

一 计算下列各题 (10分 \times 4 = 40分)

(1) 求解方程 $z^3 + 8i = 0$

(2) 若函数 $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ 解析 已知 $u = x^2 + my^2 + 2nxy$ 且 $f(0) = 0$
求 m, n 的值和 $f(z)$

(3) 计算积分 $\int_C z dz$ 的值 其中积分路径 C 是连接 -1 和 1 的
(1) 直线段 (2) 单位圆的上半圆

(4) 求函数 $f(t) = e^{-|t|}$ 的 Fourier 变换.

二 (15分) 将函数 $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2(z-i)}$ 在下列圆环区域中展开 罗朗 (Laurent) 级数
(1) $|z| > 1$ (2) $0 < |z-i| < 1$

三 (15分) 求函数 $f(z) = \frac{1+z^2}{1+e^{\pi z}}$ 的所有奇点 如果是极点 指出它的阶数;
指出 ∞ 点的状态; 求在所有孤立奇点的留数.

四 利用留数定理, 计算积分. (15分)

$$I = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \sin x}{x^2 + a^2} dx \quad (a > 0)$$

五 (15分) 利用 Laplace 变换解下列含初始条件的微分方程.

$$\begin{cases} y''(t) + \omega^2 y(t) = f(t) \\ y(0) = 0 \quad y'(0) = c \end{cases}$$

其中 $f(t)$ 是已知函数, ω, c 是常数.

若 $f(t) = \sin t$ 则求出微分方程的解.

武汉大学试卷纸

专业 _____ 年级 _____ 学号 _____ 姓名 _____

科目	成绩	总分	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

① 解: $z^3 = -8i$ $z = \sqrt[3]{-8i}$

$$z = 2e^{\frac{(2k\pi - \pi/2)i}{3}} = \begin{cases} \sqrt{3} - i & (k=0) \\ 2i & (k=1) \\ -\sqrt{3} - i & (k=-1) \end{cases}$$

② 解: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x + 2ny$ $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 2$

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2ny + 2nx$ $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 2n$

$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$ $2 + 2n = 0$ $n = -1$

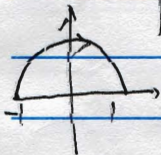
故 $u = x^2 - y^2 + 2nxy$

$\therefore \frac{df(z)}{dz} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2x + 2ny - i(-2y + 2nx)$
 $= 2(1 - in)z$

$f(z) = (1 - in)z^2 + c$ $f(0) = 0$

故 $f(z) = (1 - in)z^2$ $m = -1$ $n \in \mathbb{R}$ (为任意实数)

③ 解: ① $\int_C \bar{z} dz = \int_{-1}^1 x dx = 0$



② $z = e^{i\theta}$ $dz = e^{i\theta} i d\theta$ $\bar{z} = e^{-i\theta}$

$\int_C \bar{z} dz = \int_0^\pi e^{-i\theta} e^{i\theta} i d\theta = i[0 - \pi] = -\pi i$

④ 解: $f(t) = e^{-|t|}$

$\therefore F(f(t)) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-|t|} e^{-i\omega t} dt$

$= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(t+i\omega t)} dt + \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{(t-i\omega t)} dt$

$= \frac{-1}{(1+i\omega)} [e^{-(1+i\omega)t}]_0^{\infty} + \frac{1}{1-i\omega} [e^{(1-i\omega)t}]_{-\infty}^0$

$= \frac{1}{1+i\omega} + \frac{1}{1-i\omega} = \frac{2}{1+\omega^2}$

$$= \textcircled{1} |z| > 1 \text{ 在 } z=0 \text{ 处展开}$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2(z-i)} = \frac{1}{z^2} \left[\frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{z}} \right] = \frac{1}{z^3} \left[1 + \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z^2} + \dots \right]$$

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

$\textcircled{2} 0 < |z-i| < 1$ 在 $z=i$ 处展开.

$$f(z) = \frac{-1}{z-i} \left(\frac{1}{z} \right)' = \frac{-1}{z-i} \left(\frac{1}{i[1-i(z-i)]} \right)' = \frac{i}{z-i} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [i(z-i)]^n \right)'$$

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

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

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

例 $z=\pm i$ 为可去奇点. $z=(2k+1)i$ ($k \neq 0, k \neq -1$ 的整数) 为一阶极点.
 $z=\infty$ 为非孤立奇点.

$$\text{Res}[f(z), i] = 0 \quad \text{Res}[f(z), -i] = 0 \quad \text{Res}[f(z), \infty] \text{ 不存在.}$$

$$\text{Res}[f(z), (2k+1)i] = \frac{1+z^2}{\pi e^{z^2}} \Big|_{z=(2k+1)i} = \frac{2k(2k+2)}{\pi} \quad (k \neq 0, k \neq -1)$$

$$\text{例. 解: } x^2+a^2=0 \quad x=\pm ai$$

$$I = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \sin x}{x^2+a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x \sin x}{x^2+a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \text{Im} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x e^{ix}}{x^2+a^2} dx \right]$$

$$\text{令 } f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2+a^2} \quad \text{则 } f(z) = \frac{z}{z^2+a^2}$$

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

由例 1 的结论可知.

$$\int_0^{\infty} f(x) e^{ix} dx = 2\pi i \text{Res} \left[\frac{z}{z^2+a^2} \cdot e^{iz}, ai \right] = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{z e^{iz}}{2z} \Big|_{z=ai}$$

$$= e^{-a} \pi i$$

$$\text{故得 } I = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \sin x}{x^2+a^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-a}$$

$$\text{五. 解: 令 } \pm(y(t)) = Y(p) \quad \pm(f(t)) = F(p)$$

$$\therefore \pm(y''(t) + \omega^2 y(t)) = \pm(f(t))$$

$$p^2 Y(p) - p y(0) - y'(0) + \omega^2 Y(p) = F(p)$$

$$\therefore y(0) = 0 \quad y'(0) = c$$

$$\therefore (p^2 + \omega^2) Y(p) = c + F(p)$$

$$\therefore Y(p) = \frac{c + F(p)}{p^2 + \omega^2} = \frac{c + F(p)}{\omega} \cdot \frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$\therefore y(t) = \frac{c}{\omega} \sin \omega t + \frac{1}{\omega} f(t) \otimes \sin \omega t = \frac{c}{\omega} \sin \omega t + \frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^t f(\tau) \sin \omega(t-\tau) d\tau$$

若 $f(t) = \sin t$ $F(p) = \frac{1}{p^2 + 1}$

$$Y(p) = \frac{c}{\omega} \frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2} + \frac{1}{p^2 + \omega^2} \cdot \frac{1}{p^2 + 1}$$

$$= \frac{c}{\omega} \cdot \frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2} + \frac{1}{\omega^2 - 1} \left[\frac{1}{p^2 + 1} - \frac{1}{p^2 + \omega^2} \right]$$

解

$$y(t) = \frac{c}{\omega} \sin \omega t + \frac{1}{\omega^2 - 1} \sin t - \frac{1}{(\omega^2 - 1)\omega} \sin \omega t$$

$$= \frac{c}{\omega} \sin \omega t + \frac{1}{\omega^2 - 1} \left(\sin t - \frac{\sin \omega t}{\omega} \right)$$