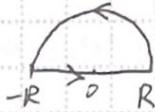


$$\text{求定积分 } I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)(x+b)} \quad a>0, b>0.$$



简单闭曲线。

$$\text{解: } I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-R}^R \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)(x+b)} \rightarrow 0. \because R \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\text{则 } \int_{-R}^R \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)(x+b)} + \int_{C_R} \frac{dx}{(z^2+a^2)(z+b)} = 2\pi i (C_{-1}^{(1)} + C_{-1}^{(2)}).$$

$$P(z) = 1, \quad Q(z) = (z^2+a^2)(z+b) = z^4 + (a^2+b^2)z^2 + a^2b^2.$$

$$\alpha \neq b \text{ 时, } Q'(z) = 4z^3 + 2(a^2+b^2)z. \quad z = ai \text{ 时, } Q(ai) = 0. \quad Q'(ai) = 2ai(b^2-a^2)$$

$$C_{-1}^{(1)} = \text{Res}[f, ai] = \frac{1}{Q'(ai)} = \frac{1}{2ai(b^2-a^2)}$$

$$C_{-1}^{(2)} = -[b] = \frac{1}{Q'(bi)} = \frac{1}{2bi(b^2-a^2)}.$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \pi i (C_{-1}^{(1)} + C_{-1}^{(2)}) = \frac{\pi i}{2(b^2-a^2)} \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right) = \frac{\pi i (b-a)}{2ab(b^2-a^2)} = \frac{\pi}{2ab(a+b)}$$

$a=b$ 时,

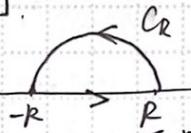
$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^2} = \frac{\pi}{4a^3} \quad a>0. \quad (\text{让 } b \neq a, \text{ 再让 } b \rightarrow a)$$

$$\text{求 } I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin kx}{x^2+a^2} dx. \quad \text{这里 } k>0, a>0.$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-R}^R \frac{x \sin kx}{x^2+a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \text{Im} \left(\int_{-R}^R \frac{xe^{ikx}}{x^2+a^2} dx \right)$$

$$\int_{-R}^R \frac{xe^{ikx}}{x^2+a^2} dx + \int_{C_R} \frac{ze^{ikz}}{z^2+a^2} dz = 2\pi i \text{Res} \left[\frac{ze^{ikz}}{z^2+a^2}, ai \right].$$

$$= 2\pi i \cdot \frac{ai \cdot e^{-ka}}{2ai} = \frac{\pi i}{e^{ka}}$$



$\text{取 } R>a.$

连续函数且极限有限, 则可让参数 \rightarrow 常数直替换得和答案

$$\text{求定积分 } I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin kx}{(x^2+a^2)(x+b)} dx. \quad a>0, b>0, k>0.$$

$$\int_{-R}^R \frac{xe^{ikx}}{(x^2+a^2)(x+b)} dx + \int_{C_R} \frac{ze^{ikz}}{(z^2+a^2)(z+b)} dz = 2\pi i (C_{-1}^{(1)} + C_{-1}^{(2)})$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \pi i (C_{-1}^{(1)} + C_{-1}^{(2)}) \quad R \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 时} \rightarrow 0.$$

$$C_{-1}^{(1)} = \text{Res} \left[\frac{ze^{ikz}}{z^4+(a^2+b^2)z^2+ab^2}, ai \right] = \frac{ae^{-ka}}{4(ai)^3 + 2ai(a^2+b^2)} = \frac{e^{-ka}}{2(b^2-a^2)}$$

$$C_{-1}^{(2)} = \text{Res} \left[\frac{ze^{ikz}}{z^4+(a^2+b^2)z^2+ab^2}, bi \right] = \frac{e^{-kb}}{2(a^2-b^2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{\pi}{2(b^2-a^2)} (e^{-ka} - e^{-kb}) \quad \text{若 } a \neq b. \quad \text{若 } f(x) = \frac{e^{-ka}-e^{-kb}}{x^2-a^2}, \quad x \rightarrow a.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \frac{ke^{ka}}{2a} \Rightarrow \frac{ke^{ka}}{2a}$$

$$\text{若 } a=b \text{ 时, } I = \frac{\pi e^{-ka}}{4a}$$

11.25

开卷试题

1) 设 z_1, z_2, z_3 是复平面上的3个相异的点且不共线. 用 z_1, z_2, z_3 表示出 $\triangle z_1 z_2 z_3$ 的外接圆圆心 z_0 , 并证明: 当 $z_0 = \frac{z_1 + z_2 + z_3}{3}$ 时, $\triangle z_1 z_2 z_3$ 为正 \triangle 且求出外接圆的半径 r . (10分)

2) 用不同于(充分、必要性)他法(均不同)习题/答案中的方法, 证明: $f_n(z) = z^n + C_1 z^{n-1} + C_2 z^{n-2} + \dots + C_{n-1} z + C_n = \prod_{k=1}^n (z - z_k)$ 构成(圆内接)正 n 多边形的 n 个顶点的充要条件是 $f_n'(z) = z^n + C_n$. 这里 $|z_k| = r > 0, k=1, \dots, n$.

3) 设 z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4 是复平面上四个相异的点. 定义其交比 $\langle z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4 \rangle$ 为

$$\langle z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4 \rangle = \frac{z_4 - z_1}{z_4 - z_2} / \frac{z_3 - z_1}{z_3 - z_2} \quad (\text{利用直线 } l: z = z_3 + t\alpha, t \neq 0, t \in \mathbb{R})$$

z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4 共线或圆的充要条件是 $\langle z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4 \rangle \in \mathbb{R}$.

(并具体给出共线 \dots 的条件) 的参数方程及 Ch. Ex. 该书的坐标方程方法证明

由此得到 n 个($n \geq 4$)相异点 z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n (其中任意3点不共线)共圆的充要条件.

