

复变函数与积分变换作业 (第2册)

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第三次作业

教学内容: 2.1.2 柯西—黎曼方程

1. 填空:

(1) 函数 $f(z) = z \operatorname{Re} z$ 的导数 $f'(z) = \underline{0, z=0}$

(2) 函数 $f(z) = z^n$ 的导数 $f'(z) = \underline{n z^{n-1}}$

(3) 函数 $\frac{z-3}{(z+1)^2(z^2+1)}$ 的奇点为 $\underline{-1, \pm i}$

2. 下列函数何处可导? 何处解析?

(1) $f(z) = x^2 - yi$;

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -1, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0$. 当 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ 即 $2x = -1$
 在 $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ 处可导, 不解析.

(2) $f(z) = 2x^3 + 3y^3i$;

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 6x^2, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 9y^2, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0$. 当 $6x^2 = 9y^2$ 时.
 即 $x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} y$ 处可导. 不解析.

(3) $f(z) = z^2 \bar{z}$

$= |z|^2 z = (x^2 + y^2)(x + yi)$.
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 3x^2 + y^2, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 3y^2 + x^2, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2xy, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2xy$.
 仅当 $x=0, y=0$ 时满足 C-R 方程.
 仅在 $z=0$ 可导, 不解析.

3. 验证函数 $f(z) = \sin x \cosh y + i \cos x \sinh y$ 在复平面上解析，并求其导数。

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \cos x \cosh y, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \cos x \cosh y, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \sin x \sinh y, \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\sin x \sinh y. \quad \text{满足 C-R 方程, 且定义域为复平面.} \\ \therefore f(z) \text{ 在复平面解析.} \\ f'(z) = \cos x \cosh y - \sin x \sinh y i.$$

4. 设函数 $f(z) = my^3 + nx^2y + i(x^3 + Lxy^2)$ 是复平面内解析函数，求 L, m, n 的值。

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2nxy, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2Lxy, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = nx^2 + 3my^2, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = Ly^2 + 3x^2. \\ \text{由 C-R 方程得 } n = L, \quad n = -3, \quad 3m = -L. \\ \text{有 } \begin{cases} L = -3 \\ m = 1 \\ n = -3 \end{cases}.$$

5. 设函数 $f(z) = u + iv$ 在区域 D 内解析，证明：如果 $f(z)$ 满足下列条件之一，那么它在

D 内为常数. 有 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}.$

(1) $\overline{f(z)}$ 解析;

$$\overline{f(z)} = u - iv, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \\ \text{则有 } \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$$

$\therefore u, v$ 为常数 即 $f(z)$ 在 D 内为常数

(2) $2u + 3v = 1$;

$$u = \frac{3v-1}{2}, \quad v = \frac{2u-1}{3}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \frac{2u-1}{3}}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial \frac{2u-1}{3}}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$$

同理 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$. $\therefore u, v$ 为常数 即 $f(z)$ 在 D 内为常数

(3) $|f(z)|$ 在 D 内是一个常数.

$$\text{即 } u^2 + v^2 \equiv \text{const.}$$

$$2uu_x + 2vv_x = 0$$

$$2uu_y + 2vv_y = 0$$

说明 u, v 与 x, y 无关?



证明: 若 $f(z)$ 解析, 则有 $(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}|f(z)|)^2 + (\frac{\partial}{\partial y}|f(z)|)^2 = |f'(z)|^2$

$$|f(z)| = \sqrt{u^2 + v^2}, \quad \text{左式} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}\right)^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{uu_x + vv_x}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{uu_y + vv_y}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}}\right)^2 = u_x^2 + v_x^2 = |u_x + iv_x|^2 = |f'(z)|^2$$

7. 试证下列函数在平面上任何点都不解析:

(1) $f(z) = x + 2iy$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 1 \neq \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2.$$

\therefore 不解析.

(2) $f(z) = x + y$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 1 \neq \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0.$$

\therefore 不解析.

(3) $f(z) = \operatorname{Re} z = x$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 1 \neq \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0.$$

\therefore 不解析.

(4) $f(z) = \frac{1}{|z|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot 2x \neq \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$$

在 $(0,0)$ 外不成立,

\therefore 不解析

在 $(0,0)$ 处无定义

第四次作业

教学内容: 2.2 初等函数及其解析性 2.3 解析函数与调和函数的关系

1. 填空题

$$(1) \exp\left(\frac{2-\pi i}{3}\right) = e^{\frac{2}{3}} (e^{-\frac{\pi}{3}i})$$

$$(2) (e^i)^i = e^{-1}; \quad (e^i)^i = e^{i \ln e^i} = e^{-(1+2k\pi)}.$$

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

$$(4) \ln(ie) = 1 + \frac{\pi}{2}i.$$

$$(5) \ln e^i = i.$$

2 求下列各式的值

$$(1) 3^i; \\ = e^{i \ln 3} = e^{i \ln 3} = e^{-2k\pi + i \ln 3} \\ = \cos \ln 3 + i \sin \ln 3$$

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

$$(3) \sin(1+2i); \\ = \frac{e^{1+2i} - e^{1-2i}}{2i} = \frac{(e^2 - e^{-2}) \cos 1 + i(e^{-2} + e^2) \sin 1}{2i} \\ = \frac{e^2 - e^{-2}}{2} \cos 1 + \frac{e^{-2} + e^2}{2} \sin 1$$

$$(4) |\cos z|^2 \\ = \left| \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2} \right|^2 = \left| \cos(x+iy) \right|^2 \\ = (\cos x \cosh y)^2 + (\sin x \sinh y)^2$$



