习题 3.1

1. (i)
$$\exists z = 2e^{i\theta}, 0 \le \theta \le \pi$$
, $\exists \int_{\gamma} \frac{2z-3}{z} dz = \int_{\pi}^{0} (2e^{i\theta}-3)id\theta = 4+3i\pi$;

(ii) 设
$$z = 2e^{i\theta}, -\pi \le \theta \le 0$$
, 则 $\int_{\gamma} \frac{2z-3}{z} dz = \int_{-\pi}^{0} (2e^{i\theta} - 3)id\theta = 4 - 3i\pi$;

(iii) 设
$$z=2e^{i\theta}$$
, $-\pi \le \theta \le \pi$,则 $\int_{\gamma} \frac{2z-3}{z} dz = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (2e^{i\theta}-3)id\theta = -6i\pi$ 。

2. 首先在 $\mathbb{C}-(-\infty,-2]$ 上可以定义 $\log(z+2)$ 的单值分支,从而 $\frac{1}{z+2}$ 在 $\mathbb{C}-(-\infty,-2]$ 上有原函数,那么 $\int_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{z+2} dz = 0$ 。

另一方面,沿着上半圆从 1 到-1 (记为 C^+) 积分,有 $\int_{C^+} \frac{1}{z+2} dz = \log 3$ 。又令

$$z=e^{i\theta},0\leq \theta\leq \pi$$
,则 $\int\limits_{C^+} rac{1}{z+2}dz=\int\limits_0^\pi rac{-\sin \ heta+\cos \ heta}{\cos \ heta \cdot 2} rac{d}{\sin \ heta}d \ heta$,计算其虚部为 $\int\limits_0^\pi rac{2\cos heta+1}{4\cos heta+5}d heta$,

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

4. 首先
$$\frac{P}{Q} = \frac{a}{z^2} (1 + o(1)), z \rightarrow \infty$$
,那么

$$\left| \int_{|z|=R} \frac{P}{Q} dz \right| \le \int_{|z|=R} \left| \frac{P}{Q} \right| |dz| = \int_{|z|=R} \frac{|a|}{|z|^2} (1 + o(1)) |dz|,$$

$$\le \int_0^{2\pi} 2 \frac{|a|}{R^2} R d\theta = \frac{4\pi |a|}{R} \to 0, R \to \infty.$$

7. (i) 首先可以假设 φ 在 γ 的一个紧致邻域V上定义。又由于 $\varphi'(z)$ 的连续性,于是可设 $M=\sup_{z\in V}|\varphi'(z)|<+\infty \ \,$ 。对于[0,1]区间的足够细小的划分 $0=t_0< t_1<...< t_n=1$,可以认为

线段
$$\overline{\gamma(t_k)\gamma(t_{k+1})}$$
, $0 \le k \le n-1$ 位于 V 中。于是

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left| \varphi \left(\gamma(t_{k+1}) \right) - \varphi \left(\gamma(t_k) \right) \right| = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left| \int_{\gamma(t_k)\gamma(t_{k+1})} \varphi'(z) dz \right|$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{\gamma(t_k)\gamma(t_{k+1})} \left| \varphi'(z) \right| \left| dz \right|$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{\gamma(t_k)\gamma(t_{k+1})} M \left| dz \right|$$

$$= M \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left| \gamma(t_{k+1}) - \gamma(t_k) \right| \leq M l(\gamma) ,$$

于是 Γ 可求长;

注: |dz|即 ds

(ii) 按照积分的定义,
$$\int_{\Gamma} f(w)dw = \lim_{k=0} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f\left(\varphi(\gamma(t_k))\right) \left(\varphi\left(\gamma(t_{k+1})\right) - \varphi\left(\gamma(t_k)\right)\right), \text{ 极限是}$$

对划分不断变细所做的,即 $\max_{0 \le k \le n-1} |t_{k+1} - t_k| \to 0$ 。而

$$\int_{\gamma} f(\varphi(z))\varphi'(z)dz = \lim_{k \to 0} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(\varphi(\gamma(t_k)))\varphi'(\gamma(t_k))(\gamma(t_{k+1}) - \gamma(t_k)),$$

