5.2 定积分的计算 (留数定理的应用)

5.2.1
$$\int_0^{2\pi} R(\cos\theta, \sin\theta) d\theta$$
型定积分 $\left(\operatorname{或} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} R(\cos\theta, \sin\theta) d\theta \right) d\theta$

 $R(\cos\theta,\sin\theta)$ 表示关于 $\cos\theta,\sin\theta$ 的有理函数,

即其分子分母都是或可化为 $\cos\theta$, $\sin\theta$ 的多项式, θ 是实数.

如
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{1+2\sin^2\theta} d\theta$$
, $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos 2\theta}{7+3\cos \theta} d\theta$, ...

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5.2.1 $\int_0^{2\pi} R(\cos\theta, \sin\theta) d\theta$ 型定积分 $\left(\operatorname{sl} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} R(\cos\theta, \sin\theta) d\theta$ 型积分 $\right)$

 $R(\cos\theta,\sin\theta)$ 表示关于 $\cos\theta,\sin\theta$ 的有理函数, θ 是实数.

积分方法:

$$(1)$$
令 $z = e^{i\theta}$,则d $z = ie^{i\theta}$ d $\theta = iz$ d θ ,故d $\theta = \frac{dz}{iz}$. (P107)

(2)
$$\cos \theta = \text{Re } z = \frac{1}{2}(z + \overline{z}) = \frac{1}{2}(z + \frac{1}{z}), \quad \overline{z} = e^{-i\theta} = \frac{1}{z}$$

$$\sin \theta = \text{Im } z = \frac{1}{2i}(z - \overline{z}) = \frac{1}{2i}(z - \frac{1}{z}).$$
 (P108)

$$(3) z = e^{i\theta}, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi (\vec{y} - \pi \le \theta \le \pi) 表示 |z| = 1(逆时针).$$
 背熟

(4) 因此

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

用留数定理求积分

例1 计算泊松积分
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{1-2n\cos\theta+n^2}$$
, $0 .$

解 令
$$z = e^{i\theta}$$
, $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$, 则 $d\theta = \frac{dz}{iz}$, $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}(z + \frac{1}{z})$, $|z| = 1$,

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{1 - 2p\cos\theta + p^2} = \int_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{1 - p(z + \frac{1}{z}) + p^2} \cdot \frac{1}{iz} dz$$

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

$$f(z) \triangleq \frac{1}{-pz^2 + (1+p^2)z - p} = \frac{1}{(-pz+1)(z-p)}$$
,两孤立奇点 $\frac{1}{p}$, p.

因
$$0 ,故 p 在 $|z| = 1$ 内部, $\frac{1}{p}$ 不在 $|z| = 1$ 内部.$$

p是f(z)的1级极点, 由留数定理得

原式 =
$$-i\int_{|z|=1} f(z) dz = -i \cdot 2\pi i \operatorname{Res} [f(z), p] = 2\pi \lim_{z \to p} (z - p) f(z)$$

$$=2\pi \lim_{z\to p} \frac{1}{-pz+1} = \frac{2\pi}{1-p^2}. \quad \text{thinkey} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{1-2p\cos\theta+p^2} = \frac{2\pi}{1-p^2}.$$

例 计算
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos 2\theta}{7 + \sin \theta} d\theta$$
.

解
$$I \triangleq \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos 2\theta}{7 + \sin \theta} d\theta = \operatorname{Re} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{2\theta i}}{7 + \sin \theta} d\theta.$$

$$\diamondsuit z = e^{i\theta}, 0 \le \theta < 2\pi, \quad \emptyset d\theta = \frac{dz}{iz}, \quad \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2i}(z - \frac{1}{z}), \quad |z| = 1,$$

$$I = \operatorname{Re} \int_{|z|=1}^{z^{2}} \frac{z^{2}}{7 + \frac{1}{2i}(z - \frac{1}{z})} \cdot \frac{1}{iz} dz = \operatorname{Re} \int_{|z|=1}^{z^{2}} \frac{2z^{2}}{z^{2} + 14iz - 1} dz.$$

曲z²+14iz-1=0得,
$$z_{1,2} = \frac{-14i+\sqrt{(14i)^2-4\cdot 1\cdot (-1)}}{2} = (-7\pm 4(\sqrt{3}))i$$
.

