

# 第八次作业解答

P132. 5. 解: (1)  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{(x^2+a^2)^2} dx \quad (a>0)$

取  $R(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z^2+a^2)^2}$ . 在上半平面只有一个二级极点,  $ai$ .

$\therefore \text{Res}[R(z), ai] = \lim_{z \rightarrow ai} \frac{d}{dz} \left[ \frac{z^2}{(z+ai)^2} \right] = \frac{2zai}{(z+ai)^3} \Big|_{z=ai} = \frac{1}{4ai}$

$\therefore I = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{4ai} = \frac{\pi}{2a}$ . (运用书本 P114 页公式)

(2)  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)(x^2+b^2)}$

极点:  $a_1 \quad a_2$   
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow$   
 $ai \quad bi$

取  $R(z) = \frac{1}{(z^2+a^2)(z^2+b^2)}$ . 在上半平面有两个一级极点,  $ai$  和  $bi$ .

$\therefore \text{Res}[R(z), ai] + \text{Res}[R(z), bi] = \lim_{z \rightarrow ai} \frac{1}{(z+ai)(z^2+b^2)} + \lim_{z \rightarrow bi} \frac{1}{(z^2+a^2)(z+bi)}$   
 $= \frac{1}{2ai \cdot (b^2-a^2)} + \frac{1}{2bi \cdot (a^2-b^2)} = \frac{1}{2abi \cdot (a+b)}$

$\therefore I = 2\pi i \cdot \sum_{k=1}^2 \text{Res}[R(z), a_k] = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2abi(a+b)} = \frac{\pi}{ab(a+b)}$

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

取  $R(z) = \frac{1+z^2}{1+z^4}$

解  $z^4+1=0$  可得四个一级极点

$\begin{cases} z_1 = e^{\frac{\pi i}{4}} \\ z_2 = e^{\frac{3\pi i}{4}} \\ z_3 = e^{\frac{5\pi i}{4}} \\ z_4 = e^{\frac{7\pi i}{4}} \end{cases}$   $z_1, z_2$  在上半平面.

$\therefore \sum_{k=1}^2 \text{Res}[R(z), z_k] = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_1} \frac{1+z^2}{(z-z_2)(z-z_3)(z-z_4)} + \lim_{z \rightarrow z_2} \frac{1+z^2}{(z-z_1)(z-z_3)(z-z_4)}$   
 $= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}i} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}i} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}i}$

由于  $\frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4}$  为偶函数.  $\therefore I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4} dx$ .

$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \sum_{k=1}^2 \text{Res}[R(z), z_k] = \pi i \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}i} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi$ .



6. 解: (1) 由于  $\frac{x \sin ax}{x^2+b^2}$  为偶函数. 故原积分  $I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin ax}{x^2+b^2} dx$ .

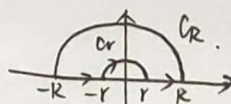
取  $P(z) = \frac{z}{z^2+b^2}$  在右半平面只有一个一级极点  $z = bi$

$$\therefore \text{Res}[P(z)e^{iaz}, bi] = \lim_{z \rightarrow bi} \frac{ze^{iaz}}{z+bi} = \frac{e^{-ab}}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由公式(4)可知: } I &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin ax}{x^2+b^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \text{Im} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{xe^{iax}}{x^2+b^2} dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \text{Im} \left[ 2\pi i \cdot \frac{e^{-ab}}{2} \right] \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot e^{-ab} \end{aligned}$$

(2). 由于  $\frac{\sin ax}{x(x^2+b^2)}$  为偶函数. 故原积分  $I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{x(x^2+b^2)} dx$ .

