

第七次作业解答

P10D - 101.

Date.

No.

14. 解: (2) 由于 $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z^2+4}{e^z}$ 极限不存在, 故为本性奇点.

$$(4) \frac{1-\cos z}{z^n} = \frac{1}{z^n} - \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^m \cdot z^{2m}}{(2m)!} \cdot \frac{1}{z^n}$$

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

由于有无穷个反达番(非零). 故为本性奇点.

$$(7) \sin \frac{1}{z} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (\frac{1}{z})^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{0} \frac{(-1)^n z^{2n-1}}{(2n+1)!}$$

由于有无穷个反达番(非零). 故为可去奇点.

P131.

1. 解: (3) $\frac{1}{e^z-1} : e^z-1=0 \Rightarrow z_k = 2k\pi i \quad (k=0, \pm 1, \dots)$

$$\text{由于 } (e^z-1)' \Big|_{z=2k\pi i} = e^z \Big|_{z=2k\pi i} = 1 \neq 0.$$

故 $z_k = 2k\pi i$ 为 $\frac{1}{e^z-1}$ 的 n -级极点.

$$\therefore \text{Res} \left[\frac{1}{e^z-1}, z_k \right] = \frac{1}{\frac{d}{dz}(e^z-1)} \Big|_{z=2k\pi i} = \frac{1}{e^{2k\pi i}} = 1$$

$$(4) \frac{1-e^{2z}}{z^4} = \frac{-(2z + \frac{(2z)^2}{2!} + \frac{(2z)^3}{3!} + \frac{(2z)^4}{4!} + \dots)}{z^4}$$

$$= -\left(\frac{2}{z^3} + \frac{2}{z^2} + \left(\frac{8}{z}\right) + \frac{16}{4!} + \dots\right)$$

$$\therefore \text{Res} \left[\frac{1-e^{2z}}{z^4}, 0 \right] = -\frac{8}{3!} = -\frac{8}{3 \times 2} = -\frac{4}{3}$$

(8) 易知 $z=0$ 为 n -级极点. $\text{Res}[f(z), 0] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z \cdot f(z) = n$.

$$\text{②由 } f(z) = -\frac{1}{1-(z+1)} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{z+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{(z+1)^n} \right]$$

$$= -\left[\sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} (z+1)^m \right] \left[\frac{1}{z+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{(z+1)^n} \right]$$

$$\text{由: } A_{-1} = - (1+1+\dots+1) = \underbrace{-n}_{n+1}. \therefore \text{Res}[f(z), -1] = -n.$$



3. 解(12) $C: x^2 + y^2 = 2x \Rightarrow (x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$

由于 $z^4 + 1 = 0$, 解得 $z = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1-i), \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(-1-i), \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1+i), \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(-1+i)$

其中落在 C 内的有: $z = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1-i), \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1+i)$

$$\therefore I = 2\pi i \cdot \{ \operatorname{Res}[f(z), z_1] + \operatorname{Res}[f(z), z_2] \}$$

$$= 2\pi i \cdot \left[\lim_{z \rightarrow z_1} (z - z_1) \cdot f(z) + \lim_{z \rightarrow z_2} (z - z_2) \cdot f(z) \right]$$

$$= 2\pi i \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}(1-i)} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}(1+i)} \right) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}\pi i}{2}$$

(3) 易知: 由于 $(z^2 - 1)(z^3 + 1) = 0$, 可解得如下极点:

$$\textcircled{1} z^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow z = \pm 1.$$

$$\textcircled{2} z^3 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow z = -1, z = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i, z = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

$\therefore z_1 = 1$. 一级极点, $z_2 = -1$. 二级极点, $z_{3,4} = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$. 一级极点

① 若 $r < 1$: 此时没有极点位于 C 内部.

$$\therefore I = 0$$

② 若 $r > 1$: 此时 z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4 均在 C 内.

$$\therefore I = 2\pi i \cdot \{ \operatorname{Res}[f(z), z_1] + \operatorname{Res}[f(z), z_2] + \operatorname{Res}[f(z), z_3] + \operatorname{Res}[f(z), z_4] \}$$

$$= 2\pi i \cdot \left[\lim_{z \rightarrow z_1} \frac{1}{(z+1)^2 \cdot (z - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i)(z - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i)} + \lim_{z \rightarrow z_2} [(z - z_2)^2 f(z)]' \right]$$

$$+ \lim_{z \rightarrow z_3} \frac{1}{(z-1)(z+1)^2 \cdot (z - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i)} + \lim_{z \rightarrow z_4} \frac{1}{(z-1)(z+1)^2 \cdot (z - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i)}$$

$$= 2\pi i \cdot \left[\frac{1}{4} + \left. \left(\frac{1}{z^3 - 2z^2 + 2z - 1} \right)' \right|_{z=-1} + \frac{1}{-3\sqrt{3}i} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}i} \right]$$

$$= 2\pi i \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{-3\sqrt{3}i} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}i} \right)$$

$$= 0.$$

综上: $I = 0$



$$(15) \text{ 修復為 } x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = 4^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

