数学物理方法作业

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1 第一章习题

习题1. 计算下列表达式的值:

$$(1) \left(\frac{1+i}{2-i}\right)^2;$$

(2) $(1+i)^n + (1-i)^n$, 其中 n 为整数.

解答.

(1) 原式 =
$$(\frac{(1+i)(2+i)}{(2-i)(2+i)})^2 = (\frac{1+3i}{5})^2 = \frac{-8+6i}{25}$$
.

(2) 由于
$$1+i=\sqrt{2}e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i}$$
, $1-i=\sqrt{2}e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}i}$. 原式= $2^{\frac{n}{2}}e^{\frac{n\pi}{4}i}+2^{\frac{n}{2}}e^{-\frac{n\pi}{4}i}=2^{\frac{n}{2}+1}\cos\frac{n\pi}{4}$.

习题2. 写出下列复数的实部、虚部、模和辐角:

- (1) $1 + i\sqrt{3}$;
- $(2) e^{i\sin x}$, x 为实数;
- (3) e^{iz} ;
- $(4) e^z;$
- (5) $e^{i\phi(x)}$, $\phi(x)$ 是实变数 x 的实函数;
- (6) $1 \cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha$, $0 \le \alpha < 2\pi$.

解答.

习题2的注记. (3)(4)中x是z的实部,y是z的虚部。

习题3. 把下列关系用几何图形表示出来:

(1)
$$|z| < 2, |z| = 2, |z| > 2;$$

(2)
$$\operatorname{Re} z > \frac{1}{2};$$

	实部	虚部	模	———— 辐角
(1)	1	$\sqrt{3}$	2	$\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi$
(2)	$\cos \sin x$	$\sin \sin x$	1	$\sin x + 2k\pi$
(3)	$e^{-y}\cos x$	$e^{-y}\sin x$	e^{-y}	$x + 2k\pi$
(4)	$e^x \cos y$	$e^x \sin y$	e^x	$y + 2k\pi$
(5)	$\cos\phi(x)$	$\sin \phi(x)$	1	$\phi(x) + 2k\pi$
(6)	$1-\cos\alpha$	$\sin lpha$	$2\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}$	$\frac{\pi - \alpha}{2} + 2k\pi$

- (3) 1 < Im z < 2;
- (4) $0 < \arg(1-z) < \frac{\pi}{4}$;
- (5) |z| + Re z < 1;
- (6) $0 < \arg(\frac{z+1}{z-1}) < \frac{\pi}{4}$;
- (7) |z-a| = |z-b|, a, b 为常数;
- (8) |z-a|+|z-b|=c, 其中 a,b,c 均为常数, c>|a-b|.

- (1) 以原点为圆心画一个半径为2的圆,表示区域分别是圆内、圆上和圆外。
- (2) 在实轴 $\frac{1}{2}$ 处画一条平行于虚轴的直线,所求为直线右边区域。
- (3) 在虚轴1和2处分别画一条平行于实轴的直线,所求为两直线之间区域。
- (4) 由于 z=x+yi ,故 1-z=(1-x)-yi ,根据题意有 1-x>0 , $0<\frac{-y}{1-x}<1$,解 x<1 , x-1< y<0 。
- (5) 由于 z=x+yi ,根据题意 $x+\sqrt{x^2+y^2}<1$,化简得到 $y^2<1-2x$ 。
- (6) 由于 z=x+yi ,根据题意 $\frac{x+1+yi}{x-1+yi}$ 可以化简为 $\frac{x^2+y^2-1}{x^2-2x+y^2+1}-\frac{2yi}{x^2-2x+y^2+1}$,而 辐角范围为 $(0,\frac{\pi}{4})$,有 $x^2+y^2-1>0$, $0<\frac{-2y}{x^2+y^2-1}<1$, 画出来的图像是 y<0 部分 挖去以 (0,-1) 为圆心, $\sqrt{2}$ 为半径的圆。

- (7) 根据题意, 点到 a,b 的距离相等, 点在ab连线的中垂线上。
- (8) 根据题意,点到 a,b 的距离和为定值,符合椭圆定义,故点在以 a,b 为焦点的椭圆上。

2 第二章习题

习题4. 判断下列函数在何处可导(并求出其导函数),在何处解析:

- (1) |z|;
- $(2) z^*;$
- (3) $z \operatorname{Re} z$;
- (4) $(x^2 + 2y) + i(x^2 + y^2)$;
- (5) $3x^2 + 2iy^2$;
- (6) $(x-y)^2 + 2i(x+y)$.

解答.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$
$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0$$
$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$$

若满足C-R方程,则 x=y=0,而沿着 y=x 趋近原点时,

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \neq 0$$

故处处不可导, 不解析。

- (2) 若可导,则有 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z^*} = 0$,故处处不可导,不解析。
- (3) 由于 $z = x + iy, f(z) = x^2 + ixy$,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$$
$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = y$$
$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = x$$

若满足C-R方程,则 x = y = 0,现令 $x = \rho \sin \theta, y = \rho \cos \theta$,

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{\rho^2 \cos \theta^2 + i \rho^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{\rho \cos \theta + i \rho \sin \theta} = \rho \cos \theta = 0$$

故仅在(0,0)处可导,不解析。

(4) 由题可以得到

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x$$
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2$$
$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2x$$
$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2y$$

若满足C-R方程,则 y=x,x=-1,现令 $x=\rho\sin\theta,y=\rho\cos\theta$,

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{\rho^2 \cos \theta^2 - 2\rho \cos \theta + 2\rho \sin \theta + i\rho^2 - 2i\rho \cos \theta - 2i\rho \sin \theta}{\rho \cos \theta + i\sin \theta}$$
$$= \lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{-2\cos \theta + 2\sin \theta - 2i\cos \theta - 2i\sin \theta}{\cos \theta + i\sin \theta} = -2 - 2i$$

故仅在(-1,1)处可导,导数为 -2-2i ,不解析。

(5) 由题可以得到

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 6x$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 6y^2$$

若满足C-R方程,则 $x = y^2$,此时 $f(z) = 3y^4 + 2iy^2$,

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 6y^2$$

故在 $x = y^2$ 上可导,导数为 $6y^2$,不解析。

(6) 由题可以得到

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x - 2y$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2y - 2x$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2$$

若满足C-R方程,则 2x - 2y = 2 即 x = y + 1,此时 f(z) = 1 + i(4y + 2),

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2 + 2i$$

故在 x = y + 1 上可导,导数为 2 + 2i,不解析。

习题5. 设 z = x + iy,已知解析函数 f(z) = u(x,y) + iv(x,y) 的实部或虚部如下,试求 f'(z):

- (1) u = x + y;
- (2) $u = \sin x \cosh y$.

解答.

(1) 由函数解析可知C-R方程成立,而 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 1$,故 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -1$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 1$.

于是可以求出
$$v(x,y) = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,0)} -dx + \int_{(x,0)}^{(x,t)} dy = -x + y + C.$$

(2) 由函数解析可知C-R方程成立,而 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \cos x \cosh y$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \sin x \sinh y$,

故
$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\sin x \sinh y$$
, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \cos x \cosh y$.

于是可以求出
$$v(x,y) = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,0)} -\sin x \sinh 0 \mathrm{d}x + \int_{(x,0)}^{(x,t)} \cos x \cosh y \mathrm{d}y = \cos x \sinh y + C.$$

习题5的注记.

$$\bullet \cos z = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2}$$

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

$$\bullet \ \sinh z = \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2}$$

$$\bullet \ \cosh z = \frac{\mathrm{e}^z + \mathrm{e}^{-z}}{2}$$

- $\sinh z = -i \sin iz$
- $\cosh z = \cos iz$

习题6. 若 f(z) = u(x,y) + iv(x,y) 解析,且 $u - v = (x - y)(x^2 + 4xy + y^2)$,试 f(z).

解答. 由题,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = x^2 + 4xy + y^2 + (x - y)(2x + 4y) ,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -(x^2 + 4xy + y^2) + (x - y)(4x + 2y) .$$

解析函数满足C-R方程,即 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$.

解出
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 6xy$$
 , $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 3(x^2 - y^2)$.

$$u(x,y) = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,0)} 0 dx + \int_{(x,0)}^{(x,t)} 3(x^2 - y^2) dy = 3x^2y - y^2 + C_1.$$

$$v(x,y) = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,0)} -3x^2 dx + \int_{(x,0)}^{(x,t)} 6xy dy = -x^3 + 3xy^2 + C_2.$$

而 u-v 中不含常数, 故 $C_1=C_2=C$,

$$f(z) = u + iv = 3x^{2}y - y^{3} + i(3xy^{2} - x^{3}) + (1+i)C = iz^{3} + (1+i)C$$

习题7. 判断下列哪些是函数, 哪些是多值函数:

- (1) $\sqrt{z^2-1}$;
- (2) $z + \sqrt{z-1}$;
- (3) $\sin\sqrt{z}$;
- (4) $\cos\sqrt{z}$;
- $(5) \frac{\sin\sqrt{z}}{\sqrt{z}} ;$
- (6) $\frac{\cos\sqrt{z}}{\sqrt{z}}$;
- (7) $\ln \sin z$;
- (8) $\sin(i \ln z)$;

- (1) 多值函数。
- (2) 多值函数。
- (3) 已知 $\sqrt{z} = \pm \omega$, 且 $\sin \omega \neq \sin -\omega$, 故为多值函数。
- (4) 虽然 $\sqrt{z} = \pm \omega$, 但是 $\cos \omega = \cos \omega$, 故为单值函数。
- (5) 虽然 $\sqrt{z} = \pm \omega$,但是 $\frac{\sin \omega}{\omega} = \frac{\sin (-\omega)}{-\omega}$,故为单值函数。
- (6) 已知 $\sqrt{z} = \pm \omega$,且 $\frac{\cos \omega}{\omega} \neq \frac{\cos(-\omega)}{-\omega}$,故为多值函数。
- (7) 多值函数。
- (8) 已知 $\ln z$ 是多值函数,对应的函数值满足关系的是值相同,幅角相差 2π 的整数倍,而正弦函数 又以 2π 为周期,故为单值函数。

习题8. 找出下列多值函数的分支点,并讨论z绕一个分支点移动一周回到原点处后多值函数值的变化。如果同时绕两个、三个乃至更多个分支点一周,多值函数的值又如何变化?

- (1) $\sqrt{(z-a)(z-b)}$, $a \neq b$;
- (2) $\sqrt[3]{(z-a)(z-b)}$, $a \neq b$;
- (3) $\sqrt{1-z^3}$;
- (4) $\sqrt[3]{1-z^3}$;
- (5) $\ln(z^2+1)$;
- (6) $\ln \cos z$;

解答.

- (1) 枝点可能为 a, b, ∞ ,逐一验证:
 - 令 $z = a + \epsilon e^{i\varphi}$, $\epsilon \to 0$, $\varphi \in (0, 2\pi)$, 此时 $f(z) = e^{\frac{1}{2}i\varphi} \sqrt{(a-b)\epsilon}$. 显然 $\varphi = 0$ 和 $\varphi = 2\pi$ 时函数值不等,故 a 为枝点。
 - 同理, b也为枝点。
 - 现考虑 ∞ ,做变换 $t = \frac{1}{z}$,令 $t = \epsilon e^{i\varphi}$, $\epsilon \to 0$, $\varphi \in (0, 2\pi)$,此时 $f(\infty) = e^{-i\varphi} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\epsilon^2}}$. 显然 $\varphi = 0$ 和 $\varphi = 2\pi$ 时函数值相等,故 ∞ 不是枝点。

故枝点为 a, b。

- (2) 枝点可能为 a, b, ∞ ,逐一验证:
 - 令 $z = a + \epsilon e^{i\varphi}$, $\epsilon \to 0$, $\varphi \in (0, 2\pi)$, 此时 $f(z) = e^{\frac{1}{3}i\varphi} \sqrt[3]{(a-b)\epsilon}$. 显然 $\varphi = 0$ 和 $\varphi = 2\pi$ 时函数值不等,故 a 为枝点。
 - 同理, b也为枝点。
 - 现考虑 ∞ ,做变换 $t=\frac{1}{z}$,令 $t=\epsilon \mathrm{e}^{i\varphi}$, $\epsilon\to 0$, $\varphi\in(0,2\pi)$,此时 $f(\infty)=\mathrm{e}^{-\frac{2}{3}i\varphi}\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{\epsilon^2}}$. 显然 $\varphi=0$ 和 $\varphi=2\pi$ 时函数值不等,故 ∞ 为枝点。

故枝点为 a, b, ∞ 。

- (3) 因式分解得 $\sqrt{(1-z)(z-e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}})(z-e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{3}})}$,故猜测枝点为 $1, e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}}, e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{3}}, \infty$,逐一验证:
 - 令 $z = 1 + \epsilon e^{i\varphi}$, $\epsilon \to 0$, $\varphi \in (0, 2\pi)$, 此时 $f(z) = e^{\frac{1}{2}i\varphi} \sqrt{(1 e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}})(1 e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{3}})\epsilon}$. 显然 $\varphi = 0$ 和 $\varphi = 2\pi$ 时函数值不等,故 1 为枝点。
 - 同理, e^{i^{2π}/₃}也为枝点。
 - 同理, $e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{3}}$ 也为枝点。
 - 现考虑 ∞ ,做变换 $t = \frac{1}{z}$,令 $t = \epsilon e^{i\varphi}$, $\epsilon \to 0$, $\varphi \in (0, 2\pi)$,此时 $f(\infty) = e^{-\frac{3}{2}i\varphi}\sqrt{\frac{1}{\epsilon^3}}$. 显然 $\varphi = 0$ 和 $\varphi = 2\pi$ 时函数值不等,故 ∞ 为枝点。

故枝点为 1, $e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}}$, $e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{3}}$, ∞ 。

- (4) 因式分解得 $\sqrt[3]{(1-z)(z-e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}})(z-e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{3}})}$,故猜测枝点为 $1, e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}}, e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{3}}, \infty$,逐一验证:
 - 令 $z = 1 + \epsilon e^{i\varphi}$, $\epsilon \to 0$, $\varphi \in (0, 2\pi)$, 此时 $f(z) = e^{\frac{1}{3}i\varphi} \sqrt[3]{(1 e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}})(1 e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{3}})\epsilon}$. 显然 $\varphi = 0$ 和 $\varphi = 2\pi$ 时函数值不等,故 1 为枝点。
 - 同理, e^{i^{2π}/₃}也为枝点。
 - 同理, e^{-i^{2π}/₃}也为枝点。
 - 现考虑 ∞ ,做变换 $t=\frac{1}{z}$,令 $t=\epsilon \mathrm{e}^{i\varphi}$, $\epsilon \to 0$, $\varphi \in (0,2\pi)$,此时 $f(\infty)=\mathrm{e}^{-i\varphi}\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{\epsilon^3}}$. 显然 $\varphi=0$ 和 $\varphi=2\pi$ 时函数值相等,故 ∞ 不是枝点。

故枝点为 1, $e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}}$, $e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{3}}$.