注意到:  $f(z) = \frac{e^{iaz}}{z(z^2+b^2)}$ . 取围道如图:



则: 此时存在  $z = bi$  一个一级极点在积分区域内.

$$\therefore \int_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow bi} \frac{e^{iaz}}{z(z+bi)} = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{e^{-ab}}{-2b^2} = \frac{\pi i e^{-ab}}{-b^2}$$

$$\text{再由柯西积分定理: } \int_C f(z) dz = \int_{-R}^{-r} f(x) dx + \int_r^R f(x) dx + \int_{C_r} f(z) dz + \int_{C_R} f(z) dz.$$

$$\text{由第1个引理: } \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{z(z^2+b^2)} = 0. \Rightarrow \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{C_R} \frac{e^{iaz}}{z(z^2+b^2)} dz = 0. \Rightarrow \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由引理 2: } \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_r} f(z) dz &= -\pi i \cdot \text{Res}[f(z), 0] \\ &= -\pi i \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{iaz}}{z^2+b^2} \\ &= \frac{-\pi i}{b^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore R \rightarrow +\infty, r \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时: } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{iax}}{x(x^2+b^2)} dx - \frac{\pi i}{b^2} = \frac{\pi i e^{-ab}}{-b^2}$$

$$\therefore \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{iax}}{x(x^2+b^2)} dx = \frac{\pi i}{b^2} (1 - e^{-ab})$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2} \text{Im} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{iax}}{x(x^2+b^2)} dx \right] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{b^2} \cdot (1 - e^{-ab}) = \frac{\pi}{2b^2} (1 - e^{-ab})$$





13) 由于  $\frac{x^2-a^2}{x^2+a^2} \frac{\sin x}{x}$  为偶函数, 故  $I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2-a^2}{x^2+a^2} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$

取  $f(z) = \frac{z^2-a^2}{z^2+a^2} \cdot \frac{e^{iz}}{z}$  取围道:

$$\int_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \cdot \text{Res}[f(z), ai] = 2\pi i \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow ai} \frac{z^2-a^2}{z+ai} \frac{e^{iz}}{z} = 2\pi i \cdot e^{-a}$$

分析过程如(12). 不再多谈.  $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{CR} f(z) dz = 0 & (\text{若证}) \\ \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \int_{Cr} f(z) dz = -\pi i \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z^2-a^2}{z^2+a^2} \cdot e^{iz} = \pi i \cdot (\text{证2}) \end{cases}$

$\therefore R \rightarrow +\infty, r \rightarrow 0$  时:  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2-a^2}{x^2+a^2} \frac{e^{ix}}{x} dx + \pi i = 2\pi i \cdot e^{-a}$

$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2} \text{Im} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2-a^2}{x^2+a^2} \frac{e^{ix}}{x} dx \right] = \frac{1}{2} \text{Im} [2\pi i \cdot e^{-a} - \pi i] = \pi (e^{-a} - \frac{1}{2})$

14). 由于  $\frac{\cos 2ax - \cos 2bx}{x^2}$  为偶函数, 故  $I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2ax - \cos 2bx}{x^2} dx$

取  $f(z) = \frac{e^{i2az} - e^{i2bz}}{z^2}$  取围道:  $z=0$  为 二级极点.

$$\int_C f(z) dz = 0 = \int_{Cr} f(z) dz + \int_{CR} f(z) dz + \int_{-R}^{-r} f(x) dx + \int_r^R f(x) dx$$

由若尔当引理:  $\lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{CR} \frac{e^{i2az}}{z^2} dz = 0, \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{CR} \frac{e^{i2bz}}{z^2} dz = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{CR} f(z) dz = 0$

由引理2:  $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \int_{Cr} f(z) dz = -\pi i \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{i2az} - e^{i2bz}}{z} = -\pi i \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{2ai e^{i2az} - 2bi e^{i2bz}}{1} = 2\pi i(a-b)$

$\therefore R \rightarrow +\infty, r \rightarrow 0$  时:  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{i2ax} - e^{i2bx}}{x^2} dx + 2\pi i(a-b) = 0$

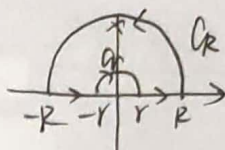
$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2} \text{Re} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{i2ax} - e^{i2bx}}{x^2} dx \right] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-2\pi i(a-b)) = \pi(b-a)$



$$15) I = \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^3 dx. \text{ 由于 } \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^3 \text{ 为奇函数. 故 } I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^3 dx.$$

$$\text{取 } f(z) = \frac{e^{3iz} - 3e^{iz} + 2}{z^3} = \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(3iz)^n}{n!} - 3 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(iz)^n}{n!} + 2}{z^3} = \frac{(3iz)^2 - 3 \cdot (iz)^2 + \dots}{z^3} = \frac{-6 + \dots}{z^3}$$

