

华东理工大学

复变函数与积分变换作业 (第5册)

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第九次作业

教学内容: 5.1 孤立奇点 5.2.1 留数的定义 5.2.2 极点处留数的计算


1. 填空题:

$$e^z = 1 + i.$$

(1) 函数 $f(z) = \frac{1}{e^z - (1+i)}$ 的全部孤立奇点是 $\frac{1}{2}\ln 2 + (\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi)i$

(2) $z=0$ 是 $\frac{1}{\sin z - z}$ 的 3 级极点.

(3) $z=-2$ 是 $\frac{z^3-8}{(z^2-4)^3}$ 的 3 级极点.

$$2\pi i \oint_C \frac{1}{z^4 + a^4} dz$$


★ (4) 函数 $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^4 + a^4}$ ($a > 0$) 在上半平面内奇点的留数之和为 0.

(5) $\text{Res}[z \cos \frac{1}{z}, 0] = \underline{+\frac{1}{2}}$. $\cos z^{-1} = 1 - \frac{1}{2!} \frac{1}{z^2} \dots$

2. 指出下列函数的奇点及其类型 (不考虑 ∞ 点), 若是极点, 指出它的级.

★ (1) $\frac{z^{2n}}{1+z^n}$; $n \geq 1$.

$$z^n = -1 \text{ 即 } z = \sqrt[n]{-1} = \cos\left(\frac{1}{n}(2k+1)\pi\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{1}{n}(2k+1)\pi\right)$$

$$= e^{\frac{(2k+1)\pi i}{n}}$$

为一级极点

$k=0, 1, \dots, n-1$

★ (2) $\frac{\ln(1+z)}{z}$ $z=0, z=-1$.

当 $z=0$ 时, $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+z)}{z} = 1$ 为有限值, 为可去奇点.

当 $z=-1$ 时, $\lim_{z \rightarrow -1} \frac{\ln(1+z)}{z} = \infty$, 为极点.

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

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

奇点: $z=1$.

$\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} e^{\frac{z}{1-z}}$ 不存在, 为本性奇点.

(4) $\frac{\sin z}{z^3}$; 奇点: $z=0$.

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z}{z^3} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{z^2} = \infty \text{ 为极点.}$$

将 $\sin z$ 展开为 $z - \frac{z^3}{3!} + \frac{z^5}{5!} \dots$ $\frac{\sin z}{z^3} = z^{-2} + \dots$

\therefore 为 2 级极点.

(5) $\frac{1}{z^2(e^z-1)}$; 奇点: $z=0, z=2k\pi i$

$$\frac{1}{z^2(e^z-1)} = z^{-2} \cdot \left(z^{-1} + \frac{z^2}{2!} + \frac{z^3}{3!} + \dots \right) = z^{-1} + \dots$$

\therefore 为 3 级极点, 而 $z=2k\pi i$ 为 1 级极点.

(6) $\frac{e^z \sin z}{z^2}$ 奇点: $z=0$. $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^z \sin z}{z^2} = \infty$ 为极点.

展开, 得原式 $= z^{-2} (1 + z + \frac{z^2}{2!} + \dots) (z - \frac{z^3}{3!} + \dots) = z^{-1} + \dots$

\therefore 为一级极点.

★ 3. 证明: 如果 z_0 是 $f(z)$ 的 $m(m > 1)$ 级零点, 那么 z_0 是 $f'(z)$ 的 $m-1$ 级零点.

展开 $f(z)$ 得 $f(z) = a_{-m} (z-z_0)^{-m} + a_{-m+1} (z-z_0)^{-m+1} + \dots$

$f'(z)$ 设 $f(z) = (z-z_0)^m \varphi(z)$. $\varphi(z)$ 在 z_0 解析且 $\varphi(z_0) \neq 0$.

$f'(z) = m(z-z_0)^{m-1} \varphi(z) + (z-z_0)^m \varphi'(z)$.

令 $\phi(z) = m\varphi(z) + (z-z_0)\varphi'(z)$ 则 $f'(z) = (z-z_0)^{m-1} \phi(z)$
 $\phi(z_0) \neq 0$, 即 \dots

4. 求下列函数在指定奇点处的留数.

