2.3、复变函数的导数与解析函数的概念

1.导数的定义(P28):

设w = f(z) 在z 的某个领域U 内有定义, $z + \Delta z \in U$.

$$\Delta z = \Delta x + \mathbf{i} \Delta y$$

如果 $\lim_{\Delta \to 0} \frac{f(z+\Delta z)-f(z)}{\Delta z}$ 存在,则称 f(z) 在z可微(或可导).

称此极限值为f(z) 在 z 的导数或微商.

记作
$$f'(z) = \frac{\mathrm{d} f(z)}{\mathrm{d} z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{f(z + \Delta z) - f(z)}{\Delta z}$$
. 背熟

注1: 若f(z)在一点 z_0 无定义,在f(z)在 z_0 一定不可微.

例
$$w = \frac{1}{z}$$
, 在 $z = 0$ 时无意义, 故在 $z = 0$ 不可微.

注2:定义中 $\Delta z \rightarrow 0$ 的方式是必须是任意的.

• 若f(z)在z可微,则f(z)在z连续(P28倒数第三行).

熟记

证明: 若
$$f(z)$$
在 z 可微,令 $\alpha = \frac{f(z + \Delta z) - f(z)}{\Delta z} - f'(z)$,

则
$$\lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \alpha = 0$$
, 故 $\alpha \Delta z = o(|\Delta z|)$.

由
$$f(z + \Delta z) - f(z) - f'(z)\Delta z = \alpha \Delta z$$
得

$$f(z + \Delta z) - f(z) = f'(z)\Delta z + o(|\Delta z|), \quad (\Delta)$$

$$\lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \left(f(z + \Delta z) - f(z) \right) = 0.$$

熟记

故
$$\lim_{\Delta z \to 0} f(z + \Delta z) = f(z)$$
,

所以f(z)在z连续,证毕.#

解析的定义(P28-29)

- 如果 f(z) 在区域 D 内每一点z可微,则称 f(z) 是区域 D 内的解析函数.
- 如果 f(z) 在点 z_0 的某个邻域内 $\{z | |z-z_0| < \delta\}$ 内可微, 则称 f(z) 在点 z_0 解析.
- 如果 f(z) 在点 z_0 不解析, 即 f(z) 在 z_0 的任一邻域内都有不可微的点, 则称 z_0 为 f(z)的奇点.

解析是跟区域联系在一起的概念。

背熟

例1 证明: $f(z) = z^n$ 是解析函数, n是任意正整数.

$$= \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{\Delta z} \left\{ z^n + C_n^1 z^{n-1} \Delta z + C_n^2 z^{n-2} \left(\Delta z \right)^2 + \dots + C_n^n \left(\Delta z \right)^n - z^n \right\}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \left\{ C_n^1 z^{n-1} + C_n^2 z^{n-2} \Delta z + C_n^3 z^{n-3} \left(\Delta z \right)^2 + \dots + \left(\Delta z \right)^{n-1} \right\}$$

$$=C_{n}^{1}z^{n-1}=nz^{n-1}.$$

故
$$f(z)=z^n$$
处处可微,且 $(z^n)=nz^{n-1}$.

故
$$f(z)=z^n$$
在全平面解析.# 记下背熟

- 例2 设z = x + i y, $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, $\lambda \neq 1$, 则 $f(z) = x + i \lambda y$ 在z平面上处处连续但却处处不可微.
 - 证. (1) 因 $f(z) = x + i \lambda y$ 的实部和虚部在z平面上处处连续,故f(z)在z平面处处连续.

例2 设z = x + i y, $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, $\lambda \neq 1$, 则 $f(z) = x + i \lambda y \alpha z$ 平面上处处连续但却处处不可微.

证 (2) 关于可微性: $\forall z = x + i y, x, y \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\frac{f(z + \Delta z) - f(z)}{\Delta z} = \frac{\left\{x + \Delta x + i\lambda(y + \Delta y)\right\} - \left(x + i\lambda y\right)}{\Delta x + i\Delta y}$$

$$= \frac{\Delta x + i \lambda \Delta y}{\Delta x + i \Delta y} = \begin{cases} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta x} = 1, & \exists \Delta y = 0, \ \Delta x \neq 0 \exists j, \\ \frac{i \lambda \Delta y}{i \Delta y} = \lambda, & \exists \Delta x = 0, \ \Delta y \neq 0 \exists j, \\ \frac{i \Delta y}{i \Delta y} = \lambda, & \exists \Delta x = 0, \ \Delta y \neq 0 \exists j, \end{cases}$$

故由可微的定义知, 当 $\lambda \neq 1$ 时, $f(z) = x + i \lambda y \Delta z$ 平面处处不可微.

