

# Introduction to Complex Analysis: Recap

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## Chapter 1 Introduction

公式. Euler 公式

$$e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$$

### Problem 1

求

$$\max |\alpha z^n + \beta| \quad |z| \leq r$$

### Solution

$$\max |\alpha z^n + \beta| = |\alpha| \max |z^n + \frac{\beta}{\alpha}|$$

因此下面只讨论

$$\max |z^n + \alpha| \quad |z| \leq r$$

有

$$|z^n + \alpha| \leq |z^n| + |\alpha| \leq r^n + |\alpha|$$

取最大值  $\Leftrightarrow$  等号成立  $\Leftrightarrow z^n$  与  $\alpha$  同向  $\Leftrightarrow z^n = \lambda \alpha \quad \lambda > 0$

当  $\alpha = 0$  时

$$|z^n| = |z|^n = r^n$$

$$|z| = r$$

$$\max |\alpha z^n + \beta| = r^n \quad z = r e^{i\theta} \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi)$$

当  $\alpha \neq 0$  时

$$\max |z^n + \alpha| = r^n + |\alpha|$$

此时

$$r^n = |z^n| = |\lambda \alpha|$$

$$\lambda = \frac{|r|^n}{|\alpha|}$$

$$z^n = \lambda \alpha = \frac{|r|^n}{|\alpha|} \alpha$$

设  $\alpha = r_0 e^{i\theta_0}$

$$\begin{aligned} z^n &= \frac{|r|^n}{|\alpha|} \alpha \\ &= \frac{|r|^n}{|\alpha|} r_0 e^{i\theta_0} \\ &= |r|^n e^{i\theta_0} \end{aligned}$$

则取最大值时

$$z = z_k = r e^{\frac{i(\theta_0 + 2k\pi)}{n}} \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

综上,

$$\max |z^n + \alpha| = \begin{cases} r^n & z = r e^{i\theta} \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi) & \alpha = 0 \\ r^n + |\alpha| & z = r e^{\frac{i(\theta_0 + 2k\pi)}{n}} \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n & \alpha \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

**Problem 2**

$$|z|^2 = z\bar{z} \quad z^2 = |z|^2$$

等号成立的条件是?

**Solution**

$$z^2 = |z|^2 = z\bar{z} \Leftrightarrow z(z - \bar{z}) = 0 \Leftrightarrow z = \bar{z}$$

即  $z \in \mathbb{R}$  时等号成立。

**Problem 3**

证明

$$|z_1 + z_2|^2 + |z_1 - z_2|^2 = 2(|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2)$$

并说明几何意义

*Proof.*

$$\begin{aligned} |z_1 + z_2|^2 + |z_1 - z_2|^2 &= (z_1 + z_2)\overline{(z_1 + z_2)} + (z_1 - z_2)\overline{(z_1 - z_2)} \\ &= (z_1 + z_2)(\bar{z}_1 + \bar{z}_2) + (z_1 - z_2)(\bar{z}_1 - \bar{z}_2) \\ &= z_1\bar{z}_1 + z_1\bar{z}_2 + z_2\bar{z}_1 + z_2\bar{z}_2 + z_1\bar{z}_1 - z_1\bar{z}_2 - z_2\bar{z}_1 + z_2\bar{z}_2 \\ &= 2(z_1\bar{z}_1 + z_2\bar{z}_2) \\ &= 2(|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2) \end{aligned}$$

□

几何意义：平行四边形对角线平方和等于对边平方和

**Problem 4**

$|z_1| = |z_2| = |z_3| = |z_4| = r$  且  $z_1 + z_2 + z_3 + z_4 = 0$  则  $z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4$  满足什么条件时  $z_1 z_2 z_3 z_4$  构成正方形?

**Solution**

**定理.**  $z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n$  将圆  $|z| = \alpha$  等分  $\Leftrightarrow z_k$  是分圆多项式  $z^n + \alpha = 0$  的根

当  $z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4$  构成正方形时,  $(z - z_1)(z - z_2)(z - z_3)(z - z_4)$  是分圆多项式。  
又

$$\begin{aligned} &(z - z_1)(z - z_2)(z - z_3)(z - z_4) \\ &= z^4 - \sum_{k=1}^4 z_k z^3 + (z_1 z_2 + z_1 z_3 + z_1 z_4 + z_2 z_3 + z_2 z_4 + z_3 z_4) z^2 \\ &\quad - (z_1 z_2 z_3 + z_1 z_2 z_4 + z_1 z_3 z_4 + z_2 z_3 z_4) z + z_1 z_2 z_3 z_4 \end{aligned}$$

$(z - z_1)(z - z_2)(z - z_3)(z - z_4)$  是分圆多项式

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \sum_{k=1}^4 z_k &= 0 \\ z_1 z_2 + z_1 z_3 + z_1 z_4 + z_2 z_3 + z_2 z_4 + z_3 z_4 &= 0 \\ z_1 z_2 z_3 + z_1 z_2 z_4 + z_1 z_3 z_4 + z_2 z_3 z_4 &= 0 \\ z_1 z_2 z_3 z_4 &\neq 0 \end{cases}$$

而

$$z_1 z_2 z_3 + z_1 z_2 z_4 + z_1 z_3 z_4 + z_2 z_3 z_4 = z_1 z_2 z_3 z_4 \left( \frac{1}{z_1} + \frac{1}{z_2} + \frac{1}{z_3} + \frac{1}{z_4} \right)$$

$$z_k \overline{z_k} = |z_k|^2 = r^2$$

所以

$$\frac{1}{z_k} = \frac{\overline{z_k}}{r^2}$$

$$z_1 z_2 z_3 + z_1 z_2 z_4 + z_1 z_3 z_4 + z_2 z_3 z_4 = \frac{z_1 z_2 z_3 z_4}{r^2} (\overline{z_1} + \overline{z_2} + \overline{z_3} + \overline{z_4}) = 0$$

所以  $z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4$  需满足

$$z_1 z_2 + z_1 z_3 + z_1 z_4 + z_2 z_3 + z_2 z_4 + z_3 z_4 = 0$$

### Problem 5

$f(z)$  在  $z_0$  连续,  $f(z_0) \neq 0$ 。求证  $\exists \delta > 0$ , 当  $|z - z_0| < \delta$  时有  $f(z) \neq 0$

*Proof.* 因  $f(z_0) \neq 0$ , 有  $|f(z_0)| > 0$

令  $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}|f(z_0)| < |f(z_0)|$ , 因为  $f(z)$  在  $z_0$  连续, 存在  $\delta > 0$  使得  $\forall z \quad |z - z_0| < \delta$

$$||f(z)| - |f(z_0)|| \leq |f(z) - f(z_0)| < \frac{1}{2}|f(z_0)|$$

即

$$\frac{1}{2}|f(z_0)| < |f(z)| < \frac{3}{2}|f(z_0)|$$

□

## Chapter 2 Analytic Functions

**定理.** *Cauchy-Riemann* 定理  $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ ,  $u, v \in C^{(1)}$ , 则  $f(z)$  在  $z_0 = x_0 + iy_0$  点可导等价于

