

1.1 计算下列各式.

(1)  $(1+i) - (3-2i)$ ;

解  $(1+i) - (3-2i) = (1+i) - 3 + 2i = -2 + 3i$ .

(2)  $(a-bi)^3$ ;

解  $(a-bi)^3 = a^3 - 3a^2bi + 3a(bi)^2 - (bi)^3$   
 $= a^3 - 3ab^2 + i(b^3 - 3a^2b)$ .

(3)  $\frac{i}{(i-1)(i-2)}$ ;

解  $\frac{i}{(i-1)(i-2)} = \frac{i}{i^2 - 2i - i + 2} = \frac{i}{1 - 3i}$   
 $= \frac{i(1+3i)}{10} = \frac{-3}{10} + \frac{i}{10}$ .

(4)  $\frac{z-1}{z+1}$  ( $z = x+iy \neq -1$ );

解  $\frac{z-1}{z+1} = \frac{x+iy-1}{x+iy+1} = \frac{(x-1+iy)(x+1-iy)}{(x+1)^2 + y^2}$   
 $= \frac{x^2 + y^2 - 1 + 2iy}{(x+1)^2 + y^2}$ .

1.2 证明下列关于共轭复数的运算性质:

(1)  $\overline{(z_1 \pm z_2)} = \bar{z}_1 \pm \bar{z}_2$ ;

证  $\overline{(z_1 \pm z_2)} = \overline{(x_1 + iy_1) \pm (x_2 + iy_2)}$   
 $= \overline{(x_1 \pm x_2) + i(y_1 \pm y_2)} = (x_1 \pm x_2) - i(y_1 \pm y_2)$   
 $= x_1 - iy_1 \pm x_2 \mp iy_2 = \bar{z}_1 \pm \bar{z}_2$ .

(2)  $\overline{z_1 \cdot z_2} = \bar{z}_1 \cdot \bar{z}_2$ ;

证  $\overline{z_1 \cdot z_2} = \overline{(x_1 + iy_1)(x_2 + iy_2)}$   
 $= \overline{(x_1x_2 - y_1y_2) + i(x_1y_2 + y_1x_2)}$   
 $= x_1x_2 - y_1y_2 - i(x_1y_2 + y_1x_2)$ .  
 $\bar{z}_1 \cdot \bar{z}_2 = \overline{(x_1 + iy_1)} \cdot \overline{(x_2 + iy_2)} = (x_1 - iy_1)(x_2 - iy_2)$   
 $= x_1x_2 - iy_1x_2 - ix_1y_2 - y_1y_2$ .

即左边 = 右边, 得证.

(3)  $\overline{\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right)} = \frac{\bar{z}_1}{\bar{z}_2}$  ( $z_2 \neq 0$ ).

证  $\overline{\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right)} = \overline{\left(\frac{x_1 + iy_1}{x_2 + iy_2}\right)} = \left(\frac{(x_1 + iy_1)(x_2 - iy_2)}{x_2^2 + y_2^2}\right)$

$$= \frac{(x_1 - iy_1)(x_2 + iy_2)}{x_2^2 + y_2^2} = \frac{(x_1 - iy_1)(x_2^2 + y_2^2)}{(x_2^2 + y_2^2)(x_2 - iy_2)}$$

$$= \frac{x_1 - iy_1}{x_2 - iy_2} = \frac{\bar{z}_1}{\bar{z}_2}.$$

1.3 解方程组  $\begin{cases} 2z_1 - z_2 = i, \\ (1+i)z_1 + iz_2 = 4 - 3i. \end{cases}$

解 所给方程组可写为

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 2iy_1 - x_2 - iy_2 = i, \\ (1+i)(x_1 + iy_1) + i(x_2 + iy_2) = 4 - 3i. \end{cases}$$

即

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_2 + i(2y_1 - y_2) = i, \\ x_1 - y_1 - y_2 + i(x_1 + x_2 + y_1) = 4 - 3i. \end{cases}$$

利用复数相等的概念可知

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_2 = 0, \\ 2y_1 - y_2 = 1, \\ x_1 - y_1 - y_2 = 4, \\ x_1 + x_2 + y_1 = -3. \end{cases}$$

解得

$$y_2 = -\frac{17}{5}, \quad y_1 = -\frac{6}{5}, \quad x_1 = -\frac{3}{5}, \quad x_2 = -\frac{6}{5}.$$

故

$$z_1 = -\frac{3}{5} - \frac{6}{5}i, \quad z_2 = -\frac{6}{5} - \frac{17}{5}i.$$

1.4 将直线方程  $ax + by + c = 0$  ( $a^2 + b^2 \neq 0$ ) 写成复数形式.  
[提示: 记  $x + iy = z$ .]

解 由  $x = \frac{z + \bar{z}}{2}$ ,  $y = \frac{z - \bar{z}}{2i}$  代入直线方程, 得

$$\frac{a}{2}(z + \bar{z}) + \frac{b}{2i}(z - \bar{z}) + c = 0,$$

$$az + a\bar{z} - bi(z - \bar{z}) + 2c = 0,$$

$$(a - ib)z + (a + ib)\bar{z} + 2c = 0,$$

故  $\overline{A}z + A\bar{z} + B = 0$ , 其中  $A = a + ib, B = 2c$ .

1.5 将圆周方程  $a(x^2 + y^2) + bx + cy + d = 0 (a \neq 0)$  写成复数形式(即用  $z$  与  $\bar{z}$  表示, 其中  $z = x + iy$ ).

解 把  $x = \frac{z + \bar{z}}{2}, y = \frac{z - \bar{z}}{2i}, x^2 + y^2 = z \cdot \bar{z}$  代入圆周方程, 得

$$\begin{aligned} az \cdot \bar{z} + \frac{b}{2}(z + \bar{z}) + \frac{c}{2i}(z - \bar{z}) + d &= 0, \\ 2az \cdot \bar{z} + (b - ic)z + (b + ic)\bar{z} + 2d &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

故

$$Az \cdot \bar{z} + \overline{B}z + B\bar{z} + C = 0.$$

其中  $A = 2a, B = b + ic, C = 2d$ .

1.6 求下列复数的模与辐角主值.

(1)  $\sqrt{3} + i$ ;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } |\sqrt{3} + i| &= \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{4} = 2, \\ \arg(\sqrt{3} + i) &= \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\pi}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $-1 - i$ ;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } |-1 - i| &= \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{2}, \\ \arg(-1 - i) &= \arctan\left(\frac{-1}{-1}\right) - \pi = \frac{\pi}{4} - \pi = -\frac{3}{4}\pi. \end{aligned}$$

(3)  $2 - i$ ;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } |2 - i| &= \sqrt{2^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{5}, \\ \arg(2 - i) &= \arctan \frac{-1}{2} = -\arctan \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

(4)  $-1 + 3i$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } |-1 + 3i| &= \sqrt{(-1)^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{10}, \\ \arg(-1 + 3i) &= \arctan \frac{3}{-1} + \pi = \pi - \arctan 3. \end{aligned}$$

1.7 证明下列各式:

$$(1) |z_1 - z_2|^2 = |z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 - 2\operatorname{Re}(z_1 \cdot \bar{z}_2);$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证 } |z_1 - z_2|^2 &= (z_1 - z_2)(\overline{z_1 - z_2}) \\ &= (z_1 - z_2)(\bar{z}_1 - \bar{z}_2) \\ &= z_1 \cdot \bar{z}_1 + z_2 \cdot \bar{z}_2 - z_2 \bar{z}_1 - z_1 \bar{z}_2 \\ &= |z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 - (\overline{z_1 z_2} + z_1 \bar{z}_2) \\ &= |z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 - 2\operatorname{Re}(z_1 \bar{z}_2). \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $|z_1 + z_2|^2 + |z_1 - z_2|^2 = 2(|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2)$ , 并说明此式的几何意义;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证} \quad & |z_1 + z_2|^2 + |z_1 - z_2|^2 \\ &= (z_1 + z_2)(\overline{z_1 + z_2}) + (z_1 - z_2)(\overline{z_1 - z_2}) \\ &= (z_1 + z_2)(\bar{z}_1 + \bar{z}_2) + (z_1 - z_2)(\bar{z}_1 - \bar{z}_2) \\ &= 2|z_1|^2 + 2|z_2|^2 = 2(|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2). \end{aligned}$$

此式的几何意义是: 平行四边形对角线平方和等于各边平方和.

$$(3) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|x| + |y|) \leq |z| \leq |x| + |y| \quad (\text{其中 } z = x + iy).$$

证 显然有  $|z| = |x + iy| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq |x| + |y|$ . 而  $(|x| - |y|)^2 \geq 0$ , 则  $2|xy| \leq x^2 + y^2$ . 又

$$\begin{aligned} (|x| + |y|)^2 &= |x|^2 + |y|^2 + 2|xy| \\ &\leq 2(x^2 + y^2) = 2|z|^2, \end{aligned}$$

故

$$|z| \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|x| + |y|).$$

即

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|x| + |y|) \leq |z| \leq |x| + |y|.$$

1.8 将下列各复数写成三角表示式.

$$(1) -3 + 2i;$$

$$\text{解} \quad |-3 + 2i| = \sqrt{13}, \arg(-3 + 2i) = \arctan \frac{2}{-3} + \pi,$$

故

$$-3 + 2i = \sqrt{13} \left[ \cos\left(\pi - \arctan \frac{2}{3}\right) + i \sin\left(\pi - \arctan \frac{2}{3}\right) \right].$$

$$(2) \sin \alpha + i \cos \alpha;$$

$$\text{解 } |\sin \alpha + i \cos \alpha| = 1,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \arg(\sin \alpha + i \cos \alpha) &= \arctan \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \\ &= \arctan(\cot \alpha) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha, \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\sin \alpha + i \cos \alpha = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right).$$

$$(3) -\sin \frac{\pi}{6} - i \cos \frac{\pi}{6}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \arg\left(-\sin \frac{\pi}{6} - i \cos \frac{\pi}{6}\right) &= \arctan\left(\cot \frac{\pi}{6}\right) - \pi \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6} - \pi = -\frac{2}{3}\pi, \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} -\sin \frac{\pi}{6} - i \cos \frac{\pi}{6} &= \cos\left(-\frac{2}{3}\pi\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{2}{3}\pi\right) \\ &= \cos \frac{2}{3}\pi - i \sin \frac{2}{3}\pi. \end{aligned}$$

**1.9 利用复数的三角表示计算下列各式:**

$$(1) (1+i)(1-i);$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } 1+i &= \sqrt{2} \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right), \\ 1-i &= \sqrt{2} \left( \cos \frac{-\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{-\pi}{4} \right), \end{aligned}$$

故

$$(1+i)(1-i) = 2 \left( \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right) = 2.$$

$$(2) (-2+3i)/(3+2i);$$

**解 因**

$$-2+3i = \sqrt{13} \left[ \cos\left(\arctan \frac{-3}{2} + \pi\right) + i \sin\left(\arctan \frac{-3}{2} + \pi\right) \right],$$

$$3 + 2i = \sqrt{13} \left[ \cos(\arctan \frac{2}{3}) + i \sin(\arctan \frac{2}{3}) \right],$$

$$\text{故 } (-2 + 3i)/(3 + 2i) = i.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{注: } \arg(-2 + 3i)/(3 + 2i) &= \arctan \frac{-3}{2} + \pi - \arctan \frac{2}{3} \\ &= \arctan \frac{-3/2 - 2/3}{1 + (-3/2) \cdot (2/3)} + \pi = -\frac{\pi}{2} + \pi = \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \left( \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}i}{2} \right)^3;$$

解 由乘幂公式知

$$\left( \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}i}{2} \right)^3 = \left[ \cos 3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin 3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} \right] = i.$$

$$(4) \sqrt[4]{-2 + 2i}.$$

解 因  $|-2 + 2i| = 8$ ,  $\arg(-2 + 2i) = \frac{3}{4}\pi$ , 所以由开方公式知

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt[4]{-2 + 2i} &= \sqrt[4]{8} \left( \cos \frac{3 + 8k\pi}{16} + i \sin \frac{3 + 8k\pi}{16} \right), \\ k &= 0, 1, 2, 3. \end{aligned}$$

1.10 解方程:  $z^3 + 1 = 0$ .

解 方程  $z^3 + 1 = 0$ , 即  $z^3 = -1$ , 它的解是

$$z = (-1)^{\frac{1}{3}},$$

由开方公式计算得

$$\begin{aligned} z &= [1 \cdot (\cos \pi + i \sin \pi)]^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ &= \cos \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{3}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2. \end{aligned}$$

即

$$z_0 = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i,$$

$$z_1 = \cos \pi + i \sin \pi = -1,$$

$$z_2 = \cos \frac{5\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i.$$

1.11 指出下列不等式所确定的区域与闭区域, 并指明它是有界

的还是无界的?是单连通域还是多连通域?

(1)  $2 < |z| < 3$ ;

解 圆环,有界多连通域.

(2)  $\left| \frac{1}{z} \right| < 3$ ;

解 以原点为中心,  $\frac{1}{3}$  为半径的圆的外部,无界多连通域.

(3)  $\frac{\pi}{4} < \arg z < \frac{\pi}{3}$  且  $1 < |z| < 3$ ;

解 圆环的一部分,有界、单连域.

(4)  $\operatorname{Im} z > 1$  且  $|z| < 2$ ;

解 圆环的一部分,有界、单连域.

(5)  $\operatorname{Re} z^2 < 1$ ;

解  $x^2 - y^2 < 1$ ,无界、单连域.

(6)  $|z - 1| + |z + 1| \leq 4$ ;

解 椭圆的内部及椭圆的边界,有界、闭区域.

(7)  $|\arg z| < \frac{\pi}{3}$ ;

解 从原点出发的两条半射线所成的区域、无界、单连域.

(8)  $\left| \frac{z-1}{z+1} \right| > a \ (a > 0)$ .

解 分三种情况: $0 < a < 1$ ,区域为圆的外部;

$a = 1$  为左半平面; $a > 1$  为圆内.

1.12 指出满足下列各式的点  $z$  的轨迹是什么曲线?

(1)  $|z + i| = 1$ ;

解 以  $(0, -i)$  为圆心,1 为半径的圆周.

(2)  $|z - a| + |z + a| = b$ , 其中  $a, b$  为正实常数;

解 以  $\pm a$  为焦点,  $\frac{b}{a}$  为长半轴的椭圆.

(3)  $|z - a| = \operatorname{Re}(z - b)$ , 其中  $a, b$  为实常数;

解 设  $z = x + iy$ , 则  $|(x - a) + iy| = \operatorname{Re}(x - b + iy)$ . 即

$$\begin{cases} (x - a)^2 + y^2 = (x - b)^2, \\ x - b \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

解 椭圆周的参数方程为  $\begin{cases} x = a \cos t, \\ y = b \sin t, \end{cases} 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ , 写成复数形式为  $z = a \cos t + i b \sin t (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi)$ .

1.14 试将函数  $x^2 - y^2 - i(xy - x)$  写成  $z$  的函数 ( $z = x + iy$ ).

解 将  $x = \frac{z + \bar{z}}{2}, y = \frac{z - \bar{z}}{2i}$  代入上式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(z + \bar{z})^2}{4} + \frac{(z - \bar{z})^2}{4} - i \frac{(z + \bar{z})(z - \bar{z})}{4i} + i \frac{z + \bar{z}}{2} \\ &= \frac{z^2 + 2z \cdot \bar{z} + \bar{z}^2}{4} + \frac{z^2 - 2z \cdot \bar{z} + \bar{z}^2}{4} - \frac{z^2 - \bar{z}^2}{4} + i \frac{z + \bar{z}}{2} \\ &= \frac{z^2}{4} + \frac{3\bar{z}^2}{4} + \frac{iz}{2} - \frac{i\bar{z}}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

1.15 试证  $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{Re} z}{z}$  不存在.

证  $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{Re} z}{z} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x}{x + iy}$ , 令  $y = kx$ , 则上述极限为  $\frac{1}{1 + ki}$ , 随  $k$  变化而变化, 因而极限不存在.

1.16 设  $f(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & z \neq 0, \\ 0, & z = 0, \end{cases}$  试证  $f(z)$  在  $z = 0$  处不连续.

证 因

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} f(z) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y = kx \rightarrow 0}} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{kx^2}{x^2 + k^2 x^2} = \frac{k}{1 + k^2},$$

即  $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} f(z)$  不存在, 故  $f(z)$  在  $z = 0$  处不连续.



$$(1) f(z) = \frac{1}{z}.$$

解 因

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z + \Delta z) - f(z)}{\Delta z} &= \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{z + \Delta z} - \frac{1}{z}}{\Delta z} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z - z - \Delta z}{\Delta z(z + \Delta z)z} = -\frac{1}{z^2} \quad (z \neq 0), \end{aligned}$$

故

$$f'(z) = \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)' = -\frac{1}{z^2} \quad (z \neq 0).$$

$$(2) f(z) = z \operatorname{Re} z.$$

解 因

$$\begin{aligned} &\lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z + \Delta z) - f(z)}{\Delta z} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{(z + \Delta z) \operatorname{Re}(z + \Delta z) - z \operatorname{Re} z}{\Delta z} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z \operatorname{Re} \Delta z + \Delta z \operatorname{Re} z + \Delta z \operatorname{Re} \Delta z}{\Delta z} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \left( \operatorname{Re} z + \operatorname{Re} \Delta z + z \frac{\operatorname{Re} \Delta z}{\Delta z} \right) \\ &= \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \left( \operatorname{Re} z + z \frac{\operatorname{Re} \Delta z}{\Delta z} \right) \\ &= \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \left( \operatorname{Re} z + z \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta x + i \Delta y} \right), \end{aligned}$$

当  $z \neq 0$  时, 上述极限不存在, 故导数不存在; 当  $z = 0$  时, 上述极限为 0, 故导数为 0.

2. 下列函数在何处可导? 何处不可导? 何处解析? 何处不解析?

$$(1) f(z) = \bar{z} \cdot z^2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } f(z) &= \bar{z} \cdot z^2 = \bar{z} \cdot z \cdot z = |z|^2 \cdot z \\ &= (x^2 + y^2)(x + iy) \\ &= x(x^2 + y^2) + iy(x^2 + y^2), \end{aligned}$$

这里  $u(x, y) = x(x^2 + y^2), v(x, y) = y(x^2 + y^2)$ .

$$u_x = x^2 + y^2 + 2x^2, \quad v_y = x^2 + y^2 + 2y^2,$$

$$u_y = 2xy, \quad v_x = 2xy.$$

要  $u_x = v_y, u_y = -v_x$ , 当且仅当  $x = y = 0$ , 而  $u_x, u_y, v_x, v_y$  均连续, 故  $f(z) = \bar{z} \cdot z^2$  仅在  $z = 0$  处可导, 处处不解析.

$$(2) f(z) = x^2 + iy^2.$$

解 这里  $u = x^2, v = y^2$ .  $u_x = 2x, u_y = 0, v_x = 0, v_y = 2y$ , 四个偏导数均连续, 但  $u_x = v_y, u_y = -v_x$  仅在  $x = y$  处成立, 故  $f(z)$  仅在  $x = y$  上可导, 处处不解析.

$$(3) f(z) = x^3 - 3xy^2 + i(3x^2y - y^3).$$

解 这里  $u(x, y) = x^3 - 3xy^2, v(x, y) = 3x^2y - y^3$ .  $u_x = 3x^2 - 3y^2, u_y = -6xy, v_x = 6xy, v_y = 3x^2 - 3y^2$ , 四个偏导数均连续且  $u_x = v_y, u_y = -v_x$  处处成立, 故  $f(z)$  在整个复平面上处处可导, 也处处解析.

$$(4) f(z) = \sin x \operatorname{ch} y + i \cos x \operatorname{sh} y.$$

解 这里  $u(x, y) = \sin x \operatorname{ch} y, v(x, y) = \cos x \operatorname{sh} y$ .

$$u_x = \cos x \operatorname{ch} y, \quad u_y = \sin x \operatorname{sh} y,$$

$$v_x = -\sin x \operatorname{sh} y, \quad v_y = \cos x \operatorname{ch} y.$$

四个偏导均连续且  $u_x = v_y, u_y = -v_x$  处处成立,

故  $f(z)$  处处可导, 也处处解析.

3. 确定下列函数的解析区域和奇点, 并求出导数.

$$(1) \frac{1}{z^2 - 1}.$$

解  $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2 - 1}$  是有理函数, 除去分母为 0 的点外处处解析, 故全平面除去点  $z = 1$  及  $z = -1$  的区域为  $f(z)$  的解析区域, 奇点为  $z = \pm 1$ ,  $f(z)$  的导数为:

$$f'(z) = \left( \frac{1}{z^2 - 1} \right)' = \frac{-2z}{(z^2 - 1)^2}$$

则可推出  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$ , 即  $u = C$  (常数). 故  $f(z)$  必为  $D$  中常数.

(3) 设  $f(z) = u + iv$ , 由条件知  $\arg \frac{v}{u} = C$ , 从而

$$\frac{(v/u)'}{1 + (v/u)^2} = 0,$$

求导得

$$\frac{u^2 \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} u - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} v \right) / u^2}{u^2 + v^2} = 0 \quad \text{或} \quad \frac{u^2 \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} u - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} v \right) / u^2}{u^2 + v^2} = 0,$$

化简, 利用 C-R 条件得

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} u - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} v = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} u - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} v = 0. \end{cases}$$

所以  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$ , 同理  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$ , 即在  $D$  中  $u, v$  为常数, 故  $f(z)$  在  $D$  中为常数.

(4) 设  $a \neq 0$ , 则  $u = (c - bv)/a$ , 求导得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{b}{a} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{b}{a} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y},$$

由 C-R 条件

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{b}{a} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{b}{a} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}.$$

故  $u, v$  必为常数, 即  $f(z)$  在  $D$  中为常数.

设  $a = 0, b \neq 0, c \neq 0$ , 则  $bv = c$ , 知  $v$  为常数, 又由 C-R 条件知  $u$  也必为常数, 所以  $f(z)$  在  $D$  中为常数.

