

复变函数与积分变换 (修订版)

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——课后习题答案

习题一

1. 用复数的代数形式 $a+ib$ 表示下列复数

$$e^{-i\pi/4}; \quad \frac{3+5i}{7i+1}; \quad (2+i)(4+3i); \quad \frac{1}{i} + \frac{3}{1+i}.$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{解: } e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}i} = \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + i\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{解: } \frac{3+5i}{7i+1} = \frac{(3+5i)(1-7i)}{(1+7i)(1-7i)} = -\frac{16}{25} + \frac{13}{25}i$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{解: } (2+i)(4+3i) = 8 - 3 + 4i + 6i = 5 + 10i$$

$$\textcircled{4} \text{解: } \frac{1}{i} + \frac{3}{1+i} = -i + \frac{3(1-i)}{2} = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{5}{2}i$$

2. 求下列各复数的实部和虚部($z=x+iy$)

$$\frac{z-a}{z+a} (a \in \mathbb{R}); \quad z^3; \quad \left(\frac{-1+i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^3; \quad \left(\frac{-1-i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^3; \quad i^n.$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad : \quad \because \text{设 } z=x+iy$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{z-a}{z+a} = \frac{(x+iy)-a}{(x+iy)+a} = \frac{(x-a)+iy}{(x+a)+iy} = \frac{[(x-a)+iy][(x+a)-iy]}{(x+a)^2+y^2} \quad \therefore \quad \operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{z-a}{z+a}\right) = \frac{x^2-a^2-y^2}{(x+a)^2+y^2},$$

$$\operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{z-a}{z+a}\right) = \frac{2xy}{(x+a)^2+y^2}.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{解: 设 } z=x+iy$$

$$\begin{aligned} \because z^3 &= (x+iy)^3 = (x+iy)^2(x+iy) = (x^2-y^2+2xyi)(x+iy) \quad \therefore \operatorname{Re}(z^3) = x^3-3xy^2, \quad \operatorname{Im}(z^3) = 3x^2y-y^3. \\ &= x(x^2-y^2) - 2xy^2 + [y(x^2-y^2) + 2x^2y]i \\ &= x^3-3xy^2 + (3x^2y-y^3)i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} \text{解: } \because \left(\frac{-1+i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^3 &= \frac{(-1+i\sqrt{3})^3}{8} = \frac{1}{8} \left[-1 - 3 \cdot (-1) \cdot (\sqrt{3})^2 + [3 \cdot (-1)^2 \cdot \sqrt{3} - (\sqrt{3})^3]i \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{8}(8+0i) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{-1+i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = 1, \quad \operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{-1+i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = 0.$$

$$\textcircled{4} \text{解: } \because \left(\frac{-1+i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{(-1)^3 - 3 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-\sqrt{3})^2 + [3 \cdot (-1)^2 \cdot \sqrt{3} - (\sqrt{3})^3]i}{8} = \frac{1}{8}(8+0i) = 1$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{-1+i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)=1, \quad \operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{-1+i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)=0.$$

$$\textcircled{5}\text{解: } \therefore i^n = \begin{cases} (-1)^k, & n=2k \\ (-1)^k \cdot i, & n=2k+1 \end{cases} \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } n=2k \text{ 时, } \operatorname{Re}(i^n)=(-1)^k, \quad \operatorname{Im}(i^n)=0;$$

$$\text{当 } n=2k+1 \text{ 时, } \operatorname{Re}(i^n)=0, \quad \operatorname{Im}(i^n)=(-1)^k.$$

3. 求下列复数的模和共轭复数

$$-2+i; \quad -3; \quad (2+i)(3+2i); \quad \frac{1+i}{2}.$$

$$\textcircled{1}\text{解: } |-2+i| = \sqrt{4+1} = \sqrt{5}.$$

$$\overline{-2+i} = -2-i$$

$$\textcircled{2}\text{解: } |-3| = 3 \quad \overline{-3} = -3$$

$$\textcircled{3}\text{解: } |(2+i)(3+2i)| = |2+i||3+2i| = \sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{13} = \sqrt{65}.$$

$$\overline{(2+i)(3+2i)} = \overline{(2+i)} \cdot \overline{(3+2i)} = (2-i) \cdot (3-2i) = 4-7i$$

$$\textcircled{4}\text{解: } \left| \frac{1+i}{2} \right| = \frac{|1+i|}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\overline{\left(\frac{1+i}{2} \right)} = \frac{\overline{(1+i)}}{2} = \frac{1-i}{2}$$

4. 证明: 当且仅当 $z = \bar{z}$ 时, z 才是实数.

证明: 若 $z = \bar{z}$, 设 $z = x + iy$,

则有 $x + iy = x - iy$, 从而有 $(2y)i = 0$, 即 $y=0$

$\therefore z=x$ 为实数.

若 $z=x$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$, 则 $\bar{z} = \bar{x} = x$.

$\therefore z = \bar{z}$.

命题成立.

5. 设 $z, w \in \mathbb{C}$, 证明: $|z+w| \leq |z| + |w|$

$$\text{证明: } \therefore |z+w|^2 = (z+w) \cdot \overline{(z+w)} = (z+w)(\bar{z} + \bar{w})$$

$$= z \cdot \bar{z} + z \cdot \bar{w} + w \cdot \bar{z} + w \cdot \bar{w}$$

$$= |z|^2 + z\bar{w} + \overline{(z \cdot w)} + |w|^2$$

$$= |z|^2 + |w|^2 + 2\operatorname{Re}(z \cdot \bar{w})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq |z|^2 + |w|^2 + 2|z| \cdot |\bar{w}| \\
&= |z|^2 + |w|^2 + 2|z| \cdot |w| \\
&= (|z| + |w|)^2 \\
&\therefore |z + w| \leq |z| + |w|.
\end{aligned}$$

6、设 $z, w \in \mathbb{C}$ ，证明下列不等式。

$$|z + w|^2 = |z|^2 + 2\operatorname{Re}(z \cdot \bar{w}) + |w|^2$$

$$|z - w|^2 = |z|^2 - 2\operatorname{Re}(z \cdot \bar{w}) + |w|^2$$

$$|z + w|^2 + |z - w|^2 = 2(|z|^2 + |w|^2)$$

并给出最后一个等式的几何解释。

证明： $|z + w|^2 = |z|^2 + 2\operatorname{Re}(z \cdot \bar{w}) + |w|^2$ 在上面第五题的证明已经证明了。

下面证 $|z - w|^2 = |z|^2 - 2\operatorname{Re}(z \cdot \bar{w}) + |w|^2$ 。

$$\begin{aligned}
\because |z - w|^2 &= (z - w) \cdot \overline{(z - w)} = (z - w)(\bar{z} - \bar{w}) \\
&= |z|^2 - z \cdot \bar{w} - w \cdot \bar{z} + |w|^2 \\
&= |z|^2 - 2\operatorname{Re}(z \cdot \bar{w}) + |w|^2. \text{ 从而得证.}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore |z + w|^2 + |z - w|^2 = 2(|z|^2 + |w|^2)$$

几何意义：平行四边形两对角线平方的和等于各边的平方的和。

7. 将下列复数表示为指数形式或三角形式

$$\frac{3+5i}{7i+1}; \quad i; \quad -1; \quad -8\pi(1+\sqrt{3}i); \quad \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{9} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{9}\right)^3.$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{解: } \frac{3+5i}{7i+1} = \frac{(3+5i)(1-7i)}{(1+7i)(1-7i)}$$

$$= \frac{38-16i}{50} = \frac{19-8i}{25} = \frac{\sqrt{17}}{5} \cdot e^{i\theta} \text{ 其中 } \theta = \pi - \arctan \frac{8}{19}.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{解: } i = e^{i\theta} \text{ 其中 } \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$i = e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{解: } -1 = e^{i\pi} = e^{\pi i}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \text{解: } |-8\pi(1+\sqrt{3}i)| = 16\pi \quad \theta = -\frac{2}{3}\pi.$$

$$\therefore -8\pi(1+\sqrt{3}i) = 16\pi \cdot e^{-\frac{2}{3}\pi i}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \text{解: } \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{9} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{9}\right)^3$$

解: $\because \left| \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{9} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{9} \right)^3 \right| = 1.$

$$\therefore \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{9} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{9} \right)^3 = 1 \cdot e^{i \frac{2\pi}{9} \cdot 3} = e^{\frac{2\pi}{3} i}$$

8. 计算: (1) i 的三次根; (2) -1 的三次根; (3) $\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}i$ 的平方根.

(1) i 的三次根.

解:

$$\sqrt[3]{i} = \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \cos \frac{2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}{3} + i \sin \frac{2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}{3} \quad (k=0,1,2)$$

$$\therefore z_1 = \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i, \quad z_2 = \cos \frac{5}{6}\pi + i \sin \frac{5}{6}\pi = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i$$

$$z_3 = \cos \frac{9}{6}\pi + i \sin \frac{9}{6}\pi = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i$$

(2) -1 的三次根

解:

$$\sqrt[3]{-1} = \left(\cos \pi + i \sin \pi \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \cos \frac{2k\pi + \pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{2k\pi + \pi}{3} \quad (k=0,1,2)$$

$$\therefore z_1 = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

$$z_2 = \cos \pi + i \sin \pi = -1$$

$$z_3 = \cos \frac{5}{3}\pi + i \sin \frac{5}{3}\pi = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

(3) $\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}i$ 的平方根.

解: $\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}i = \sqrt{6} \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i \right) = \sqrt{6} \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i}$

$$\therefore \sqrt{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}i} = \left(\sqrt{6} \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 6^{\frac{1}{4}} \cdot \left(\cos \frac{2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}}{2} + i \sin \frac{2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}}{2} \right) \quad (k=0,1)$$

$$\therefore z_1 = 6^{\frac{1}{4}} \cdot \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{8} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{8} \right) = 6^{\frac{1}{4}} \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{8}i}$$

$$z_2 = 6^{\frac{1}{4}} \cdot \left(\cos \frac{9}{8}\pi + i \sin \frac{9}{8}\pi \right) = 6^{\frac{1}{4}} \cdot e^{\frac{9}{8}\pi i}.$$

9. 设 $z = e^{i \frac{2\pi}{n}}, n \geq 2$. 证明: $1 + z + \cdots + z^{n-1} = 0$

证明: $\because z = e^{i \frac{2\pi}{n}} \quad \therefore z^n = 1$, 即 $z^n - 1 = 0$.

$$\therefore (z-1)(1+z+\cdots+z^{n-1}) = 0$$

又 $\because n \geq 2, \therefore z \neq 1$

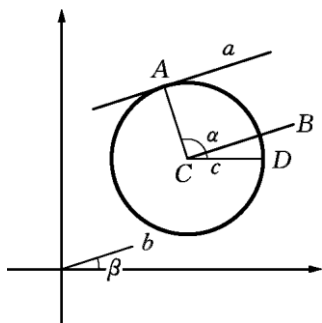
$$\text{从而 } 1 + z + z^2 + \cdots + z^{n-1} = 0$$

11. 设 Γ 是圆周 $\{z: |z-c|=r\}, r>0, a=c+re^{i\alpha}$. 令

$$L_\beta = \left\{ z: \operatorname{Im} \left(\frac{z-a}{b} \right) = 0 \right\},$$

其中 $b=e^{i\beta}$. 求出 L_β 在 a 切于圆周 Γ 的关于 β 的充分必要条件.

解: 如图所示.



因为 $L_\beta = \{z: \operatorname{Im} \left(\frac{z-a}{b} \right) = 0\}$ 表示通过点 a 且方向与 b 同向的直线, 要使得直线在 a 处与圆相切, 则 CA

$\perp L_\beta$. 过 C 作直线平行 L_β , 则有 $\angle BCD = \beta$, $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$

故 $\alpha - \beta = 90^\circ$

所以 L_β 在 a 处切于圆周 Γ 的关于 β 的充要条件是 $\alpha - \beta = 90^\circ$.

12. 指出下列各式中点 z 所确定的平面图形, 并作出草图.

(1) $\arg z = \pi$;

(2) $|z-1|=|z|$;

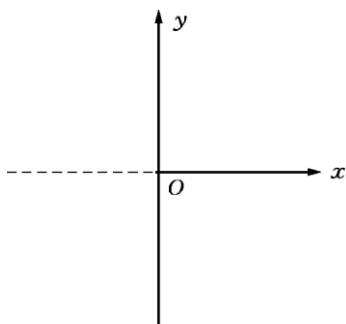
(3) $1 < |z+i| < 2$;

(4) $\operatorname{Re} z > \operatorname{Im} z$;

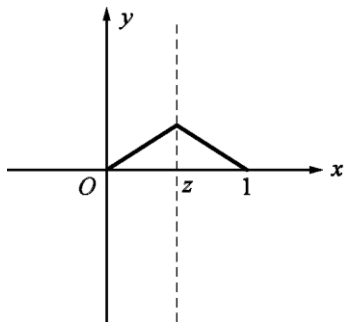
(5) $\operatorname{Im} z > 1$ 且 $|z| < 2$.

解:

(1)、 $\arg z = \pi$. 表示负实轴.

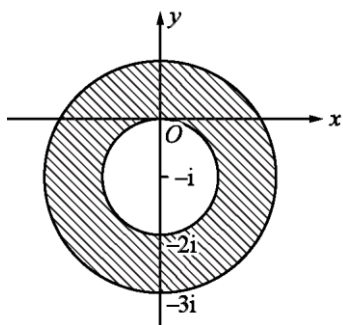


(2)、 $|z-1|=|z|$. 表示直线 $z = \frac{1}{2}$.



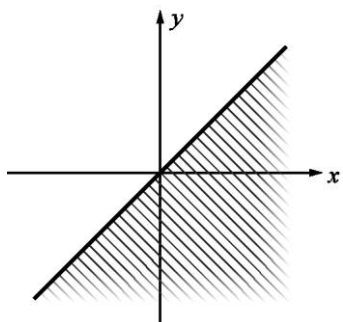
(3)、 $1 < |z+i| < 2$

解：表示以 $-i$ 为圆心，以 1 和 2 为半径的圆周所组成的圆环域。



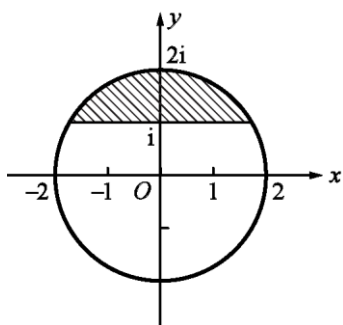
(4)、 $\operatorname{Re}(z) > \operatorname{Im} z$.

解：表示直线 $y=x$ 的右下半平面



5、 $\operatorname{Im} z > 1$ ，且 $|z| < 2$.

解：表示圆盘内的一弓形域。



习题二

1. 求映射 $w = z + \frac{1}{z}$ 下圆周 $|z|=2$ 的像.

解：设 $z = x + iy$, $w = u + iv$ 则

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

因为 $x^2 + y^2 = 4$, 所以 $u + iv = \frac{5}{4}x + \frac{3}{4}yi$

$$\text{所以 } u = \frac{5}{4}x, v = +\frac{3}{4}y$$

$$x = \frac{u}{\frac{5}{4}}, y = \frac{v}{\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{u}{(\frac{5}{4})^2} + \frac{v}{(\frac{3}{4})^2} = 2 \quad \text{即 } \frac{u^2}{(\frac{5}{2})^2} + \frac{v^2}{(\frac{3}{2})^2} = 1, \text{ 表示椭圆.}$$

2. 在映射 $w = z^2$ 下, 下列 z 平面上的图形映射为 w 平面上的什么图形, 设 $w = \rho e^{i\varphi}$ 或 $w = u + iv$.

$$(1) \quad 0 < r < 2, \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}; \quad (2) \quad 0 < r < 2, 0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{4};$$

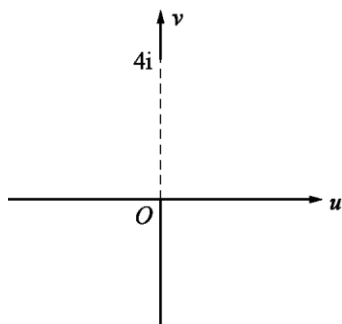
$$(3) \quad x=a, y=b. (a, b \text{ 为实数})$$

解: 设 $w = u + iv = (x + iy)^2 = x^2 - y^2 + 2xyi$

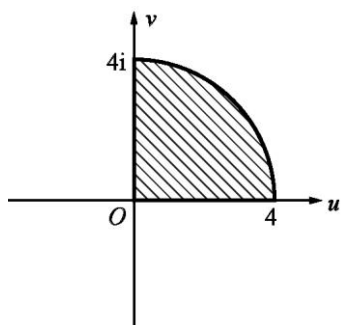
$$\text{所以 } u = x^2 - y^2, v = 2xy.$$

(1) 记 $w = \rho e^{i\varphi}$, 则 $0 < r < 2, \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 映射成 w 平面内虚轴上从 O 到 $4i$ 的一段, 即

$$0 < \rho < 4, \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$



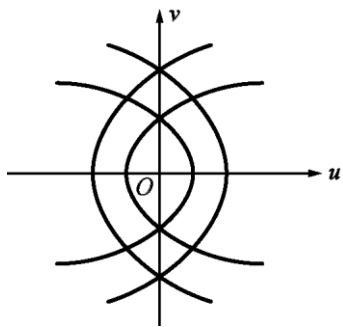
(2) 记 $w = \rho e^{i\varphi}$, 则 $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 < r < 2$ 映成了 w 平面上扇形域, 即 $0 < \rho < 4, 0 < \varphi < \frac{\pi}{2}$.



(3) 记 $w = u + iv$, 则将直线 $x=a$ 映成了 $u = a^2 - y^2, v = 2ay$. 即 $v^2 = 4a^2(a^2 - u)$. 是以原点为焦点, 张口向左的抛

物线将 $y=b$ 映成了 $u = x^2 - b^2, v = 2xb$.

即 $v^2 = 4b^2(b^2 + u)$ 是以原点为焦点, 张口向右抛物线如图所示.



3. 求下列极限.

$$(1) \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1+z^2};$$

解: 令 $z = \frac{1}{t}$, 则 $z \rightarrow \infty, t \rightarrow 0$.

$$\text{于是 } \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1+z^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^2}{1+t^2} = 0.$$

$$(2) \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{Re}(z)}{z};$$

解: 设 $z = x + yi$, 则 $\frac{\operatorname{Re}(z)}{z} = \frac{x}{x+iy}$ 有

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{Re}(z)}{z} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=kx \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x}{x+ikx} = \frac{1}{1+ik}$$

显然当取不同的值时 $f(z)$ 的极限不同
所以极限不存在.

$$(3) \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{z-i}{z(1+z^2)};$$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{z-i}{z(1+z^2)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{z-i}{z(i+z)(z-i)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{1}{z(i+z)} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(4) \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{\bar{z}z + 2z - \bar{z} - 2}{z^2 - 1}.$$

$$\text{解: 因为 } \frac{\bar{z}z + 2z - \bar{z} - 2}{z^2 - 1} = \frac{(\bar{z} + 2)(z - 1)}{(z + 1)(z - 1)} = \frac{\bar{z} + 2}{z + 1},$$

$$\text{所以 } \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{\bar{z}z + 2z - \bar{z} - 2}{z^2 - 1} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{\bar{z} + 2}{z + 1} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

4. 讨论下列函数的连续性:

(1)

$$f(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & z \neq 0, \\ 0, & z = 0; \end{cases}$$

解：因为 $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} f(z) = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}$,

若令 $y=kx$, 则 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{k}{1+k^2}$,

因为当 k 取不同值时, $f(z)$ 的取值不同, 所以 $f(z)$ 在 $z=0$ 处极限不存在.

从而 $f(z)$ 在 $z=0$ 处不连续, 除 $z=0$ 外连续.

(2)

$$f(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3 y}{x^4 + y^2}, & z \neq 0, \\ 0, & z = 0. \end{cases}$$

解：因为 $0 \leq \left| \frac{x^3 y}{x^4 + y^2} \right| \leq \frac{|x^3| |y|}{2|x^2| |y|} = \frac{|x|}{2}$,

所以 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3 y}{x^4 + y^2} = 0 = f(0)$

所以 $f(z)$ 在整个 z 平面连续.

5. 下列函数在何处求导? 并求其导数.

(1) $f(z) = (z-1)^{n-1}$ (n 为正整数);

解：因为 n 为正整数, 所以 $f(z)$ 在整个 z 平面上可导.

$$f'(z) = n(z-1)^{n-1}.$$

$$(2) \quad f(z) = \frac{z+2}{(z+1)(z^2+1)}.$$

解：因为 $f(z)$ 为有理函数, 所以 $f(z)$ 在 $(z+1)(z^2+1)=0$ 处不可导.