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \end{cases}$$

在  $z_0 = x_0 + iy_0$  点成立, 且

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

### Problem 6

$f(z) = f(x+iy) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$  且  $u, v \in C^{(n)}$ , 求  $f(z)$   $n$  阶可导的 Cauchy-Riemann 条件和  $f^{(n)}(z)$

### Solution

设  $f'(z) = A + iB$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} df = f'(z)dz = f'(z)(dx + idy) &\Leftrightarrow df = du + idv \\ &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}dy + i(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}dy) \\ &= (Adx - Bdy) + i(Bdx + Ady) \end{aligned}$$

由上式得

$$\begin{cases} Adx - Bdy = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}dy \\ Bdx + Ady = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}dy \end{cases}$$

解得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = A \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -B \end{cases}$$

即

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

而

$$F'(z) = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + i \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2}$$

由归纳法可证明

$$f^{(n)}(z) = \frac{\partial^n u}{\partial x^n} + i \frac{\partial^n v}{\partial x^n}$$

$u, v$  需要满足 Cauchy-Riemann 条件

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \end{cases}$$

### Problem 7

求  $\cos(x + iy)$  的实部和虚部, 其中  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$

**Solution**

$$\begin{aligned}
\cos(x + iy) &= \frac{1}{2}(e^{-y+ix} + e^{y-ix}) \\
&= \frac{1}{2}(e^{-y}e^{ix} + e^ye^{-ix}) \\
&= \frac{1}{2}[e^{-y}(\cos x + i \sin x) + e^y(\cos x - i \sin x)] \\
&= \frac{1}{2}(e^y + e^{-y}) \cos x + i \frac{1}{2}(-e^y + e^{-y}) \sin x
\end{aligned}$$

**Problem 8**

求证:  $\forall A, B \in \mathbb{R}$  存在  $z = x + iy$  使得  $\cos(x + iy) = A + iB$  (即  $\text{Im}[\cos(z)] = \mathbb{C}$ )

*Proof.* 令

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{e^y + e^{-y}}{2} \cos x &= A \\
\frac{e^{-y} - e^y}{2} \sin x &= B
\end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

1. 当  $B = 0$  时, 由式 (1) 知  $y = 0$  或  $\sin x = 0$ 。

$|A| \leq 1$  时可令  $y = 0$ , 此时

$$\cos x = A$$

解得

$$\begin{cases} x = \arccos A + 2k\pi & k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$|A| > 1$  时, 令  $\sin x = 0$  得

$$\begin{aligned}
\cos x &= \pm 1 \\
\frac{e^y + e^{-y}}{2} &= |A| > 1
\end{aligned}$$

考察函数  $f(y) = \frac{e^y + e^{-y}}{2} - 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
f(0) &= 0 \\
\lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} f(y) &= \lim_{y \rightarrow -\infty} f(y) = +\infty
\end{aligned}$$

且  $f(y)$  连续。因此存在  $y_A$  使得  $\pm y_A$  是方程  $\frac{e^y + e^{-y}}{2} = |A|$  的解。  
则  $A > 0$  时

$$\begin{cases} x = 2k\pi & k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ y = \pm y_A \end{cases}$$

$A < 0$  时

$$\begin{cases} x = (2k + 1)\pi & k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ y = \pm y_A \end{cases}$$

2. 当  $B \neq 0$  时, 由式 (1) 知  $y \neq 0$ 。结合  $\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1$  得  $y \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$  时

$$\frac{4A^2}{(e^{-y} + e^y)^2} + \frac{4B^2}{(e^{-y} - e^y)^2} = 1$$

令  $f_{A,B}(y) = \frac{4A^2}{(e^{-y} + e^y)^2} + \frac{4B^2}{(e^{-y} - e^y)^2}$ ,  $f_{A,B}(y)$  是偶函数。

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} f_{A,B}(y) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} f_{A,B}(y) = 0$$

因此  $\exists y_{A,B} > 0$ , 使得  $\pm y_{A,B}$  是方程

$$\frac{4A^2}{(e^{-y} + e^y)^2} + \frac{4B^2}{(e^{-y} - e^y)^2} = 1$$

的根。将  $\pm y_{A,B}$  代入式 (1) 可解出对应的  $x$ 。

□

## Problem 9

已知  $e^w = z \neq 0$ , 求

$$w = \operatorname{Ln} z$$

## Solution

设  $w = u + iv$   $u, v \in \mathbb{R}$ , 则

$$e^w = e^{u+iv} = e^u e^{iv} = z = r e^{i\theta}$$

$$\theta = \arg z \in [0, 2\pi) \quad r = |z| > 0$$

则

$$e^u = r$$

$$\Rightarrow u = \ln r$$

且

$$e^{iv} = e^{i\theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \theta + 2k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$= \arg z$$

所以

$$w = u + iv = \operatorname{Ln} z$$

$$= \ln z + 2k\pi i \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$= \ln |z| + i \arg z + 2k\pi i \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

**定理.** *Picard* 小定理 若  $f(z)$  是解析函数且  $f(z)$  不是常数, 则除去最多一个例外  $w_0$ , 方程  $f(z) = A + iB = w$  至少有一个解  $z$ 。



**Problem 10**

求

$$\operatorname{Ln}(3 + 2i)$$

**Solution**

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{Ln}(3 + 2i) &= \ln(3 + 2i) + 2k\pi i & k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ &= \ln 13 + i \arg(3 + 2i) + 2k\pi i & k \in \mathbb{Z}\end{aligned}$$

**Problem 11**

求

$$\operatorname{Ln} z^n$$

**Solution**

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{Ln} z^n &= \ln z^n + 2k\pi i & k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ &= \ln |z^n| + i \arg z^n + 2k\pi i & k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ &= n \ln |z| + ni \arg z + 2k\pi i & k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ &= n \operatorname{Ln} z\end{aligned}$$

**Problem 12**

求

$$i^{\sqrt{3}i}$$

**Solution**

$$\begin{aligned}i^{\sqrt{3}i} &= e^{\sqrt{3}i \operatorname{Ln} i} \\ &= e^{\sqrt{3}i(\frac{\pi}{2}i + 2k\pi i)} \\ &= e^{-\sqrt{3}(\frac{1}{2} + 2k)\pi} & k \in \mathbb{Z}\end{aligned}$$

## Chapter 3 Complex Integral

**定理.** *Cauchy-Goursat* 定理 若  $C$  分段光滑, 且  $f(z)$  在  $C$  上连续, 在  $C$  内处处可导, 则  $\oint_C f(z)dz = 0$

**定理.** *Cauchy* 高阶导数公式

$$f^{(n)}(z_0) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_r} \frac{f(z)}{(z - z_0)^{n+1}} dz$$

