

复变函数 (杨晓京)

Complex Analysis

复数 $\{$ 实数 \mathbb{R} $\} \cup$ 有理数 \mathbb{Q} $\{$ 整数 \mathbb{Z} 自然数 \mathbb{N} (不含 0!) $\}$
 虚数; 无理数 $\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ $\{$ 分数 代数数 (整系数多项式零点)
 超越数 (非代数数) $\}$

函数 - 恒立
方程 - 根可数集 \Rightarrow 与自然数 \mathbb{N} 或其一个子集可以构成一一对应关系的集合.所有自然科学 > 公理 某一 \Rightarrow 公设 不需要证明或不需证明
偶集合, \mathbb{Q} . e 的构造? Euler 1707-1783 存在 A 使 $(A^x)' = A^x$

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \quad \text{更好}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \{x+iy\}, x, y \in \mathbb{R}, z \text{ 代表复数}, \frac{z_1}{z_2} = z_1 \cdot z_2^{-1} = z_1 \frac{\overline{z_2}}{|z_2|^2}$$

$$(x, y) \quad \text{极坐标 } z \neq 0 \text{ 时 定义 } z = r e^{i\theta}. \text{ 极坐标 } r > 0, \theta \in [0, 2\pi)$$

$$r = |z| > 0, \theta = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$$

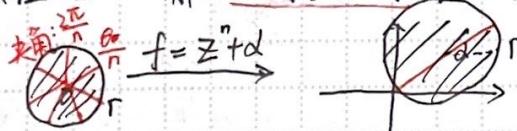
$$\arg z_1 z_2 = \arg z_1 + \arg z_2 \text{ 除法 } \rightarrow \text{角度相减}$$

$$(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 = r^2 \quad \text{复数} \quad z = z_0 + r e^{i\theta} \quad e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$

15例. $z^2 = |z|^2$ 是否恒成立?

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

★5% 预年考题

16例. 求 $\max |z^n + \alpha|$ 并给出取最大值时 z 的取值范围. 其中 n 为正整数, α 为复数.(注: $z^n + \alpha$ 解为分圆多项式. 其 n 个零点构成正 n 边形的 n 个顶点) $|z| \leq r$ 

$$|z^n + \alpha| \leq |z^n| + |\alpha| \quad \text{等号成立 } \Leftrightarrow z^n = \lambda \alpha \ (\lambda > 0) \Rightarrow r^n = |\lambda| \alpha. \text{ 分类!}$$

$$\leq r^n + |\alpha| \quad \text{等号成立 } \Leftrightarrow |z| = r$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \alpha = 0 \text{ 时 } |z^n + \alpha| = |z^n| = |z|^n \Rightarrow \max |z^n + \alpha| = r^n \Leftrightarrow z = r e^{i\theta}, \theta \in [0, 2\pi)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \alpha \neq 0 \text{ 时 } \alpha = |\alpha| e^{i\theta_0}, \theta_0 = \arg \alpha \in [0, 2\pi) \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{r^n}{|\alpha|} > 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow z^n = \frac{r^n}{|\alpha|} \alpha = \frac{r^n}{|\alpha|} |\alpha| e^{i\theta_0} = r^n e^{i\theta_0}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad e^{i\theta} = e^{i\theta + 2k\pi} \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad z^n = r^n e^{i\theta} = r^n e^{i(\theta + 2(k-1)\pi)}$$

$$|e^{i\theta}| = 1$$

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

$$z = r(\cos \dots + i \sin \dots)$$

• 最小值? (= 分类讨论)

例. 证明等式 $|z_1+z_2|^2 + |z_1-z_2|^2 = 2(|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2)$ 平行四边形对角线的平方和等于对边的平方和.

解: $|z_1+z_2|^2 = (z_1+z_2)(\overline{z_1+z_2}) = z_1\overline{z_1} + z_1\overline{z_2} + z_2\overline{z_1} + z_2\overline{z_2}$

$$|z_1-z_2|^2 = z_1\overline{z_1} - z_1\overline{z_2} - z_2\overline{z_1} + z_2\overline{z_2}$$

相加得 $\dots \checkmark$.

外接圆圆心作为原点 $\frac{z_1+z_2+z_3}{3} = 0$, 中线这点(原点)为原点.



例. 若 $|z_1|=|z_2|=|z_3|=r$, $z_1+z_2+z_3=0$, 证明: $\triangle z_1z_2z_3$ 为正三角形.

原条件: 一三角形的重心和 ?心重合.

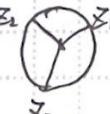
解: $z_1+z_2+z_3=0 \Rightarrow z_1 = -z_2 - z_3$

取模 $|z_1| = r = |z_2 + z_3|$

由上题, $r^2 + |z_1 - z_3|^2 = (r^2 + r^2) = 4r^2$.

$|z_2 - z_3| = \sqrt{3}r >$ 三边长相等.