只有奇点
$$z_1 = \{-7 + 4(\sqrt{3})\}$$
i 在 $|z| = 1$ 内, z_1 是1级极点. $f(z) \triangleq \frac{2z^2}{z^2 + 14iz - 1}$.

$$I = \operatorname{Re}\left\{2\pi i \operatorname{Res}\left[f(z), z_{1}\right]\right\} = \operatorname{Re}\left(2\pi i \cdot \frac{2z_{1}^{2}}{\frac{d(z^{2}+14iz-1)}{dz}}\right)$$

$$= \operatorname{Re}\frac{4\pi i z_{1}^{2}}{2z_{1}+14i} = \operatorname{Re}\frac{4\pi i \left(-97+56(\sqrt{3})\right)}{8(\sqrt{3})i} = \frac{\pi}{6}\left\{-97(\sqrt{3})+168\right\}.$$

$$= \operatorname{Re} \frac{4\pi i z_1^2}{2z_1 + 14i} = \operatorname{Re} \frac{4\pi i (-97 + 56(\sqrt{3}))}{8(\sqrt{3})i} = \frac{\pi}{6} \left\{ -97(\sqrt{3}) + 168 \right\}$$

例2 计算:
$$I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cos mx}{5 - 4\cos x} dx, m$$
是正整数.

解 因
$$\frac{1-\cos mx}{5-4\cos x}$$
 是 x 的偶函数,故 $I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1-\cos mx}{5-4\cos x} dx$.

$$\frac{1-\cos mx}{5-4\cos x} = \text{Re}\frac{1-e^{imx}}{5-4\cos x},$$
故

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1 - e^{imx}}{5 - 4\cos x} dx. \quad \Leftrightarrow z = e^{ix}, -\pi \leq x \leq \pi, \text{ } \emptyset$$

$$dx = \frac{dz}{iz}, \cos x = \frac{1}{2}(z + \frac{1}{z}), e^{imx} = z^m, |z| = 1,$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1 - e^{imx}}{5 - 4\cos x} dx = \int_{|z| = 1}^{1 - z^m} \frac{1 - z^m}{5 - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}(z + \frac{1}{z})} \cdot \frac{1}{iz} dz = \frac{1}{i} \int_{|z| = 1}^{1 - z^m} \frac{1 - z^m}{5z - 2z^2 - 2} dz$$

$$=-i\int_{|z|=1}^{z^m-1}\frac{z^m-1}{2z^2-5z+2}dz=-i\int_{|z|=1}^{z^m-1}\frac{z^m-1}{(z-2)(2z-1)}dz.$$

例2 计算:
$$I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cos mx}{5 - 4\cos x} dx$$
, m是正整数.

$$dx = \frac{dz}{iz}, \cos x = \frac{1}{2}(z + \frac{1}{z}), e^{imx} = z^m, |z| = 1,$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1 - e^{imx}}{5 - 4\cos x} dx = \int_{|z| = 1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - z^m}{5 - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}(z + \frac{1}{z})} \cdot \frac{1}{iz} dz = \frac{1}{i} \int_{|z| = 1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - z^m}{5z - 2z^2 - 2} dz$$

$$=-i\int_{|z|=1}\frac{z^{m}-1}{2z^{2}-5z+2}dz=-i\int_{|z|=1}\frac{z^{m}-1}{(z-2)(2z-1)}dz.$$

被积函数有两孤立奇点2, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ 在|z|=1内, 1级极点, 2不在|z|=1内.

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1 - e^{imx}}{5 - 4\cos x} dx = -\frac{i}{2} \int_{|z|=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^m - 1}{(z - 2)(z - \frac{1}{2})} dz = -\frac{i}{2} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \frac{z^m - 1}{z - 2} \Big|_{z = \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \pi \frac{\frac{1}{2^{m}} - 1}{\frac{1}{2} - 2} = \pi \frac{2^{m} - 1}{3 \cdot 2^{m} - 1}. \quad \text{ix } I = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \pi \frac{1 - 2^{m}}{-3 \cdot 2^{m} - 1} \right\} = \frac{(2^{m} - 1)\pi}{3 \cdot 2^{m}}.$$

例 求
$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{5+6\cos^2 x} dx$$
.



分析:积分区间是 $\left[0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right]$,不是 $\left[0,2\pi\right]$ 或 $\left[-\pi,\pi\right]$,不能直接令 $z=e^{ix}$.

