

华中科技大学 2022-2023 学年第一学期

《复变函数与积分变换》A 卷参考答案

一、单选题 (每题 2 分, 共 24 分)

C B C A B A D A D C B D

$$\begin{aligned} \text{二. 解: } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= -e^{-x}(x \cos y + y \sin y) + e^{-x} \cos y \\ &= -e^{-x}(x \cos y + y \sin y - \cos y) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{根据 C-R 方程: } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \dots ①, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \dots ② \dots 4'$$

$$\text{由 } ① \text{ 可得: } \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -e^{-x}(x \cos y + y \sin y - \cos y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{偏微分得 } V(x, y) &= \int -e^{-x}(x \cos y + y \sin y - \cos y) dy \\ &= -e^{-x}(x \sin y - y \cos y) + f(x) \dots ③ \end{aligned}$$

将 ③ 代入 ② 式可得

$$e^{-x}(-x \sin y + \sin y + y \cos y) = -e^{-x}(x \sin y - y \cos y - \sin y) + f'(x)$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = 0, \quad \text{即 } f(x) = C \quad (C \text{ 为常数}) \dots 10'$$

$$\therefore V(x, y) = -e^{-x}(x \sin y - y \cos y) + C \dots 11'$$

$$\therefore f(z) = u(x, y) + iV(x, y)$$

$$= e^{-x}(x \cos y + y \sin y) + i[-e^{-x}(x \sin y - y \cos y) + C]$$

$$= xe^{-z} + iC \dots 12'$$

三. 解: $f(z) = \frac{-2}{z-1} + \frac{3}{z-2}$

① 当 $0 < |z-1| < 1$ 时

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

$$\therefore f(z) = -\frac{2}{z-1} - \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} 3(z-1)^n$$

另解1. $f(z) = \frac{z-1+2}{z-1} \cdot \frac{1}{z-2} = \left(1 + \frac{2}{z-1}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{z-2}$

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

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

从而得到上面的结果.

另解2. $f(z) = \frac{1}{z-1} \frac{z-2+3}{z-2} = \frac{1}{z-1} \left(1 + \frac{3}{z-2}\right)$

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

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

... 6'

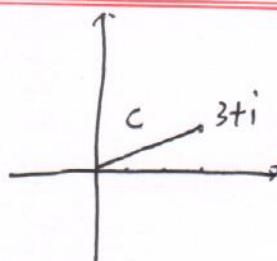
② 当 $0 < |z| < 2$ 时

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

... 12'

四. 1. 解 曲线 C 的参数方程由: $x=3t$, $y=t$

$$z = z(t) = 3t + it, \quad t: 0 \rightarrow 1$$



$$\begin{aligned} & \therefore \int_C (-2y + 2x)i \, dz \\ &= \int_0^1 (-2t + 6t)i (3+i) \, dt \\ &= (-2+6i)(3+i) \int_0^1 t \, dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(-2+6i)(3+i) \\ &= -6+8i \end{aligned}$$

2. 解: ∵ 被积函数在 $|z|=0.5$ 内只有 1 个奇点 $z=0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1-\cos z}{z^5(1-z)} &= \frac{1}{z^5} \left(\frac{z^2}{2!} - \frac{z^4}{4!} + \dots \right) (1+z+z^2+\dots) \\ &= \dots \left(\frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{4!} \right) \frac{1}{z} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

--- 3'

$$\therefore \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{1-\cos z}{z^5(1-z)}, 0 \right] = \frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{4!} = \frac{11}{24}$$

$$\therefore \int_C f(z) \, dz = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{11}{24} = \frac{11}{12}\pi i$$

--- 5'

五. 1. 解: 记 $f(z) = \frac{z^{30}}{(z-4)(z^6+1)^5}$

$$\therefore \text{Res}[f(z), 4] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 4} \frac{z^{30}}{(z^6+1)^5} = \frac{4^{30}}{(4^6+1)^5} \quad \dots 2'$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Res}[f(z), \infty) &= -\text{Res}\left[f\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)\frac{1}{z^2}, 0\right] \\ &= -\text{Res}\left[\frac{\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^{30}}{\frac{1}{z^6} + 1)^5 \cdot z^2}, 0\right] \\ &= -\text{Res}\left[\frac{1}{(1-4z)(1+z^6)^5 \cdot z}, 0\right] = -1 \quad \dots 4' \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \bar{I}_8 &= -2\pi i \left\{ \text{Res}[f(z), 4] + \text{Res}[f(z), \infty) \right\} \\ &= -2\pi i \left[\frac{4^{30}}{(4^6+1)^5} - 1 \right]. \quad \dots 5' \end{aligned}$$

