第三章 复变函数的积分

第一节 复变函数积分的概念 第二节 柯西-古萨基本定理(Cauchy-Goursat) 第三节 基本定理(C-G)的推广—复合闭路定理 第四节 原函数与不定积分 第五节 柯西积分公式 第六节 解析函数的高阶导数公式

第七节 解析函数与调和函数的关系





第一节 复变函数积分的概念

1. 定义:设w = f(z)在区域D内有定义,C为D内

一条光滑的有向曲线(如图)

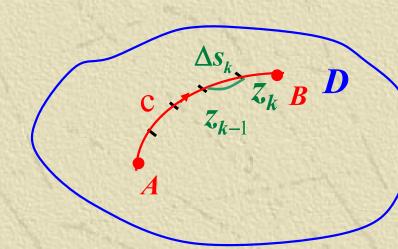
(1)分割: ∀分割AB为 $z_{k-1}z_k$ $(k=1\cdots n)$

$$(2)作和: \forall \zeta_k \in \widehat{z_{k-1}z_k}$$

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n f(\zeta_k)(z_k - z_{k-1})$$
$$= \sum_{k=1}^n f(\zeta_k) \Delta z_k$$

其中 $\Delta z_k = z_k - z_{k-1}$

 $记 \Delta S_k$ 为 $\widehat{z_{k-1}} z_k$ 的长度, $\delta = \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} \{ \Delta S_k \}$









(3) 取极限: $\lim_{\substack{\delta \to 0 \\ n \to \infty}} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(\zeta) \Delta z_k$

若极限存在,则极限值称为w = f(z)沿C的积分,

记作
$$\int_{c} f(z) dz = \lim_{\delta \to 0} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(\zeta) \Delta z_{k}$$

注: 1° 若C封闭,记为 $\oint_{C} f(z)dz$,其中C表示正向,反向为 C^{-} .

 2° 当C是x轴上的线段, $a \le x \le b$,且f(z) = u(x), $则\int_{C} f(z) dz = \int_{a}^{b} u(x) dx$





积分的性质:

$$1^{\circ} \int_{C} \left[k_{1} f(z) + k_{2} g(z) \right] dz = k_{1} \int_{C} f(z) dz + k_{2} \int_{C} g(z) dz$$

$$2^{\circ} \int_{C} f(z) dz = -\int_{C^{-}} f(z) dz$$

$$3^{\circ}$$
 设 $C = C_1 + C_2 + \cdots + C_n$,

则
$$\int_C f(z)dz = \int_{C_1} f(z)dz + \int_{C_2} f(z)dz + \cdots + \int_{C_n} f(z)dz$$





4°设曲线C的长度为L, $|f(z)| \le M(z ∈ C)$

则
$$\left|\int_{C} f(z)dz\right| \leq \int_{C} |f(z)|ds \leq ML($$
估值不等式)

证明:

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(\zeta_{k}) \Delta z_{k} \right| \leq \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left| f(\zeta_{k}) \right| \left| \Delta z_{k} \right| \leq \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left| f(\zeta_{k}) \right| \Delta s_{k}$$

取极限得:
$$\left| \int_C f(z) dz \right| \leq \int_C \left| f(z) \right| ds \leq M \int_C ds = ML$$







2. 积分存在的条件及计算方法

定理: 设光滑曲线C: z=z(t)=x(t)+iy(t), 其中 $\alpha \le t \le \beta$, C正向为t增加的方向,且 $z'(t) \ne 0$. 如果 f(z)=u(x,y)+iv(x,y)在区域D内连续,且 $C \subset D$

则 1)
$$\int_C f(z)dz$$
一定存在

$$2) \int_C f(z) dz = \int_C u(x, y) dx - v(x, y) dy$$
$$+ i \int_C v(x, y) dx + u(x, y) dy$$

简写为
$$\int_C f(z)dz = \int_C udx - vdy + i \int_C vdx + udy$$







证明:

设
$$z_k = x_k + iy_k, \zeta_k = \xi_k + i\eta_k, \Delta z_k = \Delta x_k + i\Delta y_k,$$
 则
$$\sum_{k=1}^n f(\zeta_k) \Delta z_k = \sum_{k=1}^n \left[u(\xi_k, \eta_k) + iv(\xi_k, \eta_k) \right] (\Delta x_k + i\Delta y_k)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \left[u(\xi_k, \eta_k) \Delta x_k - v(\xi_k, \eta_k) \Delta y_k \right]$$

$$+ i\sum_{k=1}^n \left[v(\xi_k, \eta_k) \Delta x_k + u(\xi_k, \eta_k) \Delta y_k \right]$$

- :: f(z)在C上连续,
- : u(x,y), v(x,y)也在C上连续,故在C上可积.

