

市=章:

A 练习题

3.3.
解: ① $\int_{-1}^1 |z| dz = \int_{-1}^1 |x| dx = \int_{-1}^0 (-x) dx + \int_0^1 x dx$

$= 1$
 $\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{z} dz = \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{x} dx = \int_{-1}^0 \sqrt{x} dx + \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} dx$

$= \int_{-1}^0 \sqrt{|x|} e^{i\pi/2} dx + \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} dx$

$= e^{i\pi/2} \int_{-1}^0 \sqrt{|x|} dx + \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} dx$

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

②. $z = e^{i\theta} \quad \theta \in [0, \pi] \quad dz = e^{i\theta} i d\theta$

$\int_{-1}^1 |z| dz = \int_{\pi}^0 i e^{i\theta} d\theta = [e^{i\theta}]_{\pi}^0 = 2$

$\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{z} dz = \int_{\pi}^0 e^{i\theta/2} \cdot i e^{i\theta} d\theta = [\frac{2}{3} e^{3i\theta/2}]_{\pi}^0 = \frac{2}{3} [1+i]$

③ $z = e^{i\theta} \quad \theta \in [-\pi, 0]$

$\int_{-1}^1 |z| dz = \int_{-\pi}^0 i e^{i\theta} d\theta = [e^{i\theta}]_{-\pi}^0 = 2$

$\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{z} dz = \int_{-\pi}^0 e^{i\theta/2} i e^{i\theta} d\theta = [\frac{2}{3} e^{3i\theta/2}]_{-\pi}^0 = \frac{2}{3} [1+i]$

注意: 多值函数求积分时, 复平面仅取一个单叶分枝
本题中取 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 为辐角单叶分枝, 使多值函数为单值函数.

3.6.

(2)
解: $\int_0^{\pi+2i} \cos \frac{z}{2} dz = [2 \sin \frac{z}{2}]_0^{\pi+2i} = 2 \sin (\frac{\pi}{2} + i)$
 $= 2 \cdot \frac{e^{i(\frac{\pi}{2}+i)} - e^{-i(\frac{\pi}{2}+i)}}{2i} = \frac{1}{e} + e$

(5) $\int_{-1}^i (1+4iz^3) dz$
 $= [z + iz^4]_{-1}^i = 1+i$

3.7 解: $\int_C \frac{c dz}{(z-a)(z-b)}$

$= \oint_C \frac{1}{b-a} [\frac{1}{z-b} - \frac{1}{z-a}] dz$

$= \frac{1}{b-a} [\oint_C \frac{1}{z-b} dz - \oint_C \frac{1}{z-a} dz]$

$= 0$

3.8.

解: ③ $\oint_C \frac{e^z}{z-2} dz \quad (|z-2|=2)$

由留数定理 Cauchy 积分公式 $f(z) = e^z$

上式 $= 2\pi i f(z)|_{z=2} = 2\pi i e^2 = 2\pi e^2 i$

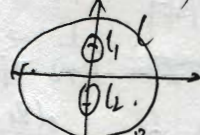
3.9 ②

解: $\oint_C \frac{e^z}{(z^2+1)^2} dz \quad (|z|=a \quad a>1)$

$= \oint_C \frac{e^z}{(z+i)^2(z-i)^2} dz$

$= \oint_{C_1} \frac{e^z}{(z+i)^2} dz + \oint_{C_2} \frac{e^z}{(z-i)^2} dz$

$\rightarrow f(z) = \frac{e^z}{(z+i)^2} \quad \rightarrow f(z) = \frac{e^z}{(z-i)^2}$



1) 复变函数论中柯西积分公式

$= \frac{2\pi i}{1!} \left[\frac{e^z}{(z+i)^2} \right]_{z=i} + \frac{2\pi i}{1!} \left[\frac{e^z}{(z-i)^2} \right]_{z=-i}$

$= \frac{2\pi i}{2} [\sin i - \cos i] = \pi i [\sin i - \cos i]$

3.11

解: $f(z) = u + iv$
 $v = e^{px} \sin y$

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \sin y \cdot p e^{px} \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \sin y \cdot p^2 e^{px}$

