

## 第八次作业解答

P132. 5. 解: (1)  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{(x^2+a^2)^2} dx \quad (a>0)$

$\bar{P}(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z^2+a^2)^2}$ . 在上半平面只有一个一级极点,  $ai$ .

$$\therefore \operatorname{Res}[\bar{P}(z), ai] = \lim_{z \rightarrow ai} \frac{d}{dz} \left[ \frac{z^2}{(z+ai)^2} \right] = \frac{2ai}{(z+ai)^3} \Big|_{z=ai} = \frac{1}{4ai}$$

$$\therefore I = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{4ai} = \frac{\pi}{2a}. \quad (\text{运用书末 P114 公式})$$

(2)  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)(x^2+b^2)}$

极点:  $a_1$        $a_2$   
 $\downarrow$              $\downarrow$

$\bar{P}(z) = \frac{1}{(z^2+a^2)(z^2+b^2)}$ . 在上半平面有两个一级极点,  $ai$  和  $bi$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \operatorname{Res}[\bar{P}(z), ai] + \operatorname{Res}[\bar{P}(z), bi] &= \lim_{z \rightarrow ai} \frac{1}{(z+ai)(z^2+b^2)} + \lim_{z \rightarrow bi} \frac{1}{(z^2+a^2)(z+bi)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2ai \cdot (b^2-a^2)} + \frac{1}{2bi \cdot (a^2-b^2)} = \frac{1}{2abi \cdot (a+b)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore I = 2\pi i \cdot \sum_{k=1}^2 \operatorname{Res}[\bar{P}(z), a_k] = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2abi \cdot (a+b)} = \frac{\pi}{ab(a+b)}$$

(3)  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4} dx$

$\bar{P}(z) = \frac{1+z^2}{1+z^4}$ . 解  $z^4+1=0$  可得四个一级极点

$$\begin{cases} z_1 = e^{\frac{\pi i}{4}} \\ z_2 = e^{\frac{3\pi i}{4}} \\ z_3 = e^{\frac{5\pi i}{4}} \\ z_4 = e^{\frac{7\pi i}{4}} \end{cases}$$

$z_1, z_2$  在上半平面.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \sum_{k=1}^2 \operatorname{Res}[\bar{P}(z), z_k] &= \lim_{z \rightarrow z_1} \frac{1+z^2}{(z-z_1)(z-z_2)(z-z_3)(z-z_4)} + \lim_{z \rightarrow z_2} \frac{1+z^2}{(z-z_1)(z-z_2)(z-z_3)(z-z_4)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}i} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}i} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}i} \end{aligned}$$

由于  $\frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4}$  为偶函数.  $\therefore I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4} dx.$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \sum_{k=1}^2 \operatorname{Res}[\bar{P}(z), z_k] = \pi i \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}i} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\pi.$$



6. 解: (1) 由于  $\frac{x \sin x}{x^2 + b^2}$  为偶函数, 故原积分  $I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin x}{x^2 + b^2} dx$ .

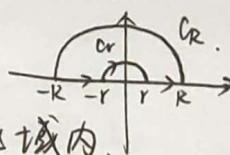
$\Re R(z) = -\frac{z}{z^2 + b^2}$  在复平面上只有一个一级极点  $z = bi$

$$\therefore \operatorname{Res}[R(z)e^{iaz}, bi] = \lim_{z \rightarrow bi} \frac{ze^{iaz}}{z+bi} = \frac{e^{-ab}}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由公式(4)可知: } I &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin x}{x^2 + b^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{xe^{ix}}{x^2 + b^2} dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} [2\pi i \cdot \frac{e^{-ab}}{2}] \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-ab} \end{aligned}$$

(2). 由  $\frac{\sin x}{x(x^2 + b^2)}$  为偶函数, 故原积分  $I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x(x^2 + b^2)} dx$ .

注意到:  $f(z) = \frac{e^{iaz}}{z(z^2 + b^2)}$ . 取围道如右:



则: 此时存在  $z = bi$  一个一级极点在该围道区域内.

$$\therefore \int_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow bi} \frac{e^{iaz}}{z(z^2 + b^2)} = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{e^{-ab}}{-2b^2} = \frac{\pi i e^{-ab}}{-b^2}$$

由柯西积分定理:  $\int_C f(z) dz = \int_{-R}^{-r} f(x) dx + \int_r^R f(x) dx + \int_{C_R} f(z) dz + \int_{C_R} f(z) dz$ .