$|z_1 - z_2| = \sqrt{3}r, |z_1 - z_3| = \sqrt{3}r$ 故为等边



$|z^n + d|$ 最小值
规范？

$$Ax + By + C = 0. \quad \begin{cases} x = \frac{z + \bar{z}}{2} \\ y = \frac{z - \bar{z}}{2i} = \frac{(z - \bar{z})i}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$A\left(\frac{z + \bar{z}}{2}\right) + B\left(\frac{(z - \bar{z})i}{2}\right) + C = 0.$$

$$(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 = r^2 \Leftrightarrow z = z_0 + r e^{i\theta} \Leftrightarrow |z - z_0| = r \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + Ax + By + C = 0 \Leftrightarrow z\bar{z} + dz + \bar{d}z + C = 0.$$

例. z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4 互异. 试判断四点是否共圆

思考题.

$$\angle(z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4) = \frac{z_3 - z_1}{z_3 - z_2} / \frac{z_4 - z_1}{z_4 - z_2} \in \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4$$
 共线或共圆.

例 $|z_k| = r, k=1,2,3, z_1 + z_2 + z_3 = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta z_1 z_2 z_3$ 是正△.

任意三点，无平移 Δ 到外接圆心为0条件.

$z^n = r$. 方圆多项式.

证两边根对称.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } f_3(z) &= (z - z_1)(z - z_2)(z - z_3) \neq z^3 - z_1 z_2 z_3 \\ &= z^3 - (z_1 + z_2 + z_3)z^2 + (z_1 z_2 + z_1 z_3 + z_2 z_3)z - z_1 z_2 z_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{充要. } z_1 z_2 z_3 \left(\frac{1}{z_1} + \frac{1}{z_2} + \frac{1}{z_3} \right)$$

$$\because |z_k| = r \therefore z_k \bar{z}_k = r^2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{z_k} = \frac{\bar{z}_k}{r^2} \quad z_1 z_2 z_3 \cdot \frac{1}{r^2} (\bar{z}_1 + \bar{z}_2 + \bar{z}_3) = 0.$$

$$f_3(z) = 0 \Leftrightarrow z^3 = z_1 z_2 z_3 = r^3 e^{i(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3)} = r^3 e^{i\alpha}.$$

$$z = z_k = r e^{i\alpha + 2\pi(k-1)i/3}, k=1,2,3.$$

$$|z_k| = r, \theta_k - \theta_{k-1} = \frac{2}{3}\pi.$$

若4个点, $|z_k| = r, k=1,2,3,4, \sum_{i=1}^4 z_i = 0.$

$$\text{令 } f_4(z) = (z - z_1) \cdots (z - z_4) = \prod_{i=1}^4 (z - z_i)$$

$$= z^4 + az^3 + bz^2 + cz + d.$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \sum_{i=1}^4 z_i = 0, \quad c = z_1 z_2 z_3 + z_1 z_2 z_4 + z_1 z_3 z_4 + z_2 z_3 z_4 \\ &= z_1 z_2 z_3 z_4 \cdot \frac{1}{r^4} \left(\sum_{i=1}^4 \bar{z}_i \right) = \frac{d}{r^4} \bar{a} \quad (a=0 \Leftrightarrow c=0) \end{aligned}$$

$$b = z_1 z_2 + z_1 z_3 + z_1 z_4 + z_2 z_3 + z_2 z_4 + z_3 z_4$$

$$f_4(z) = z^4 + bz^2 + d = 0. \text{ 偶次项! 根成对.}$$

$z_1 = -z_3, z_2 = -z_4$. 为圆内接矩形.

$+b=0$ 条件. 证 $b=0$ 即证为正方形. 下证.

$$b = z_1 z_2 - z_1^2 - z_1 z_2 - z_1 z_3 - z_2^2 + z_1 z_2 = -(z_1^2 + z_2^2)$$

三角形只要一个条件

$$b = z_1 z_2 - z_1^2 - z_1 z_2 - z_1 z_3 - z_2^2 + z_1 z_2 = -(z_1^2 + z_2^2)$$

四边形要2个

如何证条件无法再少?

对应多项式
首尾对应的可化为1

$2n+1: n$ 个条件

$2n: n$ 个条件

$f(z)$ 在 z_0 处连续. $f(z_0) \neq 0$. 证明 $\exists \delta > 0$, 当 $|z - z_0| < \delta$ 时, 有 $f(z) \neq 0$.

$$\text{令 } \varepsilon = |f(z_0)| \cdot \frac{1}{2} > 0.$$

$\Rightarrow \exists \delta > 0$, 当 $|z - z_0| < \delta$ 时, $|f(z) - f(z_0)| < \varepsilon$.

$$|f(z) - f(z_0)| \leq |f(z) - f(z_0)| < \frac{1}{2}|f(z_0)| \text{ 即. } \underbrace{|f(z)|}_{f(z)+|f(z_0)| \geq f(z)} < |f(z_0)| < \frac{3}{2}|f(z_0)|$$

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

有理分式:

$$f(z) = \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)}, \text{ 其中 } P(z), Q(z) \text{ 为多项式.}$$

$$P_n(z) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k z^k \quad (a_k \neq 0)$$

内点: $z_0 \in D$, 则 D 的内点 $\Leftrightarrow \exists \delta > 0$, $|z - z_0| < \delta$ 时 $z \in D$.

开集: 内点构成的点集. (无边界, 无孤立点!)

