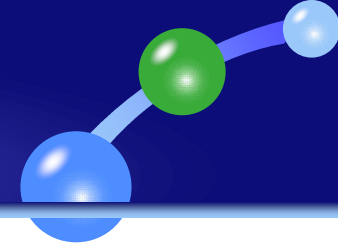


《复变函数与积分变换》 总复习

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一、映射

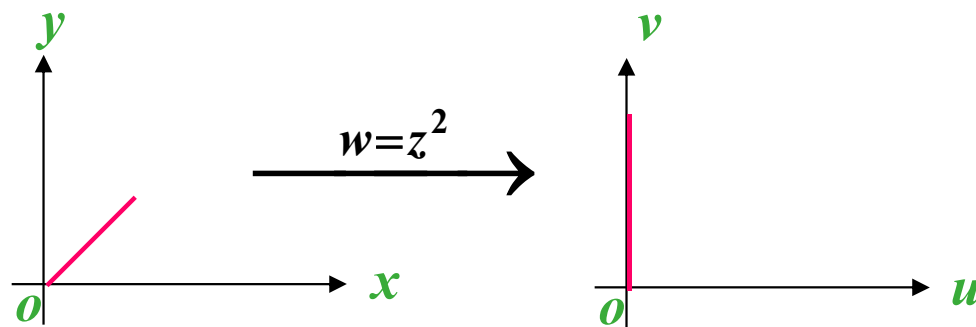


例1 在映射 $w = z^2$ 下求下列平面点集在 w 平面上的象：

(1) 线段 $0 < r < 2, \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$;

解 设 $z = re^{i\theta}$,
 $w = \rho e^{i\varphi}$,

则 $\rho = r^2, \varphi = 2\theta$,



故线段 $0 < r < 2, \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 映射为 $0 < \rho < 4, \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$,

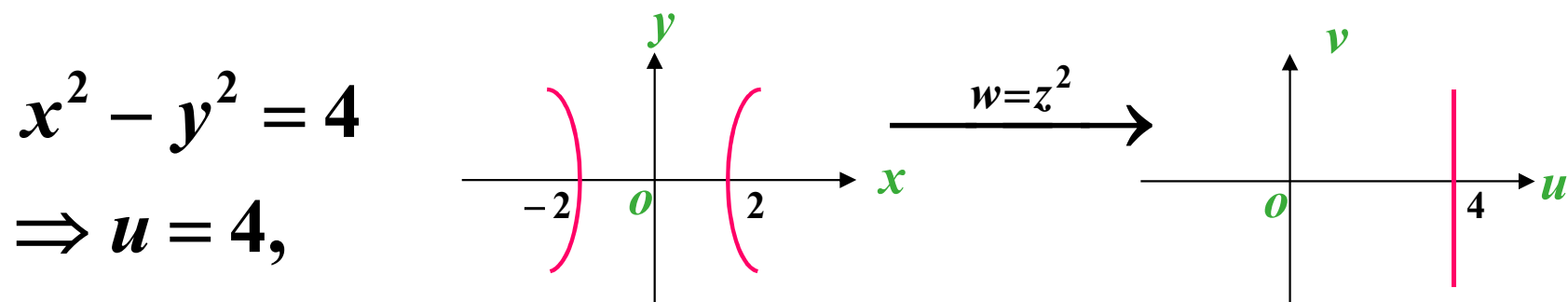


例1 在映射 $w = z^2$ 下求下列平面点集在 w 平面上的象：

(2) 双曲线 $x^2 - y^2 = 4$;

解 令 $z = x + iy$, $w = u + iv$,

则 $u + iv = x^2 - y^2 + 2xyi$, $u = x^2 - y^2$,



平行于 v 轴的直线.



例1 在映射 $w = z^2$ 下求下列平面点集在 w 平面上的象：

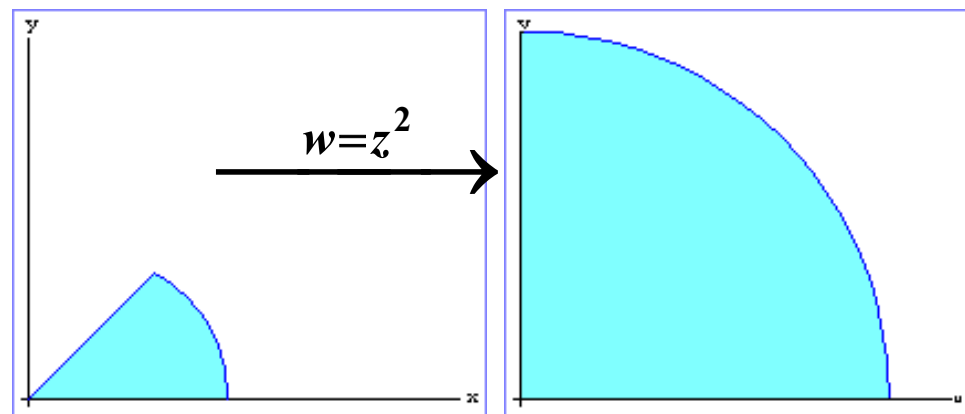
(3) 扇形域 $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{4}$, $0 < r < 2$.

解 设 $z = re^{i\theta}$, $w = \rho e^{i\varphi}$, 则 $\rho = r^2$, $\varphi = 2\theta$,

故扇形域 $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{4}$,

$0 < r < 2$ 映射为

$0 < \varphi < \frac{\pi}{2}$, $0 < \rho < 4$, 仍是扇形域.



例2 对于映射 $w = z + \frac{1}{z}$, 求圆周 $|z| = 2$ 的象.

解 令 $z = x + iy$, $w = u + iv$,


$$\text{映射 } w = z + \frac{1}{z} \Rightarrow u + iv = x + iy + \frac{x - iy}{x^2 + y^2},$$

$$\text{于是 } u = x + \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad v = y - \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2},$$

圆周 $|z| = 2$ 的参数方程为:

$$\begin{cases} x = 2\cos\theta \\ y = 2\sin\theta, \end{cases} \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$



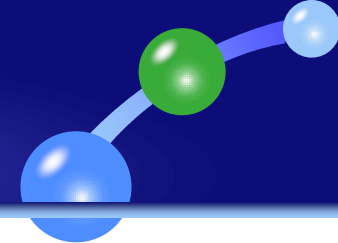


所以象的参数方程为
$$\begin{cases} u = \frac{5}{2} \cos \theta \\ v = \frac{3}{2} \sin \theta, \end{cases} \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

表示 w 平面上的椭圆：
$$\frac{u^2}{\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2} + \frac{v^2}{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2} = 1.$$



二、可导与解析



例1 证明函数 $f(z) = x^3 - y^3 i$ 仅在原点有导数.

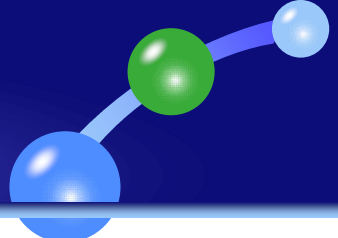
证
$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z) - f(0)}{z} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 - y^3 i}{x + iy} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 + (yi)^3}{x + iy}$$

$$= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow 0} (x^2 - xyi - y^2) = 0 \quad \text{用柯西黎曼方程}$$

故 $f(z)$ 在 $z = 0$ 处的导数为 0.

再证其他处的导数不存在.




$$\frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0} = \frac{x^3 + iy^3 - x_0^3 - iy_0^3}{(x + iy) - (x_0 + iy_0)}$$

若 z 沿路径 $y = y_0$, 则


$$\frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0} = \frac{x^3 - x_0^3}{x - x_0} \rightarrow 3x_0^2 \quad (\text{当 } x \rightarrow x_0)$$

若 z 沿路径 $x = x_0$, 则

$$\frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0} = \frac{-iy^3 + iy_0^3}{i(y - y_0)} \rightarrow -3y_0^2 \quad (\text{当 } y \rightarrow y_0)$$

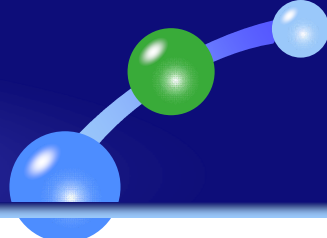
故除非 $x_0 = y_0 = 0$, 否则 $f(z)$ 的导数不存在.





例2 函数 $f(z) = (x^2 - y^2 - x) + i(2xy - y^2)$ 在何处可导，何处解析.





例2 函数 $f(z) = (x^2 - y^2 - x) + i(2xy - y^2)$ 在何处可导，何处解析.

解 $u(x, y) = x^2 - y^2 - x, \quad u_x = 2x - 1, \quad u_y = -2y;$

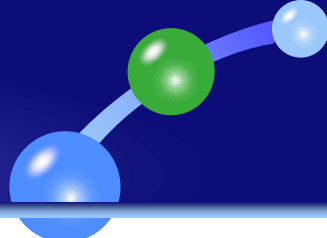
$v(x, y) = 2xy - y^2, \quad v_x = 2y, \quad v_y = 2x - 2y;$

当且仅当 $y = \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $u_x = v_y, \quad u_y = -v_x.$

故 $f(z)$ 仅在直线 $y = \frac{1}{2}$ 上可导.

由解析函数的定义知, $f(z)$ 在直线 $y = \frac{1}{2}$ 上处处不解析, 故 $f(z)$ 在复平面上处处不解析.





例3 设 $ay^3 + bx^2y + i(x^3 + cxy^2)$ 为解析函数, 求 a, b, c 的值.

解 设 $f(z) = (ay^3 + bx^2y) + i(x^3 + cxy^2) = u + iv$

故 $u = ay^3 + bx^2y, \quad v = x^3 + cxy^2$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2bxy, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2cxy, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 3x^2 + cy^2, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 3ay^2 + bx^2,$$

由于 $f(z)$ 解析, 所以 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$

即 $2bxy = 2cxy \Rightarrow b = c,$

$$3ay^2 + bx^2 = -3x^2 - cy^2 \Rightarrow 3a = -c, b = -3$$

故 $a = 1, \quad b = -3, \quad c = -3.$



例4 讨论函数 $f(z) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{1}{z^2}}, & z \neq 0 \\ 0, & z = 0 \end{cases}$ 在原点的可导性.

解 函数沿 $z = x$ 趋于0时,

$$f'(0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z) - f(0)}{z - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = 0$$

当 z 沿正虚轴 $z = iy$ 趋于0时, 有

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left| \frac{f(z) - f(0)}{z - 0} \right| = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left| \frac{1}{yi} e^{\frac{1}{y^2}} \right| = +\infty$$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z) - f(0)}{z - 0} = \infty$, 故 $f(z)$ 在原点不可导.



