

2.5 初等函数★★★

熟记

2.5.1 指数函数

定义 设 $z = x + \mathrm{i}y$, $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$, 则定义指数函数为

$$\underline{e^z = e^{x+\mathrm{i}y} = e^x (\cos y + \mathrm{i} \sin y) = e^x e^{\mathrm{i}y}}$$

例 1) $e^{2+3\mathrm{i}} = e^2 (\cos 3 + \mathrm{i} \sin 3)$ 参见P32例1中的2)

$$2) \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \quad e^{\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}\mathrm{i}} = e^{\alpha} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + \mathrm{i} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \mathrm{i} e^{\alpha}$$

$$3) e^{\pi\mathrm{i}} = \cos \pi + \mathrm{i} \sin \pi = -1$$

$$4) e^{-2+\mathrm{i}\frac{3\pi}{2}} = e^{-2} \left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{2} + \mathrm{i} \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{e^2} \mathrm{i}$$

$$5) \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad e^{2k\pi\mathrm{i}} = \cos 2k\pi + \mathrm{i} \sin 2k\pi = 1$$

$$e^z = e^{x+iy} = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y) = e^x e^{iy}, \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R}.$$

- $\operatorname{Re}(e^z) = e^x \cos y = e^{\operatorname{Re} z} \cos(\operatorname{Im} z)$

$$\operatorname{Im}(e^z) = e^x \sin y = e^{\operatorname{Re} z} \sin(\operatorname{Im} z)$$

- $|e^z| = e^x = e^{\operatorname{Re} z} > 0,$ 熟记

$$\operatorname{Arg} e^z = y + 2k\pi = \operatorname{Im} z + 2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

- $\overline{e^z} = e^{\bar{z}}$

证明: $\overline{e^z} = \overline{e^x (\cos y + i \sin y)} = e^x (\cos y - i \sin y)$

$$= e^x \{ \cos(-y) + i \sin(-y) \}$$

$$= e^{x-iy} = e^{\bar{z}}. \#$$

$$e^z = e^{x+iy} = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y) = e^x e^{iy}, \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R}.$$

e^z 是单值函数(根据定义), 且具有如下性质:

(1) $\forall z \in \mathbb{C}$ (复数域), $e^z \neq 0$. 这是因为 $|e^z| = e^{\operatorname{Re} z} \neq 0$.

(2) $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} e^z$ 不存在, e^∞ 无意义.

证:

$$\because e^z = \begin{cases} e^x \rightarrow +\infty, & \operatorname{Im} z = 0, z = x \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 时} \\ e^x \rightarrow 0, & \operatorname{Im} z = 0, z = x \rightarrow -\infty \text{ 时} \\ \dots\dots\dots & \dots\dots\dots \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} e^z$ 无意义.

同理, $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z}{e^z}$ 不存在, 因为

$\operatorname{Im} z = 0, z = x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $\frac{z}{e^z} \rightarrow 0$; $z = x \rightarrow -\infty$ 时, $\frac{z}{e^z} \rightarrow -\infty$.

$$e^z = e^{x+iy} = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y) = e^x e^{iy}, \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R}.$$

(1) $\forall z \in \mathbb{C}$ (复数域), $e^z \neq 0$ (因为 $|e^z| = e^{\operatorname{Re} z} \neq 0$)

(2) $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} e^z$ 不存在, e^∞ 无意义

(3) $\forall z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{C}, e^{z_1} \cdot e^{z_2} = e^{z_1 + z_2}$

证: 设 $z_1 = x_1 + iy_1$, $z_2 = x_2 + iy_2$, $x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2 \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\begin{aligned} e^{z_1} \cdot e^{z_2} &= \left(e^{x_1} e^{iy_1} \right) \cdot \left(e^{x_2} e^{iy_2} \right) \\ &= \left(e^{x_1} e^{x_2} \right) e^{i(y_1 + y_2)} = e^{x_1 + x_2} e^{i(y_1 + y_2)} \\ &= e^{x_1 + x_2 + i(y_1 + y_2)} \\ &= e^{z_1 + z_2} \end{aligned}$$

$$e^z = e^{x+iy} = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y) = e^x e^{iy}, \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R}.$$

(1) $\forall z \in \mathbb{C}, e^z \neq 0$ (因 $|e^z| = e^x \neq 0$)

(2) $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} e^z$ 不存在, e^∞ 无意义. (3) $\forall z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{C}, e^{z_1} \cdot e^{z_2} = e^{z_1+z_2}$.

(4) e^z 是以 $2\pi i$ 为周期的周期函数, 即

$$e^{z+2k\pi i} = e^z, \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C}, \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

证明: $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}, e^{2k\pi i} = \cos 2k\pi + i \sin 2k\pi = 1$.

由(3)得,

$$e^{z+2k\pi i} = e^z \cdot e^{2k\pi i} = e^z.$$

$$e^z = e^{x+iy} = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y) = e^x e^{iy}, \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(1) \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C}, e^z \neq 0 \quad (\text{因 } |e^z| = e^x \neq 0)$$

$$(2) \quad \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} e^z \text{ 不存在, } e^\infty \text{ 无意义. } (3) \quad \forall z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{C}, e^{z_1} \cdot e^{z_2} = e^{z_1+z_2}.$$

$$(4) \quad e^z \text{ 以 } 2\pi i \text{ 为周期, 即 } e^{z+2k\pi i} = e^z, \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C}, \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$(5) \quad e^{z_1} = e^{z_2} \Leftrightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ 使得 } z_1 = z_2 + 2k\pi i.$$

证明: 充分性 " \Leftarrow ". 直接由(4)得出.

必要性 " \Rightarrow ". 若 $e^{z_1} = e^{z_2}$, 则由(3)得

$$1 = \frac{e^{z_1}}{e^{z_2}} = \frac{e^{z_1} \cdot e^{-z_2}}{e^{-z_2}} = \frac{e^{z_1-z_2}}{e^0} = e^{x_1-x_2} e^{i(y_1-y_2)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} e^{x_1-x_2} = 1 \\ y_1 - y_2 = 2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = x_2 \\ y_1 = y_2 + 2k\pi \end{cases} \Rightarrow z_1 = z_2 + 2k\pi i.$$

$$e^z = e^{x+iy} = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y), \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{性质}$$

- (1) $\forall z \in \mathbb{C}$ (复数域), $|e^z| = e^{\operatorname{Re} z} \neq 0, e^z \neq 0$.
- (2) $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} e^z$ 不存在, e^∞ 无意义. (3) 加法公式 $e^{z_1} \cdot e^{z_2} = e^{(z_1+z_2)}$.
- (4) e^z 是以 $2\pi i$ 为周期的周期函数, 即 $e^{z+2k\pi i} = e^z, \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$.
- (5) $e^{z_1} = e^{z_2} \Leftrightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}$, 使得 $z_1 = z_2 + 2k\pi i$.
- (6) e^z 在全平面解析, 且 $(e^z)' = e^z$.

