

复变函数 B 作业 8

2023 年 11 月 20 日

4. 求下列积分:

$$(1) \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a + \cos \theta} \quad (a > 1)$$

解: 令 $z = e^{i\theta}$, 则 $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}(z + \frac{1}{z})$, $d\theta = \frac{dz}{iz}$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a + \cos \theta} = \int_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{a + \frac{1}{2}(z + \frac{1}{z})} \frac{dz}{iz} = \frac{1}{i} \int_{|z|=1} \frac{2}{z^2 + 2az + 1} dz$$

$z^2 + 2az + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow z_1 = -a + \sqrt{a^2 - 1}, z_2 = -a - \sqrt{a^2 - 1}$, 其中, 仅 z_1 位于 $|z| = 1$ 内, 为一阶极点;

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a + \cos \theta} = -i \cdot 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{2}{z^2 + 2az + 1}, z_1\right] = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{a^2 - 1}}$$

$$(2) \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{r - \cos \theta}{1 - 2r \cos \theta + r^2} d\theta$$

4. 解: 解: $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{r - \cos \theta}{1 - 2r \cos \theta + r^2} d\theta$ ($r \neq 1$ 补充条件)

令 $z = e^{i\theta}$, 易得: $\int_{|z|=1} \frac{r - z}{i(rz - 1)(r - z)} dz$ 其实部为所求积分

即: $I = \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \int_{|z|=1} \frac{r - z}{i(rz - 1)(r - z)} dz \right\} = \operatorname{Re} I_1$

下面讨论 $z = \frac{1}{r}$, $z = r$ 极点落在 $|z| = 1$ 内情况.

① 若 $|r| > 1$, 则: $I_1 = \frac{-1}{ri} \int_{|z|=1} \frac{r - z}{(z - \frac{1}{r})(z - r)} dz$

此时极点为 $z = \frac{1}{r}$, $z = r$, 只有 $z = \frac{1}{r}$ 在 $|z| = 1$ 内.

$\therefore I_1 = 2\pi i \cdot \operatorname{Res}[f(z), \frac{1}{r}]$

$= 2\pi i \cdot \frac{-1}{ri} \cdot (-1) = \frac{2\pi}{r}$ $I = \operatorname{Re} I_1 = \frac{2\pi}{r}$

② 若 $|r| < 1$, 则此时极点 $z = r$ 在 $|z| = 1$ 内.

$\therefore I_1 = 2\pi i \cdot \operatorname{Res}[f(z), r] = 0$

$\therefore I = \operatorname{Re} I_1 = 0$

综上: $|r| < 1$ 时, $I = 0$; $|r| > 1$ 时, $I = \frac{2\pi}{r}$

$$(3) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\theta}{a^2 + \sin^2 \theta} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$13) I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\theta}{a^2 + \sin^2 \theta}, \text{ 由于 } \frac{1}{a^2 + \sin^2 \theta} \text{ 为偶函数, 故 } I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\theta}{a^2 + \sin^2 \theta}$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\theta}{a^2 + \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\frac{1}{2} d\tilde{\theta}}{a^2 + \frac{1 - \cos \tilde{\theta}}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{d\tilde{\theta}}{2a^2 + 1 - \cos \tilde{\theta}}$$

$$\text{令 } z = e^{i\tilde{\theta}}, \text{ 可得 } I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{i \cdot (2a^2 + 1 - \frac{z + \frac{1}{z}}{2}) \cdot z}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-i} \int_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - (2a^2 + 2)z + 1}$$

$$\text{则极值可由分母}=0\text{得出: } z_{1,2} = \frac{4a^2 + 2 \pm \sqrt{(4a^2 + 2)^2 - 4}}{2} = 2a^2 + 1 \pm 2a\sqrt{a^2 + 1}, \text{ 一级}$$

$$\text{由于 } a > 0, \text{ 且 } 2a^2 + 1 + 2a\sqrt{a^2 + 1} > 1$$

$$2a^2 + 1 - 2a\sqrt{a^2 + 1} = 1 - 2a(\sqrt{a^2 + 1} - a) < 1$$

$$\therefore \text{在 } |z|=1 \text{ 内的极点为 } z_2 = 2a^2 + 1 - 2a\sqrt{a^2 + 1}$$

$$\therefore I = 2\pi i \cdot \text{Res}[f(z), z_2]$$

$$= 2\pi i \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{(z^2 - (2a^2 + 2)z + 1)'} \right) \Big|_{z=z_2}$$

$$= -2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2z - (2a^2 + 2)} \Big|_{z=z_2} = \frac{\pi}{2a\sqrt{a^2 + 1}}$$

