

第六次作业解答

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

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

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

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

$$\therefore \operatorname{tg} z = z + \frac{1}{3} z^3 + \dots, |z| < \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



$$b. \text{解:} \sqrt{b^2 - a^2} \quad \frac{a \sin \theta}{1 - 2a \cos \theta + a^2} = \frac{a \cdot \frac{1}{2i} (z - \frac{1}{z})}{1 - a(z + \frac{1}{z}) + a^2}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



9. 解: 1) 因为; $f(z) = (z - z_0)^m f_m(z)$ $g(z) = (z - z_0)^n g_n(z)$ No. 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



$$(3) |b| < |z| < +\infty; f(z) = \frac{1}{a-b} \left(\frac{1}{z-a} - \frac{1}{b-a} \right)$$

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

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

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

$$(4) 0 < |z-a| < |b-a|: f(z) = \frac{1}{z-a} \cdot \frac{1}{z-a-(b-a)}$$

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

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

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

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

$$(5) |b-a| < |z-a| < r: f(z) = \frac{1}{z-a} \cdot \frac{1}{z-a-(b-a)}$$

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

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

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

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

$$(6) 0 < |z-b| < |a-b|: f(z) = \frac{1}{z-b} \cdot \frac{1}{z-b-(a-b)}$$

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

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



$$(7) |a-b| < |z-b| < +\infty \text{ 时: } f(z) = \frac{1}{z-b} \cdot \frac{1}{z-b-(a-b)} \text{ Date.}$$

No.

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

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

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

12. 解: (1) 不妨设 $a = a_1$, 则有:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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$$(4) f(z) = \frac{ze^{\frac{1}{z-1}}}{e^z-1}. z-1=0 \Rightarrow z=1$$

$$e^{\frac{1}{z-1}}-1=0 \Rightarrow z=1+2k\pi (k=0, \pm 1, \dots)$$

$$\text{由 } \lim_{z \rightarrow 1^+} f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1^+} f(z) = \infty \Rightarrow \lim_{z \rightarrow 1^+} f(z) \text{ 不存在}$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 1^-} f(z) = 0$$

$\therefore z=1$ 为本性奇点.

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



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

$\Re \lambda 2k\pi i$ ($k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$) 为 $f(z)$ 不为 0

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

$$(19) \quad \frac{1 - e^{iz}}{z^n} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^k \cdot \frac{z^{2k}}{(2k)!}}{z^n} = \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^k}_{\text{若 } n > 2} \frac{1}{(2k)!} \cdot z^{2k-n}$$

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

若 $n \leq 2$, $\Re \lambda 0$ 为可去奇点.

