# 数学物理方法

Mathematical Methods in Physics

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# 目录

**约定**: 我们认为  $z \in \mathbb{C}, x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ 

## 1.1 定义以及运算

定义 1.1.1.

$$i = \sqrt{-1}$$

称之为虚数单位。通过虚数单位和『实数单位 (1)』的线性组合,可以得到任意复数的表示方式:

$$z = x + iy, \ z \in \mathbb{C}, x \& y \in \mathbb{R}$$

x,y 分别称为实部和虚部,记为:

$$x = \text{Re } z$$

$$y = \operatorname{Im} z$$

定义 1.1.2.

$$z^* = x - yi$$

称为 z 的共轭复数。容易得到,

$$z \cdot z^* = x^2 + y^2 = |z|^2 \ge 0$$

$$x = \operatorname{Re} z = \frac{z + z^*}{2}$$

$$y = \operatorname{Im} z = \frac{z - z^*}{2^i}$$

注意到复数的运算与实数的运算存在许许多多的不同之处,例如

例 1.1.3.

$$\lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1}{x + yi} \neq \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1}{x+yi} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{x-yi}{x^2+y^2} \to$$

$$\operatorname{Re} z = \begin{cases} 0, & x = 0\\ \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad \operatorname{Im} z = -i\pi\delta(x)$$

2

## 1.2 复数的几何表示

引入复平面可以容易地表示复数的几何形式: 即 z=x+yi 在 x 轴 (实轴) 上的投影为 x, 在 y 轴 (虚轴) 上的投影为 y。那么,对应向量的 (主) 辐角  $\theta$  以及模  $\rho$  便定义为:

#### 定义 1.2.1.

$$\theta = \operatorname{Arg} z; \ \rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

主辐角记为  $\operatorname{Arg} z \in [-\pi, \pi] = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$ , 辐角记为  $\operatorname{arg} z$  那么得到:

#### 引理 1.2.2.

$$z = \rho(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$$

注意到:

$$\frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{\rho(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)} = \frac{1}{\rho}(\cos\theta - i\sin\theta)$$

**引理 1.2.3.** 假设  $1/z = n \in \mathbb{C}$ ,

$$\rho_n = 1/\rho_z; \text{ arg } z = -\text{arg } n$$

同样

#### 引理 1.2.4. 假设

$$z = \prod_{i=1}^{n} z_i \to \rho_z = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \rho_{z_i}; \quad \arg z = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \arg z_i$$
$$z_i \in \mathbb{C}$$

**定理 1.2.5.** de Moivre's 定理:

$$z_1 = \rho_1(\cos\theta_1 + i\sin\theta_1) \quad z_2 = \rho_2(\cos\theta_2 + i\sin\theta_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$z_1 \cdot z_2 = \rho_1\rho_2(\cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + i\sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2))$$

结合??和??,我们可以得到任意个复数的乘法除法公式:

#### 推论 1.2.6.

$$z = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{n} a_i \in \mathbb{C}}{\prod_{i=1}^{n} b_i \in \mathbb{C}} :\Longrightarrow \rho_z = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{n} \rho_{a_i}}{\prod_{i=1}^{n} \rho_{b_i}} \quad \text{arg } z = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \text{arg } a_i - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \text{arg } b_i$$

### 1.3 复数数列

形式如下的序列称为复数数列

$$z_n = x_n + iy_n, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$$
  
 $z_n$  收敛  $\Leftrightarrow x_n, y_n$  收敛

## 1.4 欧拉公式以及复数的指数函数形式

定理 1.4.1. 欧拉公式:

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$$

证明. 由 Taylor-Sereis

$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

得到

$$e^{i\theta} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{i^n \theta^n}{n!} = \left[1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2} + \frac{\theta^4}{4!} + \dots\right] + i\left[\theta - \frac{\theta^3}{3!} + \dots\right]$$

考虑到  $\cos \theta$  和  $\sin \theta$  的 Taylor-Series, 得到:

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$$

显然如上的证明并不是一个严格的证明,因为我们没有证明如上的展开适用于复数域,以及在交换次序时没有事先证明它绝对收敛。结合??得到

$$z = \rho e^{i\theta}$$

称为复数的指数函数形式。

**例 1.4.2.** 计算无穷级数:  $\cos \theta + \cos 2\theta + \cos 3\theta + \dots$ 

证明. 原式等价于

Re 
$$\left[e^{i\theta} + e^{i2\theta} + e^{i3\theta} + \dots\right]$$

$$e^{i\theta} + e^{i2\theta} + e^{i3\theta} + \dots$$
$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{i(n+1)\theta}}{1 - e^{i\theta}}$$

1.5 复数域上的指数函数的反函数

对于  $\forall$   $z\in\mathbb{C}$ , 如何定义函数  $g=f(z)=e^z$  的反函数? 即定义一个函数,使得:

$$f^{-1}(g) = z$$

这个函数称为复对数函数,区别于  $\mathbb{R}$  上的指数函数  $\ln(x)$ 。

定义 1.5.1. 复对数函数:

$$\operatorname{Ln} z = \ln|z| + i\operatorname{arg} z + 2n\pi i$$

$$s.t. {\rm Ln}~g = {\rm Ln}~|z| e^{i {\rm arg}~z + 2ni\pi}$$

其多值性来源于

$$g = e^z = e^{z + 2ni\pi}$$

## 第二章 复变序列

对于某一复数序列  $u_n = x_n + iy_n$ , 其和前 n 项和  $S_n$ :

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x_n + iy_n)$$
$$S_n = X_n + iY_n$$

$$X_n = \sum_{i=0}^n x_i, Y_n = \sum_{j=0}^n y_j$$

无穷级数收敛的充要条件:  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists n > 0$ ;  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$  s.t.  $\forall p > 0$ 

$$|u_{n+1} + u_{n+2} + \ldots + u_{n+p}| < \varepsilon$$

级数收敛的必要条件:

Preliminary Test:  $\lim_{n\to\infty} u_n = 0$ 

## 2.1 级数收敛性判别法

**Test for alternating series**: An alternating series converges if the absolute value of the terms decreases steadily to zero, that is, if  $|a_{n+1}| \leq |a_n|$  and  $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = 0$ . 一致遊減 至 0

Comparison Method: If  $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n > N$ , the condition  $|u_n| < v_n$  is satisfied. If  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} v_n$  are convergent, then  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |u_n|$  are convergent.

