{6} \left(1 - az\right)\left(z - a\right)}, a \right] + \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{\left(z^{6} - 1\right)^{2}}{z^{6} \left(1 - az\right)\left(z - a\right)}, 0 \right] \right\}. \end{split}$$

现在

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{\left(z^{6}-1\right)^{2}}{z^{6}\left(1-az\right)\left(z-a\right)},a\right] = \frac{\left(a^{6}-1\right)^{2}}{a^{6}\left(1-a^{2}\right)} = \frac{1}{a^{6}}\left(1-a^{2}\right)\left(1+a^{2}+a^{4}\right)^{2} \circ$$

又

$$\frac{\left(z^6 - 1\right)^2}{z^6 \left(1 - az\right) \left(z - a\right)} = \frac{z^{12} - 2z^6 + 1}{z^6 \left(1 - az\right) \left(z - a\right)}$$
$$= \frac{z^6}{\left(1 - az\right) \left(z - a\right)} - \frac{2}{\left(1 - az\right) \left(z - a\right)} + \frac{1}{z^6 \left(1 - az\right) \left(z - a\right)}$$

所以

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{\left(z^{6}-1\right)^{2}}{z^{6}\left(1-az\right)\left(z-a\right)},0\right] = \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{1}{z^{6}\left(1-az\right)\left(z-a\right)},0\right].$$

注意到

$$\frac{1}{z^{6}(1-az)(z-a)} = \frac{1}{z^{6}} \left(1 + az + a^{2}z^{2} + a^{3}z^{3} + \cdots\right) \left(-\frac{1}{a}\right) \left(1 + \frac{z}{a} + \frac{z^{2}}{a^{2}} + \frac{z^{3}}{a^{3}} + \cdots\right)$$

$$= \cdots - \frac{1}{a} \frac{1}{z^{6}} \left(\frac{1}{a^{5}} + \frac{a}{a^{4}} + \frac{a^{2}}{a^{3}} + \frac{a^{3}}{a^{2}} + \frac{a^{4}}{a^{1}} + a^{5}\right) z^{5} + \cdots$$

$$= \cdots - \left(\frac{1}{a^{6}} + \frac{1}{a^{4}} + \frac{1}{a^{2}} + 1 + a^{2} + a^{4}\right) \frac{1}{z} + \cdots, \quad 0 < |z| < |a| < 1.$$

故

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{\left(z^{6}-1\right)^{2}}{z^{6}\left(1-az\right)\left(z-a\right)},0\right] = \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{1}{z^{6}\left(1-az\right)\left(z-a\right)},0\right]$$
$$= -\left(\frac{1}{a^{6}} + \frac{1}{a^{4}} + \frac{1}{a^{2}} + 1 + a^{2} + a^{4}\right)$$
$$= -\frac{1}{a^{6}}\left(1+a^{6}\right)\left(1+a^{2}+a^{4}\right).$$

因此

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\left(\sin 3\theta\right)^2}{1 - 2a\cos\theta + a^2} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2a^6} \left[\left(1 + a^6\right) \left(1 + a^2 + a^4\right) - \left(1 - a^2\right) \left(1 + a^2 + a^4\right)^2 \right]$$
$$= \left(1 + a^2 + a^4\right) \pi_{\circ}$$

当a=0时,有

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} (\sin 3\theta)^{2} d\theta = \oint_{|z|=1}^{z=e^{i\theta}} \oint_{|z|=1} \left(\frac{z^{3}-z^{-3}}{2i} \right)^{2} \frac{dz}{iz}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4i} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{\left(z^{6}-1\right)^{2}}{z^{7}} dz$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4i} \oint_{|z|=1} \left(z^{5}-2\frac{1}{z}+\frac{1}{z^{7}}\right) dz$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4i} \oint_{|z|=1} \left(z^{5}-2\frac{1}{z}+\frac{1}{z^{7}}\right) dz$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4i} \left(0-2\cdot 2\pi i + 0\right) = \pi_{\circ}$$

17. 计算下列各积分。

(1)
$$\oint_C \frac{z^{2n}}{1+z^n} dz$$
, $C:|z|=r>1$, $n \to i$ if $i \in M$

解:
$$\oint_C \frac{z^{2n}}{1+z^n} dz = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{z^{2n}}{1+z^n}, e^{\frac{(2k+1)\pi i}{n}} \right]$$
$$= -2\pi i \cdot \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{z^{2n}}{1+z^n}, \infty \right]$$
$$= \begin{cases} 2\pi i, & n=1; \\ 0, & n \neq 1 \in \mathbb{N}_{\circ} \end{cases} \qquad \text{利用9.(3)的结果}.$$