(1) $\frac{1-e^{2z}}{z^4}$, $z=0$;

$= -z^{-4} (2z + \frac{(2z)^2}{2!} + \frac{(2z)^3}{3!} + \dots)$

易知 $a_{-1} = -\frac{2^3}{3!} = -\frac{4}{3}$.

$\therefore \text{Res} [\frac{1-e^{2z}}{z^4}, 0] = -\frac{4}{3}$.

$$(2) \frac{\cos z}{z-i}, \quad z=i;$$

$$= \left(\cos i + \frac{(-\sin i)(z-i)}{1!} + \dots \right) (z-i)$$

$$\text{得 } a_{-1} = \cos i = \operatorname{ch} 1.$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{Res} \dots = \operatorname{ch} 1.$$

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

$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z^2 \sin \frac{1}{z}$ 不存在, 为本性奇点.

$$z^2 \sin \frac{1}{z} = z^2 \left(z^{-1} - \frac{z^{-3}}{3!} + \frac{z^{-5}}{5!} - \dots \right),$$

$$a_{-1} = \frac{-1}{3!} = -\frac{1}{6}.$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{Res} \dots = -\frac{1}{6}.$$

$$(4) \frac{1}{(1+z^2)^3}, \quad z=\pm i;$$

三级极点.

$$\operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{1}{(1+z^2)^3}, i \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{d^2}{dz^2} \left[(z-i)^3 \frac{1}{(1+z^2)^3} \right] = \frac{-3i}{16}.$$

$$\operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{1}{(1+z^2)^3}, -i \right] = \frac{3i}{16}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) \quad e^{\frac{z}{z-1}}, \quad z=1; \text{本性奇点. 令 } u = \frac{z}{z-1} = \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{z}} \\
 = 1 + u + \frac{u^2}{2!} + \frac{u^3}{3!} + \dots \\
 = 1 + z^{-1} + \frac{z^{-2}}{2!} + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{Res} \dots = a_{-1} = 1$$

$$(6) \quad e^z \sin \frac{1}{z}, \quad z=0.$$

$$= \left(1 + z^{-1} + \frac{z^{-2}}{2!} + \frac{z^{-3}}{3!} + \dots\right) \left(z^{-1} - \frac{z^{-3}}{3!} + \frac{z^{-5}}{5!} - \dots\right)$$

$$\text{Res} \dots = a_{-1} = 1.$$

★ 5. 判断 $e^{z+\frac{1}{z}}$ 的孤立奇点的类型，并求其留数.

奇点 $z=0$. ~~$z=\infty$~~ .

$$e^{z+\frac{1}{z}} = e^z \cdot e^{\frac{1}{z}} = \left(1 + z + \frac{z^2}{2!} + \frac{z^3}{3!} + \dots\right) \left(1 + z^{-1} + \frac{z^{-2}}{2!} + \dots\right)$$

由于负幂项无穷项，因此为本性奇点.

$$\text{Res}[e^{z+\frac{1}{z}}, 0] = a_{-1} = 1 + \frac{1}{1!2!} + \frac{1}{2!3!} + \dots$$

$$\text{Res}[e^{z+\frac{1}{z}}, \infty] = - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!(n+1)!}$$

6. 设 $\varphi(z)$ 在 z_0 解析, z_0 为 $f(z)$ 的一级极点, 且 $\text{Res}[f(z), z_0] = A$, 证明:

$$\text{Res}[f(z)\varphi(z), z_0] = A\varphi(z_0)$$

$$\text{Res}[f(z), z_0] = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} (z - z_0) f(z) = A.$$

令 $g(z) = f(z)\varphi(z)$, 由 $\varphi(z)$ 解析, $\varphi(z)$ 洛朗展开无负幂项,
 $\therefore z_0$ 仍为 $g(z)$ 的一级极点.

$$\text{Res}[f(z)\varphi(z), z_0] = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} (z - z_0) f(z)\varphi(z) = A\varphi(z_0).$$

7. 已知 $z = 0$ 是函数 $f(z)$ 的 n 级极点, 证明 $\text{Res}\left[\frac{f'(z)}{f(z)}, 0\right] = -n$.

