第五章 留数及其应用

留数是复变函数又一重要概念,有着非常广泛的应用.

5.1 留数定理

一、留数的定义和计算

设 a 是 f(z) 的孤立奇点,则 $\exists \delta > 0$,使得

f(z)在 $K: 0 < |z-a| < \delta$ 解析,f(z)在K内可展为洛朗级数:

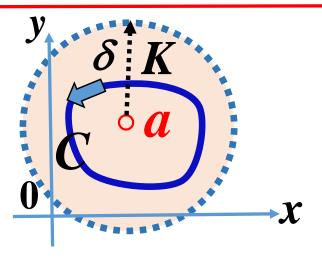
$$f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_n (z-a)^n, \quad a_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta-a)^{n+1}} d\zeta, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z},$$

C是K内任一条围绕点a的正向(逆时针)简单闭路. (定理(P84))

当
$$n = -1$$
时, $a_{-1} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - a)^0} d\zeta = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C f(\zeta) d\zeta. \left(\frac{1}{z - a}$ 的系数)

故 $\int_C f(\zeta) d\zeta = \frac{2\pi i a_{-1}}{($ 或利用P49例2知对f积分后仅留一项).

称 a_{-1} 为f(z)在a点的留数,记作Res[f(z),a].



设 a 是 f(z) 的孤立奇点,则 $\exists \delta > 0$,使得

f(z)在 $K: 0 < |z-a| < \delta$ 解析,f(z)在K内可展为洛朗级数

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_n (z-a)^n, \quad a_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta-a)^{n+1}} d\zeta, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z},$$

C是K内任一条围绕点a的正向(逆时针)简单闭路. (定理(P84))

当
$$n = -1$$
时, $a_{-1} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - a)^0} d\zeta = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C f(\zeta) d\zeta$. $\left(\frac{1}{z - a}$ 的系数)

故
$$\int_C f(\zeta) d\zeta = 2\pi i a_{-1}.$$

Res
$$[f(z),a] = a_{-1} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C f(\zeta) d\zeta, \star \star \star \star \underbrace{0}_{C}$$

它是f(z)在a的充分小去心邻域内洛朗展式中 $\frac{1}{z-a}$ 的系数。

故
$$\int_C f(\zeta) d\zeta = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}[f(z),a],$$

C: 在a的使f(z)解析的去心邻域K。内任一条围绕 a 的正向闭路.

C: 在a的使f(z)解析的去心邻域K。内任一条围绕 a 的正向闭路.

留数定理(P103定理1): 设f(z)在闭路C上解析,

在C内部除n个孤立奇点 a_1,a_2,\cdots,a_n 外解析,则

$$\int_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^n \text{Res} [f(z), a_k]. \star \star \star$$

证明: $\forall k = 1, 2, \dots n$, 以 a_k 为圆心作<u>充分小</u>的圆周 C_k

使得 C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n 都在C 的内部,且它们彼此完全<u>分离</u>(如图).由多连通区域柯西积分定理和留数定义得

$$\int_C f(z) dz = \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{C_k} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^n \text{Res} [f(z), a_k].$$

留数的常用计算方法(设 $a \neq \infty$) $\star \star \star \star \star \star$

(1)(由留数定义) 设f(z)在 $D: 0 < |z-a| < \delta(\delta > 0$ 充分小)内的洛朗展式为

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_n (z-a)^n$$
, 则 $\frac{\text{Res}[f(z),a] = a_{-1}}{\text{对可去奇点,本性奇点,极点都适用.}}$

例 求 $f(z) = e^{\frac{c}{1-z}}$ 在它的孤立奇点处的留数.

解 z=1 是 $f(z)=e^{\frac{z}{1-z}}$ 唯一奇点,孤立奇点,在 z-1>0内,

$$f(z) = e^{\frac{z-1+1}{z-1}} = e^{-1-\frac{1}{z-1}} = e^{-1} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{z-1}} = \frac{1}{e} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!(z-1)^n}.$$

故 $\operatorname{Res}[f(z),1] = a_{-1} = \frac{1}{e} \cdot \frac{-1}{1!} = -\frac{1}{e}$. (1是f(z) 的本性奇点)

留数定理: 设f(z)在闭路C上解析,在C的内部区域除去n个孤立 奇点 a_1,\dots,a_n 外也解析,则 $\int_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{Res} \left[f(z), a_k \right].$

例 求 $f(z) = e^{\frac{1}{1-z}}$ 在它的孤立奇点处的留数.