上式取极限得:





$\int_{C} f(z)dz = \int_{C} udx - vdy + i \int_{C} vdx + udy = \int_{C} (u + iv)(dx + idy)$

则
$$\int_{C} f(z) dz = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \{u[x(t), y(t)]x'(t) - v[x(t), y(t)]y'(t)\}dt$$

+ $i\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \{v[x(t), y(t)]x'(t) + u[x(t), y(t)]y'(t)\}dt$

$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left\{ u \left[x(t), y(t) \right] + i v \left[x(t), y(t) \right] \right\} \left[x'(t) + i y'(t) \right] dt$$

$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[z(t)] \cdot z'(t) dt$$

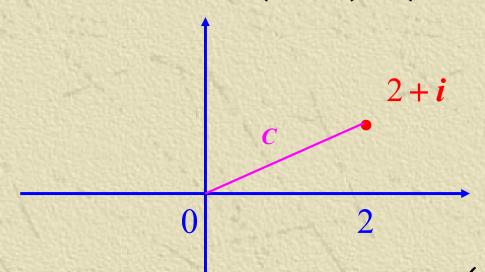




例 1. 计算 $\int_C z^2 dz$, 其中 C: (1) 沿直线从 $0 \rightarrow 2 + i$;

(2) 沿折线从 $0 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 2 + i$;

解: $(1)C: z = 2t + it = (2+i)t, (0 \le t \le 1)$



$$\therefore \int_C z^2 dz = \int_0^1 (2+i)^2 t^2 (2+i) dt = \frac{(2+i)^3}{3} = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{11}{3}i$$





(2)
$$C_1: z = 2t \quad (0 \le t \le 1)$$

$$\therefore \int_{C_1} z^2 dz = \int_0^1 4t^2 \cdot 2 dt = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$C_2: z = 2 + it \ (0 \le t \le 1)$$

$$\therefore \int_{C_2} z^2 dz = \int_0^1 (2 + it)^2 \cdot idt = -2 + \frac{11}{3}i$$

$$\therefore \int_C z^2 dz = \int_{C_1} z^2 dz + \int_{C_2} z^2 dz = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{11}{3}i$$





结果: 沿两个不同路线积分相等, 不是偶然的。

事实上:

$$\int_C z^2 dz = \int_C \left(x^2 - y^2\right) dx - 2xy dy$$

$$+i\int_C 2xydx + \left(x^2 - y^2\right)dy$$

公式右边两个积分均与路径无关,

$$::\int_C z^2 dz$$
也与路径无关





例2 计算 $\oint_C \frac{dz}{\left(z-z_0\right)^{n+1}} \quad C: |z-z_0| = R$ 的正向 $n \in N$

解:
$$C: z = z_0 + Re^{i\theta}, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$$

则
$$\oint_C \frac{dz}{\left(z-z_0\right)^{n+1}}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{iRe^{i\theta}d\theta}{R^{n+1} \cdot e^{i(n+1)\theta}} = \frac{i}{R^n} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-in\theta}d\theta = \begin{cases} 2\pi i, & n=0\\ 0, & n\neq 0 \end{cases}$$







(此积分与路径中心及半径无关)

如:
$$\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{z} = \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{z-0} = 2\pi i$$





例3.设*C*沿直线从 $0 \rightarrow 3 + 4i$,求 $\int_{C} \frac{dz}{z-i}$ 的一个上界。

解:
$$C: z = 3t + i4t$$
 $0 \le t \le 1^4$

$$\left| \iint_C \frac{1}{z-i} dz \right| \leq \int_C \left| \frac{1}{z-i} \right| ds$$

而在C上:

$$\left| \frac{1}{z - i} \right| = \frac{1}{\left| 3t + (4t - 1)i \right|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{25 \left(t - \frac{4}{25} \right)^2 + \frac{9}{25}}} \le \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\Im \int_{C} ds = 5 \quad \therefore \quad \left| \int_{C} \frac{dz}{z - i} \right| \le \frac{5}{3} \times 5 = \frac{25}{3}$$







第二节 柯西-古萨基本定理

由前边例子我们看到, $\int_{\mathbb{C}} z^2 dz$ 与积分路径无关

问: f(z)满足什么条件, $\int_C f(z)dz$ 与路径无关?

分析: 首先 $\int f(z)dz$ 与路径无关 $\Leftrightarrow \oint_C f(z)dz = 0$

$$\overrightarrow{m} \oint_C f(z)dz = \oint_C udx - vdy + i\oint_C vdx + udy$$
 从 $\overrightarrow{m} \oint_C f(z)dz = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \oint_C u dx - v dy = 0 \pi \iint_C v dx + u dy = 0$$







要求: C是单连通区域B内的简单闭曲线,

u(x,y),v(x,y)在B内有连续偏导,

且
$$-v_x = u_y, u_x = v_y(C - R$$
方程)

Cauchy定理: 若f(z)是单连通区域B内的解析函数,

且f'(z)连续,则对B内的任一简单闭曲线C

有
$$\oint_C f(z)dz = 0$$

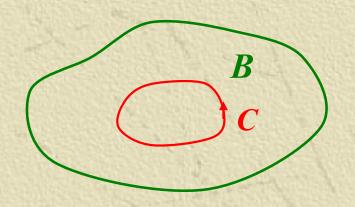




Th 柯西-古萨(Cauchy - Goursat):

设f(z)是单连通区域B内的解析函数,则对B内的任一简单闭曲线C(可以不是简单的),有

$$\oint_C f(z)dz = 0$$



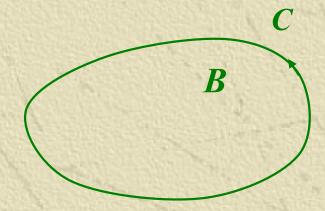
注: 这里不予以证明.





定理的推广:

设C为区域B的边界,



1) 若f(z)在B内及C上处处解析,则

$$\oint_C f(z)dz = 0$$

2) 若f(z) 在B内解析,在 \overline{B} 上连续,则

$$\oint_C f(z)dz = 0$$



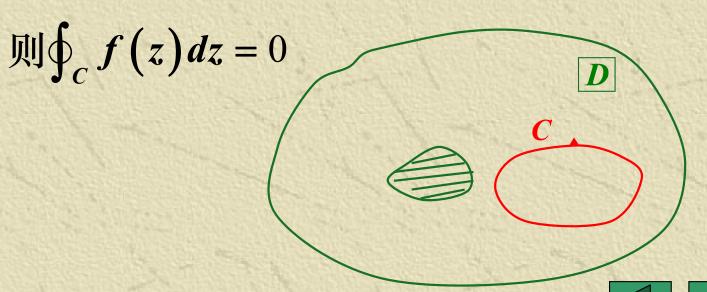


第三节 C-G定理的推广-复合闭路定理

问题: 若D是复连通区域,如何?