详细证明见P32例1中的2).

例 设 $z = x + \mathrm{i} y$, 求 (1) $\left| \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}+z^2} \right|$ (2) $\left(\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}+z^2} \right)'$.

解

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}+z^2} &= \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}+(x+\mathrm{i}y)^2} = \mathrm{e}^{x^2-y^2+\mathrm{i}(2xy+1)} \\ &= \mathrm{e}^{x^2-y^2} \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}(2xy+1)} \\ \therefore \left| \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}+z^2} \right| &= \mathrm{e}^{x^2-y^2}. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 由复合函数求导法则得

$$\left(\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}+z^2} \right)' = \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}+z^2} \left(\mathrm{i} + z^2 \right)' = 2z \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}+z^2}.$$

2.5.2. 三角函数和双曲函数

$$\forall y \in \mathbb{R}, \quad e^{iy} = \cos y + i \sin y, \quad e^{-iy} = \cos y - i \sin y,$$

将两式相加、相减后，可解出 $\cos y$ 和 $\sin y$:

$$\cos y = \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{iy} + e^{-iy} \right), \quad \sin y = \frac{1}{2i} \left(e^{iy} - e^{-iy} \right).$$

推广到 y 取复数的情形，即 $\forall z \in \mathbb{C}$ ，定义

$$\text{余弦函数 } \cos z = \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{iz} + e^{-iz} \right)$$

$$\text{正弦函数 } \sin z = \frac{1}{2i} \left(e^{iz} - e^{-iz} \right)$$

$$\text{余弦函数 } \cos z = \frac{1}{2} (e^{iz} + e^{-iz})$$

$$\text{正弦函数 } \sin z = \frac{1}{2i} (e^{iz} - e^{-iz})$$

类似地,

$$\forall y \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \text{ch } y = \frac{1}{2} (e^y + e^{-y}), \quad \text{sh } y = \frac{1}{2} (e^y - e^{-y}), \quad \text{对}$$
$$\forall z \in \mathbb{C}, \quad \text{定义}$$

$$\text{双曲余弦函数 } \text{ch } z = \frac{1}{2} (e^z + e^{-z})$$

$$\text{双曲正弦函数 } \text{sh } z = \frac{1}{2} (e^z - e^{-z}) \quad \text{P 35}$$

$$\rightarrow \cos iz = \text{ch } z, \quad \sin iz = -\frac{1}{i} \text{sh } z = i \text{sh } z.$$

$$\text{ch } iz = \cos z, \quad \text{sh } iz = i \sin z.$$

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$$\text{余弦 } \cos z = \frac{1}{2}(e^{iz} + e^{-iz})$$

$$\text{双曲余弦 } \operatorname{ch} z = \frac{1}{2}(e^z + e^{-z})$$

$$\text{正弦 } \sin z = \frac{1}{2i}(e^{iz} - e^{-iz})$$

$$\text{双曲正弦 } \operatorname{sh} z = \frac{1}{2}(e^z - e^{-z})$$

• $\cos z, \sin z, \operatorname{ch} z, \operatorname{sh} z$ 在全平面处处解析,

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

$$(\operatorname{ch} z)' = \operatorname{sh} z, \quad (\operatorname{sh} z)' = \operatorname{ch} z.$$

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证: 因 e^z, e^{iz} 在全平面解析, 故 $\cos z, \sin z, \operatorname{ch} z, \operatorname{sh} z$ 在全平面解析,

$$\begin{aligned} (\cos z)' &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ (e^{iz})' + (e^{-iz})' \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \{ e^{iz} \cdot i + e^{-iz} \cdot (-i) \} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} i (e^{iz} - e^{-iz}) = -\frac{1}{2i} (e^{iz} - e^{-iz}) = -\sin z. \end{aligned}$$

同理, $(\sin z)' = \cos z, (\operatorname{ch} z)' = \operatorname{sh} z, (\operatorname{sh} z)' = \operatorname{ch} z.$

$$\text{余弦 } \cos z = \frac{1}{2}(\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}z} + \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}z})$$

$$\text{正弦 } \sin z = \frac{1}{2\mathrm{i}}(\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}z} - \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}z})$$

$$\text{双曲余弦 } \operatorname{ch} z = \frac{1}{2}(\mathrm{e}^z + \mathrm{e}^{-z})$$

$$\text{双曲正弦 } \operatorname{sh} z = \frac{1}{2}(\mathrm{e}^z - \mathrm{e}^{-z})$$

1) $\cos z, \sin z$ 以 2π 为周期, $\operatorname{ch} z, \operatorname{sh} z$ 以 $2\pi\mathrm{i}$ 为周期, 即

$$\cos(z+2\pi) = \cos z, \quad \sin(z+2\pi) = \sin z.$$

$$\operatorname{ch}(z+2\pi\mathrm{i}) = \operatorname{ch} z, \quad \operatorname{sh}(z+2\pi\mathrm{i}) = \operatorname{sh} z.$$

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证: 因 $\mathrm{e}^{z+2k\pi\mathrm{i}} = \mathrm{e}^z, \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(z+2\pi) &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}(z+2\pi)} + \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}(z+2\pi)} \right\} = \frac{1}{2} (\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}z} + \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}z}) \\ &= \cos z. \end{aligned}$$

同理可证,

$$\sin(z+2\pi) = \sin z, \quad \operatorname{ch}(z+2\pi\mathrm{i}) = \operatorname{ch} z, \quad \operatorname{sh}(z+2\pi\mathrm{i}) = \operatorname{sh} z.$$

$$\text{余弦 } \cos z = \frac{1}{2}(e^{iz} + e^{-iz})$$

$$\text{双曲余弦 } \operatorname{ch} z = \frac{1}{2}(e^z + e^{-z})$$

$$\text{正弦 } \sin z = \frac{1}{2i}(e^{iz} - e^{-iz})$$

$$\text{双曲正弦 } \operatorname{sh} z = \frac{1}{2}(e^z - e^{-z})$$

2)(零点) (a) $\{z | \sin z = 0\} = \{n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \{0, \pm\pi, \pm2\pi, \dots\}$

(b) $\{z | \cos z = 0\} = \{n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, n \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \{\pm\frac{1}{2}\pi, \pm\frac{3}{2}\pi, \dots\}$

证: (b) $\cos z = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^{iz} = -e^{-iz} \Leftrightarrow e^{2iz} = -1$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = x + iy, x, y \in \mathbb{R}, e^{-2y+2ix} = e^{-2y} e^{2ix} = e^{\pi i}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = x + iy, x, y \in \mathbb{R}, y = 0, 2x = \pi + 2n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, n \in \mathbb{Z}. \text{ 故得 (b). 同理可证 (a), 以及}$$

