

一.基础知识

1. 计算题: 1) $3e^{\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{4}i}, k=0,1,2,3;$ 2) i .

2. 解方程: $i(\ln)\sqrt{3} + (2k \pm \frac{1}{2})\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

3. $f' = u_x - iu_y = 3x^2y - y^3 - i(x^3 - 3xy^2) = -iz^3$. 所以

$$f(z) = -\frac{iz^4}{4} + C$$

令 $z=0$, 得到 $C=i$. 所以 $f = -\frac{iz^4}{4} + i$.

4. 答案: 2000 个。

5. 设 $\xi = z - i$.

$$\frac{1}{1-z} + e^z = \frac{1}{-1-\xi} + e^{\xi+2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{e^2}{n!} - (-1)^n \right) \xi^n.$$

收敛半径 $R=1$.

6.

$$\left(\ln\left(2 + \frac{1}{z+1}\right) \right)' = \frac{-\frac{1}{(z+1)^2}}{2 + \frac{1}{z+1}} = \frac{1}{z+3/2} - \frac{1}{z+1} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} \left(\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{n-1} - 1 \right)}{z^n}.$$

所以

$$\ln\left(2 + \frac{1}{z+1}\right) = C + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} \left(\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n - 1 \right)}{nz^n}.$$

令 $z \rightarrow \infty$ 得到 $C = \ln 2$, 所以洛朗展开为

$$\ln 2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} \left(\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n - 1 \right)}{nz^n}.$$

二.计算积分：积分每题6分。

(1). $\int_C |z|^2 dz$, 其中 C 是从 i 到1的有向线段.

$$\int_C |z|^2 dz = \int_0^1 |i + (1-i)t|^2 d(1-i)t = (1-i) \int_0^1 2t^2 - 2t + 1 dt = \frac{2}{3}(1-i).$$

(2). $\int_0^\pi z \sin z dz$.

$$\int_0^\pi z \sin z dz = (-z \cos z + \sin z) \Big|_0^\pi = \pi.$$

(3). $\int_{|z|=4} \frac{e^z}{z(z^2 + \pi^2)(z^2 + 4\pi^2)} dz$. 三个极点, $0, \pm\pi i$ 一阶;

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{e^z}{z(z^2 + \pi^2)(z^2 + 4\pi^2)}, 0\right] = \frac{1}{4\pi^4}.$$

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{e^z}{z(z^2 + \pi^2)(z^2 + 4\pi^2)}, \pi i\right] = \frac{1}{6\pi^4}.$$

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{e^z}{z(z^2 + \pi^2)(z^2 + 4\pi^2)}, -\pi i\right] = \frac{1}{6\pi^4}.$$

答案: $\frac{7i}{6\pi^3}$ 。

(4). $\int_{|z-3|=2} \frac{d(\operatorname{Im} z)}{\operatorname{Re} z}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{|z-3|=2} \frac{d(\operatorname{Im} z)}{\operatorname{Re} z} &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d(2 \sin \theta)}{3 + 2 \cos \theta} \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{2 \cos \theta d(\theta)}{3 + 2 \cos \theta} \\ &= \int_{|z|=1} \frac{z + \frac{1}{z} dz}{iz(3 + z + \frac{1}{z})} \\ &= \int_{|z|=1} \frac{z^2 + 1 dz}{iz(z^2 + 3z + 1)} \end{aligned}$$

两个一阶极点: $0, -\frac{3}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$ 。

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{z^2 + 1}{iz(z^2 + 3z + 1)}, 0\right] = \frac{1}{i}.$$

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{z^2 + 1}{iz(z^2 + 3z + 1)}, -\frac{3}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right] = -\frac{3}{i\sqrt{5}}.$$

答案: $2\pi - \frac{6\pi}{\sqrt{5}}$.