分析: 设f(z)在复连通区域 D内解析

1° 若C是D内简单曲线,且C的内部含于D,

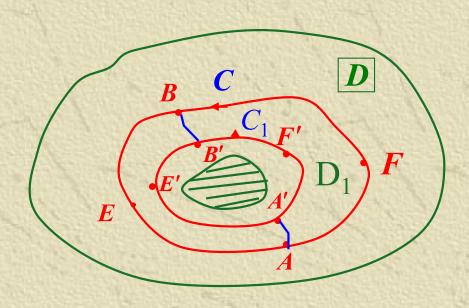






2° 若*C*是*D*内简单闭曲线,且*C*的内部有不属于*D*的点,又*C*₁含于*C*内,且*C*,*C*₁围成的区域*D*₁全含于*D*.

则 $\oint_{\widehat{AFBB'F'A'}} f(z)dz = 0$, $\int_{\widehat{BEAA'E'B'}} f(z)dz = 0$







相加得 $\oint_{C} f(z)dz + \oint_{C_{1}^{-}} f(z)dz = 0 \quad -(1)$

即
$$\oint_C f(z)dz = \oint_{C_1} f(z)dz$$
 — (2) 闭路变形原理

(外围线积分=内围线积分)

若记
$$\Gamma = C + C_1^-$$
 一称为复合闭路(或围线)

则(1)式为
$$\oint_{\Gamma} f(z)dz = 0$$



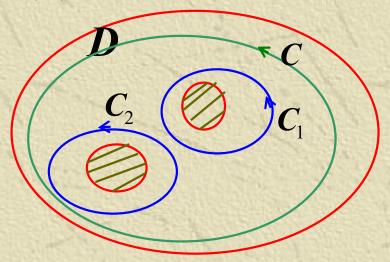


复合闭路定理:设C是复连通区域D内一条简单闭曲线,

 $C_1, C_2, \cdots C_n$ 是C内的简单闭曲线,且互不包含也不相交,并且以 $C_1, C_2, \cdots C_n, C$ 为边界的区域, D_1 全包含于D,若f(z)在D内解析,

则 1) $\oint_C f(z)dz = \sum_{k=1}^n \oint_{C_k} f(z)dz$

2)
$$\int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = 0$$
, $\Gamma = C + C_1^- + \dots + C_n^-$ 复合闭路

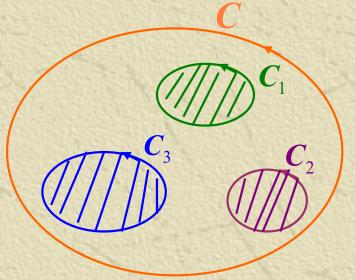




推广: 设D的边界是复合回路 $\Gamma = C + C_1^- + \cdots + C_n^-$ 又f(z)在D上解析,

则
$$\oint_{\Gamma} f(z)dz = \oint_{C+C_1^-+\cdots+C_n^-} f(z)dz = 0$$

或
$$\oint_C f(z) dz = \sum_{k=1}^n \oint_{C_k} f(z) dz$$



即外围线积分=内围线上积分之和



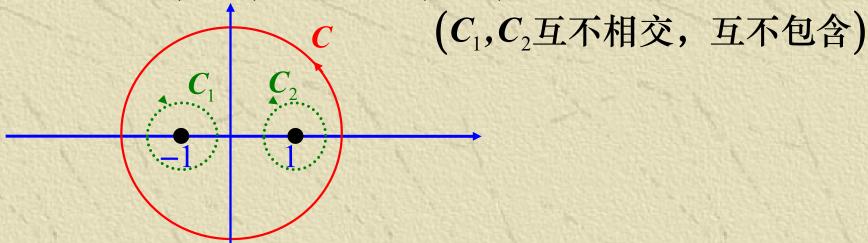




例1 求 $\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{1}{z^2-1} dz$

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

作圆
$$C_1:|z+1|=\rho_1,C_2:|z-1|=\rho_2$$



$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi \mathbf{i} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi \mathbf{i} = 0$$



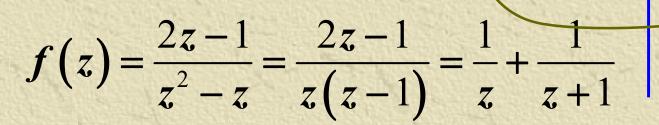




例2 求 $\oint_{\Gamma} \frac{2z-1}{z^2-z} dz$, Γ 是包含 |z|=1 在内的任何正向

简单闭曲线.