区域: 连通的开集. (连通: $\forall z_1, z_2 \in D$ 且 $z_1 \neq z_2$, \exists 折线 L 首尾相连 $z_1 z_2$ 且 $L \subset D$)

有限个折线段的并长度有限

为何定义不用曲线?

Chapter 2. 复函数

什么时候函数 = 自己的 Taylor 级数?

\mathbb{C}^∞ 不对! 反例: $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f \in C^\infty(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} \quad f'(x) = \frac{2}{x^3} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$f''(0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(t) - f(0)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} t e^{-t^2} = 0. \quad f''(x) = (\frac{6}{x^5} + \frac{2}{x^3}) e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

(复数不区分负无穷) \Rightarrow 在 \mathbb{R} 上均无无穷阶连续!

$$f'''(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x} = \dots = 0.$$

$$f^{(n)}(0) \neq \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n = 0 + \dots + 0 + o(x^n) = o(x^n).$$

Taylor $\neq 0$! 但 $f(x)$ 不是零函数!

$$e^z = e^{x+iy} = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y) = u + iv. \quad \begin{cases} u = e^x \cos y \\ v = e^x \sin y \end{cases}$$

复数导数: $f'(z) = \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z + \Delta z) - f(z)}{\Delta z} = a + ib$ ($a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, 且不为 0)

若 $f(z) = u + iv$, $u, v \in C'$

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

$$\text{e.g. } f = e^z = (e^x \cos y + i e^x \sin y)$$

$$f' = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = u + iv = f.$$

$$(\because f = e^{x+iy} = e^x + ie^{ix}\frac{y}{2})$$

9.30

$u, v \in C^1$. $f(z)$ 在 z_0 点可导则有 $f'(z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ 且有 C-R 条件 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$
 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$

$f''(z) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + i \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)$
 $= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + i \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2}$. 用归纳法: $f^{(n+1)}(z) = \frac{\partial^{n+1} u}{\partial x^{n+1}} + i \frac{\partial^{n+1} v}{\partial x^{n+1}}$ 得证]

一阶如何证?
C-R 条件意义?

Def. $f(z)$ 在 z_0 解析 (analytic) 是指存在 $\delta > 0$, 当 $|z - z_0| < \delta$ 时 $f(z)$ 可导.
 (满足 C-R 条件).

Thm $f(z)$ 在 z_0 解析的充要条件是 $f(z)$ 在 z_0 的一个邻域内等于其 Taylor 级数. 即 $\exists \delta > 0$, 当 $|z - z_0| < \delta$ 时, $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(z_0)(z - z_0)^n}{n!}$ (证明见教参)

只要可导 ($\Leftrightarrow C^1$ 且满足 C-R 条件), 就是 C^∞ 可导.

P41. $f(z)$ 在 z_0 可导 $\Leftrightarrow u, v$ 在 z_0 可微, 且满足 C-R 方程 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$.

P42. 解析 邻域内

e.g. $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases}$

令 $z = x + iy \Rightarrow f(z) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{1}{z^2}}, & z \neq 0 \\ 0, & z = 0. \end{cases}$

当 $z = yi$ ($x = 0$) 时, 有 $f(yi) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{1}{y^2}}, & y \neq 0 \\ 0, & y = 0. \end{cases}$ 在 $y = 0$ 不连续 \Rightarrow 不可导

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

e.g. $e^z = e^{x+iy} = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y) = e^x \cos y + i e^x \sin y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)z^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!}$

$(e^z)' = e^x \cos y + i e^x \sin y = e^z$. 直接求导 (?) 处处满足 C-R 条件

$e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}}{2}$

$\sin \theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}}{2i} = \frac{e^{i\theta}}{2} - \frac{e^{-i\theta}}{2}$;

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos z := \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2} \\ \sin z := \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i} \end{cases}$ 复平面上的三角函数.

$\cos^2 z + \sin^2 z = 1$. 但 $|\cos z|$ 与 $|\sin z|$ 可以是任何值.

写 sin.

例 写出 $\cos(x+iy)$ 的实部并由此证明: $\forall A+iB \in C$, $A, B \in R$
均存在无穷多 $x+iy$ 使 $\cos(x+iy) = A+iB$

证. 令 $z = x+iy \Rightarrow \cos(x+iy) = [e^{i(x+iy)} + e^{-i(x+iy)}]/2$

$$= \frac{1}{2}[e^{-y}e^x + e^y e^{-ix}] = \frac{1}{2}[e^{-y}(\cos x + i\sin x) + e^y(\cos x - i\sin x)]$$
$$= \frac{e^y + e^{-y}}{2} \cos x + \frac{e^{-y} - e^y}{2} i\sin x \quad (\text{验证: } y=0 \text{ 时为 } \cos x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{Re}[\cos(x+iy)] = \frac{e^y + e^{-y}}{2} \cos x$$

$$\operatorname{Im}[\cos(x+iy)] = \frac{e^{-y} - e^y}{2} \sin x. \quad (3分)$$

求解即令 $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(e^y + e^{-y})\cos x = A \\ \frac{1}{2}(e^{-y} - e^y)\sin x = B \end{cases} \quad \text{①}$

找到一个解就有无穷解
 $\because x$ 关于 2π 循环.

(3分) $\checkmark B=0$ 时 $\Leftrightarrow y=0$ 或 $\sin x=0$.

