

A. 陈

5.1

① 解 $\cos z = 0$ $z = (k + \frac{1}{2})\pi$ 为奇点.
并为一阶奇点. $z = \infty$ 为非孤立奇点, 故无留数.
故: $\text{Res}\left[\frac{z}{\cos z}, (k + \frac{1}{2})\pi\right] = \left[\frac{z}{-\sin z}\right]_{z=(k+\frac{1}{2})\pi}$
 $= (-1)^k (k + \frac{1}{2})\pi \quad (k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$

② 解 $\frac{e^z}{z^2(z^2+9)}$ 奇点为 $z_1=0, z_2=3i, z_3=-3i$
 $z_1=0$ 为 2 阶极点, $z_2=3i, z_3=-3i$ 为一阶极点.
 $\text{Res}[f(z), 3i] = \frac{e^z}{2z(z^2+9)} \Big|_{z=3i} = \frac{e^{(3+\frac{\pi}{2})i}}{54}$
 $\text{Res}[f(z), -3i] = \frac{e^z}{2z(z^2+9)} \Big|_{z=-3i} = \frac{e^{(-3-\frac{\pi}{2})i}}{54}$
 $\therefore \frac{e^z}{z^2(z^2+9)} = \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{n-2}}{n!}\right) \left(\frac{1}{9} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{z^2}{9}\right)^n\right)$
故 $\text{Res}[f(z), 0] = \frac{1}{9}$.
当 $|z| > 3$ 时 $\frac{e^z}{z^2(z^2+9)} = \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{n-2}}{n!}\right) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{z^{2n}}{9^{n+1}}\right)$
 $\text{Res}[f(z), \infty] = \frac{1}{27} - \frac{1}{9}$

5.2

解: $f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-3)(z^5-1)}$ 奇点为 $z_1=3$
 $z_{2,3,4,5,6} = \sqrt[5]{1} \quad |z|=1$
 $\oint_{|z|=2} f(z) dz = 2\pi i [\text{Res}(f(z), z_2) + \text{Res}(f(z), z_3) + \text{Res}(f(z), z_4) + \text{Res}(f(z), z_5) + \text{Res}(f(z), z_6)]$
 $= \frac{1}{2\pi i} [\text{Res}(f(z), z_2) + \text{Res}(f(z), 3)]$
 $\text{Res}[f(z), 3] = \frac{1}{z^5-1} \Big|_{z=3} = \frac{1}{242}$
 $\text{Res}[f(z), \infty] = -\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} z f(z) = 0$
 $\therefore \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} f(z) = 0$
故 $\oint_{|z|=2} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \left(-\frac{1}{242}\right) = -\frac{\pi i}{121}$

5.4

① 解: $\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{e^{2z}}{(z-1)^2} dz$
 $f(z) = \frac{e^{2z}}{(z-1)^2}$ 奇点为 $z=1$ 为一阶.
 $\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{e^{2z}}{(z-1)^2} dz = 2\pi i \text{Res}[f(z), 1]$
 $= 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (2e^{2z}) = 4\pi i e^2$

② 解 $\frac{e^z}{z^2(z-1)^2}$
 $f(z) = \frac{e^z}{z^2(z-1)^2}$ $z_1=0$ 为二阶极点, $z_2=1$ 为一阶极点.
故 $\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{e^z}{z^2(z-1)^2} dz = 2\pi i [\text{Res}(f(z), 0) + \text{Res}(f(z), 1)]$
 $= 2\pi i \left[\frac{e^z}{(z-1)^2} \Big|_{z=0} + 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^z}{z} \left(1 - \frac{1}{z}\right) \right]$
 $= 2\pi i$

5.5

解: $f(z) = \frac{2z}{3+z^2}$
 $\therefore \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} f(z) = 0$
故 $\text{Res}[f(z), \infty] = -\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} z f(z) = -2$

5.6

解: $\oint_c \frac{z^{15}}{(z^2+1)^2(z^4+2)^3} dz$
 $= -2\pi i \text{Res}[f(z), \infty]$
因为 $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} f(z) = 0$
 $\text{Res}[f(z), \infty] = -\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} z f(z) = -1$
故 $\oint_c \frac{z^{15}}{(z^2+1)^2(z^4+2)^3} dz = 2\pi i$

$$5.7) \textcircled{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{1+\cos\theta}$$