解:



有两个奇点z=0及z=1均在 Γ 内

$$\iint_{\Gamma} \oint_{\Gamma} \frac{2z-1}{z^2-z} dz = \oint_{C_1} \left(\frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z+1}\right) dz + \oint_{C_2} \left(\frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z+1}\right) dz$$

$$= 2\pi i + 0 + 0 + 2\pi i = 4\pi i$$





第四节 原函数与不定积分

由C-G定理可以证明:

定理1 若f(z)在单连通区域B内处处解析,

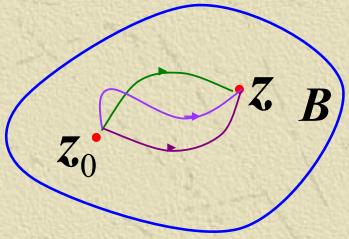
则 $\int_C f(z) dz$ 与连接起点及终点的路线C无关

(只与起点,终点有关)

如图:

起点为定点z。,终点为定点z,

则 $F(z) = \int_{z_0}^{z} f(\zeta) d\zeta -$ 变上限单值函数







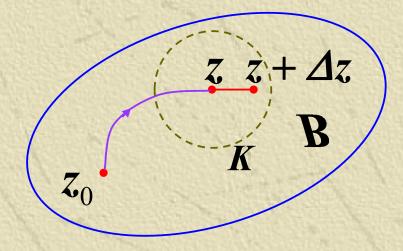
定理2: 若f(z)在单连通区域B内处处解析,

则 F(z) 也在B内解析, 并且F'(z) = f(z)

$$\left(\frac{\mathbf{分析}: \ \operatorname{只要证}: \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{F(z + \Delta z) - F(z)}{\Delta z} = f(z) \right)$$

证明:

$$\forall z \in B$$
,



以z为中心作小圆K包含于B内,且 $z+\Delta z \in K$







则
$$\frac{F(z+\Delta z)-F(z)}{\Delta z}=\frac{1}{\Delta z}\left[\int_{z_0}^{z+\Delta z}f(\zeta)d\zeta-\int_{z_0}^zf(\zeta)d\zeta\right]$$

$$=\frac{1}{\Delta z}\int_{z}^{z+\Delta z}f(\zeta)d\zeta$$

$$\therefore \left| \frac{F(z + \Delta z) - F(z)}{\Delta z} - f(z) \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{1}{\Delta z} \left[\int_{z}^{z+\Delta z} f(\zeta) d\zeta - \int_{z}^{z+\Delta z} f(z) d\zeta \right] \right| = \frac{\left| \int_{z}^{z+\Delta z} \left[f(\zeta) - f(z) \right] d\zeta \right|}{\left| \Delta z \right|}$$

又f(z)在B内解析,

故在B内连续 $\left(\lim_{\zeta \to z} f(\zeta) = f(z)\right)$







$$\frac{|f(z + \Delta z) - F(z)|}{\Delta z} - f(z)| = \frac{\left|\int_{z}^{z + \Delta z} \left[f(\zeta) - f(z)\right] d\zeta\right|}{|\Delta z|}$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{|\Delta z|} \int_{z}^{z + \Delta z} \left|f(\zeta) - f(z)\right| ds \leq \frac{1}{|\Delta z|} \cdot \varepsilon \cdot |\Delta z| = \varepsilon$$

$$\mathbb{P}\lim_{\Delta z\to 0}\frac{F(z+\Delta z)-F(z)}{\Delta z}=f(z), \quad F'(z)=f(z)$$







另一种证法: $F(z) = \int_{z_0}^{z} f(z) dz$ $= \int_{(x_0,y_0)}^{(x,y)} u dx - v dy + i \int_{(x_0,y_0)}^{(x,y)} v dx + u dy$ $\stackrel{\Delta}{=} P(x,y) + iQ(x,y)$ 由于f(z)在B内解析, 所以积分 $\int udx - vdy$ 及 $\int vdx + udy$ 与路径无关。 故 dP(x,y) = udx - vdy, dQ(x,y) = vdx + udy $\overrightarrow{\Pi}$ $P_x = u$, $P_y = -v$, $Q_x = v$, $Q_y = u$ $\therefore P_x = Q_y, \qquad P_y = -Q_x \quad 且连续$







即 F(z) = P + iQ满足C - R方程,且P,Q有连续偏导

$$\therefore F(z)$$
解析,且 $F'(z) = P_x + iQ_x = u + iv = f(z)$ 即 $F'(z) = f(z)$

注: 此结论与《高数》类似,故同样引入原函数 与不定积分的概念





定义(原函数):

若在区域B内, $\Phi'(z) = f(z)$,则称 $\Phi(z)$ 是f(z)的一个原函数

显然,若f(z)在单连通区域B内解析,

则 $F(z) = \int_{z_0}^{z} f(\zeta) d\zeta$ 就是f(z)的一个原函数

且原函数之间相差一个常数, $\Phi(z) = F(z) + c$,(这一点很容易证明).







定义(不定积分):

f(z)的全体原函数,称为f(z)的不定积分.

记为: $\int f(z)dz = F(z) + c(F(z)) + E(z)$ 的一个原函数)

定理3: 若f(z)在单连通区域B内处处解析,

G(z)为f(z)的一个原函数,

则对 $\forall z_0, z_1 \in B$,有 $\int_{z_0}^{z_1} f(z) dz = G(z_1) - G(z_0)$

- 类似牛顿 - 莱布尼兹公式





证明: $:: \int_{z_0}^z f(z) dz$ 也是f(z) 的原函数

$$\therefore \int_{z_0}^z f(z) dz = G(z) + c$$

当 $z=z_0$ 时,根据C-G基本定理,得 $c=-G(z_0)$

因此
$$\int_{z_0}^z f(z)dz = G(z) - G(z_0)$$

或
$$\int_{z_0}^{z_1} f(z) dz = G(z_1) - G(z_0)$$







例1 计算 $\int_C (2z^2 + 8z + 2) dz$, C是摆线 $\begin{cases} x = a(\theta - \sin \theta) \\ y = a(1 - \cos \theta) \end{cases}$ 的一拱.