解
$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{5+6\cdot\frac{1+\cos 2x}{2}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{8+3\cos 2x} dx$$
. 令 $t = 2x$, 则

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1}{8+3\cos t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{8+3\cos t} dt.$$

令
$$z = e^{it}$$
, $-\pi \le t \le \pi$, $dt = \frac{dz}{iz}$, $\cos t = \frac{1}{2}(z + \frac{1}{z})$, $|z| = 1$,

$$I = \frac{1}{4} \int_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{8+3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}(z+\frac{1}{z})} \cdot \frac{1}{iz} dz = \frac{1}{8i} \int_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{16z+3z^2+3} dz$$

$$=\frac{1}{8i}\int_{|z|=1}\frac{1}{3(z-\frac{-8-\sqrt{55}}{3})(z-\frac{-8+\sqrt{55}}{3})}dz=\frac{2\pi i}{8i}\cdot\frac{1}{3(z-\frac{-8-\sqrt{55}}{3})}\bigg|_{z=\frac{-8+\sqrt{55}}{3}}=\frac{\pi}{8\sqrt{55}}.$$

$$|z-4|=2$$
的参数方程为 $z=4+2e^{i\theta}$, $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$,

$$|\mathbf{d}z| \triangleq \mathbf{d}s = \sqrt{\{x'(\theta)\}^2 + \{y'(\theta)\}^2} \,\mathbf{d}\theta = |z'(\theta)| \,\mathbf{d}\theta = |2ie^{i\theta}| \,\mathbf{d}\theta = 2\,\mathbf{d}\theta, \text{ ix}$$

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{4+2e^{i\theta}}}{(4+2e^{i\theta})(4+2e^{i\theta})} \cdot 2d\theta = 2\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{4\cdot e^{2e^{i\theta}}}}{(4+2e^{i\theta})(4+2e^{-i\theta})} d\theta$$

$$=2e^4\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^2e^{i\theta}}{16+8(e^{i\theta}+e^{-i\theta})+4}d\theta. \quad \Rightarrow w=e^{i\theta}, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi, \ |w|=1,$$

$$\text{If } d\theta = \frac{dw}{iw}, \quad e^{-i\theta} = \frac{1}{w},$$

$$\therefore I = 2e^4 \int_{|w|=1} \frac{e^{2w}}{20+8(w+\frac{1}{w})} \cdot \frac{1}{iw} dw.$$

$$I = \int_{\left|z-4\right|=2} \frac{e^{z}}{\left|z\right|^{2}} \left| dz \right| = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{e^{4+2e^{i\theta}}}{\left|4+2e^{i\theta}\right|^{2}} \cdot 2 d\theta = 2e^{4} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{e^{2e^{i\theta}}}{(4+2e^{i\theta})(4+2e^{-i\theta})} d\theta$$

$$= 2e^{4} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{e^{2}e^{i\theta}}{16+8(e^{i\theta}+e^{-i\theta})+4} d\theta.$$

$$=2e^4\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^2e^{i\theta}}{16+8(e^{i\theta}+e^{-i\theta})+4}d\theta. \quad \frac{\Rightarrow w=e^{i\theta}, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi, |w|=1,}{\text{If } d\theta = \frac{dw}{iw}, e^{-i\theta} = \frac{1}{w},}$$

$$I = 2e^{4} \int_{|w|=1} \frac{e^{2w}}{20+8(w+\frac{1}{w})} \cdot \frac{1}{iw} dw = \frac{2e^{4}}{i} \int_{|w|=1} \frac{e^{2w}}{20w+8(w^{2}+1)} dw$$

$$= \frac{e^4}{2i} \int_{|w|=1} \frac{e^{2w}}{2w^2 + 5w + 2} dw = \frac{e^4}{2i} \int_{|w|=1} \frac{e^{2w}}{(2w+1)(w+2)} dw$$

$$= \frac{e^4}{4i} \int_{|w|=1}^{|w|=1} \frac{e^{2w}}{(w+\frac{1}{2})(w+2)} dw. \frac{|w|=1 \text{ hw} \times \text{hw} \times \text{hw} \times \text{hw}}{-\frac{1}{2} \text{ Hw} \times \text{hw} \times \text{hw}} = \frac{|w|=1 \text{ hw} \times \text{hw} \times \text{hw}}{-\frac{1}{2} \text{ Hw} \times \text{hw}} = \frac{|w|=1 \text{ hw} \times \text{hw} \times \text{hw}}{-\frac{1}{2} \text{ Hw} \times \text{hw}} = \frac{|w|=1 \text{ hw} \times \text{hw} \times \text{hw}}{-\frac{1}{2} \text{ Hw} \times \text{hw}} = \frac{|w|=1 \text{ hw} \times \text{hw} \times \text{hw}}{-\frac{1}{2} \text{ hw} \times \text{hw}} = \frac{|w|=1 \text{ hw} \times \text{hw} \times \text{hw}}{-\frac{1}{2} \text{ hw} \times \text{hw}} = \frac{|w|=1 \text{ hw} \times \text{hw} \times \text{hw}}{-\frac{1}{2} \text{ hw} \times \text{hw}} = \frac{|w|=1 \text{ hw} \times \text{hw} \times \text{hw}}{-\frac{1}{2} \text{ hw} \times \text{hw}} = \frac{|w|=1 \text{ hw} \times \text{hw} \times \text{hw}}{-\frac{1}{2} \text{ hw} \times \text{hw}} = \frac{|w|=1 \text{ hw} \times \text{hw}}{-\frac{1}{2} \text{ hw}} = \frac{|w|=1 \text{ hw} \times \text{hw}}{-\frac{1}{2} \text{ hw}} = \frac{|w|=1 \text{ hw} \times \text{hw}}{-\frac{1}{2} \text{ hw}} = \frac{|w|=1 \text{ hw}}{-\frac{1}{2} \text{ hw}} = \frac{|w|=1 \text{$$