2. 解: $\bar{I}_8 = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_{-R}^{+R} \frac{\cos x}{x^2+1} dx + \int_{-R}^{+R} \frac{x \sin x}{x^2+1} dx \right]$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left[\text{Re} \int_{-R}^{+R} \frac{e^{ix}}{x^2+1} dx + \text{Im} \int_{-R}^{+R} \frac{x e^{ix}}{x^2+1} dx \right] \quad \dots 1'$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int_{-R}^{+R} \frac{e^{ix}}{x^2+1} dx &= 2\pi i \text{Res}\left[\frac{e^{iz}}{z^2+1}, i\right] \quad (\text{右极点}) \\ &= 2\pi i \cdot \frac{e^{iz}}{2z} \Big|_{z=i} \\ &= \pi e^{-1} \quad \dots 3' \end{aligned}$$

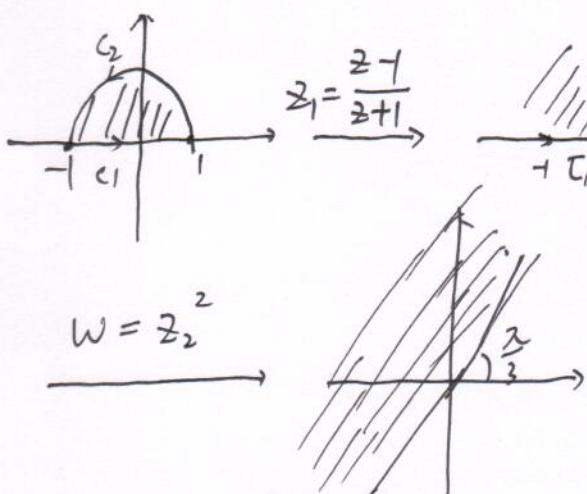
$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-R}^{+R} \frac{x e^{ix}}{x^2+1} dx &= 2\pi i \text{Res}\left[\frac{z e^{iz}}{z^2+1}, i\right] \\ &= 2\pi i \cdot \frac{e^{iz}}{2} \Big|_{z=i} = \pi i e^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \bar{I}_8 &= \frac{1}{2} [\pi e^{-1} + \pi e^{-1}] \\ &= \pi e^{-1}. \quad \dots 5' \end{aligned}$$

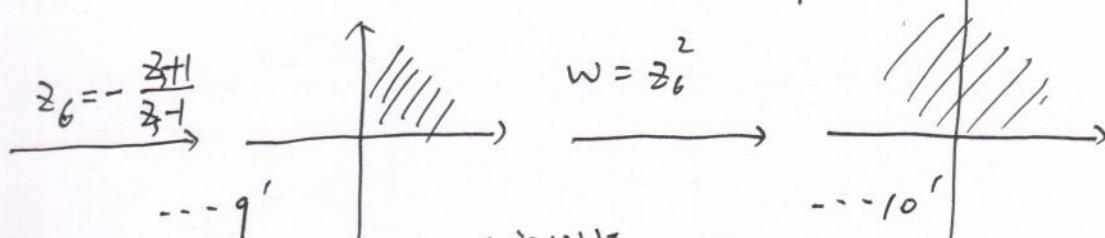
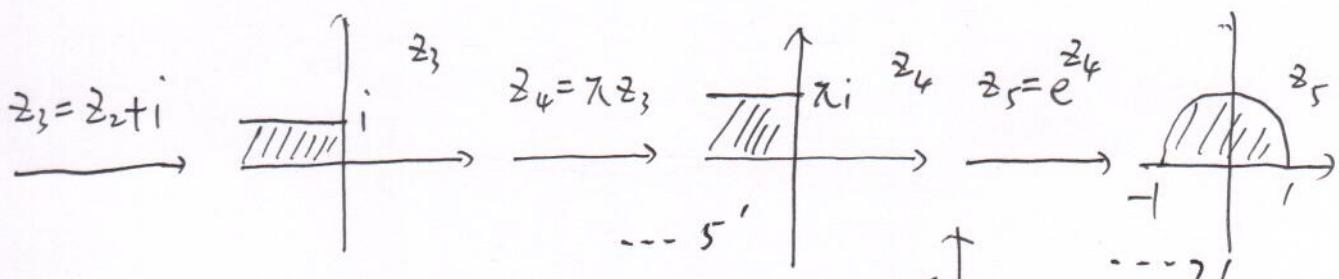
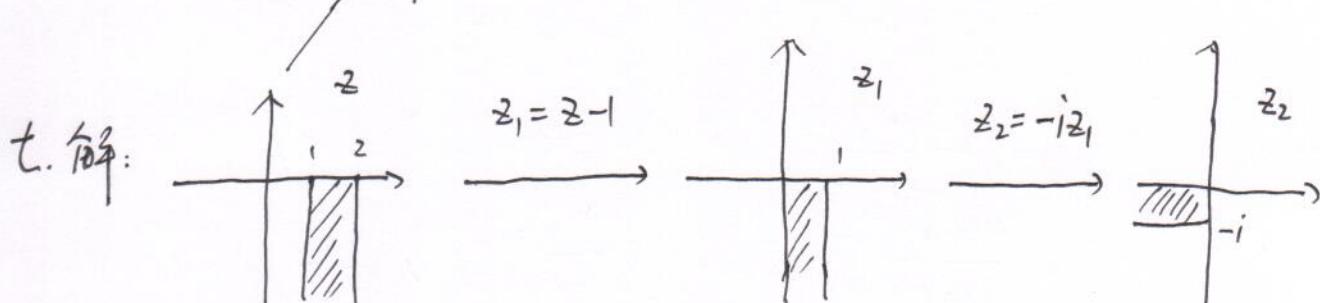
3. 解: $w = \left(\frac{z-1}{z+1} e^{-\frac{\pi}{3}} \right)^2$ 可分解为如下映射的复合:

