

# 武汉大学 2018—2019 学年度第 一 学期

## 《数学物理方法》期中试题评分参考

一、(本题 10 分)

解: 1. (5 分)  $f(z) = e^{\frac{1}{z}} = e^{\frac{1}{x+iy}} = e^{\frac{x-iy}{x^2+y^2}} = e^{\frac{x}{x^2+y^2} - i\frac{y}{x^2+y^2}}$

$$\operatorname{Re}[f(z)] = e^{\frac{x}{x^2+y^2}} \cos\left(\frac{y}{x^2+y^2}\right); \quad |f(z)| = e^{\frac{x}{x^2+y^2}}; \quad \arg f(z) = -\frac{y}{x^2+y^2}.$$

2. (5 分)  $2^{-i} = e^{-i\ln 2} = e^{-i[\ln 2 + i(\arg 2 + 2k\pi)]} = e^{2k\pi - i\ln 2}$

$$= e^{2k\pi} [\cos(\ln 2) - i \sin(\ln 2)] \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$$

二、(本题 10 分)

解: 1. (5 分)  $F(z) = af(z) - ibf(z) + c$ 。

2. (5 分) 在  $(0, 0)$  处可导, 处处不解析。

$$\text{由 } f'(z) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = (u_x + iv_x)|_{(0,0)} = (y^2 + i2xy)|_{(0,0)} = 0$$

三、(本题 10 分)

解: 1. (5 分)  $F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\beta t} \sin t e^{-j\omega t} dt$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\beta t} \frac{e^{jt} - e^{-jt}}{2j} e^{-j\omega t} dt = \frac{1}{2j} \int_0^{\infty} [e^{-t(\beta-j+j\omega)} - e^{-t(\beta+j+j\omega)}] dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2j} \left[ \frac{1}{(\beta+j\omega)-j} - \frac{1}{(\beta+j\omega)+j} \right] = \frac{1}{(\beta+j\omega)^2 + 1}$$

2. (5 分)  $\mathcal{F}[e^{-\beta t} H(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\beta t} e^{-j\omega t} dt = \frac{1}{(\beta + j\omega)}$

$$\mathcal{F}[\sin t] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_0^{\infty} \sin t e^{-j\omega t} dt = j\pi [\delta(\omega+1) - \delta(\omega-1)]$$

$$\mathcal{F}[e^{-\beta t} H(t) \sin t] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{(\beta + j\omega)} * j\pi [\delta(\omega+1) - \delta(\omega-1)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\beta + j\tau} j\pi [\delta(\omega - \tau + 1) - \delta(\omega - \tau - 1)] d\tau$$

$$= \frac{j}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{\beta + j(\omega+1)} - \frac{1}{\beta + j(\omega-1)} \right] = \frac{1}{(\beta + j\omega)^2 + 1}$$

四、(本题 10 分)

解：1、(3分)  $\sin z = 0$ ,  $z = k\pi$   $k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$  是 1 阶极点,  $z = \infty$  是非孤立奇点。

$$2、(3分) \operatorname{Res}[f(z), 0] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z \cdot \frac{1}{\sin z} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos z} = 1$$

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{f(z)}{z}, 0\right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{d}{dz} \left[ z^2 \frac{1}{z \sin z} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z - z \cos z}{\sin^2 z} = \frac{\sin z - z \cos z}{\sin^2 z} \Big|_{z=0}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{洛必达法则}}{=} \frac{z \sin z}{2 \sin z \cos z} \Big|_{z=0} = 0$$

3、1) (2分) 展开区域为  $0 < |z| < \pi$ 。

2) (2分) 方法一：因为  $z = 0$  是 1 阶极点，故

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n z^n = c_{-1} \frac{1}{z} + c_0 + c_1 z + \dots + c_n z^n + \dots, \text{ 所以有}$$

$$c_n = 0 \quad (n = -\infty, \dots, -2), \quad c_{-1} = \operatorname{Res}[f(z), 0] = 1,$$

$$c_0 = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{d}{dz} \left[ z \frac{1}{\sin z} \right] = 0, \quad c_1 = \frac{1}{2!} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{d^2}{dz^2} \left[ z \frac{1}{\sin z} \right] = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{方法二：} \quad f(z) = \frac{1}{\sin z} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n z^n = c_{-1} \frac{1}{z} + c_0 + c_1 z + \dots + c_n z^n + \dots$$

$$1 = \sin z \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n z^n = \left[ z - \frac{1}{3!} z^3 + \frac{1}{5!} z^5 + \dots \right] \left[ c_{-1} \frac{1}{z} + c_0 + c_1 z + \dots + c_n z^n + \dots \right]$$

化简组合  $1 = c_{-1} + c_0 z + (c_1 - \frac{1}{3!} c_{-1}) z^2 + \dots$ , 比较系数得到。

$$\text{方法三：} \quad \frac{1}{\sin z} = \frac{1}{\left[ z - \frac{1}{3!} z^3 + \frac{1}{5!} z^5 + \dots \right]} = \frac{1}{z} \frac{1}{\left[ 1 - \left( \frac{1}{3!} z^2 - \frac{1}{5!} z^4 + \dots \right) \right]}$$

$$= \frac{1}{z} \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{1}{3!} z^2 - \frac{1}{5!} z^4 + \dots \right) + \left( \frac{1}{3!} z^2 - \frac{1}{5!} z^4 + \dots \right)^2 + \dots \right]$$

