

MA362 — 复分析

Assignment 4

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— SJTU (Fall 2019)

习题 二 (一)/11

试证

- (1) $\overline{e^z} = e^{\bar{z}}$;
- (3) $\overline{\cos z} = \cos \bar{z}$.

(1)

设 $z = x + yi$

$$\overline{e^z} = \overline{e^{x+yi}} = \overline{e^x(\cos y + i \sin y)} = e^x \overline{\cos y + i \sin y} = e^x(\cos y - i \sin y) = e^{x-yi} = e^{\bar{z}}.$$

(3)

$$\overline{\cos z} = \overline{\frac{1}{2}(e^{iz} + e^{-iz})} = \frac{1}{2}\overline{e^{iz}} + \frac{1}{2}\overline{e^{-iz}} = \frac{1}{2}e^{i\bar{z}} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-i\bar{z}} = \cos \bar{z}.$$

习题 二 (一)/13

试求下面各式之值

- (1) e^{3+i} ;
- (2) $\cos(1-i)$.

(1)

$$e^{3+i} = e^3(\cos 1 + i \sin 1) = e^3 \cos 1 + ie^3 \sin 1.$$

(2)

$$\cos(1-i) = \frac{1}{2}e^{i(1-i)} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-i(1-i)} = \frac{1}{2}[e(\cos 1 + i \sin 1) + e^{-1}(\cos 1 - i \sin 1)] = (e + e^{-1}) \cos 1 + i(e - e^{-1}) \sin 1.$$

习题 二 (一)/20

试解方程:

(1) $e^z = 1 + \sqrt{3}i$;

(2) $\ln z = \frac{\pi i}{2}$;

(3) $1 + e^z = 0$.

(1)

$$z = \ln(1 + \sqrt{3}) = \ln|1 + \sqrt{3}| + i \arg(1 + \sqrt{3}) + 2k\pi i = \ln 2 + \left(2k + \frac{1}{3}\right)\pi i, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

(2)

$$z = e^{\frac{\pi i}{2}} = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = i.$$

(3)

$$e^z = -1,$$

$$z = \ln(-1) = \ln|1| + i \arg(-1) + 2k\pi i = (2k + 1)\pi i, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

习题 二 (一)/21

设 $z = re^{i\theta}$, 试证

$$\operatorname{Re}[\ln(z - 1)] = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 + r^2 - 2r \cos \theta).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re}[\ln(z - 1)] &= \ln|z - 1| = \ln|re^{i\theta} - 1| \\ &= \ln|r \cos \theta + ir \sin \theta - 1| \\ &= \ln \sqrt{r^2 \cos^2 \theta - 2r \cos \theta + 1 + r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 + r^2 - 2r \cos \theta). \end{aligned}$$

习题 二 (一)/22

设 $w = \sqrt[3]{z}$ 确定在从原点 $z = 0$ 起沿正实轴割破了的 z 平面上, 并且 $w(i) = -i$, 试求 $w(-i)$ 之值.

设

$$w(z) = \sqrt[3]{z} = \sqrt[3]{|z|} e^{i \frac{\arg z + 2k\pi}{3}}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2.$$

代入得

$$w(i) = \sqrt[3]{|i|} e^{i \frac{\arg i + 2k\pi}{3}} = e^{i \frac{(2k+1/2)\pi}{3}} = e^{i \frac{3}{2}\pi} = -i,$$
$$\frac{2k+1/2}{3}\pi = \frac{3}{2}\pi \implies k = 2.$$

故

$$w(z) = \sqrt[3]{|z|} e^{i \frac{\arg z + 4\pi}{3}},$$
$$w(-i) = \sqrt[3]{|-i|} e^{i \frac{\arg(-i) + 4\pi}{3}} = e^{i \frac{(4+3/2)\pi}{3}} = e^{i \frac{11}{6}\pi} = \cos \frac{11}{6}\pi + i \sin \frac{11}{6}\pi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i.$$

习题 二 (-)/23

设 $w = \sqrt[3]{z}$ 确定在从原点 $z = 0$ 起沿负实轴割破了的 z 平面上, 并且 $w(-2) = -\sqrt[3]{2}$ (这是边界上岸点对应的函数值), 试求 $w(i)$ 之值.

设

$$w(z) = \sqrt[3]{z} = \sqrt[3]{|z|} e^{i \frac{\arg z + 2k\pi}{3}}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2.$$

代入得

$$w(-2) = \sqrt[3]{|-2|} e^{i \frac{\arg(-2) + 2k\pi}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{2} e^{i \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{2} e^{i\pi} = -\sqrt[3]{2},$$
$$\frac{2k+1}{3}\pi = \pi \implies k = 1.$$

故

$$w(z) = \sqrt[3]{|z|} e^{i \frac{\arg z + 2\pi}{3}},$$
$$w(i) = \sqrt[3]{|i|} e^{i \frac{\arg i + 2\pi}{3}} = e^{i \frac{(2+1/2)\pi}{3}} = e^{i \frac{5}{6}\pi} = \cos \frac{5}{6}\pi + i \sin \frac{5}{6}\pi = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i.$$

习题 二 (-)/24

试求 $(1+i)^i$ 和 3^i 之值.

$$(1+i)^i = e^{i \ln(1+i)} = e^{i[\ln|1+i| + i \arg(1+i) + 2k\pi i]} = e^{-(2k+1/4)\pi} e^{i \ln \sqrt{2}}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$3^i = e^{i \ln 3} = e^{i(\ln|3| + i \arg 3 + 2k\pi i)} = e^{-2k\pi} e^{i \ln 3}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

习题 三 (一)/8

由积分 $\int_C \frac{dz}{z+2}$ 之值证明

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{1+2\cos\theta}{5+4\cos\theta} d\theta = 0,$$

其中 C 取单位圆周 $|z|=1$.

