

$$1 \quad (1) \quad \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{1+i} = \frac{(1-i)}{2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2} - i\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$(2) \quad z\bar{z} = (1+i)(1-i) = \underline{\underline{2}}$$

$$(3) \quad |z| = |1+i| = \sqrt{1^2+1^2} = \sqrt{1+1} = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{2}}}$$

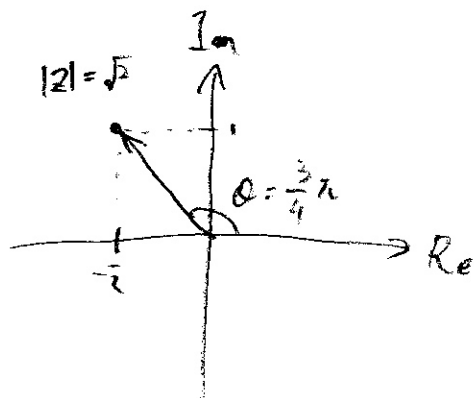
$$(4) \quad z^2 = (1+i)^2 = 1 + 2i - 1 = \underline{\underline{2i}}$$

2. (1) $z = -1 + i$

$$r = \sqrt{1+1} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}(-1) = \frac{3}{4}\pi$$

$$\therefore z = \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{3}{4}\pi}$$



(2) $w = \sqrt[4]{z}$

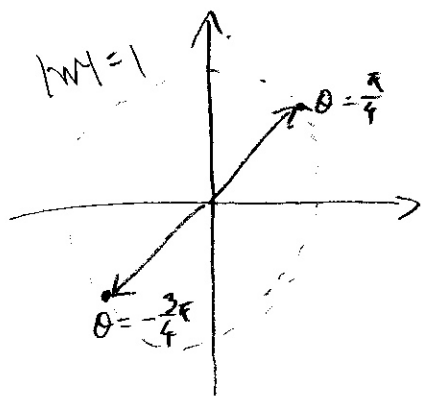
$$z = i \text{ or } i^3$$

$$z = e^{i(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi)} \quad (n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$w = z^{\frac{1}{4}} = e^{i(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{4n\pi}{4})}$$

$$\frac{\pi + 4\pi}{4} = \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

$$w_1 = e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}, \quad w_2 = e^{-i\frac{3}{4}\pi}$$



$$3. f(z) = z + \bar{z}$$

$$z = x + iy \quad z \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$f(z) = (x + iy)(x - iy) = 2x$$

$$u = 2x, \quad v = 0 \text{ とおいて}$$

$$u_x = 2 \quad v_x = 0$$

$$u_y = 0 \quad v_y = 0$$

これは、コーシー-リーマンの関係式も満たさないので、解析的でない

4

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n^2} \quad a_n = \frac{1}{n^2} \quad z \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{1}{n^2}}{\frac{1}{(n+1)^2}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)^2}{n^2} \right|$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n^2 + 2n + 1}{n^2} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| 1 + \frac{2}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} \right| = 1$$

\therefore 中心 0 , 半径 1 の円内部で収束 //

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n} (z-1)^n \quad a_n = \frac{2^n}{n} \quad z \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{2^n}{n}}{\frac{2^{n+1}}{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{2^n}{2^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n} \right|$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \right| = \frac{1}{2}$$

\therefore 中心 $(x, y) = (1, 0)$, 半径 $\frac{1}{2}$ の円内部で収束 //

$$5. \oint_C \frac{z^2+1}{z^2-1} dz$$

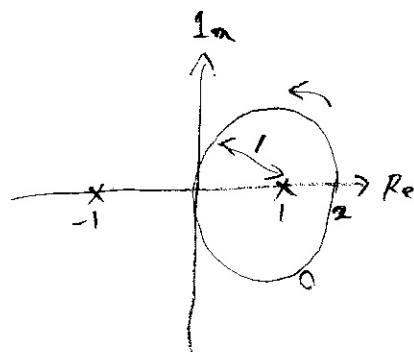
$$f(z) = \frac{z^2+1}{z^2-1} = \frac{z^2+1}{(z+1)(z-1)} \rightarrow z_0 = \pm 1$$

(1) $z_0 = 1$ が C 内部に存在.