解: $:: f(z) = 2z^2 + 8z + 2$ 在**Z**平面处处解析

:: 积分与路径无关,起点 $z_0 = 0$,终点 $z_1 = 2\pi a$

又
$$2z^2+8z+2$$
的一个原函数为

$$G(z) = \frac{2}{3}z^3 + 4z^2 + 2z$$

$$\therefore 原式 = \int_0^{2\pi a} (2z^3 + 8z + 2) dz = \left[\frac{2}{3} z^3 + 4z^2 + 2z \right]_0^{2\pi a}$$

$$= 4\pi a \left(\frac{4}{3} \pi^2 a^2 + 4\pi a + 1 \right)$$







例2 计算 $\int_0^{\pi+2i} \cos\frac{z}{2} dz$

M:
$$\int_0^{\pi+2i} \cos \frac{z}{2} dz = \left[2 \sin \frac{z}{2} \right]_0^{\pi+2i} = 2 \cos i = 2 \cosh 1$$

例3 计算 $\int_0^i z \cos z dz$

$$\mathbf{\hat{R}}: \int_{0}^{i} z \cos z dz = z \sin z \Big|_{0}^{i} + \cos z \Big|_{0}^{i}$$

$$= i \frac{e^{-1} - e}{2i} + \frac{e^{-1} + e}{2} = e^{-1} - 1$$







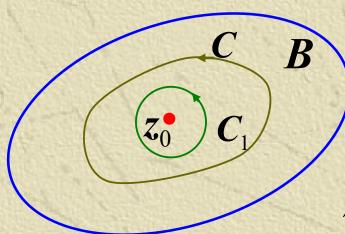
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第五节 Cauchy积分公式

问题:

设B为单连通区域,f(z)在B内解析, $z_0 \in B$,

且在简单闭曲线 C内,则 $\oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z-z_0} dz = ?$



显然
$$\frac{f(x)}{z-z_0}$$
 在 C 内不解析

作圆
$$C_1$$
: $|z-z_0|=R$,且 $C_1\subset C$







则
$$\oint_C \frac{1}{z-z_0} dz = \int_{C_1} \frac{dz}{z-z_0} = 2\pi i$$

则
$$\oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z-z_0}dz = \int_{C_1} \frac{f(z)}{z-z_0}dz$$

(猜测)
$$\approx f(z_0) \int_{C_1} \frac{dz}{z - z_0} = 2\pi i f(z_0) (R \to 0 \text{时})$$





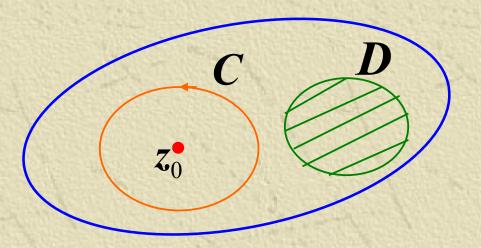
定理 (Caychy积分公式):

设f(z)在区域D内处处解析(不一定是单连通区域), C是D内任何一条正向简单闭曲线,且C的内部含于D,

$$z_0$$
为 C 内一点,

则
$$f(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} dz$$

或
$$\oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z-z_0} dz = 2\pi i f(z_0)$$







分析:

$$: \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} dz = 2\pi i f(z_0)$$

$$\therefore 只要证: \oint_C \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0} dz = 0$$



$$: \lim_{z \to z_0} f(z) = f(z_0) \quad (由 f(z) 在 D 内处处解析得)$$

$$\therefore \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \exists |z - z_0| < \delta \forall f(z) - f(z_0)| < \varepsilon$$

取
$$R < \delta$$
,作圆周 $K: |z-z_0| = R$







$$|\overrightarrow{f}| \left| \oint_{K} \frac{f(z) - f(z_{0})}{z - z_{0}} dz \right| \leq \oint_{K} \frac{\left| f(z) - f(z_{0}) \right|}{\left| z - z_{0} \right|} ds$$

$$\leq \frac{\varepsilon}{R} \cdot 2\pi R = 2\pi\varepsilon \to 0$$





則
$$f(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{f(z_0 + Re^{i\theta})}{Re^{i\theta}} \cdot i Re^{i\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(z_0 + Re^{i\theta}) d\theta$$

即圆心点的值=圆边界上函数值的平均值





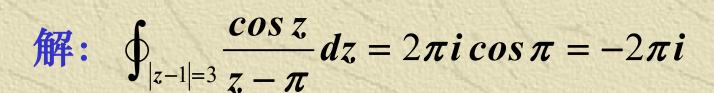


例1 求下列各积分

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

$$\mathbf{\widetilde{H}}: \ \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{z^2}{z-1} dz = f(z)|_{z=1} = z^2|_{z=1} = 1$$

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







(3) $\oint_{\Gamma} \frac{2z-1}{z^2-z} dz$, Γ 是包含 |z|=1 在内的任何正

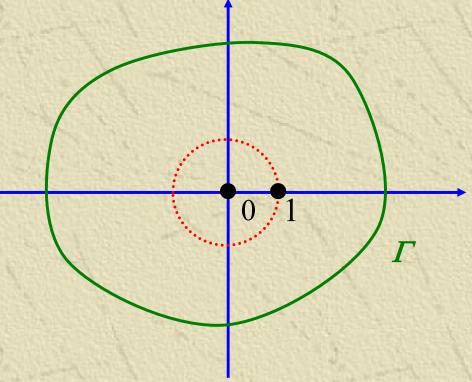
向简单闭曲线.

