

§6 留数及其应用

§6.1 留数

一、留数定义及其求法

1. 定义

Def. 设 $f(z)$ 以 $z=a$ 为孤立奇点, 记 $T_\rho: |z-a|=\rho$ (ρ 很小), 称积分 $\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{T_\rho} f(z) dz$ 为 $f(z)$ 在孤立奇点 $z=a$ 的留数, 记作 $\operatorname{Res}_{z=a} f(z)$.

Rem. 若 $z=a$ 是 $f(z)$ 的解析点或可去奇点, 则 $\operatorname{Res}_{z=a} f(z) = 0$.

2. 留数的求法

Thm 1. 设 $f(z)$ 在孤立奇点 a 处的 Laurent 展式为 $f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} C_n (z-a)^n$, 则 $\operatorname{Res}_{z=a} f(z) = C_{-1}$.

Pf. 记 $T_\rho: |z-a|=\rho$, ρ 很小, $f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} C_n (z-a)^n$, 两边积分:

$$\oint_{T_\rho} f(z) dz = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} C_n \oint_{T_\rho} (z-a)^n dz = 0 + C_{-1} \cdot 2\pi i + 0$$

根据留数定义, $\operatorname{Res}_{z=a} f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{T_\rho} f(z) dz = C_{-1}$.

例如, $\operatorname{Res}_{z=0} e^{\frac{1}{z}} = 1$, $\operatorname{Res}_{z=0} e^{\frac{1}{z^2}} = 0$, $\operatorname{Res}_{z=0} \frac{\sin z}{z^2} = 1$, $\operatorname{Res}_{z=0} \cos \frac{1}{z} = 0$

$$\operatorname{Res}_{z=0} \frac{e^z}{z^n} = \frac{1}{(n-1)!}$$

例1 求 $\operatorname{Res}_{z=0} \frac{z \sin z}{(e^z - 1)^3}$

$$\text{Sol. } \frac{z \sin z}{(e^z - 1)^3} = \frac{z(z - \frac{z^3}{3!} + \cdots)}{(z + \frac{z^2}{2!} + \cdots)^3} = \frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{1 - \frac{z^2}{3!} + \cdots}{(1 + \frac{z}{2!} + \cdots)^3} = \frac{1}{z} \cdot (1 + C_0 z + \cdots)$$

$$\text{于是 } C_{-1} = 1, \operatorname{Res}_{z=0} \frac{z \sin z}{(e^z - 1)^3} = 1$$

Thm 2. 设 $f(z) = \frac{\varphi(z)}{(z-a)^m}$ 以 $z=a$ 为 m 级极点, 这里 $\varphi(z)$ 在 $z=a$ 解析

且 $\varphi(a) \neq 0$, $\text{Res}_{z=a} f(z) = \frac{\varphi^{(m-1)}(a)}{(m-1)!} = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} [(z-a)^m f(z)]^{(m-1)} \Big|_{z=a}.$

Pf. $\text{Res}_{z=a} f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z-a|=\rho} f(z) dz = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z-a|=\rho} \frac{\varphi(z)}{(z-a)^m} dz = \frac{\varphi^{(m-1)}(a)}{(m-1)!}$
 $= \frac{1}{(m-1)!} [(z-a)^m f(z)]^{(m-1)} \Big|_{z=a}.$

例 2 求下列留数:

(1) $\text{Res}_{z=1} \frac{e^z}{(z-1)^3} = \frac{1}{2!} (e^z)'' \Big|_{z=1} = \frac{e}{2}$

(2) $\text{Res}_{z=1} \frac{\sin z}{(z-1)^5} = \frac{1}{4!} (\sin z)^{(4)} \Big|_{z=1} = \frac{\sin 1}{24}$

(3) $\text{Res}_{z=i} \frac{1}{(z^2+1)^n} = \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \left(\frac{1}{(z+i)^n} \right)^{(n-1)} \Big|_{z=i} = \frac{(-1)^{n-1} n(n+1) \cdots (2n-2)}{(n-1)!} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{n-1} i^{n-1}}$
 $= \frac{-n(n+1) \cdots (2n-2)}{(n-1)! \cdot 2^{n-1} i^{n-1}}$

Cor. 若 $f(z)$ 以 $z=a$ 为 1 级极点, 则 $\text{Res}_{z=a} f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow a} (z-a) f(z)$

例如, $\text{Res}_{z=0} \frac{z \sin z}{(e^z-1)^3} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z^2 \sin z}{(e^z-1)^3} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z^3}{z^3} = 1.$

Thm 3. 设 $f(z) = \frac{\varphi(z)}{\psi(z)}$, 其中 $\varphi(z), \psi(z)$ 都在 $z=a$ 解析且 $\varphi(a) \neq 0, \psi(a) = 0$

及 $\psi'(a) \neq 0$, 则 $\text{Res}_{z=a} \frac{\varphi(z)}{\psi(z)} = \frac{\varphi(a)}{\psi'(a)}$

Pf. $f(z) = \frac{\varphi(z)}{\psi(z)}$ 以 $z=a$ 为 1 级极点, 由 Thm. 2, $\text{Res}_{z=a} \frac{\varphi(z)}{\psi(z)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow a} (z-a) \frac{\varphi(z)}{\psi(z)}$

$\lim_{z \rightarrow a} (z-a) \frac{\varphi(z)}{\psi(z)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{\varphi(a)}{\frac{\psi(z)}{z-a}} = \frac{\varphi(a)}{\psi'(a)}.$

例 3 求下列留数:

(1) $\text{Res}_{z=i} \frac{1}{z^2+1} = \frac{1}{(z^2+1)'} \Big|_{z=i} = \frac{1}{2i}$

(2) $\text{Res}_{z=-1} \frac{1}{z^5+1} = \frac{1}{(z^5+1)'} \Big|_{z=-1} = \frac{1}{5}$

(3) $\text{Res}_{z=i} \frac{1}{z^6+1} = \frac{1}{6z^5} \Big|_{z=i} = \frac{1}{6i}$

$$(4) \operatorname{Res}_{z=-1} \frac{\sin z}{z^5+1} = \frac{\sin z}{5z^4} \Big|_{z=-1} = -\frac{\sin 1}{5}$$

二. 用留数计算围线积分

Thm 4. (留数定理)

设 $f(z)$ 在围线 C 所围区域内除 n 个孤立奇点 a_1, \dots, a_n 外解析, 且 $f(z)$ 在 C 上连续, 则 $\oint_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{Res}_{z=a_k} f(z)$.