(2)
$$\oint_C \frac{z^9}{z^{10}-1} dz$$
, $C:|z|=4$;

解:
$$\oint_C \frac{z^9}{z^{10} - 1} dz = -2\pi i \cdot \text{Res} \left[\frac{z^9}{z^{10} - 1}, \infty \right]$$

$$= 2\pi i \cdot \text{Res} \left[\frac{\frac{1}{z^9}}{\frac{1}{z^{10}} - 1} \frac{1}{z^2}, 0 \right] = 2\pi i \cdot \text{Res} \left[\frac{1}{z \left(1 - z^{10} \right)}, 0 \right] = 2\pi i \cdot \mathbf{e}$$

18. 若函数 f(z) 在简单闭曲线 C 上及所围成的有界区域内除去点 z_0 外处处解析,且 z_0 是 f(z) 的 n 阶极点,记

$$g(z) = (z - z_0)^n f(z) \circ$$

证明:

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = \frac{2\pi i}{(n-1)!} g^{(n-1)}(z_0) \circ$$

证:设函数 f(z) 在简单闭曲线 C 上及所围成的有界区域内除去点 z_0 外处处解析,且 z_0 是 f(z) 的 n 阶极点。则

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-z_0)^n} \varphi(z), \ 0 < |z-z_0| < \delta,$$

其中 $\varphi(z)$ 在 z_0 解析且 $\varphi(z_0)\neq 0$ 。记

$$g(z) = (z - z_0)^n f(z) \circ$$

则有g(z)在简单闭曲线C上及所围成的有界区域内除去点 z_0 外处处解析,且

$$\lim_{z \to z_0} g(z) = \lim_{z \to z_0} \varphi(z) = \varphi(z_0) \circ$$

即 z_0 是g(z)的可去奇点。令 $g(z_0)=\varphi(z_0)$,则g(z)在 z_0 解析,从而在简单闭曲线 C上及所围成的有界区域内解析,且

$$f(z) = \frac{g(z)}{(z - z_0)^n} \circ$$

由高阶导数公式, 有

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = \oint_C \frac{g(z)}{(z - z_0)^n} dz = \frac{2\pi i}{(n-1)!} g^{(n-1)}(z_0) \circ$$

19. 设函数 f(z) 与 g(z) 均在点 z_0 处解析且 $f(z_0) \neq 0$:

(1) 若
$$z_0$$
是 $g(z)$ 的一阶零点,求Res $\left[\frac{f(z)}{g^2(z)},z_0\right]$ 。

(2) 若
$$z_0$$
是 $g(z)$ 的二阶零点,求Res $\left[\frac{f(z)}{g(z)},z_0\right]$ 。

解: 设函数 f(z) 与 g(z) 均在点 z_0 处解析且 $f(z_0) \neq 0$ 。

(1) 若 z_0 是g(z)的一阶零点,则

$$g(z)=(z-z_0)\varphi(z)$$
,

其中 $\varphi(z)$ 在点 z_0 处解析且 $\varphi(z_0) \neq 0$ 。于是,有

$$\frac{f(z)}{g^2(z)} = \frac{1}{(z-z_0)^2} \frac{f(z)}{\varphi^2(z)},$$

其中 $\frac{f(z)}{\varphi^2(z)}$ 在点 z_0 处解析且 $\frac{f(z_0)}{\varphi^2(z_0)} \neq 0$ 。因此, z_0 是 $\frac{f(z)}{g^2(z)}$ 的二阶极点。

这样,有

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{f(z)}{g^{2}(z)}, z_{0}\right] = \lim_{z \to z_{0}} \left[(z - z_{0})^{2} \frac{f(z)}{(z - z_{0})^{2} \varphi^{2}(z)} \right]' = \lim_{z \to z_{0}} \left[\frac{f(z)}{\varphi^{2}(z)} \right]'$$

$$= \lim_{z \to z_{0}} \frac{f'(z) \varphi(z) - 2f(z) \varphi'(z)}{\varphi^{3}(z)} = \frac{f'(z_{0}) \varphi(z_{0}) - 2f(z_{0}) \varphi'(z_{0})}{\varphi^{3}(z_{0})}.$$

另一方面, 由 $\varphi(z)$ 在点 z_0 处解析知

$$g(z) = (z - z_0)\varphi(z) = (z - z_0) \left[\varphi(z_0) + \varphi'(z_0)(z - z_0) + \frac{1}{2!}\varphi''(z_0)(z - z_0)^2 + \cdots \right]$$
$$= \varphi(z_0)(z - z_0) + \varphi'(z_0)(z - z_0)^2 + \frac{1}{2!}\varphi''(z_0)(z - z_0)^3 + \cdots$$