(a) $|A| \leq 1$ 可取 $y=0 \Rightarrow \cos x = A \Rightarrow x = \arccos A + 2k\pi, k \in Z$

(b) $|A| > 1 \Rightarrow \sin x = 0 \Rightarrow \cos x = \pm 1$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(e^y + e^{-y}) = \pm A. \text{ 取为 } |A|. \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(e^y + e^{-y}) = |A|.$$

设 $f(y) = \frac{1}{2}(e^y + e^{-y}), y > 0. f(0^+) = 1, f(+\infty) = +\infty$.

$$f'(y) = \frac{1}{2}(e^y - e^{-y}) > 0. (y > 0)$$

单增函数 $\Rightarrow \exists \overset{y_A}{\nearrow} > 0$ 使 $f(y_A) = |A|$ ($y_A > 0$)
 $f(-y_A) = |A|$

\times 无穷多解 ($A > 0: 2k\pi, A < 0: 2k\pi + \pi$).

y 有 2 个解 ($y_A, -y_A$)

(4分)

2/ $B \neq 0$ 由 ① ②

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

设 $g(y) = \frac{4A^2}{(1)^2} + \frac{4B^2}{(1)^2}, (y > 0)$

$$\therefore g(0^+) = +\infty, g(+\infty) = +\infty. \quad y > 0 \text{ 时 } g'(y) < 0, \text{ 单减}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \text{ 唯一解 } y_1 > 0 \text{ 使 } g(y_1) = g(-y_1) = 1.$$

故 y 有 2 解, x 有 无穷多解.

$$P_n(z) = \sum_{k=0}^n C_k z^k = C_n \prod_{k=1}^n (z - z_k) \quad C_n \neq 0.$$

写成 Taylor 和形式

解的积形式

在复平面处处可导，且有零点，

(满足 CR 条件)

\Rightarrow 可写成乘积形式

(必须有零点)

如果无零点只能写成和形式

$$\sin z = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} z^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} = z \prod_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left(1 - \frac{z^2}{n^2 \pi^2}\right) ?$$

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

$$\frac{\sin z}{z} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} z^{2(n-1)}}{(2n-1)!} = 1 - \frac{z^2}{3!} + \frac{z^4}{5!} + \dots$$

$$= \prod_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left(1 - \frac{z^2}{n^2 \pi^2}\right) = 1 - \left(\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \pi^2}\right) z^2 + \dots$$

比效系数： $\sum \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$

$$\zeta(3) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3} = \prod_{k=2}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{k^3}\right)$$

Ramanujan (1826-1886)

零点落花去？黎曼猜想

$$\zeta(2k) \Leftrightarrow \zeta(2) = \frac{\pi^2}{6}, \zeta(4) = \frac{\pi^4}{90}, \zeta(6) = \frac{\pi^6}{945}, \zeta(8) = \frac{\pi^8}{9450}, \zeta(10) = \frac{\pi^{10}}{93555}.$$

$$\zeta(2k) = C_k \pi^{2k}, \quad C_k \in \mathbb{Q}^+, \quad C_1 = \frac{1}{6}.$$

平卷，求 C_k 递推公式

$$\frac{\sin z}{z} = \prod_{k=1}^{+\infty} \left(1 - \frac{z^2}{k^2 \pi^2}\right), \text{ 两边取对数. } \ln \sin z - \ln z = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \ln \left(1 - \frac{z^2}{k^2 \pi^2}\right)$$

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

$$= - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{z^{2n}}{n \pi^{2n}} \cdot \zeta(2n)$$

两边对方求导.

$$\frac{\cos z}{\sin z} - \frac{1}{z} = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\zeta(2n) z^{2n-1}}{\pi^{2n}}$$

$$\text{同乘 } z. \quad \frac{z \cos z}{\sin z} = 1 - 2 \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} C_n z^{2n}.$$

$$C_1 = \frac{\zeta(2)}{\pi^2}, \quad C_1 = \frac{1}{6}, \quad \dots$$

$$\text{令 } z = \pi i \Rightarrow \frac{\sin(\pi i)}{\pi i} = \frac{e^{-\pi i} - e^{\pi i}}{2\pi i} = \frac{e^\pi - e^{-\pi}}{2\pi} > 0.$$

$$\text{右} = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{k^2}\right) = \prod_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}\right) ???$$

π

$$\begin{aligned}\ln z &= \ln(|z|e^{i\arg z}) \\ &= \ln|z| + \ln(e^{i\arg z}) \\ &= \ln|z| + i\arg z\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\ln e^{i\theta} &= \ln e^{i\arg z} = i\theta = i\arg z \\ \ln(-x) &= \ln(-1) + \ln x = \ln x + \pi i, \quad x > 0. \\ \ln(i) &= \frac{\pi}{2}i\end{aligned}$$

$$\ln(-i) = \ln(-1) + \ln(i) = \frac{3}{2}\pi i$$

$$\begin{aligned}\ln(3+4i) &= \ln|3+4i| + i\arg(3+4i) \\ &= \ln 5 + i\arg(3+4i)\end{aligned}$$

$$f(z) \neq 0. \quad \ln f(z) = \ln|f(z)| + i\arg(f(z))$$

函数像·二维曲面·立
不可能是直线.