解 z=1 是 $f(z)=e^{\frac{z}{1-z}}$ 唯一奇点,孤立奇点,在 |z-1|>0内,

$$f(z) = e^{\frac{z-1+1}{z-1}} = e^{-1-\frac{1}{z-1}} = e^{-1} \cdot e^{\frac{1}{z-1}} = \frac{1}{e} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!(z-1)^n}.$$

故
$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z),1] = a_{-1} = \frac{1}{e} \cdot \frac{-1}{1!} = -\frac{1}{e}.$$
 (1是 $f(z)$ 的本性奇点)

由留数定理得

$$\int_{|z|=2}^{\infty} e^{\frac{z}{1-z}} dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}[f(z),1] = -\frac{2\pi}{e}i.$$

$$\int_{|z|=\frac{1}{2}} e^{\frac{z}{1-z}} dz = 0.$$

留数定理: 设f(z)在闭路C上解析,在C的内部区域除去n个孤立 奇点 a_1,\dots,a_n 外也解析,则 $\int_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{Res} \left[f(z),a_k \right].$

(2)(定理2P104) 设a 是
$$f(z)$$
 的 m 级极点,则 ***
$$Res[f(z),a] = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \lim_{z \to a} \frac{d^{m-1}}{dz^{m-1}} \{(z-a)^m f(z)\}.$$

(注意: 只适用于a是 f(z) 的极点的情形, 本性奇点不适用)

证明:设 $a \in f(z)$ 的m级极点,则 $\exists \delta > 0$,使得在 $U: 0 < |z-a| < \delta$ 内,

$$f(z) = \frac{\varphi(z)}{(z-a)^m}$$
, $\varphi(z)$ 在 U 内解析, $\varphi(a) \neq 0$. (P93定理3之1))

由P78定理1,

田P78定理1,
在
$$|z-a|<\delta$$
内, $\varphi(z)=\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty}b_n(z-a)^n$, $b_n=\frac{\varphi^{(n)}(a)}{n!}$, $n\in\mathbb{N}$, 则

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n (z-a)^{n-m}$$
,令 $n-m=-1$,得 $n=m-1$,由留数定义得

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z),a] = b_{m-1} = \frac{\varphi^{(m-1)}(a)}{(m-1)!} = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \lim_{z \to a} \frac{d^{m-1}}{dz^{m-1}} \left\{ (z-a)^m f(z) \right\}. \#$$

$$\varphi(z) = (z-a)^m f(z)$$

(2)(定理2P104) 设a 是
$$f(z)$$
 的 m 级极点,则 大大大 Res $[f(z),a] = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \lim_{z \to a} \frac{d^{m-1}}{dz^{m-1}} \{(z-a)^m f(z)\}.$

若a是
$$f(z)$$
的1级极点,则 $\operatorname{Res}[f(z),a] = \lim_{z \to a} \{(z-a)f(z)\} \cdot (m=1)$

(3) 设f(z)在a 点解析,则Res[f(z),a]=0.

例 求 $f(z) = \frac{\sin 2z}{(z+1)^3} + \frac{e^z}{z-1}$ 在它的孤立奇点处的留数.

解 由分母等于0解得f(z)有且只有两个孤立奇点 $z_1 = -1, z_2 = 1$.

-1是3级极点,1是1级极点。故由定理2得,

Res
$$[f(z), -1]$$
 = Res $\left[\frac{\sin 2z}{(z+1)^3}, -1\right]$ + Res $\left[\frac{e^z}{z-1}, -1\right]$

$$= \frac{1}{2!} \lim_{z \to 1} \frac{d^2}{dz^2} \left\{ (z+1)^3 \cdot \frac{\sin 2z}{(z+1)^3} \right\} + 0 = \lim_{z \to 1} (-2\sin 2z) = 2\sin 2.$$

Res
$$[f(z), 1] = \lim_{z \to 1} \{(z-1)f(z)\} = \lim_{z \to 1} \{\frac{(z-1)\sin 2z}{(z+1)^3} + e^z\} = e.$$

(4)(P105推论) 设 P(z) 和 Q(z) 都在a 点解析,

$$P(a) \neq 0$$
, $Q(a) = 0$, $Q'(a) \neq 0$, 则 $a \neq \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)}$ 的1级极点 $P(z) = 0$, $P(z) = 0$,

Res
$$\left[\frac{P(z)}{Q(z)}, a\right] = \frac{P(a)}{\lim_{z \to a} \frac{dQ(z)}{dz}}$$
.