于是,有

$$\varphi(z_0) = g'(z_0), \ \varphi'(z_0) = \frac{1}{2}g''(z_0)$$

因此

Res
$$\left[\frac{f(z)}{g^{2}(z)}, z_{0}\right] = \frac{f'(z_{0})g'(z_{0}) - f(z_{0})g'(z_{0})}{\left[g'(z_{0})\right]^{3}}$$

(2) 若 z_0 是g(z)的二阶零点,则

$$g(z) = (z - z_0)^2 \varphi(z),$$

其中 $\varphi(z)$ 在点 z_0 处解析且 $\varphi(z_0) \neq 0$ 。于是,有

$$\frac{f(z)}{g(z)} = \frac{1}{(z - z_0)^2} \frac{f(z)}{\varphi(z)},$$

其中 $\frac{f(z)}{\varphi(z)}$ 在点 z_0 处解析且 $\frac{f(z_0)}{\varphi(z_0)} \neq 0$ 。因此, z_0 是 $\frac{f(z)}{g(z)}$ 的二阶极点。这样,有

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{f(z)}{g(z)}, z_{0}\right] = \lim_{z \to z_{0}} \left[(z - z_{0})^{2} \frac{f(z)}{(z - z_{0})^{2} \varphi(z)} \right]' = \lim_{z \to z_{0}} \left[\frac{f(z)}{\varphi(z)} \right]'$$

$$= \lim_{z \to z_{0}} \frac{f'(z) \varphi(z) - f(z) \varphi'(z)}{\varphi^{2}(z)} = \frac{f'(z_{0}) \varphi(z_{0}) - f(z_{0}) \varphi'(z_{0})}{\varphi^{2}(z_{0})}.$$

另一方面, 由 $\varphi(z)$ 在点 z_0 处解析知

$$g(z) = (z - z_0)^2 \varphi(z) = (z - z_0)^2 \left[\varphi(z_0) + \varphi'(z_0)(z - z_0) + \frac{1}{2!} \varphi''(z_0)(z - z_0)^2 + \cdots \right]$$

= $\varphi(z_0)(z - z_0)^2 + \varphi'(z_0)(z - z_0)^3 + \frac{1}{2!} \varphi''(z_0)(z - z_0)^4 + \cdots$

于是,有

$$\varphi(z_0) = \frac{1}{2} g''(z_0), \ \varphi'(z_0) = \frac{1}{6} g'''(z_0)$$

因此

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{f(z)}{g(z)}, z_{0}\right] = \frac{6f'(z_{0})g''(z_{0}) - 2f(z_{0})g''(z_{0})}{3\left[g''(z_{0})\right]^{2}} \circ$$

20. 设函数 $\varphi(z)$ 在点 z_0 处解析, $\varphi'(z_0)\neq 0$,函数 $f(\zeta)$ 在点 $\zeta_0=\varphi(z_0)$ 处有一阶极点,证明

$$\operatorname{Res}[f[\varphi(z)], z_0] = \frac{1}{\varphi'(z_0)} \operatorname{Res}[f(\zeta), \zeta_0]$$

证: 设函数 $\varphi(z)$ 在点 z_0 处解析, $\varphi'(z_0) \neq 0$,函数 $f(\zeta)$ 在点 $\zeta_0 = \varphi(z_0)$ 处有一阶极点,则

$$f(\zeta) = \frac{a_{-1}}{\zeta - \zeta_0} + a_0 + a_1(\zeta - \zeta_0) + \dots = \frac{a_{-1}}{\zeta - \zeta_0} + g(\zeta),$$

其中 $g(\zeta)$ 在点 ζ_0 处解析。从而

$$f\left[\varphi(z)\right] = \frac{a_{-1}}{\varphi(z) - \varphi(z_0)} + g\left[\varphi(z)\right],$$

其中 $g[\varphi(z)]$ 在点 z_0 处解析。点 z_0 是函数 $f[\varphi(z)]$ 的孤立奇点。由于 $\varphi'(z_0)\neq 0$,点 z_0 是函数 $f[\varphi(z)]$ 的一阶极点。因此

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[f\left[\varphi(z)\right], z_{0}\right] = \lim_{z \to z_{0}} \left(z - z_{0}\right) \left\{\frac{a_{-1}}{\varphi(z) - \varphi(z_{0})} + g\left[\varphi(z)\right]\right\}$$

$$= \lim_{z \to z_{0}} \left[\frac{a_{-1}}{\varphi(z) - \varphi(z_{0})} + (z - z_{0})g\left[\varphi(z)\right]\right]$$

$$= \frac{a_{-1}}{\varphi'(z_{0})} = \frac{1}{\varphi'(z_{0})} \operatorname{Res}\left[f(\zeta), \zeta_{0}\right] \circ$$