从而 $f(z)$ 除 $z=-1, z=\pm i$ 外可导.

$$\begin{aligned} f'(z) &= \frac{(z+2)'(z+1)(z^2+1) - (z+1)[(z+1)(z^2+1)']}{(z+1)^2(z^2+1)^2} \\ &= \frac{-2z^3 + 5z^2 + 4z + 3}{(z+1)^2(z^2+1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad f(z) = \frac{3z+8}{5z-7}.$$

解： $f(z)$ 除 $z=\frac{7}{5}$ 外处处可导, 且 $f'(z) = \frac{3(5z-7) - (3z+8)5}{(5z-7)^2} = -\frac{61}{(5z-7)^2}.$

$$(4) \quad f(z) = \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2} + i \frac{x-y}{x^2+y^2}.$$

解：因为

$$f(z) = \frac{x+y+i(x-y)}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{x-iy+i(x-iy)}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{(x-iy)(1+i)}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{\bar{z}(1+i)}{|z|^2} = \frac{1+i}{z}.$$

所以 $f(z)$ 除 $z=0$ 外处处可导，且 $f'(z) = -\frac{(1+i)}{z^2}$.

6. 试判断下列函数的可导性与解析性.

$$(1) \quad f(z) = xy^2 + ix^2y;$$

解： $u(x, y) = xy^2, v(x, y) = x^2y$ 在全平面上可微.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y^2, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2xy, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2xy, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = x^2$$

所以要使得

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

只有当 $z=0$ 时,

从而 $f(z)$ 在 $z=0$ 处可导，在全平面上不解析.

$$(2) \quad f(z) = x^2 + iy^2.$$

解： $u(x, y) = x^2, v(x, y) = y^2$ 在全平面上可微.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2y$$

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

只有当 $z=0$ 时, 即 $(0,0)$ 处有

所以 $f(z)$ 在 $z=0$ 处可导，在全平面上不解析.

$$(3) \quad f(z) = 2x^3 + 3iy^3;$$

解： $u(x, y) = 2x^3, v(x, y) = 3y^3$ 在全平面上可微.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 6x^2, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 9y^2$$

所以只有当 $\sqrt{2}x = \pm\sqrt{3}y$ 时，才满足 C-R 方程.

从而 $f(z)$ 在 $\sqrt{2}x \pm \sqrt{3}y = 0$ 处可导，在全平面不解析.

$$(4) \quad f(z) = \bar{z} \cdot z^2.$$

解：设 $z = x + iy$ ，则

$$f(z) = (x-iy) \cdot (x+iy)^2 = x^3 + xy^2 + i(y^3 + x^2y)$$

$$u(x, y) = x^3 + xy^2, v(x, y) = y^3 + x^2y$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 3x^2 + y^2, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2xy, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2xy, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 3y^2 + x^2$$

所以只有当 $z=0$ 时才满足 C-R 方程.

从而 $f(z)$ 在 $z=0$ 处可导, 处处不解析.

7. 证明区域 D 内满足下列条件之一的解析函数必为常数.

(1) $f'(z) = 0$;

证明: 因为 $f'(z) = 0$, 所以 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$.

所以 u, v 为常数, 于是 $f(z)$ 为常数.

(2) $\overline{f(z)}$ 解析.

证明: 设 $\overline{f(z)} = u - iv$ 在 D 内解析, 则

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

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

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

而 $f(z)$ 为解析函数, 所以 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$

所以 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$, 即 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$

从而 v 为常数, u 为常数, 即 $f(z)$ 为常数.

(3) $\operatorname{Re} f(z) = \text{常数}$.

证明: 因为 $\operatorname{Re} f(z)$ 为常数, 即 $u = C_1$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$

因为 $f(z)$ 解析, C-R 条件成立. 故 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$ 即 $u = C_2$

从而 $f(z)$ 为常数.

(4) $\operatorname{Im} f(z) = \text{常数}$.

证明: 与 (3) 类似, 由 $v = C_1$ 得 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$

因为 $f(z)$ 解析, 由 C-R 方程得 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$, 即 $u = C_2$

所以 $f(z)$ 为常数.

5. $|f(z)| = \text{常数}$.

证明: 因为 $|f(z)| = C$, 对 C 进行讨论.

若 $C=0$, 则 $u=0, v=0, f(z)=0$ 为常数.

若 $C \neq 0$, 则 $f(z) \neq 0$, 但 $f(z) \cdot \overline{f(z)} = C^2$, 即 $u^2 + v^2 = C^2$

则两边对 x, y 分别求偏导数, 有

$$2u \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 2v \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \quad 2u \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + 2v \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$$

利用 C-R 条件, 由于 $f(z)$ 在 D 内解析, 有

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

$$\text{所以 } \begin{cases} u \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \\ v \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - u \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{所以 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0$$

即 $u=C_1, v=C_2$, 于是 $f(z)$ 为常数.

(6) $\arg f(z)$ = 常数.

证明: $\arg f(z)$ = 常数, 即 $\arctan\left(\frac{v}{u}\right) = C$,

$$\text{于是 } \frac{(v/u)'}{1+(v/u)^2} = \frac{u^2 \cdot (u \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - v \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x})}{u^2(u^2+v^2)} = \frac{u^2(u \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y})}{u^2(u^2+v^2)} = 0$$

得

$$\begin{cases} u \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - v \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \\ u \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - v \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{C-R 条件} \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} u \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - v \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \\ u \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$, 即 u, v 为常数, 于是 $f(z)$ 为常数.

8. 设 $f(z) = my^3 + nx^2y + i(x^3 + lxy^2)$ 在 z 平面上解析, 求 m, n, l 的值.

解: 因为 $f(z)$ 解析, 从而满足 C-R 条件.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2nxy, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 3my^2 + nx^2$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 3x^2 + ly^2, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2lxy$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \Rightarrow n = l$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \Rightarrow n = -3, l = -3m$$

所以 $n = -3, l = -3, m = 1$.

9. 试证下列函数在 z 平面上解析, 并求其导数.

(1) $f(z) = x^3 + 3x^2yi - 3xy^2 - y^3i$

证明: $u(x, y) = x^3 - 3xy^2, v(x, y) = 3x^2y - y^3$ 在全平面可微, 且

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 3y^2, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -6xy, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 6xy, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 3x^2 - 3y^2$$

所以 $f(z)$ 在全平面上满足 C-R 方程, 处处可导, 处处解析.

$$f'(z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 3y^2 + 6xyi = 3(x^2 - y^2 + 2xyi) = 3z^2, \quad (2) \quad f(z) = e^x(x \cos y - y \sin y) + ie^x(y \cos y + x \sin y).$$

证明:

$$u(x, y) = e^x(x \cos y - y \sin y), \quad v(x, y) = e^x(y \cos y + x \sin y) \text{ 处处可微, 且}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^x(x \cos y - y \sin y) + e^x(\cos y) = e^x(x \cos y - y \sin y + \cos y)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = e^x(-x \sin y - \sin y - y \cos y) = e^x(-x \sin y - \sin y - y \cos y) \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = e^x(y \cos y + x \sin y) + e^x(\sin y) = e^x(y \cos y + x \sin y + \sin y)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = e^x(\cos y + y(-\sin y) + x \cos y) = e^x(\cos y - y \sin y + x \cos y) \quad \text{所以 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

所以 $f(z)$ 处处可导, 处处解析.

$$\begin{aligned} f'(z) &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = e^x(x \cos y - y \sin y + \cos y) + i(e^x(y \cos y + x \sin y + \sin y)) \\ &= e^x \cos y + ie^x \sin y + x(e^x \cos y + ie^x \sin y) + iy(e^x \cos y + ie^x \sin y) \\ &= e^z + xe^z + iye^z = e^z(1 + z) \end{aligned}$$

10. 设

$$f(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3 - y^3 + i(x^3 + y^3)}{x^2 + y^2}, & z \neq 0. \\ 0, & z = 0. \end{cases}$$

求证: (1) $f(z)$ 在 $z=0$ 处连续.

(2) $f(z)$ 在 $z=0$ 处满足柯西-黎曼方程.

(3) $f'(0)$ 不存在.

证明. (1) $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} f(z) = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$

而 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} u(x, y) = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3 - y^3}{x^2 + y^2}$

$$\therefore \frac{x^3 - y^3}{x^2 + y^2} = (x - y) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \right)$$

$$\therefore 0 \leq \left| \frac{x^3 - y^3}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \leq \frac{3}{2} |x - y|$$

$$\therefore \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3 - y^3}{x^2 + y^2} = 0$$

同理 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3 + y^3}{x^2 + y^2} = 0$

$$\therefore \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(z) = 0 = f(0)$$

$\therefore f(z)$ 在 $z=0$ 处连续.

(2) 考察极限 $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z) - f(0)}{z}$

当 z 沿虚轴趋向于零时, $z=iy$, 有

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{iy} [f(iy) - f(0)] = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{iy} \cdot \frac{-y^3(1-i)}{y^2} = 1+i.$$

当 z 沿实轴趋向于零时, $z=x$, 有

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} [f(x) - f(0)] = 1+i$$

$$\text{它们分别为 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

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

\therefore 满足 C-R 条件.

(3) 当 z 沿 $y=x$ 趋向于零时, 有

$$\lim_{x=y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+ix) - f(0,0)}{x+ix} = \lim_{x=y \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3(1+i) - x^3(1-i)}{2x^3(1+i)} = \frac{i}{1+i}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta f}{\Delta z} \text{ 不存在. 即 } f(z) \text{ 在 } z=0 \text{ 处不可导.}$$

11. 设区域 D 位于上半平面, D_1 是 D 关于 x 轴的对称区域, 若 $f(z)$ 在区域 D 内解析, 求证 $F(z) = \overline{f(\bar{z})}$ 在区域 D_1 内解析.

证明: 设 $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$, 因为 $f(z)$ 在区域 D 内解析.

$$\text{所以 } u(x, y), v(x, y) \text{ 在 } D \text{ 内可微且满足 C-R 方程, 即 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}.$$

$$\overline{f(\bar{z})} = u(x, -y) - iv(x, -y) = \varphi(x, y) + i\psi(x, y), \text{ 得}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial u(x, -y)}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial u(x, -y)}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial u(x, -y)}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} &= \frac{-\partial v(x, -y)}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} &= +\frac{\partial v(x, -y)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v(x, -y)}{\partial y} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \varphi(x, y), \psi(x, y) \text{ 在 } D_1 \text{ 内可微且满足 C-R 条件 } \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$$

从而 $\overline{f(\bar{z})}$ 在 D_1 内解析

13. 计算下列各值

$$(1) e^{2+i} = e^2 \cdot e^i = e^2 \cdot (\cos 1 + i \sin 1)$$

$$(2) e^{\frac{2-\pi i}{3}} = e^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot e^{-\frac{\pi i}{3}} = e^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \left[\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \right] = e^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right)$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \operatorname{Re}\left(e^{\frac{x-iy}{x^2+y^2}}\right) \\
&= \operatorname{Re}\left(e^{\frac{x}{x^2+y^2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{y}{x^2+y^2}i}\right) \\
&= \operatorname{Re}\left(e^{\frac{x}{x^2+y^2}} \cdot \left[\cos\left(-\frac{y}{x^2+y^2}\right) + i\sin\left(-\frac{y}{x^2+y^2}\right)\right]\right) \\
&= e^{\frac{x}{x^2+y^2}} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{y}{x^2+y^2}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$\begin{aligned}
|e^{-2(x+iy)}| &= |e^i| \cdot |e^{-2(x+iy)}| \\
&= |e^{-2x} \cdot e^{-2iy}| = e^{-2x}
\end{aligned}$$

14. 设 z 沿通过原点的放射线趋于 ∞ 点, 试讨论 $f(z)=z+ez$ 的极限.

解: 令 $z=rei\theta$,

对于 $\forall \theta$, $z \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $r \rightarrow \infty$.

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} (re^{i\theta} + e^{re^{i\theta}}) = \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} (re^{i\theta} + e^{r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)}) = \infty$$

$$\text{所以 } \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} f(z) = \infty$$

15. 计算下列各值.

(1)

$$\ln(-2+3i) = \ln\sqrt{13} + i\arg(-2+3i) = \ln\sqrt{13} + i\left(\pi - \arctan\frac{3}{2}\right)$$

$$\ln(3-\sqrt{3}i) = \ln 2\sqrt{3} + i\arg(3-\sqrt{3}i) = \ln 2\sqrt{3} + i\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \ln 2\sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{6}i$$

$$(3) \ln(ei) = \ln 1 + i\arg(ei) = \ln 1 + i = i$$

(4)

$$\ln(ie) = \ln e + i\arg(ie) = 1 + \frac{\pi}{2}i$$

16. 试讨论函数 $f(z)=|z|+\ln z$ 的连续性与可导性.

解: 显然 $g(z)=|z|$ 在复平面上连续, $\ln z$ 除负实轴及原点外处处连续.

$$\text{设 } z=x+iy, \quad g(z)=|z|=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}=u(x,y)+iv(x,y)$$

$$u(x,y)=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}, v(x,y)=0 \text{ 在复平面内可微.}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

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

故 $g(z)=|z|$ 在复平面上处处不可导.

从而 $f(z)=|z|+\ln z$ 在复平面上处处不可导.

$f(z)$ 在复平面除原点及负实轴外处处连续.

17. 计算下列各值.

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}
(1+i)^{1-i} &= e^{\ln(1+i)^{1-i}} = e^{(1-i) \cdot \ln(1+i)} = e^{(1-i) \left(\ln \sqrt{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}i + 2k\pi i \right)} \\
&= e^{\ln \sqrt{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}i - \ln \sqrt{2}i + \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi} \\
&= e^{\ln \sqrt{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi} \cdot e^{i \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \ln \sqrt{2} \right)} \\
&= e^{\ln \sqrt{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi} \cdot \left[\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \ln \sqrt{2} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \ln \sqrt{2} \right) \right] \\
&= \sqrt{2} \cdot e^{2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}} \cdot \left[\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \ln \sqrt{2} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \ln \sqrt{2} \right) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
(-3)^{\sqrt{5}} &= e^{\ln(-3)^{\sqrt{5}}} = e^{\sqrt{5} \cdot \ln(-3)} \\
&= e^{\sqrt{5} \cdot (\ln 3 + i\pi + 2k\pi i)} = e^{\sqrt{5} \ln 3 + \sqrt{5}i\pi + 2k\pi\sqrt{5}i} \\
&= e^{\sqrt{5} \ln 3} (\cos(2k+1)\pi\sqrt{5} + i \sin(2k+1)\pi\sqrt{5}) \\
&= 3^{\sqrt{5}} \cdot (\cos(2k+1)\pi\sqrt{5} + i \sin(2k+1)\pi\sqrt{5})
\end{aligned}$$

$$1^{-i} = e^{\ln 1^{-i}} = e^{-i \ln 1} = e^{-i(\ln 1 + i0 + 2k\pi i)}$$

$$(3) \quad = e^{-i(2k\pi i)} = e^{2k\pi}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(4) \left(\frac{1-i}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^{1+i} &= e^{\ln \left(\frac{1-i}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^{1+i}} = e^{(1+i) \ln \left(\frac{1-i}{\sqrt{2}} \right)} \\
&= e^{(1+i) \left(\ln 1 + i \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} \right) + 2k\pi i \right)} = e^{(1+i) \left(2k\pi i - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)} \\
&= e^{2k\pi i - \frac{\pi}{4} - 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}} = e^{\frac{\pi}{4} - 2k\pi} \cdot e^{i \left(2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)} \\
&= e^{\frac{\pi}{4} - 2k\pi} \cdot \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right) \\
&= e^{\frac{\pi}{4} - 2k\pi} \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i \right)
\end{aligned}$$

18. 计算下列各值

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}
\cos(\pi + 5i) &= \frac{e^{i(\pi+5i)} + e^{-i(\pi+5i)}}{2} = \frac{e^{i\pi-5} + e^{-i\pi+5}}{2} \\
&= \frac{-e^{-5} + e^5(-1)}{2} = \frac{-e^{-5} - e^5}{2} = -\frac{e^5 + e^{-5}}{2} = -\operatorname{ch} 5
\end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
\sin(1-5i) &= \frac{e^{i(1-5i)} - e^{-i(1-5i)}}{2i} = \frac{e^{i+5} - e^{-i-5}}{2i} \\
&= \frac{e^5(\cos 1 + i \sin 1) - e^{-5}(\cos 1 - i \sin 1)}{2i} \\
&= \frac{e^5 + e^{-5}}{2} \cdot \sin 1 - i \cdot \frac{e^5 + e^{-5}}{2} \cos 1
\end{aligned}$$

$$\tan(3-i) = \frac{\sin(3-i)}{\cos(3-i)} = \frac{\frac{e^{i(3-i)} - e^{-i(3-i)}}{2i}}{\frac{e^{i(3-i)} + e^{-i(3-i)}}{2i}} = \frac{\sin 6 - i \sin 2}{2(\operatorname{ch}^2 1 - \sin^2 3)}$$

(3)

(4)

$$\begin{aligned}
|\sin z|^2 &= \left| \frac{1}{2i} \cdot (e^{-y+xi} - e^{y-xi}) \right|^2 = |\sin x \cdot \operatorname{ch} y + i \cos x \cdot \operatorname{sh} y|^2 \\
&= \sin^2 x \cdot \operatorname{ch}^2 y + \cos^2 x \cdot \operatorname{sh}^2 y \\
&= \sin^2 x \cdot (\operatorname{ch}^2 y - \operatorname{sh}^2 y) + (\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x) \cdot \operatorname{sh}^2 y \\
&= \sin^2 x + \operatorname{sh}^2 y
\end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\arcsin i &= -i \ln(i + \sqrt{1-i^2}) = -i \ln(1 \pm \sqrt{2}) \\
&= \begin{cases} -i [\ln(\sqrt{2}+1) + i2k\pi] \\ -i [\ln(\sqrt{2}-1) + i(\pi+2k\pi)] \end{cases} \quad k=0, \pm 1, \dots \\
\arctan(1+2i) &= -\frac{i}{2} \ln \frac{1+i(1+2i)}{1-i(1+2i)} = -\frac{i}{2} \cdot \ln \left(-\frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{5}i \right) \\
&= k\pi + \frac{1}{2} \arctan 2 + \frac{i}{4} \cdot \ln 5
\end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

19. 求解下列方程

(1) $\sin z = 2$.

解:

$$\begin{aligned}
z &= \arcsin 2 = \frac{1}{i} \ln(2i \pm \sqrt{3}i) = -\ln[(2 \pm \sqrt{3})i] \\
&= -i \left[\ln(2 \pm \sqrt{3}) + \left(2k + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi i \right] \\
&= \left(2k + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi \pm i \ln(2 \pm \sqrt{3}), \quad k=0, \pm 1, \dots
\end{aligned}$$

(2) $e^z - 1 - \sqrt{3}i = 0$

解: $e^z = 1 + \sqrt{3}i$ 即

$$\begin{aligned}
z &= \ln(1 + \sqrt{3}i) = \ln 2 + i \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi i \\
&= \ln 2 + \left(2k + \frac{1}{3}\right)\pi i
\end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\ln z = \frac{\pi}{2}i$$

解: $\ln z = \frac{\pi}{2}i$ 即 $z = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}i} = i$

(4) $z - \ln(1+i) = 0$

解: $z - \ln(1+i) = \ln \sqrt{2} + i \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi i = \ln \sqrt{2} + \left(2k + \frac{1}{4}\right)\pi i$

20. 若 $z=x+iy$, 求证

(1) $\sin z = \sin x \operatorname{ch} y + i \cos x \operatorname{sh} y$

证明:

$$\begin{aligned}\sin z &= \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i} = \frac{e^{i(x+iy)} - e^{-(x+iy)i}}{2i} \\ &= \frac{1}{2i} \cdot (e^{-y+xi} - e^{y-xi}) \\ &= \sin x \cdot \operatorname{ch} y + i \cos x \cdot \operatorname{sh} y\end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \cos z = \cos x \cdot \operatorname{chy} - i \sin x \cdot \operatorname{shy}$$

证明:

$$\begin{aligned}\cos z &= \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (e^{i(x+iy)} + e^{-i(x+iy)i}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (e^{-y+xi} + e^{y-xi}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (e^{-y} \cdot (\cos x + i \sin x) + e^y \cdot (\cos x - i \sin x)) \\ &= \frac{e^y + e^{-y}}{2} \cdot \cos x - \left[i \sin x \cdot \frac{-e^{-y} + e^y}{2} \right] \\ &= \cos x \cdot \operatorname{ch} y - i \sin x \cdot \operatorname{sh} y\end{aligned}$$

$$(3) |\sin z|^2 = \sin^2 x + \operatorname{sh}^2 y$$

证明:

$$\begin{aligned}\sin z &= \frac{1}{2i} (e^{-y+xi} - e^{y-xi}) = \sin x \cdot \operatorname{ch} y + i \cos x \cdot \operatorname{sh} y \\ |\sin z|^2 &= \sin^2 x \operatorname{ch}^2 y + \cos^2 x \operatorname{sh}^2 y \\ &= \sin^2 x (\operatorname{ch}^2 y - \operatorname{sh}^2 y) + (\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x) \operatorname{sh}^2 y \\ &= \sin^2 x + \operatorname{sh}^2 y\end{aligned}$$

$$(4) |\cos z|^2 = \cos^2 x + \operatorname{sh}^2 y$$

$$\text{证明: } \cos z = \cos x \operatorname{ch} y - i \sin x \operatorname{sh} y$$

$$\begin{aligned}|\cos z|^2 &= \cos^2 x \operatorname{ch}^2 y + \sin^2 x \operatorname{sh}^2 y \\ &= \cos^2 x (\operatorname{ch}^2 y - \operatorname{sh}^2 y) + (\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x) \operatorname{sh}^2 y \\ &= \cos^2 x + \operatorname{sh}^2 y\end{aligned}$$

21. 证明当 $y \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $|\sin(x+iy)|$ 和 $|\cos(x+iy)|$ 都趋于无穷大.