由斯托克斯定理:  $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{z(z^2 + b^2)} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} \frac{e^{iaz}}{z(z^2 + b^2)} dz = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由引理 2: } \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_r} f(z) dz &= -\pi i \cdot \operatorname{Res}[f(z), 0] \\ &= -\pi i \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{iaz}}{z^2 + b^2} \\ &= \frac{-\pi i}{b^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore R \rightarrow \infty, r \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时: } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{iax}}{x(x^2 + b^2)} dx - \frac{\pi i}{b^2} = \frac{\pi i e^{-ab}}{-b^2}$$

$$\therefore \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{iax}}{x(x^2 + b^2)} dx = \frac{\pi i}{b^2} (1 - e^{-ab})$$

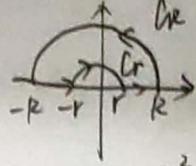
$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{iax}}{x(x^2 + b^2)} dx \right] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{b^2} \cdot (1 - e^{-ab}) = \frac{\pi}{2b^2} (1 - e^{-ab})$$



扫描全能王 创建

(3) 由于  $\frac{x^2-a^2}{x^2+a^2} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x}$  为偶函数，故  $I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2-a^2}{x^2+a^2} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$

$f(z) = \frac{z^2-a^2}{z^2+a^2} \cdot \frac{e^{iz}}{z}$  取圆周：



$$\int_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \cdot \operatorname{Res}[f(z), ai] = 2\pi i \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow ai} \frac{z^2-a^2}{z^2+a^2} \cdot \frac{e^{iz}}{z} = 2\pi i \cdot e^{-a}$$

分析过程如(2)，不再多说， $\Rightarrow \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 0$  (若不)

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_r} f(z) dz = -\pi i \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z^2-a^2}{z^2+a^2} \cdot e^{iz} = \pi i \cdot (3/2)$$

$$\therefore R \rightarrow +\infty, r \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时：} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2-a^2}{x^2+a^2} \cdot \frac{e^{ix}}{x} dx + \pi i = 2\pi i \cdot e^{-a}$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2-a^2}{x^2+a^2} \cdot \frac{e^{ix}}{x} dx \right] = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} [2\pi i \cdot e^{-a} - \pi i] = \underline{\pi(e^{-a} - \frac{1}{2})}$$

(4) 由于  $\frac{\cos 2ax - \cos 2bx}{x^2}$  为偶函数，故  $I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2ax - \cos 2bx}{x^2} dx$ .

$f(z) = \frac{e^{iz2a} - e^{iz2b}}{z^2}$  取圆周：  
 $z=0$  为 一级极点。

$$\int_C f(z) dz = 0 = \int_{C_R} f(z) dz + \int_{C_R} f(z) dz + \int_{-R}^{-r} f(x) dx + \int_r^R f(x) dx$$

由若不方引理： $\lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{C_R} \frac{e^{iz2a}}{z^2} dz = 0$ .  $\lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{C_R} \frac{e^{iz2b}}{z^2} dz = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 0$ .

由引理 2： $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_r} f(z) dz = -\pi i \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{iz2a} - e^{iz2b}}{z} = -\pi i \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\pi i e^{iz2a} - 2\pi i e^{iz2b}}{1} = 2\pi i(a-b)$

$$\therefore R \rightarrow +\infty, r \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时：} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{iz2a} - e^{iz2b}}{z^2} dz + 2\pi i(a-b) = 0$$

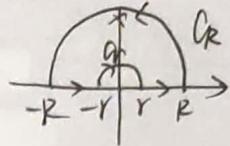
$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{iz2a} - e^{iz2b}}{z^2} dz \right] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-2\pi i(a-b)) = \pi(b-a)$$



$$(15) I = \int_0^{+\infty} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^3 dx. \text{ 由 } \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^3 \text{ 为原函数. 故 } I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^3 dx.$$

$$\text{又 } f(z) = \frac{e^{3iz} - 3e^{iz} + 2}{z^3} = \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(3iz)^n}{n!} - 3 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(iz)^n}{n!} + 2}{z^3} = \frac{(3iz)^2 - 3 \cdot (iz)^2 + \dots}{z^3} = \frac{-6i}{z}$$