(c) $\{z | \operatorname{ch} z = 0\} = \{(n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2})i, n \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \{\pm\frac{1}{2}\pi i, \pm\frac{3}{2}\pi i, \dots\}$

(d) $\{z | \operatorname{sh} z = 0\} = \{n\pi i, n \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \{0, \pm\pi i, \pm2\pi i, \dots\}$

$$\text{余弦 } \cos z = \frac{1}{2}(e^{iz} + e^{-iz})$$

$$\text{正弦 } \sin z = \frac{1}{2i}(e^{iz} - e^{-iz})$$

$$\text{双曲余弦 } \operatorname{ch} z = \frac{1}{2}(e^z + e^{-z})$$

$$\text{双曲正弦 } \operatorname{sh} z = \frac{1}{2}(e^z - e^{-z})$$

$$2)(\text{零点}) (a) \{z | \sin z = 0\} = \{n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \{0, \pm\pi, \pm2\pi, \dots\}$$

$$(b) \{z | \cos z = 0\} = \left\{n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, n \in \mathbb{Z}\right\} = \left\{\pm\frac{1}{2}\pi, \pm\frac{3}{2}\pi, \dots\right\}$$

$$(c) \{z | \operatorname{ch} z = 0\} = \left\{\left(n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)i, n \in \mathbb{Z}\right\} = \left\{\pm\frac{1}{2}\pi i, \pm\frac{3}{2}\pi i, \dots\right\}$$

$$(d) \{z | \operatorname{sh} z = 0\} = \{n\pi i, n \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \{0, \pm\pi i, \pm2\pi i, \dots\}$$

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\Rightarrow 若 $\operatorname{Im} z \neq 0$, 则 $\cos z \neq 0$, $\sin z \neq 0$.

若 $\operatorname{Re} z \neq 0$, 则 $\operatorname{ch} z \neq 0$, $\operatorname{sh} z \neq 0$.

$$\text{余弦 } \cos z = \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{iz} + e^{-iz} \right), \text{ 正弦 } \sin z = \frac{1}{2i} \left(e^{iz} - e^{-iz} \right)$$

实三角函数恒等式在复变数情形仍然成立:

$$3) \sin(-z) = -\sin z, \quad \cos(-z) = \cos z, \quad \sin^2 z + \cos^2 z = 1,$$

$$\sin(z_1 \pm z_2) = \sin z_1 \cos z_2 \pm \cos z_1 \sin z_2,$$

$$\cos(z_1 \pm z_2) = \cos z_1 \cos z_2 \mp \sin z_1 \sin z_2, \dots$$

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证明: 根据定义可以验证. 如

$$\begin{aligned} \sin z_1 \cos z_2 &= \frac{1}{4i} \left(e^{iz_1} - e^{-iz_1} \right) \left(e^{iz_2} + e^{-iz_2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4i} \left\{ \underline{e^{i(z_1+z_2)}} + \underline{e^{i(z_1-z_2)}} - \underline{e^{-i(z_1-z_2)}} - \underline{e^{-i(z_1+z_2)}} \right\}. \text{ 类似地,} \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos z_1 \sin z_2 = \frac{1}{4i} \left\{ \underline{e^{i(z_2+z_1)}} + \underline{e^{i(z_2-z_1)}} - \underline{e^{-i(z_2-z_1)}} - \underline{e^{-i(z_2+z_1)}} \right\}.$$

$$\text{故 } \sin z_1 \cos z_2 + \cos z_1 \sin z_2 = \frac{1}{2i} \left\{ e^{i(z_2+z_1)} - e^{-i(z_2+z_1)} \right\} = \sin(z_1 + z_2).$$

例. 求 $\cos(3 - 2i)$.

解 由三角函数公式得

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(3 - 2i) &= \cos 3 \cos 2i + \sin 3 \sin 2i \\ &= \cos 3 \operatorname{ch} 2 + i \sin 3 \operatorname{sh} 2.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\cos iz &= \operatorname{ch} z, & \sin iz &= i \operatorname{sh} z \\ \operatorname{ch} iz &= \cos z, & \operatorname{sh} iz &= i \sin z\end{aligned}$$

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$$\text{双曲余弦 } \operatorname{ch} z = \frac{1}{2}(e^z + e^{-z}), \text{ 双曲正弦 } \operatorname{sh} z = \frac{1}{2}(e^z - e^{-z})$$

实双曲函数恒等式在复变数情形仍然成立:

$$\operatorname{sh}(-z) = -\operatorname{sh} z, \quad \operatorname{ch}(-z) = \operatorname{ch} z, \quad \operatorname{ch}^2 z - \operatorname{sh}^2 z = 1,$$

$$\operatorname{sh}(z_1 + z_2) = \operatorname{sh} z_1 \operatorname{ch} z_2 + \operatorname{ch} z_1 \operatorname{sh} z_2, \dots$$

$$\operatorname{sh}(z_1 - z_2) = \operatorname{sh} z_1 \operatorname{ch} z_2 - \operatorname{ch} z_1 \operatorname{sh} z_2, \dots$$

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证明 根据定义.

- 当 $z \neq n\pi, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ 时,

$$\operatorname{ctg} z \triangleq \frac{\cos z}{\sin z}, \text{ 解析, } \underline{(\operatorname{ctg} z)' = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 z}.$$

证明 首先 $\sin z, \cos z$ 在全平面解析.

当 $z \neq n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 时, $\sin z \neq 0$,

故 $\operatorname{ctg} z = \frac{\cos z}{\sin z}$ 解析.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{且 } (\operatorname{ctg} z)' &= \frac{(\cos z)' \sin z - \cos z (\sin z)'}{\sin^2 z} \\ &= \frac{-\sin^2 z - \cos^2 z}{\sin^2 z} = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 z}. \end{aligned}$$

- 当 $z \neq n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 时, $\operatorname{ctg} z \triangleq \frac{\cos z}{\sin z}$ 解析,

$$(\operatorname{ctg} z)' = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 z}.$$

同理可证,

- 当 $z \neq n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 时, $\operatorname{tg} z \triangleq \frac{\sin z}{\cos z}$, 解析,

$$(\operatorname{tg} z)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 z}.$$

- 当 $z \neq n\pi \mathbf{i}, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 时, $\operatorname{cth} z \triangleq \frac{\operatorname{ch} z}{\operatorname{sh} z}$ 解析, $(\operatorname{cth} z)' = -\frac{1}{\operatorname{sh}^2 z}.$

- 当 $z \neq \left(n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\mathbf{i}, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 时, $\operatorname{th} z \triangleq \frac{\operatorname{sh} z}{\operatorname{ch} z}$ 解析, $(\operatorname{th} z)' = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 z}.$

$\operatorname{sh} x, \operatorname{ch} x$ 在 \mathbb{R} 中无界, 故 $\operatorname{sh} z, \operatorname{ch} z$ 在复平面无界.

