

华中科技大学数学与统计学院教师备课用纸

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)

CBCA BADA DCBD

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

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

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

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

偏积分得 $v(x, y) = \int -e^{-x}(x \cos y + y \sin y - \cos y) dy$
 $= -e^{-x}(x \sin y - y \cos y) + f(x) \dots \textcircled{3}$
 $\dots 8'$

将③代入②式可得

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

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

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

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

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

$$= ze^{-z} + ic \dots 12'$$

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

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

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

从而得到上面的结果.

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

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

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

... 6'

② 当 $0 < |z| < 2$ 时

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

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

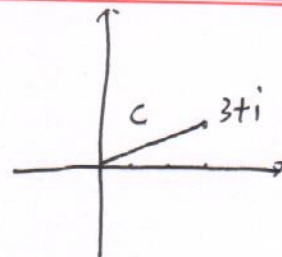
$$= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} -2 \frac{1}{z^{n+1}} - \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{3}{2^{n+1}} z^n$$

... 12'

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四. 1. 解: 曲线 C 的参数方程为: $x=3t, y=t$

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



$$\therefore \int_C (-2y + 2xi) dz$$

$$= \int_0^1 (-2t + 6ti)(3+ti) dt$$

$$= (-2+6i)(3+i) \int_0^1 t dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(-2+6i)(3+i)$$

$$= -6 + 8i$$

... 5'

2. 解: \because 被积函数在 $|z|=0.5$ 内只有一个奇点 $z=0$.

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

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

... 3'

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

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

... 5'

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

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

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

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

2. 解: $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^2+1} dx + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin x}{x^2+1} dx \right]$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\operatorname{Re} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{ix}}{x^2+1} dx + \operatorname{Im} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x e^{ix}}{x^2+1} dx \right] \quad \dots 1'$$

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

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

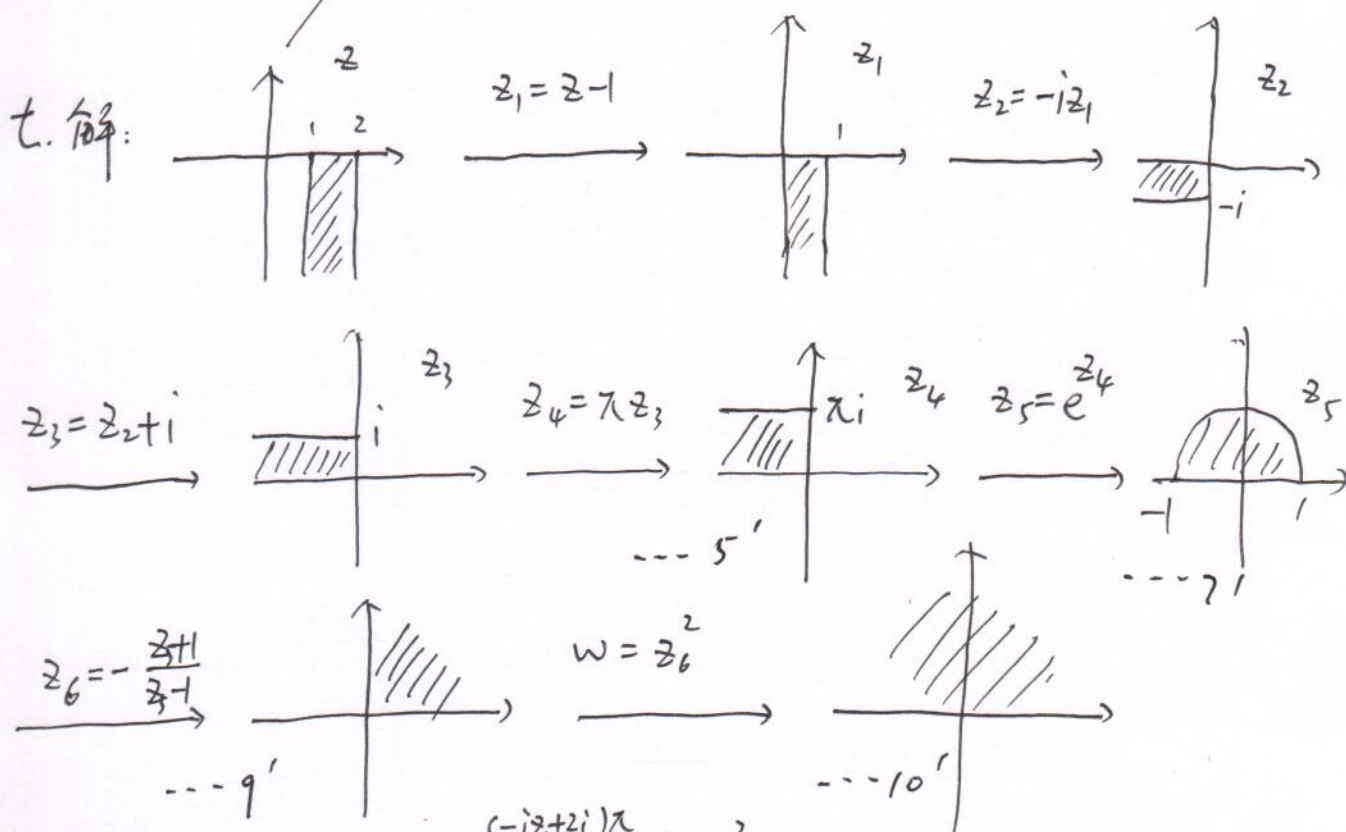
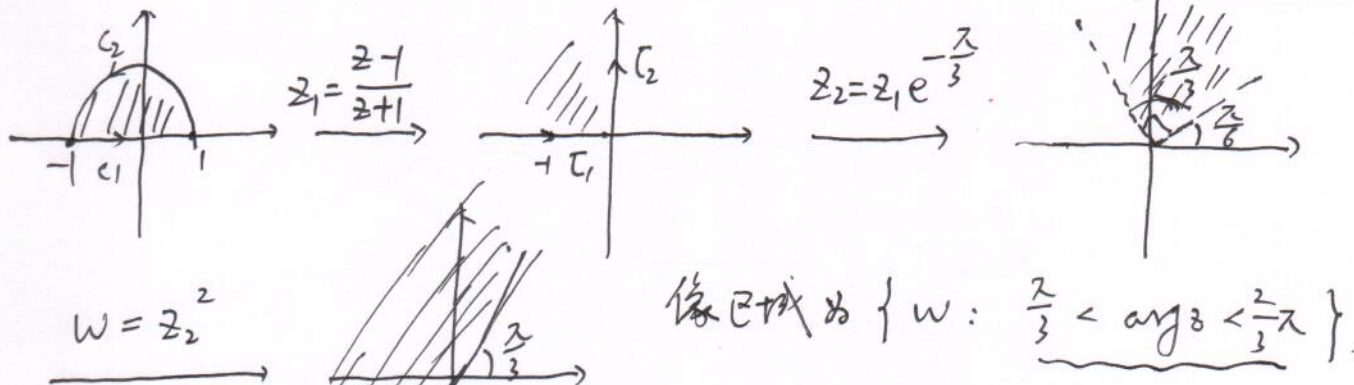
$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^2+1} dx &= \frac{1}{2} [\pi e^{-1} + \pi e^{-1}] \\ &= \pi e^{-1}. \quad \dots 5' \end{aligned}$$