- (5) 枝点可能为 $i, -i, \infty$,逐一验证:
 - 令 $z = i + \epsilon e^{i\varphi}$, $\epsilon \to 0$, $\varphi \in (0, 2\pi)$, 此时 $f(z) = \ln 2i\epsilon e^{i\varphi} = i\varphi + \ln 2i\epsilon$. 显然 $\varphi = 0$ 和 $\varphi = 2\pi$ 时函数值不等,故 i 为枝点。
 - 同理, −i也为枝点。
 - 现考虑 ∞ ,做变换 $t=\frac{1}{z}$,令 $t=\epsilon \mathrm{e}^{i\varphi}$, $\epsilon \to 0$, $\varphi \in (0,2\pi)$,此时 $f(\infty)=-i\varphi+\ln\frac{1}{\epsilon}$. 显然 $\varphi=0$ 和 $\varphi=2\pi$ 时函数值不等,故 ∞ 为枝点。故枝点为 $i,-i,\infty$ 。
- (6) 由 $\cos z = 0$ 可以解出 $z = \pm \frac{2n+1}{2}\pi$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, 猜测这些根都是枝点。不妨以 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 为例,令 $z = \frac{\pi}{2} + \epsilon \mathrm{e}^{i\varphi}$, $\epsilon \to 0$, $\varphi \in (0,2\pi)$, 此时 $f(z) = \ln \frac{\mathrm{e}^{i(\frac{\pi}{2} + \epsilon \mathrm{e}^{i\varphi})} + \mathrm{e}^{-i(\frac{\pi}{2} + \epsilon \mathrm{e}^{i\varphi})}}{2} = \ln \epsilon + i\varphi$. 显然 $\varphi = 0$ 和 $\varphi = 2\pi$ 时函数值不等,故 ∞ 为枝点。 故枝点为 $z = \pm \frac{2n+1}{2}\pi$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$ 。

3 第三章习题

习题9. 试按给定的路径计算下列积分:

- (1) $\int_0^{2+i} \operatorname{Re} z dz$,积分路径为:
 - (i) 线段 [0,2] 和 [2,2+2i] 组成的折线.
 - (ii) 线段 z = (2+i)t, $0 < t \le 1$.
- (2) $\int_C \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\sqrt{z}}$, 规定 $\sqrt{z}|_{z=1}=1$,积分路径为由 z=1 出发的:
 - (i) 单位圆的上半周.
 - (ii) 单位圆的下半周.

解答.

(1) (i) 由于
$$z = x + iy$$
, $dz = dx + idy$, 故有
$$\int_0^{2+i} \operatorname{Re} z dz = \int_0^2 x dx + \int_0^1 2i dy = 2 + 2i.$$

(ii) 此时
$$x = 2t$$
 , $y = t$, $dz = (2+i)dt$, 故有
$$\int_0^{2+i} \text{Re } zdz = \int_0^{2+i} 2t(2+i)dt = \int_0^1 (4t+2it)dt = 2+i.$$

(2) 己知
$$z=\mathrm{e}^{i\theta}$$
 , $\mathrm{d}z=i\mathrm{e}^{i\theta}\mathrm{d}\theta$, $\sqrt{z}=\mathrm{e}^{\frac{i\theta}{2}}$

(i)
$$\int_C \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\sqrt{z}} = \int_0^\pi \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{i\theta}{2}} i \mathrm{e}^{i\theta} \mathrm{d}\theta = 2 \int_0^\pi \mathrm{e}^{\frac{i\theta}{2} \mathrm{d}(\frac{i\theta}{2})} = 2 \mathrm{e}^{\frac{i\theta}{2}} |_0^\pi = 2i - 2.$$

(ii)
$$\int_C \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\sqrt{z}} = \int_0^\pi \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{i\theta}{2}} i \mathrm{e}^{i\theta} \mathrm{d}\theta = 2 \int_0^{-\pi} \mathrm{e}^{\frac{i\theta}{2} \mathrm{d}(\frac{i\theta}{2})} = 2 \mathrm{e}^{\frac{i\theta}{2}} |_0^{-\pi} = -2i - 2.$$

习题10. 计算下列积分:

$$(1) \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{z};$$

$$(2) \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{|\mathrm{d}z|}{z};$$

$$(3) \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{|z|};$$

$$(4) \oint_{|z|=1} \left| \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{z} \right|;$$

解答, 在单位圆上, 有 $z = e^{i\theta}$, $dz = ie^{i\theta}d\theta$.

(1)
$$\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{z} = \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-i\theta} i e^{i\theta} d\theta = 2\pi i;$$

(2) 此时
$$|\mathrm{d}z| = \mathrm{d}\theta$$
,故 $\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{|\mathrm{d}z|}{z} = \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{e}^{-i\theta} \mathrm{d}\theta = -\frac{1}{i} \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{e}^{-i\theta} \mathrm{d}(-i\theta) = -\frac{1}{i} \mathrm{e}^{i\theta}|_0^{2\pi} = 0;$

(4)
$$\oint_{|z|=1} \left| \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{z} \right| = \int_0^{2\pi} \left| e^{-i\theta} i e^{i\theta} \mathrm{d}\theta \right| = 2\pi.$$

习题11. 计算下列积分:

(1)
$$\oint_C \frac{1}{z^2-1} \sin \frac{\pi z}{4} dz$$
, C分别为:

(i)
$$|z| = \frac{1}{2}$$
.

(ii)
$$|z| = 3$$
.

(2)
$$\oint_C \frac{1}{z^2+1} e^{iz} dz$$
, C 分别为:

(i)
$$|z - i| = 1$$
.

(ii)
$$|z+i| + |z-i| = 2\sqrt{2}$$
.

- (1) 对被积函数分析, $f(z) = \frac{1}{(z+1)(z-1)} \sin \frac{\pi z}{4}$,故奇点为 1 和 -1.
 - (i) 显然此时的围道不包含奇点,由Cauchy定理,积分结果为0。
 - (ii) 此时积分积分围道包含奇点 1 和 -1, 由Cauchy积分公式,有 $\oint_C \frac{1}{(z+1)(z-1)} \sin \frac{\pi z}{4} \mathrm{d}z = 2\pi i (\frac{1}{z+1} \sin \frac{\pi z}{4})|_{z=1} + 2\pi i (\frac{1}{z-1} \sin \frac{\pi z}{4})|_{z=-1} = \sqrt{2}\pi i.$

(2) 对被积函数分析,
$$f(z) = \frac{1}{(z+i)(z-i)} e^{iz}$$
, 故奇点为 i 和 $-i$.

(i) 此时包含奇点 i, 由Cauchy积分公式, 有

$$\oint_C \frac{1}{(z+i)(z-i)} e^{iz} dz = 2\pi i \left(\frac{1}{z+i} e^{iz}\right)|_{z=i} = \frac{\pi}{e}.$$

(ii) 此时包含奇点 i 和 -i,由Cauchy积分公式,有

$$\oint_C \frac{1}{(z+i)(z-i)} e^{iz} dz = 2\pi i \left(\frac{1}{z+i} e^{iz}\right)|_{z=i} + 2\pi i \left(\frac{1}{z-i} e^{iz}\right)|_{z=-i} = \frac{\pi}{e} - \pi e = -2\pi \sinh 1.$$

习题12. 计算下列积分:

$$1. \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{\cos z}{z} dz;$$

2.
$$\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{z^2-1}{z^2+1} dz;$$

$$3. \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{\sin e^z}{z} dz;$$

$$4. \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{e^z}{\cosh z} dz;$$

$$5. \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{\sin z}{z^2} dz;$$

$$6. \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{|z| e^z}{z^2} dz;$$

$$7. \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{\sin z}{z^4} \mathrm{d}z;$$

8.
$$\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{z^2(z^2+16)}$$
.

解答.

(1) 奇点为原点,在围道内,由Cauchy积分公式,有

$$\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{\cos z}{z} dz = 2\pi i (\cos z)|_{z=0} = 2\pi i;$$

(2) 对被积函数分析, $f(z) = \frac{z^2-1}{(z+i)(z-i)}$,故奇点为 i 和 -i,均在围道内,由Cauchy积分公式,

有
$$\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{z^2 - 1}{z^2 + 1} dz = 2\pi i \left(\frac{z^2 - 1}{z + i}\right)|_{z=i} + 2\pi i \left(\frac{z^2 - 1}{z - i}\right)|_{z=-i} = -2\pi + 2\pi = 0;$$

- (3) 奇点为原点,在围道内,由Cauchy积分公式,有 $\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{\sin e^z}{z} dz = 2\pi i (\sin e^z)|_{z=0} = 2\pi \sin 1;$
- (4) 对被积函数分析, $f(z) = \frac{e^z}{\cos iz}$,奇点为 $\frac{\pi}{2}i + 2k\pi i$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$,其中 $\pm \frac{\pi i}{2}$ 在围道内,但此时不满足Cauchy积分公式所需表达形式,故应根据Cauchy定理,将原积分围道转化为两个围绕奇点的围道再求和,在 $\frac{\pi i}{2}$ 点附近选取一半径为 ρ 的圆为围道 C_1 ,在 $-\frac{\pi i}{2}$ 点附近选取一半径为 ρ 的圆为围道 C_2 ,先考虑 $\oint_{C_1} \frac{e^z}{\cosh z} \mathrm{d}z$,不妨取 $z = \frac{\pi i}{2} + \rho \mathrm{e}^{i\theta}$,此时 $\mathrm{d}z = i \rho \mathrm{e}^{i\theta} \mathrm{d}\theta$,则有

$$\oint_{C_1} \frac{e^z}{\cosh z} dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{\frac{\pi i}{2} + \rho e^{i\theta}}}{\cosh(\frac{\pi i}{2} + \rho e^{i\theta})} i\rho e^{i\theta} d\theta$$

当 $\rho \to 0$ 时,且 $\cosh z = \cos iz$,可以化简得到

$$\oint_{C_1} \frac{\mathrm{e}^z}{\cosh z} \mathrm{d}z = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\mathrm{e}^{\frac{\pi i}{2}}}{\cos \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + i\rho \mathrm{e}^{i\theta}\right)} i\rho \mathrm{e}^{i\theta} \mathrm{d}\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\mathrm{e}^{\frac{\pi i}{2}}}{i\rho \mathrm{e}^{i\theta}} i\rho \mathrm{e}^{i\theta} \mathrm{d}\theta = 2\pi i$$

再考虑 $\oint_{C_2} \frac{\mathrm{e}^z}{\cosh z} \mathrm{d}z$,不妨取 $z = -\frac{\pi i}{2} + \rho \mathrm{e}^{i\theta}$,此时 $\mathrm{d}z = i\rho \mathrm{e}^{i\theta} \mathrm{d}\theta$,则有

$$\oint_{C_2} \frac{e^z}{\cosh z} dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{-\frac{\pi i}{2} + \rho e^{i\theta}}}{\cosh(-\frac{\pi i}{2} + \rho e^{i\theta})} i\rho e^{i\theta} d\theta$$

当 $\rho \to 0$ 时,且 $\cosh z = \cos iz$,可以化简得到

$$\oint_{C_2} \frac{\mathrm{e}^z}{\cosh z} \mathrm{d}z = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\mathrm{e}^{-\frac{\pi i}{2}}}{\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + i\rho\mathrm{e}^{i\theta}\right)} i\rho\mathrm{e}^{i\theta} \mathrm{d}\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\mathrm{e}^{-\frac{\pi i}{2}}}{-i\rho\mathrm{e}^{i\theta}} i\rho\mathrm{e}^{i\theta} \mathrm{d}\theta = 2\pi i$$

综上,最终得到

$$\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{e^z}{\cosh z} dz = \oint_{C_1} \frac{e^z}{\cosh z} dz + \oint_{C_2} \frac{e^z}{\cosh z} dz = 4\pi i.$$

(5) 奇点为原点,在围道内,但不可以直接使用Cauchy积分公式,应根据Cauchy定理,将原积分围道转化为围绕原点的围道再求,在原点附近选取一半径为 ρ 的圆为围道,不妨取 $z=\rho \mathrm{e}^{i\theta}$,此时 $\mathrm{d}z=i\rho \mathrm{e}^{i\theta}\mathrm{d}\theta$,则有

$$\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{\sin z}{z^2} dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin \left(\rho e^{i\theta}\right)}{\rho^2 e^{2i\theta}} i\rho e^{i\theta} d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin \left(\rho e^{i\theta}\right)}{\rho e^{i\theta}} id\theta$$

当 $\rho \to 0$ 时,可以化简得到

$$\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{\sin z}{z^2} dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\rho e^{i\theta}}{\rho e^{i\theta}} i d\theta = 2\pi i.$$

(6) 奇点为原点,在围道内,但不可以直接使用Cauchy积分公式,应根据Cauchy定理,将原积分围道转化为围绕原点的围道再求,在原点附近选取一半径为 ρ 的圆为围道,不妨取 $z=\rho e^{i\theta}$,此时 $\mathrm{d}z=i\rho e^{i\theta}\mathrm{d}\theta$,则有

$$\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{|z| e^z}{z^2} dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{2e^{\rho e^{i\theta}}}{\rho^2 e^{2i\theta}} i\rho e^{i\theta} d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{2e^{\rho e^{i\theta}}}{\rho e^{i\theta}} id\theta$$

当 $\rho \to 0$ 时,可以化简得到

$$\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{|z| e^z}{z^2} dz = \int_0^{2\pi} 2i d\theta = 4\pi i.$$

(7) 由解析函数高阶导数公式 $f^{(n)}(z) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z)^{(n+1)}} d\zeta$

$$\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{\sin z}{z^4} dz = \frac{2\pi i}{3!} \frac{d^3}{dz^3} (\sin z)|_{z=0} = -\frac{\pi i}{3}.$$

(8) 对被积函数分析,奇点为原点,对原式子进行拆分,得到

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2(z^2 + 16)} = \frac{1}{z^2} - \frac{15}{z^2 + 16}$$

显然拆分后后面分式无奇点,积分结果为0,前面分式积分结果也为0,故原积分结果为0.

习题12的注记.

- (4)需要注意,也可以用留数定理做,但不可以使用Cauchy积分公式。
- (5)也可以用解析函数高阶导数公式做, $2\pi i \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}z}(\sin z)|_{z=0} = 2\pi i$ 。
- (6)也可以用解析函数高阶导数公式做, $2\pi i \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}z} (2\mathrm{e}^z)|_{z=0} = 4\pi i$ 。
- 疑问: (7)如果按照缩小围道方法做,似乎无法得到正确答案?
- (8)也可以用解析函数高阶导数公式做, $2\pi i \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}z} (\frac{1}{z^2+16})|_{z=0}=0$ 。

4 第四章习题

习题13. 判断下列级数的收敛性与绝对收敛性:

$$(1) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{i^n}{\ln n};$$

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{i^n}{n}.$$

解答.

(1) 对原级数进行拆分,

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{i^n}{\ln n} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{\ln 2k} + i \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{\ln 2k + 1}$$

由Leibnitz判别法可知,拆分后的两个交错级数都收敛,故原级数收敛,现判断是否绝对收敛:

$$\left| \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{i^n}{\ln n} \right| = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\ln n} > \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$$

调和级数发散,故 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{i^n}{\ln n}$ 收敛但不绝对收敛。

(2) 同(1)对原级数进行拆分

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

由Leibnitz判别法可知,拆分后的两个交错级数都收敛,故原级数收敛,现判断是否绝对收敛:

$$\left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{i^n}{n} \right| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$$

调和级数发散,故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{i^n}{n}$ 收敛但不绝对收敛。

习题14. 试确定下列级数的收敛区域:

$$1. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z^{n!};$$

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

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

$$4. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n \sin \frac{z}{3^n}.$$

解答.

