

复变函数 B 作业 7

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第四章

Question 12

(1) 若 a 为可去奇点, 展开式为 $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} c_n(z-a)^n, |z-a| < r$;

若 a 为 m 级极点, 展开式为 $\sum_{n=-m}^{+\infty} c_n(z-a)^n, c_{-m} \neq 0, 0 < |z-a| < r$;

若 a 为本性奇点, 展开式为 $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} c_n(z-a)^n, 0 < |z-a| < r$, 其中 $c_{-n}(n > 0)$ 中有无穷多个不为 0.

以上 r 为 a 与其他 3 个奇点距离之最小值.

(2) $f(z)$ 可展开为 $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a_n(z-a)^n, |z-a| < R, R = \min\{|a-a_1|, |a-a_2|, |a-a_3|\}$.

Question 13

(3) 奇点 $z=1, z=\infty$.

$z=1$ 为本性奇点, 因为 $\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \sin \frac{1}{1-z}$ 不存在.

$z=\infty$ 为可去奇点, 因为 $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{1}{1-z} = 0$.

(6) 奇点 $z=0, z=1, z=2k\pi i, k \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$.

$z=0$ 为可去奇点, 因为 $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{ze^{\frac{1}{z-1}}}{e^{\frac{1}{z-1}}} = \frac{1}{e} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{e^{\frac{1}{z-1}}} = \frac{1}{e} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{z+o(z)} = \frac{1}{e} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+\frac{o(z)}{z}} = \frac{1}{e}$.

$z=1$ 为本性奇点, 因为 $\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{ze^{\frac{1}{z-1}}}{e^{\frac{1}{z-1}}}$ 不存在. z 在实轴上时, $\lim_{z \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{ze^{\frac{1}{z-1}}}{e^{\frac{1}{z-1}}} = +\infty, \lim_{z \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{ze^{\frac{1}{z-1}}}{e^{\frac{1}{z-1}}} = 0$.

$z=2k\pi i, k \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$ 为 1 级极点. 令 $g(z) = \frac{1}{f(z)} = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{z-1}}}{ze^{\frac{1}{z-1}}}$. 则 $g'(z) = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{z-1}} - (e^{\frac{1}{z-1}})'(ze^{\frac{1}{z-1}})'}{(ze^{\frac{1}{z-1}})^2} \neq 0$.

注释: $z=\infty$ 并非孤立奇点, 因为 $f(z)$ 在 ∞ 点的邻域恒有不解析点 $2k\pi i$.

(9) 奇点 $z=1, z=\infty$.

$$\frac{1-\cos z}{z^n} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k z^{2k}}{(2k)!}}{z^n} = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k)!} z^{2k-n}.$$

当 $n > 2$ 时, $z=0$ 为 $n-2$ 级极点; 当 $n \leq 2$ 时, $z=0$ 为可去奇点.

$z=\infty$ 为本性奇点, 证明见 14(4).

Question 14

(3) $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z^2+4}{e^z} = 0$, 可去奇点.

(4) $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \cos z}{z^n}$ 不存在, 本性奇点.

也可通过展开得到, $\frac{1 - \cos z}{z^n} = \frac{1}{z^n} - \frac{1}{z^n} \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^m z^{2m}}{(2m)!}$, 有无穷个正次幂.

(7) $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{1}{z} = 0$, 可去奇点.

第五章

Question 1

(2) $1 + z^{2n} = 0$ 得极点 $z_k = \exp(\frac{i(2k+1)\pi}{2n}), k = 0, 1, \dots, 2n-1$.

$$\text{Res}[\frac{z^{2n}}{1+z^{2n}}, z_k] = \frac{z_k^{2n}}{2nz_k^{2n-1}} = \frac{z_k}{2n} = \frac{1}{2n} \exp(\frac{i(2k+1)\pi}{2n}).$$

(4) 极点 $z = 0, \frac{1-e^{2z}}{z^4} = \frac{-1}{z^4} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(2z)^n}{n!}$.

$\frac{1}{z}$ 项的系数是 $-\frac{4}{3}$, 故 $\text{Res}[\frac{1-e^{2z}}{z^4}, 0] = -\frac{4}{3}$.

(8) 设 $f(z) = \frac{1}{z}(\frac{1}{z+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{(z+1)^n})$, 极点 $z = 0, z = 1$.

由于 $z = 0$ 是一级极点, 故 $\text{Res}[f(z), 0] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z f(z) = n$.

另一方面, $f(z) = -\frac{1}{1-(z+1)}(\frac{1}{z+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{(z+1)^n}) = -(\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (z+1)^k)(\frac{1}{z+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{(z+1)^n})$, $\frac{1}{z+1}$ 的系数为 $-n$, 故 $\text{Res}[f(z), -1] = -n$.