$$\mathbf{\widetilde{H}}: \qquad \oint_{\Gamma} \frac{2z-1}{z^2-z} dz$$

$$= \oint_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z-1} dz + \oint_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z} dz$$

$$=2\pi i + 2\pi i = 4\pi i$$

$$(:: f(z) = 1)$$







(4)
$$\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{zdz}{(9-z^2)(z+i)}$$

$$\widehat{\mathbf{MF}}: \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{zdz}{(9-z^2)(z+i)} = \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{9-z^2}{z+i} dz$$

$$=2\pi \boldsymbol{i}\cdot\frac{-\boldsymbol{i}}{9-\boldsymbol{i}^2}=\frac{\pi}{5}$$

(5)
$$\oint_{|z-2|=2} \frac{z}{z^4-1} dz$$

解: :: 在|z-2|=2内, $f(z)=\frac{z}{z^4-1}$ 只有奇点z=1

$$\therefore 原式 = \oint_{|z-2|=2} \frac{(z+1)(z^2+1)}{z-1} dz = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2\times 2} = \frac{\pi}{2}i$$







第

例2 设区域D是圆环域,f(z)在D内解析,以圆环的中心为中心作正向圆周 K_1 与 K_2 , K_2 包含 K_1 , Z_0 为

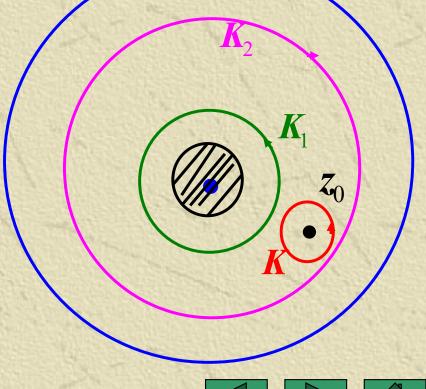
 K_1, K_2 之间任意一点.

试证: $f(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{K_1^- + K_2} \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0}$ 仍成立

证明:

 $:: F(z) = \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} 在除z_0 外均解析$

作充分小圆周 $K: |z-z_0|=r$









第

则F(z)在围线 $\Gamma = K_2 + K_1^- + K^-$ 所围区域上解析。

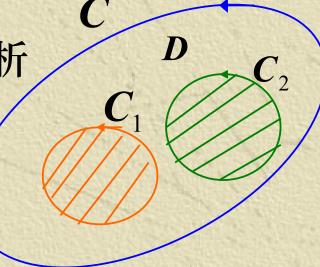
由复合闭路定理:
$$\oint_{K_1^-+K_2} \frac{f(z)}{z-z_0} dz = \oint_K \frac{f(z)}{z-z_0} dz = 2\pi i f(z_0)$$

$$\mathbb{P} f(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{K_1^- + K_2} \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} dz$$

Cauchy积分公式推广:

设f(z)在D内及D的边界 Γ 上解析

$$(\Gamma = C + C_1^- + C_2^-)$$
则 $f(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\Gamma} \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} dz$,









作业12题

$$\mathbf{M}: : f(z) = \frac{1}{1+z^2} \mathbf{在区域} D 内解析,$$

$$∴ \oint_{C} f(z)dz$$
与路经无关

$$\therefore \int_{0}^{z} \frac{1}{1+\zeta^{2}} d\zeta = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{1+t^{2}} dt + \int_{0}^{\theta_{0}} \frac{ie^{i\theta} d\theta}{1+(e^{i\theta})^{2}}$$

$$= \arctan 1 + i \int_0^{\theta_0} \frac{1}{e^{-i\theta} + e^{i\theta}} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} + i \int_0^{\theta_0} \frac{1}{2 \cos \theta} d\theta$$

$$\therefore Re \left[\int_0^z \frac{1}{1+\zeta^2} d\zeta \right] = \frac{\pi}{4}$$





第六节 解析函数的高阶导数

Cauchy积分公式 在理论上提供了一个研究解析函数

局部性质的理想工具,其最为显著的作用,就是证明

了一个解析函数具有各阶导数,而各阶导数也必都解

析的重要结论(实变函数无此性质)。





定理:解析函数f(z)的导数仍为解析函数,它的n阶

导数为
$$f^{(n)}(z_0) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^{n+1}} dz (n=1,2\cdots)$$

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

其中C为f(z)的解析区域D内围绕 z_0 的任何一条正向简单闭曲线,并且C的内部全含于D.

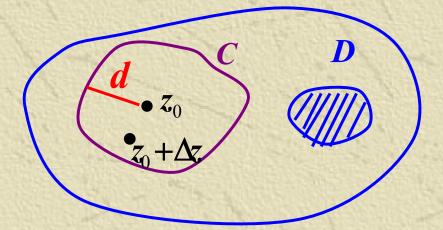
注意: 被积函数在C内只有一个奇点.





公式记忆方法: $f(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} dz$

两边对 z_0 求n阶导.