5. 设  $f(z)$  在区域  $D$  内解析, 试证

$$\left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) |f(z)|^2 = 4 |f'(z)|^2.$$

证 设

$$f(z) = u + iv, \quad |f(z)|^2 = u^2 + v^2,$$

$$f'(z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \quad |f'(z)|^2 = \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2.$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) |f(z)|^2 &= \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} (u^2 + v^2) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} (u^2 + v^2) \\ &= 2 \left[ \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + u \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)^2 + v \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 + u \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)^2 + v \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right], \end{aligned}$$

又  $f(z)$  解析, 则实部  $u$  及虚部  $v$  均为调和函数. 故

$$u = \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) = 0, \quad v = \left( \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right) = 0.$$

则

$$\left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) |f(z)|^2 = 4 \left( \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right) = 4 |f'(z)|^2.$$

6. 试证 C-R 方程的极坐标形式为  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}$ , 并且

有

$$f'(z) = \frac{r}{z} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right).$$

证一 设  $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$ . C-R 条件:  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ .

因

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = \cos \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} = -r \sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + r \cos \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = \cos \theta \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \sin \theta \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} = -r \sin \theta \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + r \cos \theta \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad (4)$$

利用  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ , 比较 ①、④ 和 ②、③ 即得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(z) &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\
 &= \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \cos \theta - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \sin \theta \right) + i \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \cos \theta - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} \sin \theta \right) \\
 &= \cos \theta \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right) - \frac{\sin \theta}{r} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} \right) \\
 &= \cos \theta \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right) - \frac{\sin \theta}{r} \left( -r \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} + i r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) \\
 &= \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right) (\cos \theta - i \sin \theta) \\
 &= \frac{r}{z} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

证二 令  $z = re^{i\theta}$ ,  $f(z) = f(re^{i\theta}) = u + iv$ ,

$$f'(z) \cdot e^{i\theta} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial r},$$

得

$$f'(z) = \frac{1}{e^{i\theta}} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right) = \frac{r}{z} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right).$$

7. 试证  $u = x^2 - y^2$ ,  $v = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$  都是调和函数, 但  $u + iv$  不是解析函数.

证 因  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 2$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -2y$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -2$ , 则

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 2 + (-2) = 0,$$

故  $u = x^2 - y^2$  是调和函数. 又

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{-2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = \frac{-2y^3 + 6x^2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2 + y^2 - 2y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2y^3 - 6x^2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

则  $\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = 0$ , 故  $v = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$  是调和函数.

但  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \neq \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \neq -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ , 故  $u + iv$  不是解析函数.

8. 如果  $f(z) = u + iv$  为解析函数, 试证  $-u$  是  $v$  的共轭调和函数.

证 只需证  $v - iu$  为解析函数. 因  $i, u + iv$  均为解析函数, 故  $-i(u + iv)$  也是解析函数, 亦即  $-u$  是  $v$  的共轭调和.

9. 由下列条件求解析函数  $f(z) = u + iv$ .

(1)  $u = (x - y)(x^2 + 4xy + y^2)$ ;

解 因  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 3x^2 + 6xy - 3y^2$ , 所以

$$\begin{aligned} v &= \int (3x^2 + 6xy - 3y^2) dy \\ &= 3x^2 y + 3xy^2 - y^3 + \varphi(x), \end{aligned}$$

又  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 6xy + 3y^2 + \varphi'(x)$ , 而  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 3x^2 - 6xy - 3y^2$ , 所以  $\varphi'(x) = -3x^2$ , 则  $\varphi(x) = -x^3 + C$ . 故

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= u + iv \\ &= (x - y)(x^2 + 4xy + y^2) \\ &\quad + i(3x^2 y + 3xy^2 - y^3 - x^3 + C) \\ &= (1 - i)x^2(x + iy) - y^2(1 - i)(x + iy) \\ &\quad - 2x^2 y(1 + i) - 2xy^2(1 - i) + Ci \\ &= z(1 - i)(x^2 - y^2) - 2xyi \cdot iz(1 - i) + Ci \\ &= (1 - i)z(x^2 - y^2 - 2xyi) + Ci \\ &= (1 - i)z^3 + Ci. \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $v = 2xy + 3x$ ;

解 因  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2y + 3, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2x$ , 由  $f(z)$  解析, 有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2x, \quad u = \int 2x dx = x^2 + \psi(y).$$

又  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -2y - 3$ , 而  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \psi'(y)$ , 所以  $\psi'(y) = -2y - 3$ , 则  $\psi(y) = -y^2 - 3y + C$ . 故

$$f(z) = x^2 - y^2 - 3y + C + i(2xy + 3x).$$

$$(3) u = 2(x-1)y, f(2) = -i;$$

解 因  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2y, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2(x-1)$ , 由  $f(z)$  的解析性, 有

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -2(x-1),$$

$$v = \int -2(x-1)dx = -(x-1)^2 + \phi(y),$$

又  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2y$ , 而  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \phi'(y)$ , 所以

$$\phi'(y) = 2y, \quad \phi(y) = y^2 + C,$$

则

$$v = -(x-1)^2 + y^2 + C,$$

故

$$f(z) = 2(x-1)y + i(-(x-1)^2 + y^2 + C),$$

由  $f(2) = -i$  得  $f(2) = i(-1 + C) = -i$ , 推出  $C = 0$ . 即

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= 2(x-1)y + i(y^2 - x^2 + 2x - 1) \\ &= i(-z^2 + 2z - 1) = -i(z-1)^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) u = e^x(x \cos y - y \sin y), f(0) = 0.$$

解 因

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^x(x \cos y - y \sin y) + e^x \cos y,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = e^x(-x \sin y - \sin y - y \cos y),$$

由  $f(z)$  的解析性, 有

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -e^x(-x \sin y - \sin y - y \cos y),$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^x(x \cos y - y \sin y) + e^x \cos y.$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} v(x, y) &= \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy + C \\ &= \int_0^x 0 dx + \int_0^y [e^x(x \cos y - y \sin y) + e^x \cos y] dy + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= e^x \left( x \int_0^y \cos y dy - \int_0^y y \sin y dy + \int_0^y \cos y dy \right) + C \\
 &= e^x \left( x \sin y - y \cos y - \int_0^y \cos y dy + \int_0^y \cos y dy \right) + C \\
 &= e^x x \sin y - e^x y \cos y + C,
 \end{aligned}$$

故

$$f(z) = e^x(x \cos y - y \sin y) + ie^x(x \sin y - y \cos y) + iC.$$

由  $f(0) = 0$  知  $C = 0$ , 即

$$f(z) = e^x(x \cos y - y \sin y) + ie^x(x \sin y - y \cos y) = ze^z.$$

10. 设  $v = e^{px} \sin y$ , 求  $p$  的值使  $v$  为调和函数, 并求出解析函数  $f(z) = u + iv$ .

解 要使  $v(x, y)$  为调和函数, 则有  $\Delta v = v_{xx} + v_{yy} = 0$ . 即

$$p^2 e^{px} \sin y - e^{px} \sin y = 0,$$

所以  $p = \pm 1$  时,  $v$  为调和函数, 要使  $f(z)$  解析, 则有  $u_x = v_y, u_y = -v_x$ .

$$u(x, y) = \int u_x dx = \int e^{px} \cos y dx = \frac{1}{p} e^{px} \cos y + \phi(y),$$

$$u_y = \frac{-1}{p} e^{px} \sin y + \phi'(y) = -pe^{px} \sin y.$$

所以

$$\phi'(y) = \left( \frac{1}{p} - p \right) e^{px} \sin y, \quad \phi(y) = \left( p - \frac{1}{p} \right) e^{px} \cos y + C.$$

即  $u(x, y) = pe^{px} \cos y + C$ , 故

$$f(z) = \begin{cases} e^z (\cos y + i \sin y) + C = e^z + C, & p = 1, \\ -e^{-z} (\cos y + i \sin y) + C = -e^{-z} + C, & p = -1. \end{cases}$$

11. 证明: 一对共轭调和函数的乘积仍为调和函数.

证明 设  $v$  是  $u$  的共轭调和函数, 令  $f(z) = u + iv$ , 则  $f(z)$  是解析函数,  $f^2(z) = f(z) \cdot f(z) = (u + iv)^2 = (u^2 - v^2) + i2uv$  也是解析函数, 故其虚部  $2uv$  是调和函数, 从而  $uv$  是调和函数.

12. 如果  $f(z) = u + iv$  是一解析函数, 试证:  $i \overline{f(z)}$  也是解析函数.



证 因  $f(z)$  解析, 则  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ , 且  $u, v$  均可微, 从而  $-u$  也可微, 而

$$\overline{i f(z)} = v - iu = v + i(-u)$$

又

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial(-u)}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial(-u)}{\partial x}.$$

即  $-u$  与  $v$  满足 C-R 条件, 故  $\overline{if(z)}$  也是解析函数.

13. 试解方程:

(1)  $e^z = 1 + \sqrt{3}i$ ;

解  $e^z = 1 + \sqrt{3}i = 2(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3}) = 2e^{i(\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi)}$   
 $= e^{\ln 2 + i(2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3})}, \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2,$

故

$$z = \ln 2 + i(2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}), \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2.$$

(2)  $\ln z = \frac{\pi i}{2}$ ;

解  $z = e^{\frac{\pi i}{2}} = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = i.$

(3)  $\sin z = i \operatorname{sh} 1$ ;

解  $\sin z = i \operatorname{sh} 1 = i(-i)\sin i = \sin i$ , 所以  $z = 2k\pi + i$  或  $z = (2k-1)\pi - i, k$  为整数.

另解. 见本节例 24.

(4)  $\sin z + \cos z = 0.$

解 由题设知  $\tan z = -1, z = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}, k$  为整数.

14. 求下列各式的值.

(1)  $\cos i$ ;

解  $\cos i = \frac{e^{i(i)} + e^{-i(i)}}{2} = \frac{e^{-1} + e^1}{2}.$

(2)  $\operatorname{Ln}(-3 + 4i)$ ;

解  $\operatorname{Ln}(-3+4i) = \ln 5 + i\operatorname{Arg}(-3+4i)$

$$= \ln 5 + i\left(2k\pi + \pi - \arctan \frac{4}{3}\right).$$

(3)  $(1-i)^{1+i}$ ;

解  $(1-i)^{1+i} = e^{(1+i)\operatorname{Ln}(1-i)}$

$$= e^{(1+i)[\ln\sqrt{2}+i(-\frac{\pi}{4}+2k\pi)]}$$

$$= e^{\ln\sqrt{2}+\frac{\pi}{4}-2k\pi+i[\ln\sqrt{2}+2k\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}]}$$

$$= e^{\ln\sqrt{2}+\frac{\pi}{4}-2k\pi}\left[\cos(\ln\sqrt{2}-\frac{\pi}{4}) + i\sin(\ln\sqrt{2}-\frac{\pi}{4})\right].$$

(4)  $3^{3-i}$ .

解  $3^{3-i} = e^{(3-i)\operatorname{Ln} 3} = e^{(3-i)(\ln 3+2k\pi i)}$

$$= e^{(3-i)\ln 3} \cdot e^{2k\pi i} = e^{3\ln 3+2k\pi i} \cdot e^{-i\ln 3}$$

$$= 27e^{2k\pi i}(\cos \ln 3 - i\sin \ln 3).$$

### 15. 证明

(1)  $\sin z = \sin x \operatorname{ch} y + i \cos x \operatorname{sh} y$ ;

证  $\sin z = \sin(x+iy) = \sin x \cos iy + \cos x \sin iy$

$$= \sin x \frac{e^{iy} + e^{-iy}}{2} + \cos x \frac{e^{iy} - e^{-iy}}{2i}$$

$$= \sin x \frac{e^{-y} + e^y}{2} - i \cos x \frac{e^{-y} - e^y}{2}$$

$$= \sin x \operatorname{ch} y + i \cos x \operatorname{sh} y.$$

(2)  $\cos(z_1+z_2) = \cos z_1 \cos z_2 - \sin z_1 \sin z_2$ ;

证

$$\cos z_1 \cos z_2 - \sin z_1 \sin z_2$$

$$= \frac{(e^{iz_1} + e^{-iz_1})(e^{iz_2} + e^{-iz_2})}{4} - \frac{(e^{iz_1} - e^{-iz_1})(e^{iz_2} - e^{-iz_2})}{4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}[e^{i(z_1+z_2)} + e^{-i(z_1+z_2)} + e^{i(-z_1+z_2)} + e^{i(z_1-z_2)}]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4}[e^{i(z_1+z_2)} + e^{-i(z_1+z_2)} - e^{i(-z_1+z_2)} - e^{i(z_1-z_2)}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}[e^{i(z_1+z_2)} + e^{-i(z_1+z_2)}] = \cos(z_1+z_2).$$

$$(3) \sin^2 z + \cos^2 z = 1;$$

证 利用复数变量正弦函数和余弦函数的定义直接计算得

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^2 z + \cos^2 z &= \left[ \frac{1}{2i} (e^{iz} - e^{-iz}) \right]^2 + \left[ \frac{1}{2} (e^{iz} + e^{-iz}) \right]^2 \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} (e^{2iz} + e^{-2iz} - 2) + \frac{1}{4} (e^{2iz} + e^{-2iz} + 2) \\ &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \sin 2z = 2 \sin z \cos z;$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证 } 2 \sin z \cos z &= 2 \cdot \frac{(e^{iz} - e^{-iz})(e^{iz} + e^{-iz})}{4i} \\ &= \frac{1}{2i} (e^{2iz} + 1 - 1 - e^{-2iz}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2i} (e^{2iz} - e^{-2iz}) = \sin 2z. \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) |\sin z|^2 = \sin^2 x + \operatorname{sh}^2 y;$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证 } |\sin z|^2 &= \sin z \cdot \overline{\sin z} = \sin z \cdot \sin \bar{z} \\ &= \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i} \cdot \frac{e^{i\bar{z}} - e^{-i\bar{z}}}{2i} \\ &= \frac{[e^{i(x+iy)} - e^{-i(x+iy)}][e^{i(x-iy)} - e^{-i(x-iy)}]}{-4} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} [e^{2ix} - e^{2y} - e^{-2y} + e^{-2ix}] \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} [e^{2ix} + e^{-2ix} - 2 + 2 - e^{2y} - e^{-2y}] \\ &= \sin^2 x + \operatorname{sh}^2 y. \end{aligned}$$

$$(6) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - z\right) = \cos z.$$

证 因

$$\sin(z_1 - z_2) = \sin z_1 \cos z_2 - \cos z_1 \sin z_2,$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - z\right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \cos z - \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \sin z = \cos z.$$

16. 证明:

$$(1) \operatorname{ch}^2 z - \operatorname{sh}^2 z = 1;$$

证 因

$$\operatorname{sh}^2 z = \left( \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{e^{2z} + e^{-2z} - 2}{4},$$

$$\operatorname{ch}^2 z = \left( \frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{e^{2z} + e^{-2z} + 2}{4},$$

故

$$\operatorname{ch}^2 z - \operatorname{sh}^2 z = \frac{e^{2z} + e^{-2z} + 2}{4} - \frac{e^{2z} + e^{-2z} - 2}{4} = 1.$$

$$(2) \operatorname{ch} 2z = \operatorname{sh}^2 z + \operatorname{ch}^2 z;$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证 } \operatorname{sh}^2 z + \operatorname{ch}^2 z &= \frac{e^{2z} + e^{-2z} - 2}{4} + \frac{e^{2z} + e^{-2z} + 2}{4} \\ &= \frac{e^{2z} + e^{-2z}}{2} = \operatorname{ch} 2z. \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \operatorname{th}(z + \pi i) = \operatorname{th} z;$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证 } \operatorname{th}(z + \pi i) &= \frac{e^{z+\pi i} - e^{-z-\pi i}}{e^{z+\pi i} + e^{-z-\pi i}} \\ &= \frac{e^{z+2\pi i} - e^{-z}}{e^{z+2\pi i} + e^{-z}} = \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{e^z + e^{-z}} = \operatorname{th} z. \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \operatorname{sh}(z_1 + z_2) = \operatorname{sh} z_1 \operatorname{ch} z_2 + \operatorname{ch} z_1 \operatorname{sh} z_2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证 } \operatorname{sh} z_1 \operatorname{ch} z_2 &= \frac{e^{z_1} - e^{-z_1}}{2} \cdot \frac{e^{z_2} + e^{-z_2}}{2} \\ &= \frac{e^{z_1+z_2} - e^{-z_1+z_2} - e^{z_1-z_2} + e^{z_1-z_2}}{4}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{ch} z_1 \operatorname{sh} z_2 &= \frac{e^{z_1} + e^{-z_1}}{2} \cdot \frac{e^{z_2} - e^{-z_2}}{2} \\ &= \frac{e^{z_1+z_2} - e^{-z_2+z_1} - e^{-z_1-z_2} + e^{z_2-z_1}}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{sh} z_1 \operatorname{ch} z_2 + \operatorname{ch} z_1 \operatorname{sh} z_2 = \frac{e^{z_1+z_2} - e^{-z_1-z_2}}{2} = \operatorname{sh}(z_1 + z_2)$$

17. 证明:  $\operatorname{ch} z$  的反函数  $\operatorname{Arch} z = \ln(z + \sqrt{z^2 - 1})$ .

证 设  $z = \operatorname{ch} w$ , 且  $w = \operatorname{Arch} z$ , 由

$$z = \operatorname{ch} w = \frac{1}{2}(e^w + e^{-w}) \quad \text{知} \quad 2z = e^w + e^{-w},$$

即  $e^{2w} - 2ze^w + 1 = 0$ . 解方程得  $e^w = z \pm \sqrt{z^2 - 1}$ , 故

$$w = \ln(z + \sqrt{z^2 - 1}).$$

注:  $\sqrt{z^2 - 1}$  含有“ $\pm$ ”两根.

18. 由于  $\ln z$  为多值函数, 指出下列错误.

(1)  $\operatorname{Ln} z^2 = 2\operatorname{Ln} z$ .

解 因

$$\operatorname{Ln} z^2 = \ln|z|^2 + i(2\theta + 2k\pi), \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} 2\operatorname{Ln} z &= 2[\ln|z| + i(\theta + 2k\pi)] \\ &= \ln|z|^2 + i(2\theta + 4k\pi), \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots \end{aligned}$$

两者的实部相同, 而虚部的可取值不完全相同.

(2)  $\operatorname{Ln} 1 = \operatorname{Ln} \frac{z}{z} = \operatorname{Ln} z - \operatorname{Ln} z = 0$ .

解  $\operatorname{Ln} 1 = \ln 1 + i(0 + 2k\pi)$   
 $= 2k\pi i, \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots,$

即  $\operatorname{Ln} 1 = 0$  仅当  $k = 0$  时成立.

注:  $\operatorname{Ln}(z_1 \cdot z_2) = \operatorname{Ln} z_1 + \operatorname{Ln} z_2$  及  $\operatorname{Ln} \frac{z_1}{z_2} = \operatorname{Ln} z_1 - \operatorname{Ln} z_2$  两个等式的理解应是: 对于它们左边的多值函数的任一值, 一定有右边两多值函数的各一值与它对应, 使得有关等式成立; 反过来也一样.

19. 试问: 在复数域中  $(a^b)^c$  与  $a^{bc}$  一定相等吗?

解 不一定, 如:

$$a = 1 + i, b = 2, c = \frac{1}{2}, \quad a^{bc} = 1 + i, (a^b)^c = \sqrt{2}i.$$

20. 下列命题是否成立?

(1)  $\overline{e^z} = e^{\bar{z}}$ .

解 成立, 因

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{e^z} &= \overline{e^{x+iy}} = \overline{e^x(\cos y + i \sin y)} = e^x(\cos y - i \sin y) \\ &= e^{x-iy} = e^{\bar{z}}. \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $\overline{p(z)} = p(\bar{z})$  ( $p(z)$  为多项式).

解 不一定,如

$$p(z) = (a + ib)z, \quad p(\bar{z}) = (a - ib)\bar{z}$$

而

$$p(\bar{z}) = (a + ib)z.$$

$$(3) \overline{\sin z} = \sin \bar{z}.$$

解 成立,因

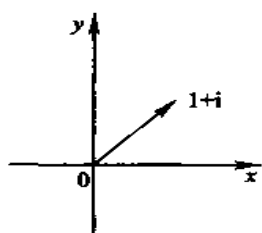
$$\overline{\sin z} = \overline{\left[ \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i} \right]} = \frac{e^{-i\bar{z}} - e^{i\bar{z}}}{-2i} = \sin \bar{z}.$$

$$(4) \overline{\operatorname{Ln} z} = \operatorname{Ln} \bar{z}.$$

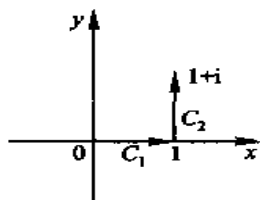
解 成立.因

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\operatorname{Ln} z} &= \overline{[\ln|z| + i(\theta + 2k\pi)]} \\ &= \ln|z| - i(\theta + 2k\pi), \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots \\ \operatorname{Ln} \bar{z} &= \ln|z| + i(-\theta + 2k\pi) \\ &= \ln|z| - i(\theta + 2k\pi), \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots \end{aligned}$$

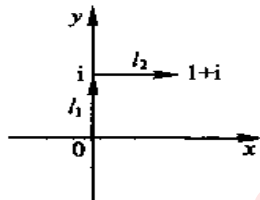
1. 计算积分  $\int_0^{1+i} [(x-y) + ix^2] dz$ , 积分路径(1) 自原点至  $1+i$  的直线段; (2) 自原点沿实轴至 1, 再由 1 铅直向上至  $1+i$ ; (3) 自原点沿虚轴至  $i$ , 再由  $i$  沿水平方向向右至  $1+i$ .



(1)



(2)



(3)

第 1 题

解 (1)  $\int_0^{1+i} [(x-y) + ix^2] dz$   
 $= \int_0^1 it^2(1+i) dt = i(1+i) \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{i}{3}$

注: 直线段的参数方程为  $z = (1+i)t, 0 \leq t \leq 1$ .