充10' 要10' (20分)

4) $D_n = \{z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n\}$ 是复平面上 n 个相异点构成的点集, 并满足 $|z_k| = r > 0$.

$$k=1, 2, \dots, n. \text{ 令 } f_n(z) = \prod_{k=1}^n (z - z_k) = z^n - C_1 z^{n-1} + C_2 z^{n-2} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} C_{n-1} z + (-1)^n C_n$$

证明: 当 $n \geq 3$ 时, D_n 构成正 n 多边形的 n 个顶点的充要条件是 $C_1 = C_2 = \dots = C_m = 0$,

其中 $m = \begin{cases} \frac{n-1}{2}, & n \text{ 奇} \\ \frac{n}{2}, & n \text{ 偶} \end{cases}$. 并证明 m 不能被更小的正整数所代替. (Sharp) 举反例 (20分)

5) $f_n(z) = \prod_{k=1}^n (z - z_k) = z^n + C_1 z^{n-1} + \dots + C_{n-1} z + C_n$. ($n \geq 3$). 给出 D_n 构成某一个正多边形的 n 个顶点的充要条件并给予证明. 同时求出外接圆圆心及半径 r ($r > 0$) 来.

(10分)

$$6) \text{ 利用 } \sin z = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} z^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} = z \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{z^2}{n^2 \pi^2}\right). \cos z = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n z^{2n}}{(2n)!} = \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{z^2}{(n+\frac{1}{2})^2 \pi^2}\right)$$

$$\text{ 证明: (1) } \frac{\zeta(2n)}{\pi^{2n}} - \frac{\zeta(2n-2)}{3! \pi^{2n-2}} + \frac{\zeta(2n-4)}{5! \pi^{2n-4}} - \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1} \zeta(2)}{(2n-1)! \pi^2} + \frac{(-1)^n n}{(2n+1)!} = 0, \quad n \geq 2.$$

$$\zeta(2) = \frac{\pi^2}{6}, \quad \zeta(3) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^3}. \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{2^{2n}-1}{\pi^{2n}} \zeta(2n) - \frac{2^{2n-2}-1}{2! \pi^{2n-2}} \zeta(2n-2) + \frac{2^{2n-4}-1}{4! \pi^{2n-4}} \zeta(2n-4) + \dots$$

$$+ \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (2^2-1) \zeta(2)}{(2n-2)! \pi^2} + \frac{(-1)^n}{2(2n-1)!} = 0, \quad n=1, 2, 3, \dots \quad (10 \text{ 分}).$$

$$(3) \text{ 令 } A_n = \frac{\zeta(2n)}{\pi^{2n}}, \quad n=1, 2, \dots \quad \text{ 证明 } (n+\frac{1}{2}) A_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} A_{n-k} A_k, \quad n \geq 2. \quad (A_1 = \frac{1}{3!} = \frac{1}{6})$$

并求出 A_1, A_2, \dots, A_6 的分数表达式. (10分)

7/ 证明 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\zeta(2n)}{n(2n+1)} = \ln \frac{2\pi}{e}$. $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\zeta(2n)}{n(2n+1)2^{2n}} = \ln \frac{\pi}{e}$ (10分)

8/ 设 $f(z)$ 在 $|z| < 1$ 内处处可导且在 $|z|=1$ 处连续。若 $f(e^{i\theta}) \leq R$, $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$

证明 $f(z) \equiv f(0) \in \mathbb{R}$, $\forall z: |z| \leq 1$. (10分)

9/ 设 $f(z)$ 在 $|z| \leq 1$ 内处处可导且 $f(z)$ 不是常数。若 $|f(z)| = \max_{|z| \leq 1} |f(z)|$

证明: $1/|f(z)| = 1$, 或 $2/|f'(z)| \neq 0$. (10分)

10/ 利用 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{z^n}{n} = -\ln(1-z)$, $|z| < 1$. 令 $f_k(r, \theta) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{r^n \cos n\theta}{n^k}$, $g_k(r, \theta) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{r^n \sin n\theta}{n^k}$

这里 $r \in (0, 1]$, $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$. 给出 $k=1, 2, 3$ 时, $f_k(r, \theta)$ 及 $g_k(r, \theta)$ 的积分及有限形式.

再令 $r \rightarrow 1^-$, 求出 $f_k(1, \theta)$ 及 $g_k(1, \theta)$ 的积分及有限形式的最简形式. (10分),

11/ 求定积分 $I_{r,m,n} = \int_{|z|=R>|r|} \frac{z^m e^{\frac{1}{z}}}{(r+z)^n} dz$ (这里 $r \neq 0$, $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ (正整数)) (10分)

12/ 设 $\Delta z_1, z_2, z_3$ 的面积为 S .

证明: $S = \frac{1}{2} |Im(z_1 z_2 + z_2 z_3 + z_3 z_1)|$. 这里 $Im(z)=y$, 若 $z=x+iy$, $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$. (10分)

13/ 证明 $\Delta z_1, z_2, z_3$ 构成直角三角形的充要条件是 $z_1^2 + z_2^2 + z_3^2 = z_1 z_2 + z_2 z_3 + z_3 z_1$ (10分).

14/ $I_1 = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2m}}{x^{2n} + r^{2n}} dx$, $r > 0$, m 是非负整数, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, 且 $m \leq n-1$. (10分)

15/ $I_2 = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2m}}{(x^2 + r^2)^n} dx$, $r > 0$, $m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ (10分)

16/ $I_3 = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2m-1} \sin kx}{(x^2 + r_1^2)^n (x^2 + r_2^2)^n} dx$, $r_1 > 0$, $r_2 > 0$, $k > 0$, $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ 且 $m \leq 2n$. (10分)

17/ $I_4 = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2m} \cos kx}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)(x^2 + c^2)} dx$, $a > 0$, $b > 0$, $c > 0$, $k > 0$, m 是非负整数 (10分)
 $m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

18/ $I_5 = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2m} dx}{(ax^2 + bx + c)^n}$, m 是非负整数 $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $a > 0$, $b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ 且 $ac - b^2 > 0$,
 $m \leq n-1$. (10分)

19/ $I_6 = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2m}}{(x^2 + a^2)^n (x^2 + b^2)^n} dx$, $a > 0$, $b > 0$, m 是非负整数 $n \in \mathbb{N}$, 且 $m \leq 2n-1$ (10分)

20/ $f(z) = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$
 $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{C}$
 $且 ad - bc \neq 0$
 $D': a < r < |z| < 1$



求出一个将异心圆环域 D :
 $z: |z-z_1| > r_1$, $|z-z_2| < r_2$.
 这里 $0 < |z-z_1| < r_2 - r_1$.
 映成同心圆环域 D' , $0 < r < |z| < 1$.
 做一个分式线性映射并求出 $r > 0$ 来 (20分)

12.2

设 $|a| \neq 1, |b| \neq 1$, 求 $I = \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{(z-a)^n (z-b)^m} dz$, $n < N$

1) 当 $a=b$ 时, $I_1 = \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{2n}} dz = 0$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} |a| < 1 \text{ 时, } I_{2n}=0 \\ |a| > 1 \text{ 时, C-G 定理 } I_1=0. \end{array} \right.$

2) 当 $a \neq b$ 时, 不妨设 $|a| < |b|$.