(1) 对幂级数分析,有

$$c_n = \begin{cases} 1 & n = k!, k = 1, 2, 3, \dots \\ 0 & others \end{cases}$$

根据Cauchy-Hadamard公式,收敛半径为

$$R = \frac{1}{\overline{\lim_{n \to \infty}} |c_n|^{\frac{1}{n}}} = 1$$

收敛区域为 |z| < 1;

- (2) 进行换元, $t = \frac{z}{1+z}$,这时 $c_n = 1$,由Cauchy-Hadamard公式,收敛半径为1,故 $\left|\frac{z}{1+z}\right| < 1$,解出收敛区域为 $\operatorname{Re} z > -\frac{1}{z}$;
- (3) 进行换元, $t=z^2+2z+2$,这时 $c_n=(-)^n$,由Cauchy—Hadamard公式,收敛半径为1,故收敛区域为 $|z^2+2z+2|<1$,
- (4) 当 $n \to \infty$ 时, $\frac{z}{3^n} \to 0$ 在全平面成立,故该级数在全平面收敛。

习题14的注记. (3)收敛区域的数值求解没解出来。

习题15. 试求下列幂级数的收敛半径:

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

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

$$(3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^n} z^n;$$

(4)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-)^n}{2^{2n} (n!)^2} z^n;$$

$$(5) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{\ln n} z^n;$$

(6)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{2n}} z^{2n};$$

$$(7) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n^n}{n!} z^n;$$

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

解答.

(1) $c_n = \frac{1}{n^n}$,根据Cauchy-Hadamard公式,收敛半径为

$$R = \frac{1}{\overline{\lim} |c_n|^{\frac{1}{n}}} = \underline{\lim}_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{1}{c_n} \right|^{\frac{1}{n}} = \underline{\lim}_{n \to \infty} |n^n|^{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} n = \infty;$$

(2) $c_n = \frac{1}{2^n n^n}$,根据Cauchy-Hadamard公式,收敛半径为

$$R = \frac{1}{\overline{\lim_{n \to \infty}} |c_n|^{\frac{1}{n}}} = \underline{\lim_{n \to \infty}} \left| \frac{1}{c_n} \right|^{\frac{1}{n}} = \underline{\lim_{n \to \infty}} |2^n n^n|^{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} 2n = \infty;$$

(3) $c_n = \frac{n!}{n^n}$,根据d'Alembert公式,收敛半径为

$$R = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{c_n}{c_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{n! n^n}{(n+1)! (n+1)^{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n = e;$$

(4) $c_n = \frac{(-)^n}{2^{2n}(n!)^2}$,根据d'Alembert公式,收敛半径为

$$R = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{c_n}{c_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| -\frac{2^{2(n+1)}[(n+1)!]^2}{2^{2n}(n!)^2} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} 4(n+1)^2 = \infty;$$

(5) $c_n = n^{\ln n}$,根据Cauchy-Hadamard公式,收敛半径为

$$R = \frac{1}{\overline{\lim_{n \to \infty}} |c_n|^{\frac{1}{n}}} = \frac{1}{\overline{\lim_{n \to \infty}} |n^{\ln n}|^{\frac{1}{n}}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} n^{\frac{\ln n}{n}} = 1;$$

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(6) 换元 $t = z^2$, 此时

$$c_n = \begin{cases} 0 & n = 2k+1, k \in \mathbb{N} \\ \frac{1}{2^{2n}} & n = 2k, k \in \mathbb{N} \end{cases}$$

根据Cauchy-Hadamard公式,对于t收敛半径为

$$R = \frac{1}{\overline{\lim_{n \to \infty}} |c_n|^{\frac{1}{n}}} = \frac{1}{\overline{\lim_{n \to \infty}} |2^{-2}|} = 4$$

故z的收敛半径为2;

(7) $c_n = \frac{n \ln n}{n!}$,根据d'Alembert公式,收敛半径为

$$R = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{c_n}{c_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| -\frac{n \ln n}{\ln (n+1)} \right| = \infty;$$

(8) $c_n = (1 - \frac{1}{n})^n$,根据Cauchy-Hadamard公式,收敛半径为

$$R = \frac{1}{\overline{\lim_{n \to \infty}} |c_n|^{\frac{1}{n}}} = \frac{1}{\overline{\lim_{n \to \infty}} \left| (1 - \frac{1}{n})^n \right|^{\frac{1}{n}}} = \lim_{t \to \infty} 1 - \frac{1}{n} = 1.$$

5 第五章习题

习题16. 将下列函数在指定点展开为Taylor级数,并给出其收敛半径:

- (1) $1-z^2$, 在 z=1 展开;
- (2) $\sin z$, 在 $z = n\pi$ 展开;
- (3) $\frac{1}{1+z+z^2}$, 'et z=0 展开;
- (4) $\frac{\sin z}{1-z}$, 在 z=0 展开;
- (5) $e^{\frac{1}{1-z}}$, 在 z=0 展开(可只求前四项).

解答.

$$(1)$$
 $1-z^2=(1+z)(1-z)=(z-1)[-(z-1)-2]=-(z-1)^2-2(z-1)$,在全平面收敛。

(2) 不妨取 $t = z - n\pi$,有 $\sin z = \sin(t + n\pi)$,

已知
$$\sin t = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-)^n}{(2n+1)!} t^{2n+1}$$
,故 $\sin(t+n\pi) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-)^{n+k}}{(2k+1)!} t^{2k+1}$,

即展开结果为 $\sin z = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-)^{n+k}}{(2k+1)!} (z - n\pi)^{2k+1}$,在全平面收敛。

(3) 因式分解得
$$\frac{1}{1+z+z^2} = \frac{1}{(z-e^{\frac{2\pi}{3}i})(z-e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}i})} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}i} \left(\frac{e^{\frac{2\pi}{3}i}}{1-e^{\frac{2\pi}{3}i}}z - \frac{e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}i}}{1-e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}i}}z\right),$$

即展开结果为 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}i}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\left[e^{\frac{2(n+1)\pi}{3}}-e^{-\frac{2(n+1)\pi}{3}}\right]z^n=\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\sin\left[\frac{2}{3}(n+1)\pi\right]z^n$,收敛半径为1。

(4)
$$\frac{\sin z}{1-z} = \sin z \frac{1}{1-z} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-)^k}{(2k+1)!} z^{2k+1} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} z^l = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-)^k}{(2k+1)!} z^{2k+l+1},$$

即展开结果为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sum_{k=0}^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \frac{(-)^k}{(2k+1)!}) z^n$,收敛半径为1(公共区域)。

(5) 根据Taylor级数的定义,分别求出函数 $f(x) = e^{\frac{1}{1-z}} \pm z = 0$ 处的各阶导数, f(0) = e, f'(0) = e, $f^{(2)}(0) = 3e$, $f^{(3)}(0) = 13e$, $f^{(4)}(0) = 73e$, 故Taylor展开为 $e + ez + \frac{3e}{2}z^2 + \frac{13e}{6}z^3 + \frac{73e}{24}z^4 + \cdots$, 收敛半径为1(最近的奇点为1)。

习题16的注记.

•
$$(3)\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin\frac{2(n+1)\pi}{3}}{\sin\frac{2\pi}{3}} z^n.$$

•
$$(5)$$
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \frac{\mathrm{d}^n(z^{n-1} \mathrm{e}^z)}{\mathrm{d}z^n} \bigg|_{z=1} z^n.$$

习题17. 将下列函数在指定点展开为Taylor级数,并给出其收敛半径:

- (1) $\ln z$, 在 z = i 展开, 规定 $0 \le \arg z < 2\pi$;
- (2) $\ln z$,在 z = i 展开,规定 $\ln z|_{z=i} = -\frac{3}{2}\pi i$;
- (3) $\arctan z$ 的主值,在 z = 0 展开;

(4)
$$\ln \frac{1+z}{1-z}$$
, 在 $z = \infty$ 展开,规定 $\ln \frac{1+z}{1-z}|_{z=\infty} = (2k+1)\pi i$.

解答.

(1) 在
$$z=i$$
 处展开,则展开式形式应为 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(z-i)^n$,有

$$\ln z = \int_{i}^{z} \frac{1}{t} dt + \ln i = i \int_{i}^{z} \frac{1}{1 - (1 - it)} d(1 - it) + \ln i$$

$$= i \int_{i}^{z} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 - it)^{n} d(1 - it) + \frac{\pi i}{2} = i \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{i}^{z} (1 - it)^{n} d(1 - it) + \frac{\pi i}{2}$$

$$=i\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{i^n}{n+1}(t-i)^{n+1}\bigg|_i^z+\frac{\pi i}{2}=\frac{\pi i}{2}-\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{i^{n+1}}{n+1}(z-i)^{n+1}.$$

收敛区域为 |z-i| < 1.

(2) 同上,结果为
$$-\frac{3\pi i}{2} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{i^{n+1}}{n+1} (z-i)^{n+1}$$
.

收敛区域为 |z-i| < 1.

(3)
$$\arctan z = \int_0^z \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \int_0^z \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-)^n t^{2n} dt = (-)^n \sum_{n=0}^\infty \int_0^z t^{2n} dt = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{(-)^n}{2n+1} t^{2n+1}.$$
 收敛区域为 $|z| < 1$.

(4) 做代换
$$t=\frac{1}{z}$$
,则所求为 $t=0$ 处 $\ln\frac{t+1}{t-1}=\ln\left(t+1\right)-\ln\left(t-1\right)$ 的Taylor展开,

$$\ln(t+1) = \ln(t+1)\big|_{t=0} + \int_0^t \frac{1}{u+1} du = \ln(t+1)\big|_{t=0} + \int_0^t \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-u)^n du$$

$$= \ln(t+1)\big|_{t=0} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-)^n}{n+1} t^{n+1}.$$

同理,可得
$$\ln(t-1) = \ln(t-1)|_{t=0} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} t^{n+1}$$
.

故
$$\ln \frac{t+1}{t-1} = \ln \frac{t+1}{t-1} \Big|_{t=0} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{2n+1} t^{2n+1}, |t| < 1.$$
 代换 $z = \frac{1}{t}$ 有

$$\ln \frac{1+z}{1-z} = \ln \frac{1+z}{1-z}\Big|_{z=\infty} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{2n+1} z^{-(2n+1)} = (2k+1)\pi i + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{2n+1} z^{-(2n+1)}.$$

收敛区域为 |z| > 1.

习题18. 求下列无穷级数之和,注意给出相应的收敛区域:

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

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

(3)
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+m)!}{n! \ m!} (\frac{z}{2})^{n+m};$$

(4)
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+m+p)!}{n! \ m! \ p!} (\frac{z}{3})^{n+m+p}.$$

故
$$f(z) = f(0) + \int_0^z \frac{1}{1 - t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1 + z}{1 - z}$$
. 由 $f(0) = 0$ 知 $\ln \frac{1 + z}{1 - z} \Big|_{z=0} = 0$.

收敛区域为 |z| < 1.

$$(2) \ \ \text{由 } {\rm e}^z = \sum_{z=0}^\infty \frac{z^n}{n!}, \ \ \overline{\eta} \ \text{知} \ \sum_{z=0}^\infty \frac{1}{(2n)!} z^{2n} = \frac{{\rm e}^z + {\rm e}^{-z}}{2} \ (只剩下偶数项) \ .$$

收敛区域为 $|z| < \infty$.

(3)
$$\diamondsuit l = m + n$$
, $\mathbb{M} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+m)!}{n! \ m!} (\frac{z}{2})^{n+m} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (\frac{z}{2})^l \sum_{n=0}^l \frac{l!}{n!(l-n)!}$

由二项式展开定理有
$$\sum_{n=0}^{l} \frac{l!}{n!(l-n)!} = (1+1)^l = 2^l$$
.

故原式等于
$$\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} 2^l (\frac{z}{2})^l = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} z^l = \frac{1}{1-z}$$
.

收敛区域为 |z| < 2.

(4) 同上,看成 $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} [(1+1)+1]^k z^k$ 的两次二项式展开,故原式等于 $\frac{1}{1-z}$. 收敛区域为 |z| < 3.

习题18的注记.

- (3)的收敛区域应为 |z| < 2 与 Re z < 1 的公共区域?
- (4)的收敛区域应为 |z| < 3 与 Re $z < \frac{3}{2}$ 及 |z 2| < 1 的公共区域?

习题19. 求下列函数的Laurent展开:

(1)
$$\frac{1}{z^2(z-1)}$$
, 在 $z=1$ 附近展开;

$$(3)$$
 $\frac{1}{z^2 - 3z + 2}$,展开区域为 $1 < |z| < 2$;

(4)
$$\frac{1}{z^2 - 3z + 2}$$
, 展开区域为 $2 < |z| < \infty$;

(5)
$$\frac{(z-1)(z-2)}{(z-3)(z-4)}$$
, 展开区域为 $3 < |z| < 4$;

(6)
$$\frac{(z-1)(z-2)}{(z-3)(z-4)}$$
, 展开区域为 $4 < |z| < \infty$;

解答.

(1) 在 z=1附近展开,故Laurent展开形式为 $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n (z-1)^n$.

$$\frac{1}{z^2(z-1)} = \frac{1}{z-1} \frac{1}{[1+(z-1)]^2} = -\frac{1}{z-1} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}z} \left[\frac{1}{1+(z-1)} \right] = -\frac{1}{z-1} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-)^n n(z-1)^{n-1}.$$

整理得
$$\sum_{n=-1}^{\infty} (-)^{n+1} (n+2) (z-1)^n$$
.

收敛区域为 0 < |z| < 1.

(2) 环形区域为 $1<|z|<\infty$,故Laurent展开形式为 $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}a_nz^n$. 做代换 $t=\frac{1}{z}$ 有

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

整理得
$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{-3} z^n = \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} z^{-n}$$
.

(3) 环形区域为 1 < |z| < 2,故Laurent展开形式为 $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n z^n$. 做代换 $t = \frac{1}{z}$ 有

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

整理得
$$-\sum_{n=-1}^{\infty} z^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{2^{n+1}}$$
.

(4) 环形区域为 $2 < |z| < \infty$,故Laurent展开形式为 $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n z^n$. 做代换 $t = \frac{1}{z}$ 有

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

整理得
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2^n - 1)t^{n+1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2^{n-1} - 1)z^{-n} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (2^{n-1} - 1)z^{-n}$$
.

(5) 环形区域为 3<|z|<4,故Laurent展开形式为 $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}a_nz^n$. 做代换 $t=\frac{1}{z}$ 有

$$\frac{(z-1)(z-2)}{(z-3)(z-4)} = 1 - \frac{2}{z-3} + \frac{6}{z-4} = 1 - \frac{2t}{1-3t} - \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{1-\frac{z}{4}} = 1 - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2t \cdot (3t)^n - \frac{3}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{4^n}.$$

整理得
$$1-2\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty}\frac{z^n}{3^{n+1}}-\frac{3}{2}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{z^n}{4^n}.$$

(6) 环形区域为 $4 < |z| < \infty$,故Laurent展开形式为 $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n z^n$. 做代换 $t = \frac{1}{z}$ 有

$$\frac{(z-1)(z-2)}{(z-3)(z-4)} = 1 - \frac{2}{z-3} + \frac{6}{z-4} = 1 - \frac{2t}{1-3t} + \frac{6t}{1-4t} = 1 - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2t \cdot (3t)^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 6t \cdot (4t)^n.$$

整理得
$$1 - 2\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} \frac{z^n}{3^{n+1}} + 6\sum_{n=-\infty}^{-\infty} \frac{z^n}{4^{n+1}} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (3 \cdot 2^{2n-1} - 2 \cdot 3^{n-1})z^{-n}.$$

习题20. 判断下列函数孤立奇点的性质,如果是极点,确定其阶数:

(1)
$$\frac{1}{z^2 + a^2}$$
, $a \neq 0$;

$$(2) \ \frac{\cos az}{z^2};$$

(3)
$$\frac{\cos az - \cos bz}{z^2}$$
, $a^2 \neq b^2$;

(4)
$$\frac{\sin z}{z^2} - \frac{1}{z}$$
;

(5)
$$\cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{z}}$$
;

(6)
$$\frac{\sqrt{z}}{\sin\sqrt{z}}$$
;

$$(7) \ \frac{1}{(z-1)\ln z};$$

(8)
$$\int_0^z \frac{\sinh\sqrt{\zeta}}{\sqrt{\zeta}} d\zeta.$$

解答.