5. 求下列积分:

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

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

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

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

$$(2) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)} \quad \text{极点: } a_1 \quad a_2$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2ai(b^2 - a^2)} + \frac{1}{2bi(a^2 - b^2)} = \frac{1}{2abi(a + b)}$$

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

$$13) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4} dx$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1+z^2}{1+z^4} \quad \text{解 } z^4+1=0 \text{ 可得四个一级极点 } \begin{cases} z_1 = e^{\frac{\pi i}{4}} \\ z_2 = e^{\frac{3\pi i}{4}} \\ z_3 = e^{\frac{5\pi i}{4}} \\ z_4 = e^{\frac{7\pi i}{4}} \end{cases} \quad z_1, z_2 \text{ 在上半平面.}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}i} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}i} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}i}$$

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

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

$$\text{附加题: } \int_{|z-1|=2} \frac{|dz|}{1+|z|^2}$$

$$\text{解: } |z-1|=2. \text{ 取 } z=2e^{i\theta}+1, \quad dz=2ie^{i\theta}d\theta$$

$$\text{则 } |dz| = |2ie^{i\theta}d\theta| = 2d\theta$$

$$|z|^2 = |2e^{i\theta}+1|^2 = 4\cos^2\theta + 1 + 4\cos\theta + 4\sin^2\theta = 5 + 4\cos\theta$$

$$\therefore I = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{2d\theta}{5+4\cos\theta} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{3+2\cos\theta}$$

$$\text{则取 } z=e^{i\theta} \quad I = \int_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{i(z^2+3z+1)}$$

$$= \int_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{i(z^2+3z+1)}$$

$$\text{极点为 } z_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}, \text{ 其中 } z_1 = \frac{\sqrt{5}-3}{2} \text{ 在 } |z|=1 \text{ 内.}$$

$$\therefore \text{原积分 } I = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{i} \cdot \frac{1}{(z_1^2+3z_1+1)} \Big|_{z=z_1} = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \pi.$$

6. 求下列积分

$$(1) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin ax}{x^2+b^2} dx \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

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

$$\text{取 } f(z) = \frac{z}{z^2+b^2} \text{ 在上半平面只有一个一级极点 } z=bi$$

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

$$\text{由(14)可知: } I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin ax}{x^2+b^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{z e^{iaz}}{z^2+b^2} dz \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} \left[2\pi i \cdot \frac{e^{-ab}}{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot e^{-ab}$$

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

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



则: 此时存在 $z = bi$ 一个一级极点在积分区域内.

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

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

$$\text{由黎曼引理得: } \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{z(z^2+b^2)} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{C_R} \frac{e^{iax}}{z(z^2+b^2)} dz = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 0$$

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

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

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

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{iax}}{x(x^2+b^2)} dx \right] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{b^2} \cdot (1 - e^{-ab}) = \frac{\pi}{2b^2} (1 - e^{-ab})$$

$$(3) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2-a^2}{x^2+a^2} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx (a > 0)$$

(3) 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:

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

$$\text{分析过程如(2), 不再多说, } \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 0 & (\text{黎引理}) \\ \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \int_{Cr} f(z) dz = -\pi i \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z^2-a^2}{z^2+a^2} \cdot e^{iz} = \pi i & (\text{引理 2}) \end{cases}$$

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

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2-a^2}{x^2+a^2} \frac{e^{ix}}{x} dx \right] = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} [2\pi i \cdot e^{-a} - \pi i] = \pi (e^{-a} - \frac{1}{2})$$

$$(4) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2ax - \cos 2bx}{x^2} dx \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

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

$$\text{取 } f(z) = \frac{e^{i2az} - e^{i2bz}}{z^2} \quad \text{取围道 } \Gamma: \begin{array}{c} \text{半圆 } C_R \\ \text{实轴 } [-R, R] \end{array} \quad z=0 \text{ 为二阶极点.}$$

$$\int_C f(z) dz = 0 = \int_{C_R} f(z) dz + \int_{-R}^R f(x) dx + \int_R^{-R} f(x) dx$$

$$\text{由 } \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 0, \quad \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{C_R} \frac{e^{i2az}}{z^2} dz = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 0.$$

$$\text{由 } \oint_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = -\pi i \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{d}{dz} (e^{i2az} - e^{i2bz}) = -\pi i \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} (2ai e^{i2az} - 2bi e^{i2bz}) \\ = 2\pi(a-b)$$