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, |\sin x| \leq 1, |\cos x| \leq 1$, 有界, 但是

$|\sin z|$ 和 $|\cos z|$ 在复平面无界.

证: 当 $z = \mathrm{i} y, y \in \mathbb{R}$ 时,

$$\cos \mathrm{i} y = \operatorname{ch} y,$$

故当 $y \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $|\cos \mathrm{i} y| = \operatorname{ch} y \rightarrow \infty$.

故 $|\cos z|$ 在复平面无界.

同理 $|\sin z|$ 在复平面无界. #

例. 求 $\sin z$ 的实部, 虚部和模.

解: 设 $z = x + \mathrm{i} y$, $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$, 则由三角函数公式得

$$\begin{aligned}\sin z &= \sin(x + \mathrm{i} y) = \sin x \cos(\mathrm{i} y) + \cos x \sin(\mathrm{i} y) \\ &= \sin x \operatorname{ch} y + \mathrm{i} \operatorname{sh} y \cos x.\end{aligned}$$

故 $\operatorname{Re}(\sin z) = \sin x \operatorname{ch} y$, $\operatorname{Im}(\sin z) = \operatorname{sh} y \cos x$.

$$\begin{aligned}|\sin z| &= \sqrt{\sin^2 x \operatorname{ch}^2 y + \operatorname{sh}^2 y \cos^2 x} \\ &= \sqrt{(1 - \cos^2 x) \operatorname{ch}^2 y + \operatorname{sh}^2 y \cos^2 x} \\ &= \sqrt{\operatorname{ch}^2 y - \cos^2 x (\operatorname{ch}^2 y - \operatorname{sh}^2 y)} = \sqrt{\operatorname{ch}^2 y - \cos^2 x}.\end{aligned}$$

也可以按 $\sin z$ 的定义计算.

2.5.3 对数函数(指数函数的反函数)

定义: 设复数 $z \neq 0$ 已知, 满足方程 $e^w = z$ 的复数 w , 称为 z 的对数函数, 记为 $w = \text{Ln} z$.

令 $w = u + iv$, 则由 $e^w = z$ 得,

$$e^{u+iv} = e^u e^{iv} = z = |z| e^{i \text{Arg } z}. \text{ 故 } e^u = |z| \Rightarrow u = \ln |z|,$$

$$v = \text{Arg } z = \arg z + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{Ln } z = \ln |z| + i \text{Arg } z$$

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$$= \ln |z| + i(\arg z + 2k\pi), k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

$w = \text{Ln } z$ 是**无穷多值函数**. 每个 k , 对应 $\text{Ln } z$ 的一个分支.

$k = 0$ 分支记为: $\ln z = \ln |z| + i \arg z$, 称为 $\text{Ln } z$ 的**主值**,

其中 $-\pi < \arg z \leq \pi$.

非零复数都有对数.

$$w = \operatorname{Ln} z = \ln|z| + i(\arg z + 2k\pi), \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$\text{主值: } \ln z = \ln|z| + i\arg z, \quad -\pi < \arg z \leq \pi.$$

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熟记

例 求 $\operatorname{Ln} x$ ($x > 0$), $\operatorname{Ln} i$ 及相应主值.

解 (1) $x > 0$, $\arg x = 0$. $\operatorname{Ln} x = \ln x + 2k\pi i$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

令 $k = 0$ 得 $\operatorname{Ln} x$ 主值 $= \ln x$. 主值与实函数中正数的对数一致.

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \operatorname{Ln} i &= \ln|i| + i(\arg i + 2k\pi) = \ln 1 + i\left(\frac{1}{2}\pi + 2k\pi\right) \\ &= i\left(2k + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } k = 0 \text{ 得主值 } \ln i = \frac{\pi}{2}i.$$

$$w = \operatorname{Ln} z = \ln|z| + i(\arg z + 2k\pi), \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$\text{主值: } \ln z = \ln|z| + i\arg z, \quad -\pi < \arg z \leq \pi.$$

P 38

熟记

例 求 $e^w = 1 + i\sqrt{3}$ 的全部解.

$$\text{解 } w = \operatorname{Ln}(1 + i\sqrt{3}) = \ln|1 + i\sqrt{3}| + i\{\arg(1 + i\sqrt{3}) + 2k\pi\}$$

$$= \ln(\sqrt{1+3}) + i\left(\operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1} + 2k\pi\right)$$

$$= \ln 2 + i\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi\right), \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

对数函数的性质

P 38

熟记

$$(1) \quad \text{Ln}(z_1 \cdot z_2) = \text{Ln } z_1 + \text{Ln } z_2 \quad (z_1, z_2 \neq 0)$$

$$(2) \quad \text{Ln} \frac{z_1}{z_2} = \text{Ln } z_1 - \text{Ln } z_2 \quad (z_1, z_2 \neq 0), \quad \text{Ln} \frac{1}{z} = -\text{Ln } z, \quad (z \neq 0)$$

证: (1) $\text{Ln}(z_1 \cdot z_2) = \ln |z_1 \cdot z_2| + i \text{Arg}(z_1 \cdot z_2)$
 $= \ln(|z_1| \cdot |z_2|) + i(\text{Arg } z_1 + \text{Arg } z_2)$
 $= \ln |z_1| + \ln |z_2| + i(\text{Arg } z_1 + \text{Arg } z_2)$
 $= (\ln |z_1| + i \text{Arg } z_1) + (\ln |z_2| + i \text{Arg } z_2)$
 $= \text{Ln } z_1 + \text{Ln } z_2$

$$(2) \quad \text{Ln} \frac{z_1}{z_2} = \ln \left| \frac{z_1}{z_2} \right| + i \text{Arg} \left(\frac{z_1}{z_2} \right)$$
$$= \ln |z_1| - \ln |z_2| + i(\text{Arg } z_1 - \text{Arg } z_2)$$
$$= \{ \ln |z_1| + i \text{Arg}(z_1) \} - \{ \ln |z_2| + i \text{Arg}(z_2) \} = \text{Ln } z_1 - \text{Ln } z_2$$