设 $f(z) = \frac{1}{z+2}$, D 为 C 围成的域, 则 $f \in H(D) \cap C(\overline{D})$, 根据柯西定理得

$$\int_C \frac{dz}{z+2} = 0.$$

设 $z = e^{i\theta}$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C \frac{dz}{z+2} &= \int_C \frac{de^{i\theta}}{e^{i\theta}+2} \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{ie^{i\theta}}{e^{i\theta}+2} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{i\cos\theta - \sin\theta}{\cos\theta + 2 + i\sin\theta} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(i\cos\theta - \sin\theta)(\cos\theta + 2 - i\sin\theta)}{(\cos\theta + 2 + i\sin\theta)(\cos\theta + 2 - i\sin\theta)} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{i(1+2\cos\theta) - 2\sin\theta}{5+4\cos\theta} d\theta = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1+2\cos\theta}{5+4\cos\theta} d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{-2\sin\theta}{5+4\cos\theta} d\theta = 0.$$

由于 $\frac{1+2\cos\theta}{5+4\cos\theta}$ 是周期为 2π 的周期函数

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1+2\cos\theta}{5+4\cos\theta} d\theta = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1+2\cos\theta}{5+4\cos\theta} d\theta = 0.$$

由于 $\frac{1+2\cos\theta}{5+4\cos\theta}$ 是偶函数

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{1+2\cos\theta}{5+4\cos\theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1+2\cos\theta}{5+4\cos\theta} d\theta = 0.$$

习题 三 (一)/9

计算 ($C: |z|=2$):

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

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

(1)

设 $f(z) = 2z^2 - z + 1$, D 为 C 围成的域, 则 $f \in H(D) \cap C(\overline{D})$, 根据柯西积分定理得

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi - z} d\xi,$$

$$\int_C \frac{2z^2 - z + 1}{z - 1} dz = \int_C \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi - 1} d\xi = 2\pi i \cdot f(1) = 4\pi i.$$

(1)

设 $f(z) = 2z^2 - z + 1$, D 为 C 围成的域, 则 $f \in H(D) \cap C(\overline{D})$, 根据柯西积分定理得

$$f'(z) = 4z - 1 = \frac{1!}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{f(\xi)}{(\xi - z)^2} d\xi,$$

$$\int_C \frac{2z^2 - z + 1}{(z - 1)^2} dz = \int_C \frac{f(\xi)}{(\xi - 1)^2} d\xi = 2\pi i \cdot f'(1) = 6\pi i.$$

习题 三 (一)/10

计算积分:

$$\int_{C_j} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{4} z}{z^2 - 1} dz \quad (j = 1, 2, 3),$$

- (1) $C_1: |z + 1| = \frac{1}{2};$
 (2) $C_2: |z - 1| = \frac{1}{2};$
 (3) $C_3: |z| = 2.$

设 $f(z) = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} z$, D_j 为 C_j 围成的域, 则 $f \in H(D_j) \cap C(\overline{D_j})$, 根据柯西积分定理得

$$\int_{C_j} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{4} z}{z^2 - 1} dz = \int_{C_j} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} z \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{z - 1} - \frac{1}{z + 1} \right) dz = \frac{1}{2} \int_{C_j} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{4} z}{z - 1} dz - \frac{1}{2} \int_{C_j} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{4} z}{z + 1} dz.$$

(1)

1 在 C_1 内, -1 在 C_1 外, 根据柯西定理得

$$\int_{C_1} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{4} z}{z + 1} dz = 0.$$

根据柯西积分定理得

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_1} \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi - z} d\xi,$$

$$\int_{C_1} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{4} \xi}{\xi - 1} d\xi = \int_{C_1} \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi - 1} d\xi = 2\pi i \cdot f(1) = \sqrt{2}\pi i,$$

$$\int_{C_1} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{4} z}{z^2 - 1} dz = \frac{1}{2} \int_{C_1} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{4} z}{z - 1} dz - \frac{1}{2} \int_{C_1} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{4} z}{z + 1} dz = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi i.$$

(2)

-1 在 C_2 内, 1 在 C_2 外, 根据柯西定理得

$$\int_{C_2} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{4} z}{z - 1} dz = 0.$$