这里  $C_r = \{z \mid |z - z_0| = r\}$

**定理.** *Lioville* 定理 有界的解析函数是常数

### Problem 13

求证,  $f(z)$  是解析函数则

$$f(z) \text{ 的像是 } \begin{cases} \text{二维区域} & f(z) \not\equiv C \\ \text{点} & f(z) \equiv C \end{cases}$$

*Proof.* 有

$$J_{(x,y)} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} \bigg|_{(x,y)}$$

$$\frac{\Delta u \Delta v}{\Delta x \Delta y} = |\det J|_{(x,y)} = \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right|_{(x,y)}$$

因为  $f(z) = u + iv$  是解析函数

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

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

所以

$$\frac{\Delta u \Delta v}{\Delta x \Delta y} = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right)^2 = |f'(x)|^2 \geq 0$$

即

$$\Delta u \Delta v = |f'(x)|^2 \Delta x \Delta y$$

若  $f'(x) \not\equiv 0$ , 那么  $f(x)$  不是常数。此时假设  $f'(z_0) \neq 0$ , 则

$$\exists \delta > 0 \text{ 使得 } |z - z_0| < \delta \text{ 时 } f'(z) \neq 0$$

$|z - z_0| < \delta$  时

$$\Delta u \Delta v > 0$$

即像是二维区域。

当  $f'(z) \equiv 0$  时,  $f(z)$  是常数, 这时  $f(z)$  的像是一个点

□

## Chapter 4 Series

定义. 幂级数

$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} C_n (z - z_0)^n$$

定义. *Fourier* 级数

$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} C_n e^{in\theta} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (a_n \cos n\theta + b_n \sin n\theta)$$

定义. *Taylor* 级数

$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(z_0)}{n!} (z - z_0)^n$$

定义. *Laurent* 级数

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} C_n (z - z_0)^n$$

定理. *Abel* 定理 若  $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} C_n z^n$  在  $z_0$  收敛, 则  $\forall z$  有  $|z| < |z_0|$  时  $f(z)$  绝对收敛. 若存在  $z_0$ ,  $f(z)$  在  $z_0$  发散, 则  $\forall z$  有  $|z| > |z_0|$  时  $f(z)$  发散. (即幂级数的收敛域是圆盘)

定义. 收敛半径 若存在常数  $R > 0$ , 当  $|z| < R$  时,  $f(z)$  绝对收敛, 而当  $|z| > R$  时,  $f(z)$  发散, 这时  $R$  称为  $f(z)$  的收敛半径.

定理. 若

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left| \frac{C_n}{C_{n+1}} \right| = \lambda$$

则  $R = \lambda$

定理. 若

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{C_n}} \right| = \lambda$$

则  $R = \lambda$

定理. 若  $f(z)$  只有有限个奇点, 则离原点最近的奇点  $z_0$  的模即为收敛半径.

定理. 若  $f(z)$  在  $z_0$  处条件收敛, 则  $R = |z_0|$

定理. 若  $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} C_n z^n$  满足  $C_n = a_n + ib_n$   $a_n, b_n \in \mathbb{R}$  且  $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a_n z^n$  的收敛半径是  $R_1$ ,  $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} b_n z^n$  的收敛半径是  $R_2$ , 则  $R = \min\{R_1, R_2\}$

定理. 当  $|z| < R$  时,

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

即在收敛圆内,  $f(z)$  处处满足 *Cauchy-Riemann* 条件. 根据 *Abel* 定理, 收敛圆上处处是奇点.

**Problem 14**

举出级数在其收敛圆上处处发散、既有发散的点也有收敛的点、处处收敛的例子。

**Solution**

1. 考察

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

$\forall z, |z|=1$ ,  $f(z)$  不存在, 即收敛圆上处处发散。

2. 考察

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

$f(-1) = -\ln 2$  但  $f(1) = +\infty$  发散。更一般的, 对  $z = e^{i\theta}$   $\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$  有

$$\begin{aligned} f(e^{i\theta}) &= \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos n\theta}{n} + i \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin n\theta}{n} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{2(1-\cos\theta)} + i \frac{\pi-\theta}{2} \end{aligned}$$

即收敛圆上除  $z=1$  外都收敛。

3. 考察

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{z^n}{n^2} \quad R=1$$

因为

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left| \frac{z^n}{n^2} \right| \leq \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} < +\infty$$

所以

$$\forall z : |z| \leq 1$$

有  $f(z)$  绝对收敛

**Problem 15**

将  $\frac{1}{z-b}$  在  $z_0 = a$  处展成 Laurent 级数,  $a \neq b$

**Solution**

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{z-b} &= \frac{1}{-(b-a) + (z-a)} \\ &= \frac{1}{a-b} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{z-a}{b-a}} \\ &= \frac{1}{a-b} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(z-a)^n}{(b-a)^n} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)(z-a)^n}{(b-a)^{n+1}} \end{aligned}$$

条件

$$\left| \frac{z-a}{b-a} \right| < 1$$

即

$$0 \leq |z-a| < |b-a|$$

### Problem 16

求

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-1)(z-2)}$$

的 Laurent 级数

### Solution

1. 当  $0 < |z-1| < 1$  时

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= \frac{(z-1) - (z-2)}{(z-1)(z-2)} \\ &= \frac{1}{z-2} - \frac{1}{z-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{z-1-1} - \frac{1}{z-1} \\ &= -\frac{1}{1-(z-1)} - \frac{1}{z-1} \\ &= -\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (z-1)^n - \frac{1}{z-1} \\ &= \sum_{n=-1}^{+\infty} -(z-1)^n \quad 0 < |z-1| < 1 \end{aligned}$$

2. 当  $|z - 1| > 1$  时

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= \frac{1}{z-2} - \frac{1}{z-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{z-1-1} - \frac{1}{z-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{z-1} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{z-1}} - \frac{1}{z-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{z-1} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{z-1}\right)^n - \frac{1}{z-1} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{z-1}\right)^{n+1} - \frac{1}{z-1} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{z-1}\right)^{n+1} \\ &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{-2} \left(\frac{1}{z-1}\right)^n \end{aligned}$$

3. 在  $z = 2$  处展开同理

## Chapter 5 Residues

**定义.** 对函数  $f(z)$ , 若  $f(z)$  在  $C$  上连续, 在  $C$  内有  $n$  个奇点  $z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n$ . 设  $f(z)$  在  $z_k$  附近可以展成 *Laurent* 级数

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} C_n^{(k)} (z - z_k)^n$$

则

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^n C_{-1}^{(k)}$$

称  $C_{-1}^{(k)}$  为  $f(z)$  在  $z_k$  点的留数, 记作  $\text{Res}[f, z_k]$ . 即

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^n \text{Res}[f, z_k]$$

**定理.** 若  $z_0$  是  $f$  的一个一阶极点, 且  $f(z) = \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)}$ , 其中  $P(z)$  与  $Q(z)$  在  $z_0$  点解析,  $P(z_0) \neq 0, Q(z_0) = 0, Q'(z_0) \neq 0$ , 则  $\text{Res}[f, z_0] = \frac{P(z_0)}{Q'(z_0)}$