两个积分作差有

$$\begin{split} & \int_{\Gamma} f(w)dw - \int_{\gamma} f(\varphi(z))\varphi'(z)dz \\ & = \lim_{k \to 0} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(\varphi(\gamma(t_k))) \Big(\varphi(\gamma(t_{k+1})) - \varphi(\gamma(t_k)) - \varphi'(\gamma(t_k)) \Big(\gamma(t_{k+1}) - \gamma(t_k)\Big)\Big) \,, \end{split}$$

首先由于f连续,可设 $N=\sup_{w\in\Gamma}f(w)$ 大+ ∞ 。再由 $\varphi'(z)$ 在V上一致连续,那么 $\forall \varepsilon>0$, $\exists \delta>0$,只要 $|z'-z|<\delta$,则 $|\varphi'(z')-\varphi'(z)|<\varepsilon$ 。我们可以取划分足够小,使得当 $t,t'\in[t_k,t_{k+1}],0\leq k\leq n-1$ 时,有 $|\gamma(t')-\gamma(t)|<\delta$ 。再由

$$\varphi\big(\gamma(t_{k+1})\big) - \varphi\big(\gamma(t_k)\big) - \varphi'(\gamma(t_k))\big(\gamma(t_{k+1}) - \gamma(t_k)\big) = \int_{\frac{\gamma(t_k)\gamma(t_{k+1})}{\gamma(t_k)}} \big(\varphi'(z) - \varphi'(\gamma(t_k))\big) dz ,$$

于是
$$\left| \int_{\Gamma} f(w)dw - \int_{\gamma} f(\varphi(z))\varphi'(z)dz \right|$$

$$\leq \lim_{k=0} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left| f\left(\varphi(\gamma(t_{k}))\right) \right| \left| \varphi\left(\gamma(t_{k+1})\right) - \varphi\left(\gamma(t_{k})\right) - \varphi'(\gamma(t_{k}))\left(\gamma(t_{k+1}) - \gamma(t_{k})\right) \right|$$

$$\leq \lim_{k=0} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} N \int_{\gamma(t_{k})\gamma(t_{k+1})} \left| \varphi'(z) - \varphi'(\gamma(t_{k})) \right| \left| dz \right|$$

$$\leq N\varepsilon l(\gamma),$$

由 ε 得任意性可知结论。

注: 在留作业是假定了γ光滑, 这里得解法则不用这个假设。

9.
$$\frac{1}{2i}\int_{\gamma}^{-z}dz = \frac{1}{2i}\int_{\gamma}(x-iy)(dx+idy) = \frac{1}{2i}\left(\int_{\gamma}xdx + ydy + i\int_{\gamma}-ydx + xdy\right),$$
 再由 Green 公式 得到上式为
$$\iint_{\Sigma}dxdy, \quad \Omega$$
 为 γ 所围区域。

10. 由 9 题,
$$\Gamma$$
 所围的面积是 $\frac{1}{2i}\int_{\Gamma}^{\infty}wdw$, 再由 7 题结论, $\frac{1}{2i}\int_{\Gamma}^{\infty}wdw = \frac{1}{2i}\int_{\gamma}^{\infty}\overline{f(z)}f'(z)dz$ 。

习题 3.2

1. (i) 设
$$z = re^{i\theta}$$
, $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$,则 $dz = rie^{i\theta}d\theta = izd\theta$, $|dz| = rd\theta = -ir\frac{dz}{z}$,另一方面有

$$|z-a|^2 = (z-a)(\overline{z}-\overline{a}) = (z-a)(\frac{r^2}{z}-\overline{a}), \quad \text{m}$$

$$\int_{|z|=r} \frac{|dz|}{|z-a|^2} = \int_{|z|=r} \frac{-irdz}{(z-a)(r^2 - az)}$$

$$= \frac{-ir}{r^2 - |a|^2} \int_{|z|=r} \left(\frac{1}{z - a} - \frac{1}{z - \frac{r^2}{a}} \right) dz ,$$