$$(\ln f(z))' = \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)}$$

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

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

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

10.7 图象为直线/圆周/... \Rightarrow 像的面积为0 $\Rightarrow |J|=0 \Rightarrow f'(z)=0 \Rightarrow f$ 为常数

例1. $z^{\frac{1}{n}} = e^{\frac{1}{n} \ln|z|} = e^{\frac{1}{n}(\ln|z| + 2k\pi i)} = e^{\frac{2k\pi i}{n}} = \cos \frac{2k\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{2k\pi}{n} \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}. \quad (k=0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1)$

例2. 求 \sqrt{z} (即求 $z^{\frac{1}{2}}$ = 1 原象)

$$z^{\frac{1}{2}} = e^{\frac{1}{2} \ln|z|} = e^{\frac{1}{2}(\ln|z| + 2k\pi i)} = e^{2\ln|z| + 2k\pi i} = \cos 2\ln|z| + i \sin 2\ln|z|, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

设 $Z_k = e^{2\ln|z| + 2k\pi i}$. 若 $Z_k = Z_n \Rightarrow e^{2\ln|z|(k-n)\pi i} = 1$

那么 $e^{2\ln|z|(k-n)\pi i} = e^{2m\pi i} \quad (m \in \mathbb{Z})$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\ln|z|(k-n)\pi i = 2m\pi i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln|z|(k-n) = m \Leftrightarrow k-n=m=0 \Rightarrow k=n. \quad \text{故 } k \neq n \text{ 时 } Z_n \neq Z_k.$$

稠密分布. 且几乎均匀分布. $a^b = e^{b \ln a} = e^{b(\ln a + 2k\pi i)}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$

约定 $a \neq 0, a \neq e$. $a=e$ 时 $e^b = e^{b+2k\pi i}$

$$f(z) = u + iv \text{ 可导} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad f'(z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

若 $u = \text{const.}$ ($v = \text{const.}$) $f'(z) = 0$, $f(z) = \text{const.}$

若 $|f| = \text{const.}$ 或 $\arg f = \text{const.}$ 令 $g(z) = \ln f(z) \Rightarrow g'(z) = \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)}$

\downarrow
不为0.

$$\therefore f(z) = \boxed{|f(z)|} e^{i\arg f(z)}$$

$$g'(z) = \boxed{\ln|f(z)|} + \boxed{i\arg f(z)}$$

3) $au + bv = c$. a, b, c 为实常数

$$f(z) = u + iv \Leftrightarrow S = \iint dudv = \iint |J| dx dy \quad J = \left| \begin{array}{cc} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{array} \right| = |f'(z)|^2 \geq 0.$$

若面积为0 $\Rightarrow \boxed{-f(z) = 0} \Rightarrow$ 若有一点 $|f'(z)| > 0 \Rightarrow$ 所有点 $|f'(z)| > 0$.

(反证) 因 $f'(z)$ 连续
邻域内 $|f'(z)| > 0$ 面积大于0

Chapter 3 复积分

分段光滑曲线 C . 光滑曲线 L . $Z = Z(t) = x(t) + iy(t) = (x(t), y(t)) \quad t \in [a, b]$

光滑: $Z'(t)$ 连续且 $Z'(t) \neq 0 \quad \forall t \in [a, b]$.

$$\oint_L f(z) dz = \int_L (u+iv)(dx+idy) \quad \text{闭曲线积分}$$

$$= \int_L u dx - v dy + i \int_L v dx + u dy$$

$$f'(z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}.$$

$$\text{Green公式, } \oint_C P dx + Q dy = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) dx dy + i \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_D 0 dx dy + i \iint_D 0 dx dy = (0, 0) = 0. \text{ 曲分复数和实数}.$$

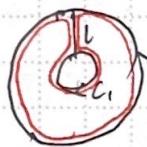
\Rightarrow Cauchy-Goursat 定理.

复合闭路定理.

若 C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n 是简单闭曲线. C_1, \dots, C_n 互不相交互不包含且均在 C 内

$f(z)$ 在由 C, C_1, \dots, C_n 围成的区域内可导. 在 C, C_1, \dots, C_n 上连续.

则有 $\oint_C f(z) dz = \sum_{k=1}^n \oint_{C_k} f(z) dz$.



$$L = C \cup L^+ \cup L^- \cup C_1 \rightarrow \text{逆时针方向.}$$

$$\oint_L f(z) dz = \oint_C f(z) dz + \oint_{C_1} f(z) dz + \dots + \oint_{C_n} f(z) dz = \oint_C f(z) dz + \sum_{k=1}^n \oint_{C_k} f(z) dz = \oint_C f(z) dz.$$

e.g. $n=2, 3, \dots$ 时可用魏尔斯特拉斯 -

$$I_n = \oint \frac{dz}{(z-z_0)^n}, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$C: |z-z_0| = \text{const.} \Rightarrow z = z_0 + r e^{i\theta} \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

$$dz = ire^{i\theta} d\theta, \quad (z-z_0)^n = r^n e^{in\theta}.$$

$$I_n = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{ire^{i\theta} d\theta}{r^n e^{in\theta}} = \frac{i}{r^{n-1}} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{i(1-n)\theta} d\theta = \begin{cases} \int_0^{2\pi} 1 d\theta & n=1 \text{ 时} \\ 0 & n \neq 1 \text{ 时} \end{cases}, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\cos((1-n)\theta) + i \sin((1-n)\theta)$$

