

第五章习题解答

5. 证明: 因 z_0 是 $f(z)$ 的零点, 又已知 $f(z) \neq 0$, 知存在 $m \in N, \phi(z)$ 在 z_0 解析, $\phi(z_0) \neq 0, f(z) = (z - z_0)^m \phi(z)$. 类似的有 $n \in N, \psi(z)$ 在 z_0 解析, $\psi(z_0) \neq 0, g(z) = (z - z_0)^n \psi(z)$.

(a). 若 $m < n$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f(z)}{g(z)} &= \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{\phi(z)}{(z - z_0)^{n-m} \psi(z)} = \infty. \\ \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f'(z)}{g'(z)} &= \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{m(z - z_0)^{m-1} \phi(z) + (z - z_0)^m \phi'(z)}{n(z - z_0)^{n-1} \psi(z) + (z - z_0)^n \psi'(z)} \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{m\phi(z) + o(z - z_0)}{(z - z_0)^{n-m} (n\psi(z) + o(z - z_0))} = \infty.\end{aligned}$$

即等式两边均等于 ∞ .

(b). 若 $m > n$. 由上面的分析可得 $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{g(z)}{f(z)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{g'(z)}{f'(z)} = \infty$, 这等价于

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

(c). 若 $m = n$. 由上面的分析可得:

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

即等式两边均等于 $\frac{\phi(z_0)}{\psi(z_0)}$.

9(3). 易见当 $m \leq 0$ 时, 被积函数处处解析, 积分为零. 当 $m \geq 1$ 时, 由 $\cos z$ 的Taylor级数得被积函数为

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

从而有

$$\oint_{|z|=\frac{3}{2}} f(z)dz = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{(2k)!} \oint_{|z|=\frac{3}{2}} z^{2k-m} dz.$$

因当 $p \geq 0$ 和 $p = -2q, q \in N$ 时, 有 $\oint_{|z|=\frac{3}{2}} z^p dz = 0$, 知当 $m = 1$ 或为偶数时, 积分为零。

当 $m = 2n + 1, n \in N$ 时, 积分为

$$\frac{(-1)^{n-1} 2\pi i}{(2n)!} = \frac{(-1)^{\frac{m-3}{2}} 2\pi i}{(m-1)!}.$$

9(6). 记

$$I = \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{(z-a)^n (z-b)^n} dz.$$

(A). $|a| < |b| < 1$. 当 $n > 1$ 时, 在闭曲线 $|z| = 1$ 内被积函数有两个相异 n 阶极点, 故积分为零。

当 $n = 1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} I &= 2\pi i \left[\text{Res}\left[\frac{1}{(z-a)(z-b)}, a\right] + \text{Res}\left[\frac{1}{(z-a)(z-b)}, b\right] \right] \\ &= 2\pi i \left[\frac{1}{a-b} + \frac{1}{b-a} \right] = 0. \end{aligned}$$

(B). $|a| < 1 < |b|$. 由Laurant级数 (见后面的附注):

$$\frac{1}{(1+x)^n} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^k \frac{(k+n-1)(k+n-2)\cdots(k+1)}{(n-1)!} x^k, \quad |x| < 1,$$

可得当 $|z-a| < |b-a|$ 时,

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

由此式可得 $(z-a)^{-1}$ 的系数为

$$(-1)^{n-1} \frac{(2n-2)!}{(a-b)^{2n-1} ((n-1)!)^2}.$$

因而得

$$I = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(2n-2)!}{(a-b)^{2n-1} ((n-1)!)^2} 2\pi i.$$

(C). $1 < |a| < |b|$. 这时被积函数在闭曲线内和闭曲线上无奇点, 故 $I = 0$.

12(2). 令 $t = \frac{1}{z}$, 则原积分变为

$$\oint_{|t|=\frac{1}{2}} \frac{e^t}{t^4(1+t)} dt.$$

在 $t = 0$ 附近可得Laurant级数:

$$\frac{e^t}{t^4(1+t)} = \frac{1}{t^4} + \frac{1}{2t^2} - \frac{1}{3t} + O(1).$$

由此可得原积分为 $2\pi i \left(\frac{-1}{3}\right) = -\frac{2\pi i}{3}$.

12(3). 当 $n = 1$ 时,

$$I_1 = \oint_{|z|=r>1} \frac{z^2}{1+z} dz = \oint_{|z|=r>1} (z-1) dz + \oint_{|z|=r>1} \frac{1}{1+z} dz = \oint_{|z|=r>1} \frac{1}{1+z} dz = 2\pi i.$$

当 $n > 1$ 时, 由 $z_k^n = -1$, 得 $-z_k = \frac{1}{z_k^{n-1}}, k = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 及

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \oint_{|z|=r>1} \frac{z^{2n}}{1+z^n} dz = \oint_{|z|=r>1} (z^n - 1) dz + \oint_{|z|=r>1} \frac{1}{1+z^n} dz = \oint_{|z|=r>1} \frac{1}{1+z^n} dz \\ &= 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{1}{1+z^n}, z_k \right] = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{nz_k^{n-1}} \\ &= \frac{-2\pi i}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n z_k = 0. \end{aligned}$$

故得 $I_1 = 2\pi i, I_n = 0, n > 1$. (其中等式 $\sum_{k=1}^n z_k = 0$ 可由根与系数的关系得到.)

13(4). 易得方程 $z^4 + 1 = 0$ 在上复平面的两个根分别为 $z_1 = e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}, z_2 = e^{\frac{3\pi}{4}}$. 记

$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{1+x^4} dx,$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} 2I &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{1+x^4} dx = 2\pi i \left(\operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{z^2}{1+z^4}, z_1 \right] + \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{z^2}{1+z^4}, z_2 \right] \right) \\ &= 2\pi i \left(\frac{z_1^2}{4z_1^3} + \frac{z_2^2}{4z_2^3} \right) = \frac{\pi i}{2} \left(\frac{1}{z_1} + \frac{1}{z_2} \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi i}{2} \left(e^{-\frac{\pi i}{4}} + e^{-\frac{3\pi i}{4}} \right) = \frac{\pi i}{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} - i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} - i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi i}{2} \left(-2i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \pi \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

故得

$$I = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}.$$

13(6). 由

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x e^{ix}}{1+x^2} dx = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{z e^{iz}}{1+z^2}, i \right] = 2\pi i \frac{i e^{-1}}{2i} = \frac{\pi i}{e}.$$

得

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin x}{1+x^2} dx = \operatorname{Im} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x e^{ix}}{1+x^2} dx \right) = \frac{\pi}{e}.$$

附注：当 $|x| < 1$ 时，令

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} = \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^m x^m$$

则可得

$$\begin{aligned} f^{(n-1)}(x) &= \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (n-1)!}{(1+x)^n} = \sum_{m=n-1}^{+\infty} (-1)^m m(m-1)(m-2) \cdots (m-n+2) x^{m-n+1} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^{k+n-1} (k+n-1)(k+n-2) \cdots (k+1) x^k. \end{aligned}$$

由此即得当 $|x| < 1$ 时，

$$\frac{1}{(1+x)^n} = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} f^{(n-1)}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k (k+n-1)(k+n-2) \cdots (k+1)}{(n-1)!} x^k.$$