Ratio Method: If there exists a constant  $\rho$  (un-correlated with n), and

Ratio Method: If there exists a constant  $\rho$  (un-correlated with n), and  $|u_{n+1}/u_n| < \rho < 1$ , then  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u_n$  are absolutely convergent.

**d'Alembert Method(Criterion):** 级数的通项比值  $\left(\frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n}\right)$  的<mark>模</mark>的上极限小于 1,则原级数绝对收敛;级数的通项比值的模下极限大于 1,则原级数发散。

6

**Gauss Method:** Assume that the ratio between two neighboring terms has the following form:  $\frac{u_n}{u_{n+1}} = 1 + \frac{\mu}{n} + O\left(n^{-\lambda}\right)$  where  $\mu = a + ib, \lambda > 1$ .

If a > 1,  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u_n$  absolutely convergent.

If  $a \leq 1, \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |u_n|$  divergent.

**例 2.1.1.** 使用 Gauss Method 判别级数  $S_n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  的收敛性:

$$\frac{u_n}{u_{n+1}} = \frac{n+1}{n} = 1 + \frac{1}{n}$$

则 a=1, 原级数发散。

使用 Gauss Method 判別级数  $S_n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$  的收敛性:

$$\frac{u_n}{u_{n+1}} = \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^2 = 1 + \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n}$$

则 a=2, 原级数绝对收敛。

Cauchy Method:  $|u_n|^{1/n}$  的上极限小于 1,原级数绝对收敛;大于 1,原级数发散。

## 2.2 复数序列的一致收敛

如果  $S_n$  一致收敛,则:

- Continuity  $u_k(z)$  is continuous in G, and  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} u_k(z)$  is uniformly convergent, then  $S(z) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} u_k(z)$  is continuous in G
- $\int_C \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} u_k(z) dz = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_C u_k(z) dz$
- $f(z) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} u_k(z)$  is analytic in  $G \to f^{(p)}(z) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} u_k^{(p)}(z)$

## 2.3 幂级数与阿贝尔定理

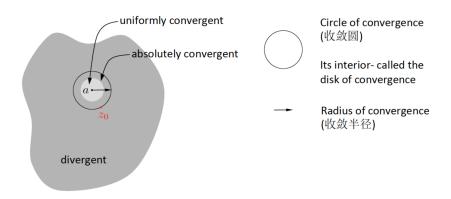
对于幂级数

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (z-a)^n = c_0 + c_1 (z-a) + c_2 (z-a)^2 + \dots$$

第二章 复变序列 7

定理 2.3.1. Abel theorem: If the series  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n(z-a)^n$  are convergent at  $z=z_0$ , then the series are absolutely convergent in a disk region (with a radius of  $|z_0-a|$ ) surrounding  $z_0$ , and are uniformly convergent in the region  $|z-a| \le r (r < |z_0-a|)$ .

推论 2.3.2. If  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (z-a)^n$  are divergent at  $z_1$ , then also divergent in  $|z-a| > |z_1-a|$ .



计算幂级数的收敛半径的方法:

方法 2.3.3. Cauchy-Hadamard Formula:

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

方法 2.3.4. d'Alembert Critrion:

$$R = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{c_n}{c_{n+1}} \right|$$

## 第三章 复变函数

## 3.1 复变函数的概念

定义 3.1.1. 复变函数是复数区域到复数区域的映射。

$$f: \mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{C}$$

$$f(z) = u(x,y) + iv(x,y)$$
  $z = x + iy$   $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ 

与实变函数不同,区域与区间是有显著差异的。

定义 3.1.2. 如果复平面上的点集 D 满足以下条件:

1. 开集性: 不包含边界。 $\forall z_0 \in D$ ,  $\exists \epsilon > 0$  s.t.  $\{z \mid |z - z_0| < \epsilon\} \subset D$ 

2. 连通性:任意两点之间可以用区域内的线连通。

那么点集 D 称为 (开) 区域。闭区域

$$\overline{D} = D + \partial D$$

 $\partial D \not\equiv D$  区域的边界。边界具有方向,其正方向定义为使得区域位于运动方向的左手侧的方向。

**定义 3.1.3.** 双曲函数定义为:

$$\begin{split} \sinh(z) &= \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2} & \cosh(z) &= \frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{2} & \tanh(z) &= \frac{\sinh(z)}{\cosh(z)} \\ \coth(z) &= \frac{\cosh(z)}{\sinh(z)} & \mathrm{sech}(z) &= \frac{1}{\cosh(z)} & \mathrm{csch}(z) &= \frac{1}{\sinh(z)} \end{split}$$

类比 cos z, sin z 可以得到: 双曲函数的周期性:

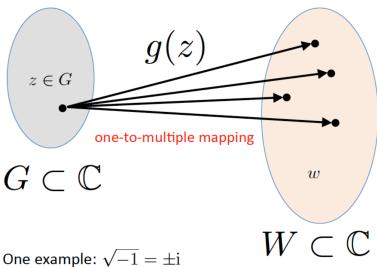
 $\sinh(z) = \sinh(z + i2n\pi) \quad \cosh(z) = \cosh(z + i2n\pi) \quad \tanh(z) = \tanh(z + in\pi) \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 

**定义 3.1.4.** 函数  $f^{-1}(z)$  称为函数 f(z) 的逆函数, 如果:

$$f^{-1}(f(z)) = z$$

## 3.2 单值性与黎曼面

注意函数的多值性:



例 3.2.1. 根式函数: 
$$w = \sqrt[n]{z-a}$$
。令  $z-a=re^{i\theta}$  得到  $w$  有  $n$  个根:

$$w_1 = \sqrt[n]{r}e^{\theta/n}$$
  $w_2 = \sqrt[n]{r}e^{\theta/n + 2\pi/n}$  ...  $w_n = \sqrt[n]{r}e^{\theta/n + 2(n-1)\pi/n}$ 

辐角的多值性

例 3.2.2. 对数函数:

$$w = \ln z = \ln |z| + i(\theta \pm 2n\pi)$$

#### 模的多值性

反三角函数:

$$\begin{aligned} &\arcsin(z) = \frac{1}{i} \ln \left( iz + \sqrt{1 - z^2} \right) \\ &\arccos(z) = \frac{1}{i} \ln \left( z + \sqrt{z^2 - 1} \right) \\ &\arctan(z) = \frac{1}{2i} \ln \frac{1 + iz}{1 - iz} \end{aligned}$$