对数函数主值的连续性和解析性

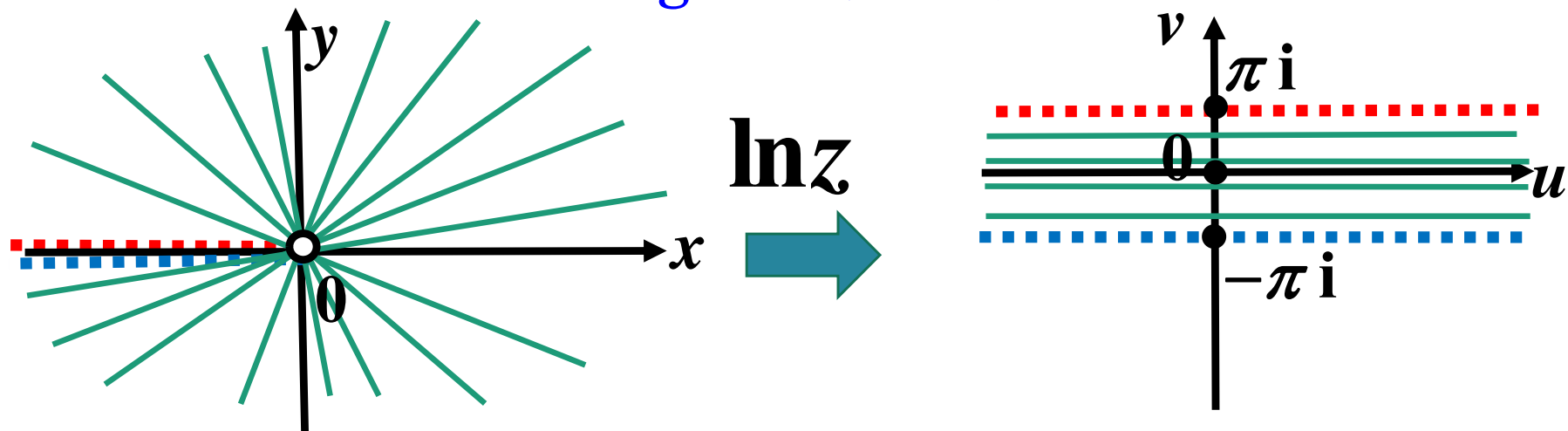
主值: $\ln z = \ln|z| + i \arg z, \quad -\pi < \arg z \leq \pi.$

$\ln|z|$ 在除去 $z=0$ 的复平面连续,

$\arg z$ 在除去原点和负实轴的复平面 D 内连续 (见 P21-17 (2)),

$D: -\pi < \arg z < \pi,$

故 $\ln z$ 在 $D: -\pi < \arg z < \pi$ 内连续.



沿负半实轴割开的 z 平面
 $D: -\pi < \arg z < \pi.$

$\ln z$

条形域: $-\pi < \operatorname{Im} w < \pi$

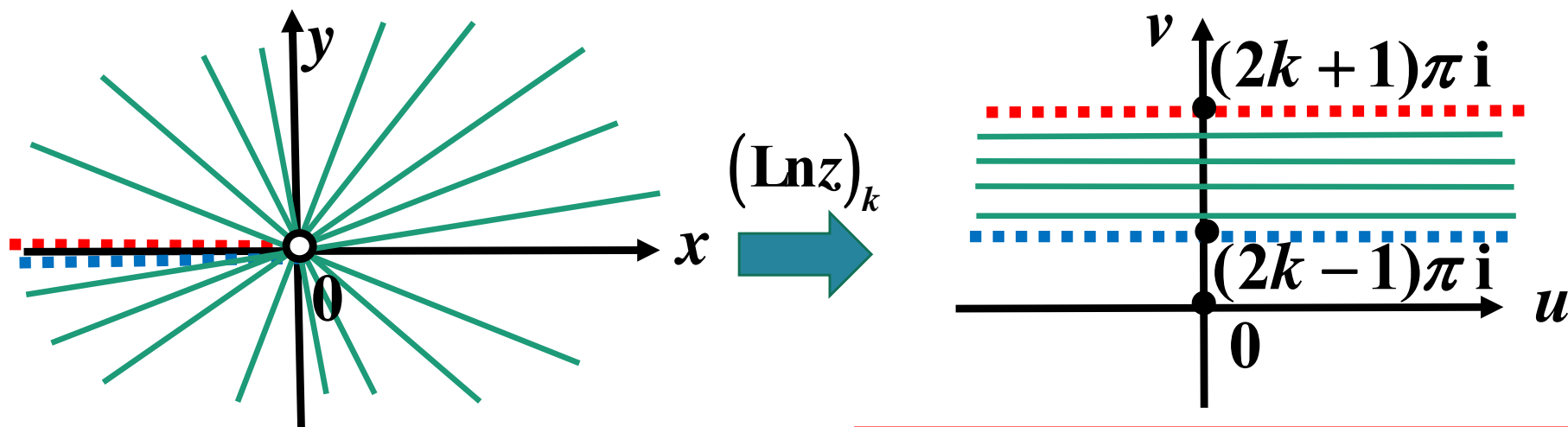
对数函数其他分支的连续性和解析性

$$\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ 记 } w_k = (\text{Ln} z)_k = \ln|z| + i(\arg z + 2k\pi),$$

其中 $-\pi < \arg z < \pi$.

在除去原点和负实轴的复平面 $D: -\pi < \arg z < \pi$,

$w_k = (\text{Ln} z)_k$ 连续.



沿负半实轴割开的 z 平面
 $D: -\pi < \arg z < \pi$.

$(\text{Ln} z)_k$ 条形域:
 $(2k-1)\pi < \text{Im } w < (2k+1)\pi$

根据反函数理论，因指数函数处处解析，故在除去原点和负实轴的复平面 $D: -\pi < \arg z < \pi$ 内， $\text{Ln } z$ 的主值分支 $\ln z$ 、其它各分支 $(\text{Ln } z)_k$ 解析，且

• 对于 $w_0 = \ln z = \ln |z| + i \arg z$ ，有 $z = e^{w_0}$ ，故

$$(\ln z)' = \frac{1}{(e^{w_0})'} = \frac{1}{e^{w_0}} = \frac{1}{z}, \text{ 故 } \underline{(\ln z)' = \frac{1}{z}}.$$

• 对于 $w_k = (\text{Ln } z)_k = \ln |z| + i(\arg z + 2k\pi)$ ， $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ ，