(2)  $C_1: y = 0, dy = 0, dz = dx,$

$C_2: x = 1, dx = 0, dz = idy.$

$$\int_0^{1+i} [(x-y) + ix^2] dz = \int_{C_1} + \int_{C_2}$$

$$= \int_0^1 (x + ix^2) dx + \int_0^1 (1 - y + i) idy = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{6}i.$$

(3)  $l_1: x = 0, dz = idy; l_2: y = 1, dz = dx.$

$$\int_0^{1+i} [(x-y) + ix^2] dz = \int_{l_1} + \int_{l_2}$$

$$= \int_0^1 (-y) idy + \int_0^1 (x - 1 + ix^2) dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{i}{6}.$$

2. 计算积分  $\oint_C \frac{\bar{z}}{|z|} dz$  的值, 其中  $C$  为 (1)  $|z| = 2$ ; (2)  $|z| = 4$ .

解 令  $z = re^{i\theta}$ , 则

$$\oint_{|z|=r} \frac{\bar{z}}{|z|} dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{re^{-i\theta}}{r} rie^{i\theta} d\theta = 2\pi ri.$$

当  $r = 2$  时, 为  $4\pi i$ ; 当  $r = 4$  时, 为  $8\pi i$ .

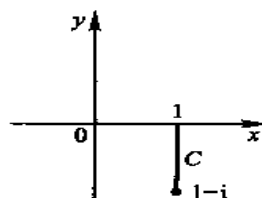
3. 求证:  $\left| \int_C \frac{dz}{z^2} \right| \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$ , 其中  $C$  是从  $1-i$  到 1 的直线段.

证  $C: z = 1 + iy = 1 + i \tan \theta,$

$$-\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq 0.$$

$$|z|^2 = 1 + y^2 = 1 + \tan^2 \theta = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta},$$

$$|dz| = \left| i \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta} \right|,$$



第 3 题

故

$$\left| \int_C \frac{1}{z^2} dz \right| \leq \int_C \frac{|dz|}{|z|^2} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

4. 试用观察法确定下列积分的值,并说明理由,  $C$  为  $|z| = 1$ .

$$(1) \oint_C \frac{1}{z^2 + 4z + 4} dz.$$

解 积分值为 0, 因被积函数在  $|z| \leq 1$  内解析.

$$(2) \oint_C \frac{1}{\cos z} dz.$$

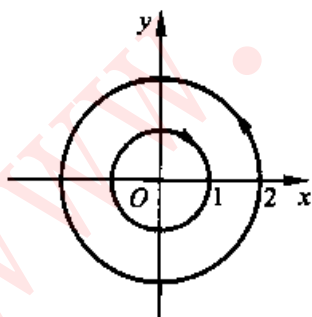
解 积分值为 0, 理由同上.

$$(3) \oint_C \frac{1}{z - \frac{1}{2}} dz.$$

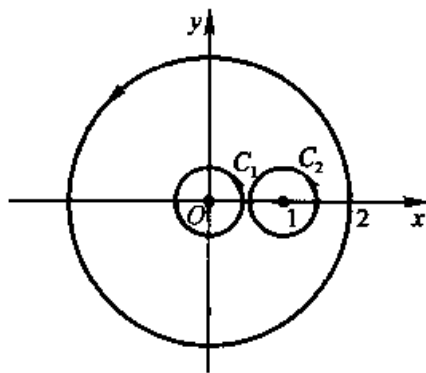
$$\text{解 } \oint_C \frac{1}{z - \frac{1}{2}} dz = 2\pi i.$$

5. 求积分  $\int_C \frac{e^z}{z} dz$  的值, 其中  $C$  为由正向圆周  $|z| = 2$  与负向圆周  $|z| = 1$  所组成.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \int_C \frac{e^z}{z} dz &= \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{e^z}{z} dz - \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{e^z}{z} dz \\ &= 2\pi i - 2\pi i = 0. \end{aligned}$$



第 5 题



第 6 题



6. 计算  $\oint_C \frac{1}{z^2 - z} dz$ , 其中  $C$  为圆周  $|z| = 2$ .

解  $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2 - z} = \frac{1}{z(z-1)}$  在  $|z| = 2$  内有两个奇点  $z = 0, 1$ , 分别作以  $0, 1$  为中心的圆周  $C_1, C_2$ ,  $C_1$  与  $C_2$  不相交, 则

$$\begin{aligned}\oint_C \frac{1}{z^2 - z} dz &= \oint_{C_2} \frac{1}{z-1} dz - \oint_{C_1} \frac{1}{z} dz \\ &= 2\pi i - 2\pi i = 0.\end{aligned}$$

7. 计算  $\oint_{|z|=3} \frac{1}{(z-i)(z+2)} dz$ .

解 解法同上题,

$$\oint_{|z|=3} \frac{1}{(z-i)(z+2)} dz = 0.$$

8. 计算下列积分值.

(1)  $\int_0^{\pi} \sin z dz$ .

解  $\int_0^{\pi} \sin z dz = -\cos z \Big|_0^{\pi} = 1 - \cos \pi i.$

(2)  $\int_1^{1+i} z e^z dz$ .

解  $\int_1^{1+i} z e^z dz = (ze^z - e^z) \Big|_1^{1+i} = i e^{1+i}.$

(3)  $\int_0^i (3e^z + 2z) dz$ .

解  $\begin{aligned}\int_0^i (3e^z + 2z) dz &= (3e^z + z^2) \Big|_0^i \\ &= 3e^i - 1 - 3 = 3e^i - 4.\end{aligned}$

9. 计算  $\int_C \frac{1}{z^2} dz$ , 其中  $C$  为圆周  $|z+i| = 2$  的右半周, 走向为从  $-3i$  到  $i$ .

解 函数  $\frac{1}{z^2}$  在全平面除去  $z = 0$  的区域内为解析, 考虑一个单连通域, 例如  $D: \operatorname{Re} z > -\frac{1}{4}, |z| > \frac{1}{2}$ , 则  $\frac{1}{z^2}$  在  $D$  内解析, 于是取  $\frac{1}{z^2}$  的

一个原函数  $-\frac{1}{z}$ , 则

$$\int_C \frac{1}{z^2} dz = -\frac{1}{z} \Big|_{-3i}^i = -\frac{1}{i} - \frac{1}{3i} = -\frac{4}{3i} = \frac{4}{3}i.$$

10. 计算下列积分.

$$(1) \oint_{|z-2|=1} \frac{e^z}{z-2} dz.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \oint_{|z-2|=1} \frac{e^z}{z-2} dz = 2\pi i e^z \Big|_{z=2} = 2\pi i e^2.$$

$$(2) \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{2z^2 - z + 1}{z-1} dz.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \text{原式} = 2\pi i (2z^2 - z + 1) \Big|_{z=1} = 4\pi i.$$

$$(3) \oint_{|z-i|=1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - i}.$$

解 将被积函数分解因式得到

$$\frac{1}{z^2 - i} = \frac{1}{z - e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i}} \frac{1}{z + e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i}},$$

由于点  $e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i}$  在圆周  $|z-i|=1$  内部, 而函数  $\frac{1}{z + e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i}}$  在闭圆盘  $|z-i| \leq 1$

上为解析, 故

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{|z-i|=1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - i} &= \oint_{|z-i|=1} \frac{1}{z - e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i}} \left( -\frac{1}{z + e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i}} \right) dz \\ &= 2\pi i \frac{1}{z + e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i}} \Big|_{z=e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i}} = \frac{2\pi i}{2e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i}} \\ &= \pi e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i} = \pi \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right). \end{aligned}$$

11. 计算  $I = \oint_C \frac{z dz}{(2z+1)(z-2)}$ , 其中  $C$  是

$$(1) |z|=1; \quad (2) |z-2|=1;$$

$$(3) |z-1|=\frac{1}{2}; \quad (4) |z|=3.$$

解 (1) 被积函数在  $|z| \leq 1$  内仅有一个奇点  $z = -\frac{1}{2}$ , 故

$$I = \oint_C \frac{\frac{z}{z-2}}{2(z+\frac{1}{2})} dz = 2\pi i \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{z}{z-2} \right) \Big|_{z=-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\pi i}{5}.$$

(2) 被积函数在  $|z-2| \leq 1$  内仅有奇点  $z = 2$ , 故

$$I = \oint_C \frac{\frac{z}{2z+1}}{z-2} dz = 2\pi i \left( \frac{z}{2z+1} \right) \Big|_{z=2} = \frac{4\pi i}{5}.$$

(3) 被积函数在  $|z-1| \leq \frac{1}{2}$  内处处解析, 故  $I = 0$ ,

(4) 被积函数在  $|z| \leq 3$  内有两个奇点  $z = -\frac{1}{2}, z = 2$ , 由复合闭路原理, 知

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \oint_{C_1} + \oint_{C_2} = \oint_{C_1} \frac{\frac{z}{z-2}}{2(z+\frac{1}{2})} dz + \oint_{C_2} \frac{\frac{z}{2z+1}}{z-2} dz \\ &= \frac{\pi i}{5} + \frac{4\pi i}{5} = \pi i, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $C_1$  为  $|z| = 1$ ,  $C_2$  为  $|z-2| = 1$ .

12. 若  $f(z)$  是区域  $G$  内的非常数解析函数, 且  $f(z)$  在  $G$  内无零点, 则  $f(z)$  不能在  $G$  内取到它的最小模.

证 设  $g(z) = \frac{1}{f(z)}$ , 因  $f(z)$  为非常数解析函数, 且  $\forall z \in G$ ,  $f(z) \neq 0$ , 则  $g(z)$  为非常数解析函数, 所以  $g(z)$  在  $G$  内不能取得最大模, 即  $f(z)$  不能在  $G$  内取得最小模.

13. 计算下列积分.

$$(1) \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{e^z}{z^{100}} dz.$$

$$\text{解 原式} = 2\pi i \frac{1}{99!} e^z \Big|_{z=0} = \frac{2\pi i}{99!}.$$

$$(2) \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{\sin z}{(z-\pi/2)^2} dz.$$

解 原式  $= 2\pi i (\sin z)' \Big|_{z=\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2\pi i \cdot \cos z \Big|_{z=\frac{\pi}{2}} = 0.$

(3)  $\oint_{C=C_1+C_2} \frac{\cos z}{z^3} dz$ , 其中  $C_1: |z|=2, C_2: |z|=3.$

解  $\oint_{C=C_1+C_2} \frac{\cos z}{z^3} dz$   
 $= \oint_{C_1} \frac{\cos z}{z^3} dz + \oint_{C_2} \frac{\cos z}{z^3} dz$   
 $= 2\pi i \frac{1}{2!} (\cos z)'' \Big|_{z=0} - 2\pi i \frac{1}{2!} (\cos z)'' \Big|_{z=0}$   
 $= \pi i (-1) - \pi i (-1) = 0.$

14. 设  $f(z)$  在  $|z| \leq 1$  上解析, 且在  $|z|=1$  上有  $|f(z)-z| \leq |z|$ , 试证:  $\left| f'(\frac{1}{2}) \right| \leq 8.$

证 由柯西积分公式知

$$f'(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{f(z)}{(z - \frac{1}{2})^2} dz,$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} \left| f'(\frac{1}{2}) \right| &\leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{|f(z) - z + z|}{\left| z - \frac{1}{2} \right|^2} |dz| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{|f(z) - z| + |z|}{\left| z - \frac{1}{2} \right|^2} |dz| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{|z| + |z|}{\left| z - \frac{1}{2} \right|^2} |dz| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{2|z|}{\left| z - \frac{1}{2} \right|^2} ds \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\pi} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{4} ds = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot 4 \cdot 2\pi = 8. \end{aligned}$$

注:  $\left| z - \frac{1}{2} \right|^2 = x^2 + y^2 - x + \frac{1}{4} = 1 - x + \frac{1}{4} \geq \frac{1}{4}$ ,  $(x, y)$  在  $|z| = 1$  上.

15. 设  $f(z)$  与  $g(z)$  在区域  $D$  内处处解析,  $C$  为  $D$  内的任何一条简单闭曲线, 它的内部全含于  $D$ , 如果  $f(z) = g(z)$  在  $C$  上所有的点处成立, 试证在  $C$  内所有的点处  $f(z) = g(z)$  也成立.

证 设  $F(z) = f(z) - g(z)$ , 因  $f(z), g(z)$  均在  $D$  内解析, 所以  $F(z)$  在  $D$  内解析, 在  $C$  上,  $F(z) = 0 (z \in C)$ ,  $\forall z_0$  在  $C$  内有

$$F(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{F(z)}{z - z_0} dz = 0$$

即  $f(z_0) = g(z_0)$ , 由  $z_0$  的任意性可知, 在  $C$  内  $f(z) = g(z)$ .

1. 下列序列是否有极限?如果有极限,求出其极限.

$$(1) z_n = i^n + \frac{1}{n}; \quad (2) z_n = \frac{n!}{n^n} i^n; \quad (3) z_n = \left( \frac{z}{\bar{z}} \right)^n.$$

解 (1) 当  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时,  $i^n$  不存在极限,故  $z_n$  的极限不存在.

$$(2) |z_n| = \frac{n!}{n^n} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty), \text{ 故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = 0.$$

$$(3) z_n = \left( \frac{z}{\bar{z}} \right)^n = \frac{z^{2n}}{|z|^{2n}} \xrightarrow{\text{令 } z = re^{i\theta}} \frac{r^{2n} \cdot e^{i2n\theta}}{r^{2n}} \\ = \cos 2n\theta + i \sin 2n\theta,$$

$n \rightarrow \infty$  时,  $\cos 2n\theta, \sin 2n\theta$  的极限都不存在,故  $z_n = \left( \frac{z}{\bar{z}} \right)^n$  无极限.

2. 下列级数是否收敛?是否绝对收敛?

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{i}{n} \right); \quad (2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{i^n}{n!}; \quad (3) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (1+i)^n.$$

解 (1) 因  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  发散,故  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{i}{n} \right)$  发散.

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{i^n}{n!} \right| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \text{ 收敛; 故 (2) 绝对收敛.}$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1+i)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{2})^n e^{\frac{n\pi}{4}i} \nrightarrow 0, \text{ 故发散.}$$

3. 试证级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2z)^n$  当  $|z| < \frac{1}{2}$  时绝对收敛.

证 当  $|z| < \frac{1}{2}$  时, 令  $|z| = r < \frac{1}{2}$ ,

$$|(2z)^n| = 2^n \cdot |z|^n < 1,$$

且

$$|(2z)^n| = (2r)^n < 1.$$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2r)^n$  收敛, 故  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2z)^n$  绝对收敛.

4. 试确定下列幂级数的收敛半径.

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nz^{n-1}; \quad (2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2} z^n; \quad (3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} z^n.$$

解 (1)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{C_{n+1}}{C_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{n} = 1$ , 故  $R = 1$ .

(2)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|C_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e$ ,  
故  $R = \frac{1}{e}$ .

(3)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{C_{n+1}}{C_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{(n+1)!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} = 0$ ,  
故  $R = \infty$ .

5. 将下列各函数展开为  $z$  的幂级数, 并指出其收敛区域.

(1)  $\frac{1}{1+z^3}$ ; (2)  $\frac{1}{(z-a)(z-b)}$  ( $a \neq 0, b \neq 0$ );

(3)  $\frac{1}{(1+z^2)^2}$ ; (4)  $\operatorname{ch} z$ ; (5)  $\sin^2 z$ ; (6)  $e^{\frac{z}{e-1}}$ .

解 (1)  $\frac{1}{1+z^3} = \frac{1}{1-(-z^3)}$   
 $= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-z^3)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n z^{3n},$

原点到所有奇点的距离最小值为 1, 故  $|z| < 1$ .

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

$$= \frac{1}{b-a} \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{a^{n+1}} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{b^{n+1}} \right), \quad \left| \frac{z}{a} \right| < 1, \text{ 且 } \left| \frac{z}{b} \right| < 1,$$

即

$$|z| < \min\{|a|, |b|\}.$$

若  $a = b$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{(z-a)(z-b)} &= \frac{1}{(z-a)^2} = - \left( \frac{1}{z-a} \right)' = \left( \frac{1}{a-z} \right)' \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{a(1-z/a)} \right)' = \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{a^{n+1}} \right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{z^n}{a^{n+1}} \right)' \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{nz^{n-1}}{a^{n+1}}, \quad |z| < |a|. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \frac{1}{(1+z^2)^2} &= -\frac{1}{2z} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{1+z^2} \right)' = -\frac{1}{2z} \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-z^2)^n \right)' \\ &= -\frac{1}{2z} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n 2nz^{2n-1} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} nz^{2n-2}, \quad |z| < 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \operatorname{ch} z &= \frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-z)^n}{n!} \right) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^{2n}}{(2n)!}, \quad |z| < \infty. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \sin^2 z &= \frac{1 - \cos 2z}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2z)^n \cdot (-1)^n}{(2n)!} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2^n \cdot z^n}{(2n)!}, \quad |z| < \infty. \end{aligned}$$

$$(6) \text{ 令 } f(z) = e^{\frac{z}{z-1}}, f(0) = 1,$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(z) &= e^{\frac{z}{z-1}} \cdot \left( \frac{z}{z-1} \right)' = e^{\frac{z}{z-1}} \left( -\frac{1}{(z-1)^2} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{(z-1)^2} f(z), \quad f'(0) = -1 \end{aligned}$$



$$f''(z) = \frac{2}{(z-1)^3}f(z) - \frac{f'(z)}{(z-1)^2}, \quad f''(0) = -1$$

$$f'''(z) = \frac{-6}{(z-1)^4}f(z) + \frac{4f'(z)}{(z-1)^3} - \frac{f''(z)}{(z-1)^2}, \quad f'''(0) = 1$$

⋮

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

因为 1 为  $f(z)$  的唯一奇点, 原点到 1 的距离为 1, 故收敛半径  $R < 1$ .

6. 证明对任意的  $z$ , 有  $|e^z - 1| \leq e^{|z|} - 1 \leq |z|e^{|z|}$ .

证 因为  $e^z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!}$ ,  $|z| < +\infty$  所以

$$\begin{aligned} |e^z - 1| &= \left| \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!} - 1 \right| \\ &= \left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!} \right| \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|z|^n}{n!} = e^{|z|} - 1. \end{aligned}$$

又因为:

$$\begin{aligned} e^{|z|} - 1 &= |z| + \frac{1}{2!}|z|^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}|z|^n + \dots \\ &= |z| \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2!}|z| + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}|z|^{n-1} + \dots \right) \\ &\leq |z| (1 + |z| + \frac{1}{2!}|z|^2 + \dots) = |z|e^{|z|}. \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$|e^z - 1| \leq e^{|z|} - 1 \leq |z|e^{|z|}.$$

7. 求下列函数在指定点  $z_0$  处的泰勒展式.

$$(1) \frac{1}{z^2}, \quad z_0 = 1; \quad (2) \sin z, \quad z_0 = 1;$$

$$(3) \frac{1}{4-3z}, \quad z_0 = 1+i; \quad (4) \tan z, \quad z_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

解 (1)  $\frac{1}{z^2} = -\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)'$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= - \left( \frac{1}{1+z-1} \right)' = - \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (z-1)^n \right]' \\
 &= - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot n (z-1)^{n-1} \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n+1) (z-1)^n, \quad |z-1| < 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \sin z &= \sin(z-1+1) \\
 &= \sin(z-1)\cos 1 + \sin 1\cos(z-1) \\
 &= \cos 1 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(z-1)^{2n+1}(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} \\
 &\quad + \sin 1 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(z-1)^{2n}(-1)^n}{(2n)!}, \quad |z-1| < \infty.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \frac{1}{4-3z} &= \frac{1}{4-3(z-z_0)-3z_0} = \frac{1}{1-3i-3(z-z_0)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{1-3i} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{3}{1-3i}(z-z_0)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{1-3i} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{3}{1-3i}(z-z_0) \right]^n \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{(1-3i)^{n+1}} (z-z_0)^n, \\
 &\quad |z-(1+i)| < \left| \frac{1-3i}{3} \right| = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \text{ 令 } f(z) = \tan z, f(z_0) = 1,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(z) &= (\tan z)' = \left( \frac{\sin z}{\cos z} \right)' = \frac{\cos^2 z + \sin^2 z}{\cos^2 z} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\cos^2 z}, \quad f'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 2.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f''(z) = \left( \frac{1}{\cos^2 z} \right)' = \frac{-2}{\cos^3 z} (-\sin z) = \frac{2 \tan z}{\cos^2 z}, \quad f''\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 2.$$

$$f'''(z) = \left( \frac{zf(z)}{\cos^2 z} \right)' = \frac{2f'(z) \cdot \cos^2 z - 2f(z)2\cos z(-\sin z)}{\cos^4 z}$$

$$= \frac{2f'(z)\cos z + 4f(z)\sin z}{\cos^3 z}, \quad f'''(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 16.$$

∴

故

$$\tan z = 1 + 2(z - \frac{\pi}{4}) + 2(z - \frac{\pi}{4})^2 + \frac{8}{3}(z - \frac{\pi}{4})^3 + \dots,$$

$$\left| z - \frac{\pi}{4} \right| < \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

8. 将下列各函数在指定圆环内展开为洛朗级数.

