

Exercises: Four

4.1 Proof:

$$w_n(x) = \frac{x}{n(1+nx^2)} = \frac{1}{n\left(\frac{1}{x} + nx\right)},$$
$$|w_n(x)| = \frac{1}{n\left|\frac{1}{x} + nx\right|} \leq \frac{1}{2n^{3/2}}.$$

因为 $\{\frac{1}{n^{3/2}}\}$ 是收敛的, 也就是说, $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N$ s.t. $\forall n > N, p \geq 1, \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} 1/k^{3/2} < \varepsilon$, 所以对于这一 N , $\forall n > N, p \geq 1$,

$$\left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} w_k \right| \leq \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} |w_k| \leq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} \frac{1}{k^{3/2}} < \varepsilon \text{ 成立}.$$

所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_n(x)$ 在 $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 上一致收敛。

□

4.2 Solution:

$$\frac{2z+3}{z+1} = 2 + \frac{1/2}{1 + \frac{z-1}{2}}$$
$$= \frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^k (z-1)^k.$$

因为

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_k}{a_{k+1}} \right| = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{2^{k+1}}{2^k} \right| = 2,$$

所以收敛半径 $R = 2$ 。

4.3 Solution: (a)

$$R = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_k}{a_{k+1}} \right| = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{k!}{(k+1)!} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{k+1} = 0 .$$

(b)

$$R = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|q|^{k^2/k}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} e^{-k \ln |q|} = \infty .$$

(c)

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sup |a_k|^{1/k} = 1 ,$$

所以收敛半径 $R = 1$ 。

4.4 Solution: 因为

$$\frac{1}{R} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sup |a_k|^{1/k} ,$$

所以:

(a) 对于 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^{2n}$:

$$\frac{1}{R_1} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sup |a_k|^{1/(2k)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R}} , \quad \therefore R_1 = \sqrt{R} .$$

(b) 对于 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n^2 z^n$:

$$\frac{1}{R_2} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sup |a_k|^{2/k} = \frac{1}{R^2} , \quad \therefore R_2 = R^2 .$$

4.5 Solution: 设 $t = z/(1+z)$, 因为 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^n$ 的收敛半径为1, 收敛圆为以 $t = 0$ 为圆心、半径为 1 的圆, 收敛圆内部表示为 $|t| < 1$, 即

$$\left| \frac{z}{z+1} \right| < 1 , \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad |z| < |z+1| ,$$

所以 $|z| < |z+1|$ 时, 级数收敛。当正好 $|z| = |z+1|$ 时, 级数不收敛。

综上, $|z| < |z+1|$ 时, 级数收敛, 也就是 z 位于 $x > -1/2$ 的复平面上。

4.6 Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore f(z) &= \frac{1}{1+z^2} = \frac{1}{2i} \left(\frac{1}{z-i} - \frac{1}{z+i} \right) , \\
 \therefore f^{(k)}(z) &= \frac{1}{2i} \left(\frac{(-1)^k k!}{(z-i)^{k+1}} - \frac{(-1)^k k!}{(z+i)^{k+1}} \right) , \\
 \therefore \frac{f^{(k)}(a)}{k!} &= \frac{(-1)^k}{2i} \left(\frac{1}{(a-i)^{k+1}} - \frac{1}{(a+i)^{k+1}} \right) \triangleq b_k , \\
 \therefore f(z) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_k (z-a)^k .
 \end{aligned}$$

4.7 Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_0(\alpha) &= 1 , \\
 P_1(\alpha) &= \frac{f'(0)}{1!} = \alpha .
 \end{aligned}$$

因为

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2\alpha z+z^2}} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} z^k P_k(\alpha) ,$$

两边对 z 求导得,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\alpha-z}{(1-2\alpha z+z^2)^{3/2}} &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k z^{k-1} P_k(\alpha) , \\
 \frac{\alpha-z}{(1-2\alpha z+z^2)^{1/2}} &= (1-2\alpha z+z^2) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k z^{k-1} P_k(\alpha) , \\
 (\alpha-z) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} z^k P_k(\alpha) &= (z^2-2\alpha z+1) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k z^{k-1} P_k(\alpha) ,
 \end{aligned}$$

对比上式两边 z^{k+1} ($k \geq 0$) 的系数, 可整理得

$$(k+2)P_{k+2}(\alpha) - \alpha(2k+3)P_{k+1}(\alpha) + (k+1)P_k(\alpha) = 0 .$$

所以, 可从 P_0, P_1 求得

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_2(\alpha) &= \frac{1}{2} (3\alpha^2 - 1) , \\
 P_3(\alpha) &= \frac{1}{2} (5\alpha^3 - 3\alpha) , \\
 P_4(\alpha) &= \frac{1}{8} (35\alpha^4 - 30\alpha^2 + 3) .
 \end{aligned}$$