有 $z = e^{w_k}$ ，故

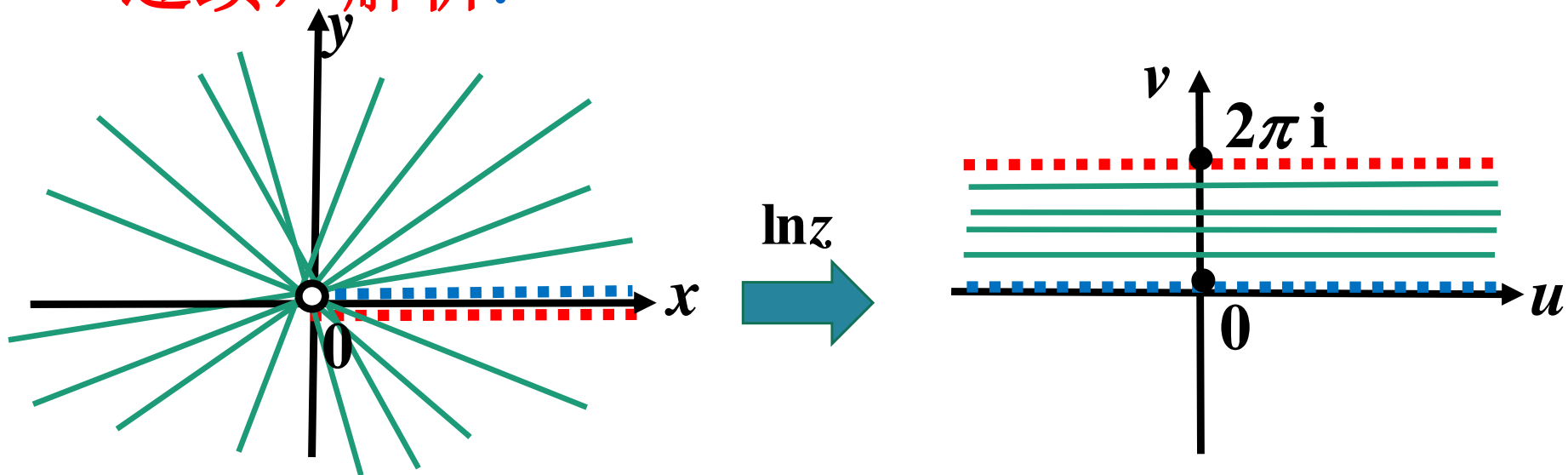
$$\left((\text{Ln } z)_k \right)' = \frac{1}{(e^{w_k})'} = \frac{1}{e^{w_k}} = \frac{1}{z}, \text{ 故 } \underline{\left((\text{Ln } z)_k \right)' = \frac{1}{z}}.$$

若取 $0 < \arg z < 2\pi$, 则

在除去原点和正实轴的复平面 $D: 0 < \arg z < 2\pi$ 内,

$$\ln z = \ln |z| + i \arg z, \quad 0 < \arg z < 2\pi,$$

连续, 解析.



沿正实轴割开的 z 平面

$$0 < \arg z < 2\pi$$

$\ln z$

条形域: $0 < \operatorname{Im} w < 2\pi$

2.5.4 一般幂函数

设 $z \in \mathbb{C}$, $z \neq 0$, α 为任意一个复数, 定义幂函数


$$z^\alpha = e^{\alpha \operatorname{Ln} z} = e^{\alpha \{ \ln |z| + i(\arg z + 2k\pi) \}}, \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

背熟

(1) 当 $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ (正整数) 时, 与普通幂函数 z^n 一致, 因为

$$\begin{aligned} z^n &= e^{n \operatorname{Ln} z} = e^{n \ln |z| + i n \arg z + 2nk\pi i} \\ &= e^{\ln |z|^n} e^{i n \arg z} = |z|^n e^{i n \arg z}. \end{aligned}$$

$e^{2kn\pi i} = 1$



2.5.1小节

z^n : 单值函数, 处处解析, $(z^n)' = nz^{n-1}$.

(2) 当 $\alpha = \frac{1}{n}$, n 是正整数时, $z^{\frac{1}{n}}$ 与根式函数 $\sqrt[n]{z}$ 一致, 因为

$$\begin{aligned} z^{\frac{1}{n}} &= e^{\frac{1}{n} \operatorname{Ln} z} = e^{\frac{1}{n} \left\{ \ln |z| + i(\arg z + 2k\pi) \right\}} = e^{\frac{1}{n} \ln |z|} e^{i \frac{\arg z + 2k\pi}{n}} \\ &= \left(\sqrt[n]{|z|} \right) \exp \left\{ i \frac{\arg z + 2k\pi}{n} \right\}, \quad k \in 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1. \end{aligned}$$

故 $z^{\frac{1}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{z}$, 是 n 值函数.

在除去原点和负实轴的复平面 $D: -\pi < \arg z < \pi$ 内,

$\forall k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1,$

$$w_k \triangleq \left(z^{\frac{1}{n}} \right)_k = \left(\sqrt[n]{|z|} \right) \exp \left\{ i \frac{\arg z + 2k\pi}{n} \right\}, \quad -\pi < \arg z < \pi.$$

连续, 解析,

$$w_k' = \left(z^{\frac{1}{n}} \right)_k' = \left(e^{\frac{1}{n} (\operatorname{Ln} z)_k} \right)' = e^{\frac{1}{n} (\operatorname{Ln} z)_k} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{z} \right) = \frac{1}{nz} \left(z^{\frac{1}{n}} \right)_k.$$

(3) 当 α 是有理数, 即 $\alpha = \frac{m}{n}$ (既约), $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} z^{\frac{m}{n}} &= \sqrt[n]{z^m} = \sqrt[n]{|z|^m} \exp\{im \arg z\} \\ &= \left(\sqrt[n]{|z|^m}\right) \exp\left\{i \frac{m \arg z + 2k\pi}{n}\right\}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1. \end{aligned}$$

$z^{\frac{m}{n}}$ 是 n 值函数。

(4) 当 α 是无理数或一般复数 ($\operatorname{Im} \alpha \neq 0$) 时,

$$z^\alpha = e^{\alpha \operatorname{Ln} z} = e^{\alpha \{\ln|z| + i(\arg z + 2k\pi)\}}, \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

因当 α 是无理数或 $\operatorname{Im} \alpha \neq 0$ 时, $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$, $k\alpha$ 不是整数, $e^{2k\alpha\pi i} \neq 1$,

故 z^α 是无穷多值函数.

(4) 当 α 是无理数或一般复数 ($\text{Im } \alpha \neq 0$) 时,

$$\underline{z^\alpha = e^{\alpha \text{Ln } z} = e^{\alpha \{ \ln |z| + i(\arg z + 2k\pi) \}}}, \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

因当 α 是无理数或 $\text{Im } \alpha \neq 0$ 时, $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$, $k\alpha$ 不是整数, $e^{2k\alpha\pi i} \neq 1$,
故 z^α 是无穷多值函数.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{例 } \underline{i^i} &= e^{i \text{Ln } i} = e^{i \{ \ln |i| + i(\arg i + 2k\pi) \}} \\ &= e^{i \left\{ 0 + i \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \right) \right\}} = e^{-\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \right)}, \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots \end{aligned}$$

i^i 是无穷多值函数.