$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = e^{px} \cos y \quad -\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = -e^{px} \sin y$

由 $\sin y \cdot p^2 \cdot e^{px} = e^{px} \sin y \quad p = \pm 1$

$\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$

当 $p=1$ $\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = e^x \cos y + i e^x \sin y$
 $= e^x (\cos y + i \sin y) = e^x e^{iy} = e^z$

故 $f(z) = e^z + C$

当 $p=-1$ 同理得 $f(z) = -e^z + C$

B 解习题:

3.2.

$$(2) \oint_{|z|=1} (x' + iy') dz \leq \pi$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } & \left| \oint_{|z|=1} (x' + iy') dz \right| \\ & \leq \int_{|z|=1} |x' + iy'| |dz| \\ & \leq \int_{|z|=1} (|x'| + |y'|) |dz| \\ & = \int_{|z|=1} |dz| = \pi \end{aligned}$$

3.3.

$$\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{z+2}$$

~~2\pi i~~ $\frac{1}{z+2}$ 奇点 $z = -2$ 不在 $|z|=1$ 内

$$\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{z+2} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } & z = e^{i\theta} \\ \text{上式} &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{i e^{i\theta} d\theta}{e^{i\theta} + 2} \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{-2\sin\theta + (1 + 2\cos\theta)i}{5 + 4\cos\theta} d\theta = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{证: } \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 + 2\cos\theta}{5 + 4\cos\theta} d\theta = 0$$

3.4.

$$\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{e^z}{z} dz$$

$$= 2\pi i e^z \Big|_{z=0} = 2\pi i$$

$$\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{e^z}{z} dz \quad \text{令 } z = e^{i\theta}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{上式} &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{e^{e^{i\theta}}}{e^{i\theta}} e^{i\theta} i d\theta \\ &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{e^{i\theta}} i d\theta \\ &= i \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)} d\theta \\ &= i \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{\cos\theta} [\cos(\sin\theta) + i\sin(\sin\theta)] d\theta \\ &= -\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{\cos\theta} \sin(\sin\theta) d\theta \\ &\quad + i \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{\cos\theta} \cos(\sin\theta) d\theta \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore e^{(\cos\theta)} \cos(\sin\theta)$ 为偶函数

$$\text{证: } \int_0^{2\pi} e^{\cos\theta} \cos(\sin\theta) d\theta = \pi$$

$$3.7 \text{ 计算: } \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|z|=1} \frac{z}{z-2} dz$$

解: 讨论:

① $|z| < 1$ 时 $z=2$ 有奇点在内

$$\text{上式} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \frac{z}{z-2} \Big|_{z=2} = 2$$

② $|z| > 1$ 时 $z=2$ 在单位圆外

$$\text{上式} = 0$$

③ $|z| = 1$ 积分路径上有奇点

3.8

$$\text{证: } |z|=1 \quad \bar{z}=1 \quad z=e^{i\theta}$$

$$dz = e^{i\theta} i d\theta \quad d\bar{z} = e^{-i\theta} (-i) d\theta$$

$$dz = d\bar{z} \cdot (-1) \bar{z} = \frac{(-1)}{\bar{z}^2} d\bar{z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{f(z)}{z-2} dz \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{f(z)}{\bar{z}-2} \cdot \frac{(-1)}{\bar{z}^2} d\bar{z} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{f(z)}{\bar{z}-2} \cdot \frac{(-1)}{\bar{z}^2} d\bar{z} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{f(z)(-1)}{\bar{z}(1-\bar{z}\bar{z})} d\bar{z} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{f(z)}{(1-\bar{z}) + (1-\frac{1}{\bar{z}})} d\bar{z} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z|=1} f(z) \left[-\frac{1}{\bar{z}} + \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{\bar{z}}} \right] d\bar{z} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{证: } \begin{cases} |z| < 1 & \frac{1}{\bar{z}} > 1 & \text{上式} = f(0) \\ |z| > 1 & \frac{1}{\bar{z}} < 1 & \text{上式} = f(0) - f(\frac{1}{\bar{z}}) \end{cases}$$

第四章:

A. 问题:

4.1. (3).

