

# 第六次作业解答.

第四章. 2. 解: (1):  $f(x) = \tan z$ .  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 z}$   $f''(x) = \frac{2 \sin z}{\cos^3 z}$   $f'''(x) = \frac{6 \sin^2 z + 2 \cos^2 z}{\cos^4 z}$

$$\therefore f(0) = 0. \quad f'(0) = 1 \quad f''(0) = 0 \quad f'''(0) = 2.$$

$$\therefore \tan z = 0 + z + 0 + \frac{z^3}{3!} + \dots = z + \frac{1}{3} z^3 + \dots$$

由于最近的奇点为  $z = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$ .  $\therefore R = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\therefore \tan z = z + \frac{1}{3} z^3 + \dots \quad |z| < \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

(2)  $\int_0^z e^{z^2} dz = \int_0^z \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!} dz = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \int_0^z z^n dz = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{z^{n+1}}{(n+1) \cdot n!}$

$$R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{a_n}} = +\infty.$$

3. 解: (2)  $\frac{z}{(z+1)(z+2)} = \frac{2}{z+2} - \frac{1}{z+1}$

$$= \frac{2}{z-2+4} - \frac{1}{z-2+3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{z-2}{2}} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{z-2}{3}}$$

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

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

$$R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{3^{n+1}}}{\frac{1}{2^{n+2}} - \frac{1}{3^{n+2}}} = 3$$

14.  $\frac{1}{4-z} = \frac{1}{4-3i(z-1)-3-3i}$

$$= \frac{1}{1-3i} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{z-1+i}{3}}$$

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

$$R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{3^n}{(1-3i)^{n+1}}}{\frac{3^{n+1}}{(1-3i)^{n+2}}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sqrt{1+9} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{3}$$



$$6. \text{解: 证明: } (12) \quad \frac{a \sin \theta}{1 - 2a \cos \theta + a^2} \stackrel{z=e^{j\theta}}{=} \frac{a \cdot \frac{1}{2i} (z - \frac{1}{z})}{1 - a(z + \frac{1}{z}) + a^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2i} \cdot \frac{az - \frac{a}{z}}{(1-az)(1-\frac{a}{z})}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2i} \left[ \frac{az - 1 + 1 - \frac{a}{z}}{(1-az)(1-\frac{a}{z})} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2i} \left[ \frac{-1}{1-\frac{a}{z}} + \frac{1}{1-az} \right] = \frac{1}{2i} \left[ -\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{a}{z}\right)^n + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (az)^n \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2i} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a^n \left[ -\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^n + (z)^n \right] = \frac{1}{2i} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a^n \cdot 2i \cdot \sin n\theta = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a^n \sin n\theta$$

$$(13) \quad \ln(1 - 2a \cos \theta + a^2) \stackrel{z=e^{j\theta}}{=} \ln[(1-az)(1-a\frac{1}{z})]$$

$$= \ln(1-az) + \ln(1-\frac{a}{z})$$

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

$$= -\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{a^n}{n} \left[ z^n + \frac{1}{z^n} \right] = -2 \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{a^n}{n} \cos n\theta$$

$$7. \text{解: 证明: 由 } |e^z - 1| = \left| \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!} \right| \leq \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{|z|^n}{n!} = e^{|z|} - 1$$

$$\therefore |e^z - 1| \leq e^{|z|} - 1 \text{ 得证. (★)}$$

$$\text{又: } e^{|z|} - 1 = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{|z|^n}{n!} = |z| \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{|z|^{n-1}}{n!}$$

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

$$= |z| \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{|z|^n}{n!}$$

$$= |z| \cdot e^{|z|}$$

$$\therefore |e^z - 1| \leq |z| \cdot e^{|z|} \text{ 得证. (★★)}$$

$$\text{综上: } |e^z - 1| \leq e^{|z|} - 1 \leq |z| e^{|z|}$$





9. 解: 1) 由题:  $f(z) = (z-z_0)^m \cdot f_m(z)$   $g(z) = (z-z_0)^n \cdot g_n(z)$

No.

$$\therefore f(z)g(z) = (z-z_0)^{m+n} f_m(z)g_n(z)$$

$$\text{由于 } f_m(z_0) \neq 0, g_n(z_0) \neq 0 \Rightarrow f_m(z_0) \cdot g_n(z_0) \neq 0$$

$\therefore z_0$  是  $f(z)g(z)$  的  $(m+n)$  级零点.

10. 解: 1)  $\frac{1}{z^2(1-z)} = \frac{1}{z^2} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} z^k = \sum_{n=-2}^{+\infty} z^n$

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

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

11. 解:  $f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-a)(z-b)}$

1)  $0 \leq |z| < |a| < |b|$ :  $f(z) = \left( \frac{1}{z-b} - \frac{1}{z-a} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{b-a}$

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{1-\frac{z}{b}} \left(-\frac{1}{b}\right) - \frac{1}{1-\frac{z}{a}} \left(-\frac{1}{a}\right) \right] \frac{1}{b-a}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{b-a} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left( \frac{1}{a^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{b^{n+1}} \right) \cdot z^n$$