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由分母為 0 可得極點: $z_1 = 1, z_2 = -1, z_3 = 3$

易知: $z_1 = 1, z_2 = -1, z_3 = 3$ 均為 1 級極點，且均在 C 內部。

$$\begin{aligned} I &= 2\pi i \cdot \left[\lim_{z \rightarrow z_1} [(z-z_1)^2 f(z)]' + \lim_{z \rightarrow z_2} [(z-z_2)^2 f(z)]' + \lim_{z \rightarrow z_3} [(z-z_3)^2 f(z)]' \right] \\ &= 2\pi i \cdot \left[-2 \cdot \frac{2z-2}{(z+1)^3 (z-3)^3} \Big|_{z=1} + (-2) \cdot \frac{2z-4}{(z-1)^3 (z-3)^3} \Big|_{z=-1} + (-2) \cdot \frac{2z}{(z+1)^3 (z-1)^3} \Big|_{z=3} \right] \\ &= 2\pi i \cdot \left(0 + \frac{3}{128} - \frac{3}{128} \right) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

附加題: (11) $\int_{|z|=3} \frac{z^{2021}}{z^{2022}-1} dz$

解: 由分母為 0, 解得 $z_k = \sqrt[2022]{1} e^{i\frac{2k\pi}{2022}}, k = 0, 1, \dots, 2021$

由於 $|z_k| = 1$, 極點 z_k 均在 $|z|=3$ 內部。均為 1 級極點。

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{|z|=3} f(z) dz &= 2\pi i \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{2021} \operatorname{Res}[f(z), z_k] \\ &= 2\pi i \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{2021} \frac{z}{\frac{d}{dz}(z^{2022}-1)} \Big|_{z=z_k} \\ &= 2\pi i \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{2021} \frac{z_k^{2021}}{2022 \cdot z_k^{2021}} \\ &= 2\pi i \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{2021} \frac{1}{2022} = 2\pi i. \end{aligned}$$

(12) $\int_{|z|=3} e^{\frac{2022}{z}} dz$.

解: 由知 $z=0$ 為本性奇點。 $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{2022}{z}\right)^n / n! = 1 + \frac{2022}{z} + \dots$

$$\therefore \operatorname{Res}[f(z), 0] = a_{-1} = 2022$$

$$\therefore I = 2022 \cdot 2\pi i = 4044\pi$$



4. 解: $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{r - r \cos \theta}{1 - 2r \cos \theta + r^2} d\theta$ ($r \neq 1$ 补充条件)

$\text{令 } z = e^{i\theta}, \text{ 则得: } \int_{|z|=1} \frac{r - z}{i(rz - 1)(r - z)} dz \quad \text{而莫部为所求积分}$

解: $I = \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \int_{|z|=1} \frac{r - z}{i(rz - 1)(r - z)} dz \right\} = \operatorname{Re} I,$

下面讨论 $z = \frac{1}{r}, z = r$ 极点落在 $|z|=1$ 内情况.

① 若 $|r| > 1$. 由 $I_1 = \frac{-1}{ri} \int_{|z|=1} \frac{r - z}{(z - \frac{1}{r})(z - r)} dz$.

此时极点为 $z = \frac{1}{r}, z = r$. 只有 $z = \frac{1}{r}$ 在 $|z|=1$ 内.

$$\therefore I_1 = 2\pi i \cdot \operatorname{Res}[f(z), \frac{1}{r}]$$

$$= 2\pi i \cdot \frac{-1}{ri} \cdot (-1) = \frac{2\pi}{r} \quad I = \operatorname{Re} I_1 = \frac{2\pi}{r}$$

② 若 $|r| < 1$. 此时极点 $z = r$ 在 $|z|=1$ 内.

$$\therefore I_1 = 2\pi i \cdot \operatorname{Res}[f(z), r] = 0$$

$$\therefore I = \operatorname{Re} I_1 = 0$$

综上: $|r| < 1$ 时. $I = 0$; $|r| > 1$ 时. $I = \frac{2\pi}{r}$.