根据柯西积分定理得

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_2} \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi - z} d\xi,$$

$$\int_{C_2} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{4} \xi}{\xi + 1} d\xi = \int_{C_2} \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi + 1} d\xi = 2\pi i \cdot f(-1) = -\sqrt{2}\pi i,$$

$$\int_{C_2} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{4} z}{z^2 - 1} dz = \frac{1}{2} \int_{C_2} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{4} z}{z - 1} dz - \frac{1}{2} \int_{C_2} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{4} z}{z + 1} dz = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi i.$$

(3)

$-1, 1$ 在 C_3 内, 同 (1), (2) 可得

$$\int_{C_3} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{4} \xi}{\xi - 1} d\xi = \sqrt{2}\pi i,$$

$$\int_{C_3} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{4} \xi}{\xi + 1} d\xi = -\sqrt{2}\pi i,$$

$$\int_{C_3} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{4} z}{z^2 - 1} dz = \frac{1}{2} \int_{C_3} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{4} z}{z - 1} dz - \frac{1}{2} \int_{C_3} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{4} z}{z + 1} dz = \sqrt{2}\pi i.$$

习题 三 (一)/11

求积分

$$\int_C \frac{e^z}{z} dz (C: |z| = 1),$$

从而证明

$$\int_0^\pi e^{\cos \theta} \cos(\sin \theta) d\theta = \pi.$$

设 $f(z) = e^z$, D 为 C 围成的域, 则 $f \in H(D) \cap C(\overline{D})$, 根据柯西积分公式得

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|\xi|=1} \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi - z} d\xi,$$

$$\int_{|z|=1} \frac{e^z}{z} dz = \int_{|\xi|=1} \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi - 0} d\xi = 2\pi i \cdot f(0) = 2\pi i.$$

设 $z = e^{i\theta}$

$$\begin{aligned} 2\pi i &= \int_C \frac{e^z}{z} dz = \int_C \frac{e^{e^{i\theta}}}{e^{i\theta}} de^{i\theta} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{ie^{i\theta} e^{e^{i\theta}}}{e^{i\theta}} d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} ie^{e^{i\theta}} d\theta, \\ 2\pi &= \int_0^{2\pi} e^{e^{i\theta}} d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} e^{\cos\theta + i\sin\theta} d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} e^{\cos\theta} [\cos(\sin\theta) + i\sin(\sin\theta)] d\theta, \\ \int_0^{2\pi} e^{\cos\theta} \cos(\sin\theta) d\theta &= 2\pi, \quad \int_0^{2\pi} e^{\cos\theta} \sin(\sin\theta) d\theta = 0. \end{aligned}$$

由于 $e^{\cos\theta} \cos(\sin\theta)$ 是周期为 2π 的周期函数

$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{\cos\theta} \cos(\sin\theta) d\theta = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{\cos\theta} \cos(\sin\theta) d\theta = 2\pi.$$

由于 $e^{\cos\theta} \cos(\sin\theta)$ 是偶函数

$$\int_0^{\pi} e^{\cos\theta} \cos(\sin\theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{\cos\theta} \cos(\sin\theta) d\theta = \pi.$$

习题 三 (一)/12

设 C 表圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 3$, $f(z) = \int_C \frac{3\xi^2 + 7\xi + 1}{\xi - z} d\xi$, 求 $f'(1+i)$.

设 $g(z) = 3z^2 + 7z + 1$, D 为 C 围成的域, $1+i \in D$, 则 $g \in H(D) \cap C(\overline{D})$, 根据柯西积分公式得

$$g(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|\xi|=3} \frac{g(\xi)}{\xi - z} d\xi,$$

$$f(z) = 2\pi i \cdot g(z) = 2\pi i(3z^2 + 7z + 1),$$

$$f'(z) = 2\pi i(6z + 7),$$

$$f'(1+i) = 2\pi i(6 + 6i + 7) = -12\pi + 26\pi i.$$

习题 三 (一)/13

设 $C: z = z(t) (\alpha \leq t \leq \beta)$ 为区域 D 内的光滑曲线, $f(z)$ 于区域 D 内单叶解析且 $f'(z) \neq 0$, $w = f(z)$ 将 C 映射成曲线 Γ , 求证 Γ 亦为光滑曲线.

$z = z(t) (\alpha \leq t \leq \beta)$ 为光滑曲线的充要条件为 $\forall t_1, t_2 \in [\alpha, \beta], t_1 \neq t_2$ 时, $z(t_1) \neq z(t_2)$, 且 $z'(t) \neq 0$ 并连续于 $[\alpha, \beta]$.

现要证明 $\Gamma: w = w(t) = f(z(t)) (\alpha \leq t \leq \beta)$ 为光滑曲线.

首先, $\forall t_1, t_2 \in [\alpha, \beta], t_1 \neq t_2$ 时, $z(t_1) \neq z(t_2)$, 由于 $f(z)$ 于区域 D 内单叶, $f(z(t_1)) \neq f(z(t_2))$.

其次, $w'(t) = [f(z(t))]' = f'(z)z'(t) \neq 0$, 且由 $f(z)$ 于区域 D 内解析得 $f'(z)$ 连续于 $[\alpha, \beta]$, 故 $w'(t)$ 连续于 $[\alpha, \beta]$.

综上可得 Γ 为光滑曲线.