特别, $\lambda = -1$ 时,

 $f(z) = \overline{z}$ 在z平面处处不可微. 记下背熟

由于复函数导数定义与微积分中实函数导数定义类似,故类似地有如下求导法则(P30):

(1) (c)' = 0, 其中c为复常数.

条件:所有等式两边的导数都存在。

(2)
$$(z^n)' = nz^{n-1}$$
, 其中n为正整数. 边的导数都存在。

(3)
$$[f(z) \pm g(z)]' = f'(z) \pm g'(z)$$
.

(4)
$$[f(z)g(z)]' = f'(z)g(z) + f(z)g'(z)$$
.

(5)
$$\left[\frac{f(z)}{g(z)}\right]' = \frac{f'(z)g(z) - f(z)g'(z)}{g^2(z)}. \quad (g(z) \neq 0)$$

(6)
$$\{f(g(z))\}' = f'(w)g'(z), \quad \sharp \oplus w = g(z).$$

(7) 设w = f(z)与 $z = \phi(w)$ 是两个互为反函数的单值函数, $\phi'(w) \neq 0$, $则 f'(z) = \frac{1}{\phi'(w)}.$

由求导法则和z"在全平面的解析性,可推得:

(1) 多项式

$$w = P(z) = a_0 + a_1 z + a_2 z^2 + \dots + a_n z^n$$
,

是全复平面内的解析函数;

$$P'(z) = a_1 + 2a_2z + 3a_3z^2 + \dots + na_nz^{n-1}.$$

(2) 有理函数 $w = \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)}$, P(z) 和 Q(z) 都是 z 的多项式,

在全复平面内除使分母Q(z)为0的点外,处处解析。

当
$$Q(z) \neq 0$$
时, $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}z} \left(\frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} \right) = \frac{P'(z)Q(z) - P(z)Q'(z)}{Q^2(z)}$.

背熟

例3 研究函数 $w = \frac{1}{z}$ 的解析性.

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}z}\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) = -\frac{1}{z^2},$$

故 $w = \frac{1}{z}$ 在复平面内除 z = 0 外,处处解析,

$$z=0$$
 是 $\frac{1}{z}$ 的唯一奇点.

例4 研究函数 $w = \frac{z}{(z+i)(z+3)}$ 的解析性,在可微点求出导数.

解由 (z+i)(z+3)=0解得 $z_1=-i$, $z_2=-3$.

故当 $z \neq -i$ 和-3时, $w = \frac{z}{(z+i)(z+3)}$ 可微,解析,且

$$\frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{z}{(z+i)(z+3)} \right) = \frac{1 \cdot (z+i)(z+3) - z \cdot \left\{ 1 \cdot (z+3) + (z+i) \cdot 1 \right\}}{(z+i)^2 (z+3)^2}$$

$$=\frac{(z+i)(z+3)-z(2z+3+i)}{(z+i)^2(z+3)^2}=\frac{-z^2+3i}{(z+i)^2(z+3)^2}.$$

 $z_1 = -i 和 z_2 = -3$ 是两个奇点.

由 $f(z) = x + i\lambda y(\lambda \neq 1$ 时),特别是 $f(z) = \overline{z}$ 在全平面处处不可微发现:

u(x,y)和v(x,y)都在点 (x_0,y_0) 可微时,

f(z) = u(x,y) + iv(x,y)仍有可能在点 $z_0 = x_0 + iy_0$ 不可微.

问题: 如何直接判断一个复函数在某一点是否

可微? (按定义分析有点麻烦)

柯西-黎曼方程

将给出:

直接判断一个复函数在某一点是否可微的具体方法.

2.4 柯西—黎曼方程

定理1(P30) (可微的充要条件)



同时成立.

设 f(z) = u(x,y) + iv(x,y) 定义在区域 D 内,则

f(z)在点 $z = x + i y \in D$ 可微的充要条件是:

(1) u(x,y)与v(x,y)在点(x,y)可微;

(2) u(x,y)和v(x,y)在点(x,y)满足:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}. \qquad (*)$$

(熟记)



条件(*)称为柯西—黎曼方程(C--R)方程).

定理1(P30) 设 f(z) = u(x,y) + iv(x,y) 定义在区域 D 内,则 f(z)在点 $z = x + i y \in D$ 可微的充要条件是: 在点(x,y), (1) u(x,y)与v(x,y)可微,(2) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$,(称为C - R方程).