三、共轭调和

例 已知调和函数 $u(x, y) = x^2 - y^2 + xy$. 求其共轭调和函数 $v(x, y)$ 及解析函数

$$f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y).$$

解法一 不定积分法. 利用柯西—黎曼方程,

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -(-2y + x) = 2y - x,$$

$$\text{得 } v = \int (2y - x) dx = 2xy - \frac{x^2}{2} + g(y),$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2x + g'(y).$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x + y.$$



比较两式可得： $2x + g'(y) = 2x + y$ ，故 $g'(y) = y$.

即
$$g(y) = \int y dy = \frac{y^2}{2} + C.$$

因此
$$v = 2xy - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} + C \quad (C \text{ 为任意常数})$$

因而得到解析函数

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= u(x, y) + i(x, y) \\ &= (x^2 - y^2 + xy) + i\left(2xy - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2}\right) + iC \\ &= (x^2 + 2ixy - y^2) - \frac{i}{2}(x^2 + 2ixy - y^2) + iC \\ &= \frac{z^2}{2} \cdot (2 - i) + iC. \end{aligned}$$

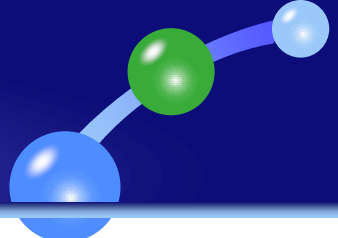


解法二 线积分法.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{因为 } v(x, y) &= \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} dv(x, y) + C = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy + C \\ &= \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy + C,\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{所以 } v(x, y) &= \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} (2y - x)dx + (2x + y)dy + C \\ &= \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,0)} (2y - x)dx + \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,0)} (2x + y)dy \\ &\quad + \int_{(x,0)}^{(x,y)} (2y - x)dx + \int_{(x,0)}^{(x,y)} (2x + y)dy + C\end{aligned}$$




$$= \left[\int_0^x (2y - x) dx \right]_{y=0} + \left[\int_0^y (2x + y) dy \right]_{x=x} + C$$

$$= \int_0^x (0 - x) dx + \int_0^y (2x + y) dy + C$$

$$= -\frac{x^2}{2} + 2xy + \frac{y^2}{2} + C \quad (C \text{ 为任意常数}),$$

因而得到解析函数

$$f(z) = u(x, y) + i v(x, y)$$

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



解法三 全微分法

$$\text{因为 } dv = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy$$

$$= (2y - x)dx + (2x + y)dy$$

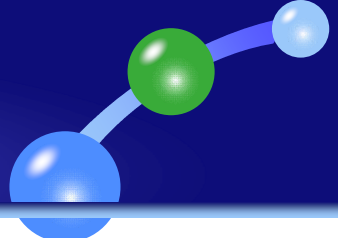
$$= 2(ydx + xdy) + (ydy - xdx)$$

$$= 2d(xy) + d\left(\frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2}\right) = d\left(2xy + \frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2}\right),$$

$$\text{所以 } v(x, y) = 2xy + \frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2} + C \quad (C \text{ 为任意常数})$$

$$\text{代入 } f(z) = u + iv \text{ 得 } f(z) = \frac{z^2}{2} \cdot (2 - i) + iC.$$





例2 已知 $u(x, y) = x^3 + 6x^2y - 3xy^2 - 2y^3$
求解析函数 $f(z) = u + iv$,使符合条件 $f(0) = 0$.



例2 已知 $u(x, y) = x^3 + 6x^2y - 3xy^2 - 2y^3$ 求解
析函数 $f(z) = u + iv$, 使符合条件 $f(0) = 0$.

解 因为 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 3x^2 + 12xy - 3y^2,$

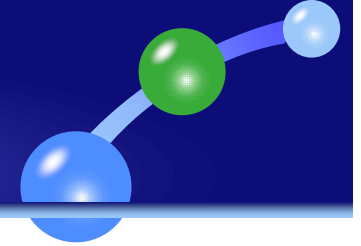
$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } v(x, y) &= \int (3x^2 + 12xy - 3y^2) dy \\ &= 3x^2y + 6xy^2 - y^3 + g(x), \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{所以 } 6xy + 6y^2 + g'(x) = -(6x^2 - 6xy - 6y^2)$$

$$g'(x) = -6x^2 \Rightarrow g(x) = \int -6x^2 dx \Rightarrow -2x^3 + C,$$





$$\text{且 } v(x, y) = 3x^2y + 6xy^2 - y^3 - 2x^3 + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= x^3 + 6x^2y - 3xy^2 - 2y^3 \\ &\quad + i(3x^2y + 6xy^2 - y^3 - 2x^3 + C) \end{aligned}$$

$$= (1 - 2i)z^3 + iC$$

$$f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C = 0,$$

$$\text{故 } f(z) = (1 - 2i)z^3.$$



四、一般路径积分

例1 计算 $\int_C \bar{z} dz$ 的值, 其中 C 为

1) 沿从 $(0,0)$ 到 $(1,1)$ 的线段: $x = t, y = t, 0 \leq t \leq 1$;

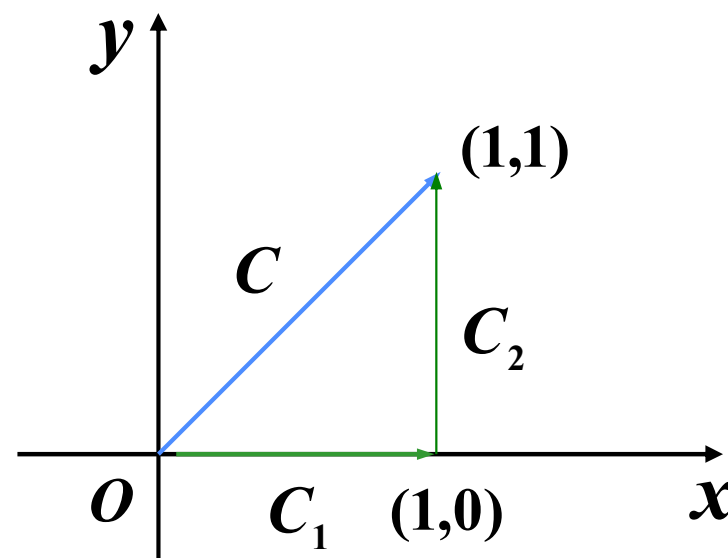
2) 沿从 $(0,0)$ 到 $(1,0)$ 的线段 $C_1 : x = t, y = 0, 0 \leq t \leq 1$,
与从 $(1,0)$ 到 $(1,1)$ 的线段 $C_2 : x = 1, y = t, 0 \leq t \leq 1$
所接成的折线.

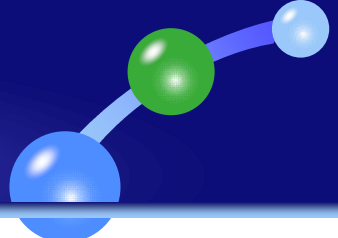


例1 计算 $\int_C \bar{z} dz$ 的值, 其中 C 为

- 1) 沿从 $(0,0)$ 到 $(1,1)$ 的线段: $x = t, y = t, 0 \leq t \leq 1$;
- 2) 沿从 $(0,0)$ 到 $(1,0)$ 的线段: $C_1 : x = t, y = 0, 0 \leq t \leq 1$,
与从 $(1,0)$ 到 $(1,1)$ 的线段 $C_2 : x = 1, y = t, 0 \leq t \leq 1$
所接成的折线.

解
$$\begin{aligned}\int_C \bar{z} dz &= \int_0^1 (t - it) d(t + it) \\ &= \int_0^1 (t - it)(1 + i) dt \\ &= \int_0^1 2t dt \\ &= 1;\end{aligned}$$

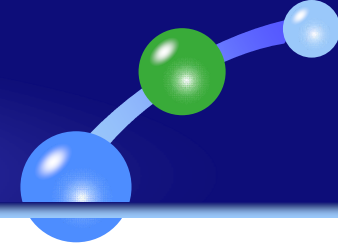



$$\begin{aligned} 2) \int_c \bar{z} dz &= \int_{c_1} \bar{z} dz + \int_{c_2} \bar{z} dz \\ &= \int_0^1 t dt + \int_0^1 (1-it) i dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2} + i \right) = 1 + i. \end{aligned}$$

说明 同一函数沿不同路径所得积分值不同.



五、复变函数积分的重要定理



例1 计算 $\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{\cos(z^{100} + z + 1)}{z^2 + 2z + 4} dz.$

解 当 $|z| \leq 1$ 时,

$$|z^2 + 2z + 4| \geq 4 - |2z| - |z|^2 \geq 4 - 2 - 1 = 1,$$

故由柯西积分定理得

$$\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{\cos(z^{100} + z + 1)}{z^2 + 2z + 4} dz = 0.$$



例2 沿指定路径 $C: |z-i| = \frac{3}{2}$ 计算以下积分

$$(1) \oint_C \frac{1}{z(z^2+1)} dz; \quad (2) \oint_C \frac{e^z}{z(z^2+1)} dz.$$

解 (1) $\frac{1}{z(z^2+1)}$ 在 C 内有两个奇点 $z=0$ 及 $z=i$ 分别

以 $z=0$ 及 $z=i$ 为圆心, 以 $1/4$ 为半径作圆 C_1 及 C_2 , 则由复合闭路定理有

$$\oint_C \frac{1}{z(z^2+1)} dz = \oint_{C_1} \frac{1}{z(z^2+1)} dz + \oint_{C_2} \frac{1}{z(z^2+1)} dz$$