若
$$|a| < r$$
,上式= $\frac{2\pi r}{r^2 - |a|^2}$,若 $|a| > r$,上式= $\frac{2\pi r}{|a|^2 - r^2}$;

$$(ii) \ \, \boxplus \frac{2z-1}{z\left(z-1\right)} = \frac{1}{z-1} + \frac{1}{z} \,, \ \, \bigcup \int\limits_{|z|=2}^{} \frac{2z-1}{z\left(z-1\right)} dz = \int\limits_{|z|=2}^{} \left(\frac{1}{z-1} + \frac{1}{z}\right) dz = 4\pi i \,;$$

(iii)
$$\frac{z}{z^4 - 1} = \frac{z}{\left(z^2 - 1\right)\left(z^2 + 1\right)} = \frac{z}{2} \left(\frac{1}{z^2 - 1} - \frac{1}{z^2 + 1}\right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{z - 1} + \frac{1}{z + 1} - \frac{1}{z - i} - \frac{1}{z + i}\right),$$

那么
$$\int_{|z|=5} \frac{z}{z^4 - 1} dz = \int_{|z|=5} \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{z - 1} + \frac{1}{z + 1} - \frac{1}{z - i} - \frac{1}{z + i} \right) dz = 0$$
;

注:由第4题直接可得结论

(iv)
$$\int_{|z|=2\pi} \frac{e^{z}}{z^{2}+a^{2}} dz = \frac{1}{2ai} \int_{|z|=2\pi} \left(\frac{e^{z}}{z-ai} - \frac{e^{z}}{z+ai} \right) dz = \frac{2\pi i \sin a}{a}.$$

4. (i) 取以原点为圆心,半径分别为r和 $\delta(< r)$ 的两个圆周。对 $\frac{f(z)}{z}$ 应用 Cauchy 积分定理有

$$\int_{|z|=r} \frac{f(z)}{z} dz = \int_{|z|=\delta} \frac{f(z)}{z} dz \circ$$

在左边令 $z = re^{i\theta}, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$,那么左边 $= i \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(re^{i\theta}) d\theta$,类似的有右边 $= i \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(\delta e^{i\theta}) d\theta$ 。

再令
$$\delta \rightarrow 0$$
,则右边 $\rightarrow 2\pi i f(0)$ 。于是 $i \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(re^{i\theta}) d\theta = 2\pi i f(0)$ 。

(ii) 对
$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(\rho e^{i\theta}) d\theta = f(0)$$
 两边同时乘 ρ ,得到 $\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(\rho e^{i\theta}) \rho d\theta = \rho f(0)$,再关

于 ρ 在[0,r]上积分,则右边为 $\frac{r^2}{2}f(0)$,现在计算左边:

左边=
$$\int_{0}^{r} d\rho \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(\rho e^{i\theta}) \rho d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{r} \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(\rho e^{i\theta}) \rho d\rho d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{r} \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(\rho e^{i\theta}) \rho d\rho d\theta$$
, 最后

一项就是极坐标下表达的
$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \iint_{|z| \le r} f(z) dx dy$$
。 即 $\frac{r^2}{2} f(0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \iint_{|z| \le r} f(z) dx dy$ 。

5. 注意到在 B(0,R) (单连通域)上的任何一个调和函数 u 都是某个解析函数 f 的实部,那么由 4 (i)的结论分离实部和虚部就能得到本题结论。

习题 3.3

2. 应用牛顿-莱布尼茨公式,由于 f 有原函数 F ,那么 $\int_{\gamma} f(z)dz = F(\gamma(1)) - F(\gamma(0))$,再由于 $\gamma(1) = \gamma(0)$,则 $\int_{\gamma} f(z)dz = 0$ 。

4. 首先我们取从原点到 1 的直线段 l(t) = t , $0 \le t \le 1$ 。沿 l 积分为

$$\int_{1}^{1} \frac{1}{1+z^{2}} dz = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{1+z^{2}} dz = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