证明: 因a是Q(z)的1级零点, $P(a) \neq 0$,故a是 $\frac{P(z)}{Q(z)}$ 的1级极点,

Res
$$\left[\frac{P(z)}{Q(z)},a\right] = \lim_{z \to a} (z-a) \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)}$$

$$= \lim_{z \to a} \frac{P(z)}{Q(z) - Q(a)} = \frac{P(a)}{\lim_{z \to a} \frac{dQ(z)}{dz}}.\#$$

$$Q(a) = 0$$

(4)(P105推论) 设 P(z) 和 Q(z) 都在a 点解析, $P(a) \neq 0$,

$$\underline{Q(a) = 0, \ Q'(a) \neq 0, \ \text{则 Res}\left[\frac{P(z)}{Q(z)}, a\right] = \frac{P(a)}{\lim_{z \to a} \frac{dQ(z)}{dz}}. \quad a \in \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} \text{的1级极点}.$$

例 求 $f(z) = \frac{z^2}{e^z + 1}$ 在它的孤立奇点处的留数.

解由
$$e^z+1=0$$
,得 $z_k=(\text{Ln}(-1))_k=i\{\text{arg}(-1)+2k\pi\}=i(2k+1)\pi, k=0,\pm 1,\pm 2,\cdots$

$$\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}, \ \mathbf{e}^z + 1, \ z^2 \ \text{在点} \ z_k \ \text{解析}, \ \ \frac{z_k^2}{z_k} = -(2k+1)^2 \pi^2 \neq 0,$$

$$e^{z_k} + 1 = 0$$
, $(e^{z+1})'|_{z=z_k} = e^{z_k} = -1 \neq 0$, $(z_k \pm e^z + 1)$ (1) (2) (2) (3)

 z_k 都是f(z)的1级极点.

$$\operatorname{Re} s\left[\frac{z^{2}}{e^{z}+1}, z_{k}\right] = \frac{z_{k}^{2}}{\frac{d}{dz}(e^{z}+1)} = \frac{z_{k}^{2}}{e^{z_{k}}} = (2k+1)^{2}\pi^{2}.$$

类似地可求
$$\frac{z}{\cos(z+a)}$$
, $\frac{z^{2}+1}{\sin z}$, $\frac{z^{n-1}}{z^{n}+a}$, $\frac{z^{n}}{z^{n}+a}$, $tgz = \frac{\sin z}{\cos z}$ 等孤立奇点处的留数.

例
$$\int_{|z|=3} \frac{1}{z^4-1} dz$$
.

解记 $g(z) = \frac{1}{z^4-1}$,由 $z^4-1=0$ 解得f(z)的所有(非∞)奇点为

$$z_k = \exp\left(i\frac{\arg 1 + 2k\pi}{4}\right) = \exp\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}i\right), \quad k = 0, 1, 2, 3.$$

 $|z_k|=1$,故 z_k 都在|z|=3内部,且都是1级极点。故由留数定理得

$$\int_{|z|=3} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_{k=0}^{3} \text{Res} [f(z), z_k] = 2\pi i \sum_{k=0}^{3} \frac{1}{\frac{d}{dz}(z^4-1)}$$

$$= 2\pi i \sum_{k=0}^{3} \frac{1}{4z_k^3} = 2\pi i \sum_{k=0}^{3} \frac{z_k}{4z_k^4} = 2\pi i \sum_{k=0}^{3} \frac{z_k}{4}$$

$$=\frac{\pi}{2}i(1+i-1-i)=0.$$

例2 求 $\int_C \operatorname{tg} \pi z \, dz$, 其中 C 分别是 $|z| = \frac{1}{3}$ 和 |z| = n, n 为正整数.