**例 3.2.3.** 以 arcsin z 为例:

$$\sin(w) = \frac{e^{iw} - e^{-iw}}{2i} = z$$

Multiply  $e^{iw}$  for both sides, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left(e^{iw}\right)^2 - 2iz\left(e^{iw}\right) - 1 &= 0\\ e^{iw} &= \frac{2iz \pm \sqrt{4 - 4z^2}}{2} = iz + \sqrt{1 - z^2}\\ \Rightarrow w &= \frac{1}{i}\ln\left(iz + \sqrt{1 - z^2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

复合函数多值性的判断:

**例 3.2.4.**  $\sin \sqrt{z}$  是多值函数 (两个值), 而  $\cos \sqrt{z}$  是单值函数。

定义 3.2.5. 当自变量 z 围绕某点  $z_0$  旋转一圈 (辐角增加  $2\pi)$  之后,若得到的新的函数与原函数不相等,则  $z_0$  称为一个支点。

例如:

例 3.2.6.  $w = \sqrt{z}$ :

$$z' = z \cdot e^{2\pi i} \rightarrow w' = \sqrt{z} \cdot e^{\pi i} = -\sqrt{z} \neq w$$

所以  $z_1 = 0$ ,  $z_2 = \infty$  是 w 的两个支点。

方法 3.2.7. 多值函数的单值化:

- 限定辐角的范围,例如 $(0,2\pi]$
- 规定某点  $z_0$  的值, 然后描绘途径该点到目标点 z 的不同路径下的 f(z) 的取值。

## 3.3 导数及解析函数的定义

定义 3.3.1. f(z) 在  $z_0$  以及其邻域上有定义,且沿任何路径  $z \to z_0$  时均有

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

则 f(z) 在  $z_0$  上连续。

定义 3.3.2. 若 f(z) 在其定义域上处处连续,则称其为连续函数。

定义 3.3.3. 若 f(z) 在其  $z_0$  上连续, 且沿任何路径  $\Delta z \to 0$ 

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

存在且唯一,则称 f(z) 在  $z_0$  可导。

定义 3.3.4. 若 f(z) 在  $z_0$  及其邻域各点均可导,则称为在  $z_0$  解析。

定义 3.3.5. 若 f(z) 在域 D 上处处解析,则称为 D 上的解析函数。

## 3.4 柯西-黎曼条件

若 f(z)=u(x,y)+iv(x,y) 其中 u,v 均为二元实函数,那么 f(z) 可导的必要条件之一为柯西-黎曼条件:

#### 定义 3.4.1. Cauchy-Riemann Condition:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u(x,y)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v(x,y)}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v(x,y)}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u(x,y)}{\partial y} \end{cases}$$

极坐标的柯西黎曼条件:

$$z = re^{i\theta} \Rightarrow \Delta z = \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} \Delta r + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} \Delta \theta = e^{i\theta} \Delta r + ire^{i\theta} \Delta \theta$$

(1) Along r direction  $(\Delta \theta = 0)$ 

$$\lim_{\Delta r \to 0} \frac{\Delta u + i \Delta v}{\Delta r e^{i\theta}} = \frac{1}{e^{i\theta}} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right)$$

(2) Along  $\theta$  direction ( $\Delta r = 0$ )

$$\begin{split} \lim_{\Delta\theta\to0} \frac{\Delta u + i\Delta v}{r\Delta\theta i \mathrm{e}^{i\theta}} &= \frac{1}{rie^{i\theta}} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} \right) = \frac{1}{e^{i\theta}} \left( \frac{-i}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} \right) \\ \Rightarrow & \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} &= \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} &= -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \end{cases} \end{split}$$

推论 3.4.2. 在某一个点, f(z) 可导的充分必要条件:

- 1. 函数的实部和虚部均为二元可微实函数。
- 2. 满足柯西黎曼条件。

证明. 假设 f(z) = u(x,y) + iv(x,y), 由条件 1 得:

$$\Delta u = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Delta y + \epsilon_1 \Delta x + \epsilon_2 \Delta y$$
$$\Delta v = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \Delta y + \epsilon_3 \Delta x + \epsilon_4 \Delta y$$
$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0, \Delta y \to 0} \epsilon_i = 0 \quad i = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

$$\begin{split} \Delta f &= \Delta u + i \Delta v = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Delta y + \epsilon_1 \Delta x + \epsilon_2 \Delta y + \\ &\quad i \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \Delta y + \epsilon_3 \Delta x + \epsilon_4 \Delta y \right) \\ &= \left( i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) \Delta x + \left( i \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) \Delta y + (\epsilon_1 + i \epsilon_3) \Delta x + (\epsilon_2 + i \epsilon_4) \Delta y \\ &= \left( i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) \Delta x + i \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) \Delta y + (\epsilon_1 + i \epsilon_3) \Delta x + (\epsilon_2 + i \epsilon_4) \Delta y \end{split}$$

由条件 2 得:

$$\Delta f = \left(i\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) \Delta z + (\epsilon_1 + i\epsilon_3) \Delta x + (\epsilon_2 + i\epsilon_4) \Delta y$$
$$z = x + iy \to \Delta z = \Delta x + i\Delta y$$
$$\lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{\Delta f}{\Delta z} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

推论 3.4.3. 在某一个区域 G 内, f(z) 解析的充分必要条件:

- 1. 函数的实部和虚部均为二元可微实函数,且其四个偏导  $\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right)$  连续。
- 2. 满足柯西黎曼条件。

注意: 多值函数一定不可导, 不解析。

**例 3.4.4.**  $e^z$  在  $z \to \infty$  时一定不解析,因为其在  $z \to \infty$  时是多值的。同理, 三角函数和双曲函数在  $z \to \infty$  时也是不可导的。

## 3.5 解析函数的特性

假设某个复变解析函数: f(z) = u(x,y) + iv(x,y)  $u,v \in \mathbb{R}$ 。由柯西-黎曼条件得到:

引理 3.5.1.

$$\frac{\partial^2 u(x,y)}{\partial^2 x} + \frac{\partial^2 u(x,y)}{\partial^2 y} = 0 \tag{3.1}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v(x,y)}{\partial^2 x} + \frac{\partial^2 v(x,y)}{\partial^2 y} = 0 \tag{3.2}$$