- (1) 孤立奇点 $z=\pm ai$, $\lim_{z\to\pm ai}f(x)=\infty$, $\frac{1}{f(z)}=z^2+a^2$, 均为二阶极点。
- (2) 孤立奇点 z=0, $\lim_{z\to 0}f(z)=\infty$, $\frac{1}{f(z)}=\frac{z^2}{\cos az}$, 为一阶极点。
- (3) 孤立奇点 z=0, $\lim_{z\to 0} f(z)=\frac{-2\sin\frac{(a+b)z}{2}\sin\frac{(a-b)z}{2}}{z^2}=-(a^2-b^2)$,故为可去奇点。
- (4) 孤立奇点 z = 0, $\lim_{z \to 0} f(z) = \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{\sin z z}{z^2} = 0$, 故为可去奇点。
- (5) 孤立奇点 z=0, 令 $t=\sqrt{z}$, 当 $z\to 0$ 时, $t\to \infty$, $\cos t$ 取值不定, 故为本性奇点。
- (6) 孤立奇点 z=0,令 $t=\sqrt{z}$,当 $z\to 0$ 时, $t\to\infty$, $\frac{\sin t}{t}=1$,故为可去奇点。 孤立奇点 $z=(n\pi)^2$,一阶奇点。
- (7) 孤立奇点 z=1,在 $\ln z|_{z=1}=0$ 单值分支内为二阶极点,其他分支内为一阶极点。
- (8) 令 $t = \sqrt{\zeta}$,有 $f(z) = \int_0^{z^2} 2\sinh t dt$, $z = \infty$ 为本性奇点。

习题20的注记.

- (2) $z = \infty$ 为本性奇点。
- (3) $z = \infty$ 为本性奇点。
- (4) $z = \infty$ 为本性奇点。
- (6) $z = \infty$ 为非孤立奇点。。

6 第六章习题

习题21. 求下列函数在指定点 z_0 处的留数:

(1)
$$\frac{1}{z-1}e^{z^2}$$
, $z_0 = 1$;

(2)
$$\left(\frac{z}{1-\cos z}\right)^2$$
, $z_0=0$;

(3)
$$\frac{e^z}{(z^2-1)^2}$$
, $z_0=1$.

解答.

(1)
$$z_0 = 1$$
 是一阶极点,故 res $f(1) = \lim_{z \to 1} (z - 1) \frac{e^{z^2}}{z - 1} = e$.

(2) 函数是偶函数,展开不含 z^{-1} 项,故 res f(0) = 0.

(3)
$$f(z) = \frac{\frac{e^z}{(z+1)^2}}{(z-1)^2}$$
, the res $f(1) = \frac{d}{dz} \frac{e^z}{(z+1)^2} \Big|_{z=1} = 0$.

习题22. 求下列函数在复平面 ℂ 内每一个孤立奇点处的留数:

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

$$(2) \ \frac{z}{1-\cos z};$$

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

(4)
$$\frac{1}{(z-1)\ln z}$$
.

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z^3(1+z)(1-z)}$$
,孤立奇点 $z = 0$ (三阶极点), $z = \pm 1$ (一阶极点)。

res
$$f(0) = \frac{1}{2!} \frac{\mathrm{d}^2}{\mathrm{d}z^2} \frac{1}{1 - z^2} \Big|_{z=0} = 1.$$

res
$$f(1) = \lim_{z \to 1} \frac{z - 1}{z^3 (1 + z)(1 - z)} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

res
$$f(1) = \lim_{z \to -1} \frac{z+1}{z^3(1+z)(1-z)} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

(2) 孤立奇点 $z=2n\pi, n\in\mathbb{Z}$, z=0 为一阶奇点,其余为二阶奇点。

$$\operatorname{res} f(0) = \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{z^2}{1 - \cos z} = 2.$$

$$\frac{z}{1 - \cos z} = (z - 2n\pi)[1 - \cos(z - 2n\pi)]^{-1} + 2n\pi[1 - \cos(z - 2n\pi)]^{-1}$$

$$= 2(z - 2n\pi)^{-1}[1 + \frac{1}{12}(z - 2n\pi)^2 + \mathcal{O}(z - 2n\pi)^4] + 4n\pi(z - 2n\pi)^{-2}[1 + \frac{1}{12}(z - 2n\pi)^2 + \mathcal{O}(z - 2n\pi)^4]$$

$$= 4n\pi(z - 2n\pi)^{-2} + 2(z - 2n\pi)^{-1} + \frac{n\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{6}(z - 2n\pi) + \cdots.$$

故 res $f(2n\pi) = 2$.

$$(3) \ {\rm e}^{\frac{1}{2}(z-\frac{1}{z})} = {\rm e}^{\frac{z}{2}} \cdot {\rm e}^{-\frac{1}{2z}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!2^n} \cdot \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-)^m}{m!2^m z^m} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-)^m}{n!m!2^{m+n}} z^{n-m}.$$

由书上P75例5.9知, res $f(0) = -J_1(1)$, res $f(\infty) = J_1(1)$.

- (4) 孤立奇点 z = 1。
 - 若 $\ln z|_{z=1} = 0$ 为二阶极点,

$$\operatorname{res} \ f(1) = \lim_{z \to 1} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}z} \frac{z - 1}{\ln z} = \lim_{z \to 1} \frac{z \ln z - z + 1}{z (\ln z)^2} = \lim_{z \to 1} \frac{1}{\ln z + 2} \left[\underline{L'Hospital} \right] = \frac{1}{2}.$$

• 其他情况为一阶极点, $\ln z|_{z=1}=2k\pi i$,

res
$$f(1) = \lim_{z \to 1} \frac{1}{\ln z} = \frac{1}{2k\pi i}$$

习题23. 求下列函数在 ∞ 点处的留数:

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

(1)
$$\diamondsuit t = \frac{1}{z}$$
, $\overline{m} \cos z = 1 - \frac{1}{2}z^2 + \mathcal{O}(z^2)$,

故展开式为
$$t \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}t^{-2} + \mathcal{O}(z^2)\right) = t - t^{-1} + \frac{1}{\mathcal{O}(t^1)}, \infty$$
 为本性奇点,

 $\mathbb{P}\operatorname{res} f(\infty) = -a_1 = -1.$

(2)
$$\Leftrightarrow t = \frac{1}{z}$$
, $\overrightarrow{\text{mi}} e^z = 1 + z + \frac{1}{2}z^2 + \frac{1}{3!}z^3 + \mathcal{O}(z^3)$,

故展开式为
$$\left(\frac{1}{t^2}+1\right)\left(1+\frac{1}{t}+\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{t^2}+\cdots\right)$$
, ∞ 为本性奇点,

 $\mathbb{P}\operatorname{res} f(\infty) = -a_1 = 0.$

(3) 令
$$t = \frac{1}{z}$$
,原式可化为 $\frac{\sqrt{(1-t)(1-2t)}}{t}$.

不妨取 arg
$$(1-t)|_{t=0} = 2m\pi$$
, arg $(1-2t)|_{t=0} = 2n\pi$,

故展开式为
$$t^{-1} \cdot (-1)^m \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}t - \frac{1}{8}t^2 + \cdots\right) \cdot (-1)^n \left(1 - t - \frac{1}{2}t^2 + \cdots\right)$$
.

整理得到
$$(-1)^{m+n}$$
 $\left(t^{-1} - \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{8}t - \frac{7}{16}t^2 + \cdots\right)$. ∞ 为一阶奇点,

$$\mathbb{H}^{res} f(\infty) = -a_1 = (-1)^{m+n} \cdot \frac{1}{8}.$$

习题24. 计算下列积分值:

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

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

(3)
$$\oint_{|z|=n} \tan \pi z \, dz, n$$
为正整数;

$$(4) \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{\mathrm{e}^z}{z^3} \, \mathrm{d}z.$$

解答.

(1) 在围道内的奇点有 $z = e^{\pm \frac{\pi}{4}}$,均为一阶奇点。

$$\oint_{|z-1|=1} \frac{1}{1+z^4} dz = 2\pi i \left[\operatorname{res} f(e^{\frac{\pi i}{4}}) + \operatorname{res} f(e^{-\frac{\pi i}{4}}) \right] = 2\pi i \left[\lim_{z \to e^{\frac{\pi i}{4}}} \frac{z - e^{\frac{\pi i}{4}}}{1+z^4} + \lim_{z \to e^{-\frac{\pi i}{4}}} \frac{z - e^{-\frac{\pi i}{4}}}{1+z^4} \right] \\
= 2\pi i \left[-\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} (1+i) + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} (-1+i) \right] = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi i.$$

(2) 在围道内的奇点只有 z=1,为一阶奇点。

$$\oint_{|z-1|=1} \frac{1}{z^2 - 1} \sin \frac{\pi z}{4} \, dz = 2\pi i \cdot \text{res } f(1) = 2\pi i \lim_{z \to 1} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi z}{4}}{z + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi i.$$

(3) 在围道内的奇点有 2n 个,均为一阶极点,可表示为 $z=k+\frac{1}{2}$ $(k=-n,\cdots,0,1,\cdots,n-1).$

res
$$f(k+\frac{1}{2}) = \lim_{z \to k+\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\left(z-k-\frac{1}{2}\right)\sin \pi z}{\cos \pi z} = -\frac{1}{\pi} \left[L' Hospital \right].$$

故
$$\oint_{|z|=n} \tan \pi z \, dz = 2\pi i \left[2n \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\pi} \right) \right] = -4ni.$$

(4) 在围道内的奇点只有 z = 0,为三阶极点。

res
$$f(0) = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{d^2}{dz^2} e^z = \frac{1}{2}$$
.

$$\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{e^z}{z^3} dz = 2\pi i \cdot \text{res } f(0) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \pi i.$$

习题25. 计算下列积分:

(1)
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^{2n} \theta \, d\theta$$
, n 为正整数;

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

(1) 作变换
$$z = e^{i\theta}$$
,有 $\cos \theta = \frac{z^2 + 1}{2z}$, $d\theta = \frac{dz}{iz}$.

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^{2n} \theta \ \mathrm{d}\theta = \oint_{|z|=1} \left(\frac{z^2+1}{2z}\right)^{2n} \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{iz}.$$

$$\operatorname{res} \left\{ \left(\frac{z^2 + 1}{2z} \right)^{2n} \cdot z^{-1} \right\} = \left\{ \left(\frac{z + 1}{2} + \frac{1}{2z} \right)^{2n} \cdot z^{-1} \right\} = \binom{n}{2n} \frac{1}{2^{2n}} = \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{2n}}$$

故积分结果为 $2\pi i \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \cdot \frac{1}{i} = \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2} \frac{\pi}{2^{2n-1}}.$

(2) 对原积分进行化简得到 $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\mathrm{d}\theta}{3 - \cos\theta}$.

作变换
$$z = e^{i\theta}$$
,有 $\cos \theta = \frac{z^2 + 1}{2z}$, $d\theta = \frac{dz}{iz}$.

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{\mathrm{d}\theta}{1+\sin^2\theta} = \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{3-\frac{z^2+1}{2z}} \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{iz}.$$

知在单位圆内只有一阶极点 $z=3-2\sqrt{2}$.

故原积分结果为 $2\pi i \cdot \text{res } \left\{ f(3-2\sqrt{2}) \right\} \cdot \frac{1}{i} = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{2}.$

习题26. 计算下列积分:

$$(1) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{1+x^4} \mathrm{d}x;$$

$$(2) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1+x^2)\cosh\frac{\pi x}{2}}.$$

解答.

(1) 考虑 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{z^2}{1+z^4} dz$, 积分围道为上半平面半径趋于无穷的半圆。根据留数定理,有

$$\oint_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{z^2}{1+z^4} dz = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{1+x^4} dx + \int_{C_R} \frac{z^2}{1+z^4} dz$$

$$= 2\pi i \cdot \left[\text{res } \left\{ \frac{z^2}{1+z^4} \right\} \Big|_{z=e^{\frac{1}{4}\pi}} + \text{res } \left\{ \frac{z^2}{1+z^4} \right\} \Big|_{z=e^{\frac{3}{4}\pi}} \right]^1$$

$$= 2\pi i \cdot \left[\frac{1}{4e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i}} + \frac{1}{4e^{\frac{3\pi}{4}i}} \right]$$

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

¹均为一阶极点

$$=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\pi.$$

由于
$$\lim_{z\to\infty}z\cdot\frac{z^2}{1+z^4}=0$$
 以及大圆弧引理,知 $\int_{C_R}\frac{z^2}{1+z^4}\mathrm{d}z=0.$

故原积分结果为 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\pi$.

(2) 考虑 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{(1+z^2)\cosh\frac{\pi z}{2}}$, 积分围道为上半平面半径趋于无穷的半圆。

记
$$f(z) = \frac{1}{(1+z^2)\cosh\frac{\pi z}{2}}$$
,分析分母 $(1+z^2)\cosh\frac{\pi z}{2}$.

零点为 $z = (2k+1)i, k \in \mathbb{Z}$. 除了 z = i 是二阶极点外,其他的都是一阶极点。

res
$$f(i) = \lim_{z \to i} \frac{d}{dz} (z - i)^2 f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i}$$
.

$$\operatorname{res} \ f\left[(2k+1)i\right] = \lim_{z \to (2k+1)\pi} \frac{\frac{1}{1+z^2}}{\frac{\pi}{2}\sinh\frac{\pi z}{2}} = \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{2\pi i} \frac{1}{k(k+1)}, \ (k \neq 0).$$

$$\oint_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{(1+z^2)\cosh\frac{\pi z}{2}} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1+x^2)\cosh\frac{\pi x}{2}} + \int_{C_R} \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{(1+z^2)\cosh\frac{\pi z}{2}}$$

$$= 2\pi i \left\{ \text{res } f(i) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \text{res } f\left[(2k+1)i \right] \right\} = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k(k+1)}.$$

由于
$$\lim_{z \to \infty} \frac{1}{(1+z^2)\cosh\frac{\pi z}{2}} = 0$$
 以及大圆弧引理,知 $\int_{C_R} \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{(1+z^2)\cosh\frac{\pi z}{2}} = 0.$

故原积分结果为
$$1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k(k+1)}$$
.

习题26的注记. (2)的结果可以化简。

$$1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k(k+1)} = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k+1} \left(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1} \right) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k+1} = 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k} = 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k}}{k} = 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k}}{k} = 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty$$

$$= 2 \ln 2$$
.

$$^{1}\ln 1 + x = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k} x^{k}$$

习题27. 计算下列积分:

$$(1) \int_0^\infty \frac{\cos x}{1+x^4} \mathrm{d}x;$$

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

(3)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x \sin x}{x^2 - 2x + 2} dz.$$

解答.