(1) $|a| < 1 < |b|$ $I_1 = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{1}{(z-a)^n (z-b)^m}, a \right]$

(2) $|a| < 1, |b| < 1$

(3) $|a| > 1, |b| > 1$

(1) $I_1 = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res} [\dots, a]$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{(z-a)^n (z-b)^m} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k C_{n+k-1}^{n-1}}{(a-b)^{n+k} (z-a)^{n+k}}$$

$$I_1 = 2\pi i C_{n-1} = 2\pi i$$

$$(2) I_1 = 2\pi i (\operatorname{Res} [\dots, a] + \operatorname{Res} [\dots, b]) = 2\pi i (C_{n-1}^{(1)} + C_{n-1}^{(2)})$$

$$= 2\pi i \left\{ \frac{(-1)^{n-1} C_{2n-2}^{n-1}}{(a-b)^{2n-1}} + \frac{(-1)^{n-1} C_{2n-2}^{n-1}}{(b-a)^{2n-1}} \right\}$$

另解

$$\text{令 } z = \frac{1}{t} \Rightarrow dz = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt, \quad |z|=1 \Leftrightarrow |t|=1.$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 = - \oint_{|t|=1} \frac{1}{(\frac{1}{t}-a)^n (\frac{1}{t}-b)^m} (-\frac{1}{t^2} dt) = \oint_{|t|=1} \frac{t^{2n-2}}{((1-at)^n)(1-bt)^m} dt = 0. \quad \text{C-G 定理.}$$

$|a| < 1, |b| < 1, \dots - - - ?$

例. $I_2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos kx}{x^2 + ax + b} dx$. 这里 $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ 且 $a^2 < 4b, k > 0$

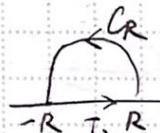
$$= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-R}^R \frac{\cos kx}{(x+\frac{a}{2})^2 + \frac{4b-a^2}{4}} dx \quad \text{令 } t = x + \frac{a}{2}, \quad r^2 = \frac{4b-a^2}{4}$$

$$= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-R}^R \frac{\cos k(t-\frac{a}{2})}{t^2 + r^2} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos kt \cos \frac{ka}{2} + \sin kt \sin \frac{ka}{2}}{t^2 + r^2} dt$$

$$= \cos \frac{ka}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos kt}{t^2 + r^2} dt = \cos \frac{ka}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-kt}}{t^2 + r^2} dt$$

$$= \cos \frac{ka}{2} \cdot \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-R}^R \frac{e^{-kt}}{t^2 + r^2}$$

$$I_2 + \int_{C_R} = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res} [\dots, r] = \cos \frac{ka}{2} 2\pi i \frac{e^{-kr}}{2ri} = \frac{\cos \frac{ka}{2}}{e^{kr}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{r}$$



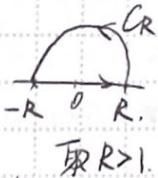
$$I_n = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^n}, n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-R}^R \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^n}$$

$$= \pi i \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{1}{(1+z^2)^n}, i \right]$$

$$\int_{-R}^R \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^n} + \int_{C_R} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^n} \rightarrow 0$$

$$= 2\pi i \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{1}{(1+z^2)^n}, i \right].$$



For $R > 1$.

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

$$= \frac{1}{w^n} \left(\sum \frac{(-1)^k C_{n+k-1} w^{k-1}}{r^{n+k}} \right) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k C_{n+k-1}}{r^{n+k} w^{n-k}}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k C_{n+k-1}}{(2i)^{n+k} (z-i)^{n-k}}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_2 = \frac{\pi C_{2n-2}^{n-1}}{2^{2n-1}}$$

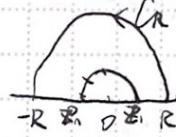
$$\text{The residue } C_1 = \frac{(-1)^{n-1} C_{2n-2}^{n-1}}{(2i)^{2n-1}} = \frac{C_{2n-2}^{n-1}}{2^{2n-1} i}$$

$$n-k=1 \Rightarrow k=n-1$$

$$J_{r,n} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(r^2+x^2)^n} = \frac{1}{r^{2n}} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\left[1+(\frac{x}{r})^2\right]^n} = \frac{1}{r^{2n-1}} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{d(\frac{x}{r})}{\left[1+(\frac{x}{r})^2\right]^n} = \frac{1}{r^{2n-1}} J_n.$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-R}^R \frac{dx}{1+x^{2n}}$$



$$\int_{-R}^R \dots + \int_{C_R} \dots = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res} [\dots, z_k]$$

$$\Rightarrow I_n = \pi i \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{1}{1+z^{2n}}, z_k \right] \right) = \frac{\frac{\pi}{2n}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2n}} (1)$$

$$\operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{1}{1+z^{2n}}, z_k \right] = \frac{1}{2n z_k^{2n-1}} \quad z_k^{2n} = -1 \Rightarrow z_k^{2n-1} = -z_k.$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2n} z_k. \Rightarrow I_n = \frac{\pi i (-1)}{2n} \sum_{k=1}^n z_k$$

$$z_k^{2n} = -1 = e^{\pi i} = e^{\pi i + 2\pi i (k-1)} \Rightarrow z_k = e^{\frac{(2k-1)\pi i}{2n}} = e^{\frac{k\pi i}{n}} / e^{\frac{\pi i}{2n}}$$

$$I_n = \frac{-\pi i}{2n} \cdot \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n e^{\frac{k\pi i}{n}}}{e^{\frac{\pi i}{2n}}} = \frac{-\pi i}{2n} e^{\frac{\pi i}{2n}} \cdot \frac{1-q^n}{1-q} = \frac{-\pi i}{2n} \frac{2e^{\frac{\pi i}{2n}}}{(1-e^{\frac{\pi i}{n}})}$$

$$e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta} = 2i \sin \theta. \quad \text{If } \frac{z-z^{-1}}{2i} = \sin \theta. \quad \frac{z-1}{2iz} = \sin \theta.$$

$$\frac{\frac{\pi}{2n}}{\left(e^{\frac{\pi i}{n}} - 1 \right)} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{2n}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2n}}$$

$$\text{Thus, } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(r^2+x^{2n})} = J_{r,n}. \quad (r>0)$$

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

Chap 5 正題 4題

$f(z) \neq 0, f(z_0) = 0$, $f(z)$ 在 z_0 解析 $\Rightarrow f(z) = (z - z_0)^n \varphi(z)$.
 $\varphi(z_0) \neq 0$, $\varphi(z)$ 在 z_0 解析.