解 第1步 因 $tg\pi z = \frac{\sin\pi z}{\cos\pi z}$,由 $\cos\pi z = 0$ 解得奇点

 $z_k = k + \frac{1}{2}$, $(k \in \mathbb{Z})$, 是 $tg\pi z$ 的(除 ∞ 外)所有孤立奇点,都是1级极点.

 $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}, \cos \pi z, \sin \pi z$ 在点 z_k 解析, $\sin \pi z_k = \sin \left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi = (-1)^k \neq 0$,

$$\cos \pi z_k = 0$$
, $(\cos \pi z)'|_{z=z_k} = -\pi \sin \pi z_k = (-1)^{k+1}\pi \neq 0$.

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\operatorname{tg}\pi z, z_{k}\right] = \frac{\sin\pi z_{k}}{(\cos\pi z)'_{z=z_{k}}} = \frac{\sin\pi z_{k}}{-\pi\sin\pi z_{k}} = -\frac{1}{\pi}.$$

第2步 找出积分路径闭路内部的所有奇点,利用留数定理求积.

(1) $|z_k| \ge \frac{1}{2}$, $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$. 故所有的 z_k 都不在 $|z| = \frac{1}{3}$ 内,

 $\operatorname{tg}\pi z$ 在 $|z|=\frac{1}{3}$ 及其内部解析,故 $\int_{|z|=\frac{1}{3}}\operatorname{tg}\pi z\,\mathrm{d}z=0$.

(2)当C是|z|=n, $(n \in \mathbb{Z}^+)$ 时, C 内有 $tg\pi z$ 奇点: $Z_k=k+\frac{1}{2}$, $-n \le k \le n-1$.

即 $k = -n, -(n-1), \dots, -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$. 故由留数定理知,

$$\int_{|z|=n} \operatorname{tg} \pi z \, dz = 2\pi i \sum_{k=-n}^{n-1} \operatorname{Res} \left[\operatorname{tg} \pi z, z_k \right] = 2\pi i \cdot (2n) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\pi} \right) = -4n i.$$

例2 求 $\int_C \operatorname{tg} \pi z \, dz$,其中C分别是 $|z| = \frac{1}{3}$ 和 |z| = n, n为正整数.

解 第1步 因 $tg\pi z = \frac{\sin\pi z}{\cos\pi z}$,由 $\cos\pi z = 0$ 解得奇点

 $z_k = k + \frac{1}{2}$, $(k \in \mathbb{Z})$, 是 $tg\pi z$ 的(除 ∞ 外)所有孤立奇点,都是1级极点.

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\operatorname{tg}\pi z, z_{k}\right] = \frac{\sin\pi z_{k}}{\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}z}(\cos\pi z)} = \frac{\sin\pi z_{k}}{-\pi\sin\pi z_{k}} = -\frac{1}{\pi}.$$

第2步 找出积分路径闭路内部的所有奇点,利用留数定理求积.

(1) $|z_k| \ge \frac{1}{2}$, $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$. 故所有的 z_k 都不在 $|z| = \frac{1}{3}$ 内,

 $tg\pi z$ 在 $|z|=\frac{1}{3}$ 及其内部解析,故 $\int_{|z|=\frac{1}{3}} tg\pi z dz = 0.$

例3 求 $\int_C z^3 \sin^5 \frac{1}{z} dz$, C: |z| = 1.

解 先求C内 $z^3 \sin^5 \frac{1}{z}$ 所有奇点及其留数. $z^3 \sin^5 \frac{1}{z}$ 有唯一的奇点z = 0. 奇点z = 0 在C: |z| = 1内. 在 |z| > 0 内,

$$z^{3} \sin^{5} \frac{1}{z} = z^{3} \left(\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{3!z^{3}} + \frac{1}{5!z^{5}} + \cdots \right)^{5} = z^{3} \left\{ \frac{1}{z^{5}} + \sum_{k=7}^{+\infty} \frac{b_{k}}{z^{k}} \right\} = \frac{1}{z^{2}} + \sum_{k=7}^{+\infty} \frac{b_{k}}{z^{k-3}},$$

z=0是 $z^3\sin^5\frac{1}{z}$ 的本性奇点. 洛朗展式中无 $\frac{1}{z}$ 项,故 $a_{-1}=0$.