(1) 记 $f(z) = \frac{\mathrm{e}^{iz}}{1+z^4}$,考虑 $\oint_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(z) \mathrm{d}z$,积分围道为上半平面半径趋于无穷的半圆。

在积分区域内有一阶极点 $z = e^{\frac{\pi i}{4}}$ 和 $z = e^{\frac{3\pi i}{4}}$,计算其留数。

res
$$f(e^{\frac{\pi i}{4}})$$
 = res $f(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1+i)) = \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}}{4i}e^{i(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}-\frac{\pi}{4})}$.

res
$$f(e^{\frac{3\pi i}{4}}) = \text{res } f(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(-1+i)) = \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}}{4i}e^{-i(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}-\frac{\pi}{4})}.$$

故
$$\oint_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \left[\operatorname{res} f(e^{\frac{\pi i}{4}}) + \operatorname{res} f(e^{\frac{3\pi i}{4}}) \right] = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}}{4i} \cdot 2 \cos \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right).$$

其实部的一半(偶函数)即为
$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\cos x}{1+x^4} \mathrm{d}x = \frac{\mathrm{e}^{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\pi}}{2} \cos\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right).$$

(2) 记 $f(z) = \frac{\mathrm{e}^{iz}}{(1+z^2)^3}$,考虑 $\oint_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(z) \mathrm{d}z$,积分围道为上半平面半径趋于无穷的半圆。

在积分区域内有三阶极点 z=i, res $f(i)=\lim_{z\to i}\frac{1}{2!}\frac{\mathrm{d}^2}{\mathrm{d}z^2}(z-i)^2f(z)=\lim_{z\to i}\frac{1}{2!}\frac{\mathrm{d}^2}{\mathrm{d}z^2}\frac{(z-i)^2\mathrm{e}^{iz}}{(z+i)^3}$.

故
$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\cos x}{(1+x^2)^3} dx = \frac{1}{2} \text{Re} \left[2\pi i \cdot \text{res } f(i) \right] = \frac{7\pi}{16}.$$

(3) 记 $f(z) = \frac{ze^{iz}}{z^2 - 2z + 2}$,考虑 $\oint_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(z)dz$,积分围道为上半平面半径趋于无穷的半圆。

在积分区域内有一阶极点
$$z = 1 + i$$
, res $f(1+i) = \lim_{z \to (1+i)} \frac{ze^{iz}}{z - 1 + i} = \frac{(1+i)e^i}{2ie}$.

故
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x \sin x}{x^2 - 2x + 2} dz = \operatorname{Im} \left[2\pi i \cdot \frac{(1+i)e^i}{2ie} \right] = \pi e^{i-1}.$$

习题27的注记.

- (2)难算,直接写答案。
- 根据Jordan引理,三题均有 $|z| \to \infty$ 时, $Q(z) \to 0$,故 $\lim_{R \to \infty} \int_{C_R} Q(z) \mathrm{e}^{ipz} \mathrm{d}z = 0$.

习题28. 计算下列积分:

(1) v.p.
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x(x-1)(x-2)};$$

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

(3)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{px} - e^{qx}}{1 - e^x} dx, \ 0$$

(1) 记
$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z(z-1)(z-2)}$$
,考虑 $\oint_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{z(z-1)(z-2)}$,积分围道绕开三个一阶极点 $z = 0, 1, 2$ 。

积分区域内无奇点,故
$$\oint_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{z(z-1)(z-2)} = 0.$$

$$\oint_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{z(z-1)(z-2)} = \left[\int_{-\infty}^{-\delta} + \int_{C_{50}} + \int_{\delta}^{1-\delta} + \int_{C_{51}} + \int_{1+\delta}^{2-\delta} + \int_{C_{50}} + \int_{2+\delta}^{\infty} + \int_{C_{5}} + \int_{2+\delta}^{\infty} + \int_{C_{50}} + \int_{C_$$

由小圆弧引理,
$$\int_{C_{\delta 0}} f(z) \mathrm{d}z = i \cdot (0-\pi) \lim_{z \to 0} z f(z) = -\frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$\int_{C_{\delta 1}} f(z) dz = i \cdot (0 - \pi) \lim_{z \to 1} z f(z) = \pi.$$

$$\int_{C_{\delta 2}} f(z) \mathrm{d}z = i \cdot (0 - \pi) \lim_{z \to 2} z f(z) = -\frac{\pi}{2}.$$

由大圆弧引理,
$$\int_{C_P} f(z) dz = i \cdot (\pi - 0) \lim_{z \to \infty} z f(z) = 0.$$

故 v.p.
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x(x-1)(x-2)} = \left[\int_{-\infty}^{-\delta} + \int_{\delta}^{1-\delta} + \int_{1+\delta}^{2-\delta} + \int_{2+\delta}^{\infty} \right] f(z) \mathrm{d}z = 0.$$

(2) 记
$$f(z) = \frac{z - \sin z}{z^3(1+z^2)}$$
,考虑 $\oint_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{z - \sin z}{z^3(1+z^2)} dz$,积分围道绕开一阶极点 $z = 0$ 。

积分区域内有一阶极点
$$z=i$$
, res $f(i)=\left[\frac{z-\sin z}{z^3(z+i)}\right]\Big|_{z=i}=\frac{i-\sin i}{2}$.

故
$$\oint_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{z - \sin z}{z^3 (1 + z^2)} dz = 2\pi i \cdot \text{res } f(i) = -\pi - \pi i \sin i.$$

$$\mathbb{X} \oint_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x - \sin x}{z^3 (1 + z^2)} dz = \left[\int_{-\infty}^{-\delta} + \int_{C_{\delta 0}} + \int_{\delta}^{\infty} + \int_{C_R} \right] f(z) dz.$$

由小圆弧引理,
$$\int_{C_{\delta 0}} f(z) dz = i \cdot (0 - \pi) \lim_{z \to 0} z f(z) = 0.$$

由大圆弧引理,
$$\int_{C_R} f(z) dz = i \cdot (\pi - 0) \lim_{z \to \infty} z f(z) = 0.$$
 X

故
$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3 (1 + x^2)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{-\delta} + \int_{\delta}^\infty \right] f(x) dz = -\pi - \pi i \sin i = -\pi - \frac{e^{-1} - e}{2} \pi.$$

错误, ∞ 是 $\sin z$ 的本性奇点,正确解答见注记。

(3) 记 $f(z) = \frac{e^{pz}}{1 - e^z}$,考虑 $\oint_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{pz}}{1 - e^z} dz$,应取宽为 2π 的矩形围道,绕开 z = 0 和 $z = 2\pi i$ 。

积分区域内无奇点,积分结果为0。

$$\overline{\mathbb{III}} \oint_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(z) \mathrm{d}z = \left[\int_{-\infty}^{-\delta} + \int_{C_{\delta 1}} + \int_{\delta}^{\infty} + \int_{L_{1}} + \int_{L_{2}} + \int_{C_{\delta 2}} + \int_{L_{3}} + \int_{L_{4}} \right].$$

曲于
$$\left[\int_{I_2} + \int_{I_2} f(z) dz = -e^{2p\pi i} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{-\delta} + \int_{\delta}^{\infty} f(z) dz \right] \right]$$

$$\int_{L_1} f(z) dz = \lim_{R \to \infty} \left[\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{p(R+iy)}}{1 - e^{R+iy}} i dy \right] = 0, \quad \int_{L_4} f(z) dz = \lim_{R \to \infty} \left[\int_{2\pi}^0 \frac{e^{p(-R+iy)}}{1 - e^{-R+iy}} i dy \right] = 0,$$

由小圆弧引理,

$$\int_{C_{\delta 1}} f(z) = -\pi i \left[\lim_{z \to 0} \frac{z e^{pz}}{1 - e^z} \right] = \pi i, \int_{C_{\delta 2}} f(z) = -\pi i \left[\lim_{z \to 2\pi i} \frac{(z - 2\pi i) e^{pz}}{1 - e^z} \right] = \pi i e^{2p\pi i},$$

故
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{px} - e^{qx}}{1 - e^x} dx = \pi \left[\cot p\pi - \cot q\pi \right].$$

习题28的注记.

• (2)记 $f(z) = \frac{z - \sin z}{z^3(1+z^2)}$, 考虑 $\oint_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{z - \sin z}{z^3(1+z^2)} dz$, 积分围道绕开一阶极点 z = 0。

积分区域内有一阶极点
$$z=i$$
, res $f(i)=\left[\frac{z-\sin z}{z^3(z+i)}\right]\bigg|_{z=i}=\frac{i-\sin i}{2}.$

故
$$\oint_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{z - \sin z}{z^3 (1 + z^2)} dz = 2\pi i \cdot \text{res } f(i) = -\pi - \pi i \sin i.$$

$$\mathbb{X} \oint_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x - \sin x}{z^3 (1 + z^2)} dz = \left[\int_{-\infty}^{-\delta} + \int_{C_{\delta 0}} + \int_{\delta}^{\infty} + \int_{C_R} \right] f(z) dz.$$

由小圆弧引理,
$$\int_{C_{\delta 0}} f(z) dz = i \cdot (0 - \pi) \lim_{z \to 0} z f(z) = 0.$$

此时不可以直接使用大圆弧引理,应在 ∞ 处利用 $\sin z = \frac{\mathrm{e}^{iz} - \mathrm{e}^{-iz}}{2i}$ 将 f(x) 展开。

$$\int_{C_R} f(z) \mathrm{d}z = \int_{C_R} \left[\frac{1}{z^2 (1+z^2)} - \frac{1}{2i} \frac{\mathrm{e}^{iz}}{z^3 (z+z^2)} + \frac{1}{2i} \frac{\mathrm{e}^{-iz}}{z^3 (z+z^2)} \right] \mathrm{d}z.$$

由大圆弧引理和Jordan引理可以得到前两项结果为零。

根据Jordan引理的补充引理,
$$\lim_{R\to\infty}\int_{C_R}Q(z)\mathrm{e}^{-ipz}\mathrm{d}z=2\pi i\cdot\sum_{\mathrm{全}\mathrm{Tin}}\mathrm{res}\left\{Q(z)\mathrm{e}^{-ipz}\right\}.$$

奇点有 z = 0, i, -i, 分别计算其留数为 $-\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2e}$.

$$\mathbb{E} \int_{C_R} \frac{1}{2i} \frac{\mathrm{e}^{-iz}}{z^3 (z+z^2)} \mathrm{d}z = \pi \left(-\frac{3}{2} + \frac{\mathrm{e}}{2} + \frac{1}{2\mathrm{e}} \right).$$

故
$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x-\sin x}{x^3(1+x^2)} \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{-\delta} + \int_{\delta}^\infty \right] f(z) \mathrm{d}z$$

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

• 水平有限,等有时间学了TikZ再补充围道图。

¹级数展开,
$$\frac{1}{z^3}\left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}(-)^nz^{2n}\right]\left(1-iz+\frac{(iz)^2}{2!}+\cdots\right),z^{-1}$$
项系数为 $-\frac{3}{2}$.

习题29. 计算下列积分:

(1) v.p.
$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{s-1}}{1-x} dx$$
, $0 < s < 1$;

(2)
$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x^s}{(1+x^2)^2} dx, -1 < s < 3;$$

(3)
$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{\alpha-1} \ln x}{1+x} dx$$
, $0 < \alpha < 1$;

(4)
$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\ln x}{(x+a)(x+b)} dx, \ b > a > 0.$$

解答.

(1) 考虑积分 $\int_0^\infty \frac{z^{s-1}}{1-z} dz$,取玦型积分围道,绕开一阶极点 z=1, $0 \le \arg \le 2\pi$ 。

积分围道内无奇点,故

$$\left(1 - e^{2\pi i s}\right) \left(\int_{\delta}^{1-\delta} + \int_{1+\delta}^{\infty}\right) f(x) dx + \left[\int_{C_R} + \int_{C_{\delta 1}} + \int_{C_{\delta 2}} + \int_{C_{\delta 3}}\right] f(z) dz = 0.$$

由大圆弧引理, $\int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 0$,由小圆弧引理, $\int_{C_{\delta 1}} f(z) dz = 0$,

$$\int_{C_{\delta 2}} f(z) \mathrm{d}z = i \cdot \left[\lim_{z \to 1} \frac{(z-1)z^{s-1}}{1-z} \right] (0-\pi) = \pi i.$$

$$\int_{C_{50}} f(z) dz = i \cdot \left[\lim_{z \to e^{2\pi i}} \frac{(z-1)z^{s-1}}{1-z} \right] (2\pi - 3\pi) = \pi i e^{2\pi i s}.$$

故 v.p.
$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{s-1}}{1-x} dx = \pi i \frac{e^{2\pi i s} + 1}{e^{2\pi i s} - 1} = \pi \cot \pi s.$$

(2) 考虑积分 $\int_0^\infty \frac{z^s}{(1+z^2)^2} dz$,取玦型积分围道, $0 \le \arg \le 2\pi$ 。

积分围道内有奇点 $z = \pm i$, 均为二阶极点,

res
$$f(i) = \left[\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}z} \frac{z^s}{(z+i)^2} \right]_{z=i} = -\frac{s-1}{4i} \mathrm{e}^{\frac{\pi i s}{2}}$$
. res $f(-i) = \left[\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}z} \frac{z^s}{(z-i)^2} \right]_{z=i} = \frac{s-1}{4i} \mathrm{e}^{\frac{3\pi i s}{2}}$.

故
$$\oint_0^\infty \frac{z^s}{(1+z^2)^2} dz = 2\pi i \left[\text{res } f(i) + \text{res} f(-i) \right] = \pi i (s-1) \sin \frac{\pi s}{2}.$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\left(1 - e^{2\pi i s}\right) \left(\int_{\delta}^{1 - \delta} + \int_{1 + \delta}^{\infty}\right) f(x) dx + \left[\int_{C_{\mathcal{B}}} + \int_{C_{\delta}}\right] f(z) dz = \pi i (s - 1) \sin \frac{\pi s}{2}.$$

由大圆弧引理有 $\int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 0$,由小圆弧引理有 $\int_{C_\delta} f(z) dz = 0$,

故
$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x^s}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \frac{\pi i(s-1)\sin\frac{\pi s}{2}}{1-e^{2\pi i s}} = \frac{\pi}{4} \frac{1-s}{\cos\frac{\pi s}{2}}.$$

(3) 考虑积分 $\int_0^\infty \frac{z^{\alpha-1} \ln^2 z}{1+z} dz$, \times 1 取玦型积分围道, $0 \le \arg \le 2\pi$ 。

积分围道内有一阶极点 z=-1, res $f(-1)=\pi^2 e^{\pi i \alpha}$.

故
$$\oint_0^\infty \frac{z^{\alpha-1} \ln^2 x}{1+z} dz = 2\pi^3 i e^{\pi i \alpha}.$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\int_{C_{\delta}} + \int_{C_{R}} f(z) dz + \int_{\delta}^{\infty} \frac{x^{\alpha - 1} \ln^{2} x}{1 + x} dx - \int_{\delta}^{\infty} \frac{(x \cdot e^{2\pi i})^{\alpha - 1} \ln^{2} (x \cdot e^{2\pi i})}{1 + x \cdot e^{2\pi i}} dx = 2\pi^{3} i e^{\pi i \alpha}.\right]$$

由大圆弧引理有 $\int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 0$,由小圆弧引理有 $\int_{C_\delta} f(z) dz = 0$,

按照现在的取法, $\ln^2 z$ 项无法抵消,正确解答见注记

(4) 考虑积分 $\int_0^\infty \frac{\ln^2 z}{(z+a)(z+b)} dz$,取玦型积分围道, $0 \le \arg \le 2\pi$ 。

积分围道内有一阶极点 z = -a 和 z = -b, res $f(-a) = \frac{(\ln a + \pi i)^2}{b - a}$, res $f(-b) = \frac{(\ln b + \pi i)^2}{a - b}$.

故
$$\oint_0^\infty \frac{\ln^2 z}{(z+a)(z+b)} dz = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{\ln^2 a - \ln^2 b + 2\pi i (\ln a - \ln b)}{b-a}.$$

由大圆弧引理, $\int_{C_R} f(z) \mathrm{d}z = 0$. 由小圆弧引理, $\int_{C_\delta} f(z) \mathrm{d}z = 0$.