$$|w|=1$$
内被积函数只有奇点 $-\frac{1}{2}$,

$$I = \frac{e^4}{4i} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \frac{e^{2w}}{w+2} \bigg|_{w=-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\pi e^4}{2} \cdot \frac{e^{-1}}{-\frac{1}{2}+2} = \frac{\pi e^3}{3}.$$

5.2.2 三条引理

用<mark>留数定理还可以求一些特殊类型的广义积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$,为此需要用到本小节的三个引理.</mark>

引理1(P110): 设∃ $R_0 > 0$,使得当 $R > R_0$ 时, f(z) 在圆弧 $C_R : z = Re^{i\theta}, \alpha \le \theta \le \beta$ 上连续. 若 $\lim_{z \to \infty} z f(z) = 0$,则 $\lim_{R \to +\infty} \int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 0$.

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证明:方法1.利用P71习题第7题的结论,

对应题中A=0的情形. P71习题第7题的证明与P50例3类似.

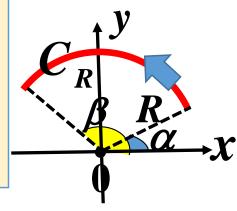
方法2.直接证明. $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 因 $\lim_{z \to \infty} z f(z) = 0$, 故 $\exists \tilde{R} > R_0$,

使得当 $|z|=R>\tilde{R}$ 时, $|zf(z)| \leq \frac{\mathcal{E}}{\beta-\alpha}$, C_R 上, $dz=z'(\theta)d\theta=Re^{i\theta}id\theta$

$$\left| \int_{C_R} f(z) dz \right| = \left| \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(Re^{i\theta}) Re^{i\theta} i d\theta \right| \le \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left| f(Re^{i\theta}) Re^{i\theta} i \right| d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left| Re^{i\theta} f(Re^{i\theta}) \right| d\theta \le \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{\varepsilon}{\beta - \alpha} d\theta = \varepsilon. \#$$

引理1(P110)::设
$$3R_0 > 0$$
,使得当 $R > R_0$ 时, $f(z)$ 在圆弧 $C_R: z = Re^{i\theta}, \alpha \le \theta \le \beta$ 上连续. 若 $\lim_{z \to \infty} z f(z) = 0$,则 $\lim_{R \to +\infty} \int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 0$.



推论(P110) 若
$$f(z) = \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)}$$
, $P(z)$ 和 $Q(z)$ 都是 z 的多项式,

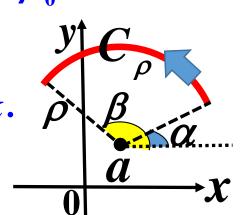
分母
$$Q(z)$$
至少比分子 $P(z)$ 次数高 2 次,则 $\lim_{R\to+\infty}\int_{C_R}\frac{P(z)}{Q(z)}\mathrm{d}z=0$.

证明 由条件得
$$\lim_{z\to\infty}\frac{zP(z)}{Q(z)}=0$$
, 由引理1得结论.#

引理2(P110)(P50例3):设习
$$\rho_0 > 0$$
,使得当 $0 < \rho < \rho_0$ 时, $f(z)$ 在 C_ρ : $z = a + \rho e^{i\theta}$, $\alpha \le \theta \le \beta$ 上连续, $y \in C_\rho$

若
$$\lim_{z \to a} (z-a) f(z) = k$$
, 则 $\lim_{\rho \to 0} \int_{C_{\rho}} f(z) dz = i(\beta - \alpha)k$. ρ