4.8 Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
f(z) &= \ln \left(\frac{z - \frac{z^3}{3!} + \frac{z^5}{5!} + \cdots}{z} \right) = \ln \left(1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{z^{2k}}{(2k+1)!} \right) \\
&= n2\pi i + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{z^{2k}}{(2k+1)!} \right)^n \\
&= n2\pi i + \left(-\frac{z^2}{3!} + \frac{z^4}{5!} - \frac{z^6}{7!} + O(z^8) \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{z^2}{3!} + \frac{z^4}{5!} + O(z^6) \right)^2 + \frac{1}{3} \left(-\frac{z^2}{3!} + O(z^4) \right)^3 \\
&\quad + O(z^8) \\
&= n2\pi i + \left(-\frac{z^2}{3!} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{5!} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{(3!)^2} \right) z^4 + \left(-\frac{1}{7!} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{-2}{(3!)(5!)} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{-1}{(3!)^3} \right) z^6 + O(z^8) \\
&= n2\pi i - \frac{1}{6} z^2 - \frac{1}{180} z^4 - \frac{1}{2853} z^6 + O(z^8) .
\end{aligned}$$

4.9 Solution:

(a)

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

(b)

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

(c)

$$\cos \frac{1}{z} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k)!} z^{-2k} .$$

(d)

$$\frac{1}{z-3} = \frac{1}{z} \times \frac{1}{1-\frac{3}{z}} = \frac{1}{z} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{z} \right)^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3^k}{z^{k+1}} \right) .$$

4.10 Solution:

(a) $|z| < 1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= \frac{1}{z-2} - \frac{1}{z-1} = \frac{-1}{2} \times \frac{1}{1-\frac{z}{2}} + \frac{1}{1-z} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^k + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} z^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{k+1}}\right) z^k . \end{aligned}$$

(b) $1 < |z| < 2$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= \frac{-1}{2} \times \frac{1}{1-\frac{z}{2}} - \frac{1}{z} \times \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{z}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^k - \frac{1}{z} \times \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} z^{-k} \\ &= -\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} z^k - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} z^{-k} . \end{aligned}$$

(c) $2 < |z|$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= \frac{1}{z} \times \frac{1}{1-\frac{z}{2}} - \frac{1}{z} \times \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{z}} = \frac{1}{z} \times \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 2^k z^{-k} - \frac{1}{z} \times \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} z^{-k} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (2^k - 1) z^{-(k+1)} . \end{aligned}$$

4.11 Proof: 将 $1/(e^z - 1)$ 在 origin 处洛朗展开:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{e^z - 1} &= \frac{1}{z} \times \frac{1}{1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^k}{(k+1)!}} \\ &= \frac{1}{z} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (-1)^l \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^k}{(k+1)!} \right)^l \\ &= \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} (-1)^l \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^k}{(k+1)!} \right)^l \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{2} + O(z) , \tag{2}$$

又因为

$$\frac{1}{e^z - 1} + \frac{1}{e^{-z} - 1} + 1 = 0 ,$$

所以

$$\frac{1}{e^z - 1} + \frac{1}{2} \text{ 是奇函数,}$$

也即 eq. (1) 中, 除 z^0 项外, 偶数幂次项系数都为零, 也即 $1/(e^z - 1)$ 在原点处可写成如下展开形式:

$$\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k-1} \frac{B_k}{(2k)!} z^{2k-1} .$$

□

下面求Bernoulli's numbers: 可以从 eq. (1) 直接算出 B_1, B_2, B_3 , 也可以用如下方法: 设 $f(z) = 1/(e^z - 1) = a_{-1}z^{-1} + a_0 + a_1z + a_2z^2 + a_3z^3 + \dots$,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dz} f(z) &= \frac{d}{dz} \frac{1}{e^z - 1} = -f(z) - (f(z))^2, \\ -a_{-1}z^{-2} + a_1 + 2a_2z + 3a_3z^2 + \dots &= -\{a_{-1}z^{-1} + a_0 + a_1z + a_2z^2 + \dots\} \\ &\quad - \{a_{-1}^2z^{-2} + 2a_{-1}a_0z^{-1} + (2a_{-1}a_1 + a_0^2) + \dots\}, \end{aligned}$$

由 eq. (2) 可知, $a_{-1} = 1, a_0 = -1/2$ (可代入上式验证成立), 另外, 由上式可得: 对于 $k \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$(k+3)a_{k+1} = \begin{cases} -a_k - (2a_0a_k + 2a_1a_{k-1} + \dots + 2a_{\frac{k-1}{2}}a_{\frac{k+1}{2}}), & \text{if } k \text{ is odd,} \\ -a_k - (2a_0a_k + 2a_1a_{k-1} + \dots + a_{k/2}^2), & \text{if } k \text{ is even,} \end{cases}$$

所以, 对于 $k = 0$,

$$3a_1 = -a_0 - a_0^2 = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow a_1 = \frac{1}{12}, B_1 = (2!)a_1 = \frac{1}{6}.$$

对于 $k = 2$,

$$5a_3 = -a_1^2 = -\frac{1}{144} \Rightarrow a_3 = -\frac{1}{5 \times 12^2}, B_2 = -(4!)a_3 = \frac{1}{30}.$$

对于 $k = 4$, 同理可求得

$$a_5 = \frac{1}{7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 12^2}, B_3 = (6!)a_5 = \frac{1}{42}.$$

4.12 Proof: 整函数 $f(z)$ 的形式为

$$f(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_k z^k .$$

令 $z \rightarrow 1/t$, 则有

$$f\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_k t^{-k} , \quad (3)$$

“ ∞ 是 $f(z)$ 的可去奇点 ” 等价于 “ $t = 0$ 是 $f(1/t)$ 的可去奇点 ” , 即 eq. (3) 中的 b_k ($k > 0$) 必须等于0, 也即 $f(z)$ 是常函数。 \square