• $z = 1$ の留数は

$$\operatorname{Res}_{z=1} f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1) f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z^2+1}{z+1} = 1$$

$$\text{よって} \oint_C \frac{z^2+1}{z^2-1} dz = 2\pi i \times (1) = \underline{2\pi i}$$



(2) 右図より, 積分路内に極が存在しない

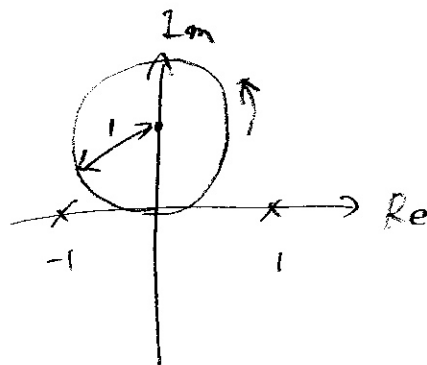
すなわち, 積分路内部では解析的.

解析的領域での閉路積分はコーシーの

積分定理より結果が0となるので.

$$\oint_C \frac{z^2+1}{z^2-1} dz = 0$$

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6. (1)  $\frac{1}{z}$   $z_0 = i$  を中心にテイラー展開

テイラー級数  $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z - z_0)^n$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{(z-i)+i} = \frac{1}{i} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{z-i}{i}} = \frac{1}{i} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - (-\frac{z-i}{i})}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-w} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} w^n \quad w \text{ の係数を用いて}$$

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

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

収束半径は

$$L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{f_{n+1}(z)}{f_n(z)} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{-i^{n+2} (z-i)^{n+1}}{-i^{n+1} (z-i)^n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |i \cdot (z-i)|$$

$$= |i| |z-i| = |z-i|$$

$$|z-i| < 1$$

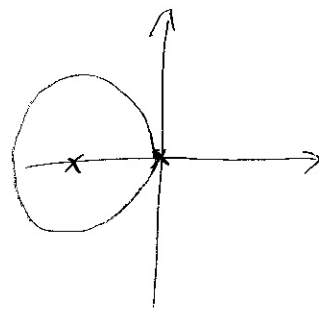
$\therefore$  収束半径は 1

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6. (c)

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

$$z_0 = 0, -1$$



$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z(z+1)} = \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z+1}$$

$$0 < |z+1| < 1 \text{ に対して } f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z+1)^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_{-n}}{(z+1)^n} \text{ である.}$$

が2項に分かれるので.

が1項について

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

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

由 7.

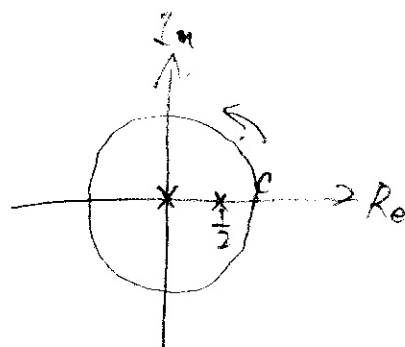
$$(1) \oint_C \frac{2z+1}{2z^2-z} dz$$

$$f(z) = \frac{2z+1}{2z^2-z} = \frac{2z+1}{z(2z-1)} \rightarrow z_0 = 0, \frac{1}{2}$$

$$z_0 = 0, \frac{1}{2} \text{ 均 } z \in C \text{ 内部 } \therefore \text{ 均 } \in$$

$$\text{Res}_{z=0} f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z \cdot f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{2z+1}{2z-1} = -1$$

$$\text{Res}_{z=\frac{1}{2}} f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} (z - \frac{1}{2}) \cdot f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{2z+1}{2} = 2$$



$$\therefore \oint_C \frac{2z+1}{2z^2-z} dz = 2\pi i (-1+2) = \underline{-2\pi i}$$

$$(2) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4x^2+1} dx$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{4z^2+1} \quad z \neq \pm \frac{i}{2} \quad z = r e^{i\theta} \quad \therefore 4z^2+1 = 4(r^2 e^{i2\theta}) + 1 = 0$$

$$4r^2 e^{i2\theta} = -1 \rightarrow r^2 e^{i2\theta} = -\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow r = \frac{1}{2}, \quad e^{i2\theta} = -1$$

$$\theta = \frac{1}{2}(2\pi n + \pi)$$

$$\therefore \text{在上半圆 } \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 处 } \frac{1}{2} e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{i}{2}$$

$$\text{Res}_{z=\frac{i}{2}} f(z) = -\frac{i}{4}$$

由留数定理

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4x^2+1} dx = 2\pi i \cdot \left(-\frac{i}{4}\right) = -\frac{2\pi(-1)}{4} = \underline{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$