$f = \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)}$, P, Q 在 z_0 解析, $P(z_0) \neq 0, Q(z_0) = 0, Q'(z_0) \neq 0$.

$$\text{Res}[f, z_0] = \frac{P(z_0)}{Q'(z_0)}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos kx}{(x^2+a^2)} dx, \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin kx}{x^2+a^2} dx.$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin kx}{(x^2+a^2)(x^2+b^2)} dx, \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos kx}{(x^2+a^2)(x^2+b^2)} dx, \quad \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{A^2 \cos^2 \theta + B^2 \sin^2 \theta} = \frac{2\pi}{AB}, \quad (A, B > 0).$$

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

$$I_n = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^n} = \frac{\pi}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2n}}, \quad J_n = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x+1)^n} = \frac{\pi C_{n-1}}{2^{n-1}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln|1-z| &= \frac{1}{2} \ln(1-2r \cos \theta + r^2) \quad (\because z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)) \\ &= -\ln(1-r \cos \theta - ir \sin \theta) \\ &= -\ln(1-2r \cos \theta + r^2) \end{aligned}$$

Chap 5 3復+2定. 考5題

12.9

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{1-\cos 4z^5}{z^n} dz = \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{1 - \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k (4z^5)^{2k}}{(2k)!}}{z^n} dz = \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1} \cdot 4^k z^{10k}}{(2k)! z^n}}{z^n} dz \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1} 4^k}{(2k)!} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{z^{n-10k}} dz = \begin{cases} \frac{2\pi i (-1)^{k+1} 4^{2k}}{(2k)!} & n=10k+1 \text{ 时}, k=1, 2, \dots \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases} \quad \frac{2\pi i (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{10}} + 4^{\frac{n-1}{5}}}{(\frac{n-1}{5})!} \\ &\quad \text{取 } k \text{ 满足 } n=10k+1. \end{aligned}$$

$$J = \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{(z-a)^n (z-b)^m} dz, \quad |a| \neq 1, |b| \neq 1 \text{ 且 } |a| \leq |b|, m, n \text{ 是正整数.}$$

取倒数、看图片.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{若 } |a| < 1, |b| > 1, \quad f(z) &= \frac{1}{(z-a)^n (z-a+b)^m} = \frac{1}{(z-a)^n} \left[\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k C_{m+k-1}^{m-1} w^k}{r^{m+k}} \right] \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k C_{m+k-1}^{m-1}}{(a-b)^{m+k} \cdot (z-a)^{m+k}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \oint = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k C_{m+k-1}^{m-1}}{(a-b)^{m+k}} \oint \frac{1}{(z-a)^{n-k}} dz = \frac{2\pi i (-1)^{n-1} C_{m+n-2}^{m-1}}{(a-b)^{n+m-1}}$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-z_0)} \psi(z) \quad f(z) = (z-z_0)^n \psi(z)$$

$\sin \theta = e^{-iz}$?

$$I = \oint \frac{z^3 e^{\frac{1}{z}}}{1+z} dz = -\frac{2\pi i}{3} \quad \left| \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a+b\sin\theta} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a+b\cos\theta} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{a^2-b^2}} \quad (a>|b|>0) \right.$$

$|z|=r>1$

↓

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin kx}{(x^2+a^2)(x^2+b^2)} dx. \quad \begin{array}{l} a>0 \\ b>0 \\ r>0 \end{array} \quad \text{取虚部.}$$

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{A^2 \cos^2\theta + B^2 \sin^2\theta} = \frac{2\pi}{AB}. \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} (A>0, B>0) \text{ or } A<0, B<0 \end{array} \right. \quad 5'$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos kx}{x^2+ax+b} dx = \frac{\pi \cos \frac{ka}{2}}{re^{kr}} \quad \begin{array}{l} (\text{先对复数部分}) \\ \text{Ab}>a^2, \quad r=\frac{\sqrt{4b-a^2}}{2}>0 \end{array}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{r^{2n}+x^{2n}} = \frac{1}{r^{2n-1}} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2n}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2n}} \quad \begin{array}{l} (r>0) \\ n \in \mathbb{N} \\ r=1 \quad 8分 \quad \text{剩下2分} \end{array}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(r^2+x^2)^n} = \frac{\pi C_{2n-2}^{n-1}}{(2r)^{2n-1}}$$

5题. 2复3实.

12.9

Chapter 6 解析映射 Analytic Mappings

$$C_2, z = z_2(t)$$

$z'(t)$ 连续且 $z'(t) \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ Def 分段光滑

$$C_1, z = z_1(t)$$

Def. 两曲线间夹角 $\theta = \arg \frac{z_1'(t_0)}{z_2'(t_0)} = \arg z_1'(t_0) - \arg z_2'(t_0)$

$$a < t < b.$$

$\Rightarrow f(z)$ 在 $z_0 = z_1(t_0) = z_2(t_0)$ 解析

$$f(z_k(t))$$

$$w_1(t) = f(z_1(t))$$

$$\Rightarrow w_1'(t_0) = f'(z_1(t_0)) \cdot z_1'(t_0) = z_0 z_1'(t_0)$$

$$w_2(t) = f(z_2(t))$$

$$w_2'(t_0) = f'(z_2(t_0)) \cdot z_2'(t_0) = z_0 z_2'(t_0)$$

$$C_1'$$

w_1 与 w_2 曲线间的夹角:

$$f(z_0)$$

$$\varphi = \arg w_1'(t_0) - \arg w_2'(t_0) = \theta. \text{ 条件: } f'(z_0) \neq 0$$

当 $f'(z_0) \neq 0$ 时, $\varphi = \theta$. (保角)

一切已得

若 $f'(z_0) = 0$, $w_1'(t_0) = w_2'(t_0) = 0$ 角度不确定, 不能断言是否保角.