故
$$\int_{\delta}^{\infty} f(z)dz - \int_{\delta}^{\infty} f(ze^{2\pi i})dz = -4\pi i \int_{\delta}^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{(x-a)(x-b)} dx + 4\pi^2 \int_{\delta}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(x-a)(x-b)} dx$$

$$= 2\pi i \cdot \frac{\ln^2 a - \ln^2 b + 2\pi i \left(\ln a - \ln b\right)}{b - a} = -4\pi i \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{\ln^2 b - \ln^2 a}{b - a}\right) + 4\pi^2 \left(\frac{\ln b - \ln a}{b - a}\right).$$

可以得到
$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\ln x}{(x+a)(x+b)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\ln^2 b - \ln^2 a}{b-a}.$$

¹这里不需要取 $\int_0^\infty \frac{z^{\alpha-1} \ln^2 z}{1+z} dz$, z^{α} 是多值函数,可以直接取 $\int_0^\infty \frac{z^{\alpha-1} \ln z}{1+z} dz$ 分析,不用担心 $\ln z$ 抵消。

习题29的注记.

• (3)考虑积分 $\int_0^\infty \frac{z^{\alpha-1} \ln z}{1+z} dz$,取玦型积分围道, $0 \le \arg \le 2\pi$ 。

积分围道内有一阶极点 z=-1, res $f(-1)=-\pi i \mathrm{e}^{\pi i \alpha}$.

故
$$\oint_0^\infty \frac{z^{\alpha-1} \ln x}{1+z} dz = 2\pi^2 e^{\pi i \alpha}.$$

$$\mathbb{H}\left[\int_{C_{\delta}} + \int_{C_{R}}\right] f(z) dz + \int_{\delta}^{\infty} \frac{x^{\alpha - 1} \ln x}{1 + x} dx - \int_{\delta}^{\infty} \frac{(x \cdot e^{2\pi i})^{\alpha - 1} \ln (x \cdot e^{2\pi i})}{1 + x \cdot e^{2\pi i}} dx = 2\pi^{2} e^{\pi i \alpha}.$$

由大圆弧引理有 $\int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 0$,由小圆弧引理有 $\int_{C_\delta} f(z) dz = 0$,

故
$$(1 - e^{2\pi i\alpha})$$

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{\alpha - 1} \ln x}{1 + x} dx - \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{2\pi i\alpha} \cdot x^{\alpha - 1} \cdot 2\pi i}{1 + x} dx = 2\pi^2 e^{\pi i\alpha}.$$

现计算积分
$$e^{2\pi i\alpha} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{\alpha-1}}{1+x} dx$$
,考虑 $e^{2\pi i\alpha} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \int_0^\infty \frac{z^{\alpha-1}}{1+z} dz$,

仍然取玦型积分围道,围道内有一阶极点 z=-1,res $f(-1)=-\mathrm{e}^{\pi i \alpha}$

故
$$e^{2\pi i\alpha} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot (1 - e^{2\pi i\alpha}) \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{\alpha - 1}}{1 + x} dx = 4\pi^2 e^{3\pi i\alpha}$$
. 即 $e^{2\pi i\alpha} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{\alpha - 1}}{1 + x} dx = \frac{4\pi^2 e^{3\pi i\alpha}}{1 - e^{2\pi i\alpha}}$.

也就是说,
$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{\alpha-1} \ln x}{1+x} dx = \frac{2\pi^2 e^{\pi i \alpha}}{1-e^{2\pi i \alpha}} + \frac{4\pi^2 e^{3\pi i \alpha}}{(1-e^{2\pi i \alpha})^2} = -\pi^2 \frac{\sin \pi \alpha}{\cos^2 \pi \alpha}$$
?

其他解法: ¹

注意到
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left(\frac{x^{\alpha - 1}}{1 + x} \right) = \frac{x^{\alpha - 1} \ln x}{1 + x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} f(x).$$

故
$$I = \int_0^\infty \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} f(x) dx = \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \int_0^\infty f(x) dx.$$

现分析
$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{\alpha-1}}{1+x} dx$$
,容易得到其结果为 $\frac{\pi}{\sin \pi \alpha}$.

故原积分结果为
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left(\frac{\pi}{\sin \pi \alpha} \right) = \frac{\sin \pi \alpha}{\cos^2 \pi \alpha}$$
.

¹该解法来源于陈靖元同学。

7 第七章习题

习题30. 将下列连乘积用 Γ 函数表示出来:

- (1) (2n)!!;
- (2) (2n-1)!!.

解答.

$$(1) \ \ (2n)!! = (2n)(2n-2)(2n-4)\cdots 6\cdot 4\cdot 2 \ \ = 2^n\cdot n\cdot (n-1)(n-2)\cdots 3\cdot 2\cdot 1 \ \ = 2^n\Gamma(n+1).$$

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

习题31. 计算下列积分:

$$\int_0^\infty x^{-\alpha} \sin x dx, \ 0 < \alpha < 2;$$

$$\int_0^\infty x^{-\alpha} \cos x dx, \ 0 < \alpha < 1.$$

解答.考虑积分 $\oint_L z^{-\alpha} \mathrm{e}^{-z} \mathrm{d}z$,积分围道为第一象限的扇形,绕开原点,围道内无奇点。

$$\oint_0^\infty z^{-\alpha} e^{-z} dz = \int_\delta^\infty x^{-\alpha} e^{-x} dx + \int_{C_R} z^{-\alpha} e^{-z} dz + \int_\infty^\delta \left(y e^{\frac{\pi i}{2}} \right)^{-\alpha} e^{-yi} i dy + \int_{C_\delta} z^{-\alpha} e^{-z} dz = 0.$$

由小圆弧引理及Jordan引理有

$$\int_{C_{\delta}} z^{-\alpha} e^{-z} dz = 0, \quad \int_{C_R} z^{-\alpha} e^{-z} dz = 0.$$

故

$$e^{\frac{\pi i(1-\alpha)}{2}} \int_0^\infty y^{-\alpha} e^{-yi} dy = \int_0^\infty x^{-\alpha} e^{-x} dx = \Gamma(1-\alpha).$$

于是可以得到,

$$\int_0^\infty x^{-\alpha} (\cos x - i \sin x) dx = \left[\cos \frac{(1-\alpha)\pi}{2} - i \sin \frac{(1-\alpha)\pi}{2} \right] \Gamma(1-\alpha).$$

即

$$\int_0^\infty x^{-\alpha} \sin x dx = \cos \frac{\pi \alpha}{2} \Gamma(1 - \alpha), \quad \int_0^\infty x^{-\alpha} \cos x dx = \sin \frac{\pi \alpha}{2} \Gamma(1 - \alpha).$$

习题32. 计算积分:
$$\int_{-1}^{1} (1-x)^p (1+x)^q dx$$
, $\operatorname{Re} p > -1$, $\operatorname{Re} q > -1$.

解答. 做代换
$$2u = 1 + x$$
, 有 $1 - x = 2(1 - u)$, 故

$$\int_{-1}^{1} (1-x)^p (1+x)^q dx = 2^{p+q+1} \int_{0}^{1} (1-u)^p u^q du = 2^{p+q+1} B(p+1, q+1).$$

8 第八章习题

习题33. 求下列函数的Laplace换式:

(1)
$$t^n, n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots;$$

(2)
$$t^{\alpha}$$
, $\operatorname{Re}\alpha > -1$;

(3)
$$e^{\lambda t} \sin \omega t, \lambda > 0, \ \omega > 0$$
;

(4)
$$\int_{t}^{\infty} \frac{\cos \tau}{\tau} d\tau.$$

解答.

(1)
$$F(p) = \int_0^\infty t^n e^{-pt} dt = \frac{1}{p^{n+1}} \int_0^\infty (pt)^n e^{-pt} d(pt) = \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{p^{n+1}} = \frac{n!}{p^{n+1}}.$$

(2)
$$F(p) = \int_0^\infty t^{\alpha} e^{-pt} dt = \frac{1}{p^{n+1}} \int_0^\infty (pt)^{\alpha} e^{pt} d(pt) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{p^{n+1}}.$$

$$(3) \sin \omega t = \frac{e^{i\omega t} - e^{-i\omega t}}{2i}, \quad \text{th } e^{\lambda t} \sin \omega t = \frac{e^{(i\omega + \lambda)t} - e^{(-i\omega + \lambda)t}}{2i} = \frac{1}{2i} \left(\frac{1}{p - i\omega - \lambda} - \frac{1}{p + i\omega - \lambda} \right),$$

$$\mathbb{E} \frac{\omega}{(p+\lambda)^2 + \omega^2}.$$

(4) 由
$$\int_0^\infty \frac{f(\tau)}{\tau} d\tau = \frac{1}{p} \int_0^p F(q) dq^{-1} \, \mathcal{R} \cos t = \frac{p}{p^2 + 1} \, \mathcal{R}$$

$$\int_{t}^{\infty} \frac{\cos \tau}{\tau} d\tau = \frac{1}{p} \int_{0}^{p} F(q) dq = \frac{1}{p} \int_{0}^{p} \frac{q}{q^{2} + 1} dq = \frac{1}{2p} \ln \left(p^{2} + 1 \right).$$

习题33的注记.

¹证明见注记。

习题34. 求下列Laplace换式的原函数:

(1)
$$\frac{a^3}{p(p+a)^3}$$
;

(2)
$$\frac{p^2 + \omega^2}{(p^2 - \omega^2)^2}, \omega > 0;$$

(3)
$$\frac{e^{-p\tau}}{p^2}$$
, $\tau > 0$.

解答.

(1) 对分式进行拆分有 $\frac{1}{p} - \frac{a^2}{(p+a)^3} - \frac{a}{(p+a)^2} - \frac{1}{p+a}$, 又 $1 = \frac{1}{p}$, $e^{-at} = \frac{1}{p+a}$, $F^{(n)}(p) = (-t)^n f(t)$. 故原函数为 $1 - \left(1 + at + \frac{1}{2}a^2t^2\right)e^{-at}$.

(2) 1.77 (1) 1.77 (1) 1.77 (1) 1.77 (1)

(3) 由延迟定理
$$f(t-\tau) = e^{-p\tau} F(p), \ t > \tau \ \mathcal{D} \ t = \frac{1}{p}, \ \mathsf{f} \ \frac{e^{-p\tau}}{p^2} = t - \tau, \ t > \tau.$$

习题35. 利用Laplace变换计算积分:
$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\mathrm{e}^{-ax} - \mathrm{e}^{-bx}}{x} \cos cx \, \mathrm{d}x, \ a > 0, \ b > 0, \ c > 0.$$

解答. 由 $\cos cx = \frac{e^{icx} + e^{-icx}}{2}$, 故原积分可化为

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty \frac{\mathrm{e}^{(-a+ic)x} + \mathrm{e}^{(-a-ic)x} - \mathrm{e}^{(-b+ic)x} - \mathrm{e}^{(-b-ic)x}}{x} \mathrm{d}x.$$

根据 $\int_0^\infty F(p)\mathrm{d}p = \int_0^\infty \frac{f(t)}{t}\mathrm{d}t$,而且 $\mathrm{e}^{\alpha t} = \frac{1}{p-a}$. 有

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-bx}}{x} \cos cx dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty \left[\frac{1}{p+a-ic} + \frac{1}{p+a+ic} - \frac{1}{p+b-ic} - \frac{1}{p+b+ic} \right] dp.$$

即

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[\ln \frac{(p+a)^2 + c^2}{(p+b)^2 + c^2} \right] \Big|_0^{\infty} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{b^2 + c^2}{a^2 + c^2}.$$

习题36. 用普遍反演公式求Laplace换式的原函数: $\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-p\tau}}{p^4+4\omega^4}, \ \tau>0, \ \omega>0.$

解答. 普遍反演公式 $f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{s-i\infty}^{s+i\infty} F(p) e^{pt} dp$.

选取 p=s 划分的左边大半个圆为积分路径,补上 $\int_{C_R} \frac{1}{p^4+4\omega^4} dp$.

由补充的Jordan引理,

$$\int_{C_R} \frac{\mathrm{e}^{p(t-\tau)}}{p^4 + 4\omega^4} \mathrm{d}p = 0.$$

故

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{s-i\infty}^{s+i\infty} \frac{\mathrm{e}^{p(t-\tau)}}{p^4 + 4\omega^4} \mathrm{d}p = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_L \frac{\mathrm{e}^{p(t-\tau)}}{p^4 + 4\omega^4} \mathrm{d}p = \sum \mathrm{res} \left[\frac{\mathrm{e}^{p(t-\tau)}}{p^4 + 4\omega^4} \right].$$

积分区域内有一阶极点 $p=-\sqrt{2}\omega \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{\pi i}{4}},\ p=\sqrt{2}\omega \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{\pi i}{4}},\ p=-\sqrt{2}\omega \mathrm{e}^{\frac{\pi i}{4}},\ p=\sqrt{2}\omega \mathrm{e}^{\frac{\pi i}{4}}$

故原函数为

$$\frac{1}{4\omega^3} \left[\cosh \omega(t-\tau) \sin \omega(t-\tau) - \sinh \omega(t-\tau) \cos \omega(t-\tau) \right] \frac{\eta(t-\tau)}{\eta(t-\tau)}.$$

9 第九章习题

习题37. 求方程 $w'' - z^2w = 0$ 在 z = 0 领域内的两个幂级数解。

解答. 显然 z=0 是方程的常点,故解的形式为Taylor级数,设 $w=\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}c_kz^k, |z|<1.$

代入方程有

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (k+1)(k+2)c_{k+2}z^k - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_k z^{k+2} = 0.$$

即

$$2c_2 + 6c_3z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left[(k+1)(k+2)c_{k+2} - c_{k-2} \right] z^k = 0.$$

故 $c_2 = c_3 = 0$, $(k+1)(k+2)c_{k+2} - c_{k-2} = 0$.

$$c_{4n} = \frac{1}{4n(4n-1)} \frac{1}{[4(n-1)][4(n-1)-1]} \cdots \frac{1}{4*(4-1)} c_0 = \frac{1}{4^{2n}} \frac{1}{n!} \frac{1}{(n-\frac{1}{4})[(n-1)-\frac{1}{4}]\cdots(1-\frac{1}{4})} c_0.$$

类似地,得到
$$c_{4n+1}=\frac{\Gamma(\frac{5}{4})}{n!\Gamma(n+\frac{5}{4})}c_1,\ c_{4n+2}=c_{4n+3}=0.$$

故原方程的级数解为

$$w_1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{3}{4})}{n!\Gamma(n+\frac{3}{4})} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{4n}, \quad w_2 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{5}{4})}{n!\Gamma(n+\frac{5}{4})} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{4n+1}.$$

习题38. 求方程 $z^2(1-z)w'' + z(1-3z)w' - (1+z)w = 0$ 在 z=0 领域内的两个幂级数解。

解答. z=0 是正则奇点,解的形式为

$$w_1(z) = z^{\rho_1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k z^k, \quad w_2(z) = gw_1(z) \ln z + z^{\rho_2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} d_k z^k.$$

将 $w_1(z)$ 代入方程有

$$(z^2 - z^3) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+\rho)(k+\rho-1)c_k z^{k+\rho-2} + (z-3z^2) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+\rho)c_k z^{k+\rho-1} - (1+z) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k z^{k+\rho} = 0.$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[(k+\rho)(k+\rho-1) + (k+\rho) - 1 \right] c_k z^{k+\rho} - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[(k+\rho)(k+\rho-1) + 3(k+\rho) + 1 \right] c_k z^{k+\rho+1} = 0.$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[k^2 + 2k\rho + \rho^2 - 1 \right] c_k z^{k+\rho} - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[k^2 + 2k\rho + \rho^2 + 2k + 2\rho + 1 \right] c_k z^{k+\rho+1} = 0.$$

消去 z^p 项有

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[k^2 + 2k\rho + \rho^2 - 1 \right] c_k z^k - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[k^2 + 2k\rho + \rho^2 + 2k + 2\rho + 1 \right] c_k z^{k+1} = 0.$$

令 k=0, 比较 z^0 系数可得 $\rho=\pm 1$.