证明:

$$\sin z = \frac{1}{2i} (e^{iz} - e^{-iz}) = \frac{1}{2i} \cdot (e^{-y+xi} - e^{y-xi})$$

$$\begin{aligned}|\sin z| &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot |e^{-y+xi} - e^{y-xi}| \\ \therefore |e^{-y+xi}| &= e^{-y} \quad |e^{y-xi}| = e^y\end{aligned}$$

$$|\sin z| \geq \frac{1}{2} (|e^{-y+xi}| - |e^{y-xi}|) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{-y} - e^y)$$

而当 $y \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $e^{-y} \rightarrow 0$, $e^y \rightarrow +\infty$ 有 $|\sin z| \rightarrow \infty$.

当 $y \rightarrow -\infty$ 时, $e^{-y} \rightarrow +\infty$, $e^y \rightarrow 0$ 有 $|\sin z| \rightarrow \infty$.

$$\text{同理得 } |\cos(x+iy)| = \frac{1}{2} |e^{-y+xi} + e^{y-xi}| \geq \frac{1}{2} (e^{-y} - e^y)$$

所以 当 $y \rightarrow \infty$ 时有 $|\cos z| \rightarrow \infty$.

习题三

1. 计算积分 $\int_C (x-y+ix^2)dz$, 其中 C 为从原点到点 $1+i$ 的直线段.

解 设直线段的方程为 $y=x$, 则 $z=x+ix$, $0 \leq x \leq 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C (x-y+ix^2)dz &= \int_0^1 (x-y+ix^2)d(x+ix) \\ &= \int_0^1 ix^2(1+i)dx = i(1+i) \cdot \frac{1}{3}x^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{i}{3}(1+i) = \frac{i-1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

故

2. 计算积分 $\int_C (1-\bar{z})dz$, 其中积分路径 C 为

- (1) 从点 0 到点 $1+i$ 的直线段;
- (2) 沿抛物线 $y=x^2$, 从点 0 到点 $1+i$ 的弧段.

解 (1) 设 $z=x+ix$, $0 \leq x \leq 1$

$$\int_C (1-\bar{z})dz = \int_0^1 (1-x+ix)(1+i)dx$$

(2) 设 $z=x+ix^2$, $0 \leq x \leq 1$

$$\int_C (1-\bar{z})dz = \int_0^1 (1-x+ix^2)d(x+ix^2) = \frac{2i}{3}$$

3. 计算积分 $\int_C |z|dz$, 其中积分路径 C 为

- (1) 从点 $-i$ 到点 i 的直线段;
- (2) 沿单位圆周 $|z|=1$ 的左半圆周, 从点 $-i$ 到点 i ;
- (3) 沿单位圆周 $|z|=1$ 的右半圆周, 从点 $-i$ 到点 i .

解 (1) 设 $z=iy$, $-1 \leq y \leq 1$

$$\int_C |z|dz = \int_{-1}^1 ydiy = i \int_{-1}^1 ydy = i$$

(2) 设 $z=e^{i\theta}$, θ 从 $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ 到 $\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\int_C |z|dz = \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1de^{i\theta} = i \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} de^{i\theta} = 2i$$

(3) 设 $z=e^{i\theta}$, θ 从 $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ 到 $\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\int_C |z|dz = \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1de^{i\theta} = 2i$$

6. 计算积分 $\oint_C (|z| - e^z \cdot \sin z) dz$, 其中 C 为 $|z| = a > 0$.

解 $\oint_C (|z| - e^z \cdot \sin z) dz = \oint_C |z| dz - \oint_C e^z \cdot \sin z dz$

$\because e^z \cdot \sin z$ 在 $|z| = a$ 所围的区域内解析

$$\therefore \oint_C e^z \cdot \sin z dz = 0$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C (|z| - e^z \cdot \sin z) dz &= \oint_C |z| dz = \int_0^{2\pi} a da e^{i\theta} \\ &= a^2 i \int_0^{2\pi} e^{i\theta} d\theta = 0 \end{aligned}$$

故 $\oint_C (|z| - e^z \cdot \sin z) dz = 0$

7. 计算积分 $\oint_C \frac{1}{z(z^2+1)} dz$, 其中积分路径 C 为

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

(4) $C_4: |z-i| = \frac{3}{2}$

解: (1) 在 $|z| = \frac{1}{2}$ 所围的区域内, $\frac{1}{z(z^2+1)}$ 只有一个奇点 $z=0$.

$$\oint_{C_1} \frac{1}{z(z^2+1)} dz = \oint_{C_1} \left(\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{z-i} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{z+i} \right) dz = 2\pi i - 0 - 0 = 2\pi i$$

(2) 在 C_2 所围的区域内包含三个奇点 $z=0, z=\pm i$, 故

$$\oint_{C_2} \frac{1}{z(z^2+1)} dz = \oint_{C_2} \left(\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{z-i} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{z+i} \right) dz = 2\pi i - \pi i - \pi i = 0$$

(3) 在 C_3 所围的区域内包含一个奇点 $z=-i$, 故

$$\oint_{C_3} \frac{1}{z(z^2+1)} dz = \oint_{C_3} \left(\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{z-i} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{z+i} \right) dz = 0 - 0 - \pi i = -\pi i$$

(4) 在 C_4 所围的区域内包含两个奇点 $z=0, z=i$, 故

$$\oint_{C_4} \frac{1}{z(z^2+1)} dz = \oint_{C_4} \left(\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{z-i} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{z+i} \right) dz = 2\pi i - \pi i = \pi i$$

10. 利用牛顿-莱布尼兹公式计算下列积分.

(1) $\int_0^{\pi+2i} \cos \frac{z}{2} dz$ (2) $\int_{-\pi i}^0 e^{-z} dz$ (3) $\int_1^i (2+iz)^2 dz$

(4) $\int_1^i \frac{\ln(z+1)}{z+1} dz$ (5) $\int_0^1 z \cdot \sin z dz$ (6) $\int_1^i \frac{1+\tan z}{\cos^2 z} dz$

解 (1)

$$\int_0^{\pi+2i} \cos \frac{z}{2} dz = \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{z}{2} \Big|_0^{\pi+2i} = 2ch1$$

(2)

$$\int_{-\pi i}^0 e^{-z} dz = -e^{-z} \Big|_{-\pi i}^0 = -2$$

(3) $\int_1^i (2+iz)^2 dz = \frac{1}{i} \int_1^i (2+iz)^2 d(2+iz) = \frac{1}{i} \cdot \frac{1}{3} (2+iz)^3 \Big|_1^i = -\frac{11}{3} + \frac{i}{3}$

$$(4) \int_1^i \frac{\ln(z+1)}{z+1} dz = \int_1^i \ln(z+1) d \ln(z+1) = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2(z+1) \Big|_1^i = -\frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{\pi^2}{4} + 3 \ln^2 2 \right)$$

$$(5) \int_0^1 z \cdot \sin z dz = -\int_0^1 z d \cos z = -z \cos z \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 \cos z dz = \sin 1 - \cos 1$$

$$(6) \int_1^i \frac{1+\tan z}{\cos^2 z} dz = \int_1^i \sec^2 z dz + \int_1^i \sec^2 z \tan z dz = \tan z \Big|_1^i + \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 z \Big|_1^i$$

$$= -\left(\tan 1 + \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 1 + \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 i \right) + i \tan 1$$

11. 计算积分 $\oint_C \frac{e^z}{z^2+1} dz$, 其中 C 为

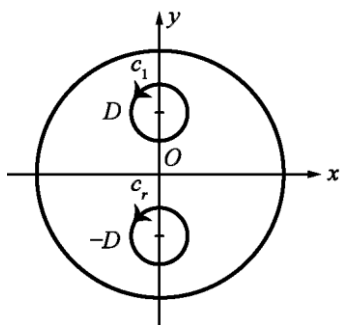
$$(1) |z-i|=1 \quad (2) |z+i|=1 \quad (3) |z|=2$$

解 (1)

$$\oint_C \frac{e^z}{z^2+1} dz = \oint_C \frac{e^z}{(z+i)(z-i)} dz = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{e^z}{z+i} \Big|_{z=i} = \pi e^i$$

$$(2) \oint_C \frac{e^z}{z^2+1} dz = \oint_C \frac{e^z}{(z+i)(z-i)} dz = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{e^z}{z-i} \Big|_{z=-i} = -\pi e^{-i}$$

$$(3) \oint_C \frac{e^z}{z^2+1} dz = \oint_{C_1} \frac{e^z}{z^2+1} dz + \oint_{C_2} \frac{e^z}{z^2+1} dz = \pi e^i - \pi e^{-i} = 2\pi i \sin 1$$



16. 求下列积分的值, 其中积分路径 C 均为 $|z|=1$.

$$(1) \oint_C \frac{e^z}{z^5} dz \quad (2) \oint_C \frac{\cos z}{z^3} dz \quad (3) \oint_C \frac{\tan \frac{z}{2}}{(z-z_0)^2} dz, |z_0| < \frac{1}{2}$$

解 (1)

$$\oint_C \frac{e^z}{z^5} dz = \frac{2\pi i}{4!} (e^z)^{(4)} \Big|_{z=0} = \frac{\pi i}{12}$$

(2)

$$\oint_C \frac{\cos z}{z^3} dz = \frac{2\pi i}{2!} (\cos z)^{(2)} \Big|_{z=0} = -\pi i$$

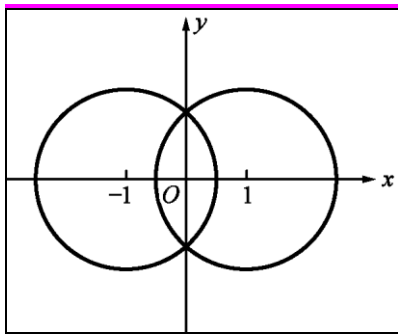
(3)

$$\oint_C \frac{\tan \frac{z}{2}}{(z-z_0)^2} dz = 2\pi i (\tan z)' \Big|_{z=z_0} = \pi i \sec^2 \frac{z_0}{2}$$

$$17. \text{ 计算积分 } \oint_C \frac{1}{(z-1)^3(z+1)^3} dz, \text{ 其中积分路径 } C \text{ 为}$$

(1) 中心位于点 $z=1$, 半径为 $R < 2$ 的正向圆周

(2) 中心位于点 $z=-1$, 半径为 $R < 2$ 的正向圆周



解: (1) C 内包含了奇点 $z = 1$

$$\therefore \oint_C \frac{1}{(z-1)^3(z+1)^3} dz = \frac{2\pi i}{2!} \left(\frac{1}{(z+1)^3} \right)^{(2)} \Big|_{z=1} = \frac{3\pi i}{8}$$

(2) C 内包含了奇点 $z = -1$,

$$\therefore \oint_C \frac{1}{(z-1)^3(z+1)^3} dz = \frac{2\pi i}{2!} \left(\frac{1}{(z-1)^3} \right)^{(2)} \Big|_{z=-1} = -\frac{3\pi i}{8}$$

19. 验证下列函数为调和函数.

$$(1) \omega = x^3 - 6x^2y - 3xy^2 + 2y^3;$$

$$(2) \omega = e^x \cos y + 1 + i(e^x \sin y + 1).$$

解(1) 设 $w = u + iv$, $u = x^3 - 6x^2y - 3xy^2 + 2y^3$ $v = 0$

\therefore

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 12xy - 3y^2 \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -6x^2 - 6xy + 6y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 6x - 12y \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -6x + 12y$$

从而有

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0, \quad w \text{ 满足拉普拉斯方程, 从而是调和函数.}$$

(2) 设 $w = u + iv$, $u = e^x \cdot \cos y + 1$ $v = e^x \cdot \sin y + 1$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^x \cdot \cos y \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -e^x \cdot \sin y$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = e^x \cdot \cos y \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -e^x \cdot \cos y$$

从而有

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0, \quad u \text{ 满足拉普拉斯方程, 从而是调和函数.}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = e^x \cdot \sin y \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = e^x \cdot \cos y$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = e^x \cdot \sin y \quad \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = -\sin y \cdot e^x$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = 0, v \text{ 满足拉普拉斯方程, 从而是调和函数.}$$

20. 证明: 函数 $u = x^2 - y^2$, $v = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$ 都是调和函数, 但 $f(z) = u + iv$ 不是解析函数
证明:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -2y \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 2 \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -2$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0, \text{ 从而 } u \text{ 是调和函数.}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{-2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = \frac{-6xy^2 + 2x^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^3} \quad \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = \frac{6xy^2 - 2x^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^3}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = 0, \text{ 从而 } v \text{ 是调和函数.}$$

$$\text{但 } \therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \neq \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \neq -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

\therefore 不满足 C-R 方程, 从而 $f(z) = u + iv$ 不是解析函数.

22. 由下列各已知调和函数, 求解析函数 $f(z) = u + iv$

$$(1) u = x^2 - y^2 + xy \quad (2) u = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}, f(1) = 0$$

解 (1) 因为 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x + y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -2y + x = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$
所以

$$v = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy + C = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} (2y - x) dx + (2x + y) dy + C = \int_0^x -x dx + \int_0^y (2x + y) dy + C$$

$$= -\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} + 2xy + C$$

$$f(z) = x^2 - y^2 + xy + i(-\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} + 2xy + C)$$

令 $y=0$, 上式变为

$$f(x) = x^2 - i\left(\frac{x^2}{2} + C\right)$$

从而

$$f(z) = z^2 - i \cdot \frac{z^2}{2} + iC$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

用线积分法, 取 (x_0, y_0) 为 $(1, 0)$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} v &= \int_{(1,0)}^{(x,y)} \left(-\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy \right) + C = \int_1^x \frac{x^2}{x^4} dx - x \int_0^y \frac{2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} dy + C \\ &= \frac{1}{x} - 1 + \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \Big|_0^y = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} - 1 + C \end{aligned} \quad f(z) = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} + i\left(\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} - 1 + C\right)$$

由 $f(1) = 0$, 得 $C = 0$

$$\therefore f(z) = i\left(\frac{1}{z} - 1\right)$$

23. 设 $p(z) = (z - a_1)(z - a_2) \cdots (z - a_n)$, 其中 $a_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 各不相同, 闭路 C 不通过 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n , 证明积分

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{p'(z)}{p(z)} dz$$

等于位于 C 内的 $p(z)$ 的零点的个数.

证明: 不妨设闭路 C 内 $P(z)$ 的零点的个数为 k , 其零点分别为 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{p'(z)}{p(z)} dz &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{\prod_{k=2}^n (z - a_k) + (z - a_1) \prod_{k=3}^n (z - a_k) + \dots + (z - a_1) \dots (z - a_{n-1})}{(z - a_1)(z - a_2) \dots (z - a_n)} dz \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{1}{z - a_1} dz + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{1}{z - a_2} dz + \dots + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{1}{z - a_n} dz \\ &= \underbrace{1+1+\dots+1}_{k\text{个}} + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{1}{z - a_{k+1}} dz + \dots + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{1}{z - a_n} dz \\ &= k \end{aligned}$$

24. 试证明下述定理(无界区域的柯西积分公式): 设 $f(z)$ 在

闭路 C 及其外部区域 D 内解析, 且 $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} f(z) = A \neq \infty$, 则

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi - z} d\xi = \begin{cases} -f(z) + A, & z \in D, \\ A, & z \in G. \end{cases}$$

其中 G 为 C 所围内部区域.

证明: 在 D 内任取一点 Z , 并取充分大的 R , 作圆 $CR: |z| = R$, 将 C 与 Z 包含在内

则 $f(z)$ 在以 C 及 C_R 为边界的区域内解析, 依柯西积分公式, 有

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \left[\oint_{C_R} \frac{f(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} d\zeta - \oint_C \frac{f(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} d\zeta \right]$$

因为 $\frac{f(\zeta - z)}{\zeta - z}$ 在 $|\zeta| > R$ 上解析, 且

$$\lim_{\zeta \rightarrow \infty} \zeta \frac{f(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} = \lim_{\zeta \rightarrow \infty} f(\zeta) \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{z}{\zeta}} = \lim_{\zeta \rightarrow \infty} f(\zeta) = 1$$

所以, 当 z 在 C 外部时, 有

$$f(z) = A - \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} d\zeta$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} d\zeta = -f(z) + A$$

设 z 在 C 内, 则 $f(z)=0$, 即

$$0 = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \left[\oint_{C_R} \frac{f(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} d\zeta - \oint_C \frac{f(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} d\zeta \right]$$

$$\text{故有: } \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} d\zeta = A$$

习题四

1. 复级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 与 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 都发散, 则级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \pm b_n)$ 和 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n b_n$ 发散. 这个命题是否成立? 为什么?

答. 不一定. 反例:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} + i \frac{1}{n^2}, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -\frac{1}{n} + i \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ 发散}$$

$$\text{但 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n + b_n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} i \cdot \frac{2}{n^2} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n - b_n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n} \text{ 发散}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n b_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[-\left(\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^4}\right) \right] \text{ 收敛.}$$

2. 下列复数项级数是否收敛, 是绝对收敛还是条件收敛?

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+i^{2n+1}}{n} \quad (2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1+5i}{2}\right)^n \quad (3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{in}}{n}$$

$$(4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{i^n}{\ln n} \quad (5) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos i n}{2^n}$$

$$\text{解 } (1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+i^{2n+1}}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+(-1)^n \cdot i}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} + \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \cdot i$$

$$\text{因为 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \text{ 发散, 所以 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+i^{2n+1}}{n} \text{ 发散}$$

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{1+5i}{2} \right|^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{26}}{2} \right)^n \text{ 发散}$$

$$\text{又因为 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1+5i}{2} \right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2}i \right)^n \neq 0$$

$$\text{所以 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1+5i}{2} \right)^n \text{ 发散}$$

$$(3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{e^{i\pi/n}}{n} \right| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \text{ 发散, 又因为 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{i\pi/n}}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{n}}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} (\cos \frac{\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{n}) \text{ 收敛, 所以不绝对收敛.}$$

$$(4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{i^n}{\ln n} \right| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\ln n}$$

$$\text{因为 } \frac{1}{\ln n} > \frac{1}{n-1}$$

所以级数不绝对收敛.

$$\text{又因为当 } n=2k \text{ 时, 级数化为 } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{\ln 2k} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\text{当 } n=2k+1 \text{ 时, 级数化为 } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{\ln(2k+1)} \text{ 也收敛}$$

所以原级数条件收敛

$$(5) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos i n}{2^n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \cdot \frac{e^n + e^{-n}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{e}{2} \right)^n + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2e} \right)^n$$

$$\text{其中 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{e}{2} \right)^n \text{ 发散, } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2e} \right)^n \text{ 收敛}$$

所以原级数发散.

3. 证明: 若 $\operatorname{Re}(a_n) \geq 0$, 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 和 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2$ 收敛, 则级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2$ 绝对收敛.

证明: 设

$$a_n = x_n + i y_n, a_n^2 = (x_n + i y_n)^2 = x_n^2 - y_n^2 + 2x_n y_n i$$

$$\text{因为 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ 和 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2 \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\text{所以 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} y_n, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x_n - y_n)^2, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n y_n \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\text{又因为 } \operatorname{Re}(a_n) \geq 0,$$

$$\text{所以 } x_n \geq 0 \text{ 且 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n^2 = 0$$

当 n 充分大时, $x_n^2 < x_n$

所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n^2$ 收敛

$$|a_n|^2 = x_n^2 + y_n^2 = 2x_n^2 - (x_n^2 - y_n^2)$$

而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2x_n^2$ 收敛, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x_n^2 - y_n^2)$ 收敛

所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|^2$ 收敛, 从而级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2$ 绝对收敛.