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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:

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

每步两分, 共六分



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

分给正确都可以.

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

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

代入初始条件得:

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f(t) &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s-1}\right] - \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s}{s^2+1}\right] \\ &= e^t - \cos t. \quad \dots 10' \end{aligned}$$

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九. 证明: $\therefore \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f(z)}{z-z_0} = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f(z)}{z} \cdot \frac{z}{z-z_0} = 0.$

\therefore 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 取 C 为 $|z-z_0|=R$, $\frac{1}{2}R$ 充分大时

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

由高斯积分公式: $f'(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^2} dz \dots 2'$

$\therefore |f'(z_0)| \leq |\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^2} dz|$

$\leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_C |\frac{f(z)}{z-z_0}| \cdot \frac{1}{|z-z_0|} ds$

$\leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \varepsilon \cdot \frac{1}{R} \cdot 2\pi R = \varepsilon. \dots 5'$

由 ε 的任意性, $f'(z_0) = 0$

\therefore 函数 $f(z)$ 在任意一点, 导数为 0, 则 $f(z)$ 为常数. $\dots 6'$

即 $\forall z_0, f(z_0) = f(0).$

证法二: 也可用 Cauchy 积分公式估计

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

证法三. 利用刘维尔定理证明, 必须讲清楚 $f(z)$ 在全平面是有界函数.

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

当 $0 < |z| < +\infty$ 时

$\frac{f(z)}{z} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a_n z^{n-1} = \frac{a_0}{z} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} a_n z^{n-1}$

$= \frac{a_0}{z} + g(z)$

$\therefore \lim_{z \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(z)}{z} = 0, \therefore \lim_{z \rightarrow +\infty} g(z) = 0, \text{ 又 } g(z) \text{ 在全平面解析}$

$\therefore g(z)$ 有界, 由刘维尔定理, $g(z)$ 为常数且 $g(z) \equiv 0$

$\therefore f(z) = a_0$ 恒为常数.