解: 比值判别法:

对于 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^n$ $|z| > 1$ 发散. $|z| < 1$ 收敛:

对于 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n} 2^n$ $|\frac{f_{k+1}}{f_k}| = |\frac{1}{3}|$

$|z| < \frac{1}{3}$ 收敛

$|z| > \frac{1}{3}$ 发散:

故 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2^n + \frac{1}{3^n} 2^n)$ 收敛:

$|z| < \frac{1}{3}$ 收敛:

$\frac{1}{3} < |z| < 1$ 收敛:

$|z| > 1$ 发散:

4.2. $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} (2^n + \frac{1}{3^n} 2^n)$

解: 比值判别法:

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n^2}$ $l = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{n}{n+1})^2 |z| = |z|$

$|z| < 1$ 收敛:

$|z| > 1$ 发散:

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} (\frac{1}{3^n} 2^n)$ $l = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{n}{n+1})^2 |\frac{1}{3}| = |\frac{1}{3}|$

$|z| < \frac{1}{3}$ 收敛:

$|z| > \frac{1}{3}$ 发散:

故 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} (2^n + \frac{1}{3^n} 2^n)$

$|z| < \frac{1}{3}$ 收敛

$\frac{1}{3} < |z| < 1$ 收敛

$|z| > 1$ 发散:

4.3. $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n^2}$

解: 比值判别法:

$l = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{n}{n+1})^2 |z| = |z|$

$|z| < 1$ 收敛:

$|z| > 1$ 发散:

收敛半径为 1

② $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n 2^n!$

解: 比值判别法
 $l = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |2 \cdot 2^{n+1}|$

当 $|z| < 1$ $l < 1$

当 $|z| > 1$ $l > 1$

故收敛半径为 1

4.4.

解: $W = \cos^2 z - 1$

① $\cos^2 z - 1 = 0$ $z = (k + \frac{1}{2})\pi$

$(\cos^2 z - 1)' = -\sin^2 z$ $\sin(k + \frac{1}{2})\pi \neq 0$

故 $z = (k + \frac{1}{2})\pi$ ($k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$) 是函数

$W = \cos^2 z - 1$ 的 -1 阶零点.

4.5

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

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

③ 将②中 $-z$ 换成 z^2 代入:

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

④ $\sin^2 z = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 z$

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

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

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

复平面
收敛:

4.6.

解②: $\frac{1}{4-3z} = \frac{1}{1-3i} \frac{1}{1-\frac{3}{1-3i}(z-(1+i))}$

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

$= \frac{1}{1-3i} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{3+i}{10})^n (z-1-i)^n$

收敛则 $|\frac{3+i}{10}| < 1$ $|z-1-i| < \frac{\sqrt{10}}{3}$

收敛半径为 $\frac{\sqrt{10}}{3}$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \sin(2z-z^2) &= \sin[1-(z-1)^2] \\ &= \sin^1 \cos(z-1)^2 - \cos^1 \sin(z-1)^2 \\ \cos z &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n z^{2n}}{(2n)!} \quad \sin z = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} z^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} \\ \sin(2z-z^2) &= \sin^1 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (z-1)^{2n}}{(2n)!} - \cos^1 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} (z-1)^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} \end{aligned}$$

收敛半径为 2

4.7.

(3)

解 $0 < |z| < 1$ 时

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

② $1 < |z| < \infty$

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

(5)

解 $0 < |z| < 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{1}{z-i}\right)^3 &= \left(\frac{1}{z} \frac{1}{1-i/z}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{1}{z} \frac{1}{1-i/z}\right)^3 = \left[\frac{i}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (i/z)^n\right]^3 \\ &= \frac{i}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{3n} (n+1)(n+2) (i/z)^{n+3} \end{aligned}$$

② $1 < |z| < \infty$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{1}{z-i}\right)^3 &= \left(\frac{i}{z} \frac{1}{1-i/z}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{1}{z} \frac{1}{1-i/z}\right)^3 = \left[\frac{1}{2z} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{i}{z}\right)^n\right]^3 \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} i^n \cdot \frac{1}{z^{n+1}}\right]^3 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)(n+2) \cdot i^n \cdot \frac{1}{z^{n+3}} \end{aligned}$$