解法一 利用柯西-古萨基本定理及重要公式

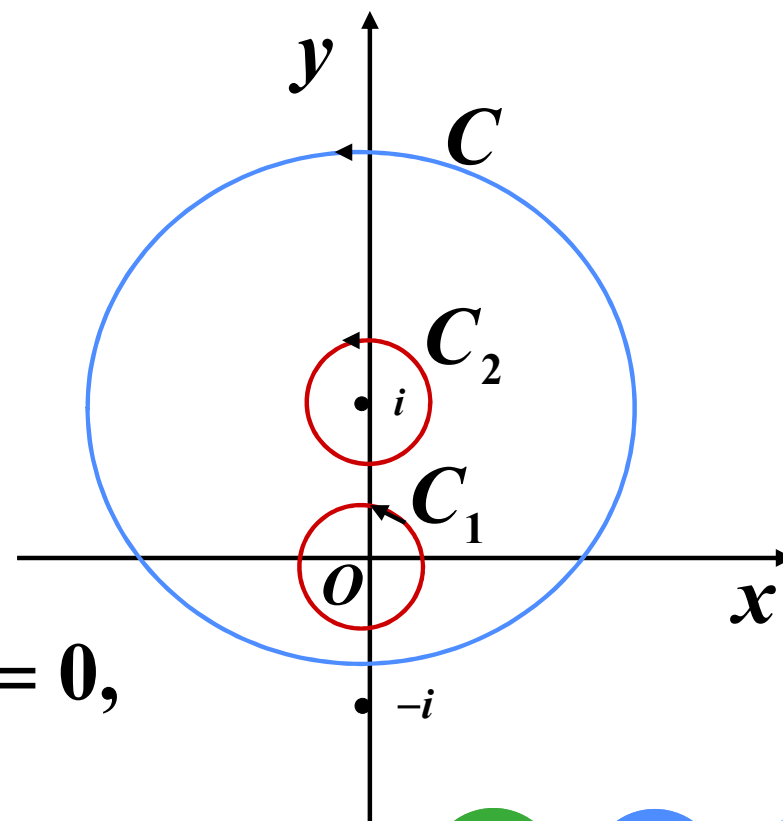
$$\frac{1}{z(z^2 + 1)} = \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{z - i} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{z + i}$$


由柯西-古萨基本定理有

$$\oint_{C_1} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{z - i} dz = 0,$$

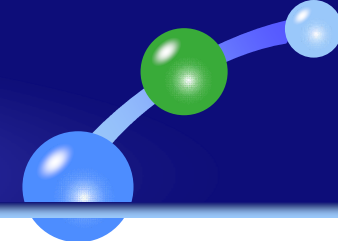
$$\oint_{C_1} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{z + i} dz = 0,$$

$$\oint_{C_2} \frac{1}{z} dz = 0, \quad \oint_{C_2} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{z + i} dz = 0,$$




$$\begin{aligned}\oint_C \frac{1}{z(z^2 + 1)} dz &= \oint_{C_1} \frac{1}{z} dz - \oint_{C_2} \frac{1}{2(z - i)} dz \\ &= 2\pi i - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi i \\ &= \pi i.\end{aligned}$$





解法二 利用柯西积分公式

$f_1(z) = \frac{1}{z^2 + 1}$ 在 C_1 内解析, $f_2(z) = \frac{1}{z(z + i)}$ 在 C_2 内解析,

$$\begin{aligned}\oint_C \frac{1}{z(z^2 + 1)} dz &= \oint_{C_1} \frac{1}{z(z^2 + 1)} dz + \oint_{C_2} \frac{1}{z(z^2 + 1)} dz \\&= \oint_{C_1} \frac{1/(z^2 + 1)}{z} dz + \oint_{C_2} \frac{1/[z(z + i)]}{z - i} dz \\&= 2\pi i \cdot f_1(0) + 2\pi i f_2(i) \\&= 2\pi i + 2\pi i \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) = \pi i.\end{aligned}$$



(2) $\frac{e^z}{z(z^2+1)}$ 在 C 内有两个奇点 $z=0$ 及 $z=i$ 分别


以 $z=0$ 及 $z=i$ 为圆心, 以 $1/4$ 为半径作圆 C_1 及 C_2 , 则由复合闭路定理有

$$\oint_C \frac{e^z}{z(z^2+1)} dz = \oint_{C_1} \frac{e^z}{z(z^2+1)} dz + \oint_{C_2} \frac{e^z}{z(z^2+1)} dz$$

$f_1(z) = \frac{e^z}{z^2+1}$ 在 C_1 内解析, $f_2(z) = \frac{e^z}{z(z+i)}$ 在 C_2 内解析,

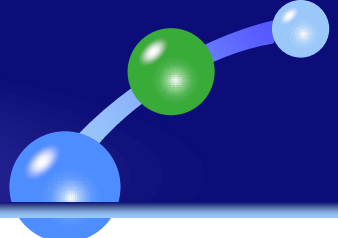
因此由柯西积分公式得





$$\begin{aligned}
 \oint_C \frac{e^z}{z(z^2 + 1)} dz &= \oint_{C_1} \frac{e^z}{z(z^2 + 1)} dz + \oint_{C_2} \frac{e^z}{z(z^2 + 1)} dz \\
 &= \oint_{C_1} \frac{e^z / (z^2 + 1)}{z} dz + \oint_{C_2} \frac{e^z / [z(z + i)]}{z - i} dz \\
 &= 2\pi i \cdot f_1(0) + 2\pi i f_2(i) \\
 &= 2\pi i + 2\pi i \left(-\frac{e^i}{2} \right) = \pi i (2 - e^i) \\
 &= \pi [\sin 1 + i(2 - \cos 1)].
 \end{aligned}$$





例3 计算 $\int_C \frac{e^z}{z(1-z)^3} dz$, 其中 C 是不经过 0 与 1 的闭光滑曲线.

解 分以下四种情况讨论:

1) 若封闭曲线 C 既不包含 0 也不包含 1, 则

$$f(z) = \frac{e^z}{z(1-z)^3} \text{ 在 } C \text{ 内解析,}$$

由柯西-古萨基本定理得 $\int_C \frac{e^z}{z(1-z)^3} dz = 0.$



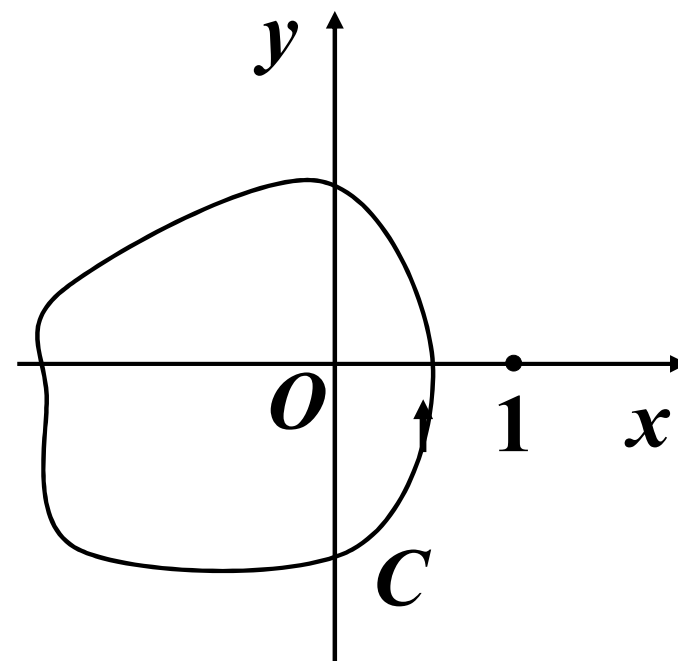
2)若封闭曲线 C 包含 0 而不包含 1 , 则

$f(z) = \frac{e^z}{(1-z)^3}$ 在 C 内解析, 由柯西积分公式得

$$\int_C \frac{e^z}{z(1-z)^3} dz = \int_C \frac{e^z / (1-z)^3}{z} dz$$

$$= 2\pi i \cdot \left. \frac{e^z}{(1-z)^3} \right|_{z=0}$$

$$= 2\pi i.$$



3)若封闭曲线 C 包含1而不包含0,则

$f(z) = \frac{e^z}{z}$ 在 C 内解析, 由高阶导数公式得

$$\int_C \frac{e^z}{z(1-z)^3} dz = \int_C \frac{e^z/z}{(1-z)^3} dz = \int_C \frac{-e^z/z}{(z-1)^3} dz$$

$$= \frac{2\pi i}{2!} [-f''(1)]$$

$$= \pi i \frac{(z^2 - 2z + 2)e^z}{-z^3} \Big|_{z=1} = -e\pi i.$$



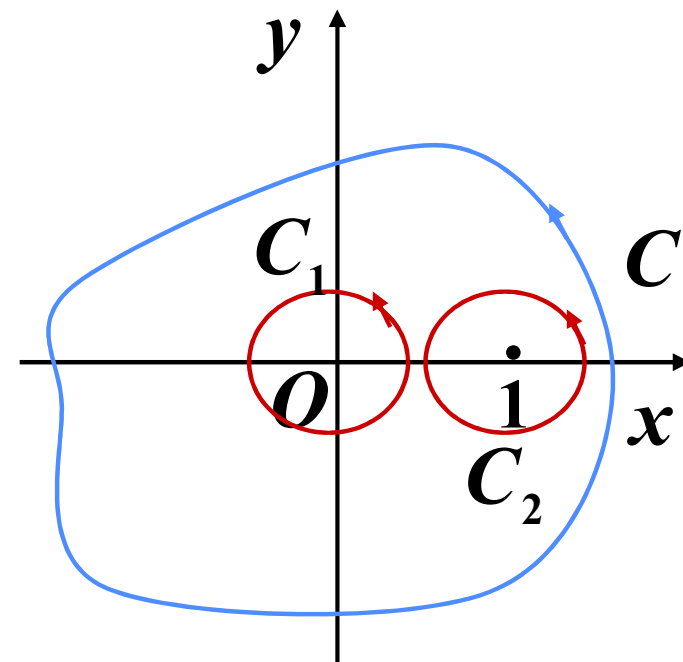
4)若封闭曲线 C 既包含1又包含0,

则分别以0,1为圆心,以 $\rho > 0$ 为半径作圆 C_1, C_2 ,

使 C_1 和 C_2 也在 C 内,且 C_1 与 C_2 互不相交,互不包含,

据复合闭路定理有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_C \frac{e^z}{z(1-z)^3} dz \\ &= \int_{C_1} \frac{e^z}{z(1-z)^3} dz + \int_{C_2} \frac{e^z}{z(1-z)^3} dz \end{aligned}$$



而积分 $\int_{C_1} \frac{e^z}{z(1-z)^3} dz$ 即为2)的结果 $2\pi i$,

而积分 $\int_{C_2} \frac{e^z}{z(1-z)^3} dz$ 即为3)的结果 $-e\pi i$,

所以 $\int_C \frac{e^z}{z(1-z)^3} dz = (2 - e)\pi i$.