### Problem 17

求证

$$\oint_{|z|=r>1} \frac{1}{1+z^n} dz = \oint_{|z|=r>1} \frac{z^{2n}}{1+z^n} dz = \begin{cases} 2\pi i & n=1 \\ 0 & n \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

### Solution 1

*Proof.*

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{|z|=r>1} \frac{1}{1+z^n} dz &= 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^n \text{Res}\left[\frac{1}{1+z^n}, z_k\right] \\ &= 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{nz_k^{n-1}} \\ &= \frac{2\pi i}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{z_k^{n-1}} \end{aligned}$$

注意到

$$z_k^n = 1$$

则

$$-z_k = \frac{1}{z_k^{n-1}}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} &\oint_{|z|=r>1} \frac{1}{1+z^n} dz \\ &= \frac{2\pi i}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{z_k^{n-1}} \\ &= -\frac{2\pi i}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n z_k \end{aligned}$$

若  $n = 1$ , 即

$$1 + z^n = 1 + z = 0$$

解得

$$z = -1$$

因此

$$\oint_{|z|=r>1} \frac{1}{1+z^n} dz = 2\pi i$$

否则

$$\sum_{k=1}^n z_k = 0$$

即

$$\oint_{|z|=r>1} \frac{1}{1+z^n} dz = 0$$

又

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{|z|=r>1} \frac{z^{2n}}{1+z^n} dz &= \oint_{|z|=r>1} \frac{(z^{2n}-1)+1}{1+z^n} dz \\ &= \oint_{|z|=r>1} \frac{(z^n-1)(z^n+1)}{1+z^n} dz + \oint_{|z|=r>1} \frac{1}{1+z^n} dz \\ &= \oint_{|z|=r>1} (z^n-1) dz + \oint_{|z|=r>1} \frac{1}{1+z^n} dz \end{aligned}$$

由 Cauchy-Goursat 定理

$$\oint_{|z|=r>1} (z^n-1) dz = 0$$

所以

$$\oint_{|z|=r>1} \frac{1}{1+z^n} dz = \oint_{|z|=r>1} \frac{z^{2n}}{1+z^n} dz$$

综上,

$$\oint_{|z|=r>1} \frac{1}{1+z^n} dz = \oint_{|z|=r>1} \frac{z^{2n}}{1+z^n} dz = \begin{cases} 2\pi i & n=1 \\ 0 & n \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

□

## Solution 2

*Proof.* 令  $z = re^{i\theta}$   $0 \leq \theta < \pi, t = \frac{1}{z}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} |t| &= \frac{1}{r} < 1 \\ t &= \frac{1}{r} e^{-i\theta} \end{aligned}$$

$$dz = d\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt \quad 0 \leq \theta < \pi \quad \text{积分方向为顺时针}$$

此时原积分

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{|z|=r>1} \frac{1}{1+z^n} dz &= - \oint_{|t|=\frac{1}{r}<1} \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{t^n}} \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt \\ &= \oint_{|t|=\frac{1}{r}<1} \frac{t^{n-2}}{1+t^n} dt \end{aligned}$$



只有一个奇点  $t = 0$ 。因此

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \oint_{|t|=\frac{1}{r}<1} \frac{t^{n-2}}{1+t^n} dt \\ &= \begin{cases} 0 & n \geq 2 \\ \oint_{|t|=\frac{1}{r}<1} \frac{1}{t(t+1)} dt = 2\pi i & n = 1 \end{cases} \quad (\text{Cauchy-Goursat 定理}) \end{aligned}$$

□

### Problem 18

求积分

$$\oint_{|z|=r>0} \frac{1 - \cos 4z^3}{z^n} dz \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

### Solution

当  $n \leq 0$  时, 根据 Cauchy-Goursat 定理

$$\oint_{|z|=r>0} \frac{1 - \cos 4z^3}{z^n} dz = 0$$

当  $n > 0$  时

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1 - \cos 4z^3}{z^n} &= z^{-n} \left( 1 - \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^k \frac{(4z^3)^{2k}}{(2k)!} \right) \\ &= z^{-n} \left( 1 - \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^k \frac{4^{2k} z^{6k}}{(2k)!} \right) \\ &= z^{-n} \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^{k-1} \frac{4^{2k} z^{6k}}{(2k)!} \end{aligned}$$

$\frac{1 - \cos 4z^3}{z^n}$  在奇点  $z = 0$  的 Laurent 级数  $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} C_n z^n$  中,  $C_{-1}$  对应上式中

$$6k - n = -1$$

此时

$$\begin{aligned} C_{-1} &= (-1)^{k-1} \frac{4^{2k}}{(2k)!} \quad k = \frac{n-1}{6} \\ &= (-1)^{\frac{n-7}{6}} \frac{4^{\frac{n-1}{3}}}{(\frac{n-1}{3})!} \end{aligned}$$

所以  $n > 0$  且  $n = 6k + 1$  时

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{|z|=r>0} \frac{1 - \cos 4z^3}{z^n} dz &= 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{1 - \cos 4z^3}{z^n}, 0\right] \\ &= 2\pi i C_{-1} \\ &= 2\pi i (-1)^{\frac{n-7}{6}} \frac{4^{\frac{n-1}{3}}}{(\frac{n-1}{3})!} \end{aligned}$$

综上,

$$\oint_{|z|=r>0} \frac{1 - \cos 4z^3}{z^n} dz = \begin{cases} 2\pi i (-1)^{\frac{n-7}{6}} \frac{4^{\frac{n-1}{3}}}{(\frac{n-1}{3})!} & n > 0 \text{ 且 } n = 6k+1, k \in \mathbb{N} \\ 0 & n \leq 0 \text{ 或 } n \neq 6k+1, k \in \mathbb{N} \end{cases}$$

### Problem 19

求积分

$$\oint_{|z|=r>1} \frac{z^3 e^{\frac{1}{z}}}{1+z} dz$$

### Solution

令  $t = \frac{1}{z}$ , 则

$$|t| = \frac{1}{r} < 1$$

$$t = \frac{1}{r} e^{-i\theta}$$

$$dz = d\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt \quad 0 \leq \theta < \pi \quad \text{积分方向为顺时针}$$

原积分

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{|z|=r>1} \frac{z^3 e^{\frac{1}{z}}}{1+z} dz &= - \oint_{|t|=\frac{1}{r}<1} \frac{e^t}{t^2(t+1)} \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt \\ &= \oint_{|t|=\frac{1}{r}<1} \frac{e^t}{t^4(t+1)} dt \\ &= 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{e^t}{t^4(t+1)}, 0\right] \end{aligned}$$