再比较 z^m 项系数有

$$[m^{2} + 2m\rho + \rho^{2} - 1] c_{m} - [(m-1)^{2} + 2(m-1)\rho + \rho^{2} + 2(m-1) + 2\rho + 1] c_{m-1} = 0.$$

即

$$c_m = \frac{(m-1)^2 + 2(m-1)\rho + \rho^2 + 2(m-1) + 2\rho + 1}{m^2 + 2m\rho + \rho^2 - 1}c_{m-1}$$

当
$$\rho = 1$$
 时, $c_m = \frac{(m+1)^2}{m(m+2)}c_{m-1}$,故 $c_k = \frac{2[(k+1)!]^2}{k!(k+2)!}c_0 = \frac{2k+2}{k+2}c_0$.

当
$$\rho = -1$$
 时, $c_m = \frac{(m-1)^2}{m(m-2)}c_{m-1}$,故 $c_k = 0$, $k \neq 0$.

故

$$w_1(z) = \frac{1}{z}, \quad w_2(z) = \frac{1}{z} \ln(1-z) + \frac{1}{1-z}.$$

习题38的注记. 其实不是很懂为什么只取 $\rho = -1$ 。

10 第十章习题

习题39. 证明 δ 函数的下列性质:

(1)
$$\delta(x) = \delta(-x)$$
;

(2)
$$x\delta(x) = 0$$
;

(3)
$$g(x)\delta(x) = g(0)\delta(x)$$
;

(4)
$$x\delta'(x) = -\delta(x)$$
;

(5)
$$\delta(ax) = \frac{1}{a}\delta(x), \ a > 0;$$

(6)
$$g(x)\delta'(x) = g(0)\delta'(x) - g'(x)\delta(x);$$

(7)
$$\delta(x^2 - a^2) = \frac{1}{2a} [\delta(x - a) + \delta(x + a)], \ a > 0.$$

解答. δ 函数应该在积分意义下去理解。

(1)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)\delta(x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)\delta(-x)dx = f(0), \text{ if } \delta(x) = \delta(-x).$$

(2)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) \delta(x) dx = x f(x)|_{x=0} = 0$$
, it $x \delta(x) = 0$.

(3)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x)f(x)\delta(x)dx = g(x)f(x)|_{x=0} = g(0)f(0), \text{ if } g(x)\delta(x) = g(0)\delta(x).$$

(4)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \delta'(x) dx = x \delta(x) \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) dx = -f(0), \text{ if } x \delta'(x) = -\delta(x).$$

(6)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x)f(x)\delta'(x)dx = \delta(x)g(x)f(x)\Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g'(x)f(x)\delta(x)dx - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x)f'(x)\delta(x)dx,$$

故
$$g(x)\delta'(x) = g(0)\delta'(x) - g'(x)\delta(x)$$
.

(7)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)\delta(x^2 - a^2) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{0} f(x)\delta(x^2 - a^2) dx + \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x)\delta(x^2 - a^2) dx$$

11 第十一章习题

习题40. 在弦的横振动问题中,若弦受到一与速度成正比(比例系数为 $-\alpha$)的阻尼,试导出弦的有阻尼振动方程。又若除了阻尼力之外,弦还受到与弦的位移成正比(比例系数为 -k)的回复力,则此时弦的振动满足的方程是什么?

解答. 自由弦振动方程为

$$\rho \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - T \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0.$$

存在阻尼时, 方程应为

$$\rho \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - T \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\alpha \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$$

在考虑弹性回复力, 方程变为

$$\rho \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - T \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\alpha \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + ku.$$

习题41. 一长为 l、横截面积为 S 的均匀弹性杆,已知一端(x=0)固定,另一端(x=l)在杆轴方向上受拉力 F 的作用而达到平衡。在 t=0 时,撤去外力 F。试列出杆的纵振动所满足的方程、边界条件和初始条件。

解答. 假设在垂直杆长方向的任一截面上各点的振动情况相同 u(x,t) 表示杆上 x 处在 t 时刻相对于平衡位置的位移。取杆上长为 dx 的一小段,用 P(x,t) 表示应力,由牛顿第二定律,

$$[P(x+dx,t)-P(x,t)]S = dm\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}, \quad \text{代}\lambda \quad dm = \rho S dx \quad \text{$\begin{tabular}{l} \end{tabular}} \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \rho \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}.$$

由 Hooke 定律 $P = E \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ 可得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 0, \quad \sharp \Phi \quad a = \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}}.$$

取右端长为 ε 的一小段,由牛顿第二定律有

$$F(t) - ES \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x=l-\varepsilon} = \rho \varepsilon S \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \bigg|_{x=l-\alpha\varepsilon} \quad (0 < \alpha < 1),$$

令 $\varepsilon \to 0$ 有 $F(t) - ES \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x=l} = 0$ 。当 t > 0 时 F(t) = 0,所以 $\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x=l} = 0$ 。由于左端点固定,故有 $u|_{x=0} = 0$ 。令 (a) 式中 t = 0 有 $F - ES \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x=l} = 0$ 。因为平衡时应力处处相等,所以该式对于任意 $x \in [0,l]$ 都成立,即

$$F-ES\left. rac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{t=0} = 0$$
, 对 x 积分可得 $u|_{t=0} = rac{F}{ES}x$ (注意到 $rac{F}{ES}x$ (注意到 $u|_{x=0} = 0$) Θ

初始时处于平衡状态,各处速度为 0, 即 $\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right|_{t=0} = 0$ 。综上该定解问题为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\Big|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \frac{F}{ES} x, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\Big|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

习题42. 一长为 l 的金属细杆(可近似地看成是一维的),通有稳定电流 I。如果杆的两端(x=0 和 x=l)均按Newton冷却定律与外界交换热量。外界温度为 u_0 ,初始时杆的温度为 $u_0(1-\frac{2x}{l})^2$ 。试写出杆上温度场所满足的方程、边界条件和初始条件,设金属的电阻为 R。

解答. 由于热功率为 I^2R ,所以单位时间单位体积产生热量 $\frac{I^2R}{lS}$ 。所以热传导方程为

$$\rho c \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{I^2 R}{I S},$$

其中 ρ 为体密度,c 为比热。若用 λ 表示线密度,则有 $\rho = \frac{\lambda}{S}$,所以方程为

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \frac{\kappa S}{\lambda c} \nabla^2 u = \frac{I^2 R}{\lambda c l}.$$

该定解问题为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \frac{\kappa S}{\lambda c} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{I^2 R}{\lambda c l} \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, \quad u|_{x=l} = u_0, \quad u|_{t=0} = u_0 (1 - \frac{2x}{l})^2 \end{cases}$$

习题43. 在铀块中,除了中子的扩散运动外,还存在中子的吸收和增值过程。设在单位时间内、单位体积中吸收和增值的中子数均正比于该时刻、该处的中子浓度 $u(\mathbf{r},t)$,因而净增中子数可表为 $\alpha u(\mathbf{r},t)$, α 为比例常数。试导出 $u(\mathbf{r},t)$ 所满足的偏微分方程。

解答. 用 q 表示单位时间流过某单位面积的中子数,有 $q=-D\nabla u$ 。

取一个六面体 $[x, x + \Delta x] \times [y, y + \Delta y] \times [z, z + \Delta z]$,

 Δt 时间内沿x方向流入该六面体的中子数为

$$\left(q_x\bigg|_{x} - q_x\bigg|_{x+\Delta x}\right) \Delta y \Delta z \Delta t = D\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\bigg|_{x+\Delta x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\bigg|_{x}\right) \Delta y \Delta z \Delta t = D\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \Delta x \Delta y \Delta z \Delta t,$$

同样可得沿 y,z 方向流入该六面体的中子数分别为 $D\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}\Delta x \Delta y \Delta z \Delta t$ 和 $D\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}\Delta x \Delta y \Delta z \Delta t$ 。

六面体内中子数一共增加 $\Delta u \Delta x \Delta y \Delta z \Delta t$,增加数应等于流入中子数加上净增中子数,即

$$\Delta u \Delta x \Delta y \Delta z = D \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) \Delta x \Delta y \Delta z \Delta t + \alpha u \Delta x \Delta y \Delta z \Delta t.$$

两边同除 $\Delta x \Delta y \Delta z \Delta t$,令 $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$ 得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = D\nabla^2 u + \alpha u.$$

12 第十三章习题

习题44. 一长为 l、横截面积为 S 的均匀弹性杆,已知一端 (x=0) 固定,另一端 (x=l)在杆轴 方向上受拉力 F 的作用而达到平衡。在 t=0 时,撤去外力 F。试列出杆的纵振动所满足的方程、 边界条件和初始条件并求解。

解答. 由习题41知

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\Big|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \frac{F}{ES}x, \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\Big|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

分离变量法,设 u(x,t) = X(x)T(t),代入方程有 $\frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = \frac{1}{a^2}\frac{T''(t)}{T(t)} = -\lambda$.

本征值问题为

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

解出该本征值问题:
$$\lambda_n = \left(\frac{2n+1}{2l}\pi\right)^2, \quad X_n(x) = \sin\left(\frac{2n+1}{2l}\pi x\right)$$
解出 $T_n(t) = A_n \sin\left(\frac{2n+1}{2l}a\pi t\right) + B_n \cos\left(\frac{2n+1}{2l}a\pi t\right),$

$$u = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(t)X_n(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(A_n \sin\left(\frac{2n+1}{2l}a\pi t\right) + B_n \cos\left(\frac{2n+1}{2l}a\pi t\right)\right) \sin\left(\frac{2n+1}{2l}\pi x\right)$$
由 $u|_{t=0} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \sin\left(\frac{2n+1}{2l}\pi x\right) = \frac{F}{ES}x$ 可定出
$$B_n = \frac{2F}{lES} \int_0^l x \sin\left(\frac{2n+1}{l}\pi x\right) dx = \frac{8Fl}{ES\pi^2} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)^2}$$
由 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\Big|_{t=0} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \frac{2n+1}{2l} a\pi \sin\left(\frac{2n+1}{2l}\pi x\right) = 0$ 可定出 $A_n = 0$.

所以
$$u(x,t) = \frac{8Fl}{ES\pi^2} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)^2} \cos\left(\frac{2n+1}{2l}a\pi t\right) \sin\left(\frac{2n+1}{2l}\pi x\right).$$

习题45. 求解细杆的导热问题:

杆长 l, 两端 (x = 0, l) 均保持为零度, 初始温度分布为 $u|_{t=0} = b \frac{x(l-x)}{l^2}$.

解答. 可得本征函数 $X_n(x) = \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right)$,

解出
$$T_n(t) = A_n e^{-\kappa \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2 t}$$
, $u = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right) e^{-\kappa \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2 t}$.

代入初始条件,
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right) = \frac{b}{l^2}x(l-x)$$
,

所以

$$A_n = \frac{2b}{l^3} \int_0^l x(l-x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right) dx = \frac{4b}{\pi^3 n^3} \left[1 - (-1)^n\right].$$

$$\mathbb{M} A_{2k} = 0, \ A_{2k+1} = \frac{8b}{\pi^3 (2k+1)^3}.$$

所以
$$u(x,t) = \frac{8b}{\pi^3} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k+1)^3} \sin\left(\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{l}x\right) e^{-\kappa \frac{(2k+1)^2\pi^2}{l^2}t}.$$

习题46. 求解:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= bx(l-x), \\ u|_{x=0} &= 0, \ u|_{x=l} = 0, \\ u|_{t=0} &= 0, \ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = 0. \end{split}$$

解答. 设方程一个特解为 v(x),则 $v''=-\frac{b}{a^2}x(l-x)$,使之满足齐次边界条件,解之得 $v=\frac{b}{12a^2}x(x^3-2lx^2+l^3).$

设 u = v + w, 则 w 满足

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0\\ w|_{x=0} = 0, \quad w|_{x=l} = 0\\ w|_{t=0} = -\frac{b}{12a^2} x(x^3 - 2lx^2 + l^3), \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial t}\Big|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$w(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(A_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}at\right) + B_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}at\right) \right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right)$$

$$\sharp + A_n = 0, \quad B_n = -\frac{b}{6a^2l} \int_0^l x(x^3 - 2lx^2 + l^3) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right) dx = \frac{4l^4b}{n^5\pi^5a^2} [(-1)^n - 1],$$

故

$$u(x,t) = \frac{b}{12a^2}x(x^3 - 2lx^2 + l^3) - \frac{8l^4b}{\pi^5a^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k+1)^5} \cos\left(\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{l}at\right) \sin\left(\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{l}x\right).$$

习题47. 一细长杆,x=0端固定,x=l 端受周期力 $A\sin\omega t$ 作用。设初位移和初速度均为零,求解此杆的纵振动问题。

解答. 据题,列出微分方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\Big|_{x=l} = \frac{A}{ES} \sin \omega t \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\Big|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

设 $v(x,t) = f(x) \sin \omega t$ 满足方程和边界条件, 则

$$\begin{cases} f''(x) + \frac{\omega^2}{a^2} f(x) = 0 \\ f(0) = 0, \quad f'(l) = \frac{A}{ES} \end{cases}$$

解得

$$v(x,t) = \frac{Aa}{ES\omega} \frac{\sin\frac{\omega}{a}x}{\cos\frac{\omega}{a}l} \sin\omega t.$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0 \\ w|_{x=0} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\Big|_{x=l} = 0 \\ w|_{t=0} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial t}\Big|_{t=0} = -\frac{Aa}{ES \cos \frac{\omega}{a}l} \sin \frac{\omega}{a} x \end{cases}$$

可得
$$w = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(A_n \sin \frac{(2n+1)}{2l} a\pi t + B_n \cos \frac{(2n+1)}{2l} a\pi t \right) \sin \frac{(2n+1)}{2l} \pi x,$$

其中 $B_n = 0$.

$$A_n = -\frac{4A}{\pi ES(2n+1)\cos\frac{\omega}{a}l} \int_0^l \sin\frac{\omega}{a} x \sin\frac{(2n+1)}{2l} \pi x \,dx$$

$$=\frac{2A}{\pi ES(2n+1)\cos\frac{\omega}{a}l}\int_0^l \left[\cos\left(\frac{\omega}{a}+\frac{(2n+1)}{2l}\pi\right)x-\cos\left(\frac{\omega}{a}-\frac{(2n+1)}{2l}\pi\right)x\right]\mathrm{d}x$$

$$=\frac{2A}{\pi ES(2n+1)\cos\frac{\omega}{a}l}\left[\frac{(-1)^n}{\frac{\omega}{a}+\frac{(2n+1)}{2l}\pi}\cos\frac{\omega}{a}l-\int_0^l\cos\left(\frac{\omega}{a}-\frac{(2n+1)}{2l}\pi\right)x\,\mathrm{d}x\right].$$

若不存在正整数 m,使得 $\frac{\omega}{a} = \frac{2m+1}{2l}\pi$,则

$$A_n = \frac{2A}{\pi ES(2n+1)\cos\frac{\omega}{a}l} \left[\frac{(-1)^n}{\frac{\omega}{a} + \frac{2n+1}{2l}\pi} \cos\frac{\omega}{a}l + \frac{(-1)^n}{\frac{\omega}{a} - \frac{2n+1}{2l}\pi} \cos\frac{\omega}{a}l \right]$$

$$= \frac{4A\omega}{\pi ESa(2n+1)} \frac{(-1)^n}{\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{2n+1}{2l}\pi\right)^2}.$$

