

# MA326 复分析 作业一

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2019 年 9 月 22 日

## 习题 2.1/1

(i)

对于任意  $z \in \mathbf{C}$  有

$$\frac{f(z+h) - f(z)}{h} = \frac{|z+h| - |z|}{h} = \frac{|z+h|^2 - |z|^2}{h(|z+h| + |z|)} = \frac{z\bar{h} + \bar{z}h + |h|^2}{h(|z+h| + |z|)}.$$

当  $z \neq 0$  时

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z+h) - f(z)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{z\bar{h} + \bar{z}h}{2|z|h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{z\bar{h}/h + \bar{z}}{2|z|}.$$

如果让  $h$  取实数, 则上述极限为  $\frac{z + \bar{z}}{2|z|}$ ; 如果让  $h$  取纯虚数, 则上述极限为  $\frac{-z + \bar{z}}{2|z|}$ .

当  $z = 0$  时

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z+h) - f(z)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|h|^2}{h|h|} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|h|}{h}.$$

如果让  $h$  取实数, 则上述极限为 1; 如果让  $h$  取纯虚数, 则上述极限为  $-1$ .

因此, 当  $h \rightarrow 0$  时上述极限不存在, 因而在  $\mathbf{C}$  中处处不可微.

(ii)

对于任意  $z \in \mathbf{C}$  有

$$\frac{f(z+h) - f(z)}{h} = \frac{|z+h|^2 - |z|^2}{h} = \frac{z\bar{h} + \bar{z}h + |h|^2}{h}.$$

当  $z \neq 0$  时

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z+h) - f(z)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{z\bar{h} + \bar{z}h}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (z\bar{h}/h + \bar{z}).$$

如果让  $h$  取实数, 则上述极限为  $z + \bar{z}$ ; 如果让  $h$  取纯虚数, 则上述极限为  $-z + \bar{z}$ .

当  $z = 0$  时

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z+h) - f(z)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|h|^2}{h} = 0.$$

因此, 当  $z \neq 0, h \rightarrow 0$  时上述极限不存在, 因而仅在  $z = 0$  处可微.

(iii)

对于任意  $z \in \mathbf{C}$  有

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z+h) - f(z)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{Re}(z+h) - \operatorname{Re}(z)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{Re}(h)}{h}.$$

如果让  $h$  取实数, 则上述极限为 1; 如果让  $h$  取纯虚数, 则上述极限为 0.

因此, 当  $h \rightarrow 0$  时上述极限不存在, 因而在  $\mathbf{C}$  中处处不可微.

(v)

设  $f(z) = z_0$ , 对于任意  $z \in \mathbf{C}$  有

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z+h) - f(z)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{z_0 - z_0}{h} = 0.$$

因此, 当  $h \rightarrow 0$  时上述极限存在, 因而在  $\mathbf{C}$  中处处可微.

## 习题 2.1/2

由  $f$  和  $g$  都在  $z_0$  处可微有

$$f'(z_0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0},$$

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

由  $f(z_0) = g(z_0) = 0$ ,  $g'(z_0) \neq 0$  可得

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

## 习题 2.1/4

对于任意  $z \in \mathbf{G}$  有  $\bar{z} \in \mathbf{D}$ , 设  $z+h \in \mathbf{G}$ , 则  $\overline{z+h} \in \mathbf{D}$ . 由  $f$  是  $\mathbf{D}$  上的全纯函数可得

$$f'(\bar{z}) = \lim_{\bar{h} \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\overline{z+h}) - f(\bar{z})}{\bar{h}},$$

$$\overline{f'(\bar{z})} = \overline{\lim_{\bar{h} \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\overline{z+h}) - f(\bar{z})}{\bar{h}}} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\overline{f(\overline{z+h}) - f(\bar{z})}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\overline{f(\overline{z+h})} - \overline{f(\bar{z})}}{h}.$$

因此  $\overline{f'(\bar{z})}$  是  $\mathbf{G}$  上的全纯函数.

## 习题 2.2/1

设  $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ , 由  $f \in H(D)$  可知

$$f'(z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0.$$

故

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0.$$

因此  $u(x, y)$  和  $v(x, y)$  都为常数, 因而  $f$  是一常数.

## 习题 2.2/2

设  $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ , 由  $f \in H(D)$  可知

$$f'(z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}.$$

(i)

由  $\operatorname{Re} f(z)$  是常数可得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0.$$

故

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0.$$

因此  $u(x, y)$  和  $v(x, y)$  都为常数, 因而  $f$  是一常数.

(ii)

由  $\operatorname{Im} f(z)$  是常数可得

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0.$$

故

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0.$$

因此  $u(x, y)$  和  $v(x, y)$  都为常数, 因而  $f$  是一常数.

(iii)

由  $|f(z)|$  是常数  $k \in \mathbf{R}$  可得

$$u^2(x, y) + v^2(x, y) = k^2.$$

若  $k = 0$  易知  $u(x, y) = v(x, y) = 0, f(z) = 0$ .

若  $k \neq 0$  且存在, 分别对  $x, y$  求偏导可得

$$2u(x, y) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 2v(x, y) \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = u(x, y) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - v(x, y) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0,$$

$$2u(x, y) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + 2v(x, y) \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = u(x, y) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + v(x, y) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0.$$

解方程组可得

$$[u^2(x, y) + v^2(x, y)] \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = [u^2(x, y) + v^2(x, y)] \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0.$$

易知  $u(x, y)$  是常数, 由 (i) 可得  $f$  为常数. 因而  $f$  是一常数.

(iv)

由  $\arg f(z)$  是常数  $k \in \mathbf{R}$  可得

$$\frac{v(x, y)}{u(x, y)} = \arctan k.$$

若  $\arctan k = 0$  或无穷易知  $u(x, y)$  或  $v(x, y)$  是常数, 由 (i)(ii) 可得  $f$  为常数.

若  $\arctan k \neq 0$  且存在, 分别对  $x, y$  求偏导可得

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \arctan k \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \arctan k \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}.$$

解方程组可得

$$(1 + \arctan^2 k) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = (1 + \arctan^2 k) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0.$$

易知  $u(x, y)$  是常数, 由 (i) 可得  $f$  为常数. 因而  $f$  是一常数.

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习题 2.2/4

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