13) $I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a^2 + \sin^2 \theta}$, 由于 $\frac{1}{a^2 + \sin^2 \theta}$ 为偶函数. 故 $I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a^2 + \sin^2 \theta}$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a^2 + \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\frac{1}{2} d\tilde{\theta}}{a^2 + \frac{1 - \cos \tilde{\theta}}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{d\tilde{\theta}}{2a^2 + 1 - a \cos \tilde{\theta}}$$

令 $z = e^{i\tilde{\theta}}$. 可得 $I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{i \cdot (2a^2 + 1 - \frac{z + \frac{1}{z}}{2}) \cdot z}$

$$= \frac{1}{-i} \int_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - (2a^2 + 2)z + 1}$$



则极点的两个分母=0得出: $z_{1,2} = \frac{4a^2+2 \pm \sqrt{(4a^2+2)^2 - 4}}{2} = 2a^2 + 1 \pm 2a\sqrt{a^2+1}$, 一级

由于 $a > 0$, 且 $2a^2 + 1 + 2a\sqrt{a^2+1} > 1$

$$2a^2 + 1 - 2a\sqrt{a^2+1} = 1 - 2a(\sqrt{a^2+1} - a) < 1$$

\therefore 在 $|z|=1$ 内的极点为 $z_2 = 2a^2 + 1 - 2a\sqrt{a^2+1}$.

$$\therefore I = 2\pi i \cdot \text{Res}[f(z), z_2]$$

$$= 2\pi i \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{i}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{(z^2 - (4a^2+2)z + 1)'} \Big|_{z=z_2}$$

$$= -2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2z - (4a^2+2)} \Big|_{z=z_2} = \frac{\pi}{2a\sqrt{a^2+1}}$$

补充题: 1) $\int_{|z-1|=2} \frac{|dz|}{1+|z|^2}$

解: $|z-1|=2$. 取 $z = 2e^{i\theta} + 1$. $dz = 2ie^{i\theta} d\theta$

$$\therefore |dz| = |2ie^{i\theta} d\theta| = 2d\theta$$

$$|z|^2 = |2\cos\theta + 2i\sin\theta + 1|^2 = 4\cos^2\theta + 1 + 4\cos\theta + 4\sin^2\theta = 5 + 4\cos\theta$$

$$\therefore I = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{2d\theta}{5 + 4\cos\theta} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{3 + 2\cos\theta}$$

另取 $z = e^{i\theta}$. $I = \int_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{iz(z^2 + 3z + \frac{1}{2})}$

$$= \int_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{i(z^2 + 3z + \frac{1}{2})}$$

极点为 $z_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$, 其中 $z_1 = \frac{\sqrt{5}-3}{2}$ 在 $|z|=1$ 内.

$$\therefore \text{原积分 } I = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{i} \cdot \frac{1}{(z^2 + 3z + \frac{1}{2})'} \Big|_{z=z_1} = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \pi.$$



$$(2) I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{5 - 4 \cos x} dx$$

由于 $f(x) = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{5 - 4 \cos x}$ 为偶函数，故 $I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{5 - 4 \cos x} dx$

$$\text{设 } z = e^{ix}. \text{ 则 } I = \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \int_{|z|=1} \frac{1 - z^2}{i(5 - 2(z + \frac{1}{z}))} dz \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{其中: } & \int_{|z|=1} \frac{1 - z^2}{i(5 - 2(z + \frac{1}{z}))} dz = \frac{1}{-2i} \int_{|z|=1} \frac{1 - z^2}{z^2 - \frac{5}{2}z + 1} dz \\ & = -\frac{1}{2i} \int_{|z|=1} \frac{1 - z^2}{(z - \frac{1}{2})(z - 2)} dz \end{aligned}$$

其中，只有 $z = \frac{1}{2}$ 这一级极点在 $|z|=1$ 内。

$$\text{故上式} = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{-2i} \cdot \left. \frac{1 - z^2}{z - 2} \right|_{z=\frac{1}{2}} = -\pi \cdot \frac{1 - \frac{1}{4}}{-\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore I = \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} \right\} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

(也可以直接用书本 P109 页结论， $I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos mx}{5 - 4 \cos x} dx = \frac{\pi}{3 \cdot 2^{m-1}}$)

$$\text{则本期答案为 } \frac{\pi}{3 \cdot 2^{m-1}} - \frac{\pi}{3 \cdot 2^{2-1}} = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad)$$