又

$$\frac{e^t}{t^4(t+1)} = t^{-4} \left(1 + t + \frac{t^2}{2!} + \frac{t^3}{3!} + \dots\right) (1 - t + t^2 - t^3 + \dots)$$

其中,  $t^{-1}$  的系数为

$$-1 + 1 - \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

因此

$$\oint_{|z|=r>1} \frac{z^3 e^{\frac{1}{z}}}{1+z} dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{e^t}{t^4(t+1)}, 0\right] = 2\pi i \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) = -\frac{2}{3}\pi i$$

### Problem 20

求积分

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a + b \cos \theta} \quad a > |b| \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

**Solution**

令  $z = e^{i\theta}$ ,  $\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$ , 注意到:

$$\cos \theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}}{2} = \frac{z + \frac{1}{z}}{2} = \frac{z^2 + 1}{2z}$$

$$d\theta = \frac{dz}{ie^{i\theta}} = \frac{dz}{iz}$$

则原积分

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a + b \cos \theta} &= \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{\frac{dz}{iz}}{a + b(\frac{z^2+1}{2z})} \\ &= \frac{2}{i} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{bz^2 + 2az + b} \end{aligned}$$

当  $b = 0$  时, 原积分

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a + b \cos \theta} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a} = \frac{2\pi}{a}$$

当  $b \neq 0$  时, 原积分

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a + b \cos \theta} &= \frac{2}{i} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{bz^2 + 2az + b} \\ &= \frac{2}{ib} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{z^2 + \frac{2a}{b}z + 1} \end{aligned}$$

对方程

$$z^2 + \frac{2a}{b}z + 1 = 0$$

其两根

$$z_1 z_2 = 1$$

且

$$z_{1,2} = -\frac{a}{b} \pm \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{b}$$

可设  $b > 0$ , 则

$$z_2 = -\frac{a}{b} \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{b} < -\frac{a}{b} < -1$$

即只有一个奇点  $z_1$ 。所以原积分

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a + b \cos \theta} &= \frac{2}{ib} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{z^2 + \frac{2a}{b}z + 1} \\ &= \frac{2}{ib} 2\pi i \frac{1}{2z_1 + \frac{2a}{b}} \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \end{aligned}$$

**Problem 21**

求积分

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a + b \sin \theta} \quad a > |b| \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

**Solution**

**定理.** 若  $f(x)$  在  $[-1, 1]$  上可积, 则  $\int_0^{2\pi} f(\cos x) d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} f(\sin x) d\theta$

所以

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a + b \sin \theta} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a + b \cos \theta} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}$$

**Problem 22**

求积分

$$I_p = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{1 - 2p \cos \theta + p^2} \quad p \in (-1, 1)$$

**Solution**

令

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 1 + p^2 \\ b &= -2p \end{aligned}$$

则

$$a > b \quad a, b \in (-1, 1)$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} I_p &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{1 - 2p \cos \theta + p^2} \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a + b \cos \theta} \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{1 - p^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Problem 23**

求积分

$$I_{A,B} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{A^2 \cos^2 \theta + B^2 \sin^2 \theta} \quad A, B \in \mathbb{R} > 0$$

**Solution**

注意到

$$\begin{aligned}\cos^2 \theta &= \frac{\cos 2\theta + 1}{2} \\ \sin^2 \theta &= \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2}\end{aligned}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned}I_{A,B} &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{A^2 \cos^2 \theta + B^2 \sin^2 \theta} \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{A^2 \frac{\cos 2\theta + 1}{2} + B^2 \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2}} \\ &= \int_0^{4\pi} \frac{dt}{(A^2 + B^2) + (A^2 - B^2) \cos t} \\ &= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dt}{(A^2 + B^2) + (A^2 - B^2) \cos t} \\ &= 2 \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{(A^2 + B^2)^2 - (A^2 - B^2)^2}} \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{AB}\end{aligned}$$

**Problem 24**

求积分

$$I_n = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)} dx$$

**Solution**

$\frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)}$  是偶函数, 因此

$$\begin{aligned}I_n &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-R}^{+R} \frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)}\end{aligned}$$

而

$$\begin{aligned}& \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-R}^{+R} \frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)} + \int_{|z|=R, \operatorname{Im} z > 0} \frac{1}{(z^2 + a^2)(z^2 + b^2)} dz \\ &= 2\pi i (\operatorname{Res}[\frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)}, i|a|] + \operatorname{Res}[\frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)}, i|b|]) \\ &= 2\pi i (\frac{1}{4(i|a|)^3 + 2i|a|(a^2 + b^2) + ab} + \frac{1}{4(i|b|)^3 + 2i|b|(a^2 + b^2) + ab})\end{aligned}$$

定理. 若  $P_n(z), Q_m(z)$  是多项式, 且  $\deg P_n = n \leq \deg Q_m - 2 = m - 2$ ,  $Q_m(z)$  在实轴  $z = x$  上没有零点, 即  $Q_m(x) \neq 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ , 则

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{|z|=R, \operatorname{Im} z > 0} \frac{P_n(z)}{Q_m(z)} dz = 0$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \frac{1}{2} 2\pi i (\operatorname{Res}[\frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)}, i|a|] + \operatorname{Res}[\frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)}, i|b|]) \\ &= \pi i (\frac{1}{4(i|a|)^3 + 2i|a|(a^2 + b^2)} + \frac{1}{4(i|b|)^3 + 2i|b|(a^2 + b^2)}) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2(|a| + |b|)|a||b|} \end{aligned}$$

## Problem 25

求积分

$$I_n = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1 + x^{2n}} \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

Solution

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1 + x^{2n}} \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1 + x^{2n}} \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \\ &= \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2} \int_{-R}^{+R} \frac{dx}{1 + x^{2n}} \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} 2\pi i \sum_{k=0}^n \operatorname{Res}[\frac{1}{1 + z^{2n}}, z_k] - \frac{1}{2} \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{|z|=R, \operatorname{Im} z > 0} \frac{1}{1 + z^{2n}} dz \\ &= \frac{1}{2} 2\pi i \sum_{k=0}^n \operatorname{Res}[\frac{1}{1 + z^{2n}}, z_k] \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$z_k^{2n} + 1 = 0, \operatorname{Im} z_k > 0$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1 + x^{2n}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} 2\pi i \sum_{k=0}^n \operatorname{Res}[\frac{1}{1 + z^{2n}}, z_k] \\ &= \pi i \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{Res}[\frac{1}{1 + z^{2n}}, z_k] \\ &= \pi i \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2n z_k^{2n-1}} \\ &= -\frac{\pi i}{2n} \sum_{k=1}^n z_k \end{aligned}$$