故
$$\int_{|z|=1} z^3 \sin^5 \frac{1}{z} dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res} \left[z^3 \sin^5 \frac{1}{z}, 0 \right]$$

$$=2\pi i a_{-1}=0.$$

本性奇点的留数只能用定义求(定理2P104无法应用),即等于去心邻域内洛朗展式中负1次幂项系数a_1.

例求
$$\int_C \frac{z \sin z}{(1-e^z)^3} dz$$
, $C: |z|=1$.

解 第1步由 $1-e^z=0$ 解得全部有限奇点 $z_k=(\text{Ln 1})_k=i\,2k\pi,\,k\in\mathbb{Z}$,都是孤立奇点. 只有 $z_0=0$ 在|z|=1内. 先求奇点0 类型. 在 0<|z|<1内,

$$f(z) = \frac{z\left(z - \frac{1}{3!}z^3 + \frac{1}{5!}z^5 + \cdots\right)}{\left(-z - \frac{z^2}{2!} - \frac{z^3}{3!} - \cdots\right)^3} = \frac{z^2\left(1 - \frac{1}{3!}z^2 + \frac{1}{5!}z^4 + \cdots\right)}{-z^3\left(1 + \frac{z}{2!} + \frac{z^2}{3!} + \cdots\right)^3} = \frac{\varphi(z)}{z},$$

$$\varphi(z) = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{3!} z^2 + \frac{1}{5!} z^4 + \cdots}{-\left(1 + \frac{z}{2!} + \frac{z^2}{3!} + \cdots\right)^3}.$$

$$\varphi(z) = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{3!} z^2 + \frac{1}{5!} z^4 + \cdots}{\psi(z)}$$

$$\varphi(z) = 0$$

$$\psi(z) = 0$$

故
$$\int_{C} \frac{z \sin z}{(1-e^{z})^{3}} dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res} [f(z), 0] = 2\pi i \lim_{z \to 0} z f(z)$$
$$= 2\pi i \lim_{z \to 0} \varphi(z) = 2\pi i \varphi(0) = -2\pi i.$$

例求
$$\int_{C} \frac{dz}{(z-1)^2(z-i)(z-5)^2}$$
, $C: x^{\frac{2}{5}} + y^{\frac{2}{5}} = 4^{\frac{2}{5}}$, $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$.

解记 $f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-1)^2(z-i)(z-5)^2}$,全体有限奇点为 $z_1 = 1$, $z_2 = i$, $z_3 = 5$,

 $z_1 = 1, z_3 = 5$ 都是 2 级极点, $z_2 = i$ 是 1级极点.

下面分析它们是否在C的内部.

对
$$z_1 = 1 = 1 + 0i$$
, $1^{\frac{2}{5}} + 0^{\frac{2}{5}} < 4^{\frac{2}{5}}$, 故 $z_1 = 1$ 在 C 的内部.

同理可得 $z_2 = i$ 在C的内部

$$z_3 = 5 = 5 + 0i$$
, $5^{\frac{2}{5}} + 0^{\frac{2}{5}} > 4^{\frac{2}{5}}$, 故 $z_3 = 5$ 不在C的内部.

由留数定理得 $\int_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \left\{ \text{Res}[f(z), 1] + \text{Res}[f(z), i] \right\}$.

Res
$$[f(z), 1] = \frac{1}{1!} \lim_{z \to 1} \frac{d}{dz} \{ (z-1)^2 f(z) \} = \lim_{z \to 1} \left\{ \frac{1}{(z-i)(z-5)^2} \right\}$$

例求
$$\int_{C} \frac{dz}{(z-1)^2(z-i)(z-5)^2}$$
, $C: x^{\frac{2}{5}} + y^{\frac{2}{5}} = 4^{\frac{2}{5}}$, $z, y \in \mathbb{R}$.

由留数定理得
$$\int_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \left\{ \text{Res}[f(z), 1] + \text{Res}[f(z), i] \right\}$$
.