证明 参见 P 51.#



引理2(P110)(P50例3):设 $3\rho_0 > 0$,使得当 $0 < \rho < \rho_0$ 时, f(z)在 C_{ρ} : $z = a + \rho e^{i\theta}$, $\alpha \le \theta \le \beta$ 上连续, 若 $\lim_{z\to a} (z-a)f(z)=k$,则 $\lim_{\rho\to 0} \int_{C_{\rho}} f(z) dz = i(\beta-\alpha)k$. $k \neq 0$ 时, a 是f(z) 的奇点. E明 参见 P 51.#

推论:设a是f(z)的1级极点,则

$$\lim_{\rho \to 0} \int_{C_{\rho}} f(z) dz = \mathbf{i}(\beta - \alpha) \operatorname{Res}[f(z), a].$$



证明:因a是f(z)的1级极点,则 $\lim_{z\to a}(z-a)f(z) = \text{Res}[f(z),a]$.

a是孤立奇点,a在f(z)的充分小去心邻域内解析,

设 $\exists \rho_0 > 0$,使得当 $0 < \rho < \rho_0$ 时,f(z)在 C_ρ 上连续.

由引理2得
$$\lim_{\rho \to 0} \int_{C_{\rho}} f(z) dz = i(\beta - \alpha) \operatorname{Res}[f(z), a].$$
#

引理3(P111约当引理)设a > 0是正实常数,如果当R充分大时,

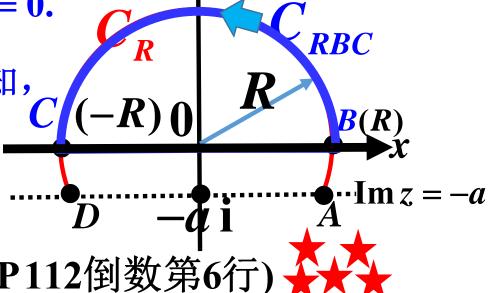
$$g(z)$$
在 $C_R: |z|=R$, $\operatorname{Im} z > -a(a>0)$ 上连续, $\lim_{z\to\infty} g(z)=0$,

则
$$\forall \lambda > 0$$
, $\lim_{R \to +\infty} \int_{C_R} g(z) e^{i\lambda z} dz = 0$.

证明参见P111-112(略). 从证明知,

记上半圆为
$$C_{RBC}$$
: $z = R e^{i\theta}$, $0 \le \theta \le \pi$,

$$\lim_{R\to+\infty}\int_{C_{RBC}}g(z)e^{i\lambda z}dz=0.$$



推论:设 a 是 f(z) 的1级极点,则 $\lim_{\rho\to 0}\int_{C_{\rho}}f(z)dz=i(\beta-\alpha)\operatorname{Res}[f(z),a].$

5.2.3 有理函数广义积分

设有理函数 $R(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}, x \in \mathbb{R}, P(x)$ 和Q(x)都是x的多项式,

若分母Q(x)至少比分子P(x) 次数高2 次,且 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$, $Q(x) \neq 0$,

则广义积分
$$I \triangleq \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R(x) dx$$
 收敛,

即 $\forall c \in \mathbb{R}, \lim_{A \to +\infty} \int_{c}^{A} R(x) dx$ 和 $\lim_{B \to -\infty} \int_{B}^{c} R(x) dx$ 都收敛, 故

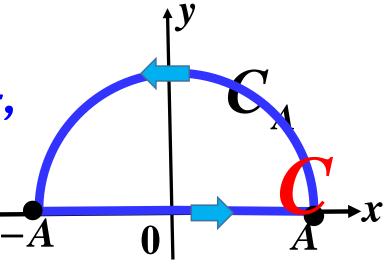
$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R(x) dx = \lim_{A \to +\infty} \int_{-A}^{A} R(x) dx.$$

为了用留数定理计算上式右端积分,

添加半圆弧 $C_A: \mathbf{Z} = A e^{i\theta}, \ 0 \le \theta \le \pi,$

得半圆形辅助闭路: $C = C_A + [-A, A]$.

取辅助函数f(z) = R(z),



 $f(z) = \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)}$ 在实轴解析,从Q(z) = 0可解得f(z)只有有限个奇点.

设f(z)在C内只有有限个奇点: a_k , $k=1,2,\cdots,n_A$, 都是极点, 由留数定理,

$$\int_{C} f(z) dz = \int_{-A}^{A} R(x) dx + \int_{C_{A}} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^{n_{A}} \text{Res}[f(z), a_{k}].$$

Q(z)至少比P(z) 高2 次,故由引理1推论得 $\lim_{A\to +\infty} \int_{C_A} f(z) dz = 0$. (P110) 故令 $A\to +\infty$,得

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} dx = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^{n} \text{Res} \left[\frac{P(z)}{Q(z)}, a_k \right], \quad a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \stackrel{P(z)}{Q(z)}$$
(P113)
$$(P114) \quad \text{在上半平面的全部奇点.}$$

得半圆形辅助闭路: $C = C_A + [-A, A]$. 取辅助函数 f(z) = R(z).