$$\text{解法: } d\theta = \frac{dz}{iz}, \cos\theta = \frac{z^2+1}{2z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{1+\cos\theta} &= \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{4z}{i(4z^2+(z^2+1)^2)} dz \\ &= \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{4z dz}{i(z^2+(1+\sqrt{1})i)(z^2-(1+i)i)(z^2+(1-i)i)(z^2-(1-i)i)} \\ &= 8\pi \left[\frac{z}{(z^2+3+2\sqrt{2})(z^2+(1-i)i)} \right]_{z=(1-\sqrt{2})i}^{z=(1+\sqrt{2})i} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sqrt{2}\pi \\ \text{解法: } \text{上式} &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{1+\cos\theta} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d(2\theta)}{3+\cos 2\theta} = \int_0^{4\pi} \frac{d\theta}{3+\cos\theta} \\ &= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{3+\cos\theta} = -4i \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{z^2+6z+1} = 8\pi \frac{1}{22+6} \left[\frac{1}{z} \right]_{z=-3+\sqrt{2}}^{z=-3-\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \sqrt{2}\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5.8. \textcircled{1} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^2} \\ f(x) = \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2} \quad f(z) = \frac{1}{(1+z^2)^2} = \frac{1}{(z+i)^2(z-i)^2} \\ \therefore \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} z f(z) = 0 \\ \text{解法: } I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^2} = 2\pi i [\text{Res}(f(z), i)] \\ = 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \left[\frac{1}{(z+i)^2} \right]' = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解法: } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)(x^2+b^2)} \quad (a>0, b>0) \\ f(x) = \frac{1}{(x^2+a^2)(x^2+b^2)} \quad f(z) = \frac{1}{(z^2+a^2)(z^2+b^2)} \\ \therefore \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} z f(z) = 0 \\ \text{解法: } I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)(x^2+b^2)} \\ = 2\pi i [\text{Res}(f(z), ai) + \text{Res}(f(z), bi)] \\ = \frac{\pi}{ab(a+b)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解法: } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x \sin x}{x^2+4x+20} dx \\ I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{-x \sin x}{x^2+4x+20} dx \quad f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2+4x+20} \\ = \text{Im} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{ix} dx \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f(z) = \frac{z}{z^2+4z+20}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} f(z) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解法: } I &= \text{Im} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{ix} dx \right] \\ &= \text{Im} [2\pi i \text{Res}(f(z) e^{iz}, -2+4i)] \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-4} (2\cos^2 + \sin^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{10} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{(a+b\cos\theta)^2} \quad (a>0, b>0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解法: } I &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{[a+b(\frac{z^2+1}{2})]^2} \\ &= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d(2\theta)}{[b\cos 2\theta + 2a+b]^2} \\ &= 2 \int_0^{4\pi} \frac{d\theta}{[b\cos\theta + 2a+b]^2} \\ &= 4 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{[b\cos\theta + 2a+b]^2} \\ \therefore d\theta &= \frac{dz}{iz}, \cos\theta = \frac{z^2+1}{2z} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore I &= \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{4dz}{iz} \frac{1}{[b(\frac{z^2+1}{2z}) + (2a+b)]^2} \\ &= \frac{(-i)4}{b^2} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{z dz}{[2+1+\frac{2a}{b} + \frac{2a}{b}\sqrt{1+\frac{b}{a}}]^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore a>0, b>0 \\ \text{故仅有 } z_1 = -1 - \frac{2a}{b} + \frac{2a}{b}\sqrt{1+\frac{b}{a}} \text{ 在单位圆内} \\ \text{且为二阶极点.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解法: } I &= \frac{32\pi}{b^2} \lim_{z \rightarrow z_1} \left[\frac{z}{(z+1+\frac{2a}{b}+\frac{2a}{b}\sqrt{1+\frac{b}{a}})^2} \right]' \\ &= \frac{\pi(2a+b)}{(a\sqrt{1+\frac{b}{a}})^3} \end{aligned}$$

第五章

5.1 ②

$$2^z \cos \frac{1}{2z}$$

解 $z=2$ 为孤立奇点

$$2^z \cos \frac{1}{2z} = [(1-2)^z + 6(2-2)^z + 12(2-2)^z + \dots] \cdot \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} (2-2)^{-2n} \right]$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{1}{2z} \text{ 系数为 } C_{-1} = \frac{1}{4!} + 12(-\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{24} - 6 = -5\frac{23}{24}$$

5.2

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 解 } \oint \frac{z dz}{(z-1)(z-2)^2} \quad C: |z-2| = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } & \oint \frac{z dz}{(z-1)(z-2)^2} \\ &= 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{z}{(z-1)(z-2)^2}, 2\right] \\ &= 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{z}{z-1}\right)' \\ &= -2\pi i \end{aligned}$$

5.4

$$\text{解 } f(z) = \frac{e^z}{z^2-1} \quad z \rightarrow \infty$$

$z^2=1 \quad z=\pm 1$
故 $f(z)$ 在 $z=\infty$ 展开为 $f(z)$ 在 $z=0$ 处对 $|z|>1$ 展开洛朗级数:

