

2.2 设 $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ Riemann-Cauchy 方程: $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \end{cases}$

2. (1) $\operatorname{Re} f(z) = \text{const} \Leftrightarrow u(x, y) = \text{const} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$, 即 $v = \text{const}$

(2) 同理

(3) $|f(z)| = \text{const} \Leftrightarrow u^2 + v^2 = c^2$

对此求偏导: $\begin{cases} 2u u_x + 2v v_x = 0 \\ 2u u_y + 2v v_y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2u u_x - 2v u_y = 0 \\ 2u u_y + 2v u_x = 0 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (u^2 + v^2) u_x = 0 \\ (u^2 + v^2) u_y = 0 \end{cases}$, 即 $c^2 u_x = c^2 u_y = 0$

1° $c \neq 0 \Rightarrow u_x = u_y = 0, u = \text{const}$, 同理 $v = \text{const}$

2° $c = 0 \Rightarrow u = v = 0$

(4) $\arg f(z) = \text{const}$, 则 $\exists a, b$ 不全为 0, s.t. $au + bv = 0$

求偏导有 $\begin{cases} au_x + bv_x = 0 \\ au_y + bv_y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} au_x - bu_y = 0 \\ au_y + bu_x = 0 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow (a^2 + b^2)u_x = (a^2 + b^2)u_y = 0 \Rightarrow u_x = u_y = 0$

$u = \text{const}$, 同理 $v = \text{const}$

(5) $\operatorname{Re} f(z) = (\operatorname{Im} f(z))^2 \Leftrightarrow u = v^2$

求偏导: $\begin{cases} u_x = 2v v_x \\ u_y = 2v v_y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u_x = -2v u_y \\ u_y = 2v u_x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u_x(1 + 4v^2) = 0 \\ u_y(1 + 4v^2) = 0 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow u_x = u_y = 0, u = \text{const}$ 而 $u = v^2, v$ 连续 $\Rightarrow v = \text{const}$

$$5. \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right), \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} \end{cases}, \quad r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \theta = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{r \cos \theta}{r} = \cos \theta, \quad \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} = \sin \theta, \quad \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} = -\frac{\sin \theta}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{\cos \theta}{r}, \quad \text{代入即得}$$

$$9. \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + i \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + i \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) \right)$$

$$|\frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}}|^2 - |\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}|^2 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{若 } f \text{ 全纯, } \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{vmatrix} = |\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}|^2 = |f'|^2$$

几何意义: $|f'|^2$ 为面积在 f 作用下的局部放大倍数

12 由 u 调和, 知 $\exists v$, s.t. $g = u + iv$ 局部全纯

$\Rightarrow u \circ f = \operatorname{Re}(g \circ f)$, 而全纯关于复合封闭 $\Rightarrow g \circ f$ 全纯

$\Rightarrow \operatorname{Re}(g \circ f)$ 调和, $u \circ f$ 调和

2.4

$$15. \quad \varphi(z_1) = \varphi(z_2) \Leftrightarrow (z_1 - z_2) = \frac{(z_1 - z_2)}{z_1 z_2} \Leftrightarrow z_1 = z_2 \text{ 或 } z_1 z_2 = 1$$

只需证明: 下面四个域中只要 $z_1 \neq z_2$, 则 $z_1 z_2 \neq 1$

(1) 若 $z_1 z_2 = 1 \Rightarrow z_1 = \frac{1}{z_2}$ 如果 $\operatorname{im} z_2 > 0 \Rightarrow \operatorname{im} z_1 < 0$, 矛盾

(2) 同 (1)

(3) $0 < |z_1|, |z_2| < 1 \Rightarrow 0 < |z_1 z_2| < 1, z_1 z_2 \neq 1$ (4) 同 (3)

16. (1)(2) 的像 $C \setminus (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty) = A$

(3)(4) 的像 $C \setminus [-1, 1] = B$

证明: (1) 对于 $z_0 \in C \setminus R$, $z^2 - 2zz_0 + 1 = 0$ 有两个根 z_1, z_2

由韦达定理 $z_1 z_2 = 1$ 而 $z_1, z_2 \notin R$ (否则 $z_0 \in R$)

$\Rightarrow z_1, z_2$ 中必有一个虚部大于 0, 不妨设为 z_1

$\Rightarrow z_0 = \varphi(z_1) \Rightarrow z_0$ 在像集中

对于 $z_0 \in R$, $z^2 - 2zz_0 + 1$ 若有解 z_1, z_2

则 z_1, z_2 共轭且 $|z_1| = |z_2| = 1 \Rightarrow$ 设 $z_1 = e^{i\theta}, z_2 = e^{-i\theta}$

$\Rightarrow z_0 = \cos \theta$ 可取遍 $[-1, 1]$ (因为 $z_1 \notin R$)

\Rightarrow 像集为 $C \setminus (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$

(2) 类似 (1)

(3) 对于 $z_0 \in C \setminus R$, $z^2 - 2zz_0 + 1 = 0$ 有两非实根 z_1, z_2 , $z_1 z_2 = 1$