4. 讨论级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (z^{n+1} - z^n)$ 的敛散性

解 因为部分和 $s_n = \sum_{k=0}^n (z^{k+1} - z^k) = z^{n+1} - 1$, 所以, 当 $|z| < 1$ 时, $s_n \rightarrow -1$

当 $z = 1$ 时, $s_n \rightarrow 0$, 当 $z = -1$ 时, s_n 不存在.

当 $z = e^{i\theta}$ 而 $\theta \neq 0$ 时 (即 $|z| = 1, z \neq 1$), $\cos n\theta$ 和 $\sin n\theta$ 都没有极限, 所以也不收敛.

当 $|z| > 1$ 时, $s_n \rightarrow \infty$.

故当 $z = 1$ 和 $|z| < 1$ 时, $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (z^{n+1} - z^n)$ 收敛.

5. 幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n (z-2)^n$ 能否在 $z=0$ 处收敛而在 $z=3$ 处发散.

解: 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{C_{n+1}}{C_n} \right| = \rho$, 则当 $|z-2| < \frac{1}{\rho}$ 时, 级数收敛, $|z-2| > \frac{1}{\rho}$ 时发散.

若在 $z=0$ 处收敛, 则 $\frac{1}{\rho} > 2$

若在 $z=3$ 处发散, 则 $\frac{1}{\rho} < 1$

显然矛盾, 所以幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n (z-2)^n$ 不能在 $z=0$ 处收敛而在 $z=3$ 处发散

6. 下列说法是否正确?为什么?

(1) 每一个幂级数在它的收敛圆周上处处收敛.

(2) 每一个幂级数的和函数在它的收敛圆内可能有奇点.

答: (1) 不正确, 因为幂级数在它的收敛圆周上可能收敛, 也可能发散.

(2) 不正确, 因为收敛的幂级数的和函数在收敛圆周内是解析的.

7. 若 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n z^n$ 的收敛半径为 R , 求 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{C_n}{b^n} z^n$ 的收敛半径。

解: 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{C_{n+1}}{b^{n+1}}}{\frac{C_n}{b^n}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{C_{n+1}}{C_n} \right| \cdot \left| \frac{1}{b} \right| = \frac{1}{R} \frac{1}{|b|}$

所以 $R' = R \cdot |b|$

8. 证明: 若幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$ 的系数满足 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \rho$, 则

(1) 当 $0 < \rho < +\infty$ 时, $R = \frac{1}{\rho}$

(2) 当 $\rho = 0$ 时, $R = +\infty$

(3) 当 $\rho = +\infty$ 时, $R = 0$

证明: 考虑正项级数

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a_n z^n| = |a_1 z| + |a_2 z^2| + \dots + |a_n z^n| + \dots$$

由于 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n z^n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} \cdot \sqrt[n]{|z|^n} = \rho \cdot |z|$, 若 $0 < \rho < +\infty$, 由正项级数的根值判别法知, 当 $\rho \cdot |z| < 1$ 时, 即

$|z| < \frac{1}{\rho}$ 时, $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a_n z^n|$ 收敛。当 $\rho \cdot |z| > 1$ 时, 即 $|z| > \frac{1}{\rho}$ 时, $|a_n z^n|^2$ 不能趋于零, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n z^n|} > 1$ 级数发散。故收

敛半径 $R = \frac{1}{\rho}$ 。

当 $\rho = 0$ 时, $\rho \cdot |z| < 1$, 级数收敛且 $R = +\infty$ 。

若 $\rho = +\infty$, 对 $\forall z \neq 0$, 当充分大时, 必有 $|a_n z^n|^2$ 不能趋于零, 级数发散。且 $R = 0$

9. 求下列级数的收敛半径, 并写出收敛圆周。

(1) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(z-i)^n}{n^p}$ (2) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n^p \cdot z^n$

(3) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-i)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{2n-1}{2n} \cdot z^{2n-1}$

(4) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^n \cdot (z-1)^{n(n+1)}$

解: (1)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1}{(n+1)^p} \bigg/ \frac{1}{n^p} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^p = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \right)^p = 1$$

收敛圆周

$\therefore R = 1$

$$|z-i| < 1$$

(2)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)^p}{n^p} \right| = 1$$

$$R = 1$$

所以收敛圆周

$$|z| < 1$$

$$(3) \text{ 记 } f_n(z) = (-i)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{2n-1}{2^n} \cdot z^{2n-1}$$

由比值法, 有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{f_{n+1}(z)}{f_n(z)} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n+1) \cdot 2^n \cdot |z|^{2n+1}}{(2n-1) \cdot 2^{2n+1} \cdot |z|^{2n-1}} = \frac{1}{2} |z|^2$$

要级数收敛, 则

$$|z| < \sqrt{2}$$

级数绝对收敛, 收敛半径为

$$R = \sqrt{2}$$

所以收敛圆周

$$|z| < \sqrt{2}$$

$$(4) \text{ 记 } f_n(z) = \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^n \cdot (z-1)^{n(n+1)}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|f_n(z)|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left| \frac{(z-1)^{n(n+1)}}{n^n} \right|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|z-1|^{n+1}}{n} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{若 } |z-1| \leq 1 \\ \infty, & \text{若 } |z-1| > 1 \end{cases}$$

所以 $|z-1| \leq 1$ 时绝对收敛, 收敛半径 $R = 1$ 收敛圆周 $|z-1| < 1$

10. 求下列级数的和函数.

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \cdot n z^n \quad (2) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{z^{2n}}{(2n)!}$$

解: (1)

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

故收敛半径 $R=1$, 由逐项积分性质, 有:

$$\int_0^z \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n n z^{n-1} dz = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n z^n = \frac{z}{1+z}$$

所以

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot n z^{n-1} = \left(\frac{z}{1+z} \right)' = \frac{1}{(1+z)^2}, |z| < 1$$

于是有：

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \cdot n z^n = -z \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot n z^{n-1} = -\frac{z}{(1+z)^2} \quad |z| < 1$$

(2) 令：

$$s(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{z^{2n}}{(2n)!}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{C_{n+1}}{C_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)(2n+2)} = 0.$$

故 $R = \infty$ ，由逐项求导性质

$$s'(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{z^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!}$$

$$s''(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{z^{2n-2}}{(2n-2)!} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{m+1} \cdot \frac{z^{2m}}{(2m)!} (m=n-1) = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{z^{2n}}{(2n)!} \text{ 由此得到 } s''(z) = -s(z)$$

即有微分方程 $s''(z) + s(z) = 0$

故有： $s(z) = A \cos z + B \sin z$ ， A, B 待定。

$$\text{由 } s(0) = A = \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{z^{2n}}{(2n)!} \right]_{z=0} = 1 \Rightarrow A = 1$$

$$s'(0) = -\sin z + B \cos z = \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{z^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} \right]_{z=0} = 0 \Rightarrow B = 0$$

所以

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{z^{2n}}{(2n)!} = \cos z. \quad R = +\infty$$

11. 设级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n$ 收敛，而 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |C_n|$ 发散，证明 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n z^n$ 的收敛半径为 1

证明：因为级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n$ 收敛

设

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

若

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n z^n$ 的收敛半径为 1

$$\text{则 } |z| = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

现用反证法证明 $\lambda = 1$

若 $0 < \lambda < 1$ 则 $|z| > 1$, 有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{C_{n+1}}{C_n} \right| = \lambda < 1$, 即 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |C_n|$ 收敛, 与条件矛盾。

若 $\lambda > 1$ 则 $|z| < 1$, 从而 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n z^n$ 在单位圆上等于 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n$, 是收敛的, 这与收敛半径的概念矛盾。

综上所述可知, 必有 $\lambda = 1$, 所以

$$R = \frac{1}{\lambda} = 1$$

12. 若 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n z^n$ 在 z_0 点处发散, 证明级数对于所有满足 $|z| > |z_0|$ 点 z 都发散.

证明: 不妨设当 $|z_1| > |z_0|$ 时, $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n z^n$ 在 z_1 处收敛

则对 $\forall |z| > |z_1|$, $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n z^n$ 绝对收敛, 则 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n z^n$ 在

点 z_0 处收敛

所以矛盾, 从而 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n z^n$ 在 $|z| > |z_0|$ 处发散.

13. 用直接法将函数 $\ln(1+e^{-z})$ 在 $z=0$ 点处展开为泰勒级数, (到 z^4 项), 并指出其收敛半径.

解: 因为 $\ln(1+e^{-z}) = \ln\left(\frac{1+e^z}{e^z}\right)$

奇点为 $z_k = (2k+1)\pi i (k=0, \pm 1, \dots)$

所以 $R = \pi$

又

$$\ln(1+e^{-z}) \Big|_{z=0} = \ln 2$$

$$[\ln(1+e^{-z})]' = -\frac{e^{-z}}{1+e^{-z}} \Big|_{z=0} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$[\ln(1+e^{-z})]'' = -\frac{e^{-z}}{(1+e^{-z})^2} \Big|_{z=0} = -\frac{1}{2^2}$$

$$[\ln(1+e^{-z})]''' = \frac{-e^{-z} + e^{-2z}}{(1+e^{-z})^3} \Big|_{z=0} = 0$$

$$[\ln(1+e^{-z})]^{(4)} = \frac{e^{-z}(1-4e^{-z}+e^{-2z})}{(1+e^{-z})^4} \Big|_{z=0} = -\frac{1}{2^3}$$

于是，有展开式

$$\ln(1+e^{-z}) = \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2}z + \frac{1}{2!2^2}z^2 - \frac{1}{4!2^3}z^4 + \dots, R = \pi$$

14. 用直接法将函数 $\frac{1}{1+z^2}$ 在 $|z-1| < \sqrt{2}$ 点处展开为泰勒级数, (到 $(z-1)^4$ 项)

解: $z = \pm i$ 为 $\frac{1}{1+z^2}$ 的奇点, 所以收敛半径 $R = \sqrt{2}$

又

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{1+z^2}, f(1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f'(z) = \frac{-2z}{(1+z^2)^2}, f'(1) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$f''(z) = \frac{-2+6z^2}{(1+z^2)^3}, f''(1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f'''(z) = \frac{24z-24z^3}{(1+z^2)^4}, f'''(1) = 0$$

$$f^{(4)}(z) = \frac{24-240z^2+120z^4}{(1+z^2)^5}, f^{(4)}(1) = 0$$

于是, $f(z)$ 在 $z=1$ 处的泰勒级数为

$$\frac{1}{1+z^2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}(z-1) + \frac{1}{4}(z-1)^2 - \frac{3}{4!}(z-1)^4 + \dots, R = \sqrt{2}$$

15. 用间接法将下列函数展开为泰勒级数, 并指出其收敛性.

(1) $\frac{1}{2z-3}$ 分别在 $z=0$ 和 $z=1$ 处

(2) $\sin^3 z$ 在 $z=0$ 处

(3) $\arctan z$ 在 $z=0$ 处

(4) $\frac{z}{(z+1)(z+2)}$ 在 $z=2$ 处

(5) $\ln(1+z)$ 在 $z=0$ 处

解 (1)

$$\frac{1}{2z-3} = -\frac{1}{3-2z} = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{2}{3}z} = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{3}z\right)^n, |z| < \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2z-3} = \frac{1}{2z-2-1} = \frac{1}{2(z-1)-1} = -\frac{1}{1-2(z-1)} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^n (z-1)^n, |z-1| < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(2) \sin z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} z^{2n+1} = z - \frac{z^3}{3!} + \frac{z^5}{5!} + \dots$$

$$\sin^3 z = \frac{3}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{3^{2n}-1}{(2n+1)!} z^{2n+1}, |z| < \infty$$

$$(3) \because \arctan z = \int_0^z \frac{1}{1+z^2} dz$$

$$\therefore z = \pm i \text{ 为奇点, } \therefore R = 1$$

$$\arctan z = \int_0^z \frac{1}{1+z^2} dz = \int_0^z \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n z^{2n} dz = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{1}{2n+1} \cdot z^{2n+1}, |z| < 1$$

(4)

$$\frac{1}{(z+1)(z+2)} = \frac{1}{z+1} - \frac{1}{z+2} = \frac{1}{z-2+3} - \frac{1}{z-2+4} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{z-2}{3}} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{z-2}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \left(\frac{z-2}{3}\right)^n - \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \left(\frac{z-2}{4}\right)^n$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{4^{n+1}}\right) (z-2)^n, \quad |z-2| < 3$$

(5) 因为从 $z = -1$ 沿负实轴 $\ln(1+z)$ 不解析所以, 收敛半径为 $R=1$

$$[\ln(1+z)]' = \frac{1}{1+z} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot z^n$$

$$\ln(1+z) = \int_0^z \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot z^n dz = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot z^{n+1}, |z| < 1$$

16. 为什么区域 $|z| < R$ 内解析且在区间 $(-R, R)$ 取实数值的函数 $f(z)$ 展开成 z 的幂级数时, 展开式的系数都是实数?

答: 因为当 z 取实数值时, $f(z)$ 与 $f(x)$ 的泰勒级数展开式是完全一致的, 而在 $|x| < R$ 内, $f(x)$ 的展开式系数都是实数。所以在 $|z| < R$ 内, $f(z)$ 的幂级数展开式的系数是实数。

17. 求 $f(z) = \frac{2z+1}{z^2+z-2}$ 的以 $z=0$ 为中心的各个圆环域内的罗朗级数。

解: 函数 $f(z)$ 有奇点 $z_1 = 1$ 与 $z_2 = -2$, 有三个以 $z=0$ 为中心的圆环域, 其罗朗级数. 分别为:

$$\text{在 } |z| < 1 \text{ 内, } f(z) = \frac{2z+1}{z^2+z-2} = \frac{1}{z-1} + \frac{1}{z+2} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^n$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[(-1)^n \cdot \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} - 1 \right] z^n$$

19. 在 $1 < |z| < +\infty$ 内将 $f(z) = e^{\frac{1}{1-z}}$ 展开成罗朗级数.

解: 令 $t = \frac{1}{1-z}$, 则

$$f(z) = e^t = 1 + t + \frac{1}{2!} \cdot t^2 + \frac{1}{3!} \cdot t^3 + \dots$$

而 $t = \frac{1}{1-z}$ 在 $1 < |z| < +\infty$ 内展开式为

$$\frac{1}{1-z} = \frac{-1}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{z}} = -\frac{1}{z} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z^2} + \dots\right)$$

所以, 代入可得

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= 1 - \frac{1}{z} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z^2} + \dots\right) + \frac{1}{2!} \frac{1}{z} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z^2} + \dots\right)^2 + \dots \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{2z^2} - \frac{1}{6z^3} + \frac{1}{24z^4} + \frac{19}{120z^5} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

20. 有人做下列运算, 并根据运算做出如下结果

$$\frac{z}{1-z} = z + z^2 + z^3 + \dots$$

$$\frac{z}{z-1} = 1 + \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z^2} + \dots$$

因为 $\frac{z}{1-z} + \frac{z}{z-1} = 0$, 所以有结果

$$\dots + \frac{1}{z^3} + \frac{1}{z^2} + \frac{1}{z} + 1 + 1 + z + z^2 + z^3 + \dots = 0$$

你认为正确吗? 为什么?

答: 不正确, 因为 $\frac{z}{1-z} = z + z^2 + z^3 + \dots$ 要求 $|z| < 1$

而 $\frac{z}{z-1} = 1 + \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z^2} + \dots$ 要求 $|z| > 1$

所以, 在不同区域内

$$\frac{z}{1-z} + \frac{z}{z-1} \neq \dots + \frac{1}{z^6} + \frac{1}{z^2} + \frac{1}{z} + 1 + 1 + z + z^2 + z^3 + \dots \neq 0$$

21. 证明: $f(z) = \cos\left(z + \frac{1}{z}\right)$ 用 z 的幂表示的罗朗级数展开式中的系数为

$$C_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(2\cos\theta) \cos n\theta d\theta, n = 0, \pm 1, \dots$$

证明: 因为 $z=0$ 和 $z=\infty$ 是 $\cos(z+\frac{1}{z})$ 的奇点, 所以在 $0<|z|<\infty$ 内, $\cos(z+\frac{1}{z})$ 的罗朗级数为

$$\cos(z+\frac{1}{z}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{n=\infty} C_n z^n$$

$$\text{其中 } C_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{\cos(\zeta + \frac{1}{\zeta})}{\zeta^{n+1}} d\zeta, n=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

其中 C 为 $0<|z|<\infty$ 内任一条绕原点的简单曲线.

$$\begin{aligned} C_n &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{\cos(z+\frac{1}{z})}{z^{n+1}} dz, (z=e^{i\theta}, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi) \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos(e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta})}{e^{i(n+1)\theta}} i e^{i\theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos(e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta})}{e^{in\theta}} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}) \cdot (\cos n\theta - i \sin n\theta) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(2\cos\theta) \cos n\theta d\theta. \quad n=0, \pm 1, \dots \end{aligned}$$

22. $z=0$ 是函数 $f(z) = \frac{1}{\cos(1/z)}$ 的孤立奇点吗? 为什么?

解: 因为 $f(z) = \frac{1}{\cos(1/z)}$ 的奇点有 $z=0$

$$\frac{1}{z} = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow z = \frac{1}{k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}} \quad (k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$$

所以在 $z=0$ 的任意去心邻域, 总包括奇点 $z = \frac{1}{k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}$, 当 $k \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $z=0$.

从而 $z=0$ 不是 $\frac{1}{\cos(1/z)}$ 的孤立奇点.

23. 用级数展开法指出函数 $6\sin z^3 + z^3(z^6 - 6)$ 在 $z=0$ 处零点的级.

解:

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= 6\sin z^3 + z^3(z^6 - 6) = 6\sin z^3 + z^9 - 6z^3 \\ &= 6(z^3 - \frac{1}{3!}z^9 + \frac{1}{5!}z^{15} + \dots) + z^9 - 6z^3 \end{aligned}$$

故 $z=0$ 为 $f(z)$ 的 15 级零点

24. 判断 $z=0$ 是否为下列函数的孤立奇点, 并确定奇点的类型:

$$(1) e^{1/z}; \quad (2) \frac{1 - \cos z}{z^2}$$

解: $z=0$ 是 $e^{\frac{1}{z}}$ 的孤立奇点
因为

$$e^{\frac{1}{z}} = 1 + \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{2!z^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!z^n} + \dots$$

所以 $z=0$ 是 $e^{\frac{1}{z}}$ 的本性奇点.

(2) 因为

$$\frac{1 - \cos z}{z^2} = \frac{1 - 1 + \frac{1}{2!}z^2 + \frac{1}{4!}z^4 + \dots}{z^2} = \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{4!}z^2 + \dots$$

所以 $z=0$ 是 $\frac{1 - \cos z}{z^2}$ 的可去奇点.

25. 下列函数有什么奇点? 如果是极点, 指出其点:

$$(1) \frac{\sin z}{z^3} \quad (2) \frac{1}{z^2(e^z - 1)} \quad (3) \frac{1}{\sin z^2}$$

$$\text{解: (1) } \frac{\sin z}{z^3} = \frac{z - \frac{1}{3!}z^3 + \frac{1}{5!}z^5 + \dots}{z^3} = \frac{1}{z^2} - \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{5!}z^2 + \dots$$

所以 $z=0$ 是奇点, 是二级极点.

$$\text{解: (2) } z = 2k\pi i (k=0, \pm 1, \dots)$$

$z=0$ 是奇点, $2k\pi i$ 是一级极点, 0 是二级极点.

解: (3)

$$z=0$$

$$\sin z^2 \Big|_{z=0} = 0,$$

$$(\sin z^2)' \Big|_{z=0} = \cos z^2 \cdot 2z = 0.$$

$$(\sin z^2)'' \Big|_{z=0} = -4z^2 \cdot \sin z^2 + 2\cos z^2 = 2 \neq 0$$

$z=0$ 是 $\sin z^2$ 的二级零点

而 $z = \pm\sqrt{k\pi}i$ 是 $\sin z^2$ 的一级零点, $z = \pm\sqrt{k\pi}$ 是 $\sin z^2$ 的一级零点

所以

$z=0$ 是 $\frac{1}{\sin z^2}$ 的二级极点, $\pm\sqrt{k\pi}i, \pm\sqrt{k\pi}$ 是 $\frac{1}{\sin z^2}$ 的一级极点.

26. 判定 $z=\infty$ 下列各函数的什么奇点?

$$(1) e^{1/z^2} \quad (2) \cos z - \sin z \quad (3) \frac{2z}{3+z^2}$$

解: (1) 当 $z \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $e^{\frac{1}{z^2}} \rightarrow 1$

所以, $z \rightarrow \infty$ 是 $e^{\frac{1}{z^2}}$ 的可去奇点.