对于一般的 γ ,我们有 $\int_{\gamma} \frac{1}{1+z^2} dz - \int_{l} \frac{1}{1+z^2} dz = \int_{\gamma+l^-} \frac{1}{1+z^2} dz$,注意到 $\gamma + l^-$ 是一条闭曲线,

不经过
$$\pm i$$
,那么 $\int_{\gamma+l^-} \frac{1}{1+z^2} dz = \frac{1}{2i} \int_{\gamma+l^-} \left(\frac{1}{z-i} - \frac{1}{z+i} \right) dz = k\pi$,这里的 k 是 $\gamma + l^-$ 环绕 i 和 $-i$

的次数之差,为一个整数。那么本题结论得证。

习题 3.4

1. (i)
$$\int_{|z-1|=1} \frac{\sin z}{z^2 - 1} dz = \int_{|z-1|=1} \frac{\left(\frac{\sin z}{z + 1}\right)}{z - 1} dz = 2\pi i \frac{\sin 1}{1 + 1} = \pi i \sin 1;$$

(ii)
$$\int_{|z|=2} \frac{1}{1+z^2} dz = \frac{1}{2i} \int_{|z|=2} \left(\frac{1}{z-i} - \frac{1}{z+i} \right) dz = 0;$$

(iii)注意到积分曲线 γ 是以i为中心,,长轴长度为1,平行于虚轴,短轴平行于实轴,长

度为
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
。那么 $\int_{\gamma} \frac{e^{\pi z}}{\left(1+z^2\right)^2} dz = \int_{\gamma} \frac{\left(\frac{e^{\pi z}}{\left(z+i\right)^2}\right)}{\left(z-i\right)^2} dz = 2\pi i \left(\frac{e^{\pi z}}{\left(z+i\right)^2}\right) \bigg|_{z=i} = \frac{-1+i\pi}{2}$

(iv)
$$\int_{|z|=\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{(1+z^2)(4+z^2)} dz = \frac{1}{2i} \int_{|z|=\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{4+z^2} \left(\frac{1}{z-i} - \frac{1}{z+i} \right) dz = 0;$$

(v) 这个要应用 Cauchy 积分定理,把沿|z|=2的积分化为沿两个圆心分别在原点和 1 的小圆周的积分,即

$$\int_{|z|=2}^{1} \frac{1}{z^3 (z-1)^3 (z-3)^5} dz = \int_{|z|=\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{z^3 (z-1)^3 (z-3)^5} dz + \int_{|z-1|=\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{z^3 (z-1)^3 (z-3)^5} dz,$$

第一项为

$$\int_{|z|=\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{z^3 (z-1)^3 (z-3)^5} dz = \int_{|z|=\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\frac{1}{(z-1)^3 (z-3)^5}}{z^3} dz = \pi i \left(\frac{1}{(z-1)^3 (z-3)^5} \right) \Big|_{z=0} = \frac{61}{3^6} \pi i ,$$
 类似的第二项为 $-\frac{3}{9} \pi i$;

(vi)要根据|a|,|b|,R的大小关系进行讨论。通常认为n是正整数。

如果|a| < R, |b| < R,则沿|z| = R的积分化为沿两个圆心分别在a和b的小圆上的积分,结

果是
$$\frac{2\pi i}{(b-a)^n} + \frac{2\pi i}{(n-1)!} \left(\frac{1}{z-b}\right)^{(n-1)} \bigg|_{z=a} = \frac{2\pi i}{(b-a)^n} - \frac{2\pi i}{(a-b)^n}$$
。

其他情形类似讨论。

2. If $z \in G_1$, draw a circle C centered at z with radius R large enough such that

 γ is contained in the disk $\{ \varsigma \in \mathbb{C} : |\varsigma - z| < R \}$. Since $\frac{f(\varsigma)}{\varsigma - z}$ is holomorphic on

 $\{arsigma\in\mathbb{C}: |arsigma-z|< R\}\cap G_2$ with boundary $\gamma\bigcup C$,according to Cauchy's formule, we have