(1)  $\frac{z+1}{z^2(z-1)}, 0 < |z| < 1, 1 < |z| < \infty;$

(2)  $z^2 e^{1/z}, 0 < |z| < \infty;$

(3)  $\frac{z^2 - 2z + 5}{(z-2)(z^2+1)}, 1 < |z| < 2;$

(4)  $\cos \frac{i}{1-z}, 0 < |z-1| < \infty.$

解 (1)  $0 < |z| < 1$  时,

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

当  $1 < |z| < \infty$  时,  $0 < \left| \frac{1}{z} \right| < 1$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{z+1}{z^2(z-1)} &= \frac{1}{z^2} \left( 1 + \frac{2}{z-1} \right) = \frac{1}{z^2} \left( 1 + \frac{2}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{1-1/z} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{z^2} + \frac{2}{z^3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{z} \right)^n = \frac{1}{z^2} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{z^{n+3}}. \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $z^2 e^{\frac{1}{z}} = z^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{z} \right)^n / n! = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{2-n}}{n!}.$

(3)  $\begin{aligned} \frac{z^2 - 2z + 5}{(z-2)(z^2+1)} &= \frac{1}{z-2} - \frac{2}{z^2+1} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{z}{2}} - \frac{2}{z^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{z^2}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{z}{2} \right)^n - \frac{2}{z^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( -\frac{1}{z^2} \right)^n \end{aligned}$

$$= - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{2^{n+1}} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2}{z^{2n+2}}, \quad 1 < |z| < 2.$$

(4)  $0 < |z-1| < \infty$  时,

$$\cos \frac{i}{1-z} = \frac{e^{\frac{-1}{1-z}} + e^{\frac{1}{1-z}}}{2}$$

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

9. 将  $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^3 - 3z + 2}$  在  $z = 1$  处展开洛朗级数.

$$\text{解 } f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-2)(z-1)} = \frac{1}{z-2} - \frac{1}{z-1}.$$

$f(z)$  的奇点为  $z_1 = 1, z_2 = 2$ .  $f(z)$  在  $0 < |z-1| < 1$  与  $|z-1| > 1$  解析.

当  $0 < |z-1| < 1$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= \frac{1}{z-2} - \frac{1}{z-1} = -\frac{1}{z-1} - \frac{1}{1-(z-1)} \\ &= -\frac{1}{z-1} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (z-1)^n \\ &= -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (z-1)^{n-1}, \end{aligned}$$

当  $|z-1| > 1$  时,  $0 < \left|\frac{1}{z-1}\right| < 1$ ,

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

10. 将  $f(z) = \frac{1}{(z^2 + 1)^2}$  在  $z = i$  的去心邻域内展开成洛朗级数.

解  $f(z)$  的孤立奇点为  $\pm i$ ,  $f(z)$  在最大的去心邻域  $0 < |z - i| < 2$  内解析.

当  $0 < |z - i| < 2$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= \frac{1}{(z^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{1}{(z - i)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{(z + i)^2} \\ &= -\frac{1}{(z - i)^2} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{z + i} \right)' \\ &= -\frac{1}{(z - i)^2} \left( \frac{1}{2i} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{z - i}{2i}} \right)' \\ &= -\frac{1}{(z - i)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2i} \cdot \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{z - i}{2i} \right)^n \cdot (-1)^n \right]' \\ &= -\frac{1}{(z - i)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2i} \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot n \cdot \frac{(z - i)^{n-1}}{(2i)^n} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \cdot n \cdot \frac{(z - i)^{n-3}}{(2i)^{n+1}} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot (n + 1) \cdot \frac{(z - i)^{n-2}}{(2i)^{n+2}}. \end{aligned}$$

上式即为  $f(z)$  在  $z = i$  的去心邻域内的洛朗级数.

1. 问  $z = 0$  是否为下列函数的孤立奇点?

(1)  $e^{1/z}$ ; (2)  $\cot \frac{1}{z}$ ; (3)  $\frac{1}{\sin z}$ .

解 (1)  $e^{1/z}$  在  $0 < |z| < \infty$  解析, 在  $z = 0$  处不解析,  $z = 0$  是

$e^{1/z}$  的孤立奇点

(2) 因  $\cot \frac{1}{z} = \frac{\cos(1/z)}{\sin(1/z)}$ , 在  $\frac{1}{z} = k\pi$  处, 即  $z_k = \frac{1}{k\pi} (k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$ ,  $z = 0$  处  $\cot \frac{1}{z}$  不解析, 且  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} z_k = 0$ , 故 0 不为  $\cot \frac{1}{z}$  的孤立奇点.

(3) 因  $\frac{1}{\sin z}$  除  $z = k\pi (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$  外处处解析, 所以 0 为其孤立奇点

2. 找出下列各函数的所有零点, 并指明其阶数.

(1)  $\frac{z^2+9}{z^4}$ ; (2)  $z \sin z$ ; (3)  $z^2(e^{z^2}-1)$ .

解 (1)  $\frac{z^2+9}{z^4} = \frac{(z+3i)(z-3i)}{z^4}$ , 显然  $z = \pm 3i$  为其一阶零点.

(2) 因

$$\begin{aligned} z \sin z &= z \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n z^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \\ &= z \left( z - \frac{z^3}{3!} + \dots \right) = z^2 \left( 1 - \frac{z^2}{3!} + \dots \right), \end{aligned}$$

所以  $z = 0$  为  $z \sin z$  的二阶零点. 又  $z = k\pi$  时,  $z \sin z = 0$ , 所以

$z = k\pi$  为  $z \sin z$  的零点,  $k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ .

令  $f(z) = z \sin z$ ,  $f'(z) = \sin z + z \cos z$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} f'(k\pi) &= \sin z + z \cos z \Big|_{z=k\pi} \\ &= (-1)^k \cdot k\pi \neq 0 \quad (k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots), \end{aligned}$$

故  $z = k\pi$  为  $z \sin z$  的一阶零点.

(3) 令

$$f(z) = z^2(e^{z^2}-1),$$

由  $f(z) = 0$  可解得

$$z = 0 \quad \text{或} \quad z^2 = 2k\pi i,$$

即  $z = \sqrt{2k\pi i} (k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$ . 因

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

$$= z^4 \left( 1 + \frac{z^2}{2!} + \cdots \right),$$

所以  $z = 0$  为  $f(z)$  的四阶零点. 又

$$f'(z) = 2z(e^{z^2} - 1) + z^2 \cdot 2z \cdot e^{z^2},$$

$$f'(\sqrt{2k\pi i}) = 2 \cdot (\sqrt{2k\pi i})^3 \neq 0 \quad (k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots),$$

所以  $z = \sqrt{2k\pi i} \quad (k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$  为  $f(z)$  的一阶零点.

3. 下列各函数有哪些奇点? 各属何类型(如是极点, 指出它的阶数).

$$(1) \frac{z-1}{z(z^2+4)^2}; \quad (2) \frac{\sin z}{z^3}; \quad (3) \frac{1}{\sin z + \cos z};$$

$$(4) \frac{1}{z^2(e^z-1)}; \quad (5) \frac{\ln(1+z)}{z}; \quad (6) \frac{1}{e^z-1} - \frac{1}{z};$$

$$(7) \frac{\tan(z-1)}{z-1}.$$

解 (1) 令  $f(z) = \frac{z-1}{z(z^2+4)^2}$ ,  $z = 0, \pm 2i$  为  $f(z)$  的奇点, 因  $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z f(z) = -\frac{1}{16}$ , 所以  $z = 0$  为简单极点. 又

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 2i} (z-2i)^2 \frac{z-1}{z(z^2+4)^2} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 2i} \frac{z-1}{z(z+2i)^2} = -\frac{i+2}{32},$$

所以  $z = 2i$  为二阶极点, 同理,  $z = -2i$  亦为二阶极点.

(2) 因  $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z^2 \frac{\sin z}{z^3} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z}{z} = 1$ , 所以  $z = 0$  为二阶极点.

(3) 令

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{\sin z + \cos z} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \sin(z + \frac{\pi}{4})},$$

则  $\frac{1}{f(z)}$  的零点为  $z = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$ . 因

$$\begin{aligned} \left( \frac{1}{f(z)} \right)' \Big|_{z=k\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}} &= \left( \sqrt{2} \sin(z + \frac{\pi}{4}) \right)' \Big|_{z=k\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}} \\ &= \sqrt{2} \cos(z + \frac{\pi}{4}) \Big|_{z=k\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}} \end{aligned}$$



$$=\sqrt{2} \cdot (-1)^k \neq 0,$$

所以  $z = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}$  ( $k = 0, \pm 1, \dots$ ) 都为简单极点.

(4) 令

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2(e^z - 1)}, \quad \frac{1}{f(z)} = z^2(e^z - 1),$$

则  $\frac{1}{f(z)}$  的零点为

$$z = 2k\pi, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots.$$

因

$$\frac{1}{f(z)} = z^2 \left( z + \frac{z^2}{2!} + \dots \right) = z^3 \left( 1 + \frac{z}{2!} + \dots \right),$$

$z = 0$  为  $\frac{1}{f(z)}$  的三阶零点, 故为  $f(z)$  的三阶极点. 又

$$\left( \frac{1}{f(z)} \right)' \Big|_{z=2k\pi} = (2z(e^z - 1) + z^2 e^z) \Big|_{z=2k\pi} \neq 0,$$

故  $z = 2k\pi$  为  $\frac{1}{f(z)}$  的一阶零点, 即为  $f(z)$  的简单极点.

(5) 令  $f(z) = \frac{\ln(1+z)}{z}$ ,  $z = 0$  为其孤立奇点. 因

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+z} = 1,$$

所以  $z = 0$  为可去奇点.

(6) 令

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{e^z - 1} - \frac{1}{z} = \frac{z - e^z + 1}{z(e^z - 1)},$$

$z = 0$  和  $2k\pi$  ( $k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ ) 为其孤立奇点. 因

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - e^z}{e^z - 1 + ze^z} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{-e^z}{2e^z + ze^z} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

所以  $z = 0$  为其可去奇点. 又

$$\frac{1}{f(z)} = \frac{z(e^z - 1)}{z - e^z + 1} = \frac{z}{z - e^z + 1} \cdot (e^z - 1),$$

所以  $z = 2k\pi$  ( $k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ ) 为  $\frac{1}{f(z)}$  的一阶零点, 即为  $f(z)$  的简

单极点.

(7) 令

$$f(z) = \frac{\tan(z-1)}{z-1} = \frac{\sin(z-1)}{(z-1)\cos(z-1)},$$

$f(z)$  的孤立奇点为  $z=1$  和  $z_k = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 (k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$ .

因

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(z-1)}{z-1} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos(z-1)} = 1,$$

故  $z=1$  为其可去奇点.

又  $z_k = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} + 1$ ,  $z_k$  为  $\cos(z-1)$  的一阶零点, 故为  $f(z)$  的简单极点.

另解:

$$\frac{1}{f(z)} = \frac{(z-1)\cos(z-1)}{\sin(z-1)},$$

因

$$\begin{aligned} \left( \frac{1}{f(z)} \right)' &= \frac{\cos(z-1)\sin(z-1) - \sin^2(z-1)(z-1) - \cos^2(z-1)(z-1)}{\sin^2(z-1)} \\ &= \frac{-(z-1) + \sin(z-1)\cos(z-1)}{\sin^2(z-1)}, \end{aligned}$$

而  $\left( \frac{1}{f(z)} \right)' \Big|_{z=k\pi+\frac{\pi}{2}+1} \neq 0$ , 故  $z_k = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} + 1$  为  $f(z)$  的简单极点.

4. 证明: 设函数  $f(z)$  在  $0 < |z - z_0| < \delta (0 < \delta < +\infty)$  内解析, 那么  $z_0$  是  $f(z)$  的极点的充分必要条件是  $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = \infty$ .

证明 先证条件是必要的. 如果  $z_0$  是  $f(z)$  的极点, 则  $f(z)$  在  $z_0$  的洛朗展开式必有有限个负整次幂项, 即

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= \frac{C_{-m}}{(z-z_0)^m} + \dots + \frac{C_{-1}}{z-z_0} + C_0 + C_1(z-z_0) + \dots \\ &= \frac{1}{(z-z_0)^m} [C_{-m} + C_{-m+1}(z-z_0) + \dots \\ &\quad \dots + C_0(z-z_0)^m + \dots], \quad m \geq 1, C_{-m} \neq 0. \end{aligned}$$

对上式取极限,右端的前一因式的极限为  $\infty$ ,后一因式的极限为非零常数  $C_{-m}$ .所以

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{1}{(z - z_0)^m} [C_{-m} + C_{-m+1}(z - z_0) + \cdots] = \infty.$$

再证条件是充分的.如果  $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = \infty$ ,令  $g(z) = \frac{1}{f(z)}$ .于是

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} g(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{1}{f(z)} = 0.$$

由定理 5.1,  $z_0$  是  $g(z)$  的可去奇点.根据可去奇点的定义及  $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} g(z) = 0$ ,  $g(z)$  在  $z_0$  的洛朗展开式应为

$$\begin{aligned} g(z) &= b_m(z - z_0)^m + \cdots + b_{m+n}(z - z_0)^{m+n} + \cdots \\ &= (z - z_0)^m [b_m + b_{m+1}(z - z_0) + \cdots \\ &\quad \cdots + b_{m+n}(z - z_0)^n + \cdots] \\ &= (z - z_0)^m \varphi(z), \end{aligned}$$

其中  $m \geq 1, b_m \neq 0, \varphi(z)$  是上式方括号内的幂级数的和函数.显然  $\varphi(z)$  在  $z_0$  解析且  $\varphi(z_0) = b_m \neq 0$ .由于解析函数的商在分母不为零的点处仍为解析函数,因而  $\frac{1}{\varphi(z)}$  在  $z_0$  处解析且不为零,则  $\frac{1}{\varphi(z)}$  在  $z_0$  可展开成幂级数:

$$C_0 + C_1(z - z_0) + \cdots,$$

其中  $C_0 \neq 0$ .所以

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= \frac{1}{g(z)} = \frac{1}{(z - z_0)^m} \frac{1}{\varphi(z)} \\ &= \frac{1}{(z - z_0)^m} [C_0 + C_1(z - z_0) + \cdots] \\ &= \frac{C_0}{(z - z_0)^m} + \frac{C_1}{(z - z_0)^{m-1}} + \cdots. \end{aligned}$$

由极点的定义知,  $z_0$  是  $f(z)$  的 ( $m$  阶) 极点.

5. 如果  $f(z)$  与  $g(z)$  是以  $z_0$  为零点的两个不恒为 0 的解析函数, 则

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f(z)}{g(z)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f'(z)}{g'(z)} \quad (\text{或两端均为 } \infty).$$

证 设  $z_0$  为  $f(z)$  的  $m$  阶零点, 为  $g(z)$  的  $n$  阶零点, 则  
 $f(z) = (z - z_0)^m \varphi(z)$ ,  $\varphi(z)$  在  $z_0$  解析,  $\varphi(z_0) \neq 0, m \geq 1$ ,  
 $g(z) = (z - z_0)^n \psi(z)$ ,  $\psi(z)$  在  $z_0$  解析,  $\psi(z_0) \neq 0, n \geq 1$ .

因而

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f(z)}{g(z)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} (z - z_0)^{m-n} \frac{\varphi(z)}{\psi(z)}, \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f'(z)}{g'(z)} &= \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{m(z - z_0)^{m-1} \varphi(z) + (z - z_0)^m \varphi'(z)}{n(z - z_0)^{n-1} \psi(z) + (z - z_0)^n \psi'(z)} \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{m}{n} \cdot (z - z_0)^{m-n} \frac{\varphi(z)}{\psi(z)}. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

当  $m = n$  时, (1) 式 =  $\frac{\varphi(z_0)}{\psi(z_0)}$  = (2) 式,

当  $m > n$  时, (1) 式 = (2) 式 = 0,

当  $m < n$  时, (1) 式 = (2) 式 =  $\infty$ .

6. 问  $\infty$  是否为下列各函数的孤立奇点.

$$(1) \frac{\sin z}{1 + z^2 + z^3}; \quad (2) \frac{1}{e^z - 1}.$$

解 (1) 因  $\frac{\sin z}{1 + z^2 + z^3}$  在  $|z| > 1$  时解析, 故  $\infty$  是其孤立奇点. 且

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin z}{1 + z + z^3} = 0, \text{ 故 } \infty \text{ 为可去孤立奇点.}$$

(2)  $\frac{1}{e^z - 1}$  的孤立奇点为  $z_k = 2k\pi i, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ , 由于

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} 2k\pi i = \infty,$$

故  $\infty$  不是其孤立奇点.

7. 求出下列函数的在孤立奇点处的留数.

$$(1) \frac{e^z - 1}{z}; \quad (2) \frac{z^7}{(z - 2)(z^2 + 1)}; \quad (3) \frac{\sin 2z}{(z + 1)^3};$$

$$(4) z^2 \sin \frac{1}{z}; \quad (5) \frac{1}{z \sin z}; \quad (6) \frac{\operatorname{sh} z}{\operatorname{ch} z}.$$

解 (1) 令  $f(z) = \frac{e^z - 1}{z}$ , 孤立奇点仅有 0.

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), 0] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} (e^z - 1) = 0.$$

(2)  $z = 2$  为简单极点,  $z = \pm i$  为二阶极点.

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Res}[f(z), 2] &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 2} (z - 2) \frac{z^7}{(z - 2)(z^2 + 1)} \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 2} \frac{z^7}{z^2 + 1} = \frac{128}{5}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Res}[f(z), i] &= \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \left( \frac{z^7}{(z - 2)(z + i)^2} \right)' \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{7z^6(z - 2)(z + i) - z^7(z + 2 + 2z - 4)}{(z - 2)^2(z + i)^3} \\ &= \frac{2 + i}{10}. \end{aligned}$$

同理可计算  $\operatorname{Res}[f(z), -i] = \frac{2 - i}{10}$ .

(3)  $z = -1$  为其三阶极点.

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Res}[f(z), -1] &= \frac{1}{2!} \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} (\sin 2z)'' = \frac{1}{2!} (-4 \sin 2z) \Big|_{z=-1} \\ &= 2 \sin 2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad z^2 \sin \frac{1}{z} &= z^2 \left( \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{3!z^3} + \frac{1}{5!z^5} - \cdots \right) \\ &= z - \frac{1}{3!z} + \frac{1}{5!z^3} - \cdots, \end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), 0] = -\frac{1}{6}.$$

(5)  $\frac{1}{z \sin z}$  的孤立奇点为  $z = 0, z_k = k\pi (k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$ , 其中,  $z = 0$  为二阶极点, 这是由于

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{z \sin z} &= \frac{1}{z \left( z - \frac{z^3}{3!} + \cdots \right)} = \frac{1}{z^2 \left( 1 - \frac{z^2}{3!} + \cdots \right)} \\ &= \frac{1}{z^2} \frac{1}{g(z)}, \quad \frac{1}{g(z)} \text{ 在 } z = 0 \text{ 处解析, 且 } \frac{1}{g(0)} \neq 0. \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{Res}[f(z), 0] &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left[ z^2 \frac{1}{z \sin z} \right]' \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z - z \cos z}{\sin^2 z} \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos z + z \sin z - \cos z}{2 \sin z \cos z} = 0,\end{aligned}$$

易知  $z_k = k\pi (k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$  为简单极点, 所以

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{Res}[f(z), k\pi] &= \lim_{z \rightarrow k\pi} [(z - k\pi)/z \sin z] \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow k\pi} \frac{1}{\sin z + z \cos z} = (-1)^k \frac{1}{k\pi} \quad (k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).\end{aligned}$$

(6)  $\frac{\operatorname{sh} z}{\operatorname{ch} z} = \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{e^z + e^{-z}}$  在整个复平面上解析, 无孤立奇点.

8. 利用留数计算下列积分.

$$(1) \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{z \sin z}; \quad (2) \oint_{|z|=3/2} \frac{e^z}{(z-1)(z+3)^2} dz;$$

$$(3) \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{e^{2z}}{(z-1)^2} dz; \quad (4) \oint_{|z|=1/2} \frac{\sin z}{z(1-e^z)} dz;$$

$$(5) \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{(z-a)^n(z-b)^n} \quad (n \text{ 为正整数}, |a| \neq 1, |b| \neq 1, |a| < |b|).$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad (1) \quad \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{z \sin z} &= 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}[f(z), 0] \\ &= 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{z}{\sin z} \right)' = 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z - z \cos z}{\sin^2 z} \\ &= 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z - z \cos z}{2z} \\ &= 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos z - \cos z + z \sin z}{2z} \\ &= 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z}{2} = 0.\end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \oint_{|z|=3/2} \frac{e^z}{(z-1)(z+3)^2} dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}[f(z), 1]$$

$$= 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^z}{(z+3)^2} = \frac{1}{8}\pi i e.$$

$$(3) \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{e^{2z}}{(z-1)^2} dz = 2\pi i \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \left( (z-1)^2 \frac{e^{2z}}{(z-1)^2} \right)' \\ = 4\pi i e^2.$$

$$(4) \oint_{|z|=\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\sin z}{z(1-e^z)} dz = 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z}{(1-e^z)} \\ = 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos z}{-e^z} = -2\pi i.$$

(5) 1°  $1 < |a| < |b|$ , 令  $f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-a)^n(z-b)^n}$ ,  $f(z)$  在  $|z|=1$  内无奇点, 故  $\oint_{|z|=1} f(z) dz = 0$ .

2°  $|a| < 1 < |b|$  时,

$$\oint_{|z|=1} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}(f(z), a) \\ = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \left[ \frac{1}{(z-b)^n} \right]^{(n-1)} \\ = 2\pi i \cdot (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(2n-2)!}{[(n-1)!]^2} \cdot (a-b)^{-2n+1}.$$

3°  $|a| < |b| < 1$  时,

$$\oint_{|z|=1} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}(f(z), a) + 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}(f(z), b) \\ = 2\pi i (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(2n-2)!}{[(n-1)!]^2} (a-b)^{-2n+1} \\ + 2\pi i (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(2n-2)!}{[(n-1)!]^2} \cdot (b-a)^{2n+1} = 0.$$

9. 判定  $z = \infty$  是下列各函数的什么奇点, 并求出在  $\infty$  的留数.

$$(1) \sin z - \cos z; \quad (2) \frac{1}{z(z+1)^2(z-1)}; \quad (3) z + \frac{1}{z}.$$

解 (1)  $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} (\sin z - \cos z)$  不存在, 故  $\infty$  为  $\sin z - \cos z$  的本性奇点.