故  $z=0$  为  $f(z)$  的 三级极点. 故取围道:



$$\int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 0 = \int_{C_R} f(z) dz + \int_{C_r} f(z) dz + \int_{-R}^{-r} f(x) dx + \int_r^R f(x) dx$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{若 } R \rightarrow +\infty, r \rightarrow 0: \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{C_R} \frac{e^{3iz}}{z^3} dz = 0, \quad \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{C_R} \frac{3e^{iz}}{z^3} dz = 0, \quad \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{C_R} \frac{2}{z^3} dz = 0. \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{若 } r \rightarrow 0: \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_r} f(z) dz = -\pi i \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{3iz} - 3e^{iz} + 2}{z^2} = -\pi i \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{3ie^{3iz} - 3ie^{iz}}{2z} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\stackrel{\text{洛}}{=} -\pi i \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{-9e^{3iz} + 3e^{iz}}{2} = -\pi i \cdot \frac{-6}{2} = 3\pi i.$$

$$R \rightarrow +\infty, r \rightarrow 0: \int_{-R}^{-r} \frac{e^{3ix} - 3e^{ix} + 2}{x^3} dx + 3\pi i = 0 \Rightarrow \int_{-R}^{-r} \frac{e^{3ix} - 3e^{ix} + 2}{x^3} dx = -3\pi i$$

$$\text{由于 } \sin^3 x = \frac{1}{4} (3\sin x - \sin 3x). \quad \int_{-R}^{-r} \frac{2}{x^3} dx = 0. \quad (\frac{1}{x^3} \text{ 为奇函数})$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \int_{-R}^{-r} \frac{3e^{ix} - e^{3ix}}{x^3} dx \right]$$

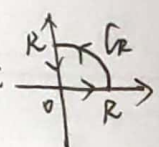
$$= \frac{1}{8} \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ - \int_{-R}^{-r} \frac{e^{3ix} - 3e^{ix} + 2}{x^3} dx + \int_{-R}^{-r} \frac{2}{x^3} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \cdot 3\pi = \frac{3}{8}\pi.$$





7. 解: (1)  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x - e^{-x}}{x} dx$ . 取  $f(z) = \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-z}}{z}$ .  $z=0$  为可去奇点, 故令平面解析.

取围道: . 由柯西积分定理:  $\int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = \int_0^R f(x) dx + \int_{R'}^0 f(z) dz + \int_{CR} f(z) dz$

由放大不等式: 取  $CR$ :  $z = Re^{i\theta}$ .  $\int_{CR} f(z) dz \leq \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^{-R\sin\theta} + e^{-R\cos\theta}}{R} \cdot R d\theta$

由于  $\theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$  时,  $\sin\theta \geq \frac{2}{\pi}\theta$ .

则:  $\int_{CR} f(z) dz \leq \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-R\sin\theta} d\theta + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 e^{-R\sin\tilde{\theta}} d\tilde{\theta}$  (这里  $\tilde{\theta} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta$ )

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-R\sin\theta} d\theta \leq 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-R \cdot \frac{2}{\pi}\theta} d\theta$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{R} e^{-\frac{2R}{\pi}\theta} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\frac{\pi}{R} (e^{-R} - 1) \rightarrow 0. \quad R \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 时.}$$

$\therefore \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{CR} f(z) dz = 0.$

又:  $\int_0^R f(z) dz + \int_{R'}^0 f(z) dz = \int_0^R \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-x}}{x} dx + \int_R^0 \frac{e^{i(iy)} - e^{-iy}}{iy} (i dy)$  (这里  $z = iy$ )

$$= \int_0^R \left( \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-x}}{x} - \frac{e^{-x} - e^{-ix}}{x} \right) dx$$

$$= \int_0^R \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix} - 2e^{-x}}{x} dx.$$

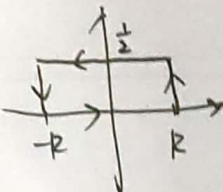
$$= \int_0^R \frac{2\cos x - 2e^{-x}}{x} dx$$

令  $R \rightarrow +\infty$ : 则有  $0 = 0 + 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x - e^{-x}}{x} dx$

$\therefore$  原积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x - e^{-x}}{x} dx = 0.$



12).  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{e^{\pi x} - e^{-\pi x}} dx$ . 取  $f(z) = \frac{z}{e^{\pi z} - e^{-\pi z}}$ . 当时  $z=0$  为可去奇点. 令平面解析.

