

• 序列例子:

(1)  $\{z_n\}: z_n = \frac{1}{n}$

(2)  $\{z_n\}: z_1 = 1, z_{n+1} = \frac{z_n}{2} + \frac{1}{z_n},$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = \sqrt{2} \quad \text{④ 不完备!}$$

(3)  $z_n = \left(-1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$  极限  $\{\pm 1\}$

(4)  $z_1 = 1, z_{n+1} = z_n + \frac{1}{z_n}$  发散.

• 复变函数极限

$f(z)$  是定义在  $D_\varepsilon(z_0) \setminus \{z_0\}$  上的复变函数,

如  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ , 使  $\forall |z - z_0| < \delta$ , 有

$|f(z) - L| < \varepsilon$ , 则称  $f(z)$  在  $z_0$  的极限存在,

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = L$$

• 极限的方向无关性.

例:  $f(z) = z/\bar{z}$  在  $z=0$  处的极限是?

• 连续性:

如果  $f(z)$  在  $z_0$  的某个邻域内有定义, 且

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = f(z_0)$$

则称  $f(z)$  在  $z_0$  连续。如  $f(z)$  在  $D$  上每点皆连续, 则称  $f(z)$  在  $D$  上连续。

\* 复导数:

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

极限存在  $\Rightarrow f(z)$  在  $z_0$  可导

- 如果  $f(z)$  在区域  $D$  上处处可导, 则称  $f$  是  $D$  上的

(1) (复) 可导函数

(2) 全纯函数

(3) 解析函数: 存在幂级数展开. (举例)

例:  $f(z) = z^2$  在  $\mathbb{C}$  上可导.

例:  $f(z) = \bar{z}$  在  $\mathbb{C}$  上不可导.

问题:  $f(z) = u(x, y) + i v(x, y)$  的可导性质如何从  $u$  和  $v$  反映?

• 柯西-黎曼方程:

$f(z)$  在  $D$  上可导的充要条件:

①  $u, v$  及其一阶导数在  $D$  上存在.

②  $u, v$  满足:

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

缩写:  $u_x = v_y, \quad u_y = -v_x$

证明: (1) 必要性:

$$f'(z) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z+h) - f(z)}{h}$$

不妨令  $h = \Delta x, \Delta x \rightarrow 0$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} f'(z) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x+\Delta x, y) + i v(x+\Delta x, y) - u(x, y) - i v(x, y)}{\Delta x} \\ &= u_x + i v_x \end{aligned}$$

另一方面, 令  $h = i\Delta y, \Delta y \rightarrow 0$ , 则

$$f'(z) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x, y+\Delta y) + i v(x, y+\Delta y) - u(x, y) - i v(x, y)}{i\Delta y}$$

$$= -i u_y + v_y$$

$$\Rightarrow u_x = v_y, \quad u_y = -v_x$$

(2) 充分性:

令  $h = s + it$ ,  $s, t \rightarrow 0$ , 由偏导数存在知

$$u(x+s, y+t) = u(x, y) + s u_x + t u_y + \alpha |h|$$

$$v(x+s, y+t) = v(x, y) + s v_x + t v_y + \beta |h|$$

$\alpha$  和  $\beta$  随  $h \rightarrow 0$  而  $\rightarrow 0$ . 此时,

$$f'(z) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z+h) - f(z)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{s u_x + t u_y + i s v_x + i t v_y + (\alpha + \beta) |h|}{s + it}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{C.R.}}{=} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(s + it) u_x + i(s + it) v_x + (\alpha + \beta) |h|}{s + it}$$

$$= u_x + i v_x$$

类似还有:  $f'(z) = -i u_y + v_y$

例:  $f(z) = e^z$  在  $\mathbb{C}$  上可导 (全纯函数)

例:  $f(z) = x^2 + y + i(y^2 - x)$  在  $y = x$  上可导, 但不解析.

- 判断函数解析性的更简便方式是 Wirtinger 微分.

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

$$\partial_{\bar{z}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)$$

上述定义应在链式法则下理解,

$$x = \frac{1}{2}(z + \bar{z}), \quad y = \frac{i}{2}(z - \bar{z})$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{i}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial \bar{z}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \bar{z}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{i}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \end{cases}$$

- C-R 方程可等价表示为

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{z}} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial \bar{z}} = \frac{1}{2} u_x + \frac{i}{2} u_y + \frac{i}{2} v_x - \frac{1}{2} v_y$$

$$\boxed{\partial_{\bar{z}} f = 0}$$

全纯函数不显含  $\bar{z}$  依赖.