Cauchy 高阶导数公式.

$$\oint \frac{\sin z}{z^2} dz = \sin 0 \cdot 2\pi i = 0. \quad \oint \frac{\sin z}{z^2} dz = 0 \quad (\text{用此公式})$$

$$|z|=r>0.$$

若 $f(z)$ 在 $|z-z_0|=r$ 上连续, 在 $|z-z_0|<r$ 内处处可导, 则有.

$$2\pi i \frac{f^{(n)}(z_0)}{n!} = \oint \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^{n+1}} dz, \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad (n=0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$|z-z_0|=r>0 \iff f^{(n)}(z_0) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^{n+1}} dz.$$

$$|z-z_0|=r>0,$$

证明: $f(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(z_0)(z-z_0)^k}{k!}$ 两边同乘 $(z-z_0)^{n+1}$ 做积分.

$$2\pi i \frac{f^{(n)}(z_0)}{n!}$$

$$\oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^{n+1}} dz = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(z_0)}{k!} \oint_C \frac{1}{(z-z_0)^{n+1-k}} dz = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(z_0)}{k!} I_{n+k} = \frac{f^{(n)}(z_0)}{n!}$$

用高斯定理推证.

仅 $k=n$ 时 积分为 $2\pi i$ (由前例知)

$$\text{令 } f(z)=1 \Rightarrow \oint_C \frac{1}{(z-z_0)^{n+1}} dz = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \frac{-f^{(n)}(z_0)2\pi i}{n!} & n=1 \\ 2\pi i & n \neq 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{当 } n=0 \text{ 时 } \frac{f^{(0)}(z_0)}{0!} = \frac{f(z_0)}{1} = \oint_{|z-z_0|=r} \frac{f(z)}{z-z_0} dz \frac{1}{2\pi i} \quad (\because dz = d(re^{i\theta}) = ire^{i\theta} d\theta = iz-z_0 d\theta)$$

$$\exists \int_0^{2\pi} f(z_0 + re^{i\theta}) d\theta \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(z_0 + re^{i\theta}) d\theta$$

即 $f(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(z_0 + re^{i\theta}) d\theta$ 平均值公式 (与半径无关)

最大模原理

若 $|f(z)|$ 在 $z_0 \in D$ 中取最大模. $\partial D \subset \bar{D} = D \cup \partial D$

$$|f(z_0)| = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left| \int_0^{2\pi} f(z_0 + re^{i\theta}) d\theta \right| \leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} |f(z_0 + re^{i\theta})| d\theta \leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot 2\pi |f(z_0)| = |f(z_0)|$$

取等: $|f(z_0 + re^{i\theta})| = f(z_0) \quad \forall r > 0, z_0 + re^{i\theta} \in D$. 故 $z \in \bar{D}$ 时 $|f(z)| = \text{const.}$

有限覆盖定理 \hookrightarrow 由前例题 $f(z) = \text{const.}$

故最大模一定在边界取到 (除非是常数)

设 V 满足条件 C-R, ? 设 $f(z) = u+iv$ 在 D 内可导在 \bar{D} 上连续

$$\Delta u = 0, \Delta = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}, \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \Rightarrow \Delta = 0.$$

$$\text{令 } g(z) = e^{uz+iv} = e^{u+iv} \Rightarrow |g(z)| = e^u$$

$$g'(z) = f'(z) e^{uz+iv} = f'(z) g(z) \Rightarrow g \text{ 可导} \quad \begin{matrix} (p.v.E) \\ g \text{ 在边界取最大模} \end{matrix} \quad \Rightarrow u \text{ 在边界取最大值.}$$

$$u = \ln |g(z)|$$

调和函数一定在边界上取最大和最小值.

看笔记
10.14

最小模: $g(z) = \frac{1}{f(z)}$ (设 f 无零点) g 可导 ($\because g'(z) = \frac{-f'(z)}{f^2(z)}$)

$\therefore g(z)$ 最大模在边界取 $\Rightarrow f$ 最小模在边界取!

代数学基本定理

$$\text{设 } P_n(z) = \sum_{k=0}^n c_k z^k, c_n \neq 0.$$

$$P_n(z) = c_n \prod_{k=1}^n (z-z_k) \Leftrightarrow P_n(z) 至少有一个零点 z_1 \quad (n \geq 1) \quad \begin{matrix} (n \geq 1) \\ \Leftrightarrow P_n(z) = (z-z_1) P_{n-1}(z) \quad \text{若 } P_{n-1} \text{ 至少有 } 1 \text{ 零点} \\ = (z-z_1)(z-z_2) P_{n-2}(z) \quad \text{归可归纳} \end{matrix}$$

只需证任意多项式在复平面至少有1零点.

反证, 设 $P_n(z) \neq 0, \forall z \in \mathbb{C}$.