故  $z=0$  为  $f(z)$  的一级极点. 故取圆周:



$$\int_C f(z) dz = 0 = \int_{C_R} f(z) dz + \int_{C_r} f(z) dz + \int_{-R}^{-r} f(x) dx + \int_r^R f(x) dx$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{若不考虑 } \frac{1}{z^3} \text{ 项: } \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{C_R} \frac{e^{3iz}}{z^3} dz = 0. \quad \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{C_R} \frac{3e^{iz}}{z^3} dz = 0. \quad \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{C_R} \frac{2}{z^3} dz = 0. \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{3/2B2: } \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \int_C f(z) dz = -\pi i \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{3iz} - 3e^{iz} + 2}{z^2} = -\pi i \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{3ie^{3iz} - 3ie^{iz}}{2z} \\ \stackrel{i\sqrt{3}}{=} -\pi i \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{-9e^{3iz} + 3e^{iz}}{2} = -\pi i \cdot \frac{-6}{2} = 3\pi i. \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{P} \rightarrow +\infty, r \neq 0: \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{3ix} - 3e^{ix} + 2}{x^3} dx + 3\pi i = 0 \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{3ix} - 3e^{ix} + 2}{x^3} dx = -3\pi i \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{由于 } \sin^3 x = \frac{1}{4} (3\sin x - \sin 3x). \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{2}{x^3} dx = 0. \quad (\frac{1}{x^3} \text{ 为奇函数})$$

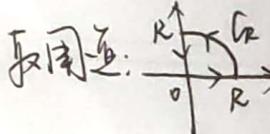
$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{3e^{ix} - e^{3ix}}{x^3} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \operatorname{Im} \left[ - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{3ix} - 3e^{ix} + 2}{x^3} dx + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{2}{x^3} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \cdot 3\pi = \frac{3}{8}\pi.$$



7. 解: (1)  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x - e^{-x}}{x} dx$ .  $f(z) = \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-z}}{z}$ .  $z=0$  为可去奇点, 故令 单面解析.

取圆盘: . 由柯西积分定理:  $\int_U f(z) dz = \int_0^R f(x) dx + \int_{C_R} f(z) dz + \int_R^D f(z) dz$

由放大不等式:  $\text{在}(R, D)$ :  $z = Re^{i\theta}$ .  $\int_{C_R} f(z) dz \leq \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^{-R\sin\theta} + e^{-R\cos\theta}}{R} \cdot R d\theta$

由于  $\theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$  时,  $\sin\theta \geq \frac{2}{\pi}\theta$ . (这里  $\tilde{\theta} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta$ )

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则: } \int_{C_R} f(z) dz &\leq \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-R\sin\theta} d\theta + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} e^{-R\sin\tilde{\theta}} d\tilde{\theta} \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-R\sin\theta} d\theta \leq 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-R \cdot \frac{2}{\pi}\theta} d\theta \\ &= -\frac{\pi}{R} e^{-\frac{2R}{\pi}\theta} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\frac{\pi}{R} (e^{-R} - 1) \rightarrow 0. \quad R \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 时}. \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 0.$

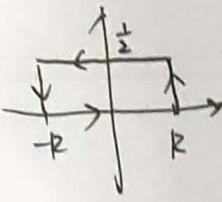
$$\begin{aligned} \text{又: } \int_0^R f(z) dz + \int_{Ri}^0 f(z) dz &= \int_0^R \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-x}}{x} dz + \int_{Ri}^0 \frac{e^{i(y)} - e^{-iy}}{iy} (idy) \quad (\text{这里 } z = iy) \\ &= \int_0^R \left( \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-x}}{x} - \frac{e^{-x} - e^{-ix}}{x} \right) dx \\ &= \int_0^R \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix} - 2e^{-x}}{x} dx. \\ &= \int_0^R \frac{2\cos x - 2e^{-x}}{x} dx \end{aligned}$$