$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{f(\varsigma)}{\varsigma - z} d\varsigma = \int_{\zeta} \frac{f(\varsigma)}{\varsigma - z} d\varsigma.$$

For the RHS, let $\zeta = z + Re^{i\theta}$, then we get

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} d\zeta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(z + Re^{i\theta}) d\theta.$$

Finally let $R \to \infty$, since $f(z + Re^{i\theta}) \to A$, we get what we want

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(\varsigma)}{\varsigma - z} d\varsigma = A.$$

If $z \in G_2$, still we draw a circle C centered at z with radius R large enough such that γ is contained in the disk $\{\varsigma \in \mathbb{C}: |\varsigma - z| < R\}$. But this time we need another little circle C' also centered at z with radius r small enough such that the disk $\{\varsigma \in \mathbb{C}: |\varsigma - z| \le r\}$ does not intersect with γ . Now we can see $\frac{f(\varsigma)}{\varsigma - z}$ is holomorphic

on $\{\varsigma\in\mathbb{C}: |\varsigma-z|< R\}\cap G_2\cap \{\varsigma\in\mathbb{C}: |\varsigma-z|> r\}$ with boundary $\gamma\cup C\cup C'$, again according to Cauchy's formule we get

$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{f(\varsigma)}{\varsigma - z} d\varsigma + \int_{C} \frac{f(\varsigma)}{\varsigma - z} d\varsigma = \int_{C} \frac{f(\varsigma)}{\varsigma - z} d\varsigma.$$
 (*)

For C, let $\zeta = z + Re^{i\theta}$. And for C', let $\zeta = z + re^{i\theta}$. Then

$$\int_{C} \frac{f(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} d\zeta = i \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(z + Re^{i\theta}) d\theta,$$

$$\int_{C} \frac{f(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} d\zeta = i \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(z + re^{i\theta}) d\theta,$$

let $R \to \infty, r \to 0$, since $f(z + Re^{i\theta}) \to A, f(z + re^{i\theta}) \to f(z)$, we have

$$\int_{C} \frac{f(\varsigma)}{\varsigma - z} d\varsigma = iA,$$

$$\int_{C} \frac{f(\varsigma)}{\varsigma - z} d\varsigma = if(z).$$

Take the above two formule into (*), we get what we want

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(\varsigma)}{\varsigma - z} d\varsigma = A - f(z).$$

9. 首先由 Cauchy 导数公式

$$f'(0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|z|=r} \frac{f(z)}{z^2} dz$$
,

参数化 $z = re^{i\theta}$,则

$$f'(0) = \frac{1}{2\pi r} \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(re^{i\theta}) e^{-i\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi r} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(u(re^{i\theta}) + iv(re^{i\theta}) \right) e^{-i\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi r} \int_{0}^{2\pi} u(re^{i\theta}) e^{-i\theta} d\theta + \frac{1}{2\pi r} \int_{0}^{2\pi} iv(re^{i\theta}) e^{-i\theta} d\theta$$

现在证明以上两项相等即可。

$$\frac{1}{2\pi r} \int_{0}^{2\pi} u(re^{i\theta})e^{-i\theta}d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi r} \int_{0}^{2\pi} u(re^{i\theta})(\cos\theta - i\sin\theta)d\theta,$$

由于在参数化 $z = re^{i\theta}$ 下, $dx = -r\sin\theta d\theta$, $dy = r\cos\theta d\theta$,则

$$\frac{1}{2\pi r} \int_{0}^{2\pi} u(re^{i\theta}) \left(\cos\theta - i\sin\theta\right) d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi r^2} \int_{|z|=r} u dy + iu dx,$$

由 Green 公式上式

$$=\frac{1}{2\pi r^2}\int_{|z|$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{2\pi r}\int_{0}^{2\pi}u(re^{i\theta})e^{-i\theta}d\theta=\frac{1}{2\pi r^{2}}\int_{|z|\leq r}\left(u_{x}-iu_{y}\right)dxdy\right],$$