(4) 当 α 是无理数或一般复数($\text{Im } \alpha \neq 0$)时,

$$\underline{z^\alpha = e^{\alpha \text{Ln } z}} = e^{\alpha \{ \ln |z| + i(\arg z + 2k\pi) \}}, \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots,$$

是无穷多值函数。

例 $(-2)^{\sqrt{3}} = e^{\sqrt{3} \text{Ln}(-2)}$

$$\arg(-2) = \pi$$

$$= e^{\sqrt{3} \{ \ln 2 + i(\pi + 2k\pi) \}}$$

$$= e^{\sqrt{3} \ln 2} e^{i\sqrt{3}(2k+1)\pi}$$

$$= e^{\sqrt{3} \ln 2} \left\{ \cos \sqrt{3}(2k+1)\pi + i \sin \sqrt{3}(2k+1)\pi \right\},$$

$$k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots,$$

是无穷多值函数。

(4) 当 α 是无理数或一般复数($\text{Im } \alpha \neq 0$)时,

$$z^\alpha = e^{\alpha \text{Ln } z} = e^{\alpha \{\ln |z| + i(\arg z + 2k\pi)\}}, \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

例 $(-1-2i)^{2-3i} = e^{(2-3i)\text{Ln}(-1-2i)}$

$$= e^{(2-3i)\{\ln|-1-2i| + i\{\arg(-1-2i) + 2k\pi\}\}}$$

$$= e^{(2-3i)\left\{\ln\sqrt{5} + i\left(-\pi + \arctg\frac{-2}{-1} + 2k\pi\right)\right\}} = e^{(2-3i)\left\{\frac{1}{2}\ln 5 + i\{\arctg 2 + (2k-1)\pi\}\right\}}$$

$$= e^{\ln 5 + 3\arctg 2 + 3(2k-1)\pi + i\left\{2\arctg 2 + \underline{2(2k-1)\pi} - \frac{3}{2}\ln 5\right\}}$$

$$e^{2(2k-1)\pi i} = 1.$$

$$= 5e^{3\arctg 2 + 3(2k-1)\pi} e^{i\left\{2\arctg 2 - \frac{3}{2}\ln 5\right\}}, \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

它是无穷多值函数.

作业

P44-45

11 (2),(3)(提示：与相关实函数类似地分析即可)

13 (1)(3)

14(1)(3)

(先求使分母等于0的点, 当分母 $\neq 0$ 时, 可微, 利用商的求导公式求导)

16

17 (2)

e^z 单叶性区域

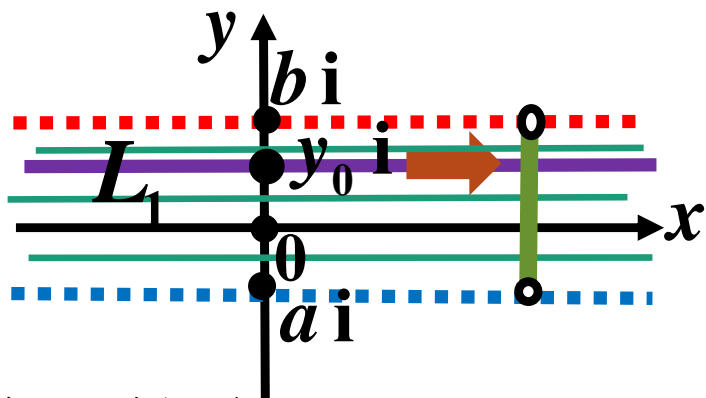
e^z : 单值函数

$$(5) \quad e^{z_1} = e^{z_2} \Leftrightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ 使得 } z_1 = z_2 + 2k\pi i.$$

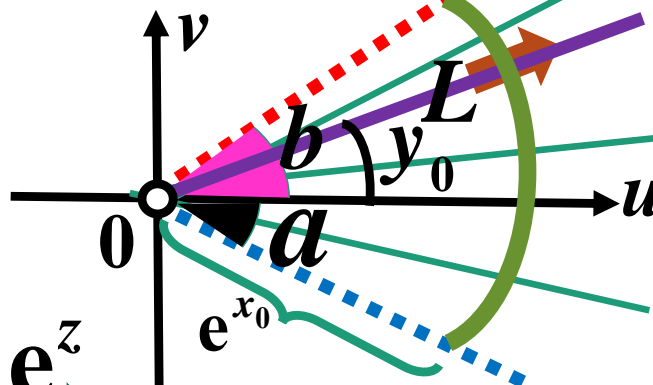
(7) e^z 在全平面解析.

$$D \text{ 是 } e^z \text{ 单叶性区域} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \text{不存在不同的 } z_1, z_2 \in D, \text{ 满足:} \\ z_1 = z_2 + 2k\pi i, k \in \mathbb{Z}. \end{cases}$$

条形性域 $a < \operatorname{Im} z < b$, $b - a \leq 2\pi$ 是 e^z 的单叶性区域.



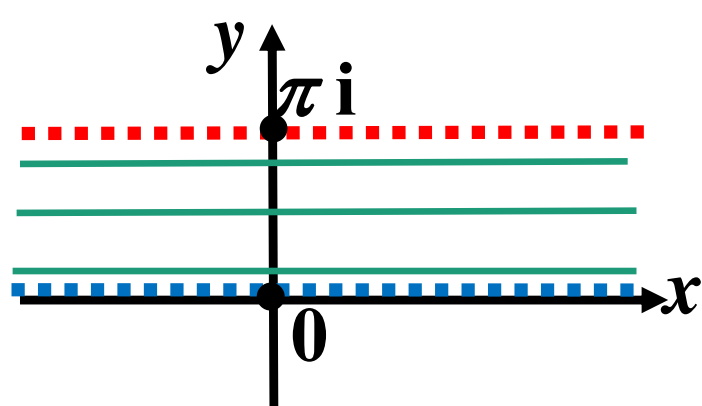
e^z



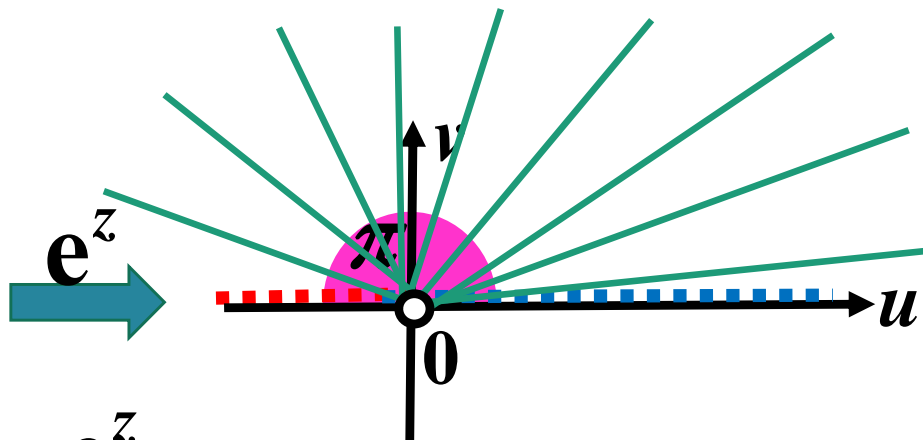
条形性域 $a < \operatorname{Im} z < b$, $b - a \leq 2\pi \xrightarrow{e^z}$ 角域 $a < \arg w < b$.

直线 $L_1: \operatorname{Im} z = y_0$, $a < y_0 < b \xrightarrow{e^z}$ 不含原点的射线 $L: \arg w = y_0$.