由

$$z_k^{2n} = -1 = e^{\pi i}$$

得

$$z_k = e^{\frac{\pi i + 2(k-1)\pi i}{2n}} = \frac{e^{\frac{k\pi i}{n}}}{e^{\frac{\pi i}{2n}}} \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, 2n$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= -\frac{\pi i}{2n} \sum_{k=1}^n z_k \\ &= -\frac{\pi i}{2n} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n e^{\frac{k\pi i}{n}}}{e^{\frac{\pi i}{2n}}} \\ &= -\frac{\pi i}{2n} \frac{e^{\frac{\pi i}{n}} (1 - e^{\pi i})}{e^{\frac{\pi i}{2n}} (1 - e^{\frac{\pi i}{n}})} \\ &= -\frac{\pi i}{n} \frac{e^{\frac{\pi i}{2n}}}{1 - e^{\frac{\pi i}{n}}} \end{aligned}$$

令  $\theta = \frac{\pi i}{2n}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{e^{\frac{\pi i}{2n}}}{1 - e^{\frac{\pi i}{n}}} &= \frac{\cos \theta + i \sin \theta}{1 - \cos 2\theta - i \sin 2\theta} \\ &= \frac{\cos \theta + i \sin \theta}{2 \sin^2 \theta - 2i \sin \theta \cos \theta} \\ &= \frac{1}{-2i \sin \theta} \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= -\frac{\pi i}{n} \frac{e^{\frac{\pi i}{2n}}}{1 - e^{\frac{\pi i}{n}}} \\ &= -\frac{\pi i}{n} \frac{\cos \theta + i \sin \theta}{1 - \cos 2\theta - i \sin 2\theta} \\ &= -\frac{\pi i}{n} \frac{1}{-2i \sin \theta} \\ &= \frac{\frac{\pi}{2n}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2n}} \end{aligned}$$

## Problem 26

求积分

$$I_{n,r} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{r^{2n} + x^{2n}} \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

## Solution

$$\begin{aligned}
I_{n,r} &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{r^{2n} + x^{2n}} \\
&= \frac{1}{r^{2n}} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1 + (\frac{x}{r})^{2n}} \\
&= \frac{1}{r^{2n+1}} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{d(\frac{x}{r})}{1 + (\frac{x}{r})^{2n}} \\
&= \frac{1}{r^{2n+1}} I_n
\end{aligned}$$

**Problem 27**

求积分

$$J_n = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^n} \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

**Solution**

$$\begin{aligned}
J_n &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^n} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^n} \\
&= \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2} \int_{-R}^{+R} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^n} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} 2\pi(i \operatorname{Res}[\frac{1}{(1+z^2)^n}, i] - \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{|z|=R, \operatorname{Im} z > 0} \frac{1}{(1+z^2)^n} dz) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} (2\pi i \operatorname{Res}[\frac{1}{(1+z^2)^n}, i]) \\
&= \pi i \operatorname{Res}[\frac{1}{(1+z^2)^n}, i]
\end{aligned}$$

而

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

$$\text{令 } f(z) = \frac{1}{(z+i)^n}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{(1+z^2)^n} &= \frac{1}{(z+i)^n(z-i)^n} \\
&= (z-i)^{-n} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(i)}{k!} (z-i)^k
\end{aligned}$$

要求  $(z-i)^{-1}$  对应的系数  $C_{-1}$ , 对应于  $k = n-1$ 

$$\begin{aligned}
C_{-1} &= \frac{f^{(n-1)}(i)}{(n-1)!} \\
&= (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(2n-2)!(2i)^{-2n+1}}{[(n-1)!]^2}
\end{aligned}$$



因此

$$\begin{aligned}
 J_n &= \pi i C_{-1} \\
 &= \pi i (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(2n-2)!(2i)^{-2n+1}}{[(n-1)!]^2} \\
 &= \frac{\pi(2n-2)!}{[(n-1)!]^2 2^{2n-1}}
 \end{aligned}$$

## Problem 28

求积分

$$J_{n,r} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(r^2 + x^2)^n} \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

**Solution**

$$\begin{aligned}
 J_{n,r} &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(r^2 + x^2)^n} \\
 &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{r^{2n}} \frac{r d(\frac{x}{r})}{(1 + (\frac{x}{r})^2)^n} \\
 &= \frac{1}{r^{2n-1}} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{d(\frac{x}{r})}{(1 + (\frac{x}{r})^2)^n} \\
 &= \frac{1}{r^{2n-1}} J_n
 \end{aligned}$$

## Problem 29

求积分

$$I_{a,b,k} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin kx}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)} dx$$

**Solution**

设  $a \neq b$  则

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{a,b,k} &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin kx}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x e^{ikx}}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)} dx
 \end{aligned}$$

而

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x e^{ikx}}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)} dx &= 2\pi i \{ \operatorname{Res}[\frac{z e^{ikz}}{(z^2 + a^2)(z^2 + b^2)}, ai] + \operatorname{Res}[\frac{z e^{ikz}}{(z^2 + a^2)(z^2 + b^2)}, bi] \} \\
 &= 2\pi i \left[ \frac{a i e^{-ka}}{4(ai)^3 + 2ai(a^2 + b^2)} + \frac{b i e^{-kb}}{4(bi)^3 + 2bi(a^2 + b^2)} \right] \\
 &= \frac{\pi i}{b^2 - a^2} (e^{-ka} - e^{-kb})
 \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{a,b,k} &= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x e^{kx}}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} \left[ \frac{\pi i}{b^2 - a^2} (e^{-ka} - e^{-kb}) \right] \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2(b^2 - a^2)} (e^{-ka} - e^{-kb})
 \end{aligned}$$

$a = b$  时

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{a,b,k} &= \lim_{a \rightarrow b} \frac{\pi}{2(b^2 - a^2)} (e^{-ka} - e^{-kb}) \\
 &= \frac{-k\pi e^{-kb}}{-4b} \\
 &= \frac{k\pi}{4ae^{ka}} = \frac{k\pi}{4be^{kb}}
 \end{aligned}$$

### Problem 30

求积分

$$I_{a,b,k} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 \cos kx}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)} dx$$

### Solution

$a \neq b$  时

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{a,b,k} &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 \cos kx}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 \cos kx}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 e^{ikx}}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)} dx \\
 &= \frac{(be^{-kb} - ae^{-ka})\pi}{2(b^2 - a^2)}
 \end{aligned}$$

当  $a = b$  时

$$I_{a,b,k} = \frac{(1 - ka)\pi}{4ae^{ka}} = \frac{(1 - kb)\pi}{4be^{kb}}$$

## Chapter 6 Analytic Mappings

**定义.**  $f(z) = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$  其中  $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{C}$  且  $ad - bc \neq 0$

**定理.** 分式线性映射保广义圆。(圆  $\cup$  直线映射到圆  $\cup$  直线)

**定理.** 分式线性映射保对称点。即对广义圆，圆心映射到圆心，圆心的对称点映射到无穷，边界映射到边界(可由最大模原理得出)

### Problem 31

求分式线性映射  $w = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$  将单位圆盘  $|z| < 1$  映射到单位圆盘  $|w| < 1$  且使  $z_1$  映射到 0, 这里  $|z_1| < 1$