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{z^2}\right)^n \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{求 } \operatorname{Res}(f(z), \infty) &= -C_{-1} = -\left[\frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{5!} + \frac{1}{9!} + \dots\right] \\ &= \frac{e^1 - e}{2} \end{aligned}$$

5.6

$$\text{解: } \oint_C \frac{z^3}{1+z} e^{\frac{1}{z}} dz \quad C: |z|=2$$

$$I = 2\pi i [\operatorname{Res}(f(z), 0) + \operatorname{Res}(f(z), -1)]$$

$$\operatorname{Res}(f(z), -1) = z^3 e^{\frac{1}{z}} \Big|_{z=-1} = -e^{-1}$$

$$\frac{z^3}{1+z} e^{\frac{1}{z}} = \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^n \right] \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} (2-2)^{-n} \right] z^3$$

$$\operatorname{Res}(f(z), 0) = e^{-1} - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{故 } \oint \frac{z^3}{1+z} e^{\frac{1}{z}} dz = 2\pi i \times \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) = -\frac{2\pi i}{3}$$

5.7 ②
解: $\therefore d\theta = \frac{dz}{iz} \quad \cos \theta = \frac{z^2+1}{2z}$

5.7 ③

$$\text{解: } \therefore d\theta = \frac{dz}{iz} \quad \cos \theta = \frac{z^2+1}{2z}$$

$$I = \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{1-2b \cdot \frac{z^2+1}{2z} + b^2} \cdot \frac{dz}{iz}$$

$$= \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{(-1)}{i} \cdot \frac{1}{b^2 z^2 - (b^2+1)z + b} dz$$

$$= \oint_{|z|=1} i \cdot \frac{1}{b(z-\frac{1}{b})(z-b)} dz$$

$$\therefore |b| < 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= i \times 2\pi i \times \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{1}{b(z-\frac{1}{b})(z-b)}, b\right] \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{1-b^2} \end{aligned}$$

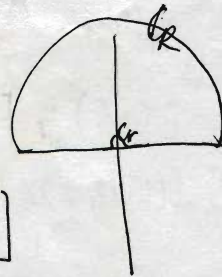
$$\textcircled{4} I = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos ax - \cos bx}{x^2} dx \quad (a \geq 0, b \geq 0)$$

解:

$$I = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos ax - \cos bx}{x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax - \cos bx}{x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{iax} - e^{ibx}}{x^2} dx \right]$$



$$I = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{iax} - e^{ibx}}{x^2} dx \right]$$

$$\bullet \int_{-R}^{-r} \frac{e^{iax} - e^{ibx}}{x^2} dx$$

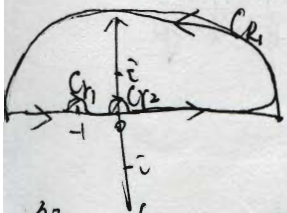
$$+ \int_r^R \frac{e^{iax} - e^{ibx}}{x^2} dx + \int_R^r \frac{e^{iax} - e^{ibx}}{x^2} dx$$

$$+ \int_{-r}^{-R} \frac{e^{iax} - e^{ibx}}{x^2} dx = 0$$

$$\bullet \int_{-r}^{-R} \frac{e^{iax} - e^{ibx}}{x^2} dx = \pi(a-b)$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} [\pi(a-b)] = \frac{1}{2} \pi(b-a)$$

$$\textcircled{1} I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(x+1)(x^2+1)}$$



$$\text{Ans: } f(z) = \frac{1}{z(z+1)(z^2+1)}$$

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = \int_{-R}^{-r} \frac{1}{x(x+1)(x^2+1)} dx$$

$$+ \int_{C_R} \frac{1}{z(z+1)(z^2+1)} dz$$

$$+ \int_{-r}^{-R} f(x) dx$$

$$+ \int_{C_r} f(z) dz + \int_R^r f(x) dx$$

$$+ \int_{C_R} f(z) dz$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} \frac{1}{z(z+1)(z^2+1)} dz = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$= i(-\frac{1}{2})(-\pi) = \frac{\pi i}{2}$$

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_r} f(z) dz = 1$$

$$= i(-\pi) = -\pi i \quad \int_{C_r} f(z) dz = 0$$

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}[f(z), i]$$

$$= 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{z(z+1)(z+i)} \Big|_{z=i}$$

$$= 2\pi i \cdot \frac{-1}{2(1+i)} = \frac{\pi}{2} [-1+i]$$

$$\text{Ans: } I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(x+1)(x^2+1)}$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{2}$$