??和?? 是拉普拉斯方程。所以解析函数的实部和虚部均为调和函数。即:

$$\begin{split} \Delta u &= \nabla^2 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0 \\ \Delta v &= \nabla^2 v = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = 0 \end{split}$$

定理 3.5.2.

$$\frac{\partial f(z)}{\partial z^*} = 0$$

即解析函数与其自变量的共轭无关。

证明.

$$\begin{split} x &= \frac{z + z^*}{2}, \quad y = \frac{z - z^*}{2} \\ \frac{\partial f(z)}{\partial z^*} &= \frac{\partial f(z)}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial z^*} + \frac{\partial f(z)}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial z^*} = \\ \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right] + \frac{i}{2} \left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right] = 0 \end{split}$$

定理 3.5.3. 解析函数的实部和虚部的等值线的切向量相互垂直。

证明.

$$u(x,y) = C \Rightarrow du(x,y) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy = 0$$

 $d\vec{s}$  是实部等值线的切向量,则

$$\begin{split} \mathrm{d}\vec{s} &= (\mathrm{d}x,\mathrm{d}y) \propto \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, -\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) \\ v(x,y) &= C' \Rightarrow \mathrm{d}v(x,y) = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \mathrm{d}x + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \mathrm{d}y = 0 \end{split}$$

 $d\vec{s}$  是虚部等值线的切向量,则

$$d\vec{s'} = (dx', dy') \propto \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right)$$
$$d\vec{s} \cdot d\vec{s'} \propto \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, -\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right) = 0 \Rightarrow d\vec{s} \perp d\vec{s'}$$

## 3.6 由部分确定整个解析函数

如果已知某个解析函数的实部 u(x,y) 以及在某点  $z_0$  的取值,可以确定整个解析函数:

方法 3.6.1. 由于柯西-黎曼条件,

$$\frac{\partial u(x,y)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v(x,y)}{\partial y} \to v(x,y) = \int \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx + h(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial u(x,y)}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v(x,y)}{\partial x} \to v(x,y) = -\int \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dx + h(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{\partial v(x,y)}{\partial y} = -\int \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} dx + h'(y) = \frac{\partial u(x,y)}{\partial x}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$h'(y) = \frac{\partial u(x,y)}{\partial x} + \int \frac{\partial^2 u(x,y)}{\partial y^2} dx \to h(y) = \int h'(y) dy + C$$

方法 3.6.2. 利用 C-R 条件, 先找到解析函数的导数:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}f}{\mathrm{d}z} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - i\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \equiv g(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$f(z) = \int g(z)\mathrm{d}z + C$$

方法 3.6.3.

$$f(z) = u(x,y) + iv(x,y), \quad f^*(z) = u(x,y) - iv(x,y)$$
 
$$\Rightarrow$$
 
$$u(x,y) = \frac{f(z) + f^*(z)}{2}, \quad v(x,y) = \frac{f(z) - f^*(z)}{2i}$$

通过代数运算, 我们可以将 u(x,y) 写成:

$$u(x,y) = u\left(\frac{z+z^*}{2}, \frac{z-z^*}{2i}\right) = h(z) + h^*(z) = [h(z) + iC] + [h(z) + iC]^*$$

对比系数可得:

$$f(z) = 2h(z) + 2iC$$

## 第四章 复变函数的积分

### 4.1 解析函数的积分特性

定义 4.1.1. 复变函数的积分定义为:

$$\int_{L} f(z)dz \equiv \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{j=1}^{n} f(\xi_{j})(z_{j} - z_{j-1})$$

其中 L 为有向路径。

一些较为常用的性质:

$$\int_L f_1(z) + f_2(z) \mathrm{d}z = \int_L f_1(z) \mathrm{d}z + \int_L f_2(z) \mathrm{d}z$$
 
$$\int_L f(z) \mathrm{d}z = -\int_{-L} f(z) \mathrm{d}z$$
 
$$\int_{L_1 + L_2} f(z) \mathrm{d}z = \int_{L_1} f(z) \mathrm{d}z + \int_{L_2} f(z) \mathrm{d}z$$
 
$$\int_C a f(z) dz = a \int_C f(z) dz \quad \text{where } a \text{ is a constant complex number}$$
 
$$\left| \int_C f(z) dz \right| \leq \int_C |f(z)| |dz|$$
 
$$\left| \int_C f(z) dz \right| \leq Ml \quad \text{where } M \text{ is upper bound of } f(z)$$

**定理 4.1.2.** 单连通域上解析函数的柯西积分定理: 假设 C 是某个单连通域的 边界。

$$\oint_C f(z) \mathrm{d}z = 0$$

证明. 假设将复变解析函数 f(z) 沿着某一单连通域做回路积分:

$$\oint_C f(z)dz = \oint_C [u(x,y) + iv(x,y)] (dx + idy)$$
(4.1)

其中正方向定义为确保解析区域在左手边的方向。展开??得到:

$$\oint_C \left[ u \mathrm{d} x - v \mathrm{d} y \right] + i \oint_C \left[ u \mathrm{d} y + v \mathrm{d} x \right]$$

由格林公式

$$\oint_C \left[ P \mathrm{d} x + Q \mathrm{d} y \right] = \iint_{\Sigma} \left[ -\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \right] \mathrm{d} x \mathrm{d} y$$

得到:

$$\oint_C f(z)dz = \iint_{\Sigma} \left[ -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right] dxdy + i \iint_{\Sigma} \left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right] dxdy \tag{4.2}$$

考虑 C-R 条件,

$$?? \equiv 0$$

定理 4.1.3. Morera's theorem (莫列拉定理): If f(z) is continuous in  $\bar{G}$ , if for any closed curve (contour) in  $\bar{G}$ ,  $\oint_C f(z)dz = 0$ , then f(z) is analytic in G.

**定理 4.1.4.** 复连通域上解析函数的柯西积分定理: 假设 C 是一个复连通域的边界,而填上这个复连通域中的  $C_1, C_2, \ldots, C_N$  所围成的区域可以将该域变为单连通域。那么:

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = \sum_{n=1}^N \oint_{C_n} f(z) dz$$

例 4.1.5. Find the value of  $\oint_C z^n dz$ , where n is an integer, C is a simply closed curve in  $\mathbb{C}$ .