10.14

$$\text{令 } f(z) = \frac{1}{P_n(z)} \Leftrightarrow f'(z) = \frac{-P'_n(z)}{P_n^2(z)} \quad (\text{因为 } P_n(z) \neq 0, f(z) \text{ 可导})$$

$z \rightarrow \infty$ 时 $f(z) \rightarrow 0$. 满足最大模原理;

$$\max_{|z|=r} |f(z)| = \max_{|z|=r} |f(z)| \quad \text{矛盾: } f(z) \text{ 中低外高, 但 } z \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时 } f(z) \rightarrow 0$$

\Rightarrow 只能恒为 0 \rightarrow 只 (其实 $f(z)$ 不是处处可导
 $P_n(z)$ 有零点)

注意是 $n+1$ 次

$$\text{Thm. } f^{(n)}(z_0) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z-z_0|=r} \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^{n+1}} dz \quad \text{令 } M(r) = \max_{|z-z_0|=r} |f(z)| \Rightarrow |f^{(n)}(z_0)| \leq \frac{n! M(r)}{r^n}$$

证. 两边取模. $|f^{(n)}(z_0)| = \left| \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z-z_0|=r} \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^{n+1}} dz \right| = \frac{n!}{2\pi} \left| \oint_{|z-z_0|=r} \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^{n+1}} dz \right|$

$$= \frac{n!}{2\pi} \left| \oint_{|z-z_0|=r} \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^{n+1}} dz \right| \quad \begin{array}{l} z = z_0 + re^{i\theta} \\ \text{复数. } dz = ire^{i\theta} d\theta \end{array}$$

$$\leq \frac{n!}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{M(r)}{r^{n+1}} \cdot r d\theta = \frac{n! M(r)}{r^n} \quad \square$$

Thm. Liouville 定理: 有界的整函数是常数.

记. 令 $M(r) \stackrel{\leq?}{=} M > 0$. Def. 处处可导 $\Rightarrow f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} z^n, \forall z \in \mathbb{C}$ 成立

$$\text{用上式 } 0 \leq |f^{(n)}(0)| \leq \frac{n! M}{r^n} \quad (\forall r) \quad \therefore f^{(n)}(0) = 0.$$

也可用 Liouville 证代数学基本定理.

$$\text{令 } f(z) = \frac{1}{P_n(z)} \quad |z| \leq r \text{ 时 } |f(z)| \leq |f(z_0)| \text{ 最大模原理}$$

$|z| > r$ 时 $|f(z)| \leq 1$ (可取足够大的 r)

用 Liouville \rightarrow 有界 \rightarrow 常数 $\rightarrow z \rightarrow \infty$ 时 $f(z) \rightarrow 0$ 矛盾.

例. 设 $f(z)$ 是整函数 (处处可导) 且存在 $M > 0$ (常数) 及 $n \leq N$ 使得 $\forall z \in \mathbb{C}$.

有 $|f(z)| \leq M \sum_{k=0}^N |z|^k$. 证明: $f(z)$ 是一次数不超过 n ($\leq n$) 的多项式.

$$\text{证. } M(r) \leq M \sum_{k=0}^n r^k \quad (M(r) = \max_{|z|=r} |f(z)|)$$

$$f^{(n+k)}(0) = \frac{(n+k)!}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z|=r} \frac{f(z)}{z^{n+k+1}} dz \quad \Rightarrow |f^{(n+k)}(0)| \leq \frac{(n+k)! M(r)}{r^{n+k}} \leq \frac{(n+k)! M \sum_{k=0}^n r^k}{r^{n+k}}$$

故 $f^{(n+k)}(0) = 0$.

$r \rightarrow \infty$ 时 \downarrow

例. 求 $J_n = \oint \frac{1 - \cos 4z}{z^n} dz$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\text{法一} = \frac{(1 - \cos 4\pi)^{n-1} 2\pi i}{(n-1)!}$$

= ?

$$\text{证二: } \cos x = \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^m x^{2m}}{(2m)!} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{C}.$$

$$\frac{1 - \cos 4z^5}{z^n} = \frac{1}{z^n} \cdot \left(1 - \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^m (4z^5)^{2m}}{(2m)!} \right) = \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^{m+2m}}{(2m)! z^{n-10m}}$$

$$\text{两边积分: } J_n = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{m+1}}{(2m)!} 4^{2m} \int_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{z^{n-1+im}} dz \Leftrightarrow \text{与 I 定义同.}$$

$$\therefore J_n = \begin{cases} 0 & n \neq 10m+1 \\ m & n = 10m+1 \end{cases} \quad (m=1, 2, \dots)$$

$$(1) \text{ m 上部 } \frac{(-1)^{\frac{m}{2}}}{(2m)!} 2\pi i, \quad n=10 \text{ MHz.}$$

$\parallel m = \frac{n-1}{10}$ < 10 MHz

$$J_n = \begin{cases} 0, & n \neq 10m+1, m=1,2,\dots \\ \frac{(-1)^{\frac{n-1}{10}} + \frac{n-1}{5} 2\pi i}{(\frac{n-1}{5})!}, & n = 10m+1 \text{ if } m=1,2,\dots \end{cases}$$

$$\text{例. 求 } J_n = \oint \frac{\sin z}{(z-z_0)^n} dz.$$

$|z-z_0|=r$

$$\text{解: } = \frac{2\pi i}{(n-1)!} (\sin z)^{(n-1)} \Big|_{z=z_0} = \frac{2\pi i}{(n-1)!}$$