若 $|z_1| = |z_2| = 1 \Rightarrow z_1, z_2$ 共轭 $\Rightarrow z_0 = \frac{z_1 + z_2}{2} \in R$, 矛盾

$\Rightarrow |z_1|, |z_2|$ 必有一个在 $(0, 1)$ 中, 不妨设为 z_1

$\Rightarrow z_0 = \varphi(z_1) \Rightarrow z_0$ 在像集中

对于 $z_0 \in R$, $z^2 - 2zz_0 + 1 = 0$ 若有解 z_1, z_2

若 $|z_0| \leq 1$, 设 $z_0 = \cos \theta \Rightarrow z_1, z_2 = e^{\pm i\theta}, |z_1| = |z_2| = 1$

若 $|z_0| > 1$, 方程确有两个非 ± 1 的实解

\Rightarrow 像集为 $C \setminus [-1, 1]$

(4) 类似 (3)

$$19. \sin z = \frac{1}{2i} \left(e^{iz} - \frac{1}{e^{iz}} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(ie^{iz} + \frac{1}{ie^{iz}} \right)$$

设 $u=g(z)=ie^{iz}$, 则 g 将 $\{-\frac{\pi}{2} < \operatorname{Re} z < \frac{\pi}{2}, \operatorname{Im} z > 0\}$ 一一地映到

$\{|z| < 1, \operatorname{Im} z > 0\} = A$. 只需证明 A 为 φ 的单叶性域且

$\varphi(A)$ 为下半平面. 设 $\{|z| < 1, \operatorname{Im} z < 0\} = B$, $(-1, 0) \cup (0, 1) = D$

则由上题知: $\varphi(A) \cup \varphi(B) \cup \varphi(D) = \mathbb{C} \setminus [-1, 1]$

而无心圆盘为单叶性域 $\Rightarrow \varphi(A), \varphi(B), \varphi(D)$ 为 $\mathbb{C} \setminus [-1, 1]$ 的划分

$\varphi(D) = (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$

$$\text{对于 } z \in A, \varphi(z) = \frac{1}{2} \left(z + \frac{1}{z} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(r + \frac{1}{r} \right) \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2} \left(r - \frac{1}{r} \right) \sin \theta \cdot i$$

此时, $\sin \theta > 0, r - \frac{1}{r} < 0 \Rightarrow \varphi(z) \in \text{下半平面} \Rightarrow \varphi(A) \subseteq \text{下半平面}$

同理 $\varphi(B) \subseteq \text{上半平面}$ 而上半平面、下半平面、 $\varphi(D)$ 为 $\mathbb{C} \setminus [-1, 1]$

的划分 $\Rightarrow \varphi(A)$ 就是下半平面, 证毕

$$23. f(z) = \operatorname{Log}(z-1) + \operatorname{Log}(z+1) - \operatorname{Log}(z)$$

其支点为 $0, \pm 1, \infty$, 此时 D 已不含 $0, \pm 1, \infty$

只需证明: 任一 D 中的闭曲线上 $\Delta f = 0$

对于不包含 $0, \pm 1, \infty$ 的曲线这是显然的

若包含 $0, \pm 1, \infty$ 的一部分, 只能是包围 $\{0, 1\}$

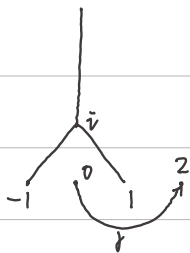
$$\text{此时 } \Delta \operatorname{Log}(z+1) = 0, \Delta \operatorname{Log}(z-1) = \Delta \operatorname{Log} z = 2\pi i$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta f = 0 + 2\pi i - 2\pi i = 0, \text{证毕}$$

$$26. f(z) = \operatorname{Log}(1-z) + \operatorname{Log}(1+z), \text{ 支点为 } \pm 1, \infty$$

对于 D 中闭曲线, 其不包含任一支点或它们的组合

$\Rightarrow f$ 在 D 上确有单值分支



我们作曲线 $\gamma, \gamma \subset D$

沿 γ 连续移动, $\Delta \arg(1+z) = 0$

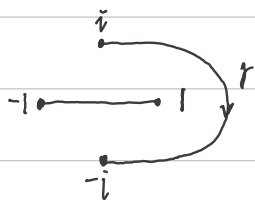
$$\Delta \arg(1-z) = \pi$$

$$\text{则 } \Delta \operatorname{Im}(\operatorname{Log}(1-z^2)) = \Delta \arg(1+z) + \Delta \arg(1-z) = \pi$$

$$\text{而 } \operatorname{Im} f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \operatorname{Im} f(2) = \pi$$

$$\Rightarrow f(2) = \ln 3 + \pi i$$

27. 由定理 2.4.7 及简单的几何直观知 确有单值分支



沿 γ 连续移动, $\Delta \arg(1+z) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\Delta \arg(1-z) = -\frac{3}{2}\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta \arg \sqrt{(1-z)(1+z)} = \frac{2\Delta \arg(1+z) + \Delta \arg(1+z)}{4} = -\frac{5}{4}\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow f(-i) = \sqrt{2} e^{\frac{5}{8}\pi i} \quad (\text{模长没有变})$$