- If n is non-negative,  $z^n$  is analytic, then  $\oint_C z^n dz = 0$ .
- If n is negative, and if the contour does not enclose z=0, then  $z^n$  is analytic inside the region bounded by C, and again we have  $\oint_C z^n dz = 0$ .
- If n is negative, and if the contour encloses z = 0. We can draw a simple circle around z = 0, and apply the Cauchy theorem for a multi-connected

$$\oint_C z^n dz = \oint_{|z|=\varepsilon} z^n dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \varepsilon^{n+1} e^{i(n+1)\theta} i d\theta = \begin{cases} 2\pi i, n = -1; \\ 0, n = -2, -3, -4, \dots \end{cases}$$

**推论 4.1.6.** 函数 f(z) 在  $\Sigma_G$  内解析,如果  $\Sigma_C \subset \Sigma_G$ ,其线积分  $\int_C f(z) \mathrm{d}z$  与路径无关。

#### 引理 4.1.7. 小圆弧引理 Small Arc Lemma:

If f(z) is continuous in a small region around z=a, and satisfies the following relation: when  $\theta_1 \leq \arg(z-a) \leq \theta_2, |z-a| \to 0, (z-a)f(z)$  uniformly approaches k. Then we have

$$\lim_{\delta \to 0} \int_{C_{\delta}} f(z)dz = ik \left(\theta_2 - \theta_1\right)$$

#### 引理 4.1.8. 大圆弧引理 Great Arc Lemma:

If f(z) is continuous in a region around  $z = \infty$ , and satisfies the following relation: when  $\theta_1 \leq \arg(z) \leq \theta_2, z \to \infty, zf(z)$  uniformly approaches K. Then we have

$$\lim_{R \to \infty} \int_{C_R} f(z)dz = iK(\theta_2 - \theta_1)$$

### 4.2 柯西积分公式

**定理 4.2.1.** 柯西积分公式: 假设 C 包围了 f(z) 的单连通解析区域,  $z_0$  为区域内一点,则

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

证明. 不妨用一个小圆将  $z_0$  包围,其边界设为  $C_r$ :  $\forall z \in \Sigma_{C_r}$   $z = z_0 + re^{i\theta}$ ,则由??,

$$\oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} dz = \oint_{C_r} \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} dz =$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{f(z_0 + re^{i\theta})}{re^{i\theta}} i r e^{i\theta} d\theta = i \int_0^{2\pi} f(z_0 + re^{i\theta}) d\theta$$
(4.3)

再不妨令  $r \to 0$ ,那么??化为

$$i\int_0^{2\pi} f(z_0) \mathrm{d}\theta = 2\pi i f(z_0)$$

即:

$$\oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} dz = 2\pi i f(z_0) \tag{4.4}$$

?? 同样可以使用小圆弧定理导出:

As  $z \to z_0$ ,  $(z-z_0) \cdot f(z)/(z-z_0) \to f(z_0)$ . And when  $r \to 0$ ,

$$\oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} \mathrm{d}z = 2i\pi^1 f(z_0)$$

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>为什么不是 2niπ? 因为该函数被单值化了

定理 4.2.2. Cauchy Integration Equation for Unbounded Region:

If f(z) is a single-valued analytic function defined along and beyond a simply closed curve C (including the infinity), then we have the following relation

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \left[ \oint_{C_R} \frac{f(z)}{z-a} dz + \oint_{C} \frac{f(z)}{z-a} dz \right] = f(a)$$

where the integration is done along the positive direction of C (which is clockwise) and the positive direction of  $C_R$  (anti-clockwise).

由??, 使用大圆弧引理:

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} K = 0$$
,  $\bigotimes \lim_{z \to \infty} f(z) = 0$ :  $f(a) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z - a} dz$ 

退化到了??

**引理 4.2.3.** 令??中的 f(z) = 1, 推出公式:

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{1}{z - z_0} dz = \begin{cases} 1 & z_0 \in \Sigma_C \\ 0 & z_0 \notin \Sigma_C \end{cases}$$

可以利用??计算解析函数的导数:

引理 4.2.4.

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi - z} d\xi \rightarrow$$

$$f'(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \frac{d}{dz} \oint_C \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi - z} d\xi = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(\xi)}{(\xi - z)^2} d\xi \rightarrow$$

$$f''(z) = \frac{2!}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(\xi)}{(\xi - z)^3} d\xi$$

$$\dots$$

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

这说明解析函数是任意阶可导的。

定义 4.2.5. 柯西型积分 Cauchy-type Integral:

If  $\phi(\zeta)$  is a continuous function defined along curve C (piece-wisely smooth) , the

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{\phi(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} d\zeta, \quad z \notin C$$

is an analytic function defined outside C. And we have

$$f^{(p)}(z) = \frac{p!}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{\phi(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z)^{p+1}} d\zeta, \quad z \notin C$$

#### 方法 4.2.6. Integral that Contains a Parameter

- 1. f(t,z) is a continuous function of t and  $z,t\in [a,b],z\in \bar{G},\bar{G}$  is bounded
- 2. For any value  $t \in [a, b]$ , f(t, z) is a single-valued analytic function defined in  $\bar{G}$ . Then  $F(z) = \int_a^b f(t, z) dt$  is analytic in G, and

$$F'(z) = \int_a^b \frac{\partial f(t,z)}{\partial z} dt, z \in G$$

## 4.3 最大模定理

**定理 4.3.1.** 最大模定理:设 f(z) 在闭区域上解析,则其模 |f(z)| 的最大值只能出现在该区域的边界上,除非 f(z) 是一个常函数。

证明.

$$f^{n}(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint \frac{f^{n}(\xi)}{\xi - z} d\xi$$
$$|f(z)|^{n} = |[f(z)]^{n}| = \left| \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint \frac{f^{n}(\xi)}{\xi - z} d\xi \right|$$
$$\leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint \frac{|f(\xi)^{n}|}{|\xi - z|} |d\xi| \leq \frac{M^{n}}{2\pi d} \oint_{C} |d\xi| = \frac{M^{n}}{2\pi d} l$$

d 为 z 至边界的最短距离,  $\forall z: |z - \xi| \ge d$ 

M 为  $|f(\xi)|$  的最大值,  $\forall z : |f(\xi)| \le M$ ,  $\xi \in C$ 

即

$$|f(z)| \leq M \left\lceil \frac{l}{2\pi d} \right\rceil^{1/n} \to |f(z)| \leq \lim_{n \to \infty} M \left\lceil \frac{l}{2\pi d} \right\rceil^{1/n} = M$$

即 f(z),  $z \in \overline{\Sigma_C}$  的最大值便是  $f(\xi)$ ,  $\xi \in C$  的最大值。

## 第五章 复变函数的级数

## 5.1 复变函数在其解析圆域上的泰勒级数展开

f(z) 在  $z_0$  为圆心的圆域内解析,则对于任意一圆域内点 z,有

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z - z_0)^n$$
$$a_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint \frac{f(\xi)}{(\xi - z_0)^{n+1}} d\xi = \frac{f^{(n)}(z_0)}{n!}$$

证明.