证明:1) 必要性. 若f(z)在z可微,记f'(z) = a(x,y) + ib(x,y),则 $\forall z + \Delta z \in D, \ \Delta z = \Delta x + i \Delta y, \ |\Delta z| \hat{\Sigma} \ \mathcal{D} \ \mathcal{N}, \ \mathsf{h}(\Delta) \ \mathsf{f}$ $f(z + \Delta z) - f(z) = (a + ib)(\Delta x + i\Delta y) + o(|\Delta z|)$ $= a\Delta x - b\Delta y + i(b\Delta x + a\Delta y) + o(|\Delta z|).$ $= \{u(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - u(x, y)\} + i\{v(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - v(x, y)\}.$ 故 $u(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - u(x, y) = a\Delta x - b\Delta y + o(|\Delta z|),$ $v(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - v(x, y) = b\Delta x + a\Delta y + o(|\Delta z|).$

故在点(x,y)(1) u 与v 可微, (2) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = a$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -b$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = b$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = a$. 故得C - R方程.

2) 充分性.设在点(x,y),u,v可微,且满足C-R方程.

记
$$a \triangleq \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad -b \triangleq \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = b.$$

 $\forall z + \Delta z \in D$, $\Delta z = \Delta x + i \Delta y$, $|\Delta z|$ 充分小时,

故
$$f(z + \Delta z) - f(z) = f(x + \Delta x + \mathbf{i}(y + \Delta y)) - f(x + \mathbf{i} y)$$

$$= u\left(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y\right) - u(x, y) + i\left\{v\left(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y\right) - v(x, y)\right\}$$

$$= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Delta y + \mathbf{i} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \Delta y \right) + o \left(|\Delta z| \right)$$

$$= a\Delta x - b\Delta y + i(b\Delta x + a\Delta y) + o(|\Delta z|) \qquad -1 = i^{2}$$

$$= a\Delta x + i^{2}b\Delta y + ib\Delta x + ia\Delta y + o(|\Delta z|)$$

$$= (a + ib)(\Delta x + i\Delta y) + o(|\Delta z|) = (a + ib)\Delta z + o(|\Delta z|).$$

故f(z)在z可微,且

$$f'(z) = a + ib = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + i\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - i\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - i\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}.$$
#

熟记

根据定理1和解析定义,得

定理2(P32) (解析的充要条件)

f(z) = u(x,y) + iv(x,y)在区域 D 内可微

(即f(z)在D内解析)的充要条件是:

- (1) u(x,y)与v(x,y)在D 内处处可微,
- (2) u(x,y)与v(x,y)在 D 内处处满足C-R方程:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}.$$

根据此定理2(P33), 容易判断函数的可微性和解析性.

例5 1)判断: $f(z) = x^3 - y^3 + 2i x^2 y^2$ 的可微性和解析性,并在可微点求出导数.

解 $u(x,y)=x^3-y^3$, $v(x,y)=2x^2y^2$, u,v在全平面可微.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 3x^2 = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 4x^2 y, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -3y^2 = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -4xy^2.$$

它的C - R方程 $\Leftrightarrow 3x^2 = 4x^2y, -3y^2 = -4xy^2$.

解得 $x_1 = 0$, $y_1 = 0$ 和 $y_2 = \frac{3}{4}$, $x_2 = \frac{3}{4}$.

故f(z) 在 $z_1 = 0$ 和 $z_2 = \frac{3}{4} + i\frac{3}{4}$ 可微,在其他点都不可微不解析,

在 z_1 (或 z_2)的任一邻域内都有不可微的点,故在 z_1 和 z_2 不解析.

故
$$f(z)$$
处处不解析。 $f'(0) = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right)\Big|_{(0,0)} = 0.$

$$f'\left(\frac{3}{4}+i\frac{3}{4}\right) = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}+i\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right)\Big|_{\left(\frac{3}{4},\frac{3}{4}\right)} = \left(3x^2+4ixy^2\right)\Big|_{\left(\frac{3}{4},\frac{3}{4}\right)} = \frac{27}{16}\left(1+i\right).$$

例 5 2) 试证: $f(z) = e^x(\cos y + i \sin y)$ 在全平面解析, 且f'(z) = f(z). (2.5.1) $\triangleq e^z = e^{x+iy} = e^x e^{iy}$. $(e^z)' = e^z$ 熟记

证明 $u(x,y) = e^x \cos y$, $v(x,y) = e^x \sin y$, u,v在全平面可微. 下面验证 u,v 满足C-R方程.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^x \cos y, \ \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = e^x \cos y, \ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -e^x \sin y, \ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = e^x \sin y.$$

因此
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = e^x \cos y$$
, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -e^x \sin y$, 处处成立.

故f(z)在全平面内处处可微,即在全平面解析.

且
$$f'(z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y) = f(z)$$
. 证毕. #

与微积分中 $(e^x)' = e^x$ 类似.

例6 判定下列函数在何处可导,在何处解析:

(1)
$$w = z \operatorname{Re}(z)$$
; (2) $w = |z|$.