Res
$$[f(z), 1] = \frac{1}{1!} \lim_{z \to 1} \frac{d}{dz} \{ (z-1)^2 f(z) \} = \lim_{z \to 1} \left\{ \frac{1}{(z-i)(z-5)^2} \right\}'$$

$$= -\lim_{z \to 1} \frac{\{(z-i)(z-5)^2\}'}{(z-i)^2(z-5)^4} = -\lim_{z \to 1} \frac{1 \cdot (z-5)^2 + (z-5) \cdot 2(z-i)}{(z-i)^2(z-5)^4} = -\lim_{z \to 1} \frac{3z-5-2i}{(z-i)^2(z-5)^3}$$

$$=-\frac{-2-2i}{(1-i)^2(1-5)^3}=\frac{1-i}{64}.$$

Res
$$[f(z),i] = \lim_{z \to i} \{(z-i)f(z)\} = \lim_{z \to i} \frac{1}{(z-1)^2(z-5)^2}$$
$$= \frac{1}{(i-1)^2(i-5)^2} = \frac{-5+12i}{676}.$$

$$\int_{C} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \left\{ \text{Res} \left[f(z), 1 \right] + \text{Res} \left[f(z), i \right] \right\} = 2\pi i \left(\frac{1-i}{64} + \frac{-5+12i}{676} \right) = \frac{-23\pi + 89\pi i}{5408}.$$

例求
$$\int_{C} \frac{1}{z^3 \sin z^2} dz$$
, $C: x^2 + y^2 = x + \frac{3}{4}$, $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$.

解记 $f(z)=\frac{1}{z^3\sin z^2}$,全体有限奇点为 $z_0=0$,

$$z_{n,1} = (\sqrt{n\pi}), z_{n,2} = -(\sqrt{n\pi}), z_{n,3} = (\sqrt{n\pi})i, z_{n,4} = -(\sqrt{n\pi})i, n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$
 下面分析它们是否在 C 的内部.

$$C: \frac{3}{4} = x^2 + y^2 - x = z\overline{z} - \frac{1}{2}z - \frac{1}{2}\overline{z} = \left(z - \frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\overline{z} - \frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{4} = \left|z - \frac{1}{2}\right|^2 - \frac{1}{4},$$

故
$$C: |z-\frac{1}{2}|=1.$$
 $|0-\frac{1}{2}|=\frac{1}{2}<1$, 故0在 C 内.

$$\left|z_{n,k}-\frac{1}{2}\right|\geq\left|(\sqrt{\pi})-\frac{1}{2}\right|>1$$
, $\forall n\in\mathbb{Z},\ k=1,2,3,4$. 故 $z_{n,k}$ 都不在 C 内.

故
$$\int_C \frac{1}{z^3 \sin z^2} dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}[f(z), 0].$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z^3 \sin z^2} = \frac{1}{z^3 \left\{ z^2 - \frac{(z^2)^3}{3!} + \cdots \right\}} = \frac{1}{z^3 \left(z^2 - \frac{z^6}{3!} + \cdots \right)} = \frac{1}{z^5 \left(1 - \frac{z^4}{3!} + \cdots \right)}.$$

0是
$$f(z)$$
的5级极点。 $0<|z|<^{\exists}\delta, f(z)=\frac{\varphi(z)}{z^{5}},$

$$\varphi(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{z^4}{3!} + \cdots}$$
 $\pm z = 0$
 $\exp(z) = 1 \neq 0.$
 $0 < |z| < \frac{1}{2}\rho \leq \delta, \quad \varphi(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} b_n z^n,$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z^{5}(1-\frac{z^{4}}{3!}+\cdots)} = \frac{\varphi(z)}{z^{5}} = \frac{1}{z^{5}} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} b_{n} z^{n} \cdot \text{integral} \left[f(z), 0 \right] = \frac{b_{4}}{2!}.$$

$$1 = (1 - \frac{z^4}{3!} + \cdots) \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} b_n z^n = b_0 + b_1 z + b_2 z^2 + b_3 z^3 + (b_4 - \frac{1}{3!}b_0)z^4 + \cdots$$

比较系数得
$$b_0 = 1$$
, $b_1 = b_2 = b_3 = b_4 - \frac{1}{3!}b_0 = 0$. 故 $b_4 = \frac{1}{6}$.

故
$$\int_{C} \frac{1}{z^3 \sin z^2} dz = 2\pi i \text{Res} [f(z), 0] = 2\pi i b_4 = \frac{1}{3}\pi i.$$

留数的计算方法(设 $a \neq \infty$ 是f(z)孤立奇点) $\bigstar \bigstar \bigstar \bigstar \bigstar$



(1) 设f(z)在 $D: 0 < |z-a| < \delta(\delta > 0$ 充分小)内的洛朗展式为

(对本性奇点和易求洛朗展式的极点都适用)

(2) 设a 是f(z) 的m 级极点,则

特别是, 若a是f(z)的1级极点, 则Res $[f(z), a] = \lim_{z \to a} \{(z-a)f(z)\}$.