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

故  $\text{Res}(\sin z - \cos z, \infty) = 0$ .

$$(2) \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{z(z+1)^2(z-1)} = 0, \text{ 故 } \infty \text{ 为其可去奇点.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Res}(f(z), \infty) &= -\text{Res}\left[f\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{z^2}, 0\right] \\ &= -\text{Res}\left(\frac{z^2}{1-z^2}, 0\right) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

(3) 显然  $\infty$  为  $z + \frac{1}{z}$  的简单极点

$$\text{Res}\left(z + \frac{1}{z}, \infty\right) = -1.$$

10. 求下列积分

$$(1) \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{z^3}{1+z} e^z dz; \quad (2) \oint_{|z|=3} \frac{z^{15}}{(z^2+1)^2(z^4+2)^3} dz.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad (1) \quad & \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{z^3}{1+z} e^z dz \\ &= 2\pi i [\text{Res}(f(z), 0) + \text{Res}(f(z), -1)] \\ &= -2\pi i \text{Res}(f(z), \infty) \\ &= 2\pi i \text{Res}\left(f\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{z^2}, 0\right) \\ &= 2\pi i \text{Res}\left[e^z \cdot \frac{1}{z^3} \cdot \frac{1}{1+1/z} \cdot \frac{1}{z^2}, 0\right] \\ &= 2\pi i \text{Res}\left[\frac{e^z}{z^4(z+1)}, 0\right] \\ &= 2\pi i \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{3!} \left(\frac{e^z}{z+1}\right)''' = -\frac{2}{3}\pi i. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad & \oint_{|z|=3} \frac{z^{15}}{(z^2+1)^2(z^4+2)^3} dz \\ &= 2\pi i \sum_{z_k} \text{Res}(f(z), z_k), \quad z_k \text{ 为 } f(z) \text{ 所有奇点} \\ &= -2\pi i \text{Res}[f(z), \infty] \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}\left(\frac{(1/z^2)^{15}}{(1/z^2 + 1)^2(1/z^4 + 2)^3 \cdot z^2}, 0\right) \\
 &= 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}\left(\frac{1}{z(1+z^2)^2(2z^4+1)^3}, 0\right) \\
 &= 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{(1+z^2)^2(2z^4+1)^3} \\
 &= 2\pi i.
 \end{aligned}$$

11. 设函数  $f(z)$  在  $R < |z - z_0| < +\infty$  的洛朗级数展开为

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n(z - z_0)^n,$$

求证  $\operatorname{Res}[f(z), \infty] = -C_{-1}$ .

证  $f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n(z - z_0)^n$  由逐项积分定理及

$$\int_C \frac{dz}{(z-a)^n} = \begin{cases} 2\pi i, & n=1 \\ 0, & n \neq 1 \text{ 的整数} \end{cases}$$

其中  $C$  是以  $a$  为心, 以  $\rho$  为半径的圆周, 故

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), \infty] = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C f(z) dz = -C_{-1},$$

即  $\operatorname{Res}[f(z), \infty]$  等于  $f(z)$  在点  $\infty$  的洛朗展式中  $\frac{1}{z}$  这一项系数的反号.

12. 求下列各积分之值.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) & \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a + \cos \theta} \quad (a > 1); & (2) & \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{5 + 3\cos \theta}; \\
 (3) & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} dx \quad (a > 0); & (4) & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^2 + 4x + 5} dx; \\
 (5) & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{1 + x^4} dx; & (6) & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin ax}{x^2 + b^2} dx \quad (a > 0, b > 0).
 \end{aligned}$$

解 (1)  $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a + \cos \theta} \stackrel{z=e^{i\theta}}{=} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{iz \left( a + \frac{z^2+1}{2z} \right)} dz$

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

$$= \frac{1}{i} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{2}{(z-\alpha)(z-\beta)} dz.$$

令  $f(z) = \frac{1}{i} \frac{2}{(z-\alpha)(z-\beta)}$ , 其中  $\alpha = -a - \sqrt{a^2 - 1}$ ,  $\beta = -a + \sqrt{a^2 - 1}$  为实系数二次方程  $z^2 + 2az + 1 = 0$  的两相异实根, 显然  $|\alpha| > 1$ ,  $|\beta| < 1$ , 被积函数  $f(z)$  在  $|z| = 1$  上无奇点, 在单位圆内部又有一个简单极点  $z = \beta$ , 故

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Res}[f(z), \beta] &= \frac{1}{i} \cdot \frac{2}{z-\alpha} \Big|_{z=\beta} = \frac{2}{i \cdot 2\sqrt{a^2-1}} \\ &= -\frac{i}{\sqrt{a^2-1}}, \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a + \cos \theta} = 2\pi i \text{Res}[f(z), \beta] = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{a^2-1}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{5 + 3\cos \theta} &\stackrel{z=e^{i\theta}}{=} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{2}{i(3z^2 + 10z + 3)} dz \\ &= \frac{2}{i} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{(3z+1)(z+3)} \\ &= 2\pi i \cdot \frac{2}{i} \text{Res}\left[\frac{1}{(3z+1)(z+3)}, -\frac{1}{3}\right] \\ &= 4\pi \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow -\frac{1}{3}} \left(z + \frac{1}{3}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{(3z+1)(z+3)} \\ &= 4\pi \cdot \frac{1}{8} = \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

(3)  $f(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z^2 + a^2)^2}$ , 它共有两个二阶极点, 且  $(z^2 + a^2)^2$  在实轴上无奇点, 在上半平面仅有二阶极点  $ai$ , 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} dx &= 2\pi i \text{Res}[f(z), ai] \\ &= 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow ai} \left[ \left( \frac{z}{z+ai} \right)^2 \right]' \\ &= 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow ai} \frac{2zai}{(z+ai)^3} = \frac{\pi}{2a}. \end{aligned}$$

(4) 不难验证  $f(z) = \frac{e^{iz}}{z^2 + 4z + 5}$  满足若尔当引理条件, 函数  $f(z)$  有两个一阶极点  $-2 + i, -2 - i$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{Res}[f(z), -2 + i] &= \frac{e^{iz}}{(z^2 + 4z + 5)'} \Big|_{z=-2+i} \\ &= \frac{e^{-2i-1}}{2i} = \frac{\cos 2 - i \sin 2}{2ie},\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{ix}}{x^2 + 4x + 5} dx &= 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}[f(z), -2 + i] \\ &= \frac{\pi}{e} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2),\end{aligned}$$

故

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^2 + 4x + 5} dx = \frac{\pi \cos 2}{e}.$$

(5) 令  $f(z) = \frac{z^2}{1 + z^4}$ ,  $f(z)$  在实轴上无奇点, 且  $1 + z^4$  比  $z^2$  高二次,  $f(z)$  在上半平面共有

$$z_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1 + i), \quad z_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(-1 + i)$$

两个一阶极点, 故

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), z_1] = \frac{z^2}{(z^4 + 1)'} \Big|_{z_1=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1+i)} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}(1 - i),$$

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), z_2] = \frac{z^2}{(z^4 + 1)'} \Big|_{z_2=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(-1+i)} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}(1 + i).$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{1 + x^4} dx &= 2\pi i \left[ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}(1 - i) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}(1 + i) \right] \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\pi.\end{aligned}$$

(6) 令  $f(z) = \frac{ze^{iaz}}{z^2 + b^2}$ , 容易验证  $f(z)$  满足若尔当引理条件. 故

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x e^{iax}}{x^2 + b^2} dx &= 2\pi i [f(z), bi] \\
 &= 2\pi i \frac{z e^{iaz}}{(z^2 + b^2)'} \Big|_{z=bi} \\
 &= 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-ab} = \pi i e^{-ab},
 \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin ax}{x^2 + b^2} dx = \pi e^{-ab}.$$

$e^{1/z}$  的孤立奇点

(2) 因  $\cot \frac{1}{z} = \frac{\cos(1/z)}{\sin(1/z)}$ , 在  $\frac{1}{z} = k\pi$  处, 即  $z_k = \frac{1}{k\pi} (k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$ ,  $z = 0$  处  $\cot \frac{1}{z}$  不解析, 且  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} z_k = 0$ , 故 0 不为  $\cot \frac{1}{z}$  的孤立奇点.

(3) 因  $\frac{1}{\sin z}$  除  $z = k\pi (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$  外处处解析, 所以 0 为其孤立奇点

2. 找出下列各函数的所有零点, 并指明其阶数.

(1)  $\frac{z^2+9}{z^4}$ ; (2)  $z \sin z$ ; (3)  $z^2(e^{z^2}-1)$ .

解 (1)  $\frac{z^2+9}{z^4} = \frac{(z+3i)(z-3i)}{z^4}$ , 显然  $z = \pm 3i$  为其一阶零点.

(2) 因

$$\begin{aligned} z \sin z &= z \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n z^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \\ &= z \left( z - \frac{z^3}{3!} + \dots \right) = z^2 \left( 1 - \frac{z^2}{3!} + \dots \right), \end{aligned}$$

所以  $z = 0$  为  $z \sin z$  的二阶零点. 又  $z = k\pi$  时,  $z \sin z = 0$ , 所以

$z = k\pi$  为  $z \sin z$  的零点,  $k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ .

令  $f(z) = z \sin z$ ,  $f'(z) = \sin z + z \cos z$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} f'(k\pi) &= \sin z + z \cos z \Big|_{z=k\pi} \\ &= (-1)^k \cdot k\pi \neq 0 \quad (k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots), \end{aligned}$$

故  $z = k\pi$  为  $z \sin z$  的一阶零点.

(3) 令

$$f(z) = z^2(e^{z^2}-1),$$

由  $f(z) = 0$  可解得

$$z = 0 \quad \text{或} \quad z^2 = 2k\pi i,$$

即  $z = \sqrt{2k\pi i} (k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$ . 因

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

$$= z^4 \left( 1 + \frac{z^2}{2!} + \cdots \right),$$

所以  $z = 0$  为  $f(z)$  的四阶零点. 又

$$f'(z) = 2z(e^{z^2} - 1) + z^2 \cdot 2z \cdot e^{z^2},$$

$$f'(\sqrt{2k\pi i}) = 2 \cdot (\sqrt{2k\pi i})^3 \neq 0 \quad (k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots),$$

所以  $z = \sqrt{2k\pi i} \quad (k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$  为  $f(z)$  的一阶零点.

3. 下列各函数有哪些奇点? 各属何类型(如是极点, 指出它的阶数).

$$(1) \frac{z-1}{z(z^2+4)^2}; \quad (2) \frac{\sin z}{z^3}; \quad (3) \frac{1}{\sin z + \cos z};$$

$$(4) \frac{1}{z^2(e^z-1)}; \quad (5) \frac{\ln(1+z)}{z}; \quad (6) \frac{1}{e^z-1} - \frac{1}{z};$$

$$(7) \frac{\tan(z-1)}{z-1}.$$

解 (1) 令  $f(z) = \frac{z-1}{z(z^2+4)^2}$ ,  $z = 0, \pm 2i$  为  $f(z)$  的奇点, 因  $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z f(z) = -\frac{1}{16}$ , 所以  $z = 0$  为简单极点. 又

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 2i} (z-2i)^2 \frac{z-1}{z(z^2+4)^2} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 2i} \frac{z-1}{z(z+2i)^2} = -\frac{i+2}{32},$$

所以  $z = 2i$  为二阶极点, 同理,  $z = -2i$  亦为二阶极点.

(2) 因  $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z^2 \frac{\sin z}{z^3} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z}{z} = 1$ , 所以  $z = 0$  为二阶极点.

(3) 令

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{\sin z + \cos z} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \sin(z + \frac{\pi}{4})},$$

则  $\frac{1}{f(z)}$  的零点为  $z = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$ . 因

$$\begin{aligned} \left( \frac{1}{f(z)} \right)' \Big|_{z=k\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}} &= \left( \sqrt{2} \sin(z + \frac{\pi}{4}) \right)' \Big|_{z=k\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}} \\ &= \sqrt{2} \cos(z + \frac{\pi}{4}) \Big|_{z=k\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}} \end{aligned}$$

$$=\sqrt{2} \cdot (-1)^k \neq 0,$$

所以  $z = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}$  ( $k = 0, \pm 1, \dots$ ) 都为简单极点.

(4) 令

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2(e^z - 1)}, \quad \frac{1}{f(z)} = z^2(e^z - 1),$$

则  $\frac{1}{f(z)}$  的零点为

$$z = 2k\pi, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots.$$

因

$$\frac{1}{f(z)} = z^2 \left( z + \frac{z^2}{2!} + \dots \right) = z^3 \left( 1 + \frac{z}{2!} + \dots \right),$$

$z = 0$  为  $\frac{1}{f(z)}$  的三阶零点, 故为  $f(z)$  的三阶极点. 又

$$\left( \frac{1}{f(z)} \right)' \Big|_{z=2k\pi} = (2z(e^z - 1) + z^2 e^z) \Big|_{z=2k\pi} \neq 0,$$

故  $z = 2k\pi$  为  $\frac{1}{f(z)}$  的一阶零点, 即为  $f(z)$  的简单极点.

(5) 令  $f(z) = \frac{\ln(1+z)}{z}$ ,  $z = 0$  为其孤立奇点. 因

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+z} = 1,$$

所以  $z = 0$  为可去奇点.

(6) 令

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{e^z - 1} - \frac{1}{z} = \frac{z - e^z + 1}{z(e^z - 1)},$$

$z = 0$  和  $2k\pi$  ( $k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ ) 为其孤立奇点. 因

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - e^z}{e^z - 1 + ze^z} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{-e^z}{2e^z + ze^z} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

所以  $z = 0$  为其可去奇点. 又

$$\frac{1}{f(z)} = \frac{z(e^z - 1)}{z - e^z + 1} = \frac{z}{z - e^z + 1} \cdot (e^z - 1),$$

所以  $z = 2k\pi$  ( $k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ ) 为  $\frac{1}{f(z)}$  的一阶零点, 即为  $f(z)$  的简

单极点.

(7) 令

$$f(z) = \frac{\tan(z-1)}{z-1} = \frac{\sin(z-1)}{(z-1)\cos(z-1)},$$

$f(z)$  的孤立奇点为  $z=1$  和  $z_k = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 (k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$ .

因

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(z-1)}{z-1} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos(z-1)} = 1,$$

故  $z=1$  为其可去奇点.

又  $z_k = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} + 1$ ,  $z_k$  为  $\cos(z-1)$  的一阶零点, 故为  $f(z)$  的简单极点.

另解:

$$\frac{1}{f(z)} = \frac{(z-1)\cos(z-1)}{\sin(z-1)},$$

因

$$\begin{aligned} \left( \frac{1}{f(z)} \right)' &= \frac{\cos(z-1)\sin(z-1) - \sin^2(z-1)(z-1) - \cos^2(z-1)(z-1)}{\sin^2(z-1)} \\ &= \frac{-(z-1) + \sin(z-1)\cos(z-1)}{\sin^2(z-1)}, \end{aligned}$$

而  $\left( \frac{1}{f(z)} \right)' \Big|_{z=k\pi+\frac{\pi}{2}+1} \neq 0$ , 故  $z_k = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} + 1$  为  $f(z)$  的简单极点.

4. 证明: 设函数  $f(z)$  在  $0 < |z - z_0| < \delta (0 < \delta < +\infty)$  内解析, 那么  $z_0$  是  $f(z)$  的极点的充分必要条件是  $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = \infty$ .

证明 先证条件是必要的. 如果  $z_0$  是  $f(z)$  的极点, 则  $f(z)$  在  $z_0$  的洛朗展开式必有有限个负整次幂项, 即

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= \frac{C_{-m}}{(z-z_0)^m} + \dots + \frac{C_{-1}}{z-z_0} + C_0 + C_1(z-z_0) + \dots \\ &= \frac{1}{(z-z_0)^m} [C_{-m} + C_{-m+1}(z-z_0) + \dots \\ &\quad \dots + C_0(z-z_0)^m + \dots], \quad m \geq 1, C_{-m} \neq 0. \end{aligned}$$



对上式取极限,右端的前一因式的极限为  $\infty$ ,后一因式的极限为非零常数  $C_{-m}$ .所以

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{1}{(z - z_0)^m} [C_{-m} + C_{-m+1}(z - z_0) + \cdots] = \infty.$$

再证条件是充分的.如果  $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = \infty$ ,令  $g(z) = \frac{1}{f(z)}$ .于是

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} g(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{1}{f(z)} = 0.$$

由定理 5.1,  $z_0$  是  $g(z)$  的可去奇点.根据可去奇点的定义及  $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} g(z)$

$= 0$ ,  $g(z)$  在  $z_0$  的洛朗展开式应为

$$\begin{aligned} g(z) &= b_m(z - z_0)^m + \cdots + b_{m+n}(z - z_0)^{m+n} + \cdots \\ &= (z - z_0)^m [b_m + b_{m+1}(z - z_0) + \cdots \\ &\quad \cdots + b_{m+n}(z - z_0)^n + \cdots] \\ &= (z - z_0)^m \varphi(z), \end{aligned}$$

其中  $m \geq 1, b_m \neq 0, \varphi(z)$  是上式方括号内的幂级数的和函数.显然  $\varphi(z)$  在  $z_0$  解析且  $\varphi(z_0) = b_m \neq 0$ .由于解析函数的商在分母不为零的点处仍为解析函数,因而  $\frac{1}{\varphi(z)}$  在  $z_0$  处解析且不为零,则  $\frac{1}{\varphi(z)}$  在  $z_0$  可展开成幂级数:

$$C_0 + C_1(z - z_0) + \cdots,$$

其中  $C_0 \neq 0$ .所以

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= \frac{1}{g(z)} = \frac{1}{(z - z_0)^m} \frac{1}{\varphi(z)} \\ &= \frac{1}{(z - z_0)^m} [C_0 + C_1(z - z_0) + \cdots] \\ &= \frac{C_0}{(z - z_0)^m} + \frac{C_1}{(z - z_0)^{m-1}} + \cdots. \end{aligned}$$

由极点的定义知,  $z_0$  是  $f(z)$  的 ( $m$  阶) 极点.

5. 如果  $f(z)$  与  $g(z)$  是以  $z_0$  为零点的两个不恒为 0 的解析函数, 则

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f(z)}{g(z)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f'(z)}{g'(z)} \quad (\text{或两端均为 } \infty).$$

证 设  $z_0$  为  $f(z)$  的  $m$  阶零点, 为  $g(z)$  的  $n$  阶零点, 则  
 $f(z) = (z - z_0)^m \varphi(z)$ ,  $\varphi(z)$  在  $z_0$  解析,  $\varphi(z_0) \neq 0, m \geq 1$ ,  
 $g(z) = (z - z_0)^n \psi(z)$ ,  $\psi(z)$  在  $z_0$  解析,  $\psi(z_0) \neq 0, n \geq 1$ .

因而

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f(z)}{g(z)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} (z - z_0)^{m-n} \frac{\varphi(z)}{\psi(z)}, \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f'(z)}{g'(z)} &= \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{m(z - z_0)^{m-1} \varphi(z) + (z - z_0)^m \varphi'(z)}{n(z - z_0)^{n-1} \psi(z) + (z - z_0)^n \psi'(z)} \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{m}{n} \cdot (z - z_0)^{m-n} \frac{\varphi(z)}{\psi(z)}. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

当  $m = n$  时, (1) 式 =  $\frac{\varphi(z_0)}{\psi(z_0)}$  = (2) 式,

当  $m > n$  时, (1) 式 = (2) 式 = 0,

当  $m < n$  时, (1) 式 = (2) 式 =  $\infty$ .

6. 问  $\infty$  是否为下列各函数的孤立奇点.

$$(1) \frac{\sin z}{1 + z^2 + z^3}; \quad (2) \frac{1}{e^z - 1}.$$

解 (1) 因  $\frac{\sin z}{1 + z^2 + z^3}$  在  $|z| > 1$  时解析, 故  $\infty$  是其孤立奇点. 且

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin z}{1 + z + z^3} = 0, \text{ 故 } \infty \text{ 为可去孤立奇点.}$$

(2)  $\frac{1}{e^z - 1}$  的孤立奇点为  $z_k = 2k\pi i, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ , 由于

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} 2k\pi i = \infty,$$

故  $\infty$  不是其孤立奇点.

7. 求出下列函数的在孤立奇点处的留数.

$$(1) \frac{e^z - 1}{z}; \quad (2) \frac{z^7}{(z - 2)(z^2 + 1)}; \quad (3) \frac{\sin 2z}{(z + 1)^3};$$

$$(4) z^2 \sin \frac{1}{z}; \quad (5) \frac{1}{z \sin z}; \quad (6) \frac{\operatorname{sh} z}{\operatorname{ch} z}.$$

解 (1) 令  $f(z) = \frac{e^z - 1}{z}$ , 孤立奇点仅有 0.

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), 0] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} (e^z - 1) = 0.$$

(2)  $z = 2$  为简单极点,  $z = \pm i$  为二阶极点.

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Res}[f(z), 2] &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 2} (z - 2) \frac{z^7}{(z - 2)(z^2 + 1)} \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 2} \frac{z^7}{z^2 + 1} = \frac{128}{5}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Res}[f(z), i] &= \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \left( \frac{z^7}{(z - 2)(z + i)^2} \right)' \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{7z^6(z - 2)(z + i) - z^7(z + 2 + 2z - 4)}{(z - 2)^2(z + i)^3} \\ &= \frac{2 + i}{10}. \end{aligned}$$

同理可计算  $\operatorname{Res}[f(z), -i] = \frac{2 - i}{10}$ .

(3)  $z = -1$  为其三阶极点.