3.1

$$1. \int (2 - \frac{3}{z}) dz = 2 \int dz - 3 \int \frac{1}{z} dz$$

$$(1) \text{ 此时 } \int dz = 2 - (-2) = 4, \quad \int \frac{1}{z} dz = \int_{\pi}^0 \frac{d(2e^{i\theta})}{2e^{i\theta}} = \int_{\pi}^0 i d\theta = -\pi i$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{积分为 } 8 + 3\pi i$$

$$(2) \text{ 类似知为 } 8 - 3\pi i$$

$$(3) \text{ 用 (2) - (3) 即得 } -6\pi i$$

$$3. \int_{|z|=3} \frac{2z-1}{z(z-1)} dz = \int_{|z|=3} \frac{1}{z} dz + \int_{|z|=3} \frac{1}{z-1} dz$$

$$\text{前者已经算过, 为 } 2\pi i, \quad \int_{|z|=3} \frac{dz}{z-1} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{3ie^{i\theta}}{3e^{i\theta}-1} d\theta = 2\pi i \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{3e^{i\theta}-1} d\theta$$

$$\text{下证 } \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{3e^{i\theta}-1} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{3e^{i\theta}-1}{(3e^{i\theta}-1)(3e^{-i\theta}-1)} d\theta = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{3\cos\theta-1-3\sin\theta \cdot i}{10-6\cos\theta} d\theta = 0$$

$$\text{由于 } \frac{3\sin\theta}{10-6\cos\theta} + \frac{3\sin(2\pi-\theta)}{10-6\cos(2\pi-\theta)} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{虚部积分为0}$$

$$\text{只需计算 } \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{3\cos\theta-1}{10-6\cos\theta} d\theta = 0, \text{ 此为三角函数有理表达式}$$

可用万能公式转为有理函数积分, 在此不计算

$$\Rightarrow \int_{|z|=1} \frac{z^k-1}{z(z-1)} dz = 4\pi i$$

$$5. \int_{|z|=1} z^n \bar{z}^k dz = r^{n+k} \int_0^{2\pi} z e^{i(n-k+1)\theta} d\theta = \begin{cases} 2\pi i \cdot r^{2k} & (n=k-1) \\ 0 & (n \neq k-1) \end{cases}$$

$$8. \text{由积分的可加性知: } \int_{\gamma} f(z)g'(z)dz + \int_{\gamma} f'(z)g(z)dz \\ = \int_{\gamma} (f'(z)g(z) + f(z)g'(z))dz = \int_{\gamma} (f(z)g(z))' dz$$

因为我们只需证明对于 f 全纯, γ 有界, 则 $\int_{\gamma} f(z)dz = f(z)|_a^b$

这里我们假设已经知道 f' 连续

那么, 由引理 3.2.2 知: 存在折线 p 满足引理中条件

$$\text{且 } \left| \int_{\gamma} f'(z)dz - \int_p f'(z)dz \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{此时, } \int_{\gamma} f(z)dz = \sum_i \int_{p_i} f(z)dz, p_i \text{ 为线段}$$

而 p_i 为光滑曲线(线段), 则 NL 公式成立

$$\Rightarrow \int_{p_i} f'(z)dz = f(z_i^1) - f(z_i^2) \quad (z_i^1, z_i^2 \text{ 为 } p_i \text{ 起、终点})$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_p f'(z)dz = f(z)|_a^b, \text{ 由 } \varepsilon \text{ 任意性知 } \int_{\gamma} f'(z)dz = f(z)|_a^b$$

11. (1) 设 $M(r) = \sup_{|z-z_0|=r} |f(z_0) - f(z)|$

由 f 在 z_0 连续知 $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} M(r) = 0$

此时 $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} [f(z_0 + re^{i\theta}) - f(z_0)] d\theta \stackrel{\text{由}}{\sim} \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot 2\pi M(r) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} M(r) = 0$

证毕

(2) 做 $z = z_0 + re^{i\theta}$ 代换即变成 (1)

13. $f(z) = f(a) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(a)(z-a) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}}(a)(\bar{z}-\bar{a}) + o|z-a|$

$$\frac{1}{\pi r^2} \int_{|z-a|=r} f(z) dz = \frac{1}{\pi r^2} \left(\int_{|z-a|=r} f(a) dz + \int_{|z-a|=r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(a)(z-a) dz + \int_{|z-a|=r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}}(a)(\bar{z}-\bar{a}) dz + \int_{|z-a|=r} o|z-a| dz \right)$$

前两者为 0 (即 $\int_{|z-a|=r} 1 dz = \int_{|z-a|=r} (z-a) dz = 0$)

$$\int_{|z-a|=r} (\bar{z}-\bar{a}) dz = 2\pi i \cdot r^2$$

$$\text{而 } \left| \int_{|z-a|=r} o|z-a| dz \right| \leq \int_{|z-a|=r} o(r) |dz| = 2\pi r o(r)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\pi r^2} \int_{|z-a|=r} f(z) dz = 2i \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}}(a)$$

由此易知结论成立