完全类似的方法,
$$\frac{1}{2\pi r} \int_{0}^{2\pi} iv(re^{i\theta})e^{-i\theta}d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi r^2} \int_{0}^{\pi} (iv_x + v_y)dxdy$$
,

再由 Cauchy-Riemann 方程 $u_x = v_y, u_y = -v_x$,则

$$\frac{1}{2\pi r} \int_{0}^{2\pi} u(re^{i\theta})e^{-i\theta}d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi r^{2}} \int_{|z| \le r} \left(u_{x} - iu_{y}\right) dxdy$$
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi r^{2}} \int_{|z| \le r} \left(v_{y} + iv_{x}\right) dxdy$$

$$=\frac{1}{2\pi r}\int_{0}^{2\pi}iv(re^{i\theta})e^{-i\theta}d\theta.$$

习题 3.5

1. 设 $\forall z \in \mathbb{C}, |f(z)| < M$ 。那么

$$\left| \int_{|z|=r} \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_1)(z-z_2)} dz \right| \le \int_{|z|=r} \frac{|f(z)|}{|z-z_1||z-z_2|} |dz|$$

$$\le \int_{|z|=r} \frac{M}{(r-|z_1|)(r-|z_2|)} |dz| = \frac{2\pi rM}{(r-|z_1|)(r-|z_2|)},$$

显然,当
$$r\to +\infty$$
时, $\int\limits_{|z|=r} \frac{f(z)}{\left(z-z_1\right)\left(z-z_2\right)}dz\to 0$ 。但是注意到, $\int\limits_{|z|=r} \frac{f(z)}{\left(z-z_1\right)\left(z-z_2\right)}dz$ 的

值实际上和
$$r$$
无关,所以
$$\int_{|z|=r} \frac{f(z)}{\left(z-z_1\right)\left(z-z_2\right)} dz = 0.$$

另一方面:

$$\int_{|z|=r} \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_1)(z-z_2)} dz = \frac{1}{z_1-z_2} \left(\int_{|z|=r} \frac{f(z)}{z-z_1} dz - \int_{|z|=r} \frac{f(z)}{z-z_2} dz \right) = \frac{2\pi i}{z_1-z_2} (f(z_1)-f(z_2)) \cdot$$

所以 $f(z_1) = f(z_2)$,再由 z_1, z_2 的任意性可得到Liouville 定理。

2. This problem needs Cauchy's derivative formule. Draw a circle C centered at the origin with radius R. According to Cauchy' formule, for any z with |z| < R, we have

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C} \frac{f(\varsigma)}{\varsigma - z} d\varsigma = f(z).$$

Take the n-th order derivative for z on both sides, we get

$$\frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int_{C} \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z)^{n+1}} d\zeta = f^{(n)}(z).$$

Then use the integral inequality

$$|f^{(n)}(z)| = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int_{C} \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z)^{n+1}} d\zeta \le \frac{n!}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{|f(Re^{i\theta})|}{|Re^{i\theta} - z|^{n+1}} R d\theta \tag{**}$$

Since $|f(z)|=O(|z|^{\alpha})$, we have $|f(Re^{i\theta})|=O(|R|^{\alpha})$, which means there exists a positive number M such that $|f(Re^{i\theta})| \leq M |R|^{\alpha}$. Let $R \to \infty$, we will have $|z| < \frac{R}{2}$, which means $|Re^{i\theta} - z| > \frac{R}{2}$. Then

$$|f^{(n)}(z)| \le \frac{n!}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{|f(Re^{i\theta})|}{|Re^{i\theta}-z|^{n+1}} Rd\theta \le \frac{2^{n} n!}{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{M|R|^{\alpha}}{R^{n+1}} Rd\theta.$$

If $\alpha < n$ and $R \to \infty$, $|f^{(n)}(z)| = 0$. So f(z) is a polynomial with degree at most $[\alpha]$.

4. Since $\operatorname{Im} f(z) > 0$ always holds, consider f(z) + i. Obviously

$$|f(z)+i| = \sqrt{(\text{Re } f(z))^2 + (\text{Im } f(z)+1)^2} \ge 1 + \text{Im } f(z) \ge 1.$$

Then $\frac{1}{f(z)+i}$ is an entire function with upper bound 1. According to Liouville's

theorem 3.5.2, $\frac{1}{f(z)+i}$ is a constant, which means f(z) itself is a constant.