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

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-R}^R \frac{e^{i2ax} - e^{i2bx}}{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-2\pi(a-b)) = \pi(b-a)$$

$$(5) \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^3 dx$$

$$(5) I = \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^3 dx \quad \text{由于 } \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^3 \text{ 为奇函数, 故 } I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^3 dx.$$

$$\text{取 } f(z) = \frac{e^{iz} - 3e^{i/2z} + 2}{z^3} = \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(iz)^n}{n!} - 3 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(i/2z)^n}{n!} + 2}{z^3} = \frac{(iz)^3 - 3(i/2)^3 + \dots}{z^3} = \frac{-i/8}{z^3}$$

故 $z=0$ 为 $f(z)$ 的三阶极点. 取围道 $\Gamma: \begin{array}{c} \text{半圆 } C_R \\ \text{实轴 } [-R, R] \end{array}$

$$\int_C f(z) dz = 0 = \int_{C_R} f(z) dz + \int_{-R}^R f(x) dx + \int_R^{-R} f(x) dx$$

$$\text{由 } \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 0, \quad \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{C_R} \frac{e^{iz}}{z^3} dz = 0, \quad \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{C_R} \frac{1}{z^3} dz = 0.$$

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

$$\text{由 } \oint_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = -\pi i \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{d^2}{dz^2} (e^{iz} - 3e^{i/2z} + 2) = -\pi i \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} (ie^{iz} - \frac{3}{4}ie^{i/2z}) \\ = -\pi i \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{-9e^{i/2z} + 3e^{iz}}{2} = -\pi i \cdot \frac{-6}{2} = 3\pi i.$$

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

$$\text{由于 } \sin^3 x = \frac{1}{4}(3\sin x - \sin 3x), \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^3} dx = 0 \quad (\frac{1}{x^3} \text{ 为奇函数})$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-R}^R \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3e^{ix} - e^{i3x}}{x^3} dx$$

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

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

7. 求下列积分:

$$(1) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x - e^{-x}}{x} dx$$

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, 故令奇点解析.

取围道: $\frac{K}{R}$ 如图. 由柯西积分定理: $\int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = \int_0^R f(x) dx + \int_{R_1}^0 f(z) dz + \int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz$

由大圆弧: 取 $z = Re^{i\theta}$. $\int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^{-R\sin\theta} + e^{-R\cos\theta}}{R} \cdot R d\theta$

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

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

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

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

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

又: $\int_0^R f(z) dz + \int_{R_1}^0 f(z) dz = \int_0^R \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-x}}{x} dx + \int_R^0 \frac{e^{i(iy)} - e^{-iy}}{iy} (i dy)$ (这里 $z = iy$)

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

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

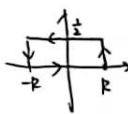
$$= \int_0^R \frac{2\cos x - 2e^{-x}}{x} dx$$

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

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

$$(2) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{e^{\pi x} - e^{-\pi x}} dx$$

12) $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{e^{\pi x} - e^{-\pi x}} dx$. 取 $f(z) = \frac{z}{e^{\pi z} - e^{-\pi z}}$. 此时 $z=0$ 为可去奇点. 令半圆解析.

取围道: 
$$\oint_C f(z) dz = \underbrace{\int_{-R}^R f(x) dx}_{(1)} + \underbrace{\int_R^{R+\frac{1}{2}i} f(z) dz}_{(2)} + \underbrace{\int_{R+\frac{1}{2}i}^{-R+\frac{1}{2}i} f(z) dz}_{(3)} + \underbrace{\int_{-R+\frac{1}{2}i}^{-R} f(z) dz}_{(4)}$$

证: (1) + (2) + (3) + (4) = 0.

对 (1): $z = R + iy$. $dz = i dy$. $|dz| = dy$.

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

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

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

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

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

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

对 (3): $\int_{R+\frac{1}{2}i}^{-R+\frac{1}{2}i} f(z) dz = \int_R^{-R} \frac{x + \frac{1}{2}i}{e^{\pi(x+\frac{1}{2}i)} - e^{-\pi(x+\frac{1}{2}i)}} dx$

$= \frac{1}{i} \int_R^{-R} \frac{x + \frac{1}{2}i}{e^{\pi x} + e^{-\pi x}} dx$. 证: $\frac{x}{e^{\pi x} + e^{-\pi x}}$ 为奇函数. 故对对称区间积分为 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 $R \rightarrow +\infty$. $\frac{t=e^{\pi x}}{dt = \pi e^{\pi x} dx}$. $\frac{1}{2} \int_{+\infty}^0 \frac{dt}{t^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \arctan t \Big|_{+\infty}^0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot [0 - \frac{\pi}{2}] = -\frac{1}{4}$.

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