3. 设 $z = re^{i\theta}$ 求 $\operatorname{Re}[\operatorname{Ln}(z-1)]$

$$\operatorname{Re}[\operatorname{Ln}(z-1)] = \ln|z-1| = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 - 2r \cos \theta + r^2)$$

4. 解下列方程:

(1) $e^x - 1 - \sqrt{3}i = 0;$

$$e^x = 1 + \sqrt{3}i$$

$$x = \operatorname{Ln}(1 + \sqrt{3}i)$$

$$= \ln 2 + i\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi i$$

(2) $\ln z = 2 - \frac{\pi}{6}i;$

$$\ln|z| = 2, \quad \arg z = -\frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$z = e^2 e^{-\frac{\pi}{6}i}$$

(3) $\cos z = 0;$

$$e^{iz} + e^{-iz} = 0$$

$$e^{2iz} = -1 \quad ?$$

$$z = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$$

5. 证明下列各式:

(1) $\cos iz = \cosh z$

$$f_1 = \frac{e^{iiz} + e^{-iiz}}{2} = \frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{2} = \cosh z.$$

(2) $\cosh^2 z - \sinh^2 z = 1$;

$$(\cosh z + \sinh z)(\cosh z - \sinh z) = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2}\right)^2 = 1.$$

6. 由下列各已知调和函数求解析函数 $f(z) = u + iv$:

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

$$= x^3 - y^3 - 3xy^2 + 3x^2y$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 3y^2 + 6xy = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \quad \therefore v = \int \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy = 3x^2y - y^3 + 3xy^2 + f(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 6xy + 3y^2 + f'(x) = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -3y^2 - 6xy + 3x^2.$$

$$f(z) = x^3 - y^3 - 3xy^2 + 3x^2y + (3x^2y - y^3 + 3xy^2 + f(x))i \\ = (1-i)z^3 + C.$$

(2) $v = \arctan \frac{y}{x}, x > 0;$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1 + (\frac{y}{x})^2} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \quad u = \int \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \int \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} dx^2 + y^2 = \ln x^2 + y^2 + f(x)$$

$$f(z) = \ln x^2 + y^2 + f(x) + i \arctan \frac{y}{x}$$

$$f(z) = \ln z + C$$

(3) $v = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}, f(2) = 0.$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \quad \frac{\partial f(z)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} (x^2 - y^2 - 2xyi)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \quad f(z) = \frac{1}{z} + C \quad = \frac{(x - yi)^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{1}{z^2}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{2}$$

7. 设 $u(x, y) = e^{px} \sin y$, 求 p 的值使 $u(x, y)$ 为调和函数, 并求出解析函数

$$f(z) = u + iv, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = p e^{px} \sin y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = p^2 e^{px} \sin y, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -e^{px} \sin y \quad \text{两者之和为 } 0.$$

$p = \pm 1$. ① $p = 1$. $v = \int \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -p e^{px} \cos y + f(x)$

$$f(z) = e^x \sin y - i(e^x \cos y + f(x))$$

② $p = -1$. $f(z) = e^{-x} \sin y + (e^{-x} \cos y + f(x)) i$

8. 已知 $u+v = x^2 - y^2 + 2xy - 5x - 5y$, 试确定解析函数 $f(z) = u + iv$.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2x + 2y - 5, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2x - 5 - 2y.$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\frac{\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2}}{2} \quad \text{得} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 4x - 10, \quad u = \int \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx = 2x^2 - 10x + f(y)$$

$$\text{同理} \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 4x - 10, \quad v = \int \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy = 4xy - 10y + f(x).$$

$$\therefore f(z) = 2x^2 - 10x + f(y) + i(4xy - 10y + f(x))$$

$$= z^2 - 5z + C_0 - C_0 i$$

9. 设函数 $f(z) = u + iv$ 解析, 且 $u - v = (x - y)(x^2 + 4xy + y^2)$, 求 $f(z)$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 3x^2 - 3y^2 + 6xy \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -3y^2 - 6xy + 3x^2 \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\frac{\textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2}}{2}, \quad \text{得} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 12xy.$$

$$u = \int \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx = 6x^2y + f(y).$$

$$\text{同理} \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 12xy.$$

$$v = \int \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy = 6xy^2 + f(x)$$

$$\therefore f(z) = 6x^2y + f(y) + i(6xy^2 + f(x)).$$

$$-iz^3 + C.$$

部分题目参考答案:

第三次作业

3. $f'(z) = \cos x \cosh y - i \sin x \sinh y$

4. $L = -3, m = 1, n = -3$

第四次作业

2. (1) $e^{-2k\pi - i \ln 3} \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \dots$

(2) $e^{-\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi\right) + i \ln \sqrt{2}} \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, \dots)$

(3) $\frac{(e^{-2} + e^2) \sin 1 - i(e^{-2} + e^2) \cos 1}{2}$

(4) $\cos^2 x + \sinh^2 y,$

3. $\frac{1}{2} \ln(1 - 2r \cos \theta + r^2)$

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

(2) $z = e^2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{i}{2}\right)$

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

6. (1) $f(z) = (1-i)z^3 + ic, c \in R$

(2) $f(z) = \ln z + c, c \in R$

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

7. $p = \pm 1$

当 $p = 1$ 时,

$$f(z) = e^x \sin y + i(-e^x \cos y + C)$$

当 $p = -1$ 时, $f(z) = e^{-x} \sin y + i(e^{-x} \cos y + C)$

8. $f(z) = z^2 - 5z + C - Ci$, 其中 C 为任意常数。

9. $f(z) = -iz^3 + C$, 其中 C 为复常数。