令  $R \rightarrow +\infty$ : 则有  $D = 0 + 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x - e^{-x}}{x} dx$

$\therefore \text{原积分 } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x - e^{-x}}{x} dx = 0.$



$$(2) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{e^{\pi x} - e^{-\pi x}} dx. \quad \text{取 } f(z) = \frac{z}{e^{\pi z} - e^{-\pi z}}, \quad \text{当 } z=0 \text{ 时有 } \underline{\text{奇点}}. \quad \text{令 } z=R+iy.$$

取围道：

$$\text{B1) } \int_C f(z) dz = \int_{-R}^R f(x) dx + \int_R^{R+i/2} f(z) dz + \int_{R+i/2}^{i/2} f(z) dz + \int_{i/2}^{-R} f(z) dz = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\quad (2) \quad \int_R^{R+i/2} f(z) dz \quad (3) \quad \int_{R+i/2}^{i/2} f(z) dz \quad (4) \quad \int_{i/2}^{-R} f(z) dz = 0$$

由：(1) + (2) + (3) + (4) = 0.

对②： $z = R+iy, dz = idy, |dz| = dy$ .

$$\left| \int_R^{R+i/2} f(z) dz \right| \leq \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} |f(z)| |dz| \leq \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{R}{|e^{\pi(R+iy)}| + |e^{-\pi(R+iy)}|} \cdot dy = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{R dy}{e^{\pi R} + e^{-\pi R}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{R}{e^{\pi R} + e^{-\pi R}}$$

$$\text{由 } \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{R}{2(e^{\pi R} + e^{-\pi R})} \xrightarrow{\text{洛必达}} \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2(\pi e^{\pi R} - \pi e^{-\pi R})} = 0.$$

$$\therefore \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_R^{R+i/2} f(z) dz = 0$$

对③： $z = -R+iy, dz = idy, |dz| = dy$

$$\left| \int_{-R+i/2}^{-R} f(z) dz \right| \leq \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^0 |f(z)| |dz| \leq \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^0 \frac{R dy}{e^{\pi R} + e^{-\pi R}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{R}{e^{\pi R} + e^{-\pi R}}.$$

由③可知： $\lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-R+i/2}^{-R} f(z) dz = 0.$

对④：

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{R+i/2}^{-R+i/2} f(z) dz &= \int_R^{-R} \frac{x + \frac{1}{2}i}{e^{\pi(x + \frac{1}{2}i)} - e^{-\pi(x + \frac{1}{2}i)}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{i} \int_R^{-R} \frac{x + \frac{1}{2}i}{e^{\pi x} + e^{-\pi x}} dx. \quad (\text{由 } e^{\pi x} + e^{-\pi x} \text{ 为奇函数, 故对称区间相加}) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{i} \int_R^{-R} \frac{\frac{1}{2}i}{e^{\pi x} + e^{-\pi x}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_R^{-R} \frac{e^{\pi x}}{e^{2\pi x} + 1} dx$$

令  $R \rightarrow +\infty, \frac{t = e^{\pi x}}{dt = \pi e^{\pi x} dx}, \frac{1}{2} \int_{+\infty}^0 \frac{dt}{t^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \arctan t \Big|_{+\infty}^0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot [\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}] = -\frac{1}{4}.$

综上： $I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{e^{\pi x} - e^{-\pi x}} dx = \frac{1}{2} [0 - ② - ③ - ④] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8}.$



9. 解: (1) 取  $f(z) = 8$ .  $\varphi(z) = 2z^5 - z^3 + z^2 - 2z$

即在  $|z| < 1$ :  $|f(z)| = 8$ .  $|\varphi(z)| \leq |z|^5 + |z|^3 + |z|^2 + 2|z| = 6$ .

$$\therefore |f(z)| > |\varphi(z)|$$

由罗尔定理:  $P(z) = f(z) + \varphi(z)$  与  $f(z)$  在  $|z| < 1$  内零点个数相同.

由于  $f(z) = 8$  在  $|z| < 1$  内无零点, 故  $P(z)$  在  $|z| < 1$  内零点个数为 0.

(2) 取  $f(z) = -6z^5$ .  $\varphi(z) = z^7 + z^2 - 3$ .