例4 计算下列积分, 其中 C 为正向圆周: $|z| = r > 1$.

$$(1) \oint_C \frac{\cos \pi z}{(z-1)^5} dz; \quad (2) \oint_C \frac{e^z}{(z^2+1)^2} dz.$$

解 (1) 函数 $\frac{\cos \pi z}{(z-1)^5}$ 在 C 内 $z=1$ 处不解析,

但 $\cos \pi z$ 在 C 内处处解析,

根据公式 $f^{(n)}(z_0) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^{n+1}} dz$

$$\oint_C \frac{\cos \pi z}{(z-1)^5} dz = \frac{2\pi i}{(5-1)!} (\cos \pi z)^{(4)} \Big|_{z=1} = -\frac{\pi^5 i}{12};$$



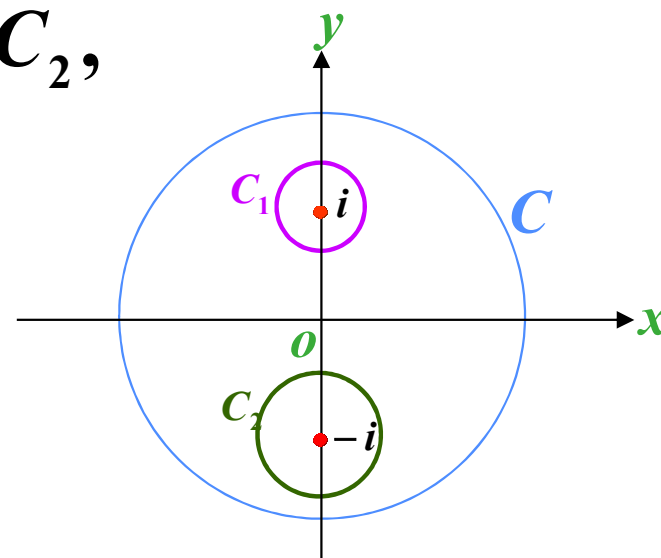
(2) 函数 $\frac{e^z}{(z^2+1)^2}$ 在 C 内的 $z = \pm i$ 处不解析,

在 C 内以 i 为中心作一个正向圆周 C_1 ,

以 $-i$ 为中心作一个正向圆周 C_2 ,

则函数 $\frac{e^z}{(z^2+1)^2}$ 在由 C, C_1, C_2

围成的区域内解析,

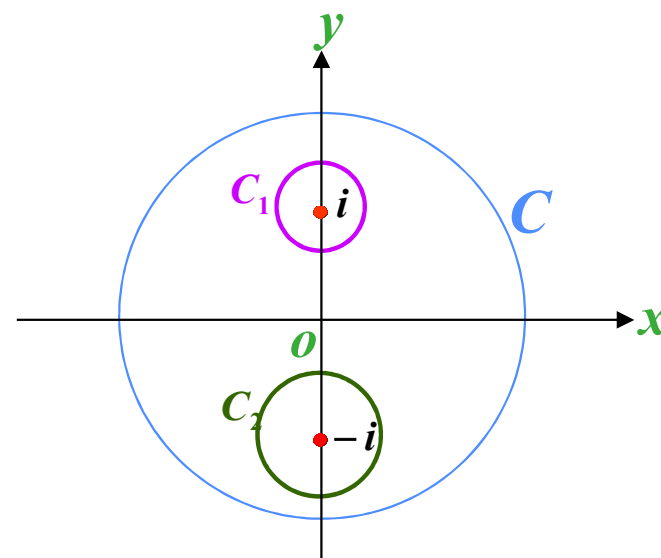


根据复合闭路定理

$$\oint_C \frac{e^z}{(z^2 + 1)^2} dz = \oint_{C_1} \frac{e^z}{(z^2 + 1)^2} dz + \oint_{C_2} \frac{e^z}{(z^2 + 1)^2} dz$$

$$\oint_{C_1} \frac{e^z}{(z^2 + 1)^2} dz = \oint_{C_1} \frac{e^z}{(z + i)^2 (z - i)^2} dz$$

$$= \frac{2\pi i}{(2-1)!} \left[\frac{e^z}{(z + i)^2} \right]' \bigg|_{z=i} = \frac{(1-i)e^i}{2} \pi,$$



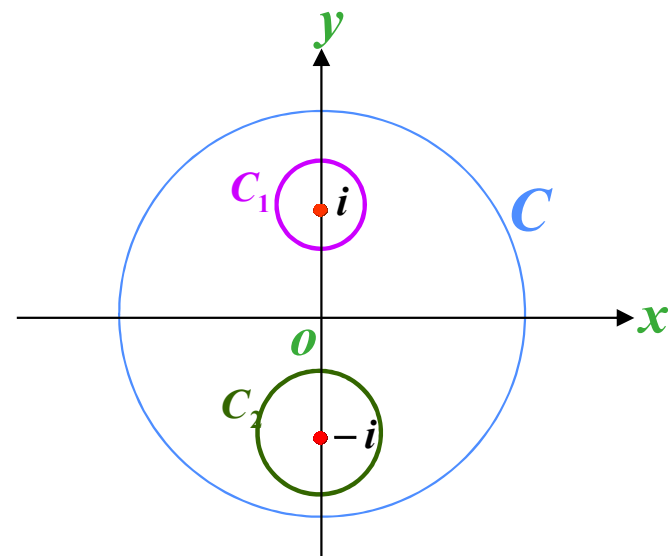
同理可得 $\oint_{C_2} \frac{e^z}{(z^2+1)^2} dz = \frac{-(1+i)e^{-i}}{2} \pi,$

于是 $\oint_C \frac{e^z}{(z^2+1)^2} dz = \frac{(1-i)e^i}{2} \pi + \frac{-(1+i)e^{-i}}{2} \pi$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} (1-i)(e^i - ie^{-i})$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} (1-i)^2 (\cos 1 - \sin 1)$$

$$= i\pi\sqrt{2} \sin\left(1 - \frac{\pi}{4}\right).$$



例5 求积分 (1) $\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{z^3 + 1}{(z + 1)^4} dz$; (2) $\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{e^{-z} \cos z}{z^2} dz$.



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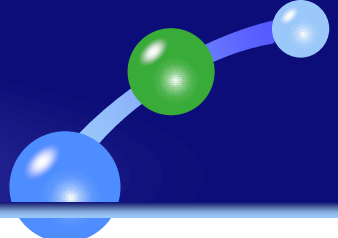
解 (1) 函数 $z^3 + 1$ 在复平面内解析,

$z_0 = -1$ 在 $|z| \leq 2$ 内, $n = 3$,

根据公式 $f^{(n)}(z_0) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z - z_0)^{n+1}} dz$

$$\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{z^3 + 1}{(z + 1)^4} dz = \frac{2\pi i}{3!} [z^3 + 1]''' \Big|_{z=-1} = 2\pi i;$$




$$(2) \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{e^{-z} \cos z}{z^2} dz$$

函数 $e^{-z} \cos z$ 在复平面内解析,

$z_0 = 0$ 在 $|z| \leq 1$ 内, $n = 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{e^{-z} \cos z}{z^2} dz &= \frac{2\pi i}{1!} (e^{-z} \cos z)' \Big|_{z=0} \\ &= 2\pi i [-e^{-z} \cos z - e^{-z} \sin z] \Big|_{z=0} = -2\pi i. \end{aligned}$$



例6 求积分 $\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{e^z}{z^n} dz$. (n 为整数)

解 (1) $n \leq 0$, $\frac{e^z}{z^n}$ 在 $|z| \leq 1$ 上解析,

由柯西—古萨基本定理得 $\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{e^z}{z^n} dz = 0$;

(2) $n = 1$, 由柯西积分公式得

$$\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{e^z}{z} dz = 2\pi i \cdot (e^z) \Big|_{z=0} = 2\pi i;$$



(3) $n > 1$,

根据公式 $f^{(n)}(z_0) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z - z_0)^{n+1}} dz$

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{e^z}{z^n} dz &= \frac{2\pi i}{(n-1)!} (e^z)^{(n-1)} \Big|_{z=0} \\ &= \frac{2\pi i}{(n-1)!}. \end{aligned}$$



六、级数展开

例1 把函数 $f(z) = \frac{1}{3z-2}$ 展开成 z 的幂级数



例1 把函数 $f(z) = \frac{1}{3z-2}$ 展开成 z 的幂级数

解
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{3z-2} &= \frac{-1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{3z}{2}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \frac{3z}{2} + \left(\frac{3z}{2}\right)^2 + \cdots + \left(\frac{3z}{2}\right)^n + \cdots \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3z}{2^2} - \frac{3^2 z^2}{2^3} - \cdots - \frac{3^n z^n}{2^{n+1}} - \cdots \\ &= -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3^n z^n}{2^{n+1}}, \quad \left| \frac{3z}{2} \right| < 1, \text{ 即 } |z| < \frac{2}{3}.\end{aligned}$$



例2 求函数 $\frac{1}{(1-z)^3}$ 在 $|z| < 1$ 内的泰勒展开式.

分析: 利用逐项求导、逐项积分法.

解 因为 $\frac{1}{(1-z)^3} = \frac{1}{2}[(1-z)^{-1}]'' \quad (|z| < 1)$

所以
$$\frac{1}{(1-z)^3} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n \right)'' = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)z^{n-2}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (m+2)(m+1)z^m. \quad (|z| < 1)$$



例3 求 $f(z) = \frac{z^4 + z^3 - 5z^2 - 8z - 7}{(z-3)(z+1)^2}$ 在点 $z=0$

的泰勒展开式.

分析: 利用部分分式与几何级数结合法. 即把函数分成部分分式后, 应用等比级数求和公式.

解

$$f(z) = z + 2 + \frac{2}{z-3} + \frac{1}{(z+1)^2}$$
$$\frac{1}{z-3} = -\frac{1}{3} \left(1 - \frac{z}{3}\right)^{-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{3^{n+1}}\right) z^n \quad (|z| < 3)$$
$$\frac{1}{z+1} = \frac{1}{1-(-z)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n z^n \quad (|z| < 1)$$



两端求导得

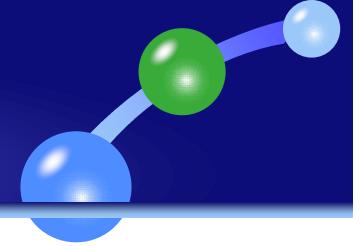
$$-\frac{1}{(1+z)^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(-1)^n z^{n-1}, \quad (|z| < 1)$$

即 $\frac{1}{(1+z)^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} n z^{n-1}$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n+1) z^n \quad (|z| < 1)$$

故 $f(z) = z + 2 + \frac{2}{z-3} + \frac{1}{(z+1)^2}$





$$= z + 2 + 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{3^{n+1}} \right) z^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n+1) z^n$$

$$= 2 + z - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{9}z + 2 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{-1}{3^{n+1}} \right) z^n + 1 - 2z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n+1) z^n$$

$$= 2\frac{1}{3} - 1\frac{2}{9}z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left[(-1)^n (n+1) - \frac{2}{3^{n+1}} \right] z^n \quad (|z| < 1)$$



例4 求 $f(z) = \frac{z^2 - 2z + 5}{(z-2)(z^2+1)}$ 在以下圆环域：

(1) $1 < |z| < 2$; (2) $0 < |z-2| < \sqrt{5}$ 内的洛朗展开式.