五、(本题 15 分)

解：1、(5分) 由  $\frac{1}{1-z} = 1 + z + z^2 + \dots$

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

$$= \frac{1}{1-2z} - \frac{1}{1-z} = \frac{z}{(1-2z)(1-z)} \quad \text{收敛半径 } R = \frac{1}{2}。$$

2、(1) (5分)  $0 < |z-1| < 1$ ,  $f(z) = \frac{1}{z(z-1)} = \frac{1}{(z-1)} - \frac{1}{z}$

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

(2) (5分)  $1 < |z| < \infty$

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

六、(本题 15 分) 计算下列积分

解：1、(8分)  $z=0$  是可去奇点,  $z=1$  是 1 阶极点,

$$\oint_{|z|=1/2} \frac{\sin^2 z}{(e^z - 1)^2 (z-1)} dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}[f(z), 0] = 0$$

$$\oint_C \frac{\sin^2 z}{(e^z - 1)^2 (z-1)} dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}[f(z), 1] = 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} [(z-1) \frac{\sin^2 z}{(e^z - 1)^2 (z-1)}] = \frac{2\pi i \sin^2 1}{(e-1)^2}$$

2、(7分) 积分路径  $C: |z|=1$  的上半圆周的参数方程为  $z = z(\theta) = e^{i\theta} \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$

则  $\bar{z} = e^{-i\theta}, |z|=1, \quad dz = ie^{i\theta} d\theta,$

$$\int_C \left( \frac{\bar{z}}{|z|} + \cos z \right) dz = \int_{\pi}^0 e^{-i\theta} ie^{i\theta} d\theta + \int_{-1}^1 \cos z dz = -\pi i + [\sin 1 - \sin(-1)]$$

$$= -\pi i + 2 \sin 1$$

七、(本题 15 分)

解：1、(10分)  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos tx}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos tx}{x^2+1} dx = \operatorname{Re} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{itz}}{x^2+1} dx \right]$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} [2\pi i \operatorname{Res}(\frac{e^{itz}}{z^2+1}, i)] = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} [2\pi i \frac{e^{itz}}{2z} \Big|_i] = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} [\pi e^{-t}] = \frac{\pi e^{-t}}{2}$$

2、(5分)  $\mathcal{L}[f(x, t)] = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \frac{p}{p^2+x^2}.$

八、(本题 15 分)

解：1、(5分) 设  $\mathcal{L}[y(t)] = Y(p)$ ,  $\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = F(p)$ , 对微分方程两边取 LT, 有

$$p^2 Y(p) + 2aY(p) + a^2 Y(p) = F(p)$$

化简得到 
$$Y(p) = \frac{F(p)}{(p+a)^2}$$

两边取 Laplace 逆变换, 得到 
$$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[Y(p)] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{F(p)}{(p+a)^2}\right]$$

$$= f(t) * te^{-at} = \int_0^t f(\tau)(t-\tau)e^{-a(t-\tau)} d\tau$$

2、(5 分) 当  $f(t) = \delta(t)$ , 有  $p^2 Y(p) + 2aY(p) + a^2 Y(p) = 1$

$$Y(p) = \frac{1}{(p+a)^2}$$

$$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[Y(p)] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(p+a)^2}\right] = te^{-at}$$

或者  $y(t) = \delta(t) * te^{-at} = \int_0^t \delta(\tau)(t-\tau)e^{-a(t-\tau)} d\tau = te^{-at}$

(5 分) 当  $f(t) = 1$  时, 有  $p^2 Y(p) + 2apY(p) + a^2 Y(p) = \frac{1}{p}$

$$Y(p) = \frac{1}{p(p+a)^2}$$

$$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[Y(p)] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{p(p+a)^2}\right] = \text{Res}\left[\frac{1}{p(p+a)^2} e^{pt}, 0\right] + \text{Res}\left[\frac{1}{p(p+a)^2} e^{pt}, -a\right]$$

$$= 1 + \left[\frac{e^{pt}}{p}\right] \Big|_{p=-a} = 1 + \left[\frac{te^{pt}}{p} - \frac{e^{pt}}{p^2}\right] \Big|_{p=-a} = \frac{1}{a^2} + \left[-\frac{te^{-at}}{a} - \frac{e^{-at}}{a^2}\right]$$

或者  $y(t) = 1 * te^{-at} = \int_0^t \tau e^{-a\tau} d\tau = -\frac{1}{a} \int_0^t \tau de^{-a\tau}$

$$= -\frac{\tau}{a} e^{-a\tau} \Big|_0^t + \frac{1}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-a\tau} d\tau = -\frac{te^{-at}}{a} - \frac{e^{-a\tau}}{a^2} \Big|_0^t = -\frac{te^{-at}}{a} - \frac{e^{-at}}{a^2} + \frac{1}{a^2}$$