设 $R(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}, x \in \mathbb{R}, P(x)$ 和Q(x)都是x 的多项式, (P112) 若分母Q(x)比分子P(x)次数高2 次或以上,且 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, Q(x) \neq 0$, 则 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} dx = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^{n} \text{Res} \left[\frac{P(z)}{Q(z)}, a_k \right], \quad \text{(P114)}$

其中 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 是 $\frac{P(z)}{Q(z)}$ 在上半平面的全部奇点. (P113)

例3(P114) 计算 $I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2 + a^2)^3}$, a > 0. \star

解 P(x)=1 (0次), $Q(x)=(x^2+a^2)^3$ (6次)都是多项式,

Q(x)比P(x)次数高2次以上. 因 a > 0,故 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$, $Q(x) \neq 0$.

 $ilf(z) = \frac{1}{(z^2+a^2)^3}$,由 $(z^2+a^2)^3 = 0$ 解得全部奇点ai,一ai,3级极点,

因 a > 0, 故f(z)在上半平面只有奇点ai. 故

$$I = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res} \left[f(z), a i \right] = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2!} \lim_{z \to a} \frac{d^2}{dz^2} \left[(z - a i)^3 f(z) \right]$$

例3(P114) 计算
$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+a^2)^3}, \ a > 0.$$

$$P(x) = 1(0次), Q(x) = (x^2 + a^2)^3 (6次)$$
都是多项式,

Q(x)比P(x)次数高2次以上. 因 a > 0, 故 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$, $Q(x) \neq 0$.

$$illet z = \frac{1}{(z^2 + a^2)^3}, \quad \text{由}(z^2 + a^2)^3 = 0$$
解得全部奇点 $ai, -ai, 3$ 级极点,

因 a > 0, 故在上半平面f(z)只有奇点a i. $(z^2 + a^2)^3 = (z - a i)^3 (z + a i)^3$.

故
$$I = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}\left[f(z), a i\right] = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2!} \lim_{z \to a i} \frac{d^2}{dz^2} \left[(z - a i)^3 f(z)\right]$$

$$= \pi i \lim_{z \to ai} \frac{d^2}{dz^2} \left\{ \frac{1}{(z+ai)^3} \right\} = \pi i \lim_{z \to ai} \frac{(-3)(-4)}{(z+ai)^5}$$

$$=\frac{12\pi i}{(2ai)^5}=\frac{3\pi}{8a^5}.$$

例 计算
$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1+2x^2}{(x^2+1)^2} dx$$
. $\star \star \star \star \star \star \star$ (将被积函数变量 x) 换为 z 所得函数.

解 因被积函数是偶函数,故
$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1+2x^2}{(x^2+1)^2} dx$$
. 设 $f(z) = \frac{1+2z^2}{(z^2+1)^2}$.

 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, (x^2+1)^2 \neq 0. (x^2+1)^2 \text{ lt } 1 + 2x^2 = 2\%.$

f(z)只有两奇点**i**,-**i**, <u>i在上半平面</u>,且是2级极点, -i不在上半平面. 故由P114公式得

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res} \left[f(z), i \right] = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{1!} \lim_{z \to i} \frac{d}{dz} \left[(z - i)^2 f(z) \right]$$

$$= 2\pi i \lim_{z \to i} \frac{d}{dz} \left\{ \frac{1 + 2z^2}{(z+i)^2} \right\} = 2\pi i \lim_{z \to i} \frac{4z(z+i)^2 - 2(z+i)(1 + 2z^2)}{(z+i)^4}$$

$$= 2\pi i \lim_{z \to i} \frac{4z(z+i)-2(1+2z^2)}{(z+i)^3} = 2\pi i \frac{4i(i+i)-2(1+2i^2)}{(i+i)^3} = \frac{3\pi}{2}.$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3\pi}{2} = \frac{3}{4}\pi.$$

例 计算
$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^4 + 16} dx$$
.

解 因被积函数是<u>偶函数</u>, 故 $I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^4 + 16} dx$. 设 $f(z) = \frac{1}{7^4 + 16}$.

 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, x^4 + 16 \neq 0.$ $x^4 + 16$ 比1高2次以上.

