

中山大学软件学院 2008 级软件工程专业(2009 秋季学期)

《工程数学》 期末试题答案(B)

1.(a) $\operatorname{Ln}(-3) = \ln|-3| + i\operatorname{Arg}(-3) = \ln 3 + (2k+1)\pi i$, 其中 $(k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$ (5 points)

1.(b) $2^{1+i} = e^{(1+i)\operatorname{Ln} 2} = e^{(1+i)(\ln 2 + 2k\pi i)} = e^{(\ln 2 - 2k\pi) + i(\ln 2 + 2k\pi)} = e^{\ln 2 - 2k\pi} [\cos(\ln 2 + 2k\pi) + i \sin(\ln 2 + 2k\pi)]$
 $= 2e^{-2k\pi} [\cos(\ln 2) + i \sin(\ln 2)]$, 其中 $k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$.

$k = 0$ 时, 得其主值为 $2[\cos(\ln 2) + i \sin(\ln 2)]$

(5 points)

2. $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = e^x(y \cos y + x \sin y + \sin y) + 1, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = e^x(\cos y - y \sin y + x \cos y) + 1,$

由 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = e^x(\cos y - y \sin y + x \cos y) + 1,$

得 $u = \int [e^x(\cos y - y \sin y + x \cos y) + 1] dx = e^x(x \cos y - y \sin y) + x + g(y),$

由 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$, 得 $e^x(y \cos y + x \sin y + \sin y) + 1 = e^x(x \sin y + y \cos y + \sin y) - g'(y),$

故 $g(y) = -y + C$, 于是 $u = e^x(x \cos y - y \sin y) + x - y + C,$

$f(z) = u + iv = xe^x e^{iy} + iye^x e^{iy} + x(1+i) + iy(1+i) + C = ze^z + (1+i)z + C,$

由 $f(0) = 0$, 得 $C = 0,$

所求解析函数为 $f(z) = ze^z + (1+i)z.$

(10 points)

3.

(a) $z=0$ 为一级极点, $z=1$ 二级极点

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), 0] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z \cdot \frac{e^z}{z(z-1)^2} dz = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^z}{(z-1)^2} = 1,$$

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), 1] = \frac{1}{(2-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{d}{dz} \left[(z-1)^2 \frac{e^z}{z(z-1)^2} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{e^z}{z} \right) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^z(z-1)}{z^2} = 0$$

$$\oint_C \frac{e^z}{z(z-1)^2} dz = 2\pi i \{ \operatorname{Res}[f(z), 0] + \operatorname{Res}[f(z), 1] \} = 2\pi i.$$

(5 points)

(b) $\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{z}{(9-z^2)(z+i)} dz = \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{\frac{z}{9-z^2}}{z-(-i)} dz = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{z}{9-z^2} \Big|_{z=-i} = \frac{\pi}{5}.$

(5 points)

(c) 被积函数 $f(z) = \frac{1}{(z+i)^{10}(z-1)(z-3)}$ 除 ∞ 点外, 其他奇点为 $-i, 1, 3$

则 $\text{Res}[f(z), -i] + \text{Res}[f(z), 1] + \text{Res}[f(z), 3] + \text{Res}[f(z), \infty] = 0$

由于 $-i$ 与 1 在 C 内部,

$$\oint_C \frac{dz}{(z+i)^{10}(z-1)(z-3)} = 2\pi i \{ \text{Res}[f(z), -i] + \text{Res}[f(z), 1] \}$$

$$= -2\pi i \{ \text{Res}[f(z), 3] + \text{Res}[f(z), \infty] \} = -2\pi i \left\{ \frac{1}{2(3+i)^{10}} + 0 \right\} = -\frac{\pi i}{(3+i)^{10}}. \quad (5 \text{ points})$$

(d) 函数 $\frac{1}{(z-2)^2 z^3}$ 有两个奇点 $z=2$ 和 $z=0$, $C=|z-3|=2$ 仅包含奇点 $z=2$,

$$\oint_{|z-3|=2} \frac{1}{(z-2)^2 z^3} dz = 2\pi i \frac{d}{dz} \frac{1}{z^3} \Big|_{z=2} = \frac{-3\pi i}{8} \quad (5 \text{ points})$$

4. 因为 $\arctan z = \int_0^z \frac{dz}{1+z^2}$, 且 $\frac{1}{1+z^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot (z^2)^n$, $|z| < 1$

$$\text{所以 } \arctan z = \int_0^z \frac{dz}{1+z^2} = \int_0^z \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot (z^2)^n dz = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{z^{2n+1}}{2n+1}, \quad |z| < 1. \quad (10 \text{ points})$$

$$5. \quad \oint_{|z+1|=\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{4} z}{z^2-1} dz = \oint_{|z+1|=\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{4} z}{z-1}}{z+1} dz = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{4} z}{z-1} \Big|_{z=-1} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi i; \quad (10 \text{ points})$$

6. $f'(z) = e^{\frac{1}{1-z}} \frac{1}{(1-z)^2} = f(z) \frac{1}{(1-z)^2}$, 所以 $(1-z)^2 f'(z) - f(z) = 0$,

$$(1-z)^2 f''(z) + (2z-3)f'(z) = 0$$

$$(1-z)^2 f'''(z) + (4z-5)f''(z) + 2f'(z) = 0$$

.....

$$f(0) = f'(0) = e, f''(0) = 3e, f'''(0) = 13e, \dots$$

$$e^{\frac{1}{1-z}} = e \left(1 + z + \frac{3}{2!} z^2 + \frac{13}{3!} z^3 + \dots \right), (|z| < 1).$$

(10 points)

7. $P(0) = P'(0) = P''(0) = 0, P'''(0) \neq 0.$

利用洛朗展开式 $\frac{z - \sin z}{z^6} = \frac{1}{z^6} \left[z - \left(z - \frac{z^3}{3!} + \frac{z^5}{5!} - \dots \right) \right]$

$\therefore \text{Res} \left[\frac{z - \sin z}{z^6}, 0 \right] = c_{-1} = -\frac{1}{5!}.$ (10 points)

8. $F(s) = \frac{2(s+2)+1}{(s+2)^2+3^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} L^{-1}[F(s)] &= L^{-1} \left[\frac{2(s+2)+1}{(s+2)^2+3^2} \right] = e^{-2t} L^{-1} \left[\frac{2s+1}{s^2+3^2} \right] = e^{-2t} \{ 2L^{-1} \left[\frac{s}{s^2+3^2} \right] + L^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{s^2+3^2} \right] \} \\ &= e^{-2t} (2 \cos 3t + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3t) \end{aligned}$$
 (10 points)

9. 由 $i^i = e^{i \ln i} = e^{-\frac{(\pi+2k\pi)}{2}}$ 可知被积函数 $f(z) = \frac{1}{e^z - 1}$ 以

$z_k = -(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi), (k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$ 为一阶极点, 其中 $z_{-1} = -(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi), z_{-2} = -(\frac{\pi}{2} + 4\pi)$ 包

含在 $|z - \pi| = 2\pi$ 内部, 由公式 $\text{Res}[f(z), z_k] = \frac{1}{(e^z - i^i)'|_{z=z_k}} = e^{\frac{2k\pi+\pi}{2}} (k=0, +1, +2, \dots),$

由留数定理,

$$\int_{|z-2\pi|=2\pi} \frac{1}{(e^z - i^i)} = 2\pi i \{ \text{Res}[f(z), z_{-1}] + \text{Res}[f(z), z_{-2}] \} = 2\pi i (e^{\frac{-3\pi}{2}} + e^{\frac{-7\pi}{2}})$$
 (10 points)