取围道:  则  $\int_C f(z) dz = \int_{-R}^R f(x) dx + \int_R^{R+\frac{1}{2}i} f(z) dz + \int_{R+\frac{1}{2}i}^{-R+\frac{1}{2}i} f(z) dz + \int_{-R+\frac{1}{2}i}^{-R} f(z) dz = 0$

(1)                      (2)                      (3)                      (4)

证: (1) + (2) + (3) + (4) = 0.

对 (2):  $z = R + iy$ .  $dz = i dy$ .  $|dz| = dy$ .

$$\int_R^{R+\frac{1}{2}i} f(z) dz \leq \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} |f(z)| |dz| \leq \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{R}{|e^{\pi(R+iy)}| + |e^{-\pi(R+iy)}|} dy = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{R dy}{e^{\pi R} + e^{-\pi R}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{R}{e^{\pi R} + e^{-\pi R}}$$

由  $\lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{R}{2(e^{\pi R} + e^{-\pi R})} \stackrel{\frac{\infty}{\infty}}{\sim} \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2(\pi e^{\pi R} - \pi e^{-\pi R})} = 0$ .

$\therefore \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_R^{R+\frac{1}{2}i} f(z) dz = 0$

对 (3):  $z = -R + iy$ .  $dz = i dy$ .  $|dz| = dy$

$$\int_{-R+\frac{1}{2}i}^{-R} f(z) dz \leq \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^0 |f(z)| |dz| \leq \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^0 \frac{R dy}{e^{\pi R} + e^{-\pi R}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{R}{e^{\pi R} + e^{-\pi R}}$$

同 (2) 可知:  $\lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-R+\frac{1}{2}i}^{-R} f(z) dz = 0$ .

对 (4):  $\int_{R+\frac{1}{2}i}^{-R+\frac{1}{2}i} f(z) dz = \int_R^{-R} \frac{x + \frac{1}{2}i}{e^{\pi(x+\frac{1}{2}i)} - e^{-\pi(x+\frac{1}{2}i)}} dx$

$= \frac{1}{i} \int_R^{-R} \frac{x + \frac{1}{2}i}{e^{\pi x} + e^{-\pi x}} dx$ . 由  $\frac{x}{e^{\pi x} + e^{-\pi x}}$  为奇函数. 故对称区间积分为 0.

$= \frac{1}{i} \int_R^{-R} \frac{\frac{1}{2}i}{e^{\pi x} + e^{-\pi x}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_R^{-R} \frac{e^{\pi x}}{e^{2\pi x} + 1} dx$

令  $R \rightarrow +\infty$ .  $t = e^{\pi x}$   
 $dt = \pi e^{\pi x} dx$   $\frac{1}{2} \int_{+\infty}^0 \frac{dt}{t^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \arctan t \Big|_{+\infty}^0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot [0 - \frac{\pi}{2}] = -\frac{1}{4}$ .

综上:  $I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{e^{\pi x} - e^{-\pi x}} dx = \frac{1}{2} [0 - (2) - (3) - (4)] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8}$ .





9. 解: 1) 取  $f(z) = 8$ .  $\varphi(z) = 2z^5 - z^3 + z^2 - 2z$

$$\text{则在 } |z| \geq 1: |f(z)| = 8. \quad |\varphi(z)| \leq 2|z|^5 + |z|^3 + |z|^2 + |z| = 6.$$

$$\therefore |f(z)| > |\varphi(z)|$$

由罗歇定理:  $P(z) = f(z) + \varphi(z)$  与  $f(z)$  在  $|z| < 1$  内零点个数相同.