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Res}[f(z), -1] &= \frac{1}{2!} \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} (\sin 2z)''' = \frac{1}{2!} (-4 \sin 2z) \Big|_{z=-1} \\ &= 2 \sin 2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad z^2 \sin \frac{1}{z} &= z^2 \left( \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{3!z^3} + \frac{1}{5!z^5} - \cdots \right) \\ &= z - \frac{1}{3!z} + \frac{1}{5!z^3} - \cdots, \end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), 0] = -\frac{1}{6}.$$

(5)  $\frac{1}{z \sin z}$  的孤立奇点为  $z = 0, z_k = k\pi (k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$ , 其中,  $z = 0$  为二阶极点, 这是由于

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{z \sin z} &= \frac{1}{z \left( z - \frac{z^3}{3!} + \cdots \right)} = \frac{1}{z^2 \left( 1 - \frac{z^2}{3!} + \cdots \right)} \\ &= \frac{1}{z^2} \frac{1}{g(z)}, \quad \frac{1}{g(z)} \text{ 在 } z = 0 \text{ 处解析, 且 } \frac{1}{g(0)} \neq 0. \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{Res}[f(z), 0] &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left[ z^2 \frac{1}{z \sin z} \right]' \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z - z \cos z}{\sin^2 z} \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos z + z \sin z - \cos z}{2 \sin z \cos z} = 0,\end{aligned}$$

易知  $z_k = k\pi (k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$  为简单极点, 所以

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{Res}[f(z), k\pi] &= \lim_{z \rightarrow k\pi} [(z - k\pi)/z \sin z] \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow k\pi} \frac{1}{\sin z + z \cos z} = (-1)^k \frac{1}{k\pi} \quad (k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).\end{aligned}$$

(6)  $\frac{\operatorname{sh} z}{\operatorname{ch} z} = \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{e^z + e^{-z}}$  在整个复平面上解析, 无孤立奇点.

8. 利用留数计算下列积分.

$$(1) \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{z \sin z}; \quad (2) \oint_{|z|=3/2} \frac{e^z}{(z-1)(z+3)^2} dz;$$

$$(3) \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{e^{2z}}{(z-1)^2} dz; \quad (4) \oint_{|z|=1/2} \frac{\sin z}{z(1-e^z)} dz;$$

$$(5) \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{(z-a)^n(z-b)^n} \quad (n \text{ 为正整数}, |a| \neq 1, |b| \neq 1, |a| < |b|).$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad (1) \quad \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{z \sin z} &= 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}[f(z), 0] \\ &= 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{z}{\sin z} \right)' = 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z - z \cos z}{\sin^2 z} \\ &= 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z - z \cos z}{2z} \\ &= 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos z - \cos z + z \sin z}{2z} \\ &= 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z}{2} = 0.\end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \oint_{|z|=3/2} \frac{e^z}{(z-1)(z+3)^2} dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}[f(z), 1]$$

$$= 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^z}{(z+3)^2} = \frac{1}{8}\pi i e.$$

$$(3) \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{e^{2z}}{(z-1)^2} dz = 2\pi i \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \left( (z-1)^2 \frac{e^{2z}}{(z-1)^2} \right)' \\ = 4\pi i e^2.$$

$$(4) \oint_{|z|=\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\sin z}{z(1-e^z)} dz = 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z}{(1-e^z)} \\ = 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos z}{-e^z} = -2\pi i.$$

(5) 1°  $1 < |a| < |b|$ , 令  $f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-a)^n(z-b)^n}$ ,  $f(z)$  在  $|z|=1$  内无奇点, 故  $\oint_{|z|=1} f(z) dz = 0$ .

2°  $|a| < 1 < |b|$  时,

$$\oint_{|z|=1} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}(f(z), a) \\ = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \left[ \frac{1}{(z-b)^n} \right]^{(n-1)} \\ = 2\pi i \cdot (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(2n-2)!}{[(n-1)!]^2} \cdot (a-b)^{-2n+1}.$$

3°  $|a| < |b| < 1$  时,

$$\oint_{|z|=1} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}(f(z), a) + 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}(f(z), b) \\ = 2\pi i (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(2n-2)!}{[(n-1)!]^2} (a-b)^{-2n+1} \\ + 2\pi i (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(2n-2)!}{[(n-1)!]^2} \cdot (b-a)^{2n+1} = 0.$$

9. 判定  $z = \infty$  是下列各函数的什么奇点, 并求出在  $\infty$  的留数.

$$(1) \sin z - \cos z; \quad (2) \frac{1}{z(z+1)^2(z-1)}; \quad (3) z + \frac{1}{z}.$$

解 (1)  $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} (\sin z - \cos z)$  不存在, 故  $\infty$  为  $\sin z - \cos z$  的本性奇点.

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

故  $\text{Res}(\sin z - \cos z, \infty) = 0$ .

$$(2) \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{z(z+1)^2(z-1)} = 0, \text{ 故 } \infty \text{ 为其可去奇点.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Res}(f(z), \infty) &= -\text{Res}\left[f\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{z^2}, 0\right] \\ &= -\text{Res}\left(\frac{z^2}{1-z^2}, 0\right) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

(3) 显然  $\infty$  为  $z + \frac{1}{z}$  的简单极点

$$\text{Res}\left(z + \frac{1}{z}, \infty\right) = -1.$$

10. 求下列积分

$$(1) \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{z^3}{1+z} e^z dz; \quad (2) \oint_{|z|=3} \frac{z^{15}}{(z^2+1)^2(z^4+2)^3} dz.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad (1) \quad & \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{z^3}{1+z} e^z dz \\ &= 2\pi i [\text{Res}(f(z), 0) + \text{Res}(f(z), -1)] \\ &= -2\pi i \text{Res}(f(z), \infty) \\ &= 2\pi i \text{Res}\left(f\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{z^2}, 0\right) \\ &= 2\pi i \text{Res}\left[e^z \cdot \frac{1}{z^3} \cdot \frac{1}{1+1/z} \cdot \frac{1}{z^2}, 0\right] \\ &= 2\pi i \text{Res}\left[\frac{e^z}{z^4(z+1)}, 0\right] \\ &= 2\pi i \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{3!} \left(\frac{e^z}{z+1}\right)''' = -\frac{2}{3}\pi i. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad & \oint_{|z|=3} \frac{z^{15}}{(z^2+1)^2(z^4+2)^3} dz \\ &= 2\pi i \sum_{z_k} \text{Res}(f(z), z_k), \quad z_k \text{ 为 } f(z) \text{ 所有奇点} \\ &= -2\pi i \text{Res}[f(z), \infty] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}\left(\frac{(1/z^2)^{15}}{(1/z^2 + 1)^2(1/z^4 + 2)^3 \cdot z^2}, 0\right) \\
 &= 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}\left(\frac{1}{z(1+z^2)^2(2z^4+1)^3}, 0\right) \\
 &= 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{(1+z^2)^2(2z^4+1)^3} \\
 &= 2\pi i.
 \end{aligned}$$

11. 设函数  $f(z)$  在  $R < |z - z_0| < +\infty$  的洛朗级数展开为

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n(z - z_0)^n,$$

求证  $\operatorname{Res}[f(z), \infty] = -C_{-1}$ .

证  $f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n(z - z_0)^n$  由逐项积分定理及

$$\int_C \frac{dz}{(z-a)^n} = \begin{cases} 2\pi i, & n=1 \\ 0, & n \neq 1 \text{ 的整数} \end{cases}$$

其中  $C$  是以  $a$  为心, 以  $\rho$  为半径的圆周, 故

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), \infty] = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C f(z) dz = -C_{-1},$$

即  $\operatorname{Res}[f(z), \infty]$  等于  $f(z)$  在点  $\infty$  的洛朗展式中  $\frac{1}{z}$  这一项系数的反号.

12. 求下列各积分之值.

$$(1) \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a + \cos \theta} \quad (a > 1);$$

$$(2) \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{5 + 3\cos \theta};$$

$$(3) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} dx \quad (a > 0); \quad (4) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^2 + 4x + 5} dx;$$

$$(5) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{1 + x^4} dx;$$

$$(6) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin ax}{x^2 + b^2} dx \quad (a > 0, b > 0).$$

解 (1)  $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a + \cos \theta} \xrightarrow{z=e^{i\theta}} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{iz \left( a + \frac{z^2+1}{2z} \right)} dz$

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

$$= \frac{1}{i} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{2}{(z-\alpha)(z-\beta)} dz.$$

令  $f(z) = \frac{1}{i} \frac{2}{(z-\alpha)(z-\beta)}$ , 其中  $\alpha = -a - \sqrt{a^2 - 1}$ ,  $\beta = -a + \sqrt{a^2 - 1}$  为实系数二次方程  $z^2 + 2az + 1 = 0$  的两相异实根, 显然  $|\alpha| > 1$ ,  $|\beta| < 1$ , 被积函数  $f(z)$  在  $|z| = 1$  上无奇点, 在单位圆内部又有一个简单极点  $z = \beta$ , 故

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Res}[f(z), \beta] &= \frac{1}{i} \cdot \frac{2}{z-\alpha} \Big|_{z=\beta} = \frac{2}{i \cdot 2\sqrt{a^2-1}} \\ &= -\frac{i}{\sqrt{a^2-1}}, \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a + \cos \theta} = 2\pi i \text{Res}[f(z), \beta] = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{a^2-1}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{5 + 3\cos \theta} &\stackrel{z=e^{i\theta}}{=} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{2}{i(3z^2 + 10z + 3)} dz \\ &= \frac{2}{i} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{(3z+1)(z+3)} \\ &= 2\pi i \cdot \frac{2}{i} \text{Res}\left[\frac{1}{(3z+1)(z+3)}, -\frac{1}{3}\right] \\ &= 4\pi \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow -\frac{1}{3}} \left(z + \frac{1}{3}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{(3z+1)(z+3)} \\ &= 4\pi \cdot \frac{1}{8} = \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

(3)  $f(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z^2 + a^2)^2}$ , 它共有两个二阶极点, 且  $(z^2 + a^2)^2$  在实轴上无奇点, 在上半平面仅有二阶极点  $ai$ , 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} dx &= 2\pi i \text{Res}[f(z), ai] \\ &= 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow ai} \left[ \left( \frac{z}{z+ai} \right)^2 \right]' \\ &= 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow ai} \frac{2zai}{(z+ai)^3} = \frac{\pi}{2a}. \end{aligned}$$



(4) 不难验证  $f(z) = \frac{e^{iz}}{z^2 + 4z + 5}$  满足若尔当引理条件, 函数  $f(z)$  有两个一阶极点  $-2 + i, -2 - i$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{Res}[f(z), -2 + i] &= \frac{e^{iz}}{(z^2 + 4z + 5)'} \Big|_{z=-2+i} \\ &= \frac{e^{-2i-1}}{2i} = \frac{\cos 2 - i \sin 2}{2ie},\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{ix}}{x^2 + 4x + 5} dx &= 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}[f(z), -2 + i] \\ &= \frac{\pi}{e} (\cos 2 - i \sin 2),\end{aligned}$$

故

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^2 + 4x + 5} dx = \frac{\pi \cos 2}{e}.$$

(5) 令  $f(z) = \frac{z^2}{1 + z^4}$ ,  $f(z)$  在实轴上无奇点, 且  $1 + z^4$  比  $z^2$  高二次,  $f(z)$  在上半平面共有

$$z_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1 + i), \quad z_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(-1 + i)$$

两个一阶极点, 故

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), z_1] = \frac{z^2}{(z^4 + 1)'} \Big|_{z_1=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1+i)} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}(1 - i),$$

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), z_2] = \frac{z^2}{(z^4 + 1)'} \Big|_{z_2=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(-1+i)} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}(1 + i).$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{1 + x^4} dx &= 2\pi i \left[ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}(1 - i) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}(1 + i) \right] \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\pi.\end{aligned}$$

(6) 令  $f(z) = \frac{ze^{iaz}}{z^2 + b^2}$ , 容易验证  $f(z)$  满足若尔当引理条件. 故

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x e^{iax}}{x^2 + b^2} dx &= 2\pi i [f(z), bi] \\
 &= 2\pi i \frac{z e^{iaz}}{(z^2 + b^2)'} \Big|_{z=bi} \\
 &= 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-ab} = \pi i e^{-ab},
 \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin ax}{x^2 + b^2} dx = \pi e^{-ab}.$$

1. 问  $z = 0$  是否为下列函数的孤立奇点?

(1)  $e^{1/z}$ ; (2)  $\cot \frac{1}{z}$ ; (3)  $\frac{1}{\sin z}$ .

解 (1)  $e^{1/z}$  在  $0 < |z| < \infty$  解析, 在  $z = 0$  处不解析,  $z = 0$  是

1. 根据傅氏积分公式, 推出函数  $f(t)$  的傅氏积分公式的三角形式:

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\tau) \cos \omega(t - \tau) d\tau \right] d\omega.$$

证

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\tau) e^{-j\omega\tau} d\tau \right] e^{j\omega t} d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\tau) e^{j\omega(t-\tau)} d\tau \right] d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\tau) \cos \omega(t - \tau) d\tau \right. \\ &\quad \left. + j \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\tau) \sin \omega(t - \tau) d\tau \right] d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\tau) \cos \omega(t - \tau) d\tau \right] d\omega \\ &\quad + \frac{j}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\tau) \sin \omega(t - \tau) d\tau \right] d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\tau) \cos \omega(t - \tau) d\tau \right] d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\tau) \cos \omega(t - \tau) d\tau \right] d\omega. \end{aligned}$$

注:  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\tau) \cos \omega(t - \tau) d\tau$  是  $\omega$  的偶函数.

2. 试证: 若  $f(t)$  满足傅氏积分定理的条件, 则有

$$f(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} A(\omega) \cos \omega t d\omega + \int_0^{+\infty} B(\omega) \sin \omega t d\omega,$$

其中,

$$A(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\tau) \cos \omega \tau d\tau,$$

$$B(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\tau) \sin \omega \tau d\tau.$$

证 由傅氏积分公式的三角形形式展开即可证.

3. 试求  $f(t) = |\sin t|$  的离散频谱和它的傅里叶级数的复指数形式.

解  $f(t) = |\sin t|$  以  $\pi$  为周期,  $\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{\pi} = 2$ . 当  $n = 0$  时,

$$C_0 = F(0) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(t) dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin t dt = \frac{2}{\pi};$$

当  $n \neq 0$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} C_n &= F(n\omega_0) = F(2n) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} |\sin t| e^{-j2nt} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin t e^{-j2nt} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin t (\cos 2nt + j \sin(-2nt)) dt \\ &= -\frac{1}{\pi} \cdot j \int_0^{\pi} \sin t \sin 2nt dt + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin t \cos 2nt dt \\ &= \frac{j}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} [\cos(2n+1)t - \cos(2n-1)t] dt \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} [\sin(2n+1)t + \sin(1-2n)t] dt \\ &= \frac{j}{2\pi} \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ -\frac{\cos(2n+1)t}{2n+1} \Big|_0^{\pi} + \frac{\cos(2n-1)t}{2n-1} \Big|_0^{\pi} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left( \frac{2}{2n+1} - \frac{2}{2n-1} \right) = \frac{-2}{(4n^2-1)\pi},$$

故

$$F(n\omega_0) = \frac{-2}{(4n^2-1)\pi}, \quad n \in \mathbf{Z}$$

$$f(t) = -\frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{4n^2-1} e^{jn\omega_0 t}.$$

4. 求下列函数的傅氏变换:

$$(1) f(t) = \begin{cases} -1, & -1 < t < 0, \\ 1, & 0 < t < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其它}; \end{cases} \quad (2) f(t) = \begin{cases} e^t, & t \leq 0, \\ 0, & t > 0; \end{cases}$$

$$(3) f(t) = \begin{cases} 1-t^2, & |t| \leq 1, \\ 0, & |t| > 1; \end{cases} \quad (4) f(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-t} \sin 2t, & t \geq 0, \\ 0, & t < 0. \end{cases}$$

解 (1)  $\mathcal{F}[f(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$

$$= -\int_{-1}^0 e^{-j\omega t} dt + \int_0^1 e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= -\int_0^1 e^{j\omega t} dt + \int_0^1 e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= -2j \int_0^1 \sin \omega t dt = \frac{2j}{\omega} \cos \omega t \Big|_0^1$$

$$= -\frac{2j}{\omega} (1 - \cos \omega).$$

$$(2) F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^0 e^t e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{(1-j\omega)t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-j\omega} e^{(1-j\omega)t} \Big|_{-\infty}^0 = \frac{1}{1-j\omega}.$$

$$(3) F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-1}^1 (1-t^2) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 e^{-j\omega t} dt - \int_{-1}^1 t^2 (\cos \omega t - j \sin \omega t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{-j\omega} e^{-j\omega t} \Big|_{-1}^1 - 2 \int_0^1 t^2 \cos \omega t dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{2\sin \omega}{\omega} - \frac{2}{\omega} \left[ t^2 \sin \omega t \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 2t \sin \omega t dt \right] \\
 &= \frac{4}{\omega} \int_0^1 t \sin \omega t dt \\
 &= \frac{4}{\omega} \left( -\frac{1}{\omega} \right) \left[ t \cos \omega t \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \cos \omega t dt \right] \\
 &= -\frac{4}{\omega^2} \left( \cos \omega - \frac{1}{\omega} \sin \omega \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) F(\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt \\
 &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} \sin 2t e^{-j\omega t} dt \\
 &= \int_0^{+\infty} \sin 2t e^{-(1+j\omega)t} dt \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \left[ \cos 2t e^{-(1+j\omega)t} \Big|_0^{+\infty} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + (1+j\omega) \int_0^{+\infty} \cos 2t e^{-(1+j\omega)t} dt \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1+j\omega}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(1+j\omega)t} d\sin 2t \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1+j\omega}{4} \left[ \sin 2t e^{-(1+j\omega)t} \Big|_0^{+\infty} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + (1+j\omega) \int_0^{+\infty} \sin 2t e^{-(1+j\omega)t} dt \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{(1+j\omega)^2}{4} F(\omega),
 \end{aligned}$$

故

$$F(\omega) = \frac{1}{2 \left( 1 + \frac{(1+j\omega)^2}{4} \right)} = \frac{2(5 - \omega^2 + 2j\omega)}{\omega^4 - 6\omega^2 + 25}.$$

5. 求下列函数的傅氏变换, 并证明所列的积分等式.

$$(1) f(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & |t| \leq 1, \\ 0, & |t| > 1, \end{cases} \text{ 证明}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \omega \cos \omega t}{\omega} d\omega = \begin{cases} \pi/4, & |t| < 1, \\ \pi/2, & |t| = 1, \\ 0, & |t| > 1. \end{cases}$$

$$(2) f(t) = \begin{cases} \sin t, & |t| \leq \pi, \\ 0, & |t| > \pi, \end{cases} \text{ 证明}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \omega \pi \sin \omega t}{1 - \omega^2} d\omega = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} \sin t, & |t| \leq \pi, \\ 0, & |t| > \pi. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } (1) F(\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{-j\omega} e^{-j\omega t} \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{1}{-j\omega} (e^{-j\omega} - e^{j\omega}) \\ &= \frac{-2j \sin \omega}{-j\omega} = \frac{2 \sin \omega}{\omega}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}^{-1}[F(\omega)] &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{2 \sin \omega}{\omega} e^{j\omega t} d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{2 \sin \omega}{\omega} (\cos \omega t + j \sin \omega t) d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \omega \cos \omega t}{\omega} d\omega + \frac{j}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \omega \sin \omega t}{\omega} d\omega \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \omega \cos \omega t}{\omega} d\omega = \begin{cases} 1, & |t| < 1, \\ \frac{1}{2}, & |t| = 1, \\ 0, & |t| > 1, \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \omega \cos \omega t}{\omega} d\omega = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2}, & |t| < 1 \\ \frac{\pi}{4}, & |t| = 1 \\ 0, & |t| > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin t e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin t (\cos \omega t - j \sin \omega t) dt \\
 &= -2j \int_0^{\pi} \sin t \sin \omega t dt \\
 &= j \int_0^{\pi} [\cos(\omega + 1)t - \cos(\omega - 1)t] dt \\
 &= j \left( \frac{\sin(\omega + 1)t}{\omega + 1} \Big|_0^{\pi} - \frac{\sin(\omega - 1)t}{\omega - 1} \Big|_0^{\pi} \right) \\
 &= j \left( \frac{-\sin \omega \pi}{\omega + 1} - \frac{-\sin \omega \pi}{\omega - 1} \right) \\
 &= \frac{2j \sin \omega \pi}{\omega^2 - 1}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{F}^{-1}[F(\omega)] &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{2j \sin \omega \pi}{\omega^2 - 1} (\cos \omega t + j \sin \omega t) d\omega \\
 &= -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \omega \pi \sin \omega t}{\omega^2 - 1} d\omega \\
 &\quad + \frac{j}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \omega \pi \cos \omega t}{\omega^2 - 1} d\omega \\
 &= -\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \omega \pi \sin \omega t}{\omega^2 - 1} d\omega \\
 &= \begin{cases} \sin t, & |t| \leq \pi \\ 0, & |t| > \pi \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \omega \pi \sin \omega t}{1 - \omega^2} d\omega = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} \sin t, & |t| \leq \pi, \\ 0, & |t| > \pi. \end{cases}$$

6. 求下列函数的傅氏变换

$$(1) \operatorname{sgn} t = \begin{cases} -1, & t < 0, \\ 1, & t > 0; \end{cases}$$

$$(2) f(t) = \cos t \sin t;$$

$$(3) f(t) = \sin^3 t;$$

$$(4) f(t) = \sin\left(5t + \frac{\pi}{3}\right).$$



注:本大题可利用傅氏变换的性质及一些基本函数的傅氏变换来求解.