### Solution

$$\begin{aligned} w &= \frac{az+b}{cz+d} \\ &= \frac{a(z - (-\frac{b}{a}))}{c(z - (-\frac{d}{c}))} \end{aligned}$$

根据题意

$$w(z_1) = 0$$

根据保对称性,  $z_1$  的对称点  $z'_1 = \frac{1}{\bar{z}_1}$  满足

$$w(z'_1) = \infty$$

记  $\frac{a}{c} = a'$  则此时

$$\begin{aligned} w &= a' \frac{z - z_1}{z - \frac{1}{\bar{z}_1}} \\ &= (-\bar{z}_1 a') \frac{z - z_1}{1 - \bar{z}_1 z} \\ &= A \left( \frac{z - z_1}{1 - \bar{z}_1 z} \right) \end{aligned}$$

根据最大模原理,  $|w| = 1$  时  $|z| = 1$ , 且  $|z| = 1$  时

$$1 = \bar{z}z = |z|^2$$

所以  $|w| = 1$  时

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= |A| \left| \frac{z - z_1}{1 - \bar{z}_1 z} \right| = |A| \left| \frac{z - z_1}{z\bar{z} - \bar{z}_1 z} \right| \\ &= \frac{|A|}{|z|} \frac{|z - z_1|}{|\bar{z} - \bar{z}_1|} \\ &= \frac{|A|}{|z|} \\ &= |A| \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$A = e^{i\theta} \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi)$$

所以

$$w = e^{i\theta} \frac{z - z_1}{1 - \bar{z}_1 z} \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi), |z_1| < 1$$

**推论.**  $z_1 = 0$  时  $w = e^{i\theta}z$  对应逆时针旋转  $\theta$  角

**推论.** 不变式 从单位圆盘到单位圆盘的映射满足

$$\frac{|dw|}{1 - |w|^2} = \frac{|dz|}{1 - |z|^2}$$

*Proof.* 因为从单位圆盘到单位圆盘的映射

$$w = \frac{az + b}{cz + d} = e^{i\theta} \frac{z - z_1}{1 - \bar{z}_1 z}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} a &= e^{i\theta} \\ b &= -z_1 e^{i\theta} \\ c &= -\bar{z}_1 \\ d &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

又

$$\frac{dw}{dz} = \frac{ad - bc}{(cz + b)^2}$$

所以

$$\left| \frac{dw}{dz} \right| = \frac{1 - |z_1|^2}{|1 - \bar{z}_1 z|^2} > 0$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - |w|^2 &= 1 - w\bar{w} \\ &= 1 - e^{i\theta} \frac{z - z_1}{1 - \bar{z}_1 z} e^{-i\theta} \frac{\bar{z} - \bar{z}_1}{1 - z_1 \bar{z}} \\ &= \frac{(1 - \bar{z}_1 z)(1 - z_1 \bar{z}) - (z - z_1)(\bar{z} - \bar{z}_1)}{(1 - \bar{z}_1 z)(1 - z_1 \bar{z})} \\ &= \frac{1 - z_1 \bar{z} - \bar{z}_1 z + |z|^2 |z_1|^2 - z \bar{z} + z \bar{z}_1 + z_1 \bar{z} - |z_1|^2}{|z - z z_1|^2} \\ &= \frac{1 - |z_1|^2 - |z|^2 + |z z_1|^2}{|z - z z_1|^2} \\ &= \frac{(1 - |z|^2)(1 - |z_1|^2)}{|z - z z_1|^2} \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\left| \frac{dw}{dz} \right| = \frac{1 - |z_1|^2}{|1 - \bar{z}_1 z|^2} = \frac{1 - |z_1|^2}{|1 - z z_1|^2} = \frac{1 - |w|^2}{1 - |z|^2}$$

所以

$$\frac{|dw|}{1 - |w|^2} = \frac{|dz|}{1 - |z|^2}$$

□

**Problem 32**

求分式线性映射使  $|z - z_0| < r \longrightarrow |w - w_0| < R$  且使  $z_1 \rightarrow w_0$ 。这里  $|z_1 - z_0| < r$ 。

**Solution**

$|z - z_0| < r$  到以原点为圆心的单位圆的映射为

$$z' = \frac{z - z_0}{r}$$

此时  $z_1$  被映射到  $z'_1$ 。将单位圆  $|z'| < 1$  映射到另一个单位圆  $|w'| < 1$  且使得  $z'_1$  被映射到原点的映射为

$$w' = e^{i\theta} \frac{z' - z'_1}{1 - \overline{z'_1} z'}$$

从  $|w - w_0| < R$  到以  $z_1$  为圆心到单位圆的映射为

$$w' = \frac{w - w_0}{R}$$

所以

$$w' = \frac{w - w_0}{R} = e^{i\theta} \frac{\frac{z - z_0}{r} - \frac{z_1 - z_0}{r}}{1 - \left(\frac{z_1 - z_0}{r}\right)\left(\frac{\overline{z_1 - z_0}}{r}\right)}$$

解得

$$w = w_0 + e^{i\theta} R r \frac{z - z_1}{r^2 - (\overline{z_1 - z_0})(z - z_0)} \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi) \quad |z_1 - z_0| < r$$

**Problem 33**

求证上半复平面  $\text{Im} z > 0$  映射到单位圆盘  $|w| < 1$  的分式线性映射为

$$w = e^{i\theta} \frac{z - z_1}{z - \overline{z_1}} \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi) \quad \text{Im} z_1 > 0$$

*Proof.* 根据保对称性, 由于  $z_1$  映射到 0, 所以  $z'_1 = \overline{z_1}$  映射到  $\infty$ 。所以

$$w = A \frac{z - z_1}{z - \overline{z_1}}$$

当  $z = x \in \mathbb{R}$  时, 根据最大模原理

$$|w(z)| = 1$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} 1 = |w| &= |A| \left| \frac{x - z_1}{x - \overline{z_1}} \right| \\ &= |A| \left| \frac{x - z_1}{\overline{x - z_1}} \right| \\ &= |A| \end{aligned}$$

即  $|A| = 1$ ,  $A = e^{i\theta}$   $\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$  所以

$$w = e^{i\theta} \frac{z - z_1}{z - \overline{z_1}} \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi) \quad \text{Im} z_1 > 0$$

□

**Problem 34**

求证当  $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$  时, 分式线性映射使得  $\text{Im}z > 0$  映射到  $\text{Im}w > 0$  的充要条件是  $ad - bc > 0$

*Proof.* 令

$$\begin{aligned} z &= x + iy \\ x, y &\in \mathbb{R} \\ w &= \frac{az + b}{cz + d} \end{aligned}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} w &= u + iv \\ &= \frac{a(x + iy) + b}{c(x + iy) + d} \\ &= \frac{(ax + b) + iay}{(cx + d) + icy} \\ &= \frac{[(ax + b) + iay][(cx + d) - icy]}{[(cx + d) + icy][(cx + d) - icy]} \end{aligned}$$