由于  $f(z) = 8$  在  $|z| < 1$  内无零点, 故  $P(z)$  在  $|z| < 1$  内 零点个数为 0.

$$12) \text{ 取 } f(z) = -6z^5. \quad \varphi(z) = z^7 + z^2 - 3.$$

$$\text{则在 } |z| \geq 1: |f(z)| = 6. \quad |\varphi(z)| \leq |z|^7 + |z|^2 + 3 = 5.$$

$$\therefore |f(z)| > |\varphi(z)|.$$

由罗歇定理:  $P(z) = f(z) + \varphi(z)$  与  $f(z)$  在  $|z| < 1$  内零点个数相同.

由于  $f(z) = -6z^5$  在  $|z| < 1$  内有个五级零点, 故  $P(z)$  在  $|z| < 1$  内有 5 个零点.

$$13) \text{ 取 } \varphi(z) = e^z. \quad f(z) = -3z^n.$$

$$\text{则在 } |z| \geq 1: |\varphi(z)| = |e^{\cos \theta + i \sin \theta}| = e^{\cos \theta} \leq e \quad (\theta = 0).$$

$$|f(z)| = 3|z|^n = 3.$$

$$\therefore |f(z)| > |\varphi(z)|.$$

故由罗歇定理:  $P(z) = e^z - 3z^n$  有  $n$  个零点 ( $|z| < 1$  内).

$$10. \text{ 解: 证明: 1) 对于 } |z| = \frac{1}{2}: \begin{cases} f(z) = 6z \Rightarrow |f(z)| = 3 \\ \varphi(z) = z^6 + 1 \Rightarrow |\varphi(z)| \leq |z|^6 + 1 = \frac{1}{16} \end{cases} \Rightarrow |f(z)| > |\varphi(z)|$$

$\therefore |z| < \frac{1}{2}$  内:  $P(z) = f(z) + \varphi(z)$  的 零点个数为 1. ( $f(z)$  的零点个数)

$$\text{对于 } |z| = 2: \begin{cases} f(z) = z^4 \Rightarrow |f(z)| = 16 \\ \varphi(z) = 6z + 1 \Rightarrow |\varphi(z)| \leq 6|z| + 1 = 13 \end{cases} \Rightarrow |f(z)| > |\varphi(z)|$$

$\therefore |z| < 2$  内:  $P(z) = f(z) + \varphi(z)$  的 零点个数为 4 ( $f(z)$  的)

$\therefore \frac{1}{2} < |z| < 2$  内:  $P(z) = z^4 + 6z + 1$  零点个数为  $4 - 1 = 3$  个



12). 取  $C: |z|=R$  ( $\operatorname{Re} z > 0$ ) 与  $z=i\eta$ , ( $\eta \in (-R, R)$ ).

则:  $|z|=R$  ( $\operatorname{Re} z > 0$ ) 上:  $f(z) = \lambda - z$ ,  $\varphi(z) = e^{-z}$

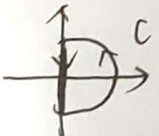
$$|f(z)| = |\lambda - z| \geq R - \lambda, \quad |\varphi(z)| = e^{-\operatorname{Re} z} \leq e^0 = 1$$

$\therefore R$  充分大时,  $R - \lambda > 1$ , 故  $|f(z)| > |\varphi(z)|$ .

又在  $z=i\eta$ , ( $\eta \in (-R, R)$ ) 上:  $f(z) = \lambda - z$ ,  $\varphi(z) = -e^{-z}$

$$|f(z)| = |\lambda - z| = |\lambda - i\eta| \geq \lambda, \quad |\varphi(z)| = |-e^{-z}| = |e^{-i\eta}| = 1.$$

$\therefore$  由于  $\lambda > 1$ ,  $\Rightarrow |f(z)| > |\varphi(z)|$ .

综上: 在  闭路  $C$  上,  $|f(z)| > |\varphi(z)|$  成立.

$\therefore P(z) = f(z) + \varphi(z)$  的零点个数为  $f(z)$  零点的个数.

由于  $f(z) = \lambda - z$  在右半平面内零点个数为 1.

$\therefore P(z) = \lambda - z - e^{-z}$  在右半平面内零点个数为 1.

且: 由于  $P(0) = \lambda - 1 > 0$ ,  $P(1) = \lambda - 1 - e^{-1} = -e^{-1} < 0$

由介值定理可知:  $\exists \xi \in (0, 1)$ , s.t.  $P(\xi) = 0$ .  $\xi \in R$

得证.