(2) 因为

$$\begin{aligned}\cos z - \sin z &= 1 - \frac{1}{2!}z^2 + \frac{1}{4!}z^4 + \dots + z - \frac{1}{3!}z^3 + \frac{1}{5!}z^5 + \dots \\ &= 1 + z - \frac{1}{2!}z^2 - \frac{1}{3!}z^3 + \frac{1}{4!}z^4 + \frac{1}{5!}z^5 + \dots\end{aligned}$$

所以, $z \rightarrow \infty$ 是 $\cos z - \sin z$ 的本性奇点.

(3) 当 $z \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\frac{2z}{3+z^2} \rightarrow 0$

所以, $z \rightarrow \infty$ 是 $\frac{2z}{3+z^2}$ 的可去奇点.

27. 函数 $f(z) = \frac{1}{z(z-1)^2}$ 在 $z=1$ 处有一个二级极点, 但根据下面罗朗展开式:

$$\frac{1}{z(z-1)^2} = \dots + \frac{1}{(z-1)^5} + \frac{1}{(z-1)^4} + \frac{1}{(z-1)^3} + \frac{1}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{1}{(z-1)} + \dots$$

我们得到 “ $z=1$ 又是 $f(z)$ 的本性奇点”, 这两个结果哪一个是正确的? 为什么?

解: 不对, $z=1$ 是 $f(z)$ 的二级极点, 不是本性奇点. 所给罗朗展开式不是在 $0 < |z-1| < 1$ 内得到的

在 $0 < |z-1| < 1$ 内的罗朗展开式为

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

28. 如果 C 为正向圆周 $|z|=3$, 求积分 $\oint_C f(z)dz$ 的值

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

解: (1) 先将展开为罗朗级数, 得

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{z(z+2)} &= \frac{1}{z} \left[\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z(1+\frac{z}{2})} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{z} \left(\frac{2}{z^2} - \frac{4}{z^3} + \frac{8}{z^4} + \dots \right), \quad 2 < |z| < +\infty\end{aligned}$$

而 $|z|=3$ 在 $2 < |z| < +\infty$ 内, $C_{-1}=0$, 故

$$\oint_C f(z)dz = 2\pi i \cdot C_{-1} = 0$$

(2) $\frac{z}{(z+1)(z+2)}$ 在 $2 < |z| < +\infty$ 内处处解析, 罗朗展开式为

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{z}{(z+1)(z+2)} &= z\left[\frac{1}{z+1} - \frac{1}{z+2}\right] = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{z}} - \frac{1}{1+\frac{2}{z}} \\ &= \frac{1}{z} - \frac{3}{z^2} + \frac{7}{z^3} - \dots, 2 < |z| < +\infty\end{aligned}$$

而 $|z|=3$ 在 $2 < |z| < +\infty$ 内, $C_{-1}=1$, 故

$$\oint_C f(z)dz = 2\pi i \cdot C_{-1} = 2\pi i$$

习题五

1. 求下列函数的留数.

(1) $f(z) = \frac{e^z - 1}{z^5}$ 在 $z=0$ 处.

解: $\frac{e^z - 1}{z^5}$ 在 $0 < |z| < +\infty$ 的罗朗展开式为

$$\frac{1+z+\frac{z^2}{2!}+\frac{z^3}{3!}+\frac{z^4}{4!}+\dots-1}{z^5} = \frac{1}{z^4} + \frac{1}{2!} \cdot \frac{1}{z^3} + \frac{1}{3!} \cdot \frac{1}{z^2} + \frac{1}{4!} \cdot \frac{1}{z} + \dots \therefore \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{e^z-1}{z^5}, 0\right] = \frac{1}{4!} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{24}$$

(2) $f(z) = e^{\frac{1}{z-1}}$ 在 $z=1$ 处.

解: $e^{\frac{1}{z-1}}$ 在 $0 < |z-1| < +\infty$ 的罗朗展开式为

$$e^{\frac{1}{z-1}} = 1 + \frac{1}{z-1} + \frac{1}{2!} \cdot \frac{1}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{1}{3!} \cdot \frac{1}{(z-1)^3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} \cdot \frac{1}{(z-1)^n} + \dots$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{Res}\left[e^{\frac{1}{z-1}}, 1\right] = 1.$$

2. 利用各种方法计算 $f(z)$ 在有限孤立奇点处的留数.

(1) $f(z) = \frac{3z+2}{z^2(z+2)}$

解: $f(z) = \frac{3z+2}{z^2(z+2)}$ 的有限孤立奇点处有 $z=0$, $z=-2$. 其中 $z=0$ 为二级极点 $z=-2$ 为一级极点.

$$\therefore \operatorname{Res}[f(z), 0] = \frac{1}{1!} \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{3z+2}{z+2} \right)' = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{3(z+2) - 3z - 2}{(z+2)^2} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$$

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), -2] = \lim_{z \rightarrow -2} \frac{3z+2}{z^2} = -1$$

3. 利用罗朗展开式求函数 $(z+1)^2 \cdot \sin \frac{1}{z}$ 在 ∞ 处的留数.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } (z+1)^2 \cdot \sin \frac{1}{z} &= (z^2 + 2z + 1) \cdot \sin \frac{1}{z} \\ &= (z^2 + 2z + 1) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{3!} \cdot \frac{1}{z^3} + \frac{1}{5!} \cdot \frac{1}{z^5} - \dots \right)\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{Res}[f(z), 0] = 1 - \frac{1}{3!}$$

从而 $\operatorname{Res}[f(z), \infty] = -1 + \frac{1}{3!}$

5. 计算下列积分.

(1) $\oint_C \tan \pi z dz$, n 为正整数, C 为 $|z|=n$ 取正向.

解: $\oint_C \tan \pi z dz = \oint_C \frac{\sin \pi z}{\cos \pi z} dz$.

为在 C 内 $\tan \pi z$ 有

$z_k = k + \frac{1}{2} \quad (k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2 \cdots \pm (n-1))$ 一级极点

由于 $\operatorname{Res}[f(z), z_k] = \frac{\sin \pi z}{(\cos \pi z)'} \Big|_{z=2k} = -\frac{1}{\pi}$

$\therefore \oint_C \tan \pi z dz = 2\pi i \cdot \sum_k \operatorname{Res}[f(z), z_k] = 2\pi i \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\pi}\right) \cdot 2n = -4ni$

(2) $\oint_C \frac{dz}{(z+i)^{10}(z-1)(z-3)}$ $C: |z|=2$ 取正向.

解: 因为 $\frac{1}{(z+i)^{10}(z-1)(z-3)}$ 在 C 内有 $z=1, z=-i$ 两个奇点.

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C \frac{dz}{(z+i)^{10}(z-1)(z-3)} &= 2\pi i \cdot (\operatorname{Res}[f(z), -i] + \operatorname{Res}[f(z), 1]) \\ &= -2\pi i \cdot (\operatorname{Res}[f(z), 3] + \operatorname{Res}[f(z), \infty]) \\ &= -\frac{\pi i}{(3+i)^{10}} \end{aligned}$$

6. 计算下列积分.

(1) $\int_0^\pi \frac{\cos m\theta}{5-4\cos\theta} d\theta$

因被积函数为 θ 的偶函数, 所以 $I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^\pi \frac{\cos m\theta}{5-4\cos\theta} d\theta$

令 $I_1 = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^\pi \frac{\sin m\theta}{5-4\cos\theta} d\theta$ 则有

$$I + iI_1 = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^\pi \frac{e^{im\theta}}{5-4\cos\theta} d\theta$$

设 $z = e^{i\theta} \quad d\theta = \frac{1}{iz} dz \quad \cos\theta = \frac{z^2+1}{2z}$ 则

$$\begin{aligned} I + iI_1 &= \frac{1}{2} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{z^m}{5-4\left(\frac{1+z^2}{2z}\right)} \frac{dz}{iz} \\ &= \frac{1}{2i} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{z^m}{5-2(1+z^2)} dz \end{aligned}$$

被积函数 $f(z) = \frac{z^m}{5z-2(1+z^2)}$ 在 $|z|=1$ 内只有一个简单极点 $z = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\text{但 } \operatorname{Res}\left[f(z), \frac{1}{2}\right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{z^m}{[5z-2(1+z^2)]'} = \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^m}$$

$$\text{所以 } I + iI_1 = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2i} \cdot \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^m} = \frac{\pi}{3 \cdot 2^m}$$

$$\text{又因为 } I_1 = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\sin m\theta}{5 - 4\cos\theta} d\theta = 0$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos m\theta}{5 - 4\cos\theta} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{3 \cdot 2^m}$$

$$(2) \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos 3\theta}{1 - 2a\cos\theta + a^2} d\theta, \quad |a| > 1.$$

解: 令

$$I_1 = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos 3\theta}{1 - 2a\cos\theta + a^2} d\theta \quad I_2 = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin 3\theta}{1 - 2a\cos\theta + a^2} d\theta$$

$$I_1 + iI_2 = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{3i\theta}}{1 - 2a\cos\theta + a^2} d\theta$$

$$\text{令 } z = e^{i\theta}, \quad \cos\theta = \frac{z + z^{-1}}{2}, \quad d\theta = \frac{1}{iz} dz, \quad \text{则}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 + iI_2 &= \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{z^3}{1 - 2a \cdot \frac{z^2 + 1}{2z} + a^2} \cdot \frac{1}{iz} dz \\ &= \frac{1}{i} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{z^3}{-az^2 + (a^2 + 1)z - a} dz \\ &= \frac{-1}{i} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \text{Res}\left[f(z), \frac{1}{a}\right] = \frac{2\pi}{a^3(a^2 - 1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{得 } I_1 = \frac{2\pi}{a^3(a^2 - 1)}$$

$$(3) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)}, \quad a > 0, \quad b > 0.$$

解: 令 $R(z) = \frac{1}{(z^2 + a^2)(z^2 + b^2)}$, 被积函数 $R(z)$ 在上半平面有一级极点 $z = ia$ 和 ib . 故

$$(4) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} dx, \quad a > 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= 2\pi i (\text{Res}[R(z), ai] + \text{Res}[R(z), bi]) \\ &= 2\pi i \left[\lim_{z \rightarrow ai} (z - ai) \frac{1}{(z^2 + a^2)(z^2 + b^2)} + \lim_{z \rightarrow bi} (z - bi) \frac{1}{(z^2 + a^2)(z^2 + b^2)} \right] \\ &= 2\pi i \left[\frac{1}{2ia(b^2 - a^2)} + \frac{1}{2ib(a^2 - b^2)} \right] \\ &= \frac{\pi}{ab(a + b)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{解: } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} dx$$

$$\text{令 } R(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z^2 + a^2)^2}, \quad \text{则 } z = \pm ai \text{ 分别为 } R(z) \text{ 的二级极点}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{x^2}{(x^2+a^2)^2} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot (\text{Res}[R(z), ai] + \text{Res}[R(z), -ai]) \quad (5) \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \cdot \sin \beta x}{(x^2+b^2)^2} dx, \quad \beta > 0, \quad b > 0. \\ &= \pi i \left(\lim_{z \rightarrow ai} \left[\frac{z^2}{(z+ai)^2} \right]' + \lim_{z \rightarrow -ai} \left[\frac{z^2}{(z-ai)^2} \right]' \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2a} \end{aligned}$$

解:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{(x^2+b^2)^2} \cdot e^{i\beta x} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x \cdot \cos \beta x}{(x^2+b^2)^2} dx + i \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x \cdot \sin \beta x}{(x^2+b^2)^2} dx$$

而考知 $R(z) = \frac{z}{(z^2+b^2)^2}$, 则 $R(z)$ 在上半平面有 $z=bi$ 一个二级极点.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{(x^2+b^2)^2} \cdot e^{i\beta x} dx = 2\pi i \cdot \text{Res}[R(z) \cdot e^{i\beta z}, bi]$$

$$= 2\pi i \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow bi} \left[\frac{ze^{i\beta z}}{(z+bi)^2} \right]' = \frac{\pi\beta}{2b} \cdot e^{-\beta b} \cdot i$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x \cdot \sin \beta x}{(x^2+b^2)^2} dx = \frac{\pi\beta}{2b} \cdot e^{-\beta b}$$

$$\text{从而 } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \cdot \sin \beta x}{(x^2+b^2)^2} dx = \frac{\pi\beta}{4b} \cdot e^{-\beta b} = \frac{\pi\beta}{4be^{\beta b}}$$

$$(6) \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{ix}}{x^2+a^2} dx, \quad a > 0$$

解: 令 $R(z) = \frac{1}{z^2+a^2}$, 在上半平面有 $z=ai$ 一个一级极点

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{ix}}{x^2+a^2} dx = 2\pi i \cdot \text{Res}[R(z) \cdot e^{iz}, ai] = 2\pi i \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow ai} \frac{e^{iz}}{z+ai} = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{e^{-a}}{2ai} = \frac{\pi}{ae^a} \quad 7. \quad \text{计算下列积分}$$

$$(1) \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{x(1+x^2)} dx$$

解: 令 $R(z) = \frac{1}{z(1+z^2)}$, 则 $R(z)$ 在实轴上有孤立奇点 $z=0$, 作以原点为圆心、 r 为半径的上半圆周 C_r , 使 $C_r, [-R, -r], C_r, [r, R]$ 构成封闭曲线, 此时闭曲线内只有一个奇点 i ,

$$\text{于是: } I = \text{Im} \left[\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{2ix}}{x(1+x^2)} dx \right] = \frac{1}{2} \text{Im} \{ 2\pi i \cdot \text{Res}[R(z), i] \} - \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_r} \frac{e^{2iz}}{z(1+z^2)} dz \quad \text{而} \quad \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_r} \frac{e^{2iz}}{(1+z^2)} \cdot \frac{dz}{z} = -\pi i.$$

故:

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \text{Im} \left[2\pi i \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{e^{2iz}}{z(z+i)} + \pi i \right] = \frac{1}{2} \text{Im} \left[2\pi i \cdot \left(-\frac{e^{-2}}{2} \right) + \pi i \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} (1 - e^{-2}). \quad (2) \quad \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_T \frac{a^z}{z^2} dz, \quad \text{其中 } T \text{ 为直线 } \text{Re } z = c, \quad c > 0, \quad 0 < a < 1$$

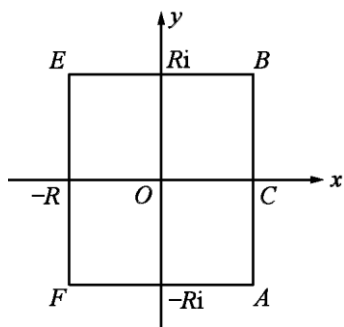
$$\text{解: 在直线 } z=c+iy \quad (-\infty < y < +\infty) \text{ 上, 令 } f(z) = \frac{a^z}{z^2} = \frac{e^{z \ln a}}{z^2}, \quad |f(c+iy)| = \frac{e^{c \ln a}}{c^2+y^2}, \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |f(c+iy)| dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{c \ln a}}{c^2+y^2} dy$$

收敛, 所以积分 $\int_{c-i\infty}^{c+i\infty} f(z) dz$ 是存在的, 并且

$$\int_{c-i\infty}^{c+i\infty} f(z) dz = \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{c-iR}^{c+iR} f(z) dz = \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{AB} f(z) dz$$

其中 AB 为复平面从 $c-iR$ 到 $c+iR$ 的线段.

考虑函数 $f(z)$ 沿长方形 $-R \leq x \leq c, -R \leq y \leq R$ 周界的积分. <如下图>



因为 $f(z)$ 在其内仅有一个二级极点 $z=0$, 而且 $\text{Res}[f(z), 0] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} (z^2 \cdot f(z))' = \ln a$

所以由留数定理.

$$\int_{AB} f(z) dz + \int_{BE} f(z) dz + \int_{EF} f(z) dz + \int_{FA} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \cdot \ln a$$

$$\text{而 } \left| \int_{BE} f(z) dz \right| = \left| \int_C^R \frac{e^{(x+Ri)\ln a}}{(x+Ri)^2} dx \right| \leq \int_{-R}^C \frac{e^{x \ln a}}{x^2 + R^2} dx \leq \int_{-R}^C \frac{e^{C \ln a}}{R^2} dx = \frac{e^{C \ln a}}{R^2} \cdot (C+R) \xrightarrow{R \rightarrow \infty} 0.$$

习题六

1. 求映射 $w = \frac{1}{z}$ 下, 下列曲线的像.

(1) $x^2 + y^2 = ax$ ($a \neq 0$, 为实数)

$$\text{解: } w = \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{x+iy} = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} - \frac{y}{x^2+y^2}i = u+iv$$

$$u = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{x}{ax} = \frac{1}{a},$$

所以 $w = \frac{1}{z}$ 将 $x^2 + y^2 = ax$ 映成直线 $u = \frac{1}{a}$.

(2) $y = kx$. (k 为实数)

$$\text{解: } w = \frac{1}{z} = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} - \frac{y}{x^2+y^2}i$$

$$u = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \quad v = -\frac{y}{x^2+y^2} = -\frac{kx}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$v = -ku$$

故 $w = \frac{1}{z}$ 将 $y = kx$ 映成直线 $v = -ku$.

2. 下列区域在指定的映射下映成什么?

(1) $\text{Im}(z) > 0$, $w = (1+i)z$;

$$\text{解: } w = (1+i) \cdot (x+iy) = (x-y) + i(x+y)$$

$$u = x-y, v = x+y. \quad u-v = -2y < 0.$$

所以 $\text{Im}(w) > \text{Re}(w)$.

故 $w = (1+i) \cdot z$ 将 $\text{Im}(z) > 0$, 映成 $\text{Im}(w) > \text{Re}(w)$.

(2) $\text{Re}(z) > 0$, $0 < \text{Im}(z) < 1$, $w = \frac{i}{z}$.

解: 设 $z = x+iy$, $x > 0$, $0 < y < 1$.

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

$\operatorname{Re}(w) > 0, \operatorname{Im}(w) > 0$. 若 $w = u + iv$, 则

$$y = \frac{u}{u^2 + v^2}, x = \frac{v}{u^2 + v^2}$$

因为 $0 < y < 1$, 则 $0 < \frac{u}{u^2 + v^2} < 1, (u - \frac{1}{2})^2 + v^2 > \frac{1}{2}$

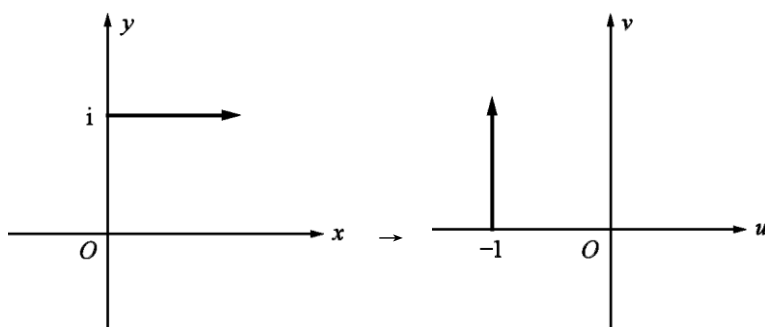
故 $w = \frac{i}{z}$ 将 $\operatorname{Re}(z) > 0, 0 < \operatorname{Im}(z) < 1$. 映为

$$\operatorname{Re}(w) > 0, \operatorname{Im}(w) > 0, \left| w - \frac{1}{2} \right| > \frac{1}{2} \quad \left(\text{以 } \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0 \right) \text{ 为圆心、} \frac{1}{2} \text{ 为半径的圆} \right)$$

3. 求 $w = z^2$ 在 $z = i$ 处的伸缩率和旋转角, 问 $w = z^2$ 将经过点 $z = i$ 且平行于实轴正向的曲线的切线方向映成 w 平面上哪一个方向? 并作图.

解: 因为 $w' = 2z$, 所以 $w'(i) = 2i, |w'| = 2$, 旋转角 $\arg w' = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

于是, 经过点 i 且平行实轴正向的向量映成 w 平面上过点 -1 , 且方向垂直向上的向量. 如图所示.



4. 一个解析函数, 所构成的映射在什么条件下具有伸缩率和旋转角的不变性? 映射 $w = z^2$ 在 z 平面上每一点都具有这个性质吗?

答: 一个解析函数所构成的映射在导数不为零的条件下具有伸缩率和旋转不变性. 映射 $w = z^2$ 在 $z = 0$ 处导数为零, 所以在 $z = 0$ 处不具备这个性质.

5. 求将区域 $0 < x < 1$ 变为本身的整体线性变换 $w = \alpha \cdot z + \beta$ 的一般形式.

6. 试求所有使点 ± 1 不动的分式线性变换.