4.8.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } f(z) &= \frac{1}{z-2} - \frac{1}{z-1} \\ z=1, z=2 &\text{ 是 } f(z) \text{ 的奇点} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } |z| < 1 \\ f(z) &= \frac{1}{1-z} - \frac{1}{z-1} = \frac{1}{1-z} + \frac{1}{1-z} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n - \frac{1}{z} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z}{1}\right)^n \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{z^{n+1}}\right) z^n \end{aligned}$$

当 $1 < |z| < 2$

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

当 $|z| > 2$

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

4.9.

解 ③ 求奇点 $z^4+1=0$

$$z = \sqrt[4]{-1} \quad z_1 = e^{\frac{\pi i}{4}} \quad z_2 = e^{\frac{3\pi i}{4}}$$

$$z_3 = e^{\frac{5\pi i}{4}} \quad z_4 = e^{\frac{7\pi i}{4}}$$

均为 -1 阶极点

若 $z=0$ 记 $z_1=z$ 代换 $z_1=0$

1) $z=0$ 又为奇点

$$(b) \frac{e^z}{1+z^2}$$

$$z^2+1=0 \quad z=\pm i \text{ 为 -1 阶极点}$$

$$\frac{e^z}{1+z^2} \text{ 在 } z=0 \text{ 处为可去奇点}$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{e^z}{1+z^2} = 0 \quad \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{e^z}{1+z^2} = 0$$

故 $z=0$ 为可去奇点

4.9.
18) $\frac{1-e^z}{1+e^z}$

$1+e^z=0 \quad z=(2k+1)\pi i \quad (k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$

为-阶极点.

$z=\infty$ 为本性奇点.

$\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1-e^z}{1+e^z} = -1$

$\lim_{y \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1-e^z}{1+e^z} = 1$

(12) $\frac{1}{\sin^2 z + \cos^2 z}$

解 $\sin^2 z + \cos^2 z = 0 \quad z=(k-\frac{1}{4})\pi \quad (k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$

为-阶极点. $z=\infty$ 为非孤立奇点.

若 $\frac{1}{z'} = 2, \quad z'=0$ 处则可.

作业题:

4.2 (2) $W = 6\sin^2 z + 2^3(2^6-6)$
 $6\sin^2 z + 2^3(2^6-6) = 6(2^3 - \frac{(2^3)^3}{3!} + \frac{(2^3)^5}{5!} + \dots)$
 $+ 2^9 - 6 \cdot 2^3$

故则 z 最低次幂为 2^{15} .

$z=0$ 为极点. 极点阶数为 15.

4.3.

解: $\frac{2z-1}{(z+2)(3z-1)} = \frac{5}{7} \frac{1}{z+2} - \frac{1}{7} \frac{1}{3z-1}$
 $= \frac{5}{7} \frac{1}{1+z+1} + \frac{1}{7} \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{3}(z+1)}$
 $= \frac{5}{7} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (z+1)^n + \frac{1}{28} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [\frac{1}{3}(z+1)]^n$

收敛半径为 $|z+1| < 1 \quad |\frac{1}{3}(z+1)| < 1$

故收敛为 $|z+1| < 1$

收敛半径为 1

4.5. $\frac{1}{(z-a)^k}$ 在 $z=0$

解: 由 $\frac{1}{(z-a)^k} = \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} \frac{d^{k-1}}{dz^{k-1}} (\frac{1}{z-a})$

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

故有: $\frac{1}{(z-a)^k} = \frac{(-1)^k}{(k-1)! a} \frac{d^{k-1}}{dz^{k-1}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{z}{a})^n$

$= \frac{(-1)^k}{(k-1)! a} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{d^{k-1}}{dz^{k-1}} (\frac{z}{a})^n$

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

$= \frac{(-1)^k}{a^k} \sum_{n=k-1}^{\infty} \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-k+2)}{(k-1)!} (\frac{z}{a})^{n-k+1}$

令 $m=n-k+1$

$\frac{1}{(z-a)^k} = \frac{(-1)^k}{a^k} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(m+k-1)(m+k-2)\dots(m+1)}{(k-1)!} (\frac{z}{a})^m$

$0 < |z| < a$

4.8.