设 $f(z) = z^{-n}g(z)$, $g(z)$ 在 $z=0$ 解析且 $g(0) \neq 0$.

$$\therefore \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} = \frac{-n}{z} + \frac{g'(z)}{g(z)}.$$

第十次作业

教学内容 5.2.3 留数定理; 5.2.4 函数在无穷远点的留数

1. 填空题 $\left(1 - \frac{z^{-2}}{2!} + \frac{z^4}{4!} - \frac{z^{-1}}{3!} + \frac{z^3}{5!} - \frac{z^{-5}}{5!}\right) z^{-2}$.

(1) $\cos z - \sin z$ 在 $z = \infty$ 的留数为 0

(2) $\frac{2z}{3+z^2}$ 在 $z = \infty$ 的留数为 -2

(3) $e^{\frac{1}{z^2}}$ 在 $z = \infty$ 的留数为 0

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

(4) $\frac{e^z}{z^2-1}$ 在 $z=\infty$ 的留数为 $2i\sin i$. $-\left[\frac{e^{\frac{1}{z}}}{1-z^2}, 0\right]$



2. 利用留数定理计算下列积分.

(1) $\oint_C \frac{1}{1+z^4} dz$, $C: x^2+y^2=2x$; $z^4=-1$. $z=e^{\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{4}i}$, $k=0,1,2,3$.

在 C 内奇点有 $e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i}$, $e^{\frac{7\pi}{4}i}$ 一级极点!

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \oint_C \frac{1}{1+z^4} dz &= 2\pi i \left\{ \text{Res}\left[\frac{1}{1+z^4}, e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i}\right] + \text{Res}\left[\frac{1}{1+z^4}, e^{\frac{7\pi}{4}i}\right] \right\} \\ &= 2\pi i \left[-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}(1+i) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}(i-1) \right] = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\pi i. \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\oint_C \frac{3z^3+2}{(z-1)(z^2+9)} dz$, $C: |z|=4$; 奇点: $z=1$, $z=\pm 3i$. 都在 C 内.

$$\therefore \oint_C \dots = -2\pi i \text{Res}\left[\dots, \infty\right]$$

$$= 2\pi i \text{Res}\left[\frac{3+2z^3}{(1-z)(1+9z^2)z^2}, 0\right]$$

$$= 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{d}{dz} \frac{3+2z^3}{(1-z)(1+9z^2)} = \text{计算.}$$

不用算, 可分为三个奇点

(3) $\oint_C \frac{\sin z}{z} dz$, $C: |z|=\frac{3}{2}$; $z=0$ 为可去奇点.

$$\therefore \oint_C \frac{\sin z}{z} dz = 2\pi i \text{Res}\left[\frac{\sin z}{z}, 0\right] = 0.$$

(4) $\oint_C \frac{2 \cos z}{(e+e^{-1})(z-i)^3} dz, C: |z-i|=1;$

$z=i$ 为三级极点, 在 C 内.

$\therefore \text{原式} = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}[\dots, i]$

$= 2\pi i \frac{1}{2!} \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{d^2}{dz^2} \left[(z-i)^3 \frac{2 \cos z}{(e+e^{-1})(z-i)^3} \right]$

$= -\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{1}{e+e^{-1}} \cdot 2 \cos z = -\pi i.$

(5) $\oint_{|z|=1} z^n \cos \frac{1}{z} dz$ n 是正整数.

$z=0$ 为本性奇点.

$\text{原式} = -2\pi i \operatorname{Res}\left[z^n \cos \frac{1}{z}, \infty\right] = -2\pi i \operatorname{Res}\left[z^{-n-2} \cos z, 0\right]$

为 $n+2$ 级极点.