解: 设所求分式线性变换为 $w = \frac{az + b}{cz + d}$ ($ad - bc \neq 0$) 由 $-1 \rightarrow -1$. 得

$$-1 = \frac{-a + b}{-c + d} \Rightarrow b = a + c - d$$

$$\text{因为 } w = \frac{a(z+1) + c - d}{cz + d},$$

$$\text{即 } w + 1 = \frac{a(z+1) + c(z+1)}{cz + d},$$

$$\text{由 } 1 \rightarrow 1 \text{ 代入上式, 得 } 2 = 2 \frac{a+c}{c+d} \Rightarrow a = d.$$

$$\text{因此 } w + 1 = (z+1) \frac{d+c}{cz+d} = (z+1) \cdot \frac{1 + \frac{d}{c}}{z + \frac{d}{c}}$$

令 $\frac{d}{c} = q$, 得

$$\frac{w+1}{w-1} = \frac{(z+1)(1+q)/(z+q)}{(z+1)(1+q)/(z+q)-2} = \frac{(z+1)(1+q)}{(z-1)(q-1)} = a \cdot \frac{z+1}{z-1}$$

其中 a 为复数.

反之也成立, 故所求分式线性映射为 $\frac{w+1}{w-1} = a \cdot \frac{z+1}{z-1}$, a 为复数.

7. 若分式线性映射, $w = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$ 将圆周 $|z|=1$ 映射成直线则其余数应满足什么条件?

解: 若 $w = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$ 将圆周 $|z|=1$ 映成直线, 则 $z = -\frac{d}{c}$ 映成 $w = \infty$.

而 $z = -\frac{d}{c}$ 落在单位圆周 $|z|=1$, 所以 $\left| -\frac{d}{c} \right| = 1$, $|c| = |d|$.

故系数应满足 $ad-bc \neq 0$, 且 $|c| = |d|$.

8. 试确定映射, $w = \frac{z-1}{z+1}$ 作用下, 下列集合的像.

(1) $\operatorname{Re}(z) = 0$; (2) $|z|=2$; (3) $\operatorname{Im}(z) > 0$.

解: (1) $\operatorname{Re}(z)=0$ 是虚轴, 即 $z=iy$ 代入得.

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

写成参数方程为 $u = \frac{-1+y^2}{1+y^2}$, $v = \frac{2y}{1+y^2}$, $-\infty < y < +\infty$.

消去 y 得, 像曲线方程为单位圆, 即

$$u^2 + v^2 = 1.$$

(2) $|z|=2$. 是一圆围, 令 $z = 2e^{i\theta}$, $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$. 代入得 $w = \frac{2e^{i\theta}-1}{2e^{i\theta}+1}$ 化为参数方程.

$$u = \frac{3}{5+4\cos\theta} \quad v = \frac{4\sin\theta}{5+4\cos\theta} \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

消去 θ 得, 像曲线方程为一阿波罗斯圆. 即

$$\left(u - \frac{5}{3}\right)^2 + v^2 = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2$$

(3) 当 $\operatorname{Im}(z) > 0$ 时, 即 $\frac{w+1}{w-1} = -z \Rightarrow \operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{w+1}{w-1}\right) < 0$,

令 $w = u+iv$ 得

$$\operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{w+1}{w-1}\right) = \operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{(u+1)+iv}{(u-1)+iv}\right) = \frac{-2v}{(u-1)^2 + v^2} < 0.$$

即 $v > 0$, 故 $\operatorname{Im}(z) > 0$ 的像为 $\operatorname{Im}(w) > 0$.

9. 求出一个将右半平面 $\operatorname{Re}(z) > 0$ 映射成单位圆 $|w| < 1$ 的分式线性变换.

解: 设映射将右半平面 z_0 映射成 $w=0$, 则 z_0 关于轴对称点 $\overline{z_0}$ 的像为 $w=\infty$,

所以所求分式线性变换形式为 $w = k \cdot \frac{z-z_0}{z-\overline{z_0}}$ 其中 k 为常数.

又因为 $|w| = |k| \cdot \left| \frac{z-z_0}{z-\overline{z_0}} \right|$, 而虚轴上的点 z 对应 $|w|=1$, 不妨设 $z=0$, 则

$$|w| = |k| \cdot \left| \frac{z-z_0}{z-\overline{z_0}} \right| = |k| = 1 \Rightarrow k = e^{i\theta} \quad (\theta \in \mathbf{R})$$

故 $w = e^{i\theta} \cdot \frac{z-z_0}{z-\overline{z_0}} \quad (\operatorname{Re}(z_0) > 0).$

10. 映射 $w = e^{i\varphi} \cdot \frac{z-\alpha}{1-\alpha \cdot \overline{z}}$ 将 $|z| < 1$ 映射成 $|w| < 1$, 实数 φ 的几何意义是什么?

解: 因为

$$w'(z) = e^{i\varphi} \cdot \frac{(1-\bar{\alpha}z) - (z-\alpha)(-\bar{\alpha})}{(1-\bar{\alpha}z)^2} = e^{i\varphi} \cdot \frac{1-|\alpha|^2}{(1-\bar{\alpha}z)^2}$$

$$\text{从而 } w'(\alpha) = e^{i\varphi} \cdot \frac{1-|\alpha|^2}{(1-|\alpha|^2)^2} = e^{i\varphi} \cdot \frac{1}{1-|\alpha|^2}$$

$$\text{所以 } \arg w'(\alpha) = \arg e^{i\varphi} - \arg(1-|\alpha|^2) = \varphi$$

故 φ 表示 $w = e^{i\theta} \cdot \frac{z-\alpha}{1-\bar{\alpha}z}$ 在单位圆内 α 处的旋转角 $\arg w'(\alpha)$.

11. 求将上半平面 $\operatorname{Im}(z) > 0$, 映射成 $|w| < 1$ 单位圆的分式线性变换 $w = f(z)$, 并满足条件

$$(1) f(i)=0, \arg f'(i)=0; (2) f(1)=1, f(i) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}.$$

解: 将上半平面 $\operatorname{Im}(z) > 0$, 映为单位圆 $|w| < 1$ 的一般分式线性映射为 $w = k \cdot \frac{z-\alpha}{z-\bar{\alpha}}$ ($\operatorname{Im}(\alpha) > 0$).

$$(1) \text{ 由 } f(i)=0 \text{ 得 } \alpha=i, \text{ 又由 } \arg f'(i)=0, \text{ 即 } f'(z) = e^{i\theta} \cdot \frac{2i}{(z+i)^2},$$

$$f'(i) = \frac{1}{2} e^{i(\theta-\frac{\pi}{2})} = 0, \text{ 得 } \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ 所以}$$

$$w = i \cdot \frac{z-i}{z+i}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 由 } f(1)=1, \text{ 得 } k = \frac{1-\bar{\alpha}}{1-\alpha}; \text{ 由 } f(i) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \text{ 得 } k = \frac{i-\bar{\alpha}}{\sqrt{5}(i-\alpha)} \text{ 联立解得}$$

$$w = \frac{3z+(\sqrt{5}-2i)}{(\sqrt{5}-2i)z+3}.$$

12. 求将 $|z| < 1$ 映射成 $|w| < 1$ 的分式线性变换 $w = f(z)$, 并满足条件:

$$(1) f(\frac{1}{2})=0, f(-1)=1.$$

$$(2) f(\frac{1}{2})=0, \arg f'(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$(3) f(a)=a, \arg f'(a) = \varphi.$$

解: 将单位圆 $|z| < 1$ 映成单位圆 $|w| < 1$ 的分式线性映射, 为

$$w = e^{i\theta} \frac{z-\alpha}{1-\bar{\alpha}z}, \quad |\alpha| < 1.$$

$$(1) \text{ 由 } f(\frac{1}{2})=0, \text{ 知 } \alpha = \frac{1}{2}. \text{ 又由 } f(-1)=1, \text{ 知}$$

$$e^{i\theta} \cdot \frac{-1-\frac{1}{2}}{1+\frac{1}{2}} = e^{i\theta}(-1) = 1 \Rightarrow e^{i\theta} = -1 \Rightarrow \theta = \pi.$$

$$\text{故 } w = -1 \cdot \frac{z-\frac{1}{2}}{1-\frac{z}{2}} = \frac{2z-1}{z-2}.$$

(2) 由 $f(\frac{1}{2})=0$, 知 $\alpha=\frac{1}{2}$, 又 $w'=e^{i\theta} \cdot \frac{5-4z}{(2-z)^2}$

$$f'(\frac{1}{2})=e^{i\theta} \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow \theta = \arg f'(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

于是 $w=e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}(\frac{z-\frac{1}{2}}{1-\frac{z}{2}})=i \cdot \frac{2z-1}{2-z}$.

(3) 先求 $\xi=\varphi(z)$, 使 $z=a \rightarrow \xi=0$, $\arg \varphi'(a)=\theta$, 且 $|z|<1$ 映成 $|\xi|<1$.

则可知 $\xi=\varphi(z)=e^{i\theta} \cdot \frac{z-a}{1-\overline{a} \cdot z}$

再求 $w=g(\xi)$, 使 $\xi=0 \rightarrow w=a$, $\arg g'(0)=0$, 且 $|\xi|<1$ 映成 $|w|<1$.

先求其反函数 $\xi=\psi(w)$, 它使 $|w|<1$ 映为 $|\xi|<1$, $w=a$ 映为 $\xi=0$, 且

$\arg \psi'(w)=\arg(1/g'(0))=0$, 则

$$\xi=\psi(w)=\frac{w-a}{1-\overline{a} \cdot w}.$$

因此, 所求 w 由等式给出.

$$\frac{w-a}{1-\overline{a} \cdot w}=e^{i\theta} \cdot \frac{z-a}{1-\overline{a} \cdot z}.$$

13. 求将顶点在 0, 1, i 的三角形形式的内部映射为顶点依次为 0, 2, 1+i 的三角形的内部的分式线性映射.

解: 直接用交比不变性公式即可求得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{w-0}{w-2} \cdot \frac{1+i-0}{1+i-2} &= \frac{z-0}{z-2} \cdot \frac{i-0}{i-1} \\ \frac{w}{w-2} \cdot \frac{1+i-2}{1+i} &= \frac{z}{z-2} \cdot \frac{i-1}{i} \\ w &= \frac{-4z}{(i-1)z-(1+i)}. \end{aligned}$$

14. 求出将圆环域 $2<|z|<5$ 映射为圆环域 $4<|w|<10$ 且使 $f(5)=-4$ 的分式线性映射.

解: 因为 $z=5, -5, -2, 2$ 映为 $w=-4, 4, 10, -10$, 由交比不变性, 有

$$\frac{2-5}{2+5} \cdot \frac{-2-5}{-2+5} = \frac{-10+4}{-10-4} \cdot \frac{10+4}{10-4}$$

故 $w=f(z)$ 应为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{z-5}{z+5} \cdot \frac{-2-5}{-2+5} &= \frac{w+4}{w-4} \cdot \frac{10+4}{10-4} \\ \text{即 } \frac{w+4}{w-4} &= -\frac{z-5}{z+5} \Rightarrow w = -\frac{20}{z}. \end{aligned}$$

讨论求得映射是否合乎要求, 由于 $w=f(z)$ 将 $|z|=2$ 映为 $|w|=10$, 且将 $z=5$ 映为 $w=-4$. 所以 $|z|>2$ 映为 $|w|<10$.

又 $w=f(z)$ 将 $|z|=5$ 映为 $|w|=4$, 将 $z=2$ 映为 $w=-10$, 所以将 $|z|<5$ 映为 $|w|>4$, 由此确认, 此函数合乎要求.

15. 映射 $w = z^2$ 将 z 平面上的曲线 $\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{4}$ 映射到 w 平面上的什么曲线?

解: 略.

16. 映射 $w = e^z$ 将下列区域映为什么图形.

(1) 直线网 $\operatorname{Re}(z) = C_1, \operatorname{Im}(z) = C_2$;

(2) 带形区域 $\alpha < \operatorname{Im}(z) < \beta, 0 \leq \alpha < \beta \leq 2\pi$;

(3) 半带形区域

$\operatorname{Re}(z) > 0, 0 < \operatorname{Im}(z) < \alpha, 0 \leq \alpha \leq 2\pi$.

解: (1) 令 $z = x + iy, \operatorname{Re}(z) = C_1$,

$z = C_1 + iy \Rightarrow w = e^{C_1} \cdot e^{iy}, \operatorname{Im}(z) = C_2$, 则

$$z = x + iC_2 \Rightarrow w = e^x \cdot e^{iC_2}$$

故 $w = e^z$ 将直线 $\operatorname{Re}(z)$ 映成圆周 $\rho = e^{C_1}$; 直线 $\operatorname{Im}(z) = C_2$ 映为射线 $\varphi = C_2$.

(2) 令 $z = x + iy, \alpha < y < \beta$, 则 $w = e^z = e^{x+iy} = e^x \cdot e^{iy}, \alpha < y < \beta$

故 $w = e^z$ 将带形区域 $\alpha < \operatorname{Im}(z) < \beta$ 映为 $\alpha < \arg(w) < \beta$ 的张角为 $\beta - \alpha$ 的角形区域.

(3) 令 $z = x + iy, x > 0, 0 < y < \alpha, 0 \leq \alpha \leq 2\pi$. 则

$$w = e^z = e^x \cdot e^{iy} \quad (x > 0, 0 < y < \alpha) \Rightarrow e^x > 1, 0 < \arg w < \alpha$$

故 $w = e^z$ 将半带形区域 $\operatorname{Re}(z) > 0, 0 < \operatorname{Im}(z) < \alpha, 0 \leq \alpha \leq 2\pi$ 映为

$$|w| > 1, 0 < \arg w < \alpha \quad (0 \leq \alpha \leq 2\pi).$$

17. 求将单位圆的外部 $|z| > 1$ 保形映射为全平面除去线段 $-1 < \operatorname{Re}(w) < 1, \operatorname{Im}(w) = 0$ 的映射.

解: 先用映射 $w_1 = \frac{1}{z}$ 将 $|z| > 1$ 映为 $|w_1| < 1$, 再用分式线性映射.

$w_2 = -i \cdot \frac{w_1 + 1}{w_1 - 1}$ 将 $|w_1| < 1$ 映为上半平面 $\operatorname{Im}(w_2) > 0$, 然后用幂函数 $w_3 = w_2^2$ 映为有割痕为正实轴的全平面, 最

后用分式线性映射 $w = \frac{w_3 - 1}{w_3 + 1}$ 将区域映为有割痕 $[-1, 1]$ 的全平面.

$$\text{故 } w = \frac{w_3 - 1}{w_3 + 1} = \frac{w_2^2 - 1}{w_2^2 + 1} = \frac{\left(-i \cdot \frac{w_1 + 1}{w_1 - 1}\right)^2 - 1}{\left(-i \cdot \frac{w_1 + 1}{w_1 - 1}\right)^2 + 1} = \frac{\left(\frac{\frac{1}{z} + 1}{\frac{1}{z} - 1}\right)^2 - 1}{\left(\frac{\frac{1}{z} + 1}{\frac{1}{z} - 1}\right)^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(z + \frac{1}{z}\right).$$

18. 求出将割去负实轴 $-\infty < \operatorname{Re}(z) \leq 0, \operatorname{Im}(z) = 0$ 的带形区域 $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \operatorname{Im}(z) < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 映射为半带形区域 $-\pi < \operatorname{Im}(w) < \pi, \operatorname{Re}(w) > 0$ 的映射.

解: 用 $w_1 = e^z$ 将区域映为有割痕 $(0, 1)$ 的右半平面 $\operatorname{Re}(w_1) > 0$; 再用 $w_2 = \ln \frac{w_1 + 1}{w_1 - 1}$ 将半平面映为有割痕 $(-\infty, -1]$ 的单位圆外域; 又用 $w_3 = i\sqrt{w_2}$ 将区域映为去上半单位圆内部的上半平面; 再用 $w_4 = \ln w_3$ 将区域映为半带形 $0 < \operatorname{Im}(w_4) < \pi, \operatorname{Re}(w_4) > 0$; 最后用 $w = 2w_4 - i\pi$ 映为所求区域, 故

$$w = \ln \frac{e^z + 1}{e^z - 1}.$$

19. 求将 $\operatorname{Im}(z) < 1$ 去掉单位圆 $|z| < 1$ 保形映射为上半平面 $\operatorname{Im}(w) > 0$ 的映射.

解: 略.

20. 映射 $w = \cos z$ 将半带形区域 $0 < \operatorname{Re}(z) < \pi, \operatorname{Im}(z) > 0$ 保形映射为 w 平面上的什么区域.

解:

$$\text{因为 } w = \cos z = \frac{1}{2}(e^{iz} + e^{-iz})$$

可以分解为

$$w_1 = iz, \quad w_2 = e^{w_1}, \quad w_3 = \frac{1}{2}\left(w_2 + \frac{1}{w_2}\right)$$

由于 $w = \cos z$ 在所给区域单叶解析, 所以

$$(1) \quad w_1 = iz \text{ 将半带域旋转 } \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ 映为 } 0 < \operatorname{Im}(w_1) < \pi, \operatorname{Re}(w_1) < 0.$$

$$(2) \quad w_2 = e^{w_1} \text{ 将区域映为单位圆的上半圆内部 } |w_2| < 1, \operatorname{Im}(w_2) > 0.$$

$$(3) \quad w = \frac{1}{2}\left(w_2 + \frac{1}{w_2}\right) \text{ 将区域映为下半平面 } \operatorname{Im}(w) < 0.$$

习题 七

1. 证明: 如果 $f(t)$ 满足傅里叶变换的条件, 当 $f(t)$ 为奇函数时, 则有

$$f(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} b(\omega) \cdot \sin \omega t d\omega$$

$$\text{其中 } b(\omega) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) \cdot \sin \omega t dt$$

$$\text{当 } f(t) \text{ 为偶函数时, 则有 } f(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} a(\omega) \cdot \cos \omega t d\omega$$

$$\text{其中 } a(\omega) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) \cdot \cos \omega t dt$$

证明:

$$\text{因为 } f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} G(\omega) e^{i\omega t} d\omega \text{ 其中 } G(\omega) \text{ 为 } f(t) \text{ 的傅里叶变换}$$

$$\begin{aligned} G(\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \cdot (\cos \omega t - i \sin \omega t) dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \cdot \cos \omega t dt - i \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \cdot \sin \omega t dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{当 } f(t) \text{ 为奇函数时, } f(t) \cdot \cos \omega t \text{ 为奇函数, 从而 } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \cdot \cos \omega t dt = 0$$

$$f(t) \cdot \sin \omega t \text{ 为偶函数, 从而}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \cdot \sin \omega t dt = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) \cdot \sin \omega t dt.$$

故 $G(\omega) = -2i \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) \cdot \sin \omega t dt$. 有

$G(-\omega) = -G(\omega)$ 为奇数。

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} G(\omega) \cdot e^{i\omega t} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} G(\omega) \cdot (\cos \omega t + i \sin \omega t) d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} G(\omega) \cdot i \sin \omega t d\omega = \frac{i}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} G(\omega) \cdot \sin \omega t d\omega$$

所以, 当 $f(t)$ 为奇函数时, 有

$$f(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} b(\omega) \cdot \sin \omega t d\omega. \quad \text{其中 } b(\omega) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) \cdot \sin \omega t dt. \quad \text{同理, 当 } f(t) \text{ 为偶函数时, 有}$$

$$f(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} a(\omega) \cdot \cos \omega t d\omega. \quad \text{其中}$$

$$a(\omega) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) \cdot \cos \omega t dt$$

2. 在上一题中, 设 $f(t) = \begin{cases} t^2, & |t| < 1 \\ 0, & |t| \geq 1 \end{cases}$. 计算 $a(\omega)$ 的值.

解:

$$\begin{aligned} a(\omega) &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) \cdot \cos \omega t dt = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^1 t^2 \cdot \cos \omega t dt + \frac{2}{\pi} \int_1^{+\infty} 0 \cdot \cos \omega t dt \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^1 t^2 \cdot \cos \omega t dt = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^1 t^2 d(\sin \omega t) \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi \omega} \cdot t^2 \cdot \sin \omega t \Big|_0^1 - \frac{2}{\pi \omega} \int_0^1 \sin \omega t \cdot 2t dt \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\sin \omega}{\omega} + \frac{4}{\pi \omega^2} \int_0^1 t \cdot d(\cos \omega t) \\ &= \frac{2 \sin \omega}{\pi \omega} + \frac{4}{\pi \omega^2} \left[t \cdot \cos \omega t \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \cos \omega t dt \right] \\ &= \frac{2 \sin \omega}{\pi \omega} + \frac{4 \cos \omega}{\pi \omega^2} - \frac{4 \sin \omega}{\pi \omega^3} \end{aligned}$$

3. 计算函数 $f(t) = \begin{cases} \sin t, & |t| \leq 6\pi \\ 0, & |t| \geq 6\pi \end{cases}$ 的傅里叶变换.