证明: 先证n=1时成立,

(即证
$$f'(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^2} dz$$
)

由定义
$$f'(z_0) = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{f(z_0 + \Delta z) - f(z_0)}{\Delta z}$$





根据公式对C进行积分得:

$$\frac{f(z_0 + \Delta z) - f(z_0)}{\Delta z}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Delta z} \left[\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)dz}{z - (z_0 + \Delta z)} - \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)dz}{z - z_0} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z - z_0)(z - z_0 - \Delta z)} dz$$

$$1 \quad \epsilon \quad (z - z_0 - \Delta z + \Delta z) f(z)$$

$$=\frac{1}{2\pi i}\oint_C \frac{\left(z-z_0-\Delta z+\Delta z\right)f(z)}{\left(z-z_0\right)^2\left(z-z_0-\Delta z\right)}dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C} \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_{0})^{2}} dz + \frac{\Delta z}{2\pi i} \oint_{C} \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_{0})^{2}(z-z_{0}-\Delta z)} dz$$







$i I = \frac{\Delta z}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^2 (z-z_0-\Delta z)} dz$

其中
$$|I| = \frac{|\Delta z|}{2\pi} \left| \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^2 (z-z_0-\Delta z)} dz \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{\left|\Delta z\right|}{2\pi} \oint_{C} \frac{\left|f(z)\right|}{\left|z-z_{0}\right|^{2}\left|z-z_{0}-\Delta z\right|} ds$$

: f(z)在C上解析 : f(z)连续,从而有界。

即
$$3M > 0$$
,使得在 C 上 $|f(z)| \leq M$





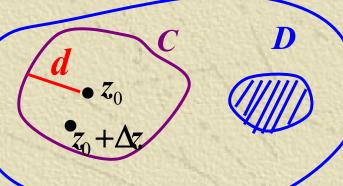
设 $d = \min_{z \in C} |z - z_0|$ (z_0) (z_0) (

则
$$|z-z_0| \geq d$$
, $\frac{1}{|z-z_0|} \leq \frac{2}{d}$

$$|z-z_0-\Delta z| \ge |z-z_0|-|\Delta z| > \frac{d}{2}, \quad \frac{1}{|z-z_0-\Delta z|} < \frac{2}{d}$$

$$|I| < \frac{|\Delta z|}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{2M}{d^3} \oint_C ds = |\Delta z| \frac{ML}{\pi d^3}$$

因而,当
$$\Delta z \to 0$$
时, $I \to 0$ 从而 $f'(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^2} dz$







其次,同样方法可证明: $f''(z) = \frac{2!}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^3 dz}$

以下用归纳法即可证明结论的正确性.

注意: 此定理数说明: 一个解析函数的任意阶导数 仍解析.

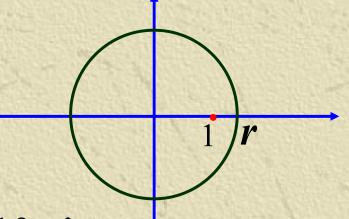




例1 计算 $\oint_C \frac{5z^2-3z+2}{(z-1)^3} dz$, C = |z| = r > 1的正向。

解: 显然 $f(z) = 5z^3 - 3z + 2$ 在C内解析

$$z_0 = 1$$
是 C 内的点, $n = 2$



$$\therefore 原式 = \frac{2\pi i}{2!} f''(1) = \pi i \cdot 10 = 10\pi i$$





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

解:
$$F(z) = \frac{1}{z^3(z^2-1)}$$
在 $C:|z| = 2$ 内有三个奇点 $z = 0,-1,1$

作三个小圆周
$$C_1, C_2, C_3$$

则原式=
$$\oint_{C_1} \frac{\overline{z^2-1}}{z^3} dz + \oint_{C_2} \frac{\overline{z^3(z-1)}}{z+1} dz$$

$$+\oint_{C_3} \frac{\overline{z^3(z+1)}}{z-1} dz$$







$$= \frac{2\pi i}{2!} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{z^2 - 1}\right)'' \bigg|_{z=0} + 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{z^3 (z - 1)} \bigg|_{z=-1} + 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{z^3 (z + 1)} \bigg|_{z=1}$$

$$= \pi i \cdot (-2) + \pi i + \pi i = 0$$

另一种解法:
$$:: \frac{1}{z^3(z^2-1)} = -\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z^3} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{z-1} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{z+1}$$

$$\therefore \oint_C \frac{1}{z^3 (z^2 - 1)} dz = \oint_C \left(-\frac{1}{z} \right) dz + \oint_C \left(-\frac{1}{z^3} \right) dz$$
$$+ \oint_C \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{z - 1} dz + \oint_C \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{z + 1} dz = 0$$







例3 (Cauchy基本定理的逆定理: Morera摩勒拉)

f(z)在单连通区域B内连续,且对于B内任意简单闭曲线C都有 $\oint_C f(z)dz = 0$

证明: f(z)在B内解析.

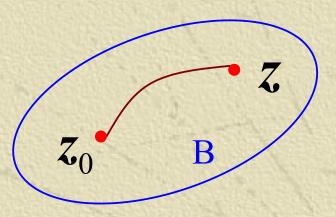
此定理给出了判别解析的另一充要条件.





证明: 在B内取定点 $z_0 \in B$,

则 $\forall z \in B$,由 $\oint_C f(z)dz = 0$ 知,



$$F(z) = \int_{z_0}^{z} f(\zeta) d\zeta$$
是与路径无关的单值函数

且与第四节定理2同样的证法,得F'(z) = f(z)即F(z)解析.