- 5. 我们可以对 f(z) 复合一些单叶全纯映射,从而化归为 4 题的情形。令 $h(w) = \frac{w}{1-w}$,那么可以验证 $h([0,1]) = [0,+\infty)$, 所以 h(f(z)) 是一个整函数,且不取 $[0,+\infty)$ 上的值。进一步有 $\sqrt{h(f(z))}$ 的值域只能包含在一个半平面,这是 4 题的情形。
- 6. 首先明显的是 F 是连续的,且在 z_0 之外是全纯的 。只要证明 F 在 z_0 处可导即可。设 γ 是包含 z 和 z_0 的小圆, $z\neq z_0$ 。那么

$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{F(\varsigma)}{\varsigma - z} d\varsigma = \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(\varsigma) - f(z_0)}{(\varsigma - z_0)(\varsigma - z)} d\varsigma$$

$$= \frac{1}{z - z_0} \int_{\gamma} \left(\frac{f(\varsigma) - f(z_0)}{\varsigma - z} - \frac{f(\varsigma) - f(z_0)}{\varsigma - z_0} \right) d\varsigma$$

$$= \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0} = F(z), \qquad (*)$$

注意到 $\int_{\gamma} \frac{F(\varsigma)}{\varsigma - z} d\varsigma$ 是关于 z 的全纯函数,且在 z_0 处全纯,所以按照 F 的连续性以及(*)知 F(z) 在 z_0 处全纯。

7. $\forall z_0 \in D$,取圆心在 z_0 处的包含在 D 中的小圆盘 B 。只要证明 f 沿 B 中任何闭曲线的积分为零即可。我们证明 f 在 B 中有原函数。

给定一点 $z \in B$,用两条折线段连接 z_0 和 z 。第一条折线段 γ_1 : 先从 z_0 到 $\operatorname{Re} z_0 + i \operatorname{Im} z$ 的 竖直线,然后从 $\operatorname{Re} z_0 + i \operatorname{Im} z$ 到 z 的水平直线。第二条折线 γ_2 : 先从 z_0 到 $\operatorname{Re} z + i \operatorname{Im} z_0$ 的 水平直线,然后从 $\operatorname{Re} z + i \operatorname{Im} z_0$ 到 z 的竖直线。我们定义 $F(z) = \int_z f(z) dz$ 。

现在我们来证明 $\int_{\gamma_1} f(z)dz = \int_{\gamma_2} f(z)dz$ 。由于 $\gamma_2 - \gamma_1$ 是一个正方形 S 的边界,而 γ 的部分线段连同 $\gamma_2 - \gamma_1$ 把 S 分割为一些隔离的区域 G_1, G_2, \ldots 。又由 Cauchy 积分定理知 $\int_{\partial G_1} f(z)dz = 0$,所以 $\int_{\partial G_1 + \partial G_2 + \ldots} f(z)dz = 0$ 。这其中沿 γ 的线段部分计算两次,一次正向一次反向,抵消。所以 $\int_{\partial G_1 + \partial G_2 + \ldots} f(z)dz = \int_{\gamma_2 - \gamma_1} f(z)dz = 0$ 。

曲于
$$F(z) = \int_{\gamma_1} f(z)dz$$
,所以 $\frac{\partial F(z)}{\partial x} = f(z)$,又由于 $F(z) = \int_{\gamma_2} f(z)dz$, $\frac{\partial F(z)}{\partial y} = if(z)$ 。

这表明 $\frac{\partial F(z)}{\partial y} = i \frac{\partial F(z)}{\partial x}$, 注意到这就是 Cauchy-Riemann 方程,所以 F(z) 解析,那么作为

其导数的 f(z) 也是解析的。特别地, f(z) 在 z_0 解析。由 z_0 任意性, f(z) 在 D 上解析。