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

由于

$$\frac{z-z_0}{\xi-z_0} \le 1, \quad \frac{1}{1-t} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^n, \quad |t| < 1$$
 (5.1)

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi - z_0} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{z - z_0}{\xi - z_0}} d\xi = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi - z_0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{z - z_0}{\xi - z_0} \right]^n d\xi = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(\xi)}{(\xi - z_0)^{n+1}} d\xi \right] (z - z_0)^n = f(z)$$

复变函数在其解析圆域上的泰勒级数展开的收敛半径为:

$$R=\lim_{n o\infty}rac{1}{\sqrt[n]{|a_n|}}=\lim_{n o\infty}\left|rac{a_n}{a_{n+1}}
ight| \ \ or \ \ R=|z_0-z_1| \ \ z_1$$
 是离  $z_0$  最近的奇点

**例 5.1.1.** 计算  $f(z) = \frac{1}{1-z^2}$  的泰勒展开,求出收敛半径。

By equation ??,

$$\left. \frac{1}{1-z^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^n \right|_{t=z^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^{2n}$$

**引理 5.1.2.** 对于给定的 f(z)、 $z_0$ , 其泰勒展开 (系数) 唯一。

### 5.2 利用泰勒级数讨论最大模定理

**定义 5.2.1.** *Kronecker-δ* 符号:

$$\delta_{mn} \equiv \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^i (n-m)\theta d\theta = \begin{cases} 0, & m \neq n \\ 1, & m = n \end{cases}$$

假设最大模定理不成立,即:

$$\exists z_0 \in \Sigma, z_0 \notin \partial \Sigma \ s.t. |f(z_0)| = \max |f(z)|$$

那么以 20 为中心做泰勒展开:

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n (z - z_0)^n \to a_0 = f(z_0)$$

由于

$$z - z_0 = re^{i\theta}$$

$$|a_{0}|^{2} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} |a_{0}|^{2} d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} |f(z_{0})|^{2} d\theta \ge \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} f^{*}(z) \cdot f(z) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_{m}^{*} [(z - z_{0})^{*}]^{m} \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{n} (z - z_{0})^{n} d\theta$$

$$= \sum_{m,n=0}^{\infty} a_{m}^{*} a_{n} r^{m+n} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} e^{i(n-m)\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \sum_{m,n=0}^{\infty} a_{m}^{*} a_{n} r^{m+n} \delta_{mn} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{n}^{*} a_{n} r^{2n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a_{n}|^{2} r^{2n}$$

$$= |a_{0}|^{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_{n}|^{2} r^{2n}$$

$$(5.2)$$

考虑到

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|^2 r^{2n} \ge 0 \Rightarrow |a_0|^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|^2 r^{2n} \ge |a_0|^2$$

若想要??成立,那么

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|^2 r^{2n} = 0 \to a_n = 0 \to f(z) = constant.$$

定理 5.2.2. 刘维尔定理: 在全复平面内解析且有界的复变函数必为常函数。

证明.以  $z_0 = 0$  为中心做泰勒展开:

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$$
,  $a_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi^{n+1}} d\xi$ 

由于

$$\xi \in C \to \xi = re^{i\theta} \to d\xi = ire^{i\theta}d\theta$$

则  $|a_n|$  可以化为

$$|a_n| \le \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_C \frac{|f(\xi)|}{|\xi^{n+1}|} |d\xi| \le \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{M}{r^n} d\theta = \frac{M}{r^n}$$

由于 f(z) 在整个复平面上解析,即其泰勒展开的收敛半径  $R = \infty$ ,那么

$$|a_n| \le \lim_{r \to \infty} \frac{M}{r^n} = 0 \to \forall n \ne 0 : \ a_n = 0$$

## 5.3 解析函数的零点及其孤立性

**定义 5.3.1.** f(z) 在  $z_0$  点有  $f(z_0) = 0$ ,且在以  $z_0$  为圆心的圆域内的泰勒级数展开式最低幂次 (最小的使得  $a_n \neq 0$  的 n) 为 k 次,则称  $z_0$  为 f(z) 的 k— 阶零点。

由定义得到, 若  $z_0$  是 f(z) 的 k-阶零点,则  $\forall k > n > 0$ :  $f^{(n)}(z_0) = 0$ 

**定理 5.3.2.** 零点的孤立性: 假设  $z_0$  为 f(z) 的一个零点,则

$$\exists r > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall z \in \{z \mid |z - z_0| < r\}, \ f(z) \neq 0$$

即零点不能构成区域。

证明. 假设  $z_0$  为 f(z) 的一个 k-阶零点:

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z - z_0)^n = (z - z_0)^k \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_{m+k} (z - z_0)^m = (z - z_0)^k \varphi(z)$$

$$\varphi(z_0) \equiv a_k \neq 0$$

由于函数解析,函数必定连续,则

$$\forall \epsilon > 0: \exists z \neq z_0 \text{ s.t. } |\varphi(z_0) - \varphi(z)| < \epsilon$$

 $\Leftrightarrow \epsilon = |\varphi(z_0)|/2$ :

$$|\varphi(z_0)| - |\varphi(z)| < |\varphi(z_0) - \varphi(z)| < |\varphi(z_0)|/2$$

$$|\varphi(z)| > |\varphi(z_0)|/2 > 0$$

$$f(z) = (z - z_0)^k \varphi(z) \neq 0$$

即总可以在  $z_0$  为中心找到一圆域使得在该圆域内除圆心  $z_0$  外的所有点 z 满足  $f(z) \neq 0$ 

## 5.4 解析环域上的洛朗级数展开

f(z) 在以  $z_0$  为圆心的环域内解析,则对于该环域内任何一点 z,有

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n (z - z_0)^n$$
  $a_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint f(\xi) (\xi - z_0)^{-n-1} d\xi$ 