而

$$v = \text{Im}w = \frac{(ad - bc)y}{(cx + d)^2 + c^2y^2}$$

$y$  与  $v$  同号  $\Leftrightarrow ad - bc > 0$

□

**Problem 35**

$L = ax + b$  是与  $x$  轴交于  $x_0$  点, 与  $x$  轴夹角为  $\alpha$  的直线, 其中  $\alpha \in [0, \pi)$ ,  $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ 。  $M = \{z = u + iv | v > ua + b\}$ , 求将半平面  $M$  映到  $|w - w_0| < R$  的分式线性映射。

**Solution**

将  $M = \{z = u + iv | v > ua + b\}$  映射到  $z > 0$  的映射为

$$z_1 = (z - x_0)e^{-i\alpha}$$

设半平面  $M$  中  $z_0$  点被所求分式线性映射映射到  $w_0$ ,  $z_0$  被  $z_1$  映射到  $z_1^0$

将  $|w - w_0| < R$  映射到单位圆的映射为

$$w_1 = \frac{w - w_0}{R}$$

将  $z > 0$  映射到单位圆盘的映射为

$$w_1 = e^{i\theta} \frac{z_1 - z_1^0}{z_1 - \overline{z_1^0}}$$

即

$$\frac{w - w_0}{R} = e^{i\theta} \frac{(z - x_0)e^{-i\alpha} - (z_0 - x_0)e^{-i\alpha}}{(z - x_0)e^{-i\alpha} - \overline{(z_0 - x_0)e^{-i\alpha}}}$$

即

$$w = w_0 + Re^{i\theta} \frac{z - z_0}{(z - x_0) - \overline{(z_0 - x_0)}e^{2i\alpha}}$$

这里  $\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$ ,  $z_1 \in M$ 。

取  $\theta = 0$ , 则

$$w = w_0 + R \frac{z - z_0}{(z - x_0) - (z_0 - x_0)e^{2i\alpha}}$$

### Problem 36

$M$  是与  $x$  轴夹角为  $\theta$ , 与  $x$  轴交于  $x_1, x_2$  点的条带, 其中  $x_1 < x_2$ ,  $0 < \theta < 2\pi$ 。求一个单值可导映射将  $M$  映射到单位圆盘。

### Solution

将  $M$  映射到  $N = \{z | z \in \mathbb{C}, \operatorname{Im} z > 0 \wedge \operatorname{Im} z < h = (x_2 - x_1) \sin \theta\}$  且将  $x_2$  映射到原点的映射为

$$z_1 = (z - x_2)e^{-i\theta}$$

将  $N$  映射到  $O = \{z | z \in \mathbb{C}, \operatorname{Im} z > 0 \wedge \operatorname{Im} z < \pi\}$  的映射为

$$z_2 = \frac{z_1 \pi}{h} = \frac{(z - x_2)e^{-i\theta} \pi}{(x_2 - x_1) \sin \theta}$$

将  $O$  映射到  $\operatorname{Im} z > 0$  的映射为

$$z_3 = e^{z_2}$$

将  $\operatorname{Im} z > 0$  映射到单位圆盘的一个映射为

$$\begin{aligned} w &= \frac{z_3 - i}{z_3 + i} \\ &= \frac{e^{z_2} - i}{e^{z_2} + i} \\ &= \frac{e^{\frac{(z-x_2)e^{-i\theta}\pi}{(x_2-x_1)\sin\theta}} - i}{e^{\frac{(z-x_2)e^{-i\theta}\pi}{(x_2-x_1)\sin\theta}} + i} \end{aligned}$$

### Problem 37

求区域  $D = \{|z-a| > a \text{ 与 } |z-b| < b\}$  之间的部分, 这里  $0 < a < b$  到单位圆盘  $|w| < 1$  的单值解析映射。

### Solution

根据分式映射的保圆性, 映射

$$z_1 = \frac{z - 2a}{z}$$

将  $D$  映射到  $E = \{z | z \in \mathbb{C}, \operatorname{Re} z > 0 \wedge \operatorname{Re} z < \frac{b-a}{b}\}$ , 且将  $z = 2a$  映射到原点。而

$$z_2 = iz_1 \frac{\pi}{\frac{b-a}{b}} = \frac{bi\pi}{b-a} \left( \frac{z-2a}{z} \right)$$

将  $E$  映射到  $F = \{z | z \in \mathbb{C}, \operatorname{Im} z > 0 \wedge \operatorname{Im} z < \pi\}$

将  $F$  映射到  $\operatorname{Im} z > 0$  的映射为

$$z_3 = e^{z_2}$$

将  $\text{Im}z > 0$  映射到单位圆盘的一个映射为

$$w = \frac{z_3 - i}{z_3 + i} = \frac{e^{\frac{bi\pi}{b-a}(\frac{z-2a}{z})} - i}{e^{\frac{bi\pi}{b-a}(\frac{z-2a}{z})} + i}$$

### Problem 38

区域  $D = \{\text{弦切角为}\alpha, \text{弦为}AB\text{的扇形, 其中}0 < \alpha < \pi\}$ , 求将  $D$  映射到单位圆盘  $|w| < 1$  的单值解析映射。

### Solution

分式线性映射

$$z_1 = -\frac{z - A}{z - B}$$

将  $D$  映射为  $E = \{z = re^{i\theta} | z \in \mathbb{C}, r > 0 \wedge 0 < \theta < \alpha\}$ 。而映射

$$z_2 = z_1^{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}}$$

将  $E$  映射为  $\text{Im}z > 0$ 。将  $\text{Im}z > 0$  映射为单位圆盘的一个映射为

$$w = \frac{z_2 - i}{z_2 + i} = \frac{\left(-\frac{z-A}{z-B}\right)^{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}} - i}{\left(-\frac{z-A}{z-B}\right)^{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}} + i}$$

### Problem 39

求将区域  $D = \{z = re^{i\theta} | z \in \mathbb{C}, r > 0 \wedge 0 < \theta < \alpha, 0 < \alpha < \pi\}$  映射到圆盘  $\{w | |w - w_0| < R\}$  的一个单值解析映射。

### Solution

映射

$$z_1 = z^{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}}$$

将  $D$  映射到上半复平面。映射

$$w_1 = \frac{z_1 - i}{z_1 + i}$$

将上半复平面映射到单位圆盘。而

$$w_1 = \frac{w - w_0}{R}$$

将圆盘  $\{w | |w - w_0| < R\}$  映射到单位圆盘。因此

$$w = w_0 + R \frac{z^{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}} - i}{z^{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}} + i}$$

特例：由复平面第一象限 ( $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ) 到圆盘  $\{w | |w - w_0| < R\}$  的一个单值解析映射为

$$w = w_0 + R \frac{z^2 - i}{z^2 + i}$$