华东理工大学 2015 - 2016 学年第二学期

《 复变函数与积分变换》课程期终考试试卷 A 答案 2016.7

开课学院: 理学院, 考试形式: 闭卷, 所需时间: 120分钟

一、 填空(每小题 4 分, 共 24 分)

1.
$$\left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$$
 2. 0 3. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 4. 1 5. 0 6. $\frac{s^2 - 9}{(s^2 + 9)^2}$

二、单项选择题(每小题 4 分, 共 16 分) DBCB

三、计算下列积分(每小题6分,共24分)

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

解: 令
$$f(z) = \frac{\sin^2 z}{z^2(z-1)}$$
, 在 $|z| = 2$ 内,函数 $f(z)$ 有两个奇点. $z = 0$ 为可去奇点, Res $[f(z), 0] = 0$,

$$z = 1$$
 为一阶极点, Res[$f(z)$, 1] = $\lim_{z \to 1} (z - 1) f(z) = \frac{\sin^2 z}{z^2} \bigg|_{z=1} = \sin^2 1$,

原式= $2\pi i (\text{Res}[f(z), 0] + \text{Res}[f(z), 1]) = 2\pi i \sin^2 1$.

2.
$$\oint_C \frac{e^z}{(z-\pi i)^{10}} dz$$
,其中 C 为正向圆周 | $z \models 4$.

解:
$$\oint_C \frac{e^z}{(z-\pi i)^{10}} dz = \frac{2\pi i}{9!} (e^z)^{(9)} \Big|_{z=\pi i} =$$

$$\frac{-2\pi i}{9!}$$
 2分

3.
$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{1 - 2a\cos\theta + a^2}, \quad (0 < a < 1)$$

$$\text{\mathbb{R}: } \diamondsuit z = e^{i\theta} \text{ \mathbb{M}} \quad \cos\theta = \frac{1}{2}(z + z^{-1}), \quad d\theta = \frac{dz}{iz}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{i} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{(z-a)(1-az)} \, \text{d}z \, |z| = 1 \, \text{h},$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-a)(1-az)}$$
 只以 $z = a$ 为一级极点,

Re
$$s[f(z), a] = \frac{1}{1 - a^2}$$

由留数定理, $I = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{i} \operatorname{Re} s[f(z), a] = \frac{2\pi}{1 - a^2}$

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

$$\mathbf{H} \colon \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(x^2+4)(x^2+1)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(x^2+4)(x^2+1)^2} dx$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi i \{ \text{Re } s[f(z), 2i] + \text{Re } s[f(z), i] \}$$

$$= \pi i \{ \frac{1}{36i} - \frac{i}{36} \}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{18}$$

四.(10 分) 已知调和函数 $u(x,y) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2)$,求其共轭调和函数 v(x,y),并求解析函数 f(z) = u + iv.

解:
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$$
, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$

由 C-R 条件有

$$v = \int \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} dy = \arctan \frac{y}{x} + \phi(x)$$

故
$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2} + \phi'(x)$$
 又因 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2}$

故
$$\phi'(x) = 0$$
 $\phi(x) = C$ C 为实常数

于是
$$v = \arctan \frac{y}{x} + C$$

所以

$$f(z) = u + iv = \frac{1}{2}\ln(x^2 + y^2) + i(\arctan\frac{y}{x} + C)$$

$$y = 0 f(x) = \ln x + Ci$$

故
$$f(z) = u + iv = L n z + iC$$

五. (8 分) 把函数 $f(z) = \frac{1}{z-5}$ 分别在圆环域 0 < |z-3| < 2,和 $2 < |z-3| < \infty$ 内展开成 Laurent 级数

解: 在1<|z-1|<+∞内

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

$$= -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(z-3)^n}{2^{n+1}}$$

在
$$2<|z-3|<\infty$$
内

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{-2 + (z - 3)}$$

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

$$=\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{(z-3)^{n+1}}$$

六. $(6 \, \beta)$ 求把单位圆|z| < 1 映射成单位圆|w| < 1 且满足 $f(\frac{1}{2})$ = 0, arg $f'(\frac{1}{2})$ = $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 的分式线性映射.

解:
$$f(\frac{1}{2}) = 0$$
则 $f(2) = \infty$
令 $f(z) = k \frac{z - \frac{1}{2}}{z - 2}$
 $|f(1)| = \left|\frac{k}{2}\right| = 1$, $|k| = 2$
 $f(z) = 2e^{i\theta} \frac{z - \frac{1}{2}}{z - 2}$
 $f'(z) = 2e^{i\theta} \frac{-3}{2(z - 2)^2}$, $f'(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{4}{3}e^{i\theta + \pi i}$
 $\theta + \pi = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 所以 $\theta = -\frac{\pi}{2}$
 $f(z) = -2i\frac{z - \frac{1}{2}}{z - 2} = -i\frac{2z - 1}{z - 2}$.

七、(12 分)(1)已知
$$F(s) = \frac{s}{(s^2+1)(s^2+4)}$$
,求其拉氏逆变换

(2)利用 Laplace 变换求解初值问题:
$$\begin{cases} y'' - 3y' + 2y = e^{2t} \\ y(0) = 0, \ y'(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

解: (1)解法 1:
$$f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[\frac{s}{(s^2+1)(s^2+4)}] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[\frac{1}{3}(\frac{s}{s^2+1} - \frac{s}{s^2+4})]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}(\mathcal{L}^{-1}[\frac{s}{s^2+1}] - \mathcal{L}^{-1}[\frac{s}{s^2+4}]) = \frac{1}{3}(\cos t - \cos 2t)$$
解法 2: $f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[\frac{s}{(s^2+1)(s^2+4)}]$

$$= \operatorname{Re} s[\frac{se^{st}}{(s^2+1)(s^2+4)}, i] + \operatorname{Re} s[\frac{se^{st}}{(s^2+1)(s^2+4)}, -i]$$

$$+\operatorname{Re} s\left[\frac{se^{st}}{(s^{2}+1)(s^{2}+4)},2i\right] + \operatorname{Re} s\left[\frac{se^{st}}{(s^{2}+1)(s^{2}+4)},-2i\right]$$

$$= \frac{ie^{it}}{2i(i^{2}+4)} + \frac{-ie^{-it}}{-2i(i^{2}+4)} + \frac{2ie^{2it}}{4i(4i^{2}+1)} + \frac{-2ie^{-2it}}{-4i(4i^{2}+1)}$$

$$= \frac{e^{it}}{6} + \frac{e^{-it}}{6} - \frac{e^{2it}}{6} - \frac{e^{-2it}}{6} = \frac{1}{3}(\cos t - \cos 2t)$$

(2)令 L(y(t)) = Y(s), 对方程两边求拉氏变换得:

$$S^{2}Y(S) - 1 + (-3SY(S)) + 2Y(S) = \frac{1}{S - 2}$$

$$(S^{2} - 3S + 2)Y(S) = \frac{1}{S - 2} + 1$$

$$Y(S) = \frac{1}{(S - 1)(S - 2)^{2}} + \frac{1}{(S - 1)(S - 2)} = \frac{1}{(S - 2)^{2}}$$

$$\therefore y(t) = te^{2t}$$