由
$$z^4 + 16 = 0$$
可解得

$$z_{k} = \left(\sqrt[4]{-16}\right)_{k} = 2 \exp\left(i\frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{4}\right) = \begin{cases} 2 \exp\left(i\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = -(\sqrt{2}) + i(\sqrt{2}), & k = 1, \\ 2 \exp\left(i\frac{5\pi}{4}\right) = -(\sqrt{2}) - i(\sqrt{2}), & k = 2, \end{cases}$$

$$\left(2\exp\left(i\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \left(\sqrt{2}\right) + i\left(\sqrt{2}\right), \quad k = 0,\right)$$

$$2\exp(i\frac{3\pi}{4}) = -(\sqrt{2}) + i(\sqrt{2}), \quad k = 1,$$

$$2\exp\left(i\frac{5\pi}{4}\right) = -(\sqrt{2}) - i(\sqrt{2}), \quad k = 2,$$

$$2\exp\left(i\frac{7\pi}{4}\right) = (\sqrt{2}) - i(\sqrt{2}), \qquad k = 3,$$

 $\Box(\sqrt{2})>0$,在上半平面f(z)只有两个奇点(虚部大于0的奇点):

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^4 + 16} dx = 2\pi i \left\{ \operatorname{Res} [f(z), z_1] + \operatorname{Res} [f(z), z_2] \right\}.$$

$$I = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{4}+16} dx = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{4}+16} dx}_{=\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{$$

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), z_1] = \frac{1}{\frac{d}{dz}(z^4 + 16)\Big|_{z=z_1}} = \frac{1}{4z_1^3} = \frac{z_1}{4z_1^4} = \frac{(\sqrt{2}) + i(\sqrt{2})}{4 \cdot (-16)} = -\frac{(\sqrt{2}) + i(\sqrt{2})}{64}.$$

同理 Res
$$[f(z), z_2] = \frac{1}{4z_2^3} = \frac{z_2}{4z_2^4} = \frac{(\sqrt{2})-i(\sqrt{2})}{64}$$
. 代入(*), 得

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^4 + 16} dx = 2\pi i \left(-\frac{(\sqrt{2}) + i(\sqrt{2})}{64} + \frac{(\sqrt{2}) - i(\sqrt{2})}{64} \right) = \frac{(\sqrt{2})}{16} \pi.$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^4 + 16} dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{2})}{16} \pi = \frac{(\sqrt{2})}{32} \pi.$$

作业

P132 4(1)(2)(3), 5

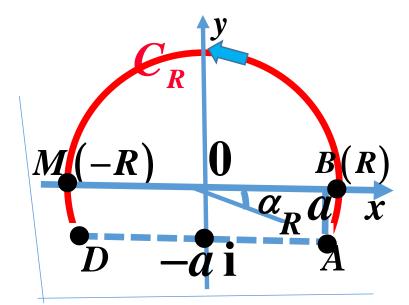
补充作业: 求
$$\int_{|z-1|=2} \frac{|\mathbf{d}z|}{1+|z|^2}$$
.