解 (1) 已知

$$\mathcal{F}[u(t)] = \frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega), \quad \mathcal{F}[1] = 2\pi\delta(\omega),$$

由  $\text{sgn } t = 2u(t) - 1$  有

$$\mathcal{F}[\text{sgn } t] = 2\left(\frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega)\right) - 2\pi\delta(\omega) = \frac{2}{j\omega}.$$

(2) 已知

$$\mathcal{F}[\sin \omega_0 t] = j\pi[\delta(\omega + \omega_0) - \delta(\omega - \omega_0)]$$

由  $f(t) = \cos t \sin t = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t$  有

$$\mathcal{F}[f(t)] = \frac{j\pi}{2}[\delta(\omega + 2) - \delta(\omega - 2)].$$

(3) 已知  $\mathcal{F}[e^{j\omega_0 t}] = 2\pi\delta(\omega - \omega_0)$ , 由

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= \sin^3 t = \left(\frac{e^{jt} - e^{-jt}}{2j}\right)^3 \\ &= \frac{j}{8}(e^{3jt} - 3e^{jt} + 3e^{-jt} - e^{-3jt}) \end{aligned}$$

即得

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}[f(t)] &= \frac{j\pi}{4}[\delta(\omega - 3) - 3\delta(\omega - 1) \\ &\quad + 3\delta(\omega + 1) - \delta(\omega + 3)]. \end{aligned}$$

(4) 由于

$$f(t) = \sin\left(5t + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\sin 5t + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos 5t,$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}[f(t)] &= \frac{j\pi}{2}[\delta(\omega + 5) - \delta(\omega - 5)] \\ &\quad + \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{2}[\delta(\omega + 5) + \delta(\omega - 5)]. \end{aligned}$$

7. 画出单位阶跃函数  $u(t)$  的幅谱图.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } F(\omega) &= \mathcal{F}[u(t)] = \pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega} \\ &= \pi\delta(\omega) - \frac{j}{\omega},\end{aligned}$$

$$|F(\omega)| = \sqrt{(\pi\delta(\omega))^2 + \frac{1}{\omega^2}}, \quad \arg F(\omega) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2}, & \omega < 0, \\ -\frac{\pi}{2}, & \omega > 0. \end{cases}$$

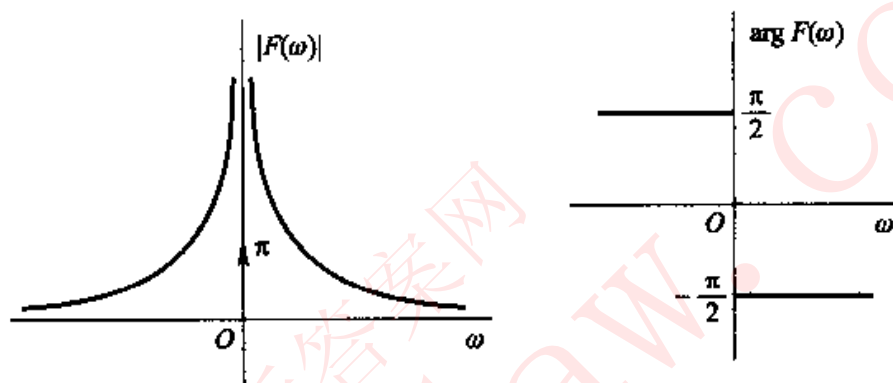


图 7.2

8. 证明:若  $\mathcal{F}[e^{j\varphi(t)}] = F(\omega)$ , 其中  $\varphi(t)$  为一实函数, 则

$$\mathcal{F}[\cos \varphi(t)] = \frac{1}{2}[F(\omega) + \overline{F(-\omega)}],$$

$$\mathcal{F}[\sin \varphi(t)] = \frac{1}{2j}[F(\omega) - \overline{F(-\omega)}].$$

证

$$F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{j\varphi(t)} \cdot e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$\overline{F(-\omega)} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \overline{e^{j\varphi(t)} e^{j\omega t}} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-j\varphi(t)} \cdot e^{-j\omega t} dt,$$

$$\frac{1}{2}[F(\omega) + \overline{F(-\omega)}] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{j\varphi(t)} + e^{-j\varphi(t)}}{2} e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos \varphi(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt \\
 &= \mathcal{F}[\cos \varphi(t)],
 \end{aligned}$$

同理可证另一等式.

9. 设  $F(\omega) = \mathcal{F}[f(t)]$ , 证明:

$$f(\pm \omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\mp t) e^{-j\omega t} dt.$$

证 略.

10. 试求如图 7.3 所示的周期函数的频谱.

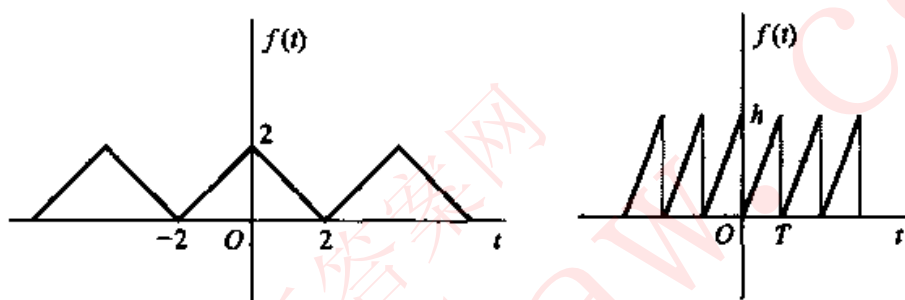


图 7.3

解 (1)  $\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2},$

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} t+2, & -2 \leq t < 0, \\ -t+2, & 0 \leq t < 2, \end{cases}$$

$$C_0 = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-2}^2 f(t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^2 (2-t) dt + \frac{1}{4} \int_{-2}^0 (t+2) dt = 1;$$

$$C_n = F(n\omega_0) = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-2}^2 f(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_{-2}^0 (2+t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt + \frac{1}{4} \int_0^2 (2-t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^2 e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^2 t e^{jn\omega_0 t} dt + \frac{1}{4} \int_0^2 (-t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt \\
 &= \int_0^2 \cos n\omega_0 t dt - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 t \cos n\omega_0 t dt \\
 &= \int_0^2 \cos n\omega_0 t dt - \frac{1}{2n\omega_0} \int_0^2 t d\sin n\omega_0 t \\
 &= \left. \frac{\sin n\omega_0 t}{n\omega_0} \right|_0^2 - \frac{1}{2n\omega_0} \left[ t \sin n\omega_0 t \right]_0^2 - \int_0^2 \sin n\omega_0 t dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{2n\omega_0} \cdot \frac{1}{-n\omega_0} \cos n\omega_0 t \Big|_0^2 \\
 &= \frac{1 - \cos 2n\omega_0}{2n^2\omega_0^2} = \frac{\sin^2 n\omega_0}{n^2\omega_0^2} = \frac{4\sin^2\left(\frac{\pi n}{2}\right)}{n^2\pi^2} \\
 &= \begin{cases} \frac{4\sin^2 n\omega_0}{n^2\pi^2}, & n = \pm 1, \pm 3, \dots \\ 0, & n = \pm 2, \pm 4, \dots \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$F(n\omega_0) = \begin{cases} \frac{4\sin^2 n\omega_0}{n^2\pi^2}, & n = \pm 1, \pm 3, \dots \\ 1, & n = 0, \\ 0, & n = \pm 2, \pm 4, \dots \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(\omega) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} 2\pi F(n\omega_0) \delta(\omega - n\omega_0) \\
 &= 2\pi \delta(\omega) + \sum_{\substack{n=-\infty \\ n \neq 0}}^{+\infty} \frac{8\sin^2 n\omega_0}{n^2\pi} \delta(\omega - n\omega_0).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T},$$

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{T}ht, & 0 \leq t \leq T \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$C_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(t) dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \frac{h}{T} t dt = \frac{h}{2};$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(n\omega_0) &= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \frac{h}{T} t \cdot e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt \\ &= \frac{h}{T^2} \int_0^T t e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt \\ &= \frac{h}{T^2} \left[ \frac{1}{-jn\omega_0} \cdot t e^{-jn\omega_0 t} \Big|_0^T + \frac{1}{jn\omega_0} \int_0^T e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt \right] \\ &= \frac{h}{T^2} \left[ \frac{T e^{-jn\omega_0 T}}{-jn\omega_0} - \frac{e^{-jn\omega_0 t}}{(jn\omega_0)^2} \Big|_0^T \right] \\ &= \frac{h}{T^2} \left[ \frac{jT e^{-jn\omega_0 T}}{n\omega_0} + \frac{(e^{-jn\omega_0 T} - 1)}{n^2 \omega_0^2} \right] \\ &= \frac{h}{T^2} \left[ \frac{jT e^{-j2\pi n}}{n\omega_0} + \frac{(e^{-jn2\pi} - 1)}{n^2 \omega_0^2} \right] \\ &= \frac{jh}{Tn\omega_0} = \frac{jh}{2\pi n}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(\omega) &= \frac{h}{2} 2\pi \delta(\omega) + \sum_{\substack{n=-\infty \\ n \neq 0}}^{+\infty} \frac{jh}{2\pi n} \cdot 2\pi \delta(\omega - n\omega_0) \\ &= \pi h \delta(\omega) + \sum_{\substack{n=-\infty \\ n \neq 0}}^{+\infty} \frac{jh}{n} \delta(\omega - n\omega_0). \end{aligned}$$

11. 已知  $F(\omega) = \pi[\delta(\omega + \omega_0) + \delta(\omega - \omega_0)]$  为函数  $f(t)$  的傅氏变换, 求  $f(t)$ .

解  $f(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[F(\omega)]$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \pi(\delta(\omega + \omega_0) + \delta(\omega - \omega_0)) e^{j\omega t} d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(\omega + \omega_0) e^{j\omega t} d\omega + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(\omega - \omega_0) e^{j\omega t} d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^{j\omega t} \Big|_{\omega=-\omega_0} + \frac{1}{2} e^{j\omega t} \Big|_{\omega=\omega_0} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \cos \omega_0 t.$$

12. 求函数

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \delta(t+a) + \delta(t-a) + \delta\left(t + \frac{a}{2}\right) + \delta\left(t - \frac{a}{2}\right) \right]$$

的傅氏积分变换.

解

$$\begin{aligned} F(\omega) &= \mathcal{F}[f(t)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ \delta(t+a) + \delta(t-a) + \delta\left(t + \frac{a}{2}\right) + \delta\left(t - \frac{a}{2}\right) \right] e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= \left[ e^{-j\omega t} \Big|_{t=-a} + e^{-j\omega t} \Big|_{t=a} + e^{-j\omega t} \Big|_{t=-\frac{a}{2}} + e^{-j\omega t} \Big|_{t=\frac{a}{2}} \right] / 2 \\ &= \cos a\omega + \cos \frac{a}{2}\omega. \end{aligned}$$

13. 证明下列各等式.

- (1)  $f_1(t) * f_2(t) = f_2(t) * f_1(t)$ ;
- (2)  $a[f_1(t) * f_2(t)] = [af_1(t)] * f_2(t)$  ( $a$  为常数);
- (3)  $\frac{d}{dt}[f_1(t) * f_2(t)] = \frac{d}{dt}f_1(t) * f_2(t)$   
 $= f_1(t) * \frac{d}{dt}f_2(t).$

证 (1)、(2) 略. 仅证(3):

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt}[f_1(t) * f_2(t)] &= \frac{d}{dt} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(\tau) \cdot f_2(t-\tau) d\tau \right] \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d}{dt} [f_1(\tau) \cdot f_2(t-\tau)] d\tau \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(\tau) \cdot \frac{d}{dt} f_2(t-\tau) d\tau \\ &= f_1(t) * \frac{d}{dt} f_2(t), \end{aligned}$$

又

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dt}[f_1(t) * f_2(t)] &= \frac{d}{dt} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(t-\tau) \cdot f_2(\tau) d\tau \right] \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ \frac{d}{dt} f_1(t-\tau) \right] \cdot f_2(\tau) d\tau \\ &= \frac{d}{dt} f_1(t) * f_2(t).\end{aligned}$$

14. 设

$$f_1(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0, \\ 1, & t \geq 0, \end{cases} \quad f_2(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0, \\ e^{-t}, & t \geq 0, \end{cases}$$

求  $f_1(t) * f_2(t)$ .

$$\text{解} \quad f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(\tau) \cdot f_2(t-\tau) d\tau$$

当  $t \leq 0$  时,

$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = 0;$$

当  $t > 0$  时,

$$\begin{aligned}f_1(t) * f_2(t) &= \int_0^t e^{-(t-\tau)} d\tau \\ &= e^{-t} e^{\tau} \Big|_0^t = 1 - e^{-t}.\end{aligned}$$

故

$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-t}, & t > 0, \\ 0, & t \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

15. 设  $F_1(\omega) = \mathcal{F}[f_1(t)]$ ,  $F_2(\omega) = \mathcal{F}[f_2(t)]$ , 证明

$$\mathcal{F}[f_1(t) \cdot f_2(t)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} F_1(\omega) * F_2(\omega).$$

$$\text{证} \quad \frac{1}{2\pi} F_1(\omega) * F_2(\omega)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F_1(u) \cdot F_2(\omega - u) du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ F_2(\omega - u) \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(t) \cdot e^{-j\omega t} dt \right] du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F_2(\omega - u) f_1(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt \right] du$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F_2(\omega - u) e^{-juu} f_1(t) du \right] dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ f_1(t) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F_2(\omega - u) e^{-juu} du \right] dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ f_1(t) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F_2(s) e^{js} \cdot e^{-j\omega s} ds \right] dt \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(t) \cdot e^{-j\omega t} \cdot f_2(t) dt = \mathcal{F}[f_1(t) \cdot f_2(t)].
 \end{aligned}$$

16. 求下列函数的傅氏变换.

(1)  $f(t) = \sin \omega_0 t \cdot u(t)$ ; (2)  $f(t) = e^{j\omega_0 t} t u(t)$

解 (1) 已知  $\mathcal{F}[u(t)] = \pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}$ , 又

$$f(t) = \sin \omega_0 t \cdot u(t) = \frac{1}{2j} (e^{j\omega_0 t} u(t) - e^{-j\omega_0 t} u(t)).$$

由位移性质有

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{F}[f(t)] &= \frac{1}{2j} \left( \pi\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \frac{1}{j(\omega - \omega_0)} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \pi\delta(\omega + \omega_0) - \frac{1}{j(\omega + \omega_0)} \right) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2j} [\delta(\omega - \omega_0) - \delta(\omega + \omega_0)] - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega^2 - \omega_0^2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 由微分性质有

$$\mathcal{F}[tu(t)] = \frac{1}{-j} \left( \pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega} \right)' = j\pi\delta'(\omega) - \frac{1}{\omega^2},$$

由位移性质有

$$\mathcal{F}[f(t)] = j\pi\delta'(\omega - \omega_0) - \frac{1}{(\omega - \omega_0)^2}.$$



1. 求下列函数的拉氏变换

$$(1) f(t) = \begin{cases} 3, & 0 \leq t < 2, \\ -1, & 2 \leq t < 4, \\ 0, & t > 4; \end{cases}$$

$$(2) f(t) = \begin{cases} 3, & 0 \leq t < \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ \cos t, & t \geq \frac{\pi}{2}; \end{cases}$$

$$(3) f(t) = e^{2t} + 5\delta(t);$$

$$(4) f(t) = \delta(t)\cos t - u(t)\sin t.$$

解 (1)  $F(s) = \mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t)e^{-st} dt$

$$= 3 \int_0^2 e^{-st} dt - \int_2^4 e^{-st} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -\frac{3}{s}e^{-s}\Big|_0^2 + \frac{1}{s}e^{-s}\Big|_2^4 \\
 &= \frac{1}{s}(3 - 4e^{-2s} + e^{-4s}).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) F(s) &= \mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t)e^{-st}dt \\
 &= 3\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-st}dt + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{+\infty} \cos t e^{-st}dt \\
 &= -\frac{3}{s}e^{-s}\Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{jt} + e^{-jt}}{2} e^{-st}dt \\
 &= \frac{3}{s}(1 - e^{-\frac{\pi s}{2}}) + \frac{1}{2}\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{+\infty} [e^{(j-s)t} + e^{-(j+s)t}]dt \\
 &= \frac{3}{s}(1 - e^{-\frac{\pi s}{2}}) + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{e^{(j-s)t}}{j-s} + \frac{e^{-(j+s)t}}{-(j+s)}\right)\Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{+\infty} \\
 &= \frac{3}{s}(1 - e^{-\frac{\pi s}{2}}) + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{e^{-(j+s)\frac{\pi}{2}}}{j+s} - \frac{e^{(j-s)\frac{\pi}{2}}}{j-s}\right) \\
 &\quad (\operatorname{Re} s > 0) \\
 &= \frac{3}{s}(1 - e^{-\frac{\pi s}{2}}) + \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{\pi s}{2}}\left(\frac{-j}{j+s} - \frac{j}{j-s}\right) \\
 &= \frac{3}{s}(1 - e^{-\frac{\pi s}{2}}) - \frac{1}{s^2 + 1}e^{-\frac{\pi s}{2}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \mathcal{L}[f(t)] &= \int_0^{+\infty} [e^{2t} + 5\delta(t)]e^{-st}dt \\
 &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{(2-s)t}dt + 5\int_0^{+\infty} \delta(t)e^{-st}dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{s-2} + 5e^{-s}\Big|_{t=0} \quad (\operatorname{Re} s > 2) \\
 &= 5 + \frac{1}{s-2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \mathcal{L}[f(t)] &= \int_0^{+\infty} (\delta(t)\cos t - u(t)\sin t)e^{-st}dt \\
 &= \int_0^{+\infty} \delta(t)\cos t e^{-st}dt - \int_0^{+\infty} \sin t e^{-st}dt \\
 &= \cos t e^{-s}\Big|_{t=0} - \frac{1}{2j}\int_0^{+\infty} (e^{jt} - e^{-jt})e^{-st}dt
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1 - \frac{1}{2j} \int_0^{+\infty} [e^{(j-s)t} - e^{-(j+s)t}] dt \\
 &= 1 - \frac{1}{2j} \left[ \frac{e^{(j-s)t}}{j-s} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{e^{-(j+s)t}}{j+s} \Big|_0^{+\infty} \right] \\
 &= 1 - \frac{1}{2j} \left( -\frac{1}{j+s} - \frac{1}{j-s} \right) \quad (\operatorname{Re} s > 0) \\
 &= 1 - \frac{1}{1+s^2} = \frac{s^2}{s^2+1}.
 \end{aligned}$$

2. 求下列函数的拉氏变换.

(1)  $\sin \frac{t}{2}$ ; (2)  $e^{-2t}$ ; (3)  $t^2$ ; (4)  $|t|$ ;

(5)  $\sin t \cos t$ ; (6)  $\cos^2 t$ .

解 (1)  $\mathcal{L}[\sin \frac{t}{2}] = \int_0^{+\infty} \sin \frac{t}{2} e^{-st} dt$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2j} \int_0^{+\infty} (-e^{-(\frac{j}{2}+s)t} + e^{(\frac{j}{2}-s)t}) dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{2j} \left[ \frac{1}{s - \frac{j}{2}} - \frac{1}{s + \frac{j}{2}} \right] \quad (\operatorname{Re} s > 0) \\
 &= \frac{2}{4s^2 + 1}.
 \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $\mathcal{L}[e^{-2t}] = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2t} e^{-st} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(2+s)t} dt$

$$= \frac{1}{s+2} \quad (\operatorname{Re} s > -2).$$

(3)  $\mathcal{L}[t^2] = \int_0^{+\infty} t^2 e^{-st} dt = -\frac{1}{s} \int_0^{+\infty} t^2 de^{-st}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -\frac{1}{s} \left[ t^2 e^{-st} \Big|_0^{+\infty} - 2 \int_0^{+\infty} t e^{-st} dt \right] \quad (\operatorname{Re} s > 0) \\
 &= \frac{2}{s} \int_0^{+\infty} t e^{-st} dt = -\frac{2}{s^2} \int_0^{+\infty} t de^{-st} \\
 &= -\frac{2}{s^2} \left[ t e^{-st} \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-st} dt \right] \\
 &= \frac{2}{s^3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \mathcal{L}[|t|] &= \int_0^{+\infty} |t| e^{-st} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} t e^{-st} dt \\
 &= -\frac{1}{s} \int_0^{+\infty} t de^{-s} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{s} \left[ t e^{-s} \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-s} dt \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{s} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-s} dt \quad (\operatorname{Re} s > 0) \\
 &= \frac{1}{s^2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) \mathcal{L}[\sin t \cos t] &= \int_0^{+\infty} \sin t \cos t e^{-st} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \sin 2t e^{-st} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{s^2 + 4} = \frac{1}{s^2 + 4}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (6) \mathcal{L}[\cos^2 t] &= \int_0^{+\infty} \cos^2 t e^{-st} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} e^{-st} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{2s} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \cos 2t e^{-st} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{2s} + \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{+\infty} [e^{(2j-s)t} + e^{-(2j+s)t}] dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{2s} + \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{1}{s-2j} + \frac{1}{s+2j} \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2s} + \frac{s}{2(s^2 + 4)} \\
 &= \frac{s^2 + 2}{s(s^2 + 4)}.
 \end{aligned}$$

3. 求下列函数的拉氏变换

- (1)  $t^2 + 3t + 2$ ; (2)  $1 - te^{-t}$ ; (3)  $(t-1)^2 e^t$ ;  
 (4)  $5\sin 2t - 3\cos 2t$ ; (5)  $t \cos at$ ; (6)  $e^{-4t} \cos 4t$ .

注:本大题利用一些基本函数的拉氏变换及性质来求解.

解 (1) 由  $\mathcal{L}(t^m) = \frac{m!}{s^{m+1}}$  及  $\mathcal{L}[1] = \frac{1}{s}$  有

$$\mathcal{L}[t^2 + 3t + 2] = \frac{2}{s^3} + \frac{3}{s^2} + \frac{2}{s}.$$

(2) 已知  $\mathcal{L}[t] = \frac{1}{s^2}$ , 由位移性质有

$$\mathcal{L}[te^{-t}] = \frac{1}{(s+1)^2},$$

$$\mathcal{L}[1 - te^{-t}] = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{(s+1)^2}.$$

(3)  $\mathcal{L}[(t-1)^2 e^t] = \mathcal{L}[t^2 e^t - 2te^t + e^t]$

$$= \frac{2}{(s-1)^3} - \frac{2}{(s-1)^2} + \frac{1}{s-1}$$

$$= \frac{s^2 - 4s + 5}{(s-1)^3}.$$

(4) 已知  $\mathcal{L}[\sin \omega t] = \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$ ,  $\mathcal{L}[\cos \omega t] = \frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}$ ,

$$\mathcal{L}[5\sin 2t - 3\cos 2t] = 5 \frac{2}{s^2 + 4} - 3 \frac{s}{s^2 + 4}$$

$$= \frac{10 - 3s}{s^2 + 4}.$$

(5) 由微分性质有:

$$\mathcal{L}[t \cos at] = -(\mathcal{L}[\cos at])',$$

$$= -\left(\frac{s}{s^2 + a^2}\right)' = \frac{s^2 - a^2}{(s^2 + a^2)^2}.$$

(6) 由  $\mathcal{L}[\cos 4t] = \frac{s}{s^2 + 16}$  及位移性质有

$$\mathcal{L}[e^{-4t} \cos 4t] = \frac{s+4}{(s+4)^2 + 16}.$$

4. 利用拉氏变换的性质, 计算  $\mathcal{L}[f(t)]$ .

