

應數三期中考 Q6Q7Q9 詳解

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6.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\sin \pi z}{\pi} &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(z)\Gamma(1-z)} = ze^{\gamma z} \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} (1 + \frac{z}{k}) e^{-z/k} \times (1-z) e^{\gamma(1-z)} \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} (1 + \frac{1-z}{k}) e^{-(1-z)/k} \\ &= ze^{\gamma} \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} (1 + \frac{z}{k})(1 - \frac{z}{k}) \times \underbrace{\prod_{j=1}^{\infty} (\frac{j+1}{j}) e^{-1/j}}_{e^{-\gamma}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\sin \pi z = \pi z \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} (1 - \frac{z^2}{k^2})$$

(4 分) #

$$\text{where, } \gamma \equiv \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sum_{m=1}^n m^{-1} - \ln n), \quad e^{\gamma} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{m=1}^n \frac{1}{m} \times e^{1/m}, \quad e^{-\gamma} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{m=1}^n n \times e^{-1/m}$$

$$\text{By } \int dz \cot \pi z = \frac{1}{\pi} \ln \sin \pi z + C,$$

$$\ln \sin \pi z = \ln \left\{ \pi z \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{k^2 - z^2}{k^2} \right) \right\} = \ln \pi + \ln z + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} [\ln(k-z) + \ln(k+z) - 2 \ln k]$$

$$\begin{aligned}\pi \cot \pi z &= \frac{d}{dz} [\ln \sin \pi z] = \frac{1}{z} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{-1}{k-z} + \frac{1}{k+z} \right] \\ &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{z+k} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{z-k}\end{aligned}$$

(6 分) #

$$\text{By } \cot \pi z + \frac{1}{\sin \pi z} = \frac{\cos \pi z + 1}{\sin \pi z} = \frac{2 \cos^2(\frac{\pi z}{2})}{2 \sin(\frac{\pi z}{2}) \cos(\frac{\pi z}{2})} = \cot(\frac{\pi z}{2})$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\pi}{\sin \pi z} &= \pi \cot(\frac{\pi z}{2}) - \pi \cot \pi z = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(\frac{z}{2}) - k} - \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{z-k} \\ &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2}{z-2k} - \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{z-k} \\ &= \sum_{k=\text{even}} \frac{1}{z-k} + \sum_{k=\text{even}} \frac{1}{z-k} - \sum_{k=\text{even}} \frac{1}{z-k} - \sum_{k=\text{odd}} \frac{1}{z-k} \\ &= \sum_{k=\text{even}} \frac{1}{z-k} - \sum_{k=\text{odd}} \frac{1}{z-k} \\ &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{z-k}\end{aligned}$$

(10 分) #

$$7. \text{ 定義: } \Gamma(z) = \int_0^{\infty} dt e^{-t} t^{z-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma(z+1) &= \int_0^{\infty} dt e^{-t} t^z = - \int_0^{\infty} de^{-t} t^z \\ &= -e^{-t} \cdot t^z \Big|_0^{\infty} + \int_0^{\infty} dt^z e^{-t} = 0 + z \int_0^{\infty} dt e^{-t} t^{z-1} \\ &= z \Gamma(z)\end{aligned}$$

(6 分) #

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$$\Gamma(n)\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) = 2^{n-1} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})$$

If $n = 2k$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\text{左式: } \Gamma(n)\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) = \Gamma(2k)\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) = (2k-1)! \times \Gamma(1)\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{右式: } 2^{n-1} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2}) &= 2^{2k-1} \Gamma(\frac{2k}{2})\Gamma(\frac{2k+1}{2}) = 2^{2k-1} \Gamma(k)\Gamma(k+\frac{1}{2}) \\ &= 2^{2k-1} \Gamma(k)\Gamma(k+\frac{1}{2}) \\ &= 2^{2k-1} \times \underbrace{(k-1) \times (k-2) \times \cdots \times 1}_{k-1 \text{ 個}} \times \Gamma(1) \times \underbrace{(k+\frac{1}{2}-1) \times (k+\frac{1}{2}-2) \times \cdots \times \frac{1}{2}}_{k \text{ 個}} \times \Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) \\ &= \underbrace{(2k-2) \times (2k-4) \times \cdots \times 2}_{k-1 \text{ 個}} \times \underbrace{(2k-1) \times (2k-3) \times \cdots \times 1}_{k \text{ 個}} \times \Gamma(1)\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) \\ &= (2k-1)! \times \Gamma(1)\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) \end{aligned}$$

左式=右式(7 分) #

If $n = 2k+1$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\text{左式: } \Gamma(n)\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) = \Gamma(2k+1)\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) = (2k)! \times \Gamma(1)\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{右式: } 2^{n-1} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2}) &= 2^{2k} \Gamma(\frac{2k+1}{2})\Gamma(\frac{2k+1+1}{2}) = 2^{2k} \Gamma(k+\frac{1}{2})\Gamma(k+1) \\ &= 2 \cdot 2^{2k-1} \Gamma(k+\frac{1}{2}) \times k\Gamma(k) \\ &= 2k \cdot 2^{2k-1} \Gamma(k+\frac{1}{2})\Gamma(k) \\ &= 2k \cdot (2k-1)! \times \Gamma(1)\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) \\ &= (2k)! \times \Gamma(1)\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) \end{aligned}$$