Question 3

(2) $z^4 + 1 = 0$ 得极点 $z_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1+i), z_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(-1+i), z_3 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(-1-i), z_4 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1-i)$, 其中 z_1, z_4 在 C 内.

$$\text{Res}[\frac{1}{1+z^4}, z_1] = \frac{1}{4z_1^3} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}(-1-i),$$

$$\text{Res}[\frac{1}{1+z^4}, z_4] = \frac{1}{4z_2^3} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}(-1+i).$$

$$\text{故 } \int_C \frac{dz}{1+z^4} = 2\pi i (\text{Res}[\frac{1}{1+z^4}, z_1] + \text{Res}[\frac{1}{1+z^4}, z_4]) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\pi i.$$

(3) 设 $f(z) = \frac{1}{(z^2-1)(z^3+1)} = \frac{1}{(z-1)(z+1)^2(z-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i)(z-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i)}$, 其有 1 级极点 $z = 1, z = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$, 2 级极点 $z = -1$.

若 $r < 1$, 则没有极点在 C 内, $\int_C f(z) dz = 0$.

若 $r > 1$, 则所有极点都在 C 内,

$$\text{Res}[f(z), 1] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1)f(z) = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$\text{Res}[f(z), \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i] = \lim_{z \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i} (z - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i)f(z) = \frac{i}{3\sqrt{3}},$$

$$\text{Res}[f(z), \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i] = \lim_{z \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i} (z - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i)f(z) = -\frac{i}{3\sqrt{3}},$$

$$\text{Res}[f(z), -1] = \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} ((z+1)^2 f(z))' = -\frac{1}{4}.$$

故 $\int_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i(\text{Res}[f(z), 1] + \text{Res}[f(z), \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i] + \text{Res}[f(z), \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i] + \text{Res}[f(z), -1]) = 0$.

综上, $\int_C \frac{dz}{(z^2-1)(z^3+1)} = 0$.

(5) 修正 $C: x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = 4^{\frac{2}{3}}$.

设 $f(z) = \frac{1}{(z^2-1)^2(z-3)^2}$, 有 2 级极点 $z = \pm 1, z = 3$.

$\text{Res}[f(z), 1] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} ((z-1)^2 f(z))' = 0$,

$\text{Res}[f(z), -1] = \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} ((z+1)^2 f(z))' = \frac{3}{128}$,

$\text{Res}[f(z), 3] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 3} ((z-3)^2 f(z))' = -\frac{3}{128}$.

故 $\int_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i(\text{Res}[f(z), 1] + \text{Res}[f(z), -1] + \text{Res}[f(z), 3]) = 0$.

附加

Question 1

求 $\int_{|z|=3} \frac{z^{2022}-1}{z^{2023}-1} dz$.

设 $f(z) = \frac{z^{2022}-1}{z^{2023}-1}$, 其有 1 级极点 $z_k = e^{i\frac{2k\pi}{2023}}, k = 0, 1, \dots, 2022$.

方法 1. $\text{Res}[f(z), z_k] = \frac{z_k^{2022}-1}{2023z_k^{2022}} = \frac{z_k^{2022}-1}{\frac{z_k^{2023}-1}{z_k}} = \frac{1-z_k}{2023}$. (反复利用 $z_k^{2023} = 1$.)

故 $\int_{|z|=3} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_{k=0}^{2022} \frac{1-z_k}{2023} = 2\pi i \sum_{k=0}^{2022} \frac{1}{2023} = 2\pi i$.

方法 2. 由 $\sum_{k=0}^{2022} \text{Res}[f(z), z_k] + \text{Res}[f(z), \infty] = 0$, 得 $\sum_{k=0}^{2022} \text{Res}[f(z), z_k] = -\text{Res}[f(z), \infty]$.

$f(z) = (\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z^{2023}}) \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{z^{2023}}} = (\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z^{2023}}) \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (\frac{1}{z^{2023}})^n$, 所以 $\text{Res}[f(z), \infty] = -a_{-1} = -1$, 其中 a_{-1} 为 $\frac{1}{z}$ 项的系数.

故 $\sum_{k=0}^{2022} \text{Res}[f(z), z_k] = 1$, 即 $\int_{|z|=3} f(z) dz = 2\pi i$.

Question 2

求 $\int_{|z|=3} e^{\frac{2023}{z}} dz$.

设 $f(z) = e^{\frac{2023}{z}}$, 有极点 $z = 0$.

$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(\frac{2023}{z})^n}{n!} = 1 + \frac{2023}{z} + \dots$.

故 $\text{Res}[f(z), 0] = 2023$, 即 $\int_{|z|=3} f(z) dz = 4046\pi i$.