解:

$$\begin{aligned} F[f](\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \cdot e^{-i\omega t} dt = \int_{-6\pi}^{6\pi} \sin t \cdot e^{-i\omega t} dt \\ &= \int_{-6\pi}^{6\pi} \sin t \cdot (\cos \omega t - i \sin \omega t) dt \\ &= -2i \int_0^{6\pi} \sin t \cdot \sin \omega t dt \\ &= \frac{i \sin 6\pi \omega}{\pi(1 - \omega^2)} \end{aligned}$$

4. 求下列函数的傅里叶变换

$$(1) f(t) = e^{-|t|}$$

解:

$$\begin{aligned} F[f](\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-|t|} \cdot e^{-i\omega t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(|t| + i\omega t)} dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{t(1 - i\omega)} dt + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t(1 + i\omega)} dt = \frac{2}{1 + \omega^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) f(t) = t \cdot e^{-t^2}$$

解：因为

$$F[e^{-t^2}] = \sqrt{\pi} \cdot e^{-\frac{\omega^2}{4}}. \quad \text{而 } (e^{-t^2})' = e^{-t^2} \cdot (-2t) = -2t \cdot e^{-t^2}.$$

$$\text{所以根据傅里叶变换的微分性质可得} \quad G(\omega) = F(t \cdot e^{-t^2}) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}\omega}{2i} \cdot e^{-\frac{\omega^2}{4}}$$

$$(3) f(t) = \frac{\sin \pi t}{1-t^2}$$

解：

$$\begin{aligned} G(\omega) &= F(f)(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \pi t}{1-t^2} \cdot e^{-i\omega t} dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \pi t}{1-t^2} \cdot (\cos \omega t - i \sin \omega t) dt \\ &= -i \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \pi t \cdot \sin \omega t}{1-t^2} dt = -2i \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{2} [\cos(\pi+\omega)t - \cos(\pi-\omega)t]}{1-t^2} dt \\ &= i \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(\pi+\omega)t}{1-t^2} dt - i \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(\pi-\omega)t}{1-t^2} dt \quad (\text{利用留数定理}) \\ &= \begin{cases} -\frac{i}{2} \sin \omega, & \text{当 } |\omega| \leq \pi \\ 0, & \text{当 } |\omega| \geq \pi. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) f(t) = \frac{1}{1+t^4}$$

解：

$$\begin{aligned} G(\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+t^4} e^{-i\omega t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \omega t}{1+t^4} dt - i \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \omega t}{1+t^4} dt \quad \text{令 } R(z) = \frac{1}{1+z^4}, \text{ 则 } R(z) \text{ 在上半平面有两个一级极点} \\ &= 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \omega t}{1+t^4} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \omega t}{1+t^4} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (1+i), \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (-1+i).$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R(t) \cdot e^{i\omega t} dt = 2\pi i \cdot \text{Res}[R(z) \cdot e^{i\omega z}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1+i)] + 2\pi i \cdot \text{Res}[R(z) \cdot e^{i\omega z}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(-1+i)]$$

$$\text{故.} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \omega t}{1+t^4} dt = \text{Re} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{i\omega t}}{1+t^4} dt \right] = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} e^{-|\omega|/\sqrt{2}} \left(\cos \frac{|\omega|}{2} + \sin \frac{|\omega|}{2} \right)$$

$$(5) f(t) = \frac{t}{1+t^4}$$

解：

$$\begin{aligned} G(\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{t}{1+t^4} \cdot e^{-i\omega t} dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{t}{1+t^4} \cdot \cos \omega t dt - i \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{t \cdot \sin \omega t}{1+t^4} dt \\ &= -i \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{t \cdot \sin \omega t}{1+t^4} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{同(4). 利用留数在积分中的应用, 令 } R(z) = \frac{z}{1+z^4}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned}
 -i \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{t \cdot \sin \omega t}{1+t^4} dt &= (-i) \operatorname{Im} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{t \cdot e^{i\omega t}}{1+t^4} dt \right) \\
 &= -\frac{i}{2} \cdot e^{-|\omega|/\sqrt{2}} \cdot \sin \frac{\omega}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

5. 设函数 $F(t)$ 是解析函数, 而且在带形区域 $|\operatorname{Im}(t)| < \delta$ 内有界. 定义函数 $G_L(\omega)$ 为

$$G_L(\omega) = \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} F(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt.$$

证明当 $L \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 有

$$\text{p.v.} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G_L(\omega) e^{i\omega t} d\omega \rightarrow F(t)$$

对所有的实数 t 成立.

(书上有推理过程)

6. 求符号函数 $\operatorname{sgn} t = \frac{t}{|t|} = \begin{cases} -1, & t < 0 \\ 1, & t > 0 \end{cases}$ 的傅里叶变换.

解:

因为 $F(u(t)) = \frac{1}{i\omega} + \pi \cdot \delta(\omega)$. 把函数 $\operatorname{sgn}(t)$ 与 $u(t)$ 作比较.

不难看出 $\operatorname{sgn}(t) = u(t) - u(-t)$.

故:

$$\begin{aligned}
 F[\operatorname{sgn}(t)] &= F(u(t)) - F(u(-t)) = \frac{1}{i\pi} + \pi \cdot \delta(\omega) - \left[\frac{1}{i(-\omega)} + \pi \cdot \delta(-\omega) \right] \\
 &= \frac{2}{i\omega} + \pi [\delta(\omega) - \delta(-\omega)] = \frac{2}{i\omega}
 \end{aligned}$$

7. 已知函数 $f(t)$ 的傅里叶变换 $F(\omega) = \pi(\delta(\omega + \omega_0) + \delta(\omega - \omega_0))$, 求 $f(t)$

解:

$$f(t) = F^{-1}(F(\omega)) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \pi \cdot [\delta(\omega + \omega_0) + \delta(\omega - \omega_0)] e^{i\omega t} d\omega$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{而 } F(\cos \omega_0 t) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos \omega_0 t \cdot e^{-i\omega t} dt \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{i\omega_0 t} + e^{-i\omega_0 t}}{2} \cdot e^{-i\omega t} dt \\
 &= \pi [\delta(\omega + \omega_0) + \delta(\omega - \omega_0)]
 \end{aligned}$$

所以 $f(t) = \cos \omega_0 t$

8. 设函数 $f(t)$ 的傅里叶变换 $F(\omega)$, a 为一常数. 证明

$$[f(at)](\omega) = \frac{1}{|a|} F\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right).$$

解: $F[f(at)](\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(at) \cdot e^{-i\omega t} dt = \frac{1}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u) \cdot e^{-i\omega \frac{u}{a}} d(u/a)$

当 $a > 0$ 时, 令 $u = at$. 则

$$F[f(at)](\omega) = \frac{1}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u) \cdot e^{-i\frac{u}{a}\omega} du = \frac{1}{a} F\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$$

当 $a < 0$ 时, 令 $u = at$, 则 $F[f(at)](\omega) = -\frac{1}{a} F\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$.

故原命题成立.

9. 设 $F(\omega) = F[f](\omega)$; 证明

$$F(-\omega) = F[f(-t)](\omega).$$

证明:

$$\begin{aligned} F[f(-t)](\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(-t) \cdot e^{-i\omega t} dt = - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u) \cdot e^{i\omega u} du \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u) \cdot e^{-[i\omega(-u)]} du = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u) \cdot e^{-[i(-\omega)u]} du \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \cdot e^{-[i(-\omega)t]} dt = F(-\omega). \end{aligned}$$

10. 设 $F(\omega) = F[f](\omega)$, 证明:

$$F[f(t) \cdot \cos \omega_0 t](\omega) = \frac{1}{2} [F(\omega - \omega_0) + F(\omega + \omega_0)] \text{ 以及}$$

$$F[f(t) \cdot \sin \omega_0 t](\omega) = \frac{1}{2} [F(\omega - \omega_0) - F(\omega + \omega_0)].$$

证明:

$$\begin{aligned} F[f(t) \cdot \cos \omega_0 t] &= F\left[f(t) \cdot \frac{e^{i\omega_0 t} + e^{-i\omega_0 t}}{2}\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ F\left[f(t) \cdot \frac{e^{i\omega_0 t}}{2}\right] + F\left[f(t) \cdot \frac{e^{-i\omega_0 t}}{2}\right] \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [F(\omega - \omega_0) + F(\omega + \omega_0)] \end{aligned}$$

同理:

$$\begin{aligned} F[f(t) \cdot \sin \omega_0 t] &= F\left[f(t) \cdot \frac{e^{i\omega_0 t} - e^{-i\omega_0 t}}{2i}\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2i} \{ F[f(t) \cdot e^{i\omega_0 t}] - F[f(t) \cdot e^{-i\omega_0 t}] \} \\ &= \frac{1}{2i} [F(\omega - \omega_0) - F(\omega + \omega_0)] \end{aligned}$$

11. 设

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0 \\ e^{-t}, & t \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad g(t) = \begin{cases} \sin t, & 0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

计算 $f * g(t)$.

解: $f * g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(y)g(t-y)dy$

当 $t-y \geq 0$ 时, 若 $t < 0$, 则 $f(y) = 0$, 故

$$f * g(t) = 0.$$

若 $0 < t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$, $0 < y \leq t$, 则

$$f * g(t) = \int_0^t f(y)g(t-y)dy = \int_0^t e^{-y} \cdot \sin(t-y)dy$$

若 $t > \frac{\pi}{2}$, $0 \leq t-y \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow t - \frac{\pi}{2} \leq y \leq t$.

$$\text{则 } f * g(t) = \int_{t-\frac{\pi}{2}}^t e^{-y} \cdot \sin(t-y)dy$$

$$\text{故 } f * g(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}(\sin t - \cos t + e^{-t}), & 0 < t \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2}e^{-t} \left(1 + e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\right), & t > \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

12. 设 $u(t)$ 为单位阶跃函数, 求下列函数的傅里叶变换.

$$(1) f(t) = e^{-at} \sin \omega_0 t \cdot u(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } G(\omega) &= F(f)(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-at} \cdot \sin \omega_0 t \cdot u(t) \cdot e^{-i\omega t} dt \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-at} \cdot \sin \omega_0 t \cdot e^{-i\omega t} dt \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-at} \cdot \frac{e^{i\omega_0 t} - e^{-i\omega_0 t}}{2i} \cdot e^{-i\omega t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2i} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-[a+i(\omega-\omega_0)]t} dt - \frac{1}{2i} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-[a+i(\omega+\omega_0)]t} dt \\ &= \frac{\omega_0}{(a+i\omega)^2 + \omega_0^2} \end{aligned}$$

习题八

1. 求下列函数的拉普拉斯变换.

$$(1) f(t) = \sin t \cdot \cos t, \quad (2) f(t) = e^{-4t}, \quad (3) f(t) = \sin^2 t$$

$$(4) f(t) = t^2, \quad (5) f(t) = \sinh bt$$

$$\text{解: } (1) f(t) = \sin t \cdot \cos t = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t$$

$$L(f(t)) = \frac{1}{2} L(\sin 2t) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{s^2 + 4} = \frac{1}{s^2 + 4}$$

$$(2) L(f(t)) = \frac{1}{2} L(e^{-4t}) = \frac{1}{s + 4}$$

$$(3) f(t) = \sin^2 t = \frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2}$$

$$L(f(t)) = L\left(\frac{1-\cos 2t}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}L(1) - \frac{1}{2}L(\cos 2t) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{s^2+4} = \frac{2}{s(s^2+4)}$$

$$(4) \quad L(t^2) = \frac{2}{s^3}$$

$$(5) \quad L(f(t)) = L\left(\frac{e^{bt} - e^{-bt}}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}L(e^{bt}) - \frac{1}{2}L(e^{-bt}) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{s-b} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{s+b} = \frac{b}{s^2-b^2}$$

2. 求下列函数的拉普拉斯变换.

$$(1) \quad f(t) = \begin{cases} 2, & 0 \leq t < 1 \\ 1, & 1 \leq t < 2 \\ 0, & t \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \quad f(t) = \begin{cases} \cos t, & 0 \leq t < \pi \\ 0, & t \geq \pi \end{cases}$$

解: (1)

$$L(f(t)) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) \cdot e^{-st} dt = \int_0^1 2 \cdot e^{-st} dt + \int_1^2 e^{-st} dt = \frac{1}{s}(2 - e^{-s} - e^{-2s})$$

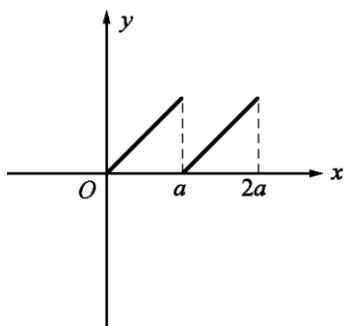
$$(2) \quad L(f(t)) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) \cdot e^{-st} dt = \int_0^{\pi} \cos t \cdot e^{-st} dt = \frac{1}{s}(1 + e^{-\pi s}) + \frac{1 + e^{-\pi s}}{s^2 + 1}$$

3. 设函数 $f(t) = \cos t \cdot \delta(t) - \sin t \cdot u(t)$, 其中函数 $u(t)$ 为阶跃函数, 求 $f(t)$ 的拉普拉斯变换.

解:

$$\begin{aligned} L(f(t)) &= \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) \cdot e^{-st} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} \cos t \cdot \delta(t) \cdot e^{-st} dt - \int_0^{+\infty} \sin t \cdot u(t) \cdot e^{-st} dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos t \cdot \delta(t) \cdot e^{-st} dt - \int_0^{+\infty} \sin t \cdot e^{-st} dt \\ &= \cos t \cdot e^{-st} \Big|_{t=0} - \frac{1}{s^2+1} = 1 - \frac{1}{s^2+1} = \frac{s^2}{s^2+1} \end{aligned}$$

4. 求图 8.5 所表示的周期函数的拉普拉斯变换



解:

$$L(f_T(t)) = \frac{\int_0^T f_T(t) \cdot e^{-st} dt}{1 - e^{-as}} = \frac{1 + as}{s^2} - \frac{a}{s(1 - e^{-as})}$$

5. 求下列函数的拉普拉斯变换.

$$(1) \quad f(t) = \frac{t}{2l} \cdot \sin lt \quad (2) \quad f(t) = e^{-2t} \cdot \sin 5t$$

$$(3) \quad f(t) = 1 - t \cdot e^t \quad (4) \quad f(t) = e^{-4t} \cdot \cos 4t$$

$$(5) f(t) = u(2t - 4)$$

$$(6) f(t) = 5 \sin 2t - 3 \cos 2t$$

$$(7) f(t) = t^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot e^{\delta t} \quad (8) f(t) = t^2 + 3t + 2$$

解: (1)

$$f(t) = \frac{t}{2l} \cdot \sin lt = -\frac{1}{2l} [(-t) \cdot \sin lt]$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(s) &= L(f(t)) = L\left(\frac{t}{2l} \cdot \sin lt\right) = -\frac{1}{2l} L[(-t) \cdot \sin lt] \\ &= -\frac{1}{2l} \left(\frac{l}{s^2 + l^2}\right)' = -\frac{1}{2l} \cdot \frac{-2ls}{(s^2 + l^2)^2} = \frac{s}{(s^2 + l^2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) F(s) = L(f(t)) = L(e^{-2t} \cdot \sin 5t) = \frac{5}{(s+2)^2 + 25}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) F(s) &= L(f(t)) = L(1 - t \cdot e^t) = L(1) - L(t \cdot e^t) = \frac{1}{s} + L(-t \cdot e^t) \\ &= \frac{1}{s} + \left(\frac{1}{s-1}\right)' = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{(s-1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) F(s) = L(f(t)) = L(e^{-4t} \cdot \cos 4t) = \frac{s+4}{(s+4)^2 + 16}$$

$$(5) u(2t-4) = \begin{cases} 1, & t > 2 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(s) &= L(f(t)) = L(u(2t-4)) = \int_0^{\infty} u(2t-4) \cdot e^{-st} dt \\ &= \int_2^{\infty} e^{-st} dt = \frac{1}{s} e^{-2s} \end{aligned}$$

(6)

$$\begin{aligned} F(s) &= L(f(t)) = L(5 \sin 2t - 3 \cos 2t) = 5L(\sin 2t) - 3L(\cos 2t) \\ &= 5 \cdot \frac{2}{s^2 + 4} - 3 \cdot \frac{s}{s^2 + 4} = \frac{10 - 3s}{s^2 + 4} \end{aligned}$$

$$(7) F(s) = L(f(t)) = L(t^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot e^{\delta t}) = \frac{\Gamma(1 + \frac{1}{2})}{(s - \delta)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{3}{2})}{(s - \delta)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$(8) F(s) = L(f(t)) = L(t^2 + 3t + 2) = L(t^2) + 3L(t) + 2L(1) = \frac{1}{s} (2s^2 + 3s + 2)$$

6. 记 $L[f](s) = F(s)$, 对常数 s_0 , 若

$$\operatorname{Re}(s - s_0) > \delta_0, \text{ 证明 } L[e^{s_0 t} \cdot f](s) = F(s - s_0)$$

证明:

$$L[e^{s_0 t} \cdot f](s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{s_0 t} \cdot f(t) \cdot e^{-st} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \cdot e^{(s_0 - s)t} dt = \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \cdot e^{-(s - s_0)t} dt = F(s - s_0)$$

7 记 $L[f](s) = F(s)$, 证明: $F^{(n)}(s) = L[(-t)^n \cdot f(t)](s)$

证明: 当 $n=1$ 时,

$$F(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) \cdot e^{-st} dt$$

$$F'(s) = \left[\int_0^{+\infty} f(t) \cdot e^{-st} dt \right]'$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial [f(t) \cdot e^{-st}]}{\partial s} dt = - \int_0^{+\infty} t \cdot f(t) \cdot e^{-st} dt = -L[t \cdot f(t)]$$

所以, 当 $n=1$ 时, $F^{(n)}(s) = L[(-t)^n \cdot f(t)](s)$ 显然成立。

假设, 当 $n=k-1$ 时, 有

$$F^{(k-1)}(s) = L[(-t)^{k-1} \cdot f(t)](s)$$

现证当 $n=k$ 时

$$F^{(k)}(s) = \frac{dF^{(k-1)}(s)}{ds} = \frac{d \int_0^{+\infty} (-t)^{k-1} \cdot f(t) \cdot e^{-st} dt}{ds}$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial [(-t)^{k-1} \cdot f(t) \cdot e^{-st}]}{\partial s} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} (-t)^k \cdot f(t) \cdot e^{-st} dt$$

$$= L[(-t)^k \cdot f(t)](s)$$

8. 记 $L[f](s) = F(s)$, 如果 a 为常数, 证明:

$$L[f(at)](s) = \frac{1}{a} F\left(\frac{s}{a}\right)$$

证明: 设 $L[f](s) = F(s)$, 由定义

$$L[f(at)] = \int_0^{+\infty} f(at) \cdot e^{-st} dt \quad (\text{令 } at = u, t = \frac{u}{a}, dt = \frac{du}{a})$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} f(u) \cdot e^{-\frac{s}{a}u} \frac{du}{a} = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{+\infty} f(u) \cdot e^{-\frac{s}{a}u} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} F\left(\frac{s}{a}\right)$$

9. 记 $L[f](s) = F(s)$, 证明:

$$L\left[\frac{f(t)}{t}\right] = \int_s^{\infty} F(s) ds, \text{ 即 } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(t)}{t} \cdot e^{-st} dt = \int_s^{\infty} F(s) ds$$

证明:

$$\int_s^{\infty} F(s) ds = \int_s^{\infty} \left[\int_0^{+\infty} f(t) \cdot e^{-st} dt \right] ds = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) \cdot \left[\int_s^{\infty} e^{-st} ds \right] dt$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) \cdot \left[-\frac{1}{t} e^{-st} \Big|_s^{\infty} \right] dt = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(t)}{t} \cdot e^{-st} dt = L\left[\frac{f(t)}{t}\right]$$

10. 计算下列函数的卷积

(1) $1 * 1$ (2) $t * t$

(3) $t * e^t$ (4) $\sin at * \sin at$

(5) $\delta(t - \tau) * f(t)$ (6) $\sin at * \sin at$

解: (1) $1 * 1 = \int_0^t 1 \cdot 1 d\tau = t$

(2) $t * t = \int_0^t \tau \cdot (t - \tau) d\tau = \frac{1}{6} t^3$

(3)

$$t * e^t = \int_0^t \tau \cdot e^{t-\tau} d\tau = e^t \cdot \int_0^t \tau \cdot e^{-\tau} d\tau = -e^t \cdot \int_0^t \tau \cdot de^{-\tau}$$

$$= -e^t [\tau e^{-\tau}] \Big|_0^t - \int_0^t e^{-\tau} d\tau = e^t - t - 1$$

(4)

$$\sin at * \sin at = \int_0^t \sin a\tau \cdot \sin a(t - \tau) d\tau = \int_0^t \frac{1}{2} [\cos at - \cos(2a\tau - at)] d\tau$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a} \sin at - \frac{t}{2} \cos 2at$$