(5). $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1 + \cos x}{x^2 - 2ix - 1} dx$.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 - 2ix - 1} dx = 0.$$

$$\frac{\cos x}{x^2 - 2ix - 1} = \frac{(x^2 - 1) \cos x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} + \frac{2ix \cos x}{(x^2 + 1)^2}.$$

i 二阶极点

$$\text{Res}\left[\frac{(z^2 - 1)e^{iz}}{(z^2 + 1)^2}, i\right] = \frac{ie^{-1}}{2}.$$

答案: $-\frac{\pi}{e}$ 。

- (6) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(\pi x) - \cos(\pi x)}{(x^2 + 1)(4x - 1)} dx$. 补上虚部后辅助函数为 $\frac{-ie^{i\pi z} - e^{i\pi z}}{(z^2 + 1)(4z - 1)}$. 做大半圆 C_R (以0为圆心), 小半圆 C_r (以 $\frac{1}{4}$ 为圆心)。则积分为

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty, r \rightarrow 0} \int_C - \int_{C_R} + \int_{C_r} \frac{-ie^{i\pi z} - e^{i\pi z}}{(z^2 + 1)(4z - 1)} dz.$$

其中

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty, r \rightarrow 0} \int_C = 2\pi i \text{Res}\left[\frac{-ie^{i\pi z} - e^{i\pi z}}{(z^2 + 1)(4z - 1)}, i\right] = \frac{\pi e^{-\pi}(-3 + 5i)}{17}.$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty, r \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_R} = 0.$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty, r \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_r} = \pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}} \frac{-ie^{i\pi z} - e^{i\pi z}}{(z^2 + 1)(4z - 1)} \left(z - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{4\sqrt{2}\pi}{17}.$$

所以对照的, 答案为 $-\frac{3\pi e^{-\pi}}{17} + \frac{4\sqrt{2}\pi}{17}$.

- (7) $\int_{|z|=2} \frac{z}{(1-z)(1-\overline{\cos z})} dz$. 仅需求该积分的共轭为:

$$\int_{|z|=2} \frac{\bar{z}}{(1-\bar{z})(1-\cos z)} d\bar{z}.$$

即求

$$\int_{|z|=2} \frac{4}{z(1-4/z)(1-\cos z)} \left(-\frac{4}{z^2}\right) dz.$$

即求

$$\int_{|z|=2} \frac{4}{z^2(1-z/4)(1-\cos z)} dz.$$

注意到

$$\frac{4}{z^2(1-z/4)(1-\cos z)} = \frac{8}{z^4(1-z/4)(1-\frac{z^2}{12}+\dots)} = \frac{8}{z^4} \left(1+\frac{z}{4}+\frac{z^2}{16}+\frac{z^3}{64}+\frac{z^4}{256}+\dots\right) \left(1+\frac{z^2}{12}+\dots\right).$$

负一项系数为: $8 \times (\frac{1}{48} + \frac{1}{64}) = \frac{7}{24}$. 共轭后答案: $-\frac{7}{12}\pi i$.

三。

$$(1) \quad L[f] = -\frac{1}{p^2} + e^{-p} \left(\frac{2}{p^3} + \frac{3}{p^2} + \frac{2}{p} \right).$$

(2) 设 $A = L[y]$, 则

$$\frac{A}{p} + pA - 1 + A = \frac{1}{p^2}.$$

解得

$$A = \frac{p^2 + 1}{p(p^2 + p + 1)} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{p^2 + p + 1}.$$

逆变换得,

$$y = 1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t.$$

四。证明：对于 $R > 2024$, 做大半圆 $C_R : |z| = R, \operatorname{Re} z \geq 0$, L_R 为从 Ri 到 $-Ri$ 的有向线段。则有

$$f(2024) = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{L_R \cup C_R} \frac{f(z)}{z - 2024} dz.$$

$$0 = f(2023) = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{L_R \cup C_R} \frac{f(z)}{z - 2023} dz.$$

做差得到

$$f(2024) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{L_R \cup C_R} \frac{f(z)}{z - 2024} - \frac{f(z)}{z - 2023} dz = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{L_R \cup C_R} \frac{f(z)}{(z - 2023)(z - 2024)} dz.$$

注意到 $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} z \frac{f(z)}{(z - 2023)(z - 2024)} = 0$, 有

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} \frac{f(z)}{(z - 2023)(z - 2024)} dz = 0.$$

从而

$$f(2024) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{+\infty i}^{-\infty i} \frac{f(z)}{(z - 2023)(z - 2024)} dz.$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} |f(2024)| &\leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{+\infty i}^{-\infty i} \frac{|f(z)|}{|z - 2023||z - 2024|} |dz| \leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(s^2 + 2023^2)(s^2 + 2024^2)}} ds \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{s^2 + 2023^2} ds. \end{aligned}$$

所以 $|f(2024)| \leq |\operatorname{Res}[\frac{1}{z^2+2}, 2023i]| = \frac{1}{2 \times 2023}$ 。