解 $f(z) = \frac{1}{z-2} - \frac{2}{z^2+1}$

1) 当 $1 < |z| < 2$ 时, $f(z) = \frac{1}{2\left(\frac{z}{2}-1\right)} - \frac{2}{z^2\left(1+\frac{1}{z^2}\right)}$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{z}{2}} - \frac{2}{z^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\left(-\frac{1}{z^2}\right)}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^n - \frac{2}{z^2} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{z^2}\right)^n \\
&= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{z^{2n}} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{2^{n+1}}.
\end{aligned}$$

2) 在 $0 < |z-2| < \sqrt{5}$ 内,

$$\begin{aligned}
f(z) &= \frac{1}{z-2} - \frac{2}{z^2+1} = \frac{1}{z-2} - i \left(\frac{1}{z+i} - \frac{1}{z-i} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{z-2} - i \left[\frac{1}{(z-2)+(i+2)} - \frac{1}{(z-2)+(2-i)} \right]
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{z-2} + i \left[\frac{1}{(2-i) \left(1 + \frac{z-2}{2-i} \right)} - \frac{1}{(2+i) \left(1 + \frac{z-2}{2+i} \right)} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{z-2} + i \left[\frac{1}{2-i} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{z-2}{2-i} \right)^n - \frac{1}{2+i} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{z-2}{2+i} \right)^n \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{z-2} + i \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (z-2)^n \left[\frac{1}{(2-i)^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{(2+i)^{n+1}} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{z-2} + i \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot [(2+i)^{n+1} - (2-i)^{n+1}] \cdot \frac{(z-2)^n}{5^{n+1}}.
\end{aligned}$$



七、留数基本定理

例1 计算积分 $\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{\sin(z+i)}{z(z+i)^8} dz$.

解 $z=0$ 为一级极点, $z=-i$ 为七级极点.

$$\text{Res}[f(z), 0] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(z+i)}{(z+i)^8} = \sin i;$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= \frac{\sin(z+i)}{(z+i)^8} \cdot \frac{1}{(z+i)-i} = \frac{\sin(z+i)}{(z+i)^8} \cdot i \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{z+i}{i}} \\ &= \left\{ \frac{1}{(z+i)^7} - \frac{1}{3!(z+i)^5} + \frac{1}{5!(z+i)^3} - \frac{1}{7!(z+i)} + \dots \right\} \\ &\quad \cdot i \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{i}(z+i) + \frac{1}{i^2}(z+i)^2 + \dots \right\} \end{aligned}$$



$$= \cdots + i \left(\frac{-1}{7!} + \frac{-1}{5!} + \frac{-1}{3!} + \frac{-1}{1!} \right) \frac{1}{z+i} + \cdots$$

$$\text{所以 } \text{Res}[f(z), -i] = -i \left(1 + \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{5!} + \frac{1}{7!} \right)$$

由留数定理得

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{\sin(z+i)}{z(z+i)^8} dz &= 2\pi i \{ \text{Res}[f(z), 0] + \text{Res}[f(z), -i] \} \\ &= 2\pi i \left\{ \sin i - i \left(1 + \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{5!} + \frac{1}{7!} \right) \right\}. \end{aligned}$$



例2 $\oint_{|z|=3} \frac{z^{13}}{(z^2 + 5)^3 (z^4 + 1)^2} dz.$

解 在 $3 < |z| < +\infty$ 内,

$$f(z) = \frac{z^{13}}{z^6 \left(1 + \frac{5}{z^2}\right)^3 \cdot z^8 \left(1 + \frac{1}{z^4}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{z} \left[\frac{1}{1 + \frac{5}{z^2}} \right]^3 \left[\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{z^4}} \right]^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{z} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{5}{z^2} + \frac{25}{z^4} - \dots \right)^3 \left(1 - \frac{1}{z^4} + \frac{1}{z^8} - \dots \right)^2$$



$$= \frac{1}{z} \left(1 - \frac{15}{z^2} + \dots \right) \left(1 - \frac{2}{z^4} + \dots \right) = \frac{1}{z} + \dots,$$

所以 $\text{Res}[f(z), \infty] = -C_{-1} = -1,$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \oint_{|z|=3} \frac{z^{13}}{(z^2 + 5)^3 (z^4 + 1)^2} dz &= 2\pi i [-(-1)] \\ &= 2\pi i. \end{aligned}$$



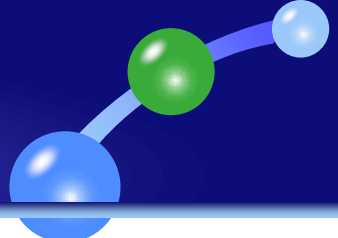
例3 计算 $\oint_{|z|=\frac{5}{2}} \frac{1}{(z-3)(z^5-1)} dz$.

解 $\oint_{|z|=\frac{5}{2}} \frac{1}{(z-3)(z^5-1)} dz = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^5 \text{Res}[f(z), z_k]$

$$\sum_{k=1}^5 \text{Res}[f(z), z_k] = -\{ \text{Res}[f(z), 3] + \text{Res}[f(z), \infty] \}$$

$$\text{Res}[f(z), 3] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 3} (z-3) \cdot \frac{1}{(z-3)(z^5-1)} = \frac{1}{242},$$





$$\frac{1}{(z-3)(z^5-1)} = \frac{1}{z\left(1-\frac{3}{z}\right) \cdot z^5\left(1-\frac{1}{z^5}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{z^6} \left(1 + \frac{3}{z} + \dots\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{z^5} + \dots\right),$$

所以 $\text{Res}[f(z), \infty] = 0$,

$$\oint_{|z|=\frac{5}{2}} \frac{1}{(z-3)(z^5-1)} dz = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^5 \text{Res}[f(z), z_k]$$

$$= -2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{242} = -\frac{\pi i}{121}.$$



例4 计算 $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{a + \sin^2 x} \quad (a > 0).$

解
$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{a + \sin^2 x} = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{a + \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{d(2x)}{a + \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}}$$

令 $2x = t,$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{a + \sin^2 x} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dt}{a + \frac{1 - \cos t}{2}}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{a + \frac{1 - (z^2 + 1)/2z}{2}} \cdot \frac{dz}{iz} \\
&= 2i \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1},
\end{aligned}$$

极点为: $z_1 = 2a + 1 - \sqrt{(2a + 1)^2 - 1}, \quad |z_1| < 1,$

$z_2 = 2a + 1 + \sqrt{(2a + 1)^2 - 1}, \quad |z_2| > 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^\pi \frac{dx}{a + \sin^2 x} &= 2\pi i \cdot 2i \operatorname{Res}[f(z), (2a + 1 - \sqrt{(2a + 1)^2 - 1})] \\
&= \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{(2a + 1)^2 - 1}}.
\end{aligned}$$



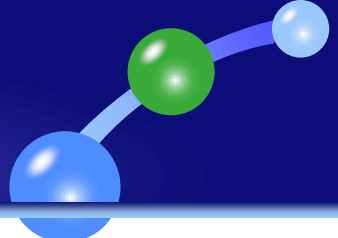
例5 计算积分 $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{(2 + \sqrt{3} \cos x)^2}$.

解
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{(2 + \sqrt{3} \cos x)^2} = \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{\left(2 + \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{z^2 + 1}{2z}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{dz}{iz}$$
$$= \frac{4}{3i} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{z dz}{\left(z^2 + \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} z + 1\right)^2},$$

极点为 $z_1 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, z_2 = -\sqrt{3}$, 其中 $|z_1| < 1, |z_2| > 1$;

由留数定理, 有





$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{(2 + \sqrt{3}\cos x)^2} &= \frac{4}{3i} \cdot 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow z_1} \frac{d}{dz} \frac{z}{(z - z_2)^2} \\
 &= \frac{8\pi}{3} \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow z_1} \frac{(z - z_2)^2 - 2z(z - z_2)}{(z - z_2)^4} \\
 &= \frac{8\pi}{3} \cdot \frac{-(z_1 + z_2)}{(z_1 - z_2)^3} \\
 &= \frac{8\pi}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \bigg/ \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^3 = 4\pi.
 \end{aligned}$$



例6 计算积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^4+1} dx$.

解
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^4+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{1+x^4} dx$$

因为 $R(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z^4+1)}$ 在实轴上解析,

在上半平面内有一级极点 $z_1 = e^{\pi i/4}$, $z_2 = e^{3\pi i/4}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^4+1} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{1+x^4} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \sum \text{Res}[R(z), z_k] \end{aligned}$$



$$\operatorname{Res}[R(z), e^{\frac{\pi i}{4}}] = \lim_{z \rightarrow e^{\frac{\pi i}{4}}} \left(z - e^{\frac{\pi i}{4}} \right) \frac{z^2}{1 + z^4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} (1 - i),$$

$$\operatorname{Res}[R(z), e^{\frac{3\pi i}{4}}] = \lim_{z \rightarrow e^{\frac{3\pi i}{4}}} \left(z - e^{\frac{3\pi i}{4}} \right) \frac{z^2}{1 + z^4} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} (1 + i).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^4 + 1} dx &= \frac{2\pi i}{2} \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} (1 - i) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} (1 + i) \right] \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \pi. \end{aligned}$$



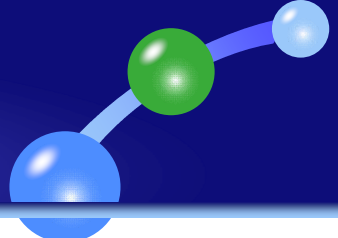
例7 计算积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin mx}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} dx$, ($m > 0, a > 0$).