(5)

$$\delta(t - \tau) * f(t) = \int_0^t \delta(t - \tau) \cdot f(t - \tau) d\tau = - \int_0^t \delta(t - \tau) \cdot f(t - \tau) d(t - \tau)$$

$$= - \int_t^0 \delta(\tau) \cdot f(\tau) d\tau = \int_0^t \delta(\tau) \cdot f(\tau) d\tau = \begin{cases} 0, t < \tau \\ f(t - \tau), 0 \leq \tau < t \end{cases}$$

(6)

$$\sin t * \cos t = \int_0^t \sin \tau \cdot \cos(t - \tau) d\tau = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t [\sin t + \sin(2\tau - t)] d\tau$$

$$= \frac{t}{2} \sin t + \frac{t}{2} \int_0^t \sin(2\tau - t) d\tau$$

$$= \frac{t}{2} \sin t - \frac{1}{4} \cos(2\tau - t) \Big|_0^t$$

$$= \frac{t}{2} \sin t - \frac{1}{4} [\cos t - \cos(-t)] = \frac{t}{2} \sin t$$

11. 设函数 f, g, h 均满足当 $t < 0$ 时恒为零, 证明

$$f * g(t) = g * f(t) \text{ 以及}$$

$$(f + g) * h(t) = f * h(t) + g * h(t)$$

证明:

$$f * g(t) = \int_0^t f(\tau) g(t - \tau) d\tau \xrightarrow{\text{令 } t - \tau = u} - \int_t^0 f(t - u) \cdot g(u) du \quad (f + g) * h(t) = \int_0^t (f(\tau) + g(\tau)) \cdot h(t - \tau) d\tau$$

$$= \int_0^t f(t - u) \cdot g(u) du = \int_0^t g(\tau) \cdot f(t - \tau) d\tau = g * f(t) \quad = \int_0^t f(\tau) \cdot h(t - \tau) d\tau + \int_0^t g(\tau) \cdot h(t - \tau) d\tau$$

$$= f * h(t) + g * h(t)$$

12. 利用卷积定理证明

$$L[\int_0^t f(t) dt] = \frac{F(s)}{s}$$

证明：设 $g(t) = \int_0^t f(t)dt$, $g'(t) = f(t)$, 且 $g(0) = 0$, 则

$$L[g'(t)] = sL[g(t)] - g(0) = sL[g(t)], \text{ 则}$$

$$L[g(t)] = \frac{L[g'(t)]}{s}, \text{ 所以}$$

$$L\left[\int_0^t f(t)dt\right] = \frac{F(s)}{ds}$$

13. 求下列函数的拉普拉斯逆变换.

$$(1) F(s) = \frac{s}{(s-1)(s-2)}$$

$$(2) F(s) = \frac{s^2 + 8}{(s^2 + 4)^2}$$

$$(3) F(s) = \frac{1}{s(s+1)(s+2)}$$

$$(4) F(s) = \frac{s}{(s^2 + 4)^2}$$

$$(5) F(s) = \ln \frac{s-1}{s+1}$$

$$(6) F(s) = \frac{s^2 + 2s - 1}{s(s-1)^2}$$

解：(1) $F(s) = \frac{s}{(s-1)(s-2)} = \frac{2}{s-2} - \frac{1}{s-1}$

$$L^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{s-2} - \frac{1}{s-1}\right) = 2L^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{s-2}\right) - L^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{s-1}\right) = 2e^{2t} - e^t$$

(2)

$$F(s) = \frac{s^2 + 8}{(s^2 + 4)^2} = \frac{3}{4}L^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{s^2 + 4}\right) - \frac{1}{2}L^{-1}\left(\frac{s^2 - 4}{(s^2 + 4)^2}\right) = \frac{3}{4}\sin 2t - \frac{1}{2}t \cos 2t$$

$$(3) F(s) = \frac{1}{s(s+1)(s+2)} = \frac{1}{2s} - \frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{1}{2(s+2)}$$

$$\text{故 } L^{-1}(F(s)) = \frac{1}{2} - e^{-t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}$$

$$(4) F(s) = \frac{s}{(s^2 + 4)^2} = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{-4s}{(s^2 + 4)^2} = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{s^2 + 2^2}\right)'$$

因为

$$L^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{s^2+2^2}\right)=\sin 2t$$

所以

$$L^{-1}(F(s))=L^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{4}\cdot\frac{s}{(s^2+4)^2}\right)=\frac{t}{4}\sin 2t$$

$$(5) F(s)=\ln\frac{s+1}{s-1}=\int_0^\infty\left(\frac{1}{u+1}-\frac{1}{u-1}\right)du=-L\left(\frac{g(t)}{t}\right)$$

其中

$$g(t)=L^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{s+1}-\frac{1}{s-1}\right)=e^{-t}-e^t$$

所以

$$F(s)=-L\left(\frac{e^{-t}-e^t}{t}\right)=L\left(\frac{e^t-e^{-t}}{t}\right)$$

$$f(t)=L^{-1}(F(s))=-\frac{e^{-t}-e^t}{t}=\frac{e^t-e^{-t}}{t}=2\cdot\frac{\sinh t}{t}$$

$$(6) F(s)=\frac{s^2+2s-1}{s(s-1)^2}=-\frac{1}{s}+\frac{2}{s-1}-\frac{2}{(s-1)^2}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} L^{-1}(F(s)) &= L^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{s}\right) + L^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{s-1}\right) - L^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{(s-1)^2}\right) \\ &= -1 + 2e^t + 2te^t = 2te^t + 2e^t - 1 \end{aligned}$$

14. 利用卷积定理证明

$$L^{-1}\left[\frac{s}{(s^2+a^2)^2}\right]=\frac{t}{2a}\cdot\sin at$$

证明:

$$L^{-1}\left[\frac{s}{(s^2+a^2)^2}\right]=L^{-1}\left(\frac{s}{s^2+a^2}\cdot\frac{a}{s^2+a^2}\cdot\frac{1}{a}\right)$$

又因为

$$L(\cos at)=\frac{s}{s^2+a^2}, L(\sin at)=\frac{a}{s^2+a^2}$$

所以, 根据卷积定理

$$\begin{aligned} L^{-1}\left(\frac{s}{s^2+a^2}\cdot\frac{a}{s^2+a^2}\cdot\frac{1}{a}\right) &= \cos at * \frac{1}{a}\sin at \\ &= \int_0^t \cos a\tau \cdot \frac{1}{a} \cdot \sin(a(t-\tau))d\tau = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^t \frac{1}{2} [\sin at - \sin(2a\tau - at)]d\tau \\ &= \frac{t}{2a} \cdot \sin at \end{aligned}$$

15. 利用卷积定理证明

$$L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{s(s-1)}}\right] = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^t \int_0^{\sqrt{t}} e^{-y^2} dy$$

证明:

$$L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{s(s-1)}}\right] = L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} \cdot \frac{1}{s-1}\right]$$

$$L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{s(s-1)}}\right] = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^t \int_0^{\sqrt{t}} e^{-y^2} dy$$

因为

$$L^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{s}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} t^{-\frac{1}{2}}, L^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{s-1}\right) = e^t$$

所以, 根据卷积定理有

$$\begin{aligned} L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{s(s-1)}}\right] &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot t^{-\frac{1}{2}} * e^t = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^t y^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{(t-y)} dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^t \int_0^t y^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-y} dy \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^t \int_0^t e^{-y} d\sqrt{y} \xrightarrow{\text{令 } \sqrt{y}=u} \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^t \int_0^{\sqrt{t}} e^{-u^2} du^2 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^t \int_0^{\sqrt{t}} e^{-y^2} dy \end{aligned}$$

16. 求下列函数的拉普拉斯逆变换.

$$(1) F(s) = \frac{1}{(s^2+4)^2} \quad (2) F(s) = \frac{1}{s^4+5s^2+4}$$

$$(3) F(s) = \frac{s+2}{(s^2+4s+5)^2}$$

$$(4) F(s) = \frac{2s^2+3s+3}{(s+1)(s+3)^2}$$

解: (1)

$$\begin{aligned} F(s) &= \frac{1}{(s^2+4)^2} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{2(s^2+4)}{(s^2+4)^2} - \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{s^2-4}{(s^2+4)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{2}{s^2+4} - \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{s^2-4}{(s^2+4)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } L^{-1}(F(s)) = \frac{1}{16} L^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{s^2+4}\right) - \frac{1}{8} L^{-1}\left(\frac{s^2-4}{(s^2+4)^2}\right) = \frac{1}{16} \sin 2t - \frac{1}{8} t \cdot \cos 2t$$

(2):

$$\begin{aligned} F(s) &= \frac{1}{s^4+5s^2+4} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{s^2+1} - \frac{1}{s^2+4} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{s^2+1} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{s^2+2^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L^{-1}(F(s)) &= \frac{1}{3} L^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{s^2+1}\right) - \frac{1}{6} L^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{s^2+2^2}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \sin t - \frac{1}{6} \sin 2t \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) F(s) = \frac{s+2}{(s^2+4s+5)^2} = \frac{s+2}{[(s+2)^2+1]^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{(s+2)^2+1} \right)'$$

$$\text{故 } L^{-1}(F(s)) = \frac{1}{2} t \cdot e^{-2t} \cdot \sin t$$

(4)

$$\begin{aligned} F(s) &= \frac{2s^2+3s+3}{(s+1)(s+3)^2} = \frac{A}{s+1} + \frac{B}{s+3} + \frac{C}{(s+3)^2} + \frac{D}{(s+3)^3} \\ \Rightarrow A &= \frac{1}{4}, B = -\frac{1}{4}, C = \frac{3}{2}, D = 3 \end{aligned}$$

故

$$F(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{s+1} + \frac{-\frac{1}{4}}{s+3} + \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{(s+3)^2} + \frac{3}{(s+3)^3}$$

且

$$\left(\frac{1}{s+3} \right)' = -\frac{1}{(s+3)^2}, \left(\frac{1}{s+3} \right)'' = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{(s+3)^3}$$

所以

$$L^{-1}(F(s)) = \frac{1}{4} e^{-t} - \frac{1}{4} e^{-3t} + \frac{3}{2} t \cdot e^{-3t} - 3t^2 \cdot e^{-3t}$$

17. 求下列微分方程的解

$$(1) y'' + 2y' - 3y = e^{-t}, y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1$$

$$(2) y'' - y' = 4\sin t + 5\cos 2t, y(0) = -1, y'(0) = -2$$

$$(3) y'' - 2y' + 2y = 2e^t \cdot \cos 2t, y(0) = y'(0) = 0$$

$$(4) y''' + y' = e^{2t}, y(0) = y'(0) = y''(0) = 0$$

$$(5) y^{(4)} + 2y'' + y = 0, y(0) = y'(0) = y'''(0) = 0, y''(0) = 1$$

解：(1) 设

$$L[y(t)] = Y(s), L[(y'(t))] = sY(s) - y(0) = sY(s),$$

$$L[(y''(t))] = s^2 Y(s) - sy(0) - y'(0) = s^2 Y(s) - 1$$

方程两边取拉氏变换, 得

$$s^2 \cdot Y(s) - 1 + 2s \cdot Y(s) - 3Y(s) = \frac{1}{s+1}$$

$$(s^2 + 2s - 3)Y(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} + 1 = \frac{s+2}{s+1}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{s+2}{(s+1)(s^2+2s-3)} = \frac{s+2}{(s+1)(s-1)(s+3)}$$

$s_1 = -1, s_2 = 1, s_3 = -3$ 为 $Y(s)$ 的三个一级极点, 则

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= L^{-1}[Y(s)] = \sum_{k=1}^3 \operatorname{Res}[Y(s) \cdot e^{st}; s_k] \\ &= \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{(s+2) \cdot e^{st}}{(s+1)(s-1)(s+3)}; -1\right] + \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{(s+2) \cdot e^{st}}{(s+1)(s-1)(s+3)}; 1\right] \\ &\quad + \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{(s+2) \cdot e^{st}}{(s+1)(s-1)(s+3)}; -3\right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{4}e^{-t} + \frac{3}{8}e^t - \frac{1}{8}e^{-3t} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 方程两边同时取拉氏变换, 得

$$s^2 \cdot Y(s) + s + 2 - Y(s) = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{s^2 + 1} + 5 \cdot \frac{s}{s^2 + 2^2}$$

$$(s^2 - 1)Y(s) = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{s^2 + 1} + 5 \cdot \frac{s}{s^2 + 2^2} - (s + 2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y(s) &= \frac{4}{(s^2 - 1)(s^2 + 1)} + \frac{5s}{(s^2 - 1)(s^2 + 2^2)} - \frac{s + 2}{s^2 - 1} \\ &= 2\left(\frac{1}{s^2 - 1} - \frac{1}{s^2 + 1}\right) + s \cdot \left(\frac{1}{s^2 - 1} - \frac{1}{s^2 + 2^2}\right) - \frac{s}{s^2 - 1} - \frac{2}{s^2 - 1} \\ &= -\frac{2}{s^2 + 1} - \frac{s}{s^2 + 2^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$y(t) = L^{-1}[Y(s)] = -2\sin t - \cos 2t$$

(3) 方程两边取拉氏变换, 得

$$s^2 \cdot Y(s) - 2s \cdot Y(s) + 2Y(s) = 2 \cdot \frac{s-1}{(s-1)^2 + 1}$$

$$(s^2 - 2s + 2)Y(s) = \frac{2(s-1)}{(s-1)^2 + 1}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{2(s-1)}{[(s-1)^2 + 1]^2} = -\left[\frac{1}{(s-1)^2 + 1}\right]'$$

因为由拉氏变换的微分性质知, 若 $L[f(t)] = F(s)$, 则

$$L[(-t) \cdot f(t)] = F'(s)$$

即

$$L^{-1}[F'(s)] = (-t) \cdot f(t) = (-t) \cdot L^{-1}[F(s)]$$

$$\text{因为 } L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(s-1)^2 + 1}\right] = e^t \cdot \sin t$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} L^{-1}\left\{\frac{2(s-1)}{[(s-1)^2+1]^2}\right\} &= -L^{-1}\left[\left(\frac{1}{(s-1)^2+1}\right)'\right] \\ &= -(-t)L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(s-1)^2+1}\right] = t \cdot e^t \cdot \sin t \end{aligned}$$

故有 $y(t) = t \cdot e^t \cdot \sin t$

(4) 方程两边取拉氏变换, 设 $L[y(t)] = Y(s)$, 得

$$s^3 \cdot Y(s) - s^2 \cdot y(0) - s \cdot y'(0) - y''(0) + s \cdot Y(s) - y(0) = \frac{1}{s-2}$$

$$s^3 \cdot Y(s) + s \cdot Y(s) = \frac{1}{s-2}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{1}{s-2} \cdot \frac{1}{s(s^2+1)} = \frac{1}{s(s-2)(s^2+1)}$$

故

$$y(t) = L^{-1}[Y(s)] = \frac{1}{4}e^{-t} - \frac{1}{4}e^{-2t} + \frac{3}{2}t \cdot e^{-3t} - 3t^2 \cdot e^{-3t}$$

(5) 设 $L[y(t)] = Y(s)$, 则

$$L[y'(t)] = sY(s) - y(0) = sY(s),$$

$$L[y''(t)] = s^2 \cdot Y(s) - sy(0) - y'(0) = s^2Y(s)$$

$$L[y'''(t)] = s^3 \cdot Y(s) - s^2 \cdot y(0) - sy'(0) - y''(0) = s^3Y(s) - 1$$

$$L[y^{(4)}(t)] = s^4 \cdot Y(s) - s^3 \cdot y(0) - s^2 \cdot y'(0) - sy''(0) - y'''(0) = s^4 \cdot Y(s) - s$$

方程两边取拉氏变换, 得

$$s^4 \cdot Y(s) - s + 2s^2 \cdot Y(s) + Y(s) = 0$$

$$(s^4 + 2s^2 + 1) \cdot Y(s) = s$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{s}{(s^2+1)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2s}{(s^2+1)^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{s^2+1}\right)'$$

故

$$y(t) = L^{-1}\left[\frac{s}{(s^2+1)^2}\right] = L^{-1}\left[-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{s^2+1}\right)'\right] = \frac{1}{2}t \cdot \sin t$$

18. 求下列微分方程组的解

$$(1) \begin{cases} x' + x - y = e^t \\ y' + 3x - 2y = 2 \cdot e^t \end{cases} \quad x(0) = y(0) = 1$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} x' - 2y' = g(t) \\ x'' - y'' + y = 0 \end{cases} \quad x(0) = x'(0) = y(0) = y'(0) = 0$$

解: (1) 设

$$L[(x(t))] = X(s), L[(y(t))] = Y(s)$$

$$L[(x'(t))] = s \cdot X(s) - x(0) = s \cdot X(s) - 1$$

$$L[(y'(t))] = s \cdot Y(s) - y(0) = s \cdot Y(s) - 1,$$

微分方程组两式的两边同时取拉氏变换, 得

$$\begin{cases} s \cdot X(s) - 1 + X(s) - Y(s) = \frac{1}{s-1} \\ s \cdot Y(s) - 1 + 3X(s) - 2Y(s) = \frac{2}{s-1} \end{cases}$$

得

$$\begin{cases} Y(s) = (s+1)X(s) - \frac{s}{s-1} \dots(1) \\ 3X(s) - (s-2) \cdot Y(s) = \frac{2}{s-1} + 1 = \frac{s+1}{s-1} \dots(2) \end{cases}$$

(2) 代入(1), 得

$$\begin{aligned} 3X(s) + (s-2) \cdot [(s+1)X(s) - \frac{s}{s-1}] &= \frac{s+1}{s-1} \\ (s^2 - s + 1)X(s) &= \frac{s+1}{s-1} + \frac{s(s-2)}{s-1} = \frac{s^2 - s + 1}{s-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } X(s) = \frac{1}{s-1} \quad \text{于是有 } x(t) = e^t \dots(3)$$

(3) 代入(1), 得

$$Y(s) = (s+1) \cdot \frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{s}{s-1} = \frac{1}{s-1} \Rightarrow y(t) = e^t$$

(2) 设

$$L[(x(t))] = X(s), L[(y(t))] = Y(s), L[(g(t))] = G(s)$$

$$L[(x'(t))] = s \cdot X(s), L[(y'(t))] = s \cdot Y(s)$$

方程两边取拉氏变换, 得

$$L[(x''(t))] = s^2 \cdot X(s), L[(y''(t))] = s^2 \cdot Y(s),$$

$$\begin{cases} s \cdot X(s) - 2s \cdot Y(s) = G(s) \dots(1) \\ s^2 \cdot X(s) - s^2 \cdot Y(s) + Y(s) = 0 \dots(2) \end{cases}$$

(1) \cdot s - (2), 得

$$Y(s) = -\frac{s}{s^2 + 1} \cdot G(s) \dots(3)$$

$$\therefore y(t) = L^{-1}[Y(s)] = -g(t) * \cos t = -\int_0^t g(\tau) \cos(t-\tau) d\tau$$

(3) 代入(1):

$$s \cdot X(s) - 2s \cdot \left[-\frac{s}{s^2+1} \cdot G(s)\right] = G(s)$$

即：

$$s \cdot X(s) = \left(1 - \frac{2s^2}{s^2+1}\right)G(s) = \frac{1-s^2}{s^2+1} \cdot G(s)$$

$$X(s) = \frac{1-s^2}{s(s^2+1)}G(s) = \left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{2s}{1+s^2}\right) \cdot G(s)$$

所以

$$\therefore x(t) = L^{-1}[X(s)] = (1-2\cos t) * g(t) = \int_0^t (1-2\cos \tau) \cdot g(t-\tau) d\tau$$

故

$$x(t) = \int_0^t (1-2\cos \tau) \cdot g(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$y(t) = -\int_0^t g(\tau) \cdot \cos(t-\tau) d\tau$$

19. 求下列方程的解

$$(1) x(t) + \int_0^t x(t-\omega) e^{\omega} d\omega = 2t-3$$

$$(2) y(t) - \int_0^t (t-\omega) \cdot y(\omega) d\omega = t$$

解：(1) 设 $L[x(t)] = X(s)$ ，方程两边取拉氏变换，得

$$X(s) + X(s) \cdot \frac{1}{s-1} = \frac{2}{s^2} - \frac{3}{s}$$

$$X(s) \left[1 + \frac{1}{s-1}\right] = \frac{2-3s}{s^2}$$

$$X(s) = \frac{(2-3s)(s-1)}{s^3} = \frac{-3s^2+5s-2}{s^3} = -\frac{3}{s} + \frac{5}{s^2} - \frac{2}{s^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = -3 + 5t - t^2$$

(2) 设 $L[y(t)] = Y(s)$ ，方程两边取拉氏变换，得

$$Y(s) - L(t * y(t)) = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$Y(s) - \frac{1}{s^2} \cdot Y(s) = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{1}{s^2-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = L^{-1}(Y(s)) = L^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{s^2-1}\right) = \sinh t$$