$f'(z_0) \neq 0$ 是大概率事件. ($f(z) \neq$ 常数时)

这是因为 $f(z)$ 在 z_0 解析 $\Rightarrow f'(z)$ 也在 z_0 解析. 若 $f'(z) = 0$

$\Rightarrow f'(z) = (z - z_0)^n \psi(z)$, $\psi(z_0) \neq 0 \Rightarrow z_0$ 是 $f'(z)$ 的孤立零点

例 1. $f_1(z) = \sin z$, $f_1'(z) = \cos z$ 只可能在 x 轴上某些点不保角

例 2. $f_2(z) = P_n(z)$, $f_2'(z) = P_{n-1}(z)$ $\xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty}$ $\xrightarrow{1 \rightarrow \infty}$ 处处不保角

例 3. $f_3(z) = e^z$, $f_3'(z) = e^z \neq 0$. 处处保角.

莫比乌斯

Möbius Mapping

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

$$f'(z) = \frac{ad-bc}{(cz+d)^2} \neq 0 \text{ 处处保角} \Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}, ad - bc = \det A \neq 0.$$

$$w = \frac{az+b}{cz+d} \Rightarrow az+b = czw + dw \Rightarrow (cw-a)z = dw+b \Rightarrow z = \frac{-dw-b}{cw-a}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} ad & -b \\ -c & da \end{pmatrix} / \det A? \quad \text{令 } \lambda = \frac{1}{ad-bc}, \det(\lambda A) = 1.$$

将 a, b, c, d 同乘入, 可认为 $\det A = 1$.

分式映射

$$z' = \frac{a_1 z + b_1}{c_1 z + d_1}, a_1 d_1 - b_1 c_1 \neq 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow w = \frac{a_2 (\dots) + b_2}{c_2 (\dots) + d_2} = \frac{a'_2 z + b'_2}{c'_2 z + d'_2}$$

$$w = \frac{a_2 z' + b_2}{c_2 z' + d_2}, a_2 d_2 - b_2 c_2 \neq 0$$

$$\therefore A = A_2 A_1 \quad \text{分式映射的叠加} \\ \text{还是多步映射}$$

而 $\det A = \det A_1 \det A_2 = 1$. 除非 Abel 群. $e = I_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow w = \frac{z+\alpha}{\alpha+1} = z$.

恒同映射

平移 $w = z + \alpha$. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \alpha \neq 0$.

1) 平移. $z_1 \rightarrow w_1 \quad | \quad w = z - z_1 + w_1 = z + (w_1 - z_1)$

2) $z_1 \neq z_2 \rightarrow w_1 \neq w_2 \quad | \quad w = \alpha z + \beta = \frac{w_2 - w_1}{z_2 - z_1} (z - z_1) + w_1$

$z_1 \rightarrow w_1$
 $z_2 \rightarrow w_2$
线映. 不同立
不同立

3) z_1, z_2, z_3 互异 $\Rightarrow w_1, w_2, w_3$ 互异 ||

$w = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$ 满足不变式 $\frac{w-w_1}{w-w_2} / \frac{w_3-w_1}{w_3-w_2} = \frac{z-z_1}{z-z_2} / \frac{z_3-z_1}{z_3-z_2}$ $f(z) = f(w)$
不变式
可解出不唯一的 a, b, c, d (参数唯一).

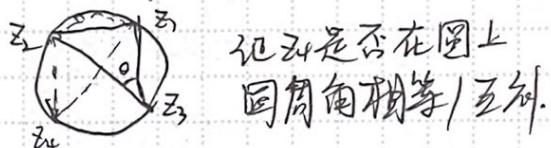
可确定 3 点 \rightarrow 3 点唯一的线性映射.

4). z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4 互异. 不能! 3 个就唯一确定 w .

定义其共比 $\langle z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4 \rangle = \frac{z_4 - z_1}{z_4 - z_2} / \frac{z_3 - z_1}{z_3 - z_2} \neq 0$

z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4 共线或共圆 $\Leftrightarrow \langle z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4 \rangle \in \mathbb{R}$

画图理解. 若为实 $\Rightarrow \arg(\frac{z_4 - z_1}{z_4 - z_2}) = \arg(\frac{z_3 - z_1}{z_3 - z_2}) = 0/\pi$.



记 z_4 是否在圆上
圆周角相等/互补.

n 个点 $\rightarrow n$ 个点的映射. Lagrange Interpolation Polynomials

拉格朗日插值多项式

$y = L_n(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n y_k l_k(x)$. 其中 $l_k(x) = \frac{(x-x_1) \cdots (x-x_{k-1})(x-x_{k+1}) \cdots (x-x_n)}{(x_k-x_1) \cdots (x_k-x_{k-1})(x_k-x_{k+1}) \cdots (x_k-x_n)}$

$\Rightarrow L_n(x_k) = y_k$. $k=1, 2, \dots, n$.

$$l_k(x_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & j=k \\ 0 & j \neq k \end{cases}$$

$w = L_n(z) = \sum_{k=1}^n w_k l_k(z) \quad x_k \rightarrow z_k$
 $x \rightarrow z$.

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$$1/W = z + \alpha (\text{平移}), (x') = (x) + (a b). A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$w = x' + iy' = (x', y'), z = (x, y), \alpha = (a, b).$$

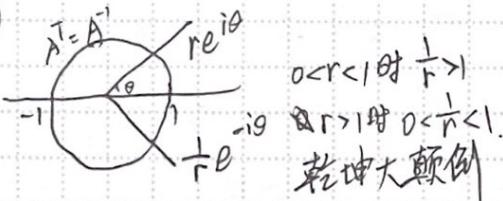
$$2/\text{旋射}, W = \alpha z, \alpha \neq 0, (x') = |\alpha| \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_0 - \sin \theta_0 \\ \sin \theta_0 \cos \theta_0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha = |\alpha| e^{i\theta_0}, \theta_0 = \arg \alpha$$

$$3/\text{倒数}, W = \frac{1}{z}, A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$z = 0 \text{ 时 } w = \infty$$

$$z = \infty \text{ 时 } w = 0.$$



定理 分式映射保广义圆(直线与圆周的并集)