Pf. 以 a_k 为圆心作小圆 $\Gamma_k: |z - a_k| = \rho_k$, ρ_k 很小使 Γ_k 全在 C 内且互不相交、互不包含. C 与 n 个 Γ_k 组合成复围线 $C + \Gamma_1^{-1} + \dots + \Gamma_n^{-1}$. 由复围线上的 Cauchy 积分公式,

$$\oint_{C + \Gamma_1^{-1} + \dots + \Gamma_n^{-1}} f(z) dz = 0, \text{ 即 } \oint_C f(z) dz = \sum_{k=1}^n \oint_{\Gamma_k} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{Res}_{z=a_k} f(z).$$

Rem. 留数定理中的围线 C 可以推广为复围线

$$\text{例 4 (1)} \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{5z-1}{z(z-1)^2} dz = 2\pi i \cdot \left(\operatorname{Res}_{z=0} \frac{5z-1}{z(z-1)^2} + \operatorname{Res}_{z=1} \frac{5z-1}{z(z-1)^2} \right) \\ = 2\pi i (-1 + 1) = 0.$$

$$(2) \oint_{|z|=n} \tan \pi z dz$$

$$f(z) = \tan \pi z = \frac{\sin \pi z}{\cos \pi z} \text{ 以 } z = k + \frac{1}{2} \text{ 为 1 级极点, 由 Thm. 3,}$$

$$\operatorname{Res}_{z=k+\frac{1}{2}} \tan \pi z = \operatorname{Res}_{z=k+\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\sin \pi z}{\cos \pi z} = -\frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$\oint_{|z|=n} \tan \pi z dz = 2\pi i \cdot \sum_{|z|<n, z=k+\frac{1}{2}} \operatorname{Res} \tan \pi z = 2\pi i \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\pi}\right) \cdot 2n = -(n) \cdot 4i$$

三. 孤立奇点 ∞ 的留数

1. 定义

Def. 设 $f(z)$ 以 ∞ 为孤立奇点, 取 $\Gamma_p: |z|=p$, p 很大, 称积分 $\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\Gamma_p} f(z) dz$ 为 $f(z)$ 在 ∞ 的留数.

2. ∞ 留数的求法

Thm 5. 设 $f(z)$ 在孤立奇点 ∞ 的 Laurent 级数为 $f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} C_n z^n$ ($|z| > r$)

$$\text{则 } \operatorname{Res}_{z=\infty} f(z) = -C_{-1}.$$

Pf. 由于 $\oint_{T_p} z^n dz = \begin{cases} 2\pi i, & n = -1 \\ 0, & n \neq -1 \end{cases}$, 其中 $T_p: |z| = p$ (p 很大)

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} C_n z^n \text{ 两边积分, } \oint_{T_p} f(z) dz = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} C_n \oint_{T_p} z^n dz = 2\pi i \cdot C_{-1}$$

$$\text{于是 } \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{T_p} f(z) dz = C_{-1}, \operatorname{Res}_{z=\infty} f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{T_p^{-1}} f(z) dz = -C_{-1}.$$

例如, (1) $\operatorname{Res}_{z=0} e^{\frac{1}{z}} = C_{-1} = 1$, $\operatorname{Res}_{z=\infty} e^{\frac{1}{z}} = -C_{-1} = -1$.

$$(2) \operatorname{Res}_{z=\infty} \sin z = -C_{-1} = 0.$$

$$(3) \operatorname{Res}_{z=\infty} \sin \frac{1}{z} = -C_{-1} = -1$$

$$(4) \operatorname{Res}_{z=\infty} \sin \frac{1}{z^3} = -C_{-1} = 0.$$

3. 关于 ∞ 的留数定理

Thm 6. 设 $f(z)$ 在 z 平面上除了 n 个点 a_1, \dots, a_n 外解析, 则

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{Res}_{z=a_k} f(z) + \operatorname{Res}_{z=\infty} f(z) = 0.$$

Pf. 记 $T_p: |z| = p$, p 很大使 n 个 a_k 均在 T_p 内.

$$\text{根据 Thm 4, } \oint_{T_p} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{Res}_{z=a_k} f(z), \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{T_p} f(z) dz = \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{Res}_{z=a_k} f(z)$$

$$\text{根据留数定义, } -\operatorname{Res}_{z=\infty} f(z) = \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{Res}_{z=a_k} f(z), \text{ 即 } \operatorname{Res}_{z=\infty} f(z) + \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{Res}_{z=a_k} f(z) = 0$$

例 5 计算 $\operatorname{Res}_{z=\infty} \frac{z^2+1}{z(z-1)(z-2)(z-3)}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sol. 由 Thm 6, } \operatorname{Res}_{z=\infty} \frac{z^2+1}{z(z-1)(z-2)(z-3)} &= -\sum_{k=0}^3 \operatorname{Res}_{z=k} \frac{z^2+1}{z(z-1)(z-2)(z-3)} \\ &= -(-\frac{1}{6} + 1 - \frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{6}) = 0 \end{aligned}$$