$$z_1 = \frac{z-1}{z+1}, \quad z_2 = z_1 e^{-\frac{\pi}{3}}, \quad z_3 = z_2^2.$$

角点而分, 共六步



像已成为 $\{w : \frac{\pi}{3} < \arg w < \frac{2\pi}{3}\}$.



$$\therefore w = \left(-\frac{e^{(-iz+2i)\pi} + 1}{e^{(-iz+2i)\pi} - 1} \right)^2.$$

方法正确都可以.

八. 解: 设 $\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = F(s)$, 则方程关于 t 的 Laplace 变换
可得:

$$s^2 F(s) - s f(0) - f'(0) - 2[s F(s) - f(0)] + F(s) = \frac{-2}{s^2 + 1} \quad \dots 4'$$

代入初值条件得:

$$s^2 F(s) - 1 - 2s F(s) + F(s) = \frac{-2}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$\text{即 } (s-1)^2 F(s) = \frac{s^2 - 1}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$\therefore F(s) = \frac{s+1}{(s-1)(s^2+1)} \quad \dots \dots 6'$$

$$2 \quad F(s) = \frac{s+1}{(s-1)(s^2+1)} = \frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{s}{s^2+1} \quad \dots \dots 8'$$

$$\therefore f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s-1}\right] - \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s}{s^2+1}\right]$$

$$= e^t - \cos t. \quad \dots \dots 10'$$

华中科技大学数学与统计学院教师备课用纸

九. 讨论 $f'(z_0)$. $\because \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f(z)}{z} \cdot \frac{z}{z - z_0} = 0.$

$\therefore \exists \delta > 0$, 取 C 为 $|z - z_0| = R$. 当 z 充分大时

在 C 上, $\left| \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} \right| < \varepsilon.$

由高斯引理: $f'(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z - z_0)^2} dz \quad \dots \quad 2'$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore |f'(z_0)| &\leq \left| \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z - z_0)^2} dz \right| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_C \left| \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} \right| \cdot \frac{1}{|z - z_0|} dz \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \varepsilon \cdot \frac{1}{R} \cdot 2\pi R = \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

由 $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z)$, $f'(z_0) = 0$

\therefore 函数 $f(z)$ 在 z_0 处的导数为 0, 则 $f(z)$ 为常数. $\dots 6'$

即 $\forall z_0$, $f(z_0) = f(0)$.

方法二: 也可用 Cauchy 积分公式估计

$$f(z) - f(0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} dz - \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z} dz$$

方法三. 利用 刘维尔定理, 必须弄清楚 $f(z)$ 在全平面是否有界函数.

例如 $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a_n z^n$ $|z| < +\infty$

当 $0 < |z| < +\infty$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{f(z)}{z} &= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a_n z^{n-1} = \frac{a_0}{z} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} a_n z^{n-1} \\ &\stackrel{\triangle}{=} \frac{a_0}{z} + g(z) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{z \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(z)}{z} = 0, \therefore \lim_{z \rightarrow +\infty} g(z) = 0, \text{ 又 } g(z) \text{ 在单连通域}$$

$\therefore g(z)$ 有界, 由 利普希茨定理, $g(z)$ 为常数且 $g(z) = 0$

$\therefore f(z) = a_0$ 恒为常数.