证明. 将环域的外环和内环建立一微小链接,使得  $L=C_1+C_2+\partial L-\partial L=C_1+C_2$  为一单连通区域的边界,

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_L \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi - z} d\xi = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_1} \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi - z} d\xi + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_2} \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi - z} d\xi$$
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_1} \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi - z} d\xi - \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_2} \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi - z} d\xi$$

回想起证明泰勒级数时的过程,不妨将  $\xi - z_0$  设为 r ,  $z - z_0$  设为 R , 不难发现: 对于  $C_1$  , r > R , 对于  $C_2$  , r < R 。

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_1} \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi - z} d\xi = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_1} \frac{f(\xi)}{r - R} d\xi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_1} \frac{f(\xi)}{1 - R/r} d\xi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_1} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{R}{r}\right)^n \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi - z_0} d\xi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_1} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z - z_0}{\xi - z_0}\right)^n \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi - z_0} d\xi$$

同理可得

$$\begin{split} -\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_2} \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi - z} \mathrm{d}\xi &= -\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_2} \frac{f(\xi)}{r - R} \mathrm{d}\xi \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_2} \frac{f(\xi)}{1 - r/R} \mathrm{d}\xi \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \oint_{C_2} \left(\frac{r}{R}\right)^n \frac{f(\xi)}{z - z_0} \mathrm{d}\xi \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\xi - z_0}{z - z_0}\right)^n \frac{f(\xi)}{z - z_0} \mathrm{d}\xi \end{split}$$

代入 f(z) 中得到

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_1} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z-z_0}{\xi-z_0}\right)^n \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi-z_0} d\xi + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\xi-z_0}{z-z_0}\right)^n \frac{f(\xi)}{z-z_0} d\xi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ \oint_{C_2} \frac{f(\xi)}{(\xi-z_0)^{n+1}} d\xi \right] (z-z_0)^n$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2\pi i} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} \left[ \oint_{C_2} \frac{f(\xi)}{(\xi-z_0)^{n+1}} d\xi \right] (z-z_0)^n$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left[ \oint_{C_2} \frac{f(\xi)}{(\xi-z_0)^{n+1}} d\xi \right] (z-z_0)^n$$

洛朗级数的收敛半径:

$$R_1 < |z - z_0| < R_2, \quad R_1 = \lim_{n \to -\infty} \left| \frac{a_{n-1}}{a_n} \right| \quad R_2 = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right|$$

或者可以认为

 $R_1 := \bigcup z_0$  为圆心的包含考察点 z 的最大解析环域的内径

 $R_2 := 以 z_0$  为圆心的包含考察点 z 的最大解析环域的外径

例 5.4.1. Find the Laurent expansion of  $\frac{1}{z(z-1)}$  when (i) 0 < |z| < 1 and (ii) |z| > 1 You should refer to the previous exercises. convergent in 0 < |z| < 1

1.

$$0 < |z| < 1:$$
  $\frac{1}{z(z-1)} = -\frac{1}{z} \frac{1}{1-z} = -\frac{1}{z} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n = -\sum_{n=-1}^{\infty} z^n$ 

And we can confirm that  $\frac{1}{z(z-1)}$  has singular point at z=0.

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

And we can confirm that  $\frac{1}{z(z-1)}$  has singular point along |z|=1.

## 第六章 留数定理、无穷积分

## 6.1 留数定理

**定义 6.1.1.** 孤立奇点: 若 f(z) 在  $z_0$  处不解析, 但在其邻域内全都可导  $(\exists r > 0 \ s.t. \ \forall z: \ 0 < |z - z_0| < r, \ f'(z_0) exists.)$ , 那么  $z_0$  是 f(z) 的一个孤立奇点。若  $z_0$  是一个孤立奇点,那么我们可以在其邻环域内对 f(z) 做洛朗展开,若:

- 1. 若其洛朗级数展开不包含负数项, z<sub>0</sub> 称为一个可去奇点 (removable singular point)
- 2. 若其洛朗级数展开包含有限个负数项, z<sub>0</sub> 称为一个极点 (pole)
- 3. 若

$$f(z) = a_{-m}(z-b)^{-m} + a_{-m+1}(z-b)^{-m+1} + \dots + a_0 + a_1(z-b) + \dots$$
$$= (z-b)^{-m} [a_{-m} + a_{-m+1}(z-b) + \dots]$$
$$= (z-b)^{-m} \phi(z), \quad 0 < |z-b| < R$$

 $\phi(z)$  is analytic for a region around z = b. If  $\phi(b) = a_{-m} \neq 0$ , then b is said to be the m-th order pole of f(z).

$$\frac{1}{f(z)} = (z - b)^m \frac{1}{\phi(z)}$$

4. 若其洛朗级数展开包含无限个负数项, z<sub>0</sub> 称为一个本性奇点 (essential singular point)

如果  $z_0$  是 f 的一个本质奇点,那么  $\lim_{z\to z_0} f(z)$  不存在。

**例 6.1.2.** 判断  $z_0 = 0$  是  $f(z) = e^{1/z}$  的何种奇点。

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

则,  $z_0 = 0$  是其本质奇点,且不难验证,其趋于本质奇点的极限不存在。

定理 6.1.3. Assume that G is a bounded region, and its boundary C is a smooth, simply closed curve. If except for a finite number of isolated singular points  $b_k, k = 1, 2, 3, \ldots, n, f(z)$  is single-valued and analytic in G, and is continuous in  $\bar{G}$  (including along C). Then we have the following relation:

$$\oint_C f(z)dz = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{res} f(b_k)$$

 $\operatorname{res} f(b_k)$  called the residue (留数) of f(z) at  $b_k$ 

$$f(z) = \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} a_l^{(k)} (z - b_k)^l, 0 < |z - b_k| < r, \text{ res } f(b_k) := a_{-1}^{(k)}$$

证明.