解: $W = \frac{2\cos\theta - 2^2}{1-2\cos\theta + 2^2} = \frac{2(\cos\theta - 2)}{(2-\cos\theta - i\sin\theta)(2-\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)}$

$= (-\frac{2}{2}) (\frac{1}{2-\cos\theta - i\sin\theta} + \frac{1}{2-\cos\theta + i\sin\theta})$
 $= \frac{2}{2} (\frac{1}{\cos\theta + i\sin\theta} \frac{1}{1-\frac{2}{\cos\theta + i\sin\theta}} + \frac{1}{\cos\theta - i\sin\theta} \frac{1}{1-\frac{2}{\cos\theta - i\sin\theta}})$

~~$\frac{2}{2(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)(1-\frac{2}{\cos\theta + i\sin\theta})} + \frac{2}{2(\cos\theta - i\sin\theta)(1-\frac{2}{\cos\theta - i\sin\theta})}$~~

分两种情况讨论: $\begin{cases} |z| < 1 \\ |z| > 1 \end{cases}$

分别展开求和

$W = \frac{2}{2} (e^{-i\theta} \frac{1}{1-2e^{i\theta}} + e^{i\theta} \frac{1}{1-2e^{-i\theta}})$

$|z| < 1. \quad W = \frac{2}{2} [e^{-i\theta} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [2e^{i\theta}]^n + e^{i\theta} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [2e^{-i\theta}]^n]$

$|z| > 1 \quad W = \frac{1}{2} [\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{e^{-i\theta}}{2})^n + (\frac{e^{i\theta}}{2})^n] + \frac{1}{2} [\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta})^n] \frac{1}{2^n}$

4.10.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n^2}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n^2}$$

$$f'(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n}$$

$$[zf'(z)]' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^{n-1}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^n = \frac{1}{1-2} \quad (|2| < 1)$$

$$zf'(z) = C_1 - I_n(1-z)$$

$$f'(z) = \frac{C_1}{z} - \frac{I_n(1-z)}{z}$$

$$f(z) = C_1 I_n z - \int \frac{I_n(1-z)}{z} dz$$

$$= C_1 I_n z - \int I_n \frac{(1-z)}{z} dz$$

$$\left| \frac{2^2}{2!} + \frac{2^3}{3!} + \dots \right| < \left| \frac{2^2}{2!} \right| + \left| \frac{2^3}{3!} \right| + \dots$$

$$< \left| \frac{2}{2} \right| + \left| \frac{2}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \right| + \left| \frac{2}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^2 \right| + \dots$$

$$= \left| \frac{2}{2} \right| \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{3}{4} |2|$$

$$|e^2 - 1| > |2| - \left| \frac{2^2}{2!} + \frac{2^3}{3!} + \dots \right|$$

$$> |2| - \frac{3}{4} |2| = \frac{1}{4} |2|$$

$$|e^2 - 1| < |2| + \left| \frac{2^2}{2!} \right| + \dots + \left| \frac{2^n}{n!} \right|$$

$$< |2| + \frac{3}{4} |2| = \frac{7}{4} |2|$$

证毕

4.11 设 $0 < |z| < 1$

$$\text{证 } \frac{1}{4} |z| < |e^z - 1| < \frac{7}{4} |z|$$

$$e^z - 1 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!} = z + \frac{z^2}{2!} + \dots$$

$$|e^z - 1| > |z| - \left| \frac{z^2}{2!} + \frac{z^3}{3!} + \dots \right|$$

$$0 < |z| < 1$$

$$|e^z - 1| < |z| + \left| \frac{z^2}{2!} + \frac{z^3}{3!} + \dots \right|$$

$$< |z| \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + \dots \right]$$

$$= |z| \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{24} + \dots \right]$$

$$< \frac{7}{4} |z|$$