$\therefore = -2\pi i \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{d^{n+1}}{dz^{n+1}} \cos z = \begin{cases} 0, & n \neq \text{odd} \\ \frac{2\pi i}{(n+1)!}, & n \% 4 = 1. \\ \frac{-2\pi i}{(n+1)!}, & n \% 4 = 3. \end{cases}$

3. 计算下列积分, C 为正向圆周:

(1) $\oint_C \frac{z^{13}}{(z^2+5)^3(z^4+1)^2} dz, C: |z|=3;$

$z = \pm \sqrt{5}i$ (三级极点), $z = e^{\frac{(2k+1)\pi i}{4}}$ (二级极点). 均在 C 内.

$\therefore \text{原式} = -2\pi i \operatorname{Res}[\dots, \infty] = +2\pi i \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{1}{(1+5z^2)^3(1+z^4)^2 z}, 0\right]$

0 为 $\frac{1}{(1+5z^2)^3(1+z^4)^2 z}$ 的一级极点,

$\therefore \operatorname{Res}[\dots, 0] = \frac{1}{[(1+5z^2)^3(1+z^4)^2 z]'} \Big|_{z=0} = 1.$

$\therefore \text{原式} = +2\pi i.$

(2) $\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{z^3}{1+z} e^{\frac{1}{z}} dz$. $z=0$ 为本性奇点, $z=-1$ 也是

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{z^3}{1+z} e^{\frac{1}{z}} dz &= +2\pi i \operatorname{Res}\left[e^{\frac{1}{z}} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+z)z^4}, 0\right] \\ &= 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}\left[\left(1+z+\frac{z^2}{2!}+\dots\right)(1-z+z^2-z^3+\dots)z^{-4}, 0\right] \\ &= 2\pi i \left(\frac{1}{6} - 1 + 1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{2}{3}\pi i. \end{aligned}$$

(3) $\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{2i dz}{z^2 + 2az - 1}$. ($a > 1$) $= \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{2i}{(z+a)^2 - (a^2+1)} dz$ $z = \sqrt{a^2+1} - a$ 为内部 1 级极点.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \oint &= 2\pi i \cdot 2i \cdot \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{1}{z^2 + 2az - 1}, \sqrt{a^2+1} - a\right] \\ &= 2\pi i \cdot 2i \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a^2+1}} = -\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{a^2+1}} \end{aligned}$$

(4) $\oint_{|z|=8} \frac{1 - \cos z}{z(e^z - 1)} dz$. $z=0$ 为可去奇点. $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos z}{z(e^z - 1)} = \frac{1}{2}$.

$$\therefore \oint = 2\pi i \cdot 0 = 0.$$

部分题目答案

第九次作业

2. (1) $z_k = e^{i\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{n}}$ ($k=0,1,\dots,n-1$), 一级极点;
 (2) $z=0$ 为可去奇点;
 (3) $z=1$ 为本性奇点;
 (4) $z=0$ 为二级极点;
 (5) $z=0$ 为三级极点; $z=2k\pi i$ ($k=\pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$) 均为一级极点。
 (6) $z=0$ 是一级极点
4. (1) $-\frac{4}{3}$;
 (2) $\cosh 1$;
 (3) $-\frac{1}{6}$
 (4) $\operatorname{Res}[\frac{1}{(1+z^2)^3}, i] = \frac{-3i}{16}$; $\operatorname{Res}[\frac{1}{(1+z^2)^3}, -i] = \frac{3i}{16}$;
 (5) e
 (6) 1.
5. $\operatorname{Res}[e^{\frac{1}{z}}, 0] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!(n+1)!}$; $\operatorname{Res}[e^{\frac{1}{z}}, \infty] = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!(n+1)!}$

第十次作业

2. (1) $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\pi i$; (2) $6\pi i$; (3) 0; (4) $-\pi i$
- (5) $\operatorname{Res}[z^n \cos \frac{1}{z}, 0] = \begin{cases} 0 & n=2k \\ (-1)^k \frac{2\pi i}{(2k)!}, & n=2k-1. \end{cases} (k=0,1,2,\dots)$
3. (1) $2\pi i$; (2) $-\frac{1}{3}$; (3) $-\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{a^2+1}}$ (4) 0