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Ex.1

(a) If  $f(z)=3z^2-2z+4$ , then  $f'(z)=\frac{d}{dz}(3z^2-2z+4)=3\frac{d}{dz}z^2-2\frac{d}{dz}z+\frac{d}{dz}4=3(2z)-2(1)+0=6z-2.$ 

(b) If  $f(z)=(1-4z^2)^3$ , then

$$f'(z) = 3(1-4z^2)^2 \frac{d}{dz} (1-4z^2) = 3(1-4z^2)^2 (-8z) = -24z(1-4z^2)^2.$$

(c) If 
$$f(z) = \frac{z-1}{2z+1} \left(z \neq -\frac{1}{2}\right)$$
, then

$$f'(z) = \frac{(2z+1)\frac{d}{dz}(z-1) - (z-1)\frac{d}{dz}(2z+1)}{(2z+1)^2} = \frac{(2z+1)(1) - (z-1)2}{(2z+1)^2} = \frac{3}{(2z+1)^2}.$$

(d) If  $f(z) = \frac{(1+z^2)^4}{z^2} (z \neq 0)$ , then

$$f'(z) = \frac{z^2 \frac{d}{dz} (1+z^2)^4 - (1+z^2)^4 \frac{d}{dz} z^2}{(z^2)^2} = \frac{z^2 4 (1+z^2)^3 (2z) - (1+z^2)^4 2z}{(z^2)^2}$$

$$=\frac{2z(1+z^2)^3[4z^2-(1+z^2)]}{z^4}=\frac{2(1+z^2)^3(3z^2-1)}{z^3}.$$

Ex.4

We are given that  $f(z_0) = g(z_0) = 0$  and that  $f'(z_0)$  and  $g'(z_0)$  exist, where  $g'(z_0) \neq 0$ . According to the definition of derivative,

$$f'(z_0) = \lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0} = \lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0}.$$

Similarly,

$$g'(z_0) = \lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{g(z) - g(z_0)}{z - z_0} = \lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{g(z)}{z - z_0}.$$

Thus

$$\lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{f(z)}{g(z)} = \lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{f(z)/(z-z_0)}{g(z)/(z-z_0)} = \frac{\lim_{z \to z_0} f(z)/(z-z_0)}{\lim_{z \to z_0} g(z)/(z-z_0)} = \frac{f'(z_0)}{g'(z_0)}.$$

## Ex.8

(a) 
$$f(z) = \Re(z)$$
, 则

$$\frac{\Delta w}{\Delta z} = \frac{\Re(z + \Delta z) - \Re(z)}{\Delta z} = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta z}$$

如果  $\Delta w/\Delta z$  的极限存在,则  $\Delta z = (\Delta x, \Delta y)$  以任何方式趋于 (0,0) 都能够求得该极限,令  $\Delta z$  沿着实轴  $(\Delta x,0)$  逼近 (0,0),则  $\Delta x = \Delta z$ 

$$\frac{\Delta w}{\Delta z} = \frac{\Delta z}{\Delta z} = 1$$

当  $\Delta z$  沿着虚轴  $(0, \Delta y)$  逼近 (0, 0), 则  $\Delta x = 0$ 

$$\frac{\Delta w}{\Delta z} = \frac{0}{\Delta z} = 0$$

这与极限具有唯一性矛盾,因此 $\Delta w/\Delta z$ 的极限不存在,即f'(z)在任一点都不存在。

(b) 
$$f(z) = \Im(z)$$
, 则

$$\frac{\Delta w}{\Delta z} = \frac{\Im(z + \Delta z) - \Im(z)}{\Delta z} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta z}$$

如果  $\Delta w/\Delta z$  的极限存在,则  $\Delta z = (\Delta x, \Delta y)$  以任何方式趋于 (0,0) 都能够求得该极限,令  $\Delta z$  沿着实轴  $(\Delta x,0)$  逼近 (0,0),则  $\Delta y = 0$ 

$$\frac{\Delta w}{\Delta z} = \frac{0}{\Delta z} = 0$$

当  $\Delta z$  沿着虚轴  $(0,\Delta y)$  逼近 (0,0), 则  $\Delta y = -i\Delta z$ 

$$\frac{\Delta w}{\Delta z} = \frac{-i\Delta z}{\Delta z} = -i$$

这与极限具有唯一性矛盾,因此 $\Delta w/\Delta z$ 的极限不存在,即f'(z)在任一点都不存在。

Ex.9

$$\frac{\Delta w}{\Delta z} = \frac{f(\Delta z) - f(0)}{\Delta z} = \frac{\overline{\Delta z}^2 / \Delta z}{\Delta z} = \frac{\overline{\Delta z}^2}{(\Delta z)^2}$$

令  $\Delta z$  沿着实轴  $(\Delta x,0)$  逼近 (0,0), 则  $\overline{\Delta z}=\Delta z$ 

$$\frac{\Delta w}{\Delta z} = \frac{(\Delta z)^2}{(\Delta z)^2} = 1$$

令  $\Delta z$  沿着虚轴  $(0,\Delta y)$  逼近  $(0,0),\,$  则  $\overline{\Delta z}=-\Delta z$ 

$$\frac{\Delta w}{\Delta z} = \frac{(-\Delta z)^2}{(\Delta z)^2} = 1$$

令  $\Delta z$  沿着轴  $(\Delta x, \Delta x)$  逼近 (0,0), 则  $\overline{\Delta z} = -i\Delta z$ 

$$\frac{\Delta w}{\Delta z} = \frac{(-i\Delta z)^2}{(\Delta z)^2} = -1$$

这与极限具有唯一性矛盾,因此 $\Delta w/\Delta z$ 的极限不存在,即f'(0)不存在。