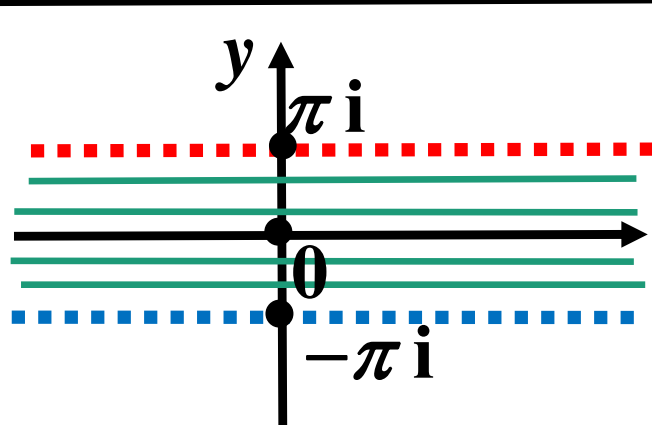
线段: $\operatorname{Re} z = x_0$, $a < \operatorname{Im} z < b \xrightarrow{e^z}$ 圆弧 $|w| = e^{x_0}$, $a < \arg w < b$.



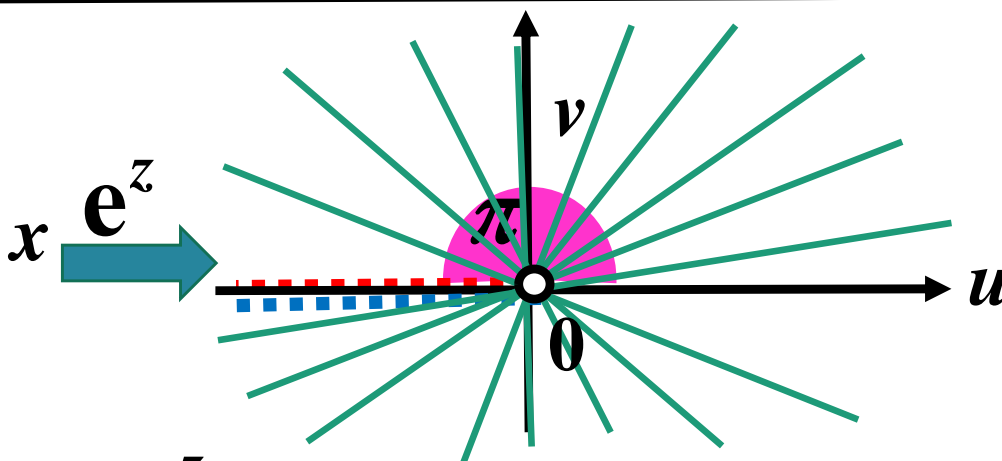
条形性域 $0 < \text{Im } z < \pi$



e^z 上半 w 平面 $0 < \arg w < \pi$



条形性域 $-\pi < \text{Im } z < \pi$



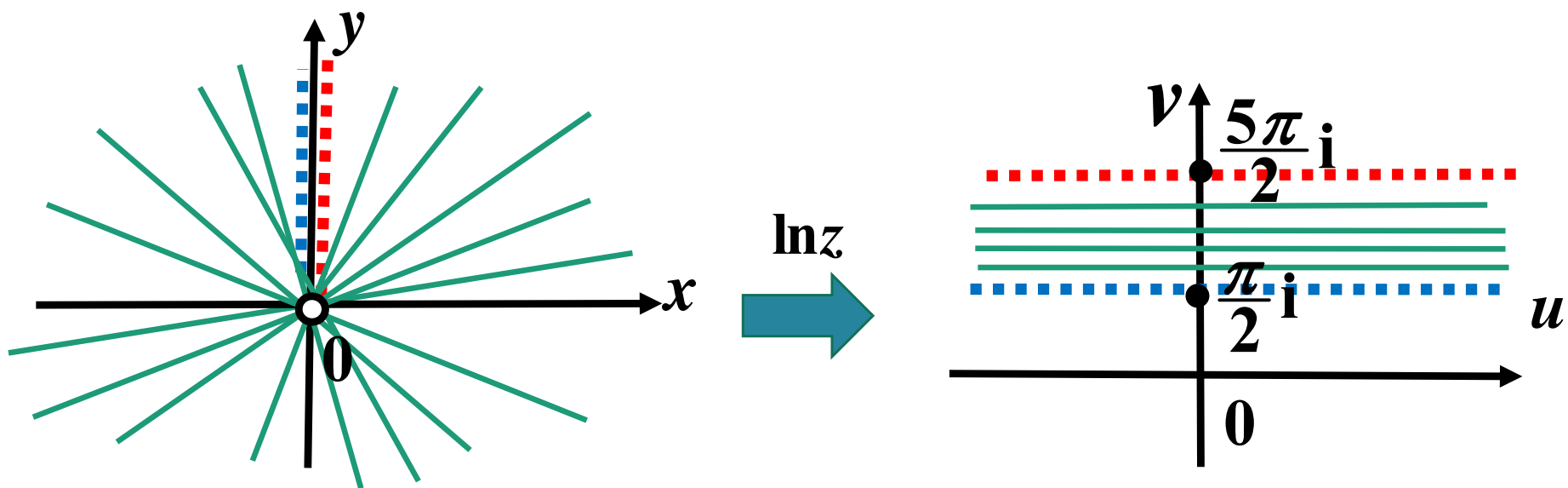
e^z 割去负半实轴和原点的 w 平面
 $-\pi < \arg w < \pi$

条形性域
 $(2k-1)\pi < \text{Im } z < (2k+1)\pi$

e^z 割去负半实轴和原点的 w 平面
 $(2k-1)\pi < \arg w < (2k+1)\pi$

在除去原点和上半虚轴的复平面取 $\frac{\pi}{2} < \arg z < \frac{5\pi}{2}$ 内，
 则得连续的函数

$$\ln z = \ln |z| + i \arg z, \quad \frac{\pi}{2} < \arg z < \frac{5\pi}{2}.$$



沿上半虚轴割开的 z 平面

$$\frac{\pi}{2} < \arg z < \frac{5\pi}{2}$$

$\ln z$

$$\text{条形域: } \frac{\pi}{2} < \operatorname{Im} w < \frac{5\pi}{2}$$

- $\operatorname{tg} z$, $\operatorname{ctg} z$ 以 π 为周期, 即

$$\operatorname{tg}(z + \pi) = \operatorname{tg} z, \quad \operatorname{ctg}(z + \pi) = \operatorname{ctg} z.$$

- $\operatorname{th} z$, $\operatorname{cth} z$ 以 πi 为周期, 即

$$\operatorname{th}(z + \pi i) = \operatorname{th} z, \quad \operatorname{cth}(z + \pi i) = \operatorname{cth} z.$$