例:  $f = x^2 + y^2 = z \cdot \bar{z}$  不解析

例:  $f(z) = x^2 - y^2 + 2ixy$   
 $= z^2$

可导.

$$f'(z) = u_x + iv_x = 2x + 2iy = 2z = \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}$$

- 对于一般的全纯函数,

$$f'(z) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}$$

即将  $f(z)$  视作实变量函数并应用实微分公式

证明:  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{i}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) (u + iv)$

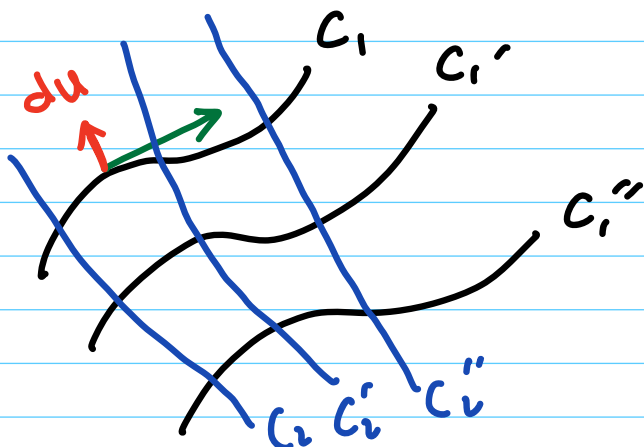
$$= \frac{1}{2} u_x + \frac{i}{2} v_x - \frac{i}{2} u_y + \frac{1}{2} v_y$$

$$= u_x + i v_x = f'(z)$$

例:  $(z^n)' = n z^{n-1}$

- C-R 方程的后果
- 解析函数的实部和虚部定义了两组正交曲线族.

$$\begin{cases} u(x, y) = C_1 \text{ ①} \\ v(x, y) = C_2 \text{ ②} \end{cases} \text{ 分别定义了两组曲线族.}$$



① 的切线方程:

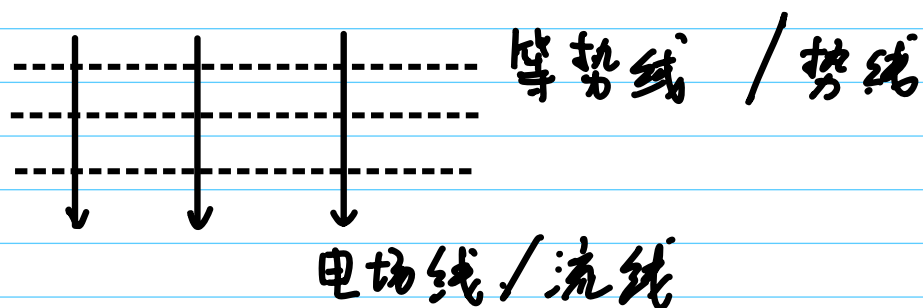
$$du = u_x dx + u_y dy = \vec{\nabla} u \cdot (dx, dy)$$

$$\vec{F}_u = \begin{pmatrix} u_y \\ -u_x \end{pmatrix}$$

同理,  $\vec{F}_v = \begin{pmatrix} v_y \\ -v_x \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{F}_u^T \cdot \vec{F}_v &= (u_y, -u_x) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} v_y \\ -v_x \end{pmatrix} = u_y v_y + u_x v_x \\ &= u_x u_x - u_x u_y = 0 \end{aligned}$$

- Examples in physics:



- 调和函数.

由 C-R 方程出发,

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta u &= \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} u + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} u = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} u_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} u_y \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} V_y - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} V_x = 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\Delta u = 0 \quad \Delta V = 0}$$

解析函数实部和虚部  
为调和函数.  
共轭.

- 求共轭调和函数.

若已知  $u$ , 则

$$dv = V_x dx + V_y dy = -u_y dx + u_x dy$$

$$V = \int^{(x,y)} dv + C$$



- 或利用 Wirtinger 微分的性质.

例: 已知  $f(z)$  的虚部  $V(x, y) = \sqrt{-x + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$ , 求  $f(z)$ .

解: 利用  $V(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}$  的条件.

$$V(x, y) = V\left(\frac{1}{2}(z + \bar{z}), \frac{1}{2i}(z - \bar{z})\right)$$

$$= \sqrt{-\frac{1}{2}(z + \bar{z}) + \sqrt{z\bar{z}}}$$

$$= \sqrt{-\frac{1}{2} \cdot (\sqrt{z} - \sqrt{\bar{z}})^2}$$

$$= \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2}} (\underbrace{\sqrt{z} - \sqrt{\bar{z}}}_{\text{纯虚}})$$

$$\therefore f(z) = u + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\sqrt{z} - \sqrt{\bar{z}}) + C$$

$$\text{但 } \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} = 0 \Rightarrow u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{z} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\bar{z}}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(z) = \sqrt{2z} + C$$

• 一些基本初等复纯函数.

(1) 幂次函数:  $z^n$

$$(2) \text{ 指数函数: } \exp(z) = e^{x+iy} = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y) \\ = 1 + z + \frac{z^2}{2!} + \frac{z^3}{3!} + \dots$$

$$\bullet \frac{d}{dz} e^z = e^z$$

$$\bullet \text{ 当 } n \in \mathbb{Z}, (e^z)^n = e^{nz}$$

$$(e^{1+2i\pi k})^{1+i2\pi k} = e^{1+i2\pi k} = e \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$= e^{(1+2i\pi k)^2} = e^{1+4i\pi k-4\pi^2 k^2} = e \cdot e^{-4\pi^2 k^2} \text{ 矛盾!}$$

(3) 三角函数. (实周期函数)

$$\sin z = z - \frac{z^3}{3!} + \frac{z^5}{5!} + \dots$$

$$= \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i}$$

$$\cos z = 1 - \frac{z^2}{2!} + \frac{z^4}{4!} + \dots = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2}$$

$$\sin^2 z + \cos^2 z = 1$$

$$(\sin z)' = \cos z$$

$$(\cos z)' = -\sin z$$