即在  $|z| < 1$ :  $|f(z)| = 6$ .  $|\varphi(z)| \leq |z|^7 + |z|^2 + 3 = 5$ .

$$\therefore |f(z)| > |\varphi(z)|.$$

由罗尔定理:  $P(z) = f(z) + \varphi(z)$  与  $f(z)$  在  $|z| < 1$  内零点个数相同.

而  $f(z) = -6z^5$  在  $|z| < 1$  内有 5 个零点, 故  $P(z)$  在  $|z| < 1$  内有 5 个零点

(3) 取  $\varphi(z) = e^z$ .  $f(z) = -3z^n$ .

即在  $|z| \geq 1$ :  $|\varphi(z)| = |e^{cos\theta + i sin\theta}| = e^{cos\theta} \leq e$  ( $\theta = 0$ ).

$$|f(z)| = 3|z|^n = 3.$$

$$\therefore |f(z)| > |\varphi(z)|.$$

故由罗尔定理:  $P(z) = e^z - 3z^n$  有 n 个零点 ( $|z| < 1$  内).

10. 解: 由题意得  $|z| = \frac{1}{2}$ :  $\begin{cases} f(z) = 6z \Rightarrow |f(z)| = 3 \\ \varphi(z) = z^4 + 1 \Rightarrow |\varphi(z)| \leq |z|^4 + 1 = \frac{1}{16} \end{cases} \Rightarrow |f(z)| > |\varphi(z)|$

$\therefore |z| < \frac{1}{2}$  内:  $P(z) = f(z) + \varphi(z)$  的零点个数为 1. ( $f(z)$  的零点个数)

又  $|z| = 2$ :  $\begin{cases} f(z) = z^4 \Rightarrow |f(z)| = 16 \\ \varphi(z) = 6z + 1 \Rightarrow |\varphi(z)| \leq 6|z| + 1 = 13 \end{cases} \Rightarrow |f(z)| > |\varphi(z)|$

$\therefore |z| < 2$  内:  $P(z) = f(z) + \varphi(z)$  的零点个数为 4 ( $f(z)$  的)

$\therefore |z| < 2$  内:  $P(z) = z^4 + 6z + 1$  零点个数为  $4 - 1 = 3$  个



(2). 因  $|z|=R$  ( $\operatorname{Re} z > 0$ ) 与  $z=iy$ . ( $y \in (-R, R)$ ).

即:  $|z|=R$  ( $\operatorname{Re} z > 0$ ) 且:  $f(z) = \lambda - z$ .  $\varphi(z) = -e^{-z}$

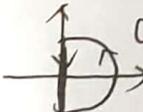
$|f(z)| = |\lambda - z| \geq R - \lambda$ .  $|\varphi(z)| = e^{-\operatorname{Re} z} \leq e^0 = 1$

$\therefore R$  充分大时.  $R - \lambda \gg 1$ . 故  $|f(z)| > |\varphi(z)|$ .

又在  $z=iy$ . ( $y \in (-R, R)$ ) 且:  $f(z) = \lambda - z$ .  $\varphi(z) = -e^{-z}$

即:  $|f(z)| = |\lambda - z| = |\lambda - iy| \geq \lambda$ .  $|\varphi(z)| = |-e^{-z}| = |e^{-iy}| = 1$ .

$\therefore$  由于  $\lambda > 1$ .  $\Rightarrow |f(z)| > |\varphi(z)|$ .

综上: 在  闭域上.  $|f(z)| > |\varphi(z)|$  成立.

$\therefore P(z) = f(z) + \varphi(z)$  在 闭域上  $= f(z)$  为三个数.

由于  $f(z) = \lambda - z$  在 右半平面内 容上个数为 1.

$\therefore P(z) = \lambda - z - e^{-z}$  在 右半平面内 容上个数为 1.

且: 由于  $P(0) = \lambda - 1 > 0$ .  $P(\lambda) = \lambda - \lambda - e^{-\lambda} = -e^{-\lambda} < 0$

由介值定理可知:  $\exists \xi \in (0, \lambda)$ . s.t.  $P(\xi) = 0$ .  $\xi \in R$

得证.



扫描全能王 创建