(3) 设P(z)和Q(z)都在a点解析, $P(a) \neq 0$,

$$Q(a) = 0, \quad Q'(a) \neq 0, \quad \text{II} \quad \text{Res} \left[\frac{P(z)}{Q(z)}, a\right] = \frac{P(a)}{\lim_{z \to a} \frac{dQ(z)}{dz}}.$$

作业

附加作业:

计算(1)
$$\int_{|z|=3}^{z^{2022}-1} dz$$

(2)
$$\int_{|z|=3} e^{\frac{2023}{z}} dz$$

例
$$\int_{|z|=3} \frac{z^4}{z^4-1} dz$$
.

解记
$$f(z) = \frac{z^4}{z^4-1}$$
,由 $z^4 - 1 = 0$ 解得 $f(z)$ 的所有(非∞)奇点为

$$z_k = \left(\sqrt[4]{1}\right)_k = \exp\left(i\frac{\arg 1 + 2k\pi}{4}\right) = \exp\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}i\right), \quad k = 0, 1, 2, 3.$$

$$|z_k|=1$$
, 故 z_k 都在 $|z|=3$ 内部,都是1级极点

$$|z_k| = 1$$
, 故 z_k 都在 $|z| = 3$ 内部,都是1级极点。
$$\int_{|z|=3} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_{k=0}^{3} \text{Res} [f(z), z_k] = 2\pi i \sum_{k=0}^{3} \frac{z^4}{\frac{d}{dz}(z^4 - 1)}$$

$$= 2\pi i \sum_{k=0}^{3} \frac{z_{k}^{4}}{4z_{k}^{3}} = 2\pi i \sum_{k=0}^{3} \frac{z_{k}}{4} = \frac{1}{2}\pi i \sum_{k=0}^{3} \frac{z_{k}}{z_{k}}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\pi i(1+i-1-i)=0.$$

(2)(定理2P104) 设a 是f(z) 的m 级极点,则

Res
$$[f(z),a] = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \lim_{z \to a} \frac{d^{m-1}}{dz^{m-1}} \{ (z-a)^m f(z) \}.$$

(只适用于a是f(z))的极点的情形,本性奇点不适用)

证法二:设a是f(z)的m级极点,则 $\delta > 0$,使得在 $U: 0 < |z-a| < \delta$ 内,

$$f(z) = \frac{\varphi(z)}{(z-a)^m}, \quad \varphi(z) = \frac{\varphi(z)}{(z-$$

取C 是U内任一条围绕 a 的正向简单闭路,

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z),a]^{\operatorname{BMEX}} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C} f(z) dz = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C} \frac{\varphi(z)}{(z-a)^{m}} dz$$

3.3柯西积分公式

$$= \frac{\varphi^{(m-1)}(a)}{(m-1)!} = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \lim_{z \to a} \frac{d^{m-1}}{dz^{m-1}} \left\{ (z-a)^m f(z) \right\}.$$

$$\varphi(z) = (z-a)^m f(z)$$

(2)(定理2P104)设a是f(z)的m级极点,则

Res
$$[f(z),a] = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \lim_{z \to a} \frac{d^{m-1}}{dz^{m-1}} \{ (z-a)^m f(z) \}.$$

推论 若a是f(z) 的<u>1级极点(m = 1)</u>,则

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), a] = \lim_{z \to a} \{(z-a)f(z)\}.$$

例 求 $f(z) = \frac{1}{7^{n}-7^{n-1}}$ 在它的孤立奇点处的留数, n 为大于1 的正整数.

解
$$n \ge 2$$
, $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^{n-1}(z-1)}$ 有且只有两个孤立奇点 0, 1.