左式=右式(7 分) #

9. 單位圓盤映射至上半平面，其公式為： $w = i(\frac{1-z}{1+z}) = u + iv$

其中， $z = x + iy = re^{i\theta}$ ， $r = (x^2 + y^2)^{1/2} < 1$ ， $\theta = \arctan(y/x)$

將 $z = x + iy$ 代入 $w = i(\frac{1-z}{1+z}) = u + iv$ 可得，

$$w = i(\frac{1-x-iy}{1+x+iy}) = \frac{2y+i(1-x^2-y^2)}{(1+x)^2+y^2} = u + iv$$

$$(u, v) = (\frac{2y}{(1+x)^2+y^2}, \frac{1-x^2-y^2}{(1+x)^2+y^2})$$

下列為須證明(或詳述)事項：

- (1). 圓盤邊界映射為 u 軸
- (2). 上半圓 C_+ 內映射為正實數軸 \mathbb{R}_+
- (3). 下半圓 C_- 內映射為負實數軸 \mathbb{R}_-
- (4). 圓盤內映射為上半平面
- (5). 圓盤外映射為下半平面

(1)(2)(3) u 軸的條件， $v = 0$ 。

$$v = \frac{1-x^2-y^2}{(1+x)^2+y^2} = 0 \Rightarrow 1-x^2-y^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2+y^2 = 1 \text{ (單位圓)}$$

找幾個特殊映射的點。

$$A(x \rightarrow -1, y \rightarrow 0^+) \xrightarrow{w} A'(u \rightarrow +\infty, v \rightarrow 0), E(x \rightarrow -1, y \rightarrow 0^-) \xrightarrow{w} E'(u \rightarrow -\infty, v \rightarrow 0)$$

$$C(x \rightarrow 1, y \rightarrow 0) \xrightarrow{w} C'(u \rightarrow 0, v \rightarrow 0)$$

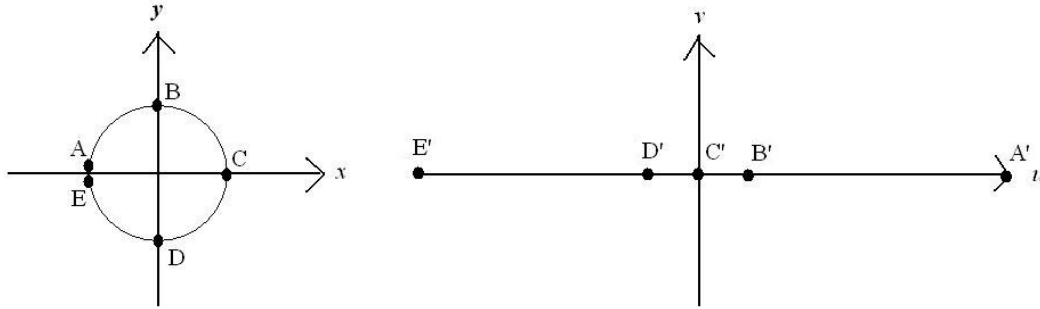
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$$B(x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 1) \xrightarrow{w} B'(u \rightarrow 1, v \rightarrow 0), \quad D(x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow -1) \xrightarrow{w} D'(u \rightarrow -1, v \rightarrow 0)$$

畫出下列關係圖



由以上可知，圓盤邊界映射為 u 軸且上半圓 C_+ 內映射為正實數軸 R_+ ，而下半圓 C_- 內映射為負實數軸 R_- 。

(4) 上半平面的條件， $v > 0$ 。

$$v = \frac{1-x^2-y^2}{(1+x)^2+y^2} > 0 \Rightarrow 1-x^2-y^2 > 0 \Rightarrow x^2+y^2 < 1 \text{ (單位圓盤內)}$$

(5) 下半平面的條件， $v < 0$ 。

$$v = \frac{1-x^2-y^2}{(1+x)^2+y^2} < 0 \Rightarrow 1-x^2-y^2 < 0 \Rightarrow x^2+y^2 > 1 \text{ (單位圓盤外)}$$

(10 分) #

$$\text{由 } (u, v) = \left(\frac{2y}{(1+x)^2+y^2}, \frac{1-x^2-y^2}{(1+x)^2+y^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{u}{v} = \frac{2y}{1-x^2-y^2} \text{ 代入 } f(u, v) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) \text{ 可得 } F(x, y)$$

$$F(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan\left(\frac{2y}{1-x^2-y^2}\right)$$

(6 分) #

Explain steps.

(4 分) #