解
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin mx}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin mx}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} e^{imx} dx \right]$$

又
$$f(z) = \frac{z}{(z^2 + a^2)^2} e^{imz},$$

在上半平面只有二级极点 $z = ai$,




$$\text{Res}(f(z), ai) = \frac{d}{dz} \left[\frac{z}{(z + ai)^2} e^{imz} \right]_{z=ai} = \frac{m}{4a} e^{-ma},$$

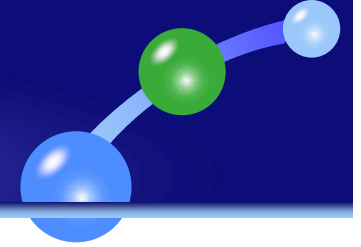
$$\text{则 } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} e^{imx} dx = 2\pi i \text{Res} \left[\frac{z}{(z^2 + a^2)^2} e^{imz}, ai \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin mx}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \text{Im} [2\pi i \text{Res}(f(z), ai)] \\ &= \frac{m\pi}{4a} e^{-ma}. \end{aligned}$$

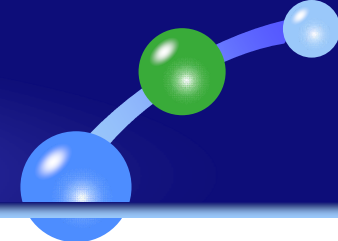
注意 以上两型积分中被积函数中的 $R(x)$ 在实轴
上无孤立奇点.



注意！补充定理



八、积分变换



例1 求函数 $f(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-t} \sin 2t, & t \geq 0 \\ 0, & t < 0 \end{cases}$ 的Fourier积分.

解 因函数 $f(t)$ 满足傅氏积分定理的条件, 则

$$F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} \sin 2t \cdot e^{-j\omega t} dt$$



$$= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(1+j\omega)t} \sin 2t dt = \frac{2(5 - \omega^2 - 2\omega j)}{25 - 6\omega^2 + \omega^4}$$

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{2(5 - \omega^2 - 2\omega j)}{25 - 6\omega^2 + \omega^4} e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{(5 - \omega^2) \cos \omega t + 2\omega \sin \omega t}{25 - 6\omega^2 + \omega^4} d\omega$$

则 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{(5 - \omega^2) \cos \omega t + 2\omega \sin \omega t}{25 - 6\omega^2 + \omega^4} d\omega = \frac{\pi}{2} f(t)$



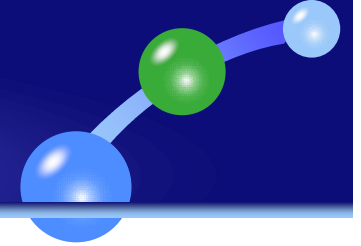
例2 求函数 $f(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & |t| < c \\ 0 & |t| > c \end{cases} (c > 0)$ **的傅氏变换**

解
$$F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$
$$= \int_{-c}^{+c} e^{-j\omega t} dt = 2 \int_0^{+c} e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{2 \sin \omega c}{\omega} & \omega \neq 0 \\ 2c & \omega = 0 \end{cases}$$

1傅氏变换对 $2\pi\delta(\omega)$





例3 求下列函数的拉氏变换.


(1) $f(t) = t^2 + 3t + 2$

解 $\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \mathcal{L}[t^2 + 3t + 2]$

$$= \mathcal{L}[t^2] + \mathcal{L}[3t] + \mathcal{L}[2]$$

$$= \frac{2}{s^3} + \frac{3}{s^2} + \frac{2}{s}$$





(2) $f(t) = \sin^2 t.$

解 $\mathcal{L}[\sin^2 t] = \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2}\right]$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}[1 - \cos 2t] = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{s}{s^2 + 4} \right) = \frac{2}{s(s^2 + 4)}$$



例4 求下列函数的拉氏逆变换.

$$(1) \quad F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 4}$$

解

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2} L^{-1} \left[\frac{2}{s^2 + 2^2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t$$

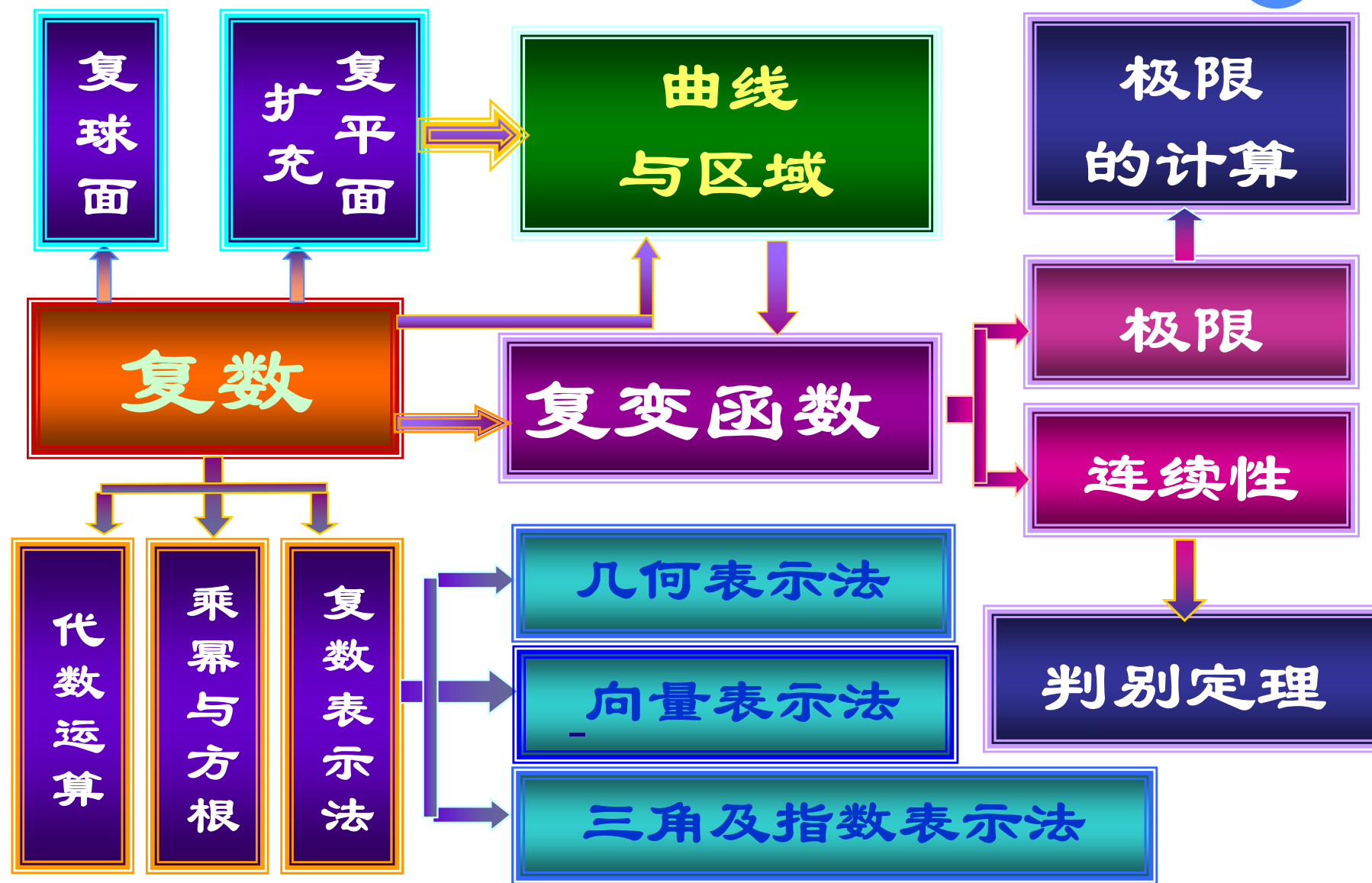
$$(2) \quad F(s) = \frac{1}{s^4}$$

解

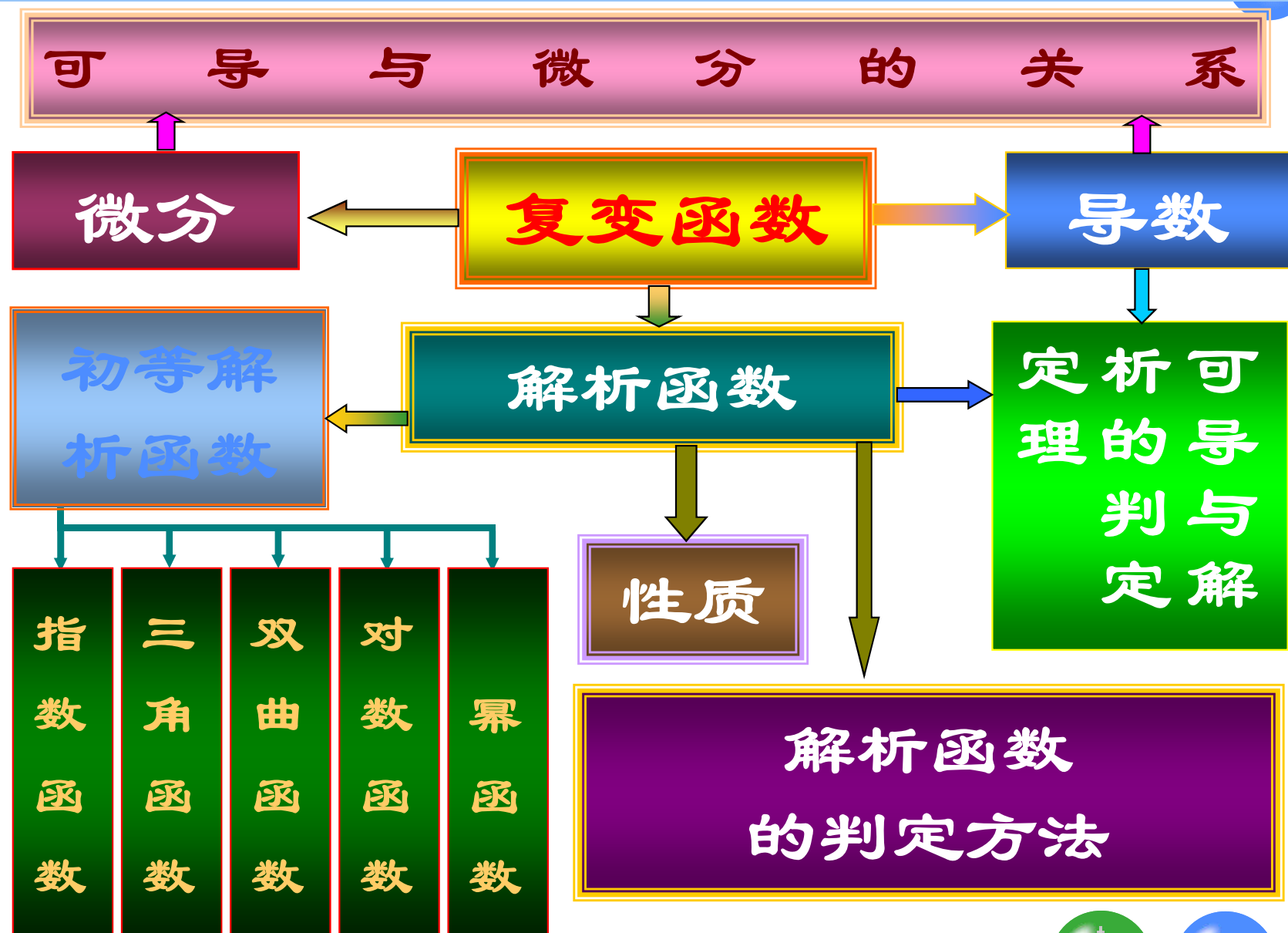
$$f(t) = \frac{1}{3!} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{3!}{s^{3+1}} \right] = \frac{1}{6} t^3$$