所以

$$u(x,t) = \frac{Aa}{ES\omega} \frac{\sin\frac{\omega}{a}x}{\cos\frac{\omega}{a}l} \sin\omega t + \frac{4A\omega}{\pi ESa} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{2n+1}{2l}\pi\right)^2} \sin\frac{2n+1}{2l} a\pi t \sin\frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi x.$$

若存在正整数 m,使得 $\frac{\omega}{a} = \frac{2m+1}{2l}\pi$,

则当 $n \neq m$ 时,仍有

$$A_n = \frac{4A\omega}{\pi E Sa(2n+1)} \frac{(-1)^n}{\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{2n+1}{2l}\pi\right)^2}$$

当 n=m 时,

$$A_m = \frac{Aa}{ESl\omega\cos\frac{\omega}{a}l} \left[\frac{(-1)^m a}{2\omega}\cos\frac{\omega}{a}l - l \right].$$

故

$$u(x,t) = \frac{Aa}{ES\omega} \frac{\sin\frac{\omega}{a}x}{\cos\frac{\omega}{a}l} \sin\omega t + A_m \sin\omega t \sin\frac{\omega}{a}x + \sum_{\substack{n=0\\n\neq m}}^{\infty} A_n \sin\frac{2n+1}{2l} a\pi t \sin\frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi x$$

$$=\frac{Aa}{ES\omega}\frac{\sin\frac{\omega}{a}x}{\cos\frac{\omega}{a}l}\sin\omega t+\frac{Aa}{ESl\omega\cos\frac{\omega}{a}l}\left[\frac{(-1)^ma}{2\omega}\cos\frac{\omega}{a}l-l\right]\sin\frac{\omega}{a}x\sin\omega t$$

$$+ \frac{4A\omega}{\pi ESa} \sum_{\substack{n=0\\n \neq m}}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{2n+1}{2l}\pi\right)^2} \sin\frac{2n+1}{2l} a\pi t \sin\frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi x$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^m A a^2}{2ESl\omega^2} \sin \frac{\omega}{a} x \sin \omega t + \frac{4A\omega}{\pi ESa} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{2n+1}{2l}\pi\right)^2} \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} a\pi t \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi x.$$

习题48. 求解下列定解问题:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0,$$

$$u|_{x=0} = Ae^{i\omega t}, \ u|_{x=l} = 0,$$

$$u|_{t=0} = 0.$$

解答. 假设解的形式为 u(x,t) = X(x)T(t), 代入偏微分方程得到

$$X(x)\frac{\mathrm{d}T}{\mathrm{d}t} = \kappa T(t)\frac{\mathrm{d}^2X}{\mathrm{d}x^2}.$$

两边同时除以 $\kappa X(x)T(t)$ 得到:

$$\frac{1}{\kappa T(t)} \frac{\mathrm{d}T}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{1}{X(x)} \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 X}{\mathrm{d}x^2}.$$

左边只依赖于 t,右边只依赖于 x,两边必须等于一个常数,记为 $-\lambda$

$$\frac{1}{\kappa T(t)} \frac{\mathrm{d}T}{\mathrm{d}t} = -\lambda, \quad \frac{1}{X(x)} \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 X}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = -\lambda.$$

得到两个常微分方程:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 X}{\mathrm{d}x^2} + \lambda X = 0.$$
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}T}{\mathrm{d}t} + \kappa \lambda T = 0.$$

首先解 X(x),边界条件 $u(0,t)=Ae^{i\omega t}$ 和 u(l,t)=0 转化为 X(0)=A 和 X(l)=0.

方程
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 X}{\mathrm{d}x^2} + \lambda X = 0$$
 的一般解为:

$$X(x) = C_1 \cos(\sqrt{\lambda}x) + C_2 \sin(\sqrt{\lambda}x).$$

应用边界条件 X(l) = 0,得到: $C_1 \cos(\sqrt{\lambda}l) + C_2 \sin(\sqrt{\lambda}l) = 0$.

如果
$$C_1 \neq 0$$
,则 $\cos(\sqrt{\lambda}l) = 0$,即 $\sqrt{\lambda}l = \frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2}$, $n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots$. 因此, $\lambda = \left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2l}\right)^2$.

如果
$$C_1 = 0$$
,则 $C_2 \neq 0$ 并且 $\sin(\sqrt{\lambda}l) = 0$,即 $\sqrt{\lambda}l = n\pi$ 对于 $n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots$. 因此, $\lambda = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2$.

然而, $C_1 \neq 0$ 的情况不满足 X(0) = A,故排除。故

$$X_n(x) = C_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{l}\right).$$

接下来解 T(t) 的方程。方程 $\frac{\mathrm{d}T}{\mathrm{d}t} + \kappa \lambda T = 0$ 的一般解为

$$T_n(t) = D_n e^{-\kappa \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2 t}.$$

因此,热传导方程的一般解为

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

若满足C满足初始条件 u(x,0) = 0,有:

$$0 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{l}\right).$$

即对于所有 n 有 $B_n=0$ 。需要满足边界条件 $u(0,t)=A\mathrm{e}^{i\omega t}$. 使用非齐次边界条件的方法。假设解的形式为:

$$u(x,t) = Ae^{i\omega t}\sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{l}\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n\sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{l}\right)e^{-\kappa\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2t}.$$

若满足初始条件 u(x,0) = 0, 得到:

$$0 = A \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{l}\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{l}\right).$$

即 $B_1 = -A$ 并且 $B_n = 0$ 对于 $n \neq 1$ 。故解为:

$$u(x,t) = Ae^{i\omega t}\sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{l}\right) - A\sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{l}\right)e^{-\kappa\left(\frac{\pi}{l}\right)^2t}.$$

简化后得到:

$$u(x,t) = A \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{l}\right) \left(e^{i\omega t} - e^{-\kappa\left(\frac{\pi}{l}\right)^2 t}\right).$$

13 第十五章习题

习题49. 证明:

$$\int_{x}^{1} P_{k}(x) P_{l}(x) dx = (1 - x^{2}) \frac{P'_{k}(x) P_{l}(x) - P'_{l}(x) P_{k}(x)}{k(k+1) - l(l+1)}, \quad k \neq l.$$

解答. 由于

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \frac{\left(1-t^2\right) \left[\mathrm{P}_k'(t) \mathrm{P}_l(t) - \mathrm{P}_l'(t) \mathrm{P}_k(t) \right]}{k(k+1) - l(l+1)} \\ &= \frac{1}{k(k+1) - l(l+1)} \left\{ -2t \left[\mathrm{P}'k(t) \mathrm{P}_l(t) - \mathrm{P}_l'(t) \mathrm{P}_k(t) \right] + \left(1-t^2\right) \left[\mathrm{P}_k''(t) \mathrm{P}_l(t) - \mathrm{P}_l''(t) \mathrm{P}_l(t) \right] \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{k(k+1) - l(l+2)} \left\{ \mathrm{P}_l(t) \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left[\left(1-t^2\right) \mathrm{P}_k'(t) \right] - \mathrm{P}_k(t) \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left[\left(1-t^2\right) \mathrm{P}_l'(t) \right] \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{k(k+1) - l(l+1)} \left[-\mathrm{P}_l(t) k(k+1) \mathrm{P}_k(t) + \mathrm{P}_k(t) l(l+1) \mathrm{P}_l(t) \right] \\ &= -\mathrm{P}_l(t) \mathrm{P}_k(t). \end{split}$$

积分可得到

$$\int_{x}^{1} \mathbf{P}_{k}(x) \mathbf{P}_{l}(x) \mathrm{d}x = (1 - x^{2}) \frac{\mathbf{P}_{k}^{'}(x) \mathbf{P}_{l}(x) - \mathbf{P}_{l}^{'}(x) \mathbf{P}_{k}(x)}{k(k+1) - l(l+1)}.$$

习题50. 计算下列积分:

(1)
$$\int_0^1 P_k(x) P_l(x) dx;$$

(2)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} x P_l(x) P_{l+1}(x) dx$$
;

(3)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} x^2 P_l(x) P_{l+2}(x) dx$$
.

解答.

(1) 当 k+l 为偶数时,

$$\int_0^1 P_k(x) P_l(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 P_k(x) P_l(x) dx = \frac{1}{2l+1} \delta_{kl}.$$

当 k+l 为奇数时,设 k=2n, l=2m+1,令习题50中 x=0 得

$$\int_0^1 \mathbf{P}_k(t) \mathbf{P}_l(t) dt = \frac{\mathbf{P}'_{2n}(0) \mathbf{P}_{2m+1}(0) - \mathbf{P}'_{2m+1}(0) \mathbf{P}_{2n}(0)}{2n(2n+1) - (2m+1)(2m+2)}$$

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

(2) 由递推关系,
$$xP_k(x) = \frac{k+1}{2k+1}P_{k+1}(x) + \frac{k}{2k+1}P_{k-1}(x)$$
,原积分

$$\int_{-1}^{1} x \mathsf{P}_{l}(x) \mathsf{P}_{l+1}(x) \mathrm{d}x = \frac{k+1}{2k+1} \int_{-1}^{1} \mathsf{P}_{k+1}^{2}(x) \mathrm{d}x + \frac{k}{2k+1} \int_{-1}^{1} \mathsf{P}_{k-1}(x) \mathsf{P}_{k+1}(x) \mathrm{d}x = \frac{2(k+1)}{(2k+1)(2k+3)}.$$

(3)
$$xP_{k+2}(x) = \frac{k+3}{2k+5}P_{k+3}(x) + \frac{k+2}{2k+5}P_{k+1}(x)$$
,原积分

$$\int_{-1}^{1} x^{2} P_{l}(x) P_{l+2}(x) dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\frac{k+1}{2k+1} P_{k+1}(x) + \frac{k}{2k+1} P_{k-1}(x) \right] \left[\frac{k+3}{2k+5} P_{k+3}(x) + \frac{k+2}{2k+5} P_{k+1}(x) \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{(2k+1)(2k+5)} \int_{-1}^{1} \mathbf{P}_{k+1}^{2}(x) dx$$

$$=\frac{2(k+1)(k+2)}{(2k+1)(2k+3)(2k+5)}.$$

习题51. 将下列定义在 [-1,1] 上的函数按Legendre多项式展开:

(1)
$$f(x) = x^2$$
;

(2)
$$f(x) = \sqrt{1 - 2xt + t^2}$$
;

(3)
$$f(x) = |x|;$$

(4)
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x + |x|).$$

解答.

(1)
$$\ \, \mbox{$\begin{tabular}{l} \end{table} } \ \, \mbox{f}(x) = a_2 \mathrm{P}_2(x) + a_0 \mathrm{P}_0(x), \ \mbox{$\begin{tabular}{l} \end{tabular}} \ \, \mbox{a_2} = \frac{5}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \mathrm{P}_2(x) \mathrm{d}x = \frac{2}{3}, \ a_0 = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{3}, \ \mbox{a_0} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{3}, \ \mbox{a_0} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{3}, \ \mbox{a_0} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{3}, \ \mbox{a_0} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{3}, \ \mbox{a_0} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{3}, \ \mbox{a_0} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{3}, \ \mbox{a_0} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{3}, \ \mbox{a_0} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{3}, \ \mbox{a_0} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{3}, \ \mbox{a_0} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{3}, \ \mbox{a_0} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{3}, \ \mbox{a_0} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{3}, \ \mbox{a_0} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{3}, \ \mbox{a_0} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{3}, \ \mbox{a_0} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{3}, \ \mbox{a_0} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{3}, \ \mbox{a_0} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{3}, \ \mbox{a_0} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{3}, \ \mbox{a_0} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{3}, \ \mbox{a_0} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{3}, \ \mbox{a_0} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{3}, \ \mbox{a_0} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{3}, \ \mbox{a_0} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{3}, \ \mbox{a_0} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{3}, \ \mbox{a_0} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{3}, \ \mbox{a_0} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{3}, \ \mbox{a_0} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{3}, \ \mbox{a_0} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \mathrm$$

故
$$f(x) = \frac{2}{3}P_2(x) + \frac{1}{3}P_0(x)$$
.

$$(2) \quad \stackrel{\cdot}{\bowtie} F(x,u) = \sqrt{1 - 2xu + u^2}, \quad \stackrel{\cdot}{\bowtie} \frac{\partial F(x,u)}{\partial u} = \frac{u - x}{\sqrt{1 - 2xu + u^2}} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(x)u^{l+1} - \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} x P_l(x)u^l$$

$$= \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(x)u^{l+1} - P_1(x) - \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{l+1}{2l+1} P_{l+1}(x)u^l - \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{l}{2l+1} P_{l-1}(x)u^l$$

$$= \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(x)u^{l+1} - P_1(x) - \sum_{l=2}^{\infty} \frac{l}{2l-1} P_l(x)u^{l-1} - \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{l+1}{2l+3} P_l(x)u^{l+1}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}u P_0(x) + \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{l+2}{2l+3}u^{l+1} - \frac{l}{2l-1}u^{l-1}\right) P_l(x).$$

两边对 u 从 0 积到 t 得

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{3}t^2 + 1\right)P_0(x) + \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{t^{l+2}}{2l+3} - \frac{t^l}{2l-1}\right)P_l(x) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{t^{l+2}}{2l+3} - \frac{t^l}{2l-1}\right)P_l(x).$$

(3)
$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_{2k} P_{2k}(x)$$
.

$$a_{2k} = \frac{4k+1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} |x| P_{2k}(x) dx = (4k+1) \int_{0}^{1} x P_{2k}(x) dx = (4k+1) \int_{0}^{1} P_{1}(x) P_{2k}(x) dx,$$

由题50得
$$a_{2k} = \frac{(-1)^{k+1}(2k)!(4k+1)}{2^{2k+1}(k!)^2(k+1)(2k-1)}$$
.

$$\mathbb{E} f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-)^{k+1} (2k)! (4k+1)}{2^{2k+1} (k!)^2 (k+1) (2k-1)} P_{2k}(x).$$

$$(4) f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}|x| = \frac{1}{2}P_1(x) + \frac{1}{2}|x| = \frac{1}{2}P_1(x) + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}(2k)!(4k+1)}{2^{2(k+1)}(k!)^2(k+1)(2k-1)} P_{2k}(x).$$

习题52. 求解空心球壳内的定解问题:

$$\nabla^2 u = 0, \ a < r < b,$$

$$u|_{r=a} = u_0,$$

$$u|_{r=b} = u_0 \cos^2 \theta.$$

解答. 球坐标下的通解形式有

$$u(r,\theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left(A_l r^l + \frac{B_l}{r^{l+1}} \right) P_l(\cos \theta),$$

$$u|_{r=a} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left(A_l a^l + \frac{B_l}{a^{l+1}} \right) P_l(\cos \theta) = u_0 P_0(\cos \theta),$$

$$u|_{r=b} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left(A_l b^l + \frac{B_l}{b^{l+1}} \right) P_l(\cos \theta) = u_0 \cos^2 \theta = \frac{1}{3} u_0 P_0(\cos \theta) + \frac{2}{3} u_0 P_2(\cos \theta).$$

比较系数得
$$A_0 = \frac{b-3a}{3(b-a)}u_0, B_0 = \frac{2ab}{3(b-a)}u_0, A_2 = \frac{2b^3}{3(b^5-a^5)}u_0, B_2 = \frac{2a^5b^3}{3(a^5-b^5)}u_0.$$

其他 $A_l=0$, $B_l=0$, 所以

$$u(r,\theta) = \frac{b - 3a}{3(b - a)}u_0 + \frac{2b^3a}{3(b - a)}\frac{u_0}{r} + \frac{2b^3a^2u_0}{3(b^5 - a^5)} \left[\left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{a}{r}\right)^3 \right] P_2(\cos\theta).$$