又由高阶导定理知: F'(z)解析 $\Leftrightarrow f(z)$ 解析





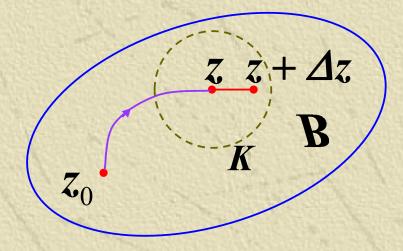
定理2: 若f(z)在单连通区域B内处处解析,

则 F(z) 也在B内解析, 并且F'(z) = f(z)

$$\int$$
 分析: 只要证: $\lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{F(z + \Delta z) - F(z)}{\Delta z} = f(z)$

证明:

$$\forall z \in B$$
,



以z为中心作小圆K包含于B内,且 $z+\Delta z \in K$





则 $\frac{F(z+\Delta z)-F(z)}{\Delta z}=\frac{1}{\Delta z}\left[\int_{z_0}^{z+\Delta z}f(\zeta)d\zeta-\int_{z_0}^zf(\zeta)d\zeta\right]$

$$=\frac{1}{\Delta z}\int_{z}^{z+\Delta z}f(\zeta)d\zeta$$

$$\therefore \left| \frac{F(z + \Delta z) - F(z)}{\Delta z} - f(z) \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{1}{\Delta z} \left[\int_{z}^{z+\Delta z} f(\zeta) d\zeta - \int_{z}^{z+\Delta z} f(z) d\zeta \right] \right| = \frac{\left| \int_{z}^{z+\Delta z} \left[f(\zeta) - f(z) \right] d\zeta \right|}{\left| \Delta z \right|}$$

又f(z)在B内解析,

故在B内连续
$$\left(\lim_{\zeta \to z} f(\zeta) = f(z)\right)$$







$\therefore \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0 (\delta < R), \quad \dot{\exists} |\zeta - z| \langle \delta \text{时}, \\ |f(\zeta) - f(z)| < \varepsilon$

$$\frac{\mathbf{K}}{\Delta z} \cdot \left| \frac{F(z + \Delta z) - F(z)}{\Delta z} - f(z) \right| = \frac{\left| \int_{z}^{z + \Delta z} \left[f(\zeta) - f(z) \right] d\zeta \right|}{\left| \Delta z \right|}$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{\left| \Delta z \right|} \int_{z}^{z + \Delta z} \left| f(\zeta) - f(z) \right| ds \leq \frac{1}{\left| \Delta z \right|} \cdot \varepsilon \cdot \left| \Delta z \right| = \varepsilon$$

$$\mathbb{P}\lim_{\Delta z\to 0}\frac{F(z+\Delta z)-F(z)}{\Delta z}=f(z), \quad F'(z)=f(z)$$







第七节 解析函数与调和函数的关系

调和函数:设 $\varphi(x,y)$ 在区域D内有二阶连续偏导,

且满足Laplace方程:
$$\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

则称 $\varphi(x,y)$ 为区域D内的调和函数

共轭调和函数: 设u(x,y),v(x,y)是区域D内的

调和函数 且
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$
, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$

则称v(x,y)是u(x,y)的共轭调和函数.







注意: u(x,y)不一定是v(x,y)的共轭调和函数,

(除非
$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$
, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$)

定理(调和函数与解析函数的关系):

若f(z) = u(x,y) + iv(x,y)在区域**D**内解析,

则 1° u(x,y)与v(x,y)都是D内的调和函数

 $2^{\circ}v(x,y)$ 是u(x,y)的共轭调和函数





证明: 1° :: f(z) = u + iv 在 D内解析

$$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \qquad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \quad (1)$$

从前
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y \partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{u}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{u}}{\partial y^2} = 0 \qquad \left(\because \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{v}}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{v}}{\partial x \partial y} \right)$$

同理得
$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{v}}{\partial \mathbf{x}^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{v}}{\partial \mathbf{y}^2} = 0$$

2°由(1)式说明: v(x,y)是u(x,y)的共轭调和函数.





注意: 1°的反之不一定成立

2°的反之成立

下面通过例子,给出怎样从一个调和函数构造解析函数.





例1 证明 $u(x,y) = y^3 - 3x^2y$ 为调和函数,并求其共轭调和函数v(x,y)和由它们构成的解析函数.

证明: 1)
$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -6y$$
, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 6y$ $\therefore \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$ 故 $u(x,y)$ 为调和函数

又
$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$
 即 $-3y^2 + \varphi'(x) = -3y^2 + 3x^2$ 从而得 $\varphi'(x) = 3x^2$ $\therefore \varphi(x) = x^3 + c$





从而 $v(x,y) = -3xy^2 + x^3 + c$

得到一个解析函数 $W = y^3 - 3x^2y + i(-3x^2y + x^3 + c)$

$$\diamondsuit z = x + iy$$
, 可化为 $W = f(z) = i(z^3 + c)$

法二: 设u(x,y)的调和函数为v(x,y)

则
$$W = f(z) = u(x,y) + iv(x,y)$$
解析

故
$$f'(z) = u_x + iv_x = u_x - iu_y = -6xy - i(3y^2 - 3x^2)$$

= $3i(x^2 - y^2 + i \cdot 2xy) = 3iz^2$

$$\therefore f(z) = iz^3 + c_1 = i(z^3 + c)$$





例2 已知一调和函数 $v = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$,求一解析函数 f(z) = u + iv,使得f(2) = 0

解:
$$: f'(z) = u_x + iv_x = v_y + iv_x$$

$$= \frac{x^2 - y^2}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^2} + i \frac{-2xy}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^2} = \frac{x^2 - y^2 - 2xyi}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^2} = \frac{\left(\overline{z}\right)^2}{\left(z \cdot \overline{z}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{z^2}$$

$$\therefore f(z) = -\frac{1}{z} + c \qquad \mathbf{Z} \quad f(2) = 0,$$

故
$$-\frac{1}{2}+c=0$$
 : $c=\frac{1}{2}$ 从而有 $f(z)=\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{z}$