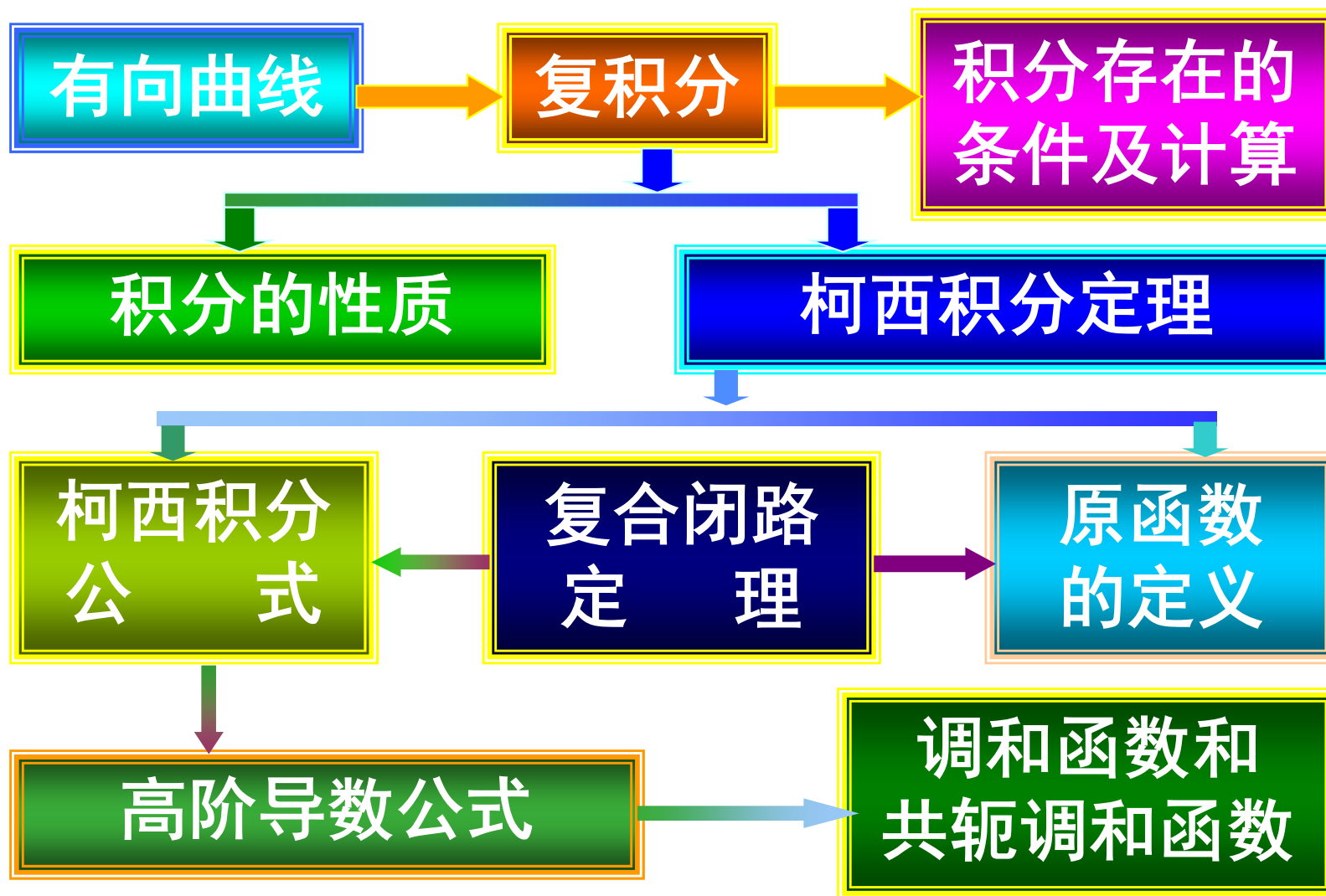
第一章、复数



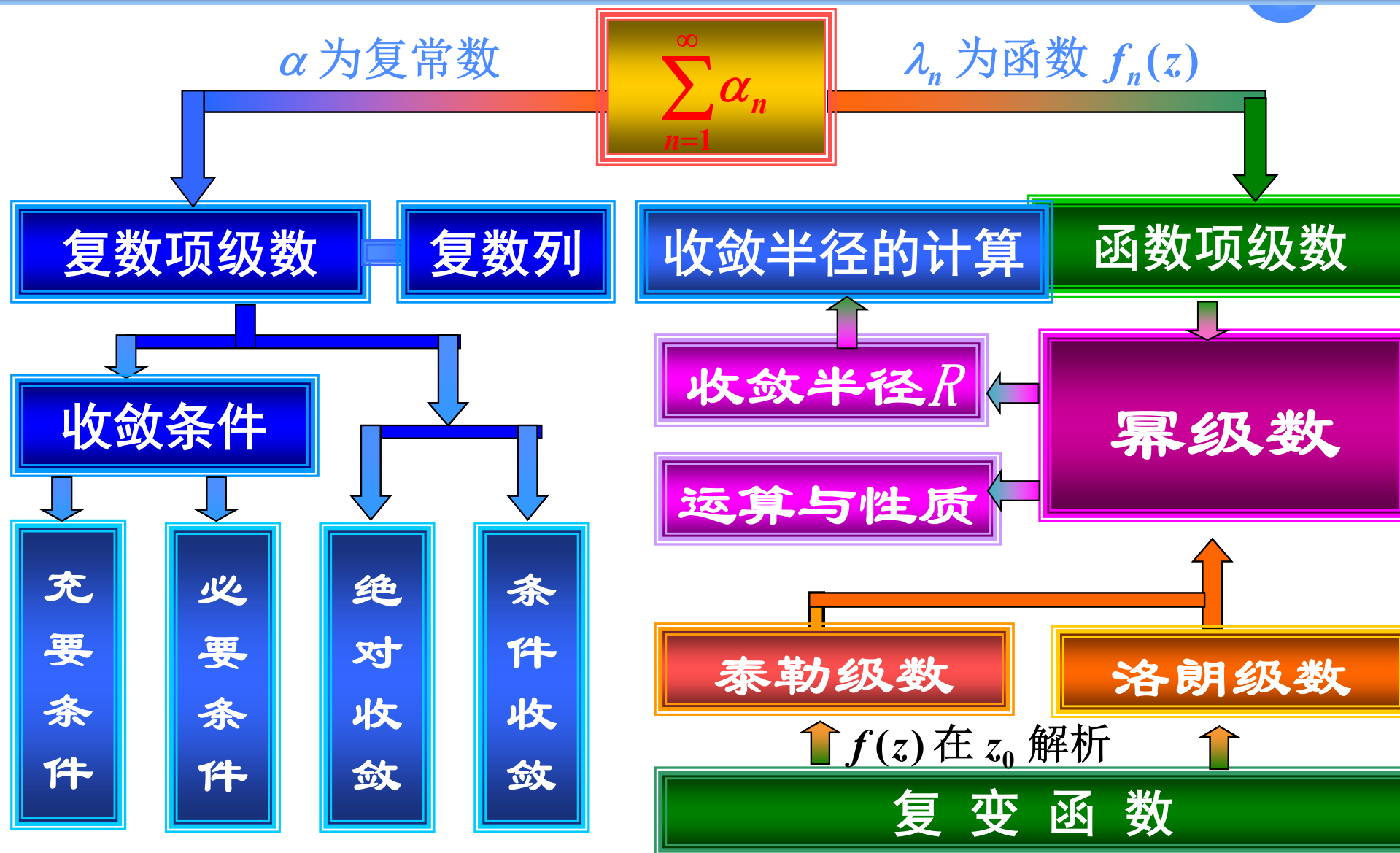
第二章、解析



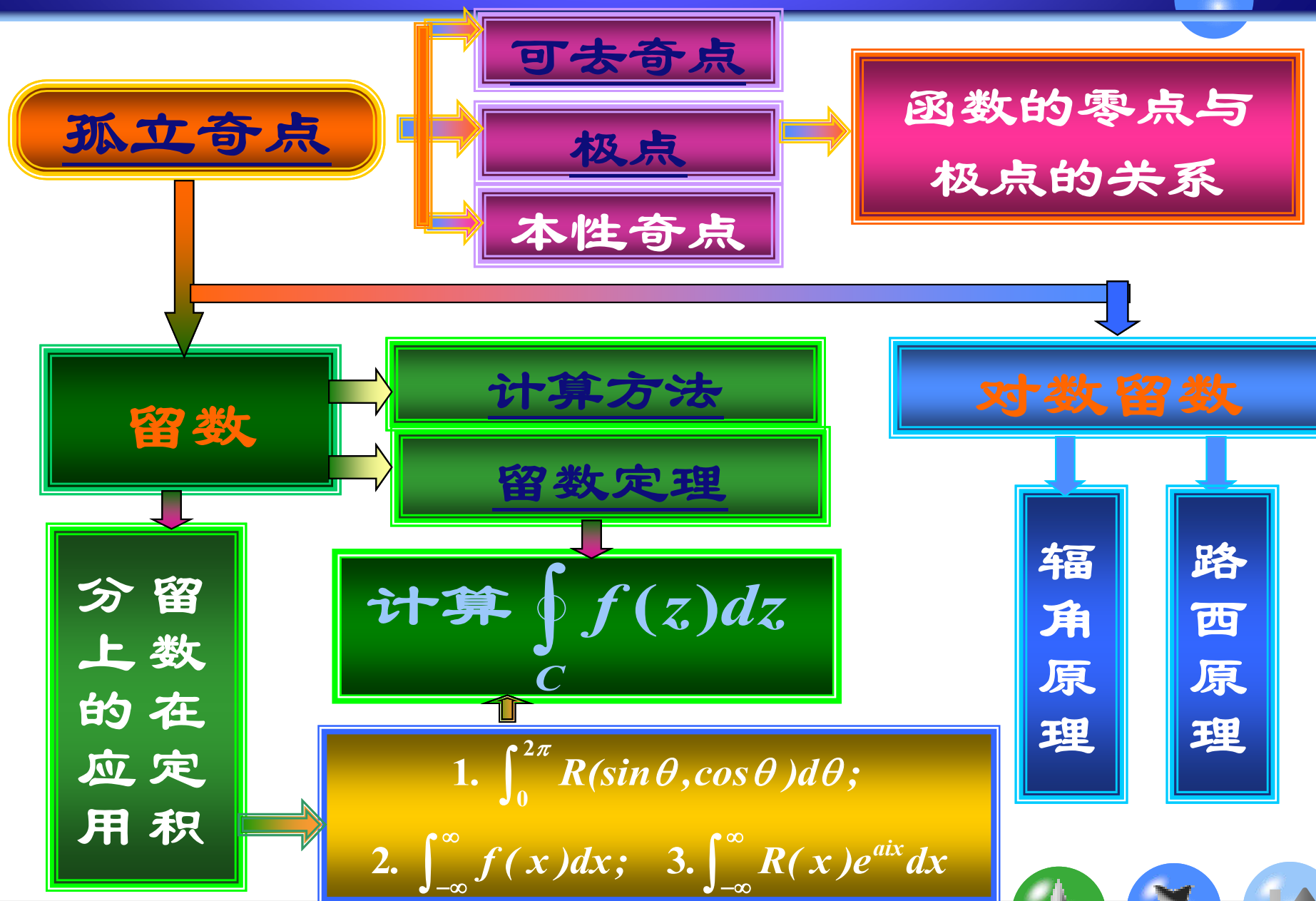
第三章、积分



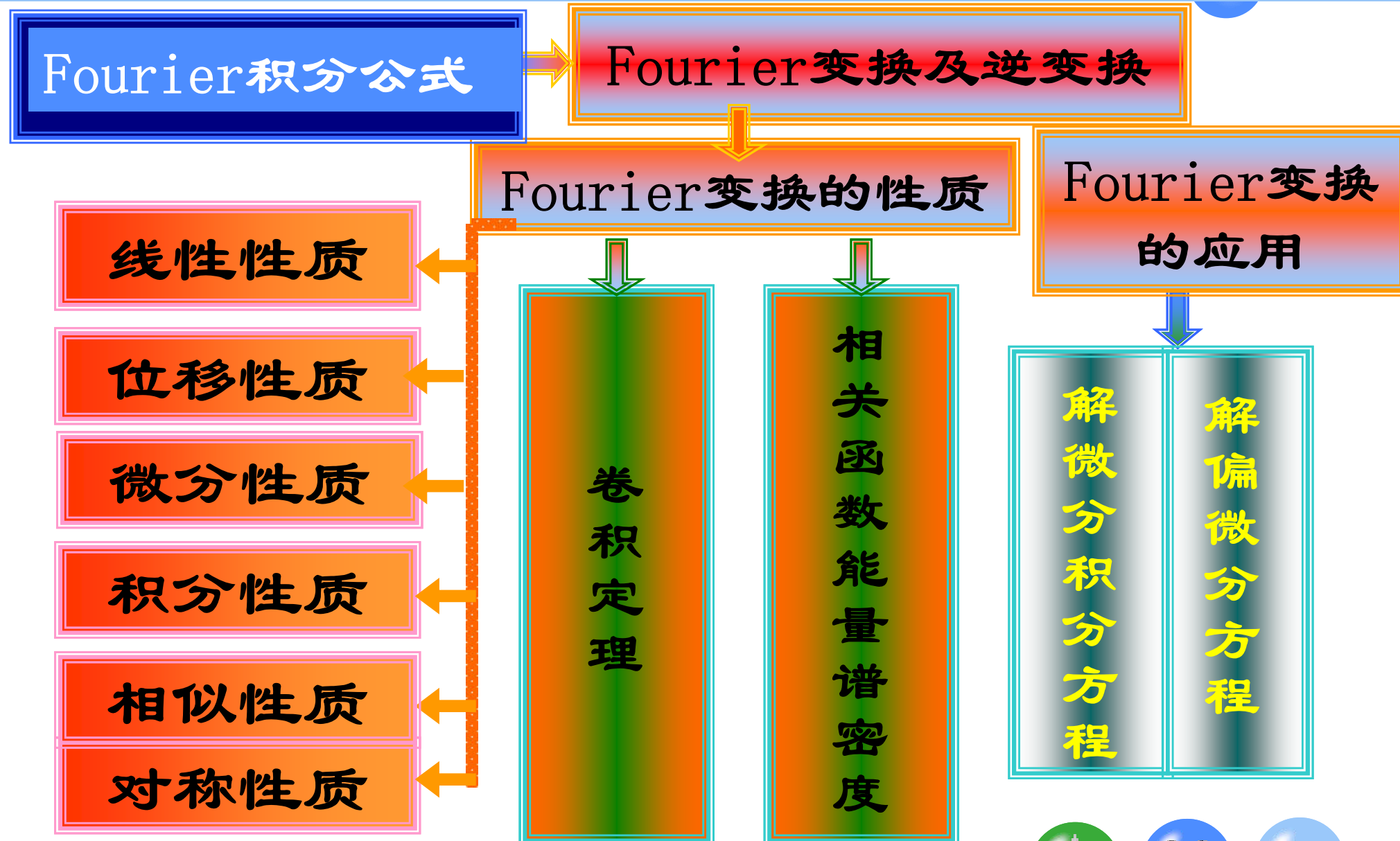
第四章、级数



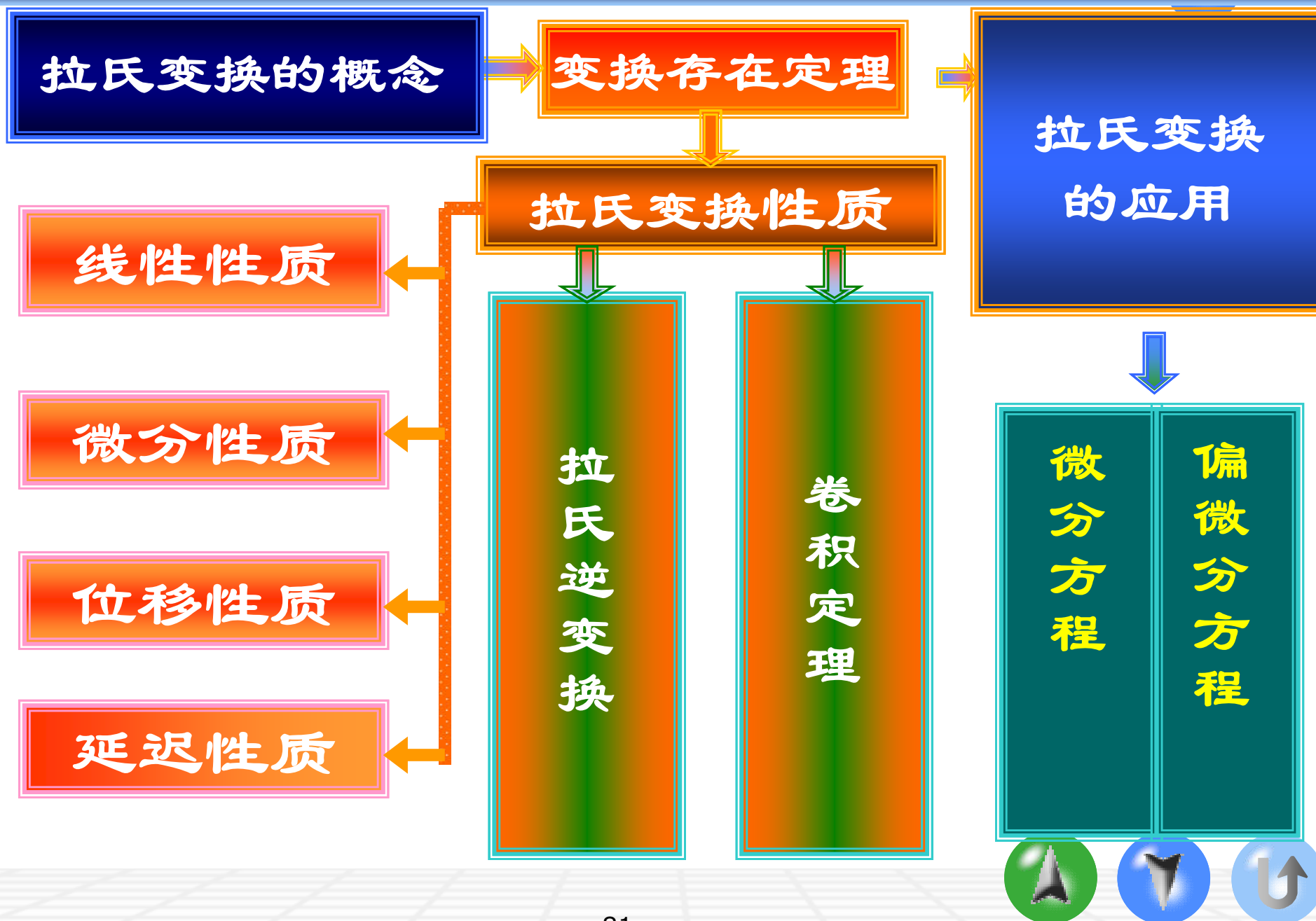
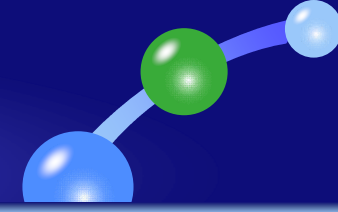
第五章、留数



第七章、傅氏



第八章、拉氏





第**13**周周五

2017年11月24日

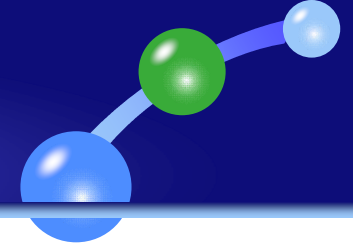
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祝大家考试顺利！



合影～啦啦啦～～～



Thank You!

再见!