上述3映射, 1/2将直→直, 圆→圆

直线映成圆(不连原点)

$$3/\text{直线 } \alpha z + \bar{\alpha} \bar{z} + \beta = 0, \beta \in \mathbb{R}, z = \frac{1}{w} \Rightarrow \text{直线 (过原点)}$$

圆...。

一般分式形式:

$$W = \frac{\alpha z + b}{c z + d} = \begin{cases} \frac{\alpha}{c} z + \frac{b}{d} = \frac{\alpha}{c}(z + \frac{b}{\alpha}) & c=0 (ad-bc \neq 0 \Rightarrow ad \neq 0) \\ \frac{\alpha(z + \frac{d}{c} - \frac{d}{c}) + b}{c(z + \frac{d}{c})} = \frac{a}{c} + \frac{b - \frac{da}{c}}{c(z + \frac{d}{c})} = \frac{a}{c} + \frac{bc-ad}{c^2(z + \frac{d}{c})} & c \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

曲面上任意两点间最近的曲线: 潜地线。化为上述3种

Riemann几何. \rightarrow 无数条潜地线与原不相交
连之作

抛物几何 欧几

1 潜地线

椭圆几何.

0

双曲几何

22.

次有3个解 \rightarrow 无穷解 & 恒同

不动点 $f(z) = z$, z 称为 $f(z)$ 的一个不动点 fixed point

$W = z$ 映射

$$\text{分式映射不动点 } \frac{\alpha z + b}{cz + d} = z \Leftrightarrow cz^2 + dz - (d-a)z - b = 0.$$

$b=0$ (0 fixed point)

$$\begin{cases} c=0, (d-a)z - b = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} d=a \\ b \neq 0 \end{cases} \text{ (0) 平移}$$

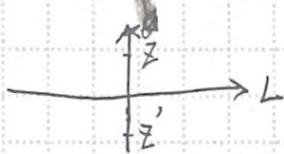
$$\begin{cases} c \neq 0, (d-a)^2 = 4bc \end{cases} \begin{cases} d \neq a \\ b \neq 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} z = \frac{b}{d-a} \\ 0 \text{ fixed point} \end{cases}$$

根据不动点个数按抛物.

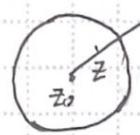
分式映射. 椭圆, 双曲分类.

\neq ②

对称点. 11



圆周对称点



$|z - z_0| |z' - z_0| = r^2$.
且三者共线, 即 $z' - z_0 = \lambda(z - z_0) (\lambda > 0)$

$z' \in \text{为}$

关于圆周的一对对称点

$$z' = z_0 + \lambda(z - z_0) = z_0 + \frac{r^2}{|z - z_0|^2} (z - z_0)$$

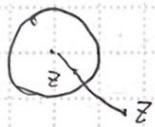
$$\Rightarrow z' = z_0 + \frac{r^2}{z - z_0}$$

$$\text{e.g. } z_0 = 0, r = 1 \Rightarrow z' = \frac{1}{z}$$

定理. 分式线性映射保对称点

$$\frac{z}{z'}$$

$$l$$



任一圆盘内立.

1) 成分式线性映射将半单位圆盘 $|z| < 1 \rightarrow |w| < 1$.

$$w = \frac{az+b}{cz+d} = \frac{a(z+\frac{b}{a})}{c(z+\frac{d}{c})} = a \frac{(z-z_0)}{(z-z_2)} \quad w(z_1) = 0 \Rightarrow z_1 = z_0 \\ w(z_2) = \infty \Rightarrow z_2 = z'_0 = \frac{1}{\bar{z}_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow w = a \left(\frac{z-z_0}{z-\frac{1}{\bar{z}_0}} \right) = -\bar{z}_0 a \left(\frac{z-z_0}{1-\bar{z}_0 z} \right). \quad |z| < 1 \Leftrightarrow |w| < 1 \text{ 最大模原理}$$

$\Leftrightarrow |z| = 1 \Leftrightarrow |w| = 1$. 最大模原理且分映可反解.

$$|w| = |w| \left| \frac{z-z_0}{1-\bar{z}_0 z} \right|_{|z|=1} = |w| \left| \frac{z-z_0}{z\bar{z}-\bar{z}_0 z} \right|_{|z|=1} = |w| \cdot \frac{1}{|z|} \left| \frac{z-z_0}{\bar{z}-\bar{z}_0} \right|_{|z|=1} = |w| \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = |w|.$$

因此 w 是模为 1 的复数. $w = e^{i\theta} \frac{z-z_0}{1-\bar{z}_0 z}$, 这里 $|z| < 1$, $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$ (3)

2) 证明不变式 $\frac{|dw|}{1-|w|^2} = \frac{|dz|}{1-|z|^2}$. (7')

$$\Leftrightarrow \left| \frac{dw}{dz} \right| = \frac{1-|w|^2}{1-|z|^2}. \quad w = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}, \quad w'(z) = \frac{dw}{dz} = \frac{ad-bc}{(cz+d)^2} \neq 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{dw}{dz} \right| = \frac{|ad-bc|}{|cz+d|^2} \quad (7)$$

$$w = e^{i\theta} \frac{z-z_0}{1-\bar{z}_0 z} \Rightarrow a = e^{i\theta}, b = e^{i\theta} (-z_0), c = -\bar{z}_0, d = 1$$

$$\frac{ad-bc}{(cz+d)^2} = \frac{e^{i\theta} (1-\bar{z}_0^2)}{(1-\bar{z}_0 z)^2} = \frac{e^{i\theta} (1-z_0 \bar{z}_0)}{(1-\bar{z}_0 z)^2}$$

$$1-|w|^2 = 1-w\bar{w} = 1 - \frac{\bar{z}-z_0}{1-\bar{z}_0 z} \cdot \frac{\bar{z}-\bar{z}_0}{1-z_0 \bar{z}} = (\oplus) \frac{(1-\bar{z}_0 z)(1-z_0 \bar{z}) - (\bar{z}-z_0)(\bar{z}-\bar{z}_0)}{(1-\bar{z}_0 z)^2} \quad \text{---} \quad \frac{(1-\bar{z}^2)(1-z_0^2)}{(1-\bar{z}_0 z)^2}$$

$$\text{左} \left| \frac{dw}{dz} \right| = \frac{1-|z_0|^2}{|1-\bar{z}_0 z|^2}, \text{ 右} = \frac{1-w\bar{w}}{|1-z|^2} = \dots = \text{左}.$$

$$\Rightarrow |W|^2 = \left| \frac{dw}{dz} \right| (1-|z|^2) > 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{说明圆内} \rightarrow \text{内} \\ \text{外} \rightarrow \text{外} \\ \text{上} \rightarrow \text{上} \end{array}$$