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

Recalling that resault of

$$\oint_C z^n dz = \oint_{|z|=\varepsilon} z^n dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \varepsilon^{n+1} e^{i(n+1)\theta} i d\theta = \begin{cases} 2\pi i, n = -1; \\ 0, n = -2, -3, -4, \dots \end{cases}$$

we concluded before, and we can say that:

$$O.E. = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{-1}^{(k)} = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^{n} \text{res } f(b_k)$$

方法 6.1.4. Computation Method of Residue:

$$a_{-1} = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \frac{d^{m-1}}{dz^{m-1}} (z-b)^m f(z) \Big|_{z=b}$$
$$a_{-1} = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \lim_{z \to a} [(z-a)^m f(z)]^{m-1}$$

The general form of f(z) is  $\frac{P(z)}{Q(z)}$ . If P(z) and Q(z) are analytic around b, and  $P(b) \neq 0, z = b$  is the first-order zero point of Q(z).

$$a_{-1} = \lim_{z \to b} (z - b) f(z) = \lim_{z \to b} (z - b) \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} = \frac{P(b)}{Q'(b)}$$
$$f(z) = \frac{1}{(z - 1)^2 (z - 2)(z - 3)} = \frac{A}{(z - 1)^2} + \frac{B}{z - 1} + \frac{C}{z - 2} + \frac{D}{z - 3}$$

You can perform decomposition of partial fraction to figure out values for A-D. Let's try a different approach.

$$(z-1)f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-1)(z-2)(z-3)} = \frac{A}{z-1} + B + \frac{C(z-1)}{z-2} + \frac{D(z-1)}{z-3}$$

Then

$$A = \operatorname{res}(z - 1)f(z)|_{z=1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$B = \operatorname{res} f(z)|_{z=1} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$C = \operatorname{res} f(z)|_{z=2} = -1$$

$$D = \operatorname{res} f(z)|_{z=3} = \frac{1}{4}$$

**例 6.1.5.** 如果  $\infty$  不是一个 f(z) 的非孤立奇点,那么我们可以定义 f 在  $\infty$  处的留数:

$$\operatorname{res} f(\infty) = \frac{1}{2\pi \mathrm{i}} \oint C f(z) dz$$
 顺时针积分可以包含  $\infty$ 

$$\operatorname{res} f(\infty) = \frac{1}{2\pi \mathrm{i}} \oint Cf(z)dz = -\frac{1}{2\pi \mathrm{i}} \oint_C \frac{f(1/t)}{t^2} dt$$

$$= -\frac{f(1/t)}{t^2} \quad \text{coefficient of term } t^{-1} \text{ around } 0$$

$$= -f(1/t) \quad \text{coefficient of term } t^1 \text{ around } 0$$

$$= -f(z) \quad \text{coefficient of term } z^{-1} \text{ around } \infty \text{ Note } z^{-1} \text{ is analytic at } \infty$$

也就是说, f 有可能在  $\infty$  处不解析的同时, 在  $\infty$  处有非零留数。

同样,  $\infty$  可能是 f 的一个孤立奇点, 但是留数为 0.

## 6.2 留数定理的应用

方法 6.2.1. 使用留数定理计算积分

$$\int_0^{2\pi} R(\sin\theta, \cos\theta) d\theta \Leftrightarrow I = \oint_{|z|=1} R\left(\frac{z^2 - 1}{2iz}, \frac{z^2 + 1}{2z}\right) \frac{dz}{iz}$$

例 6.2.2. Compute

$$I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{1 + \varepsilon \cos \theta} d\theta, |\varepsilon| < 1$$

$$\begin{split} I &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{1 + \varepsilon \cos \theta} \mathrm{d}\theta = \frac{1}{2} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{1 + \varepsilon \frac{z^2 + 1}{2z}} \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{i}z} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{2}{\varepsilon z^2 + 2z + \varepsilon} \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{i}} = \pi \sum_{|z|<1} \mathrm{res} \frac{2}{\varepsilon z^2 + 2z + \varepsilon} \\ &= \pi \frac{2}{2\varepsilon z + 2} \bigg|_{z = \left(-1 + \sqrt{1 - \varepsilon^2}\right)/\varepsilon} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1 - \varepsilon^2}} \end{split}$$

定义 6.2.3. 当我们在计算形如

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \mathrm{d}x$$

的广义积分时,如果发现最终结果发散,我们常常可以定义一个主值积分:

$$I = \lim_{R_1, R_2 \to \infty} \int_{-R_1}^{R_2} f(x) dx$$

, 其主值积分定义为:

$$v.p. I = \lim_{R \to \infty} \int_{-R}^{R} f(x) dx$$

例 6.2.4. Compute

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^4}$$

$$\oint_C \frac{1}{1+z^4} dz = \int_0^R \frac{1}{1+x^4} dx + \int_{C_R} \frac{1}{1+z^4} dz + \int_R^0 \frac{\mathrm{i} dy}{1+(\mathrm{i} y)^4}$$

$$= (1-\mathrm{i}) \int_0^R \frac{dx}{1+x^4} + \int_{c_R} \frac{dz}{1+z^4}$$

$$= 2\pi \operatorname{ires} \frac{1}{1+z^4} \bigg|_{z=e^{\mathrm{i} \pi/4}} = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{1-\mathrm{i}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

The red integral is calculated by Large Arc Lemma: Let  $R \to \infty$ 

$$\lim_{R \to \infty} \frac{z}{1 + z^4} = 0$$

Thus,

$$O.E. = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\pi$$

方法 6.2.5. 计算

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cos px dx, I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \sin px dx$$

我们使用:

$$\oint_C f(z)e^{\mathrm{i}pz}dz = \int_{-R}^R f(x)(\cos px + \mathrm{i}\sin px)dx + \int_{C_R} f(z)e^{\mathrm{i}pz}dz$$

引理 6.2.6. Jordan's Lemma:Assume that in  $0 \le \arg z \le \pi$ , when  $|z| \to \infty, Q(z)$  uniformly converges to 0. then

$$\lim_{R\to\infty}\int_{C_R}Q(z)e^{\mathrm{i}pz}dz=0$$

where  $p > 0, C_R$  is an arc centered at origin, in the upper half space.

例 6.2.7. Compute

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x \sin x}{x^2 + a^2} dx, a > 0$$

We choose one integral path:

$$(0,0) \to (R,0) \to (0,R) \to (-R,0)$$

and let  $R \to \infty$ 

$$\oint_C \frac{ze^{iz}}{z^2 + a^2} dz = \int_{-R}^R \frac{xe^{ix}}{x^2 + a^2} dx + \int_{C_R} \frac{ze^{iz}}{z^2 + a^2} dz$$

$$= 2\pi i \operatorname{res} \frac{ze^{iz}}{z^2 + a^2} \Big|_{z=ai}$$

$$= \pi i e^{-a}$$

And the red integral is calculated by Jordan lemma:

$$\lim_{R \to \infty} \frac{z}{z^2 + a^2} = 0$$

Thus,

$$O.E. = \frac{\pi}{2}e^{-a}$$