(1)  $f(t) = te^{-3t} \sin 2t$ ; (2)  $f(t) = t \int_0^t e^{-3t} \sin 2t dt$ .

解 (1)  $\mathcal{L}(e^{-3t} \sin 2t) = \frac{\omega}{(s+3)^2 + \omega^2} \Big|_{\omega=2}$

$$= \frac{2}{(s+3)^2 + 4}.$$

$$\mathcal{L}[te^{-3t}\sin 2t] = -\frac{d}{ds}\left[\frac{2}{(s+3)^2 + 4}\right]$$

$$= -\frac{-2[2(s+3)]}{[(s+3)^2 + 4]^2}$$

$$= \frac{4(s+3)}{[(s+3)^2 + 4]^2}.$$

$$(2) \quad \mathcal{L}\left[\int_0^t e^{-3t}\sin 2t dt\right] = \frac{1}{s}\mathcal{L}[e^{-3t}\sin 2t]$$

$$= \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{2}{(s+3)^2 + 4},$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left[t\int_0^t e^{-3t}\sin 2t dt\right] = -\left(\frac{2}{s[(s+3)^2 + 4]}\right)'$$

$$= \frac{2(3s^2 + 12s + 13)}{s^2[(s+3)^2 + 4]^2}.$$

5. 利用拉氏变换性质, 计算  $\mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)]$ .

$$(1) F(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s-1}; \quad (2) F(s) = \ln \frac{s+1}{s-1};$$

$$(3) F(s) = \frac{2s}{(s^2-1)^2}; \quad (4) F(s) = \frac{1}{(s^2-1)^2}.$$

解 (1)  $\mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s-1}\right]$   
 $= e^{-t} - e^t = -2 \operatorname{sh} t.$

$$(2) F(s) = \ln \frac{s+1}{s-1}, \text{ 令 } \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)] = f(t),$$

$$\begin{aligned} F'(s) &= -\frac{2}{s^2-1} = \frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s-1} \\ &= \mathcal{L}(e^{-t} - e^t) = -\mathcal{L}(tf(t)) \\ &= \mathcal{L}(-tf(t)), \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)] = f(t) = \frac{2\operatorname{sh} t}{t}.$$

(3) 由像函数的积分性质

$$\begin{aligned}\int_s^\infty F(s) ds &= \int_s^\infty \frac{2s}{(s^2-1)^2} ds = \frac{1}{s^2-1} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s-1} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}(e^{-t} - e^t) = \mathcal{L} \left[ \frac{f(t)}{t} \right],\end{aligned}$$

故

$$f(t) = -\frac{t}{2}(e^{-t} - e^t) = t \operatorname{sh} t.$$

(4) 由于

$$\frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{s}{(s^2-1)^2} = \frac{1}{(s^2-1)^2},$$

由积分的像函数性质

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{(s^2-1)^2} \right] &= \int_0^t \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[ \frac{s}{(s^2-1)^2} \right] dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t t \operatorname{sh} t dt = \frac{t}{2} \operatorname{ch} t - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sh} t.\end{aligned}$$

6. 利用像函数的积分性质, 计算  $\mathcal{L}[f(t)]$ .

$$(1) f(t) = \frac{\sin kt}{t}; \quad (2) \int_0^t \frac{e^{-3t} \sin 2t}{t} dt.$$

解 (1)  $\mathcal{L}(\sin kt) = \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2} \Big|_{\omega=k} = \frac{k}{s^2 + k^2},$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L} \left[ \frac{\sin kt}{t} \right] &= \int_s^\infty \frac{k}{s^2 + k^2} ds \\ &= \int_s^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1 + \left( \frac{s}{k} \right)^2} d\left( \frac{s}{k} \right) \\ &= \arctan \frac{s}{k} \Big|_s^\infty = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \frac{s}{k}.\end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \mathcal{L}[e^{-3t} \sin 2t] = \frac{2}{(s+3)^2 + 4},$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}\left[\int_0^t \frac{e^{-3t} \sin 2t}{t} dt\right] &= \frac{1}{s} \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{e^{-3t} \sin 2t}{t}\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{s} \int_s^\infty \frac{2}{(s+3)^2 + 4} ds \\ &= \frac{1}{s} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \frac{s+3}{2}\right).\end{aligned}$$

7. 求下列积分的值.

$$(1) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-t} - e^{-2t}}{t} dt; \quad (2) \int_0^{+\infty} t e^{-2t} dt.$$

解 (1) 令  $f(t) = e^{-t} - e^{-2t}$ , 则

$$F(s) = \mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s+2},$$

故

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-t} - e^{-2t}}{t} dt &= \int_0^\infty F(s) ds \\ &= (\ln(s+1) - \ln(s+2)) \Big|_0^{+\infty} \\ &= \ln\left(\frac{s+1}{s+2}\right) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \ln 2.\end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \int_0^{+\infty} t e^{-2t} dt = \mathcal{L}[t] \Big|_{s=2} = \frac{1}{s^2} \Big|_{s=2} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

8. 求下列像函数  $F(s)$  的拉氏逆变换.

$$(1) \frac{1}{s^2 + a^2}; \quad (2) \frac{s}{(s-a)(s-b)};$$

$$(3) \frac{s+c}{(s+a)(s+b)^2}; \quad (4) \frac{s}{(s^2+1)(s^2+4)};$$

$$(5) \frac{1}{s^4 + 5s^2 + 4}; \quad (6) \frac{s+1}{9s^2 + 6s + 5};$$

$$(7) \frac{1 + e^{-2s}}{s^2}; \quad (8) \ln \frac{s^2 - 1}{s^2}.$$

解 (1)  $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s^2 + a^2}\right] = \frac{1}{a} \sin at.$

$$(2) \frac{s}{(s-a)(s-b)} = \frac{1}{a-b} \left(\frac{a}{s-a} - \frac{b}{s-b}\right),$$



$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s}{(s-a)(s-b)}\right] = \frac{1}{a-b}(e^{at}a - e^{bt}b).$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) F(s) &= \frac{s+c}{(s+a)(s+b)^2} \\ &= \frac{c-a}{(b-a)^2}\left[\frac{1}{s+a} - \frac{1}{s+b}\right] + \frac{b-c}{b-a} \cdot \frac{1}{(s+b)^2}, \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s+c}{(s+a)(s+b)^2}\right] \\ &= \frac{c-a}{(b-a)^2}e^{-at} + \left[\frac{b-c}{b-a}t + \frac{a-c}{(a-b)^2}\right]e^{-bt}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) f(t) &= \text{Res}[F(s)e^{st}, -j] + \text{Res}[F(s)e^{st}, j] \\ &\quad + \text{Res}[F(s)e^{st}, -2j] + \text{Res}[F(s)e^{st}, 2j] \\ &= \frac{1}{6}(e^{jt} + e^{-jt}) - \frac{1}{6}(e^{2jt} + e^{-2jt}) \\ &= \frac{1}{3}(\cos t - \cos 2t). \end{aligned}$$

(5)、(6) 略.

$$\begin{aligned} (7) \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{e^{-2s}}{s^2}\right] &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s^2}\right] + \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{e^{-2s}}{s^2}\right] \\ &= t + (t-2)u(t-2) \\ &= \begin{cases} 2(t-1), & t > 2, \\ t, & 0 \leq t < 2. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (8) \text{ 令 } F(s) &= \ln \frac{s^2-1}{s^2}, F'(s) = \frac{2}{s(s^2-1)}, \\ F'(s) &= \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{2}{s} \\ &= \mathcal{L}(e^t + e^{-t} - 2) = -\mathcal{L}(tf(t)), \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\ln \frac{s^2-1}{s^2}\right) = f(t) = \frac{2}{t}(1 - \cosh t).$$

9. 设  $f(t)$  是以  $2\pi$  为周期的函数, 且在区间  $[0, 2\pi]$  上取值为

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} \sin t, & 0 \leq t < \pi \\ 0, & \pi \leq t \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$

求  $\mathcal{L}[f(t)]$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解 } \mathcal{L}[f(t)] &= \frac{1}{1 - e^{-s \cdot 2\pi}} \int_0^{2\pi} f(t) e^{-st} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{1 - e^{-2\pi s}} \int_0^{\pi} \sin t e^{-st} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{1 - e^{-2\pi s}} \cdot \frac{1}{2j} \int_0^{\pi} (e^{jt} - e^{-jt}) e^{-st} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{1 - e^{-2\pi s}} \cdot \frac{1}{2j} \left[ \frac{e^{(j-s)t}}{j-s} \Big|_0^{\pi} + \frac{e^{-(j+s)t}}{j+s} \Big|_0^{\pi} \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{1 - e^{-2\pi s}} \cdot \frac{1}{2j} \left( \frac{-1 - e^{-s\pi}}{j-s} + \frac{-1 - e^{-s\pi}}{j+s} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1 + e^{-s\pi}}{(s^2 + 1)(1 - e^{-2\pi s})} = \frac{1}{(s^2 + 1)(1 - e^{-\pi s})}.
 \end{aligned}$$

10. 求下列函数在区间  $[0, +\infty)$  上的卷积.

- (1)  $1 * u(t)$ ; (2)  $t^m * t^n$  ( $m, n$  为正整数);  
 (3)  $\sin kt * \sin kt$  ( $k \neq 0$ ); (4)  $t * \text{sh } t$ ;  
 (5)  $u(t-a) * f(t)$  ( $a \geq 0$ ); (6)  $\delta(t-a) * f(t)$  ( $a \geq 0$ ).

解 (1)  $1 * u(t) = \int_0^t u(t-\tau) d\tau = \int_0^t d\tau = t.$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad t^m * t^n &= \int_0^t \tau^m \cdot (t-\tau)^n d\tau \\
 &= \int_0^t \tau^m \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k C_n^k t^{n-k} \tau^k d\tau \\
 &= \int_0^t \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k C_n^k t^{n-k} \tau^{m+k} d\tau \\
 &= \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \int_0^t \tau^{m+k} d\tau \cdot C_n^k t^{n-k} \\
 &= \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \cdot \frac{t^{m+k+1}}{m+k+1} \cdot \frac{t^{n-k}}{t^{n-k}} C_n^k \\
 &= t^{m+n+1} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k C_n^k / (m+k+1) \\
 &= m! n! t^{m+n+1} / (m+n+1)!.
 \end{aligned}$$

注:本小题可先用卷积定理求出  $t^m * t^n$  的拉氏变换,再由拉氏逆

变换求出卷积结果.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \sin kt * \sin kt &= \int_0^t \sin k\tau \sin k(t-\tau) d\tau \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^t [\cos kt - \cos(2k\tau - kt)] d\tau \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} t \cos kt + \frac{1}{4k} \int_0^t \cos k(2\tau - t) d(2\tau - t) k \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} t \cos kt + \frac{\sin(2\tau - t)k}{4k} \Big|_0^t \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} t \cos kt + \frac{\sin kt}{2k}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) t * \text{sh } t &= \text{sh } t * t = \int_0^t \text{sh } \tau \cdot (t - \tau) d\tau \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t e^{\tau} (t - \tau) d\tau - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t e^{-\tau} (t - \tau) d\tau \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t (t - \tau) de^{\tau} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t (t - \tau) de^{-\tau} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ (t - \tau)e^{\tau} \Big|_0^t + \int_0^t e^{\tau} d\tau + (t - \tau)e^{-\tau} \Big|_0^t + \int_0^t e^{-\tau} d\tau \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ -2t + e^{\tau} \Big|_0^t + (-e^{-\tau}) \Big|_0^t \right] \\
 &= \text{sh } t - t.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) u(t-a) * f(t) &= \int_0^t u(\tau-a) \cdot f(t-\tau) d\tau \\
 &= \begin{cases} 0, & t < a, \\ \int_a^t f(t-\tau) d\tau, & t \geq a. \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

(6) 当  $t < a$ ,

$$\delta(t-a) * f(t) = 0;$$

当  $t \geq a$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta(t-a) * f(t) &= \int_0^t \delta(\tau-a) \cdot f(t-\tau) d\tau \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(\tau-a) \cdot f(t-\tau) d\tau
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= f(t - \tau) \Big|_{\tau=a} = f(t - a).$$

11. 利用卷积定理证明下列等式.

$$(1) \mathcal{L} \left[ \int_0^t f(t) dt \right] = \mathcal{L} [f(t) * u(t)] = \frac{F(s)}{s};$$

$$(2) \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[ \frac{s}{(s^2 + a^2)^2} \right] = \frac{t}{2a} \sin at \quad (a \neq 0).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证} \quad (1) \mathcal{L} [f(t) * u(t)] &= \mathcal{L} [f(t)] \cdot \mathcal{L} [u(t)] \\ &= F(s) \cdot \frac{1}{s}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} [f(t) * u(t)] &= \mathcal{L} \left[ \int_0^t u(\tau) \cdot f(t - \tau) d\tau \right] \\ &= \mathcal{L} \left[ \int_0^t f(t - \tau) d\tau \right] \\ &= \mathcal{L} \left[ \int_0^t f(t) dt \right]. \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) F(s) = \frac{s}{(s^2 + a^2)^2} = \frac{s}{s^2 + a^2} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2 + a^2}, \text{ 由}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[ \frac{s}{s^2 + a^2} \right] = \cos at, \quad \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{s^2 + a^2} \right] = \frac{1}{a} \sin at,$$

有

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= \mathcal{L}^{-1} [F(s)] = \frac{1}{a} \cos at * \sin at \\ &= \frac{1}{a} \int_0^t \sin a\tau \cdot \cos a(t - \tau) d\tau \\ &= \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^t [\sin at + \sin(2a\tau - at)] d\tau \\ &= \frac{t \sin at}{2a} + \frac{1}{4a^2} \int_0^t \sin a(2\tau - t) da(2\tau - t) \\ &= \frac{t \sin at}{2a} + \left[ -\frac{1}{4a^2} \cos a(2\tau - t) \right] \Big|_0^t \\ &= \frac{t \sin at}{2a}. \end{aligned}$$

12. 解下列微分方程.

- (1)  $y'' - 2y' + y = e^t, y(0) = y'(0) = 0$ ;  
 (2)  $y''' - 3y'' + 3y' - y = -1, y''(0) = y'(0) = 1, y(0) = 2$ ;  
 (3)  $y'' + 3y' + y = 3\cos t, y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1$ ;  
 (4)  $y'' + 3y' + 2y = u(t-1), y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1$ ;  
 (5)  $y^{(4)} + y''' = \cos t, y(0) = y'(0) = y''(0) = 0, y'''(0) = c$  (常数).

解 (1) 令  $Y(s) = \mathcal{L}[y(t)]$ , 在方程两边取拉氏变换, 并用初始条件得

$$s^2 Y(s) - 2sY(s) + Y(s) = \frac{1}{s-1},$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{1}{(s-1)^3},$$

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}[Y(s)] = \text{Res}\left[\frac{e^s}{(s-1)^3}, 1\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2!}(e^s)''\bigg|_{s=1} = \frac{1}{2!}t^2 e^t. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 在方程两边取拉氏变换, 并用初始条件得

$$\begin{aligned} s^3 Y(s) - s^2 y(0) - sy'(0) - y''(0) - 3(s^2 Y(s) - sy(0) - y'(0)) \\ + 3(sY(s) - y(0)) - Y(s) &= -\frac{1}{s}, \\ (s^3 - 3s^2 + 3s - 1)Y(s) &= 1 - \frac{1}{s} + 2(s^2 - 3s + 3) + (s - 3) \\ &= \frac{1}{s}(2s^3 - 5s^2 + 4s - 1) \\ &= \frac{1}{s}(2s - 1)(s - 1)^2, \end{aligned}$$

即

$$Y(s) = \frac{2s-1}{s(s-1)} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s-1},$$

故

$$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[Y(s)] = e^t + 1.$$

(3) 在两边取拉氏变换, 并利用初始条件

$$s^2 Y(s) - sy(0) - y'(0) + 3sY(s) - 3y(0) + Y(s) = \frac{3s}{s^2 + 1},$$

即

$$(s^2 + 3s + 1)Y(s) = \frac{3s}{s^2 + 1} + 1,$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 1},$$

故

$$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[Y(s)] = \sin t.$$

(4) 如上述方法

$$\begin{aligned} s^2 Y(s) - sy(0) - y'(0) + 3sY(s) - 3y(0) + 2Y(s) \\ = \mathcal{L}[u(t-1)], \end{aligned}$$

$$(s+1)(s+2)Y(s)$$

$$= \mathcal{L}[u(t-1)] + 1 = 1 + \frac{e^{-s}}{s},$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{e^{-s}}{s(s+1)(s+2)} + \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}^{-1}[Y(s)] &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{e^{-s}}{s(s+1)(s+2)}\right] + e^{-t} - e^{-2t} \\ &= u(t-1)g(t-1) + e^{-t} - e^{-2t} \\ &= u(t-1)\left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2(t-1)} - e^{-(t-1)}\right] + e^{-t} - e^{-2t}, \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$g(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s(s+1)(s+2)}\right],$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(t) &= \frac{e^x}{(s+1)(s+2)} \Big|_{s=0} + \frac{e^x}{s(s+1)} \Big|_{s=-2} + \frac{e^x}{s(s+2)} \Big|_{s=-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t} - e^{-t}. \end{aligned}$$

(5) 两边取拉氏变换, 并利用初始条件可得:

$$\begin{aligned} s^4 Y(s) - s^3 y(0) - s^2 y'(0) - sy''(0) - y'''(0) \\ + s^3 Y(s) - s^2 y(0) - sy'(0) - y''(0) = \frac{s}{s^2 + 1}, \end{aligned}$$

即

$$(s^4 + s^3)Y(s) = \frac{s}{s^2 + 1} + (s + 1)c,$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{1}{s^2(s + 1)(s^2 + 1)} + \frac{c}{s^3},$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s^2(s + 1)(s^2 + 1)}\right] \\ &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{e^{st}}{(s + 1)(s^2 + 1)} \right]' + \frac{e^{st}}{s^2(s^2 + 1)} \Big|_{s=-1} \\ & \quad + \frac{e^{st}}{s^2(s + 1)(s + j)} \Big|_{s=j} + \frac{e^{st}}{s^2(s + 1)(s - j)} \Big|_{s=-j} \\ &= t - 1 + \frac{1}{2}e^{-t} + \frac{1}{2}(\cos t - \sin t), \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{c}{s^3}\right) = \frac{c}{2}t^2,$$

故

$$y(t) = t - 1 + \frac{1}{2}e^{-t} + \frac{1}{2}(\cos t - \sin t) + \frac{c}{2}t^2.$$

13. 解下列微分方程组

$$(1) \begin{cases} y'' - x'' + x' - y = e^t - 2, x(0) = x'(0) = 0, \\ 2y'' - x'' - 2y' + x = -t, y(0) = y'(0) = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} x' + y'' = \delta(t - 1), x(0) = y(0) = 0, \\ 2x + y''' = 2u(t - 1), y'(0) = y''(0) = 0. \end{cases}$$

解 (1) 令  $X(s) = \mathcal{L}[x(t)]$ ,  $Y(s) = \mathcal{L}[y(t)]$ , 对方程两边取拉氏变换, 得

$$\begin{cases} s^2 Y(s) - sy(0) - y'(0) - s^2 X(s) + sx(0) \\ + x'(0) + sX(s) - x(0) - Y(s) = \mathcal{L}(e^t - 2) \\ 2s^2 Y(s) - 2sy(0) - 2y'(0) - s^2 X(s) + sx(0) \\ + x'(0) - 2sY(s) + 2y(0) + X(s) = \mathcal{L}(-t) \end{cases}$$

即

$$\begin{cases} (s^2 - 1)Y(s) - (s^2 - s)X(s) = \frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{2}{s} \\ 2s(s-1)Y(s) - (s^2 - 1)X(s) = -\frac{1}{s^2} \end{cases}$$

求解得  $X(s) = \frac{2s-1}{s^2(s-1)^2}$ ,  $Y(s) = \frac{1}{s(s-1)^2}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{2s-1}{s^2(s-1)^2}\right] = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{2s-1}{(s-1)^2} e^{st} \right]' + \lim_{s \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{2s-1}{s^2} e^{st} \right)' \\ &= -t + te^t, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s(s-1)^2}\right] = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{e^{st}}{(s-1)^2} \right] + \lim_{s \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{e^{st}}{s} \right)' \\ &= 1 + \frac{te^{st} - e^{st}}{s^2} \Big|_{s=1} \\ &= 1 + te^t - e^t. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 对方程组两边取拉氏变换可得

$$\begin{cases} sX(s) - x(0) + s^2Y(s) - sy(0) - y'(0) = \mathcal{L}[\delta(t-1)] \\ 2X(s) + s^3Y(s) - s^2y(0) - sy'(0) - y''(0) = 2\mathcal{L}[u(t-1)] \end{cases}$$

即

$$sX(s) + s^2Y(s) = \mathcal{L}[\delta(t-1)] = e^{-s},$$

$$2X(s) + s^3Y(s) = 2\mathcal{L}[u(t-1)] = \frac{2e^{-s}}{s},$$

$$X(s) = \frac{e^{-s}}{s}, \quad Y(s) = 0,$$

故

$$x(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{e^{-s}}{s}\right) = u(t-1), \quad y(t) = 0.$$