2)  $|a| < |z| < |b|$ :  $f(z) = \frac{1}{a-b} \left( \frac{1}{z-a} - \frac{1}{z-b} \right)$

$$= \frac{1}{a-b} \left( \frac{1}{1-\frac{a}{z}} \cdot \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{1-\frac{z}{b}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{b}\right) \right)$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{a-b} \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{a^n}{z^{n+1}} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{z^n}{b^{n+1}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{a-b} \left[ \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{a^{n-1}}{z^n} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{z^n}{b^{n+1}} \right]$$



$$13) |b| < |z| < +\infty; f(z) = \frac{1}{a-b} \left( \frac{1}{z-a} - \frac{1}{z-b} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{a-b} \left[ \frac{1}{1-\frac{a}{z}} \cdot \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{1-\frac{b}{z}} \cdot \frac{1}{z} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{a-b} \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{a^n}{z^{n+1}} - \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{b^n}{z^{n+1}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{a-b} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{a^{n-1} - b^{n-1}}{z^n}$$

$$14) 0 < |z-a| < |b-a| < |b|; f(z) = \frac{1}{z-a} \cdot \frac{1}{z-a-(b-a)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{z-a} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{b-a}{z-a}} \cdot \frac{1}{a-b}$$

$$= \frac{1}{z-a} \cdot \frac{1}{a-b} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left( \frac{z-a}{b-a} \right)^n$$

$$= - \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(z-a)^{n+1}}{(b-a)^{n+1}}$$

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

$$15) |b-a| < |z-a| < +\infty; f(z) = \frac{1}{z-a} \cdot \frac{1}{z-a-(b-a)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{z-a} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{b-a}{z-a}} \cdot \frac{1}{z-a}$$

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

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(b-a)^n}{(z-a)^{n+2}}$$

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

$$16) 0 < |z-b| < |a-b|; f(z) = \frac{1}{z-b} \cdot \frac{1}{z-b-(a-b)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{z-b} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{z-b}{a-b}} \cdot \frac{1}{b-a}$$

$$= - \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(z-b)^{n+1}}{(a-b)^{n+1}} = - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(z-b)^n}{(a-b)^{n+1}}$$





(17)  $|a-b| < |z-b| < +\infty$ .  $f(z) = \frac{1}{z-b} \cdot \frac{1}{z-b-(a-b)}$  Date.

No.

$$= \frac{1}{z-b} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{a-b}{z-b}} \cdot \frac{1}{z-b}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(a-b)^n}{(z-b)^{n+2}}$$

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

12. 解: (1) 不妨设  $a = a_1$ , 则有:

① 若  $a_1$  为可去奇点, 则  $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} C_n (z-a_1)^n$   $|z-a_1| < r$ .

② 若  $a_1$  为  $m$  级极点, 则  $f(z) = \sum_{n=-m}^{+\infty} C_n (z-a_1)^n$   $C_{-m} \neq 0$ ,  $0 < |z-a_1| < r$ .

③ 若  $a_1$  为本性奇点, 则  $f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} C_n (z-a_1)^n$   $C_{-n}$  有无穷个  $\neq 0$  ( $n > 0$ ),  $0 < |z-a_1| < r$ .

$$\therefore r = \min \{ |a_1 - a_2|, |a_1 - a_3| \}$$

(2) 此时:  $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a_n (z-a)^n$   $R = \min \{ |a-a_1|, |a-a_2|, |a-a_3| \}$ .

13. 解: (2)  $\cos z = 0$  时:  $z = (n + \frac{1}{2})\pi$ , ( $n = 0, \pm 1, \dots$ )

由于  $(\cos z)' = -\sin z \stackrel{z=(n+\frac{1}{2})\pi}{=} (-1)^{n+1} \neq 0$

$\therefore z = (n + \frac{1}{2})\pi$  为  $\cos z$  的一级零点.

$\therefore z = (n + \frac{1}{2})\pi$  为  $\frac{1}{\cos z}$  的一级极点.

1)  $f(z) = \frac{ze^{\frac{1}{z-1}}}{e^z - 1}$   $z-1=0 \Rightarrow z=1$

$$e^z - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow z = i2k\pi \quad (k=0, \pm 1, \dots)$$

由于  $\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} f(z) = \begin{cases} \lim_{z \rightarrow 1^+} f(z) = \infty \\ \lim_{z \rightarrow 1^-} f(z) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} f(z) \text{ 不存在}$

$\therefore z=1$  为本性奇点.

又  $f(z) = \frac{ze^{\frac{1}{z-1}}}{\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!}} = \frac{ze^{\frac{1}{z-1}}}{z + \frac{z^2}{2!} + \dots} = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{z-1}}}{1 + \frac{z}{2!} + \dots} \therefore z=0$  为可去奇点



$$又: \left( \frac{e^z - 1}{z \cdot e^{\frac{1}{z-1}}} \right)' = \frac{e^z \cdot (z \cdot e^{\frac{1}{z-1}}) - (e^z - 1) \cdot (e^{\frac{1}{z-1}} + z \cdot \frac{-1}{(z-1)^2} e^{\frac{1}{z-1}})}{(z \cdot e^{\frac{1}{z-1}})^2}$$

代  $\lambda = 2k\pi i$  ( $k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ ) 时上式不为 0

$\therefore 2k\pi i$  ( $k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ ) 为  $f(z)$  的一级极点.

$$(19) \quad \frac{1 - \cos z}{z^n} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^k \cdot \frac{z^{2k}}{(2k)!}}{z^n} = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^k \frac{1}{(2k)!} \cdot z^{2k-n}$$

$\therefore$  若  $n > 2$ , 则 0 为  $n-2$  级极点.

若  $n \leq 2$ , 则 0 为可去奇点.