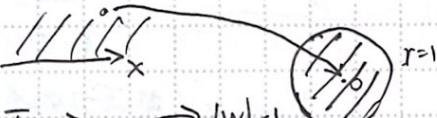
例. $|z-z_0| < r \rightarrow |W-W_0| < R \quad z' = \frac{z-z_0}{r}, \quad W' = \frac{w-w_0}{R}$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{W-W_0}{R} = e^{i\theta} \cdot \frac{\frac{z-z_0}{r} - \frac{z_1-z_0}{r}}{1 - \frac{\bar{z}_1 z_0}{r} \left(\frac{z-z_0}{r} \right)}$$

$$\Rightarrow W = W_0 + e^{i\theta} R \frac{z-z_1}{r^2 - (\bar{z}_1 z_0)(z-z_0)} \quad \text{其中} |z_1-z_0| < r, \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi)$$

$$\frac{|dw|}{R^2 - |W-W_0|^2} = \frac{|dz|}{r^2 - |z-z_0|^2}, \quad \text{准不变式.}$$

例. 

题: $\operatorname{Im} z > 0 \rightarrow |W| < 1,$

解: $w = \alpha \frac{z-z_0}{z-\bar{z}_0}$ 令 $z=x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow |W|=1.$

$$1 = |\alpha| \left| \frac{x-z_0}{x-\bar{z}_0} \right| = |\alpha| \left| \frac{x-z_0}{x-z_0} \right| = |\alpha| \Rightarrow \alpha = e^{i\theta}, \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi)$$

因此. $W = e^{i\theta} \frac{z-z_0}{z-\bar{z}_0} \quad \text{其中} \operatorname{Im} z_0 > 0, \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi)$

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$\text{Im } z > 0 \rightarrow |w| < 1$, $w = e^{i\theta} \frac{z - z_0}{z - \bar{z}_0}$, 其中 $\text{Im } z_0 > 0$, $\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$. 特例: $w = \frac{z - i}{z + i}$

问题求 $|z| < 1 \rightarrow \text{Im } w > 0$ 的公式线性映射 $w = \frac{az + b}{cz + d}$ 反解.

例: $w(z - \bar{z}_0) = e^{i\theta} z - z_0 e^{i\theta} \Rightarrow ((w - e^{i\theta})z = w \bar{z}_0 - z_0 e^{i\theta})$

$$\Rightarrow z = \frac{w \bar{z}_0 - z_0 e^{i\theta}}{w - e^{i\theta}} \quad (|w| < 1 \rightarrow \text{Im } z > 0).$$

交换 z, w 得 $w = \frac{\bar{z}_0 z - z_0 e^{i\theta}}{z - e^{i\theta}} \quad (|z| < 1 \rightarrow \text{Im } w > 0)$.

解法二: 特例, 令 $\theta = 0$, 则 $= i$ 得 $w = \frac{-i(z+1)}{z-1}$ 即 $w = \frac{i(z+1)}{1-z}$, $|z| < 1 \rightarrow \text{Im } w > 0$, $0 \rightarrow i$

→ 满足 $\text{Im } z > 0$
→ $|w| < 1$?

例: 若 $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$, $ad - bc \neq 0$. 证明: $\text{Im } z > 0 \rightarrow \text{Im } w > 0$ 的充要条件是

解: 令 $z = x + iy$, $w = \frac{a(x+iy)+b}{c(x+iy)+d}$, $w = \frac{ax+b}{cx+d} + \frac{ay+d}{cx+d}i$, $ad - bc > 0$.

$$= \frac{(x+iy)[c(x+iy)+d]}{(x+iy)[c(x+iy)+d]} = \frac{(x+iy)(ad-bc)y}{(cx+d)^2 + c^2y^2}.$$

$w = u + iv$, $v = \frac{(ad-bc)y}{(cx+d)^2 + c^2y^2} \Rightarrow vy = \frac{(ad-bc)y^2}{(cx+d)^2 + c^2y^2} \geq 0$, $\because \text{Im } z > 0 \rightarrow \text{Im } w > 0$, 需要 v, y 同号.

$vy > 0 \Leftrightarrow ad - bc > 0$ 假设.

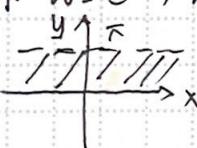
注意这里被平方的是实数

若虚数可能 < 0

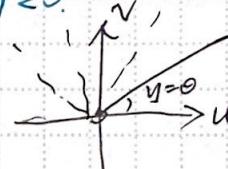
如果 $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{C}$ 为伪命题.

$a=i, b=c=0, d=i$, $w = \frac{i z}{1} = z$, $\text{ad} - bc = -1 < 0$.

例: $w = e^z$, $w' = e^z \neq 0$.



$$w = e^z = e^{x+iy} = e^x \cdot e^{iy} = r \cdot e^{iy}$$



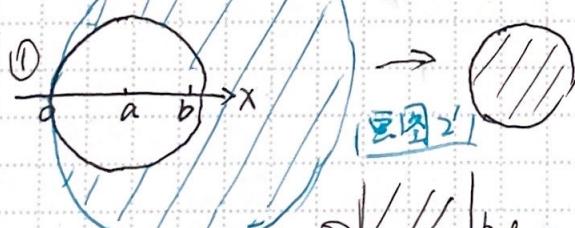
直线 → 不过原点的射线

$-\infty < x < +\infty$, $0 < y < \pi \rightarrow \text{Im } w > 0$.