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引理3(P111约当引理):
                                                                                               (a > 0是定数)
  如果R充分大时,g(z)在圆弧C_R:|z|=R, \operatorname{Im} z>-a(a>0)上连续,且
   \lim_{z\to\infty} g(z) = 0, \quad \emptyset \quad \forall \lambda > 0, \quad \lim_{R\to +\infty} \int_{C} \underline{g(z)} e^{i\lambda z} dz = 0.
   证明 izM(R) = \max_{z \in C_R} |g(z)|. 因 \lim_{z \to \infty} g(z) = 0,故 \lim_{R \to +\infty} M(R) = 0.
  如图C_R = \widehat{AB} + \widehat{BM} + \widehat{MD}. 设z = x + i y \in C_R, 则
    y > -a, \forall \lambda > 0, -\lambda y < \lambda a.
   故|\mathbf{e}^{\mathrm{i}\lambda z}| = |\mathbf{e}^{\mathrm{i}\lambda x - \lambda y}| = \mathbf{e}^{-\lambda y} \leq \mathbf{e}^{\lambda a}.
\widehat{AB}长度=R\alpha = R \arcsin \frac{a}{R} = \frac{\arcsin \frac{a}{R}}{a} \cdot a \xrightarrow{R \to +\infty} a.
  由长大不等式,
                                                                         |i \lambda z = i \lambda (x + i y) = i \lambda x - \lambda y|
 \left|\int_{\widehat{AR}} g(z) e^{i\lambda z} dz\right| \leq M(R) e^{\lambda a} \cdot \left(R\alpha\right) \xrightarrow{R \to +\infty} 0 \cdot e^{\lambda a} \cdot a = 0.
   同理\left|\int_{\widehat{DM}} g(z) e^{i\lambda z} dz\right| \xrightarrow{R \to +\infty} 0.
```

$$\left|\int_{\widehat{AR}} g(z) e^{i\lambda z} dz\right| \leq M(R) e^{\lambda a} \cdot \left(R\alpha\right) \xrightarrow{R \to +\infty} 0 \cdot e^{\lambda a} \cdot a = 0.$$

同理
$$\left|\int_{\widehat{DM}} g(z) e^{i\lambda z} dz\right| \xrightarrow{R \to +\infty} 0.$$

下证
$$\left|\int_{\widehat{BM}} g(z) e^{i\lambda z} dz\right| \xrightarrow{R \to +\infty} 0.$$



引理3(P111约当引理):

如果R充分大时,g(z)在圆弧 $C_R:|z|=R$, $\mathrm{Im}\,z>-a\left(a>0\right)$ 上连续,且

$$\lim_{z\to\infty}g(z)=0,\quad \text{if }\forall \lambda>0,\quad \lim_{R\to+\infty}\int_{C_R}g(z)e^{\mathrm{i}\lambda z}\,\mathrm{d}z=0.$$

如果R充分大时,g(z)在圆弧 $C_R:|z|=R$, $\operatorname{Im} z>-a(a>0)$ 上连续,且 $\lim_{z\to\infty} g(z) = 0, \quad \text{则} \,\forall \lambda > 0, \quad \lim_{R\to +\infty} \int_{C_{\mathcal{D}}} g(z) e^{i\lambda z} dz = 0.$ 证明 记 $M(R) = \max_{z \in C_R} |g(z)|$, $\lim_{R \to +\infty} M(R) = 0$. 当 $z \in BM$ 时,y $z = Re^{i\varphi}, (\varphi = \arg z \in [0,\pi]$ 如图所示),则 $\left|\mathbf{e}^{\mathrm{i}\,\lambda z}\right| = \left|\mathbf{e}^{\mathrm{i}\,\lambda R\,\mathbf{e}^{\mathrm{i}\,\varphi}}\right| = \mathbf{e}^{-\lambda R\,\sin\varphi}, \quad z'(\varphi) = \mathrm{i}\,R\,\mathbf{e}^{\mathrm{i}\,\varphi}, \\ |z'(\varphi)| = R, \text{ix}$ $\left| \int_{\widehat{PM}} g(z) e^{i\lambda z} dz \right| \leq M(R) \int_0^{\pi} e^{-\lambda R \sin \varphi} R d\varphi.$ \boldsymbol{D} $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-\lambda R \sin \varphi} d\varphi^{\beta = \pi - \varphi} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} e^{-\lambda R \sin \beta} d\beta, \quad \forall \varphi \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right], \sin \varphi \geq \frac{2}{\pi} \varphi.$ $\left| \int_{\widehat{BM}} g(z) e^{i\lambda z} dz \right| \leq 2M(R) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-\lambda R \sin \varphi} R d\varphi \leq 2M(R) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-\lambda R \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} \varphi} R d\varphi$ $\leq \frac{\pi M(R)}{\lambda} \left(1 - e^{-\lambda R}\right) \xrightarrow{R \to +\infty} \leq \frac{\pi \cdot 0}{2} \left(1 - 0\right) = 0.$ 因此 $\forall \lambda > 0$, $\lim_{R \to +\infty} \int_{C_n} g(z) e^{i\lambda z} dz = 0$.

P132 44) 就积分 Son tan(0+ia)do, aEIR,且a+O. 解: 11) 首先证明 [Ttan(O+ia)do= [tan(O+ia)do. 这只需对后一个积分作变换日= 17+9。 ----(2) 由的得了当 $\int_0^{\pi} tan(0+ia)d0 = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} tan(0+ia)d0$. $\hat{Z} = e^{i\theta}$, $\mathcal{R}' = 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$, |Z| = 1, $d\theta = \frac{dz}{zz}$, $tan(\theta+ia) = \frac{\sin(\theta+ia)}{\cos(\theta+ia)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2i}\left\{e^{i(\theta+ia)}-e^{-i(\theta+ia)}\right\}}{\frac{1}{2}\left\{e^{i(\theta+ia)}+e^{-i(\theta+ia)}\right\}}$ (将Z=eidxx)

故工=立员 $\frac{1}{i^2}dz = -$

> 整理后用留教定理或村西积红扩展。 注意与 670和 040 讨论 奇点是 是在 121月内。