0是f(z)的 $\underline{n-1}$ 级极点,1是f(z)的 $\underline{1}$ 级极点。故由定理2P104知,

Res
$$[f(z), 1] = \lim_{z \to 1} \{(z-1)f(z)\} = \lim_{z \to 1} \frac{1}{z^{n-1}} = 1.$$

设a 是f(z) 的m 级极点,则 $\text{Res}[f(z),a] = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \lim_{z \to a} \frac{d^{m-1}}{dz^{m-1}} \{(z-a)^m f(z)\}.$

推论 若a是f(z) 的<u>级</u>极点,则 Res $[f(z), a] = \lim_{z \to a} \{(z-a)f(z)\}$.

0是f(z)的n-1级极点,1是f(z)的1级极点.

Res
$$[f(z), 0] = \frac{1}{(n-2)!} \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{d^{n-2}}{dz^{n-2}} \{z^{n-1} f(z)\} \ (a = 0, \underline{m = n-1} \ge 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(n-2)!} \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{\mathrm{d}^{n-2}}{\mathrm{d}z^{n-2}} \left\{ \frac{1}{z-1} \right\} = \frac{1}{(n-2)!} \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{(-1)^{n-2}(n-2)!}{(z-1)^{n-1}} = -1.$$

$$\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}z}\left\{\frac{1}{z-1}\right\} = \frac{-1}{(z-1)^2}, \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}^2}{\mathrm{d}z^2}\left\{\frac{1}{z-1}\right\} = \frac{(-1)(-2)}{(z-1)^3}, \dots, \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}^{n-2}}{\mathrm{d}z^{n-2}}\left\{\frac{1}{z-1}\right\} = \frac{(-1)^{n-2}(n-2)!}{(z-1)^{n-1}}\right)$$

Res
$$[f(z), 1] = \lim_{z \to 1} \{(z-1)f(z)\} = \lim_{z \to 1} \frac{1}{z^{n-1}} = 1.$$

例 求 $\int_{C} \frac{1}{z^{n}-z^{n-1}} dz$, n为大于1 的正整数, $C: x^{2}-2x+y^{2}=3$.

解
$$C: 3 = z\overline{z} - (z + \overline{z}) = (z - 1)(\overline{z} - 1) - 1 = |z - 1|^2 - 1.$$
 故 $C: |z - 1| = 2.$

$$n \ge 2$$
, $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^{n}-z^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{z^{n-1}(z-1)}$ 有两个孤立奇点 0, 1, 都在C 内.

0是f(z)的n-1 级极点,1是f(z)的1级极点.

Res
$$[f(z), 0] = \frac{1}{(n-2)!} \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{d^{n-2}}{dz^{n-2}} \{z^{n-1} f(z)\} \ (a = 0, \underline{m = n-1} \ge 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(n-2)!} \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{\mathrm{d}^{n-2}}{\mathrm{d}z^{n-2}} \left\{ \frac{1}{z-1} \right\} = \frac{1}{(n-2)!} \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{(-1)^{n-2}(n-2)!}{(z-1)^{n-1}} = -1.$$

Res
$$[f(z), 1] = \lim_{z \to 1} \{(z-1)f(z)\} = \lim_{z \to 1} \frac{1}{z^{n-1}} = 1.$$

由留数定理,
$$\int_{C} \frac{1}{z^{n}-z^{n-1}} dz = 2\pi i \left\{ \operatorname{Res}[f(z),0] + \operatorname{Res}[f(z),1] \right\}$$

$$= 2\pi i(-1+1) = 0.$$

例 求 $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^{n-1}}$ 在它的孤立奇点处的留数, n 为大于1 的正整数. 解 $n \ge 2$, $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^{n-1}(z-1)}$ 有两个孤立奇点 0, 1. 0是 n-1 级极点,1 是 f(z)的1 级极点.

Res
$$[f(z), 1] = \lim_{z \to 1} \{(z-1)f(z)\} = \lim_{z \to 1} \frac{1}{z^{n-1}} = 1.$$

也可用洛朗展式求 $\operatorname{Res}[f(z), 0]$. f(z)在0 < |z| < 1 内解析,

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z^{n-1}} \cdot \frac{1}{z-1} = \frac{1}{z^{n-1}} \cdot (-1) \cdot \frac{1}{1-z} = \frac{-1}{z^{n-1}} \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} z^m = -\sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} z^{m-n+1}.$$

令m-n+1=-1, 得 $m=n-2\geq 0$, 故有负一次幂项,故 $a_{-1}=-1$,

由留数定义得, $Res[f(z), 0] = a_{-1} = -1$.