只画一个, 不用成对解

考 例 1. 求解前映射 w , 将 $D = \{z \mid |z - a| > a, |z - b| \leq b, 0 < a < b\}$ 映成 $|w| < 1$

解: D :



过原点

$$z' = \frac{z - 2a}{z}, \quad a' = 1, b' = -2a, \quad c = 1, d = 0, \quad ad' - bc' = 2a > 0.$$

符合上面条件



π \rightarrow i 旋 90° 放缩. $z' = \frac{\pi i}{b-a} z'$

$z'' = e^z e^{z''}$

$W = \frac{z''' - i}{z''' + i}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 步 每步 2 分 \\ 4 步 每步 2.5 分 \end{array} \right.$

$$W = \frac{z''' - i}{z''' + i} = \frac{e^{z''} - i}{e^{z''} + i} = \frac{e^{\frac{(z-2a)\pi i b}{z(b-a)}} - i}{e^{\frac{(z-2a)\pi i b}{z(b-a)}} + i}$$

例. $W = z^\alpha$, $\alpha > 1$. $W'(0) = 0$. 不保角映射.

$\rightarrow W = (re^{i\theta})^\alpha = r^\alpha e^{i\alpha\theta} \quad 0 < \theta < \theta_0 \quad 0 < \alpha\theta < \alpha\theta_0$.

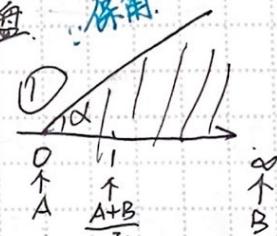
那么 $W = z^{\frac{\pi}{\theta_0}}$ 可以将扇形映到上半平面.

例. 直线截圆弧的弓形 $0 < \alpha < \pi$.

求解析映射 $W = f(z) \rightarrow \text{单位圆盘}$ 保角. $|w| < 1$

解 $z' = (z-A)/(B-z)$ 将 $A \rightarrow$ 原点, $B \rightarrow$ 无穷.

不能选 $z=B$, 会映到负实轴 中间的映成正实轴 圆 \rightarrow 直线. 保角放未角.



② 扇形 \rightarrow 上半平面. $z'' = (z')^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$

③ 上半平面 \rightarrow 单位圆 $W = \frac{z'' - i}{z'' + i}$

$$W = \frac{\left(\frac{z-A}{B-z}\right)^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - i}{\left(\frac{z-A}{B-z}\right)^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + i}$$

例. (其中) $0 < \alpha < \pi$ $r > 0$. 不能直接 $z^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$. 正实轴空缺.

解 令 $z' = z^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$

$$\Rightarrow z'' = \frac{z' + r^{\frac{\pi}{2}}}{r^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - z'} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{映为直角} \\ \text{90°扇形} \end{array}$$

到上半平面

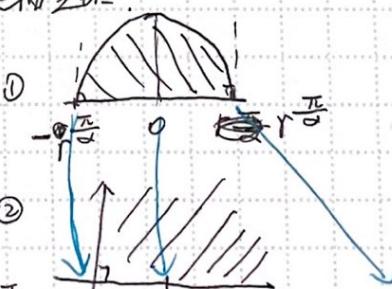
见上例

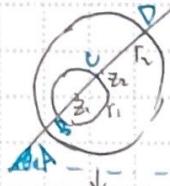
$$z''' = (z')^2$$



$$\textcircled{4} \quad W = \frac{z''' - i}{z''' + i}$$

$$W = \frac{\left(\frac{z^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + r^{\frac{\pi}{2}}}{r^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - z^{\frac{\pi}{2}}} - i\right)}{+ i}$$





$$|z_2 - z_1| + r_1 < r_2.$$

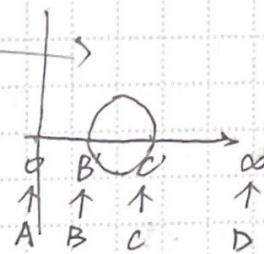
$$z' = \frac{z - A}{D - z}$$

$$A = z_2 - r_2 e^{i\theta_2}$$

$$B = z_1 - r_1 e^{i\theta_1}$$

$$C = z_1 + r_1 e^{i\theta_1}$$

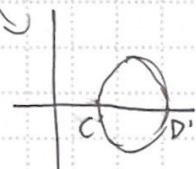
$$D = z_2 + r_2 e^{i\theta_2}$$



$$W' = \frac{w+1}{1-w}$$

$$C' = \frac{1+r}{1-r}$$

$$D' = \frac{1+r}{1-r} > C'$$



$$W = \frac{w+1}{1-w} = k z' = k \cdot \frac{z-A}{D-z}$$

Chapter 6 总结.

[假设 $ad - bc \neq 0$].

- $W = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$. $\frac{dw}{dz} = \frac{ad-bc}{(cz+d)^2} \neq 0$.
- $|z| < 1 \rightarrow |W| < 1$. $W = e^{i\theta} \frac{z - z_0}{1 - \bar{z}_0 z}$ 其中 $|z_0| < 1$, $\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$
此时 $\frac{dw}{dz} = e^{i\theta} \frac{1 - |z_0|^2}{(1 - \bar{z}_0 z)^2}$. $a = e^{i\theta}$, $b = -z_0 e^{i\theta}$, $c = -\bar{z}_0$, $d = 1$.
- 不变式: $\frac{|dw|}{|1-W|^2} = \frac{|dz|}{|1-z|^2} \Leftrightarrow \left| \frac{dw}{dz} \right| = \frac{|1-W|^2}{|1-z|^2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1-|z_0|^2}{(1-\bar{z}_0 z)^2} = \frac{|1-W|^2}{|1-z|^2} = \frac{1-W\bar{W}}{|1-z|^2}$

- $\operatorname{Im} z > 0 \rightarrow |W| < 1$. $W = e^{i\theta} \frac{z - z_0}{z - \bar{z}_0}$ 其中 $\operatorname{Im} z_0 > 0$, $\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$.

最简形式 $W = \frac{z-i}{z+i}$.

- $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$. $W = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$. $\operatorname{Im} z > 0 \rightarrow \operatorname{Im} W > 0$ 的充要条件为 $ad - bc > 0$.

$$V = \frac{(ad-bc)y}{(cx+dy)^2 + cy^2}$$

标映射不到的地方? 后面过程的 $ad - bc$ 是植还是 > 0 ?

$$e^z = w. \quad \overline{1111} \xrightarrow{\pi} \underline{1111}$$

$$W = z^\alpha \quad \underline{1\theta} \rightarrow \underline{1, \alpha}$$

Chap 5 2实3虚 / 2虚3实?
Chap 6 20'
Chap 1-4 1章不考
2章考1题.