解 (1) $w = z \operatorname{Re}(z) = x^2 + i xy$, $u = x^2$, v = xy, 处处可微,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x$$
, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = x$. $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = y$, 因此

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \Leftrightarrow 2x = x, \ 0 = -y \iff x = 0, \ y = 0.$$

故 $w = z \operatorname{Re}(z)$ 在 z = 0 处可微, 在其余点不可微不解析.

在z=0的任一邻域中有不可微的点,故在z=0不解析.

因此zRe(z)在复平面处处不解析.

$$f'(0) = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right)\Big|_{(0,0)} = \left(2x + iy\right)\Big|_{(0,0)} = 0.$$

(2)
$$w = |z| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \quad u = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \quad v = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot 2x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}},$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0.$$

故当
$$(x,y) \neq (0,0)$$
 时, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ 不可能同时成立.
故当 $z \neq 0$ 时, $w = |z|$ 不可微不解析.

2) w = |z| 在z = 0不可微. 这可以由定义判断.

2) w = |z| 在z = 0不可微. 这可以由定义判断.

因为
$$\frac{\left|\mathbf{0} + \Delta z\right| - \left|\mathbf{0}\right|}{\Delta z} = \frac{\left|\Delta z\right|}{\Delta z} = \frac{\sqrt{\left(\Delta x\right)^2 + \left(\Delta y\right)^2}}{\Delta x + \mathbf{i}\,\Delta y}$$

故 $w = |z| \Delta = 0$ 不可微.

因此w = |z|在复平面处处不可微,处处不解析.

例7 证明区域D内满足 | f(z) |= 常数的解析函数f(z)必为常数.

证 设f(z) = u(x,y) + iv(x,y), |f(z)| = c(非负常数).

为了证明f(z)为常数,只需证明 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \equiv 0$ 。因f(z)解析,故满足C - R方程:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}.$$

对 $u^2 + v^2 = c^2$ 两边分别关于x, y求偏导得

$$2u\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 2v\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \ 2u\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + 2v\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0. \ \mathbb{R}C - R$$
方程代入得

$$u\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - v\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0, \quad u\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + v\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0. \quad \text{if }$$

$$u = v = 0$$
, 或 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$, 再代入 $C - R$ 方程得 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0$.

故u,v是常数,故f(z)必为常数(P43,8(5)).#

作业 P43-44

- 5 (2)(先用C-R方程法),
 - (3) $(z \neq 0$ 时,用C-R方程法; z = 0时,函数无定义,故不可导)
- 6 (2) (z) (先用C-R方程法分别判断0 < |z| < 1 和 |z| > 1 的可导性, z = 0时用定义判断,然后根据解析定义判断各点解析性
- 7(2),8(4)(6),10

$$f'(z) = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{f(z + \Delta z) - f(z)}{\Delta z}$$
意味着:

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \quad \exists \delta = \delta(\varepsilon) > 0,$$

使得当 Δz 落在以原点为中心、 δ 为半径的去心邻域内,

即0<
$$|\Delta z|$$
< δ 时, $\left|\frac{f(z+\Delta z)-f(z)}{\Delta z}-f'(z)\right|<\varepsilon$.

$$f(z)$$
在 z 可微 $\Leftrightarrow z + \Delta z$ 在 z 邻域内以任意方式趋于 z 时,
$$\frac{f(z + \Delta z) - f(z)}{\Delta z}$$
 都趋于同一个复数.

例 研究函数 $w = \frac{z}{(z-i)^2}$ 的解析性.

解 由 $(z-i)^2=0$ 解得z=i,故

 $\frac{z}{(z-i)^2}$ 在复平面内除 z=i 外,处处可微,且

故 $w = \frac{z}{(z-i)^2}$ 在复平面内除 z = i外, 处处解析。

z=i 为它的唯一奇点.

当 $z \neq i$ 时,

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}z}\left\{\frac{z}{(z-\mathbf{i})^2}\right\} = \frac{1\cdot(z-\mathbf{i})^2-z\cdot2(z-\mathbf{i})}{(z-\mathbf{i})^4} = -\frac{z+\mathbf{i}}{(z-\mathbf{i})^3}.$$

(2)
$$w = |z|^2 = x^2 + y^2$$
,

 $u = x^2 + y^2$, v = 0, 都在全平面可微,且

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2y, \qquad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0. \quad$$
因此

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \Leftrightarrow 2x = 0, \ 2y = 0 \iff x = 0, \ y = 0.$$

即当且仅当x = y = 0时,u(x,y),v(x,y)满足柯西一黎曼方程故 $w = |z|^2$ 在z = 0处可微,在其他的点不可微不解析。

因 $w = |z|^2$ 在z = 0的任一邻域中有不可微的点,

故它在z=0不解析,从而它在复平面内处处不解析.