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

$$\text{解得 } \sum z_0 = 0 \Rightarrow J = J_n = \frac{2\pi i}{(n-1)!} \sin\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\pi\right)$$

$$\oint \frac{\sin z}{z^n} dz = \frac{2\pi i}{(n-1)!} \sin\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\pi\right)$$

$$|\Sigma| =$$

$$f(z) = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{c_k}{(z-z_0)^k} + \sum_{k=1}^{m_2} \frac{c_k}{(z-z_0)^k} + \dots + \sum_{k=1}^{m_m} \frac{c_k}{(z-z_m)^k} + g(z)$$

$$\int_C f(z) dz = \sum_{k=1}^m C_k I_k + \sum_{k=1}^{n_2} C_k^2 I_k + \cdots + \sum_{k=1}^{n_m} C_k I_k + \underset{O}{\overset{g(z)}{\longrightarrow}} \text{在 } O \text{ 上连续. } CVJ \text{ 于.}$$

$$= \left(\sum_{i=1}^m c_i \right) 2\pi i$$

什么是公

$M(r) = \max_{|z-z_0|=r} |f(z)|$ 说明 $M(r)$ 若不是常数, 则必严格单调增.

$$M(r) = \text{const} B$$

$$r \rightarrow 0 \text{ 得 } f(0) = \text{const}$$

\Rightarrow $(13) \text{ is const.}$

$\Rightarrow f(z) \neq \text{const.}$ ($-f'(z) = f'(z)$ 來大抵角)

$\Rightarrow f(z) = \sin z$

$$M(r_1) > M(r_2) \quad (r_1 > r_2 \text{ 且})$$

否则 $r = R_2$ 时最大模在内部取到退化为常数情况? (上全为零 or $r < R_2$)
Proof?

☆

$$\text{求 } I = \oint_{|z|=r} \frac{z^3 e^{\frac{1}{z}}}{1+z} dz = \oint_{C_1} + \oint_{C_2}$$

$C_1 \quad 0 < |z+1| = \varepsilon \ll 1$
 $C_2 \quad 0 < |z| = \varepsilon \ll 1$

$$= \frac{2\pi i}{0!} (z^3 e^{\frac{1}{z}}) \Big|_{z=-1}^0 = \frac{-2\pi i}{e} + \oint_{C_2} ? \text{ 不好算}$$



减少奇点 ↗

注意符号

Taylor
简便运算

$$I = \oint_{|t|=\frac{1}{r}} \frac{-e^t}{t^3(1+\frac{1}{t})} (-\frac{1}{t^2}) dt = \oint_{|t|=\frac{1}{r}} \frac{e^t}{t^4(t+1)} dt = \frac{2\pi i}{3!} \frac{e^t}{(1+t)^3} \Big|_{t=0} = C_3 \cdot \frac{2\pi i}{e} \rightarrow \text{Taylor系数}$$

瞬时一逝时针变化

$$f(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} t^k = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} C_k t^k \text{ 下面只需求 } C_3 \text{ 即可.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= \frac{e^t}{1+t} = (1+t + \frac{t^2}{2!} + \frac{t^3}{3!} + \dots)(1-t + t^2 - t^3 + \dots) \\ &= 1 + C_1 t + C_2 t^2 + C_3 t^3 + \dots \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} t^2 - \frac{1}{3} t^3 + \dots \quad C_3 = -\frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{原式} = -\frac{2}{3}\pi i$$

$$\text{例 } \text{13: } J_{r,n} = \oint_{|z|=R>r} \frac{dz}{z^n + z^r} \text{ 解: } \text{设 } r=1, \text{ 则 } J_{1,n} = \oint_{|z|=R>1} \frac{dz}{1+z^n}$$

$$\text{分析 } n=1 \text{ 时 } J_{1,1} = \oint_{|z|=R>1} \frac{dz}{1+z} = I_1 = 2\pi i \quad n \geq 2 \text{ 时?}$$

去奇点 分圆多环?

$$n \geq 2 \text{ 时 } \boxed{\text{令 } t = \frac{1}{z}} \Rightarrow dz = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt, |t| = \frac{1}{|z|} = \frac{1}{R} < 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow J_{1,n} = \oint_{|t|=\frac{1}{R}<1} \frac{1}{1+(\frac{1}{t})^n} (-\frac{1}{t^2}) dt = \oint_{|t|=\frac{1}{R}<1} \frac{t}{1+t^n} dt$$

$$\therefore J_{1,n} = \begin{cases} 2\pi i, & n=1 \\ 0, & n \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} n=1 \text{ 时, } \oint \frac{1}{1+t} dt = \frac{2\pi i}{0!} f(0) = 2\pi i \\ n \geq 2 \text{ 时, } C-G \text{ 定理} = 0. \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{② } J_{r,n} = \frac{1}{r^n} \oint_{|z|=R>r} \frac{dz}{1+(\frac{z}{r})^n} = \frac{1}{r^{n-1}} \oint_{|z|=R>r} \frac{d(\frac{z}{r})}{1+(\frac{z}{r})^n} = \frac{1}{r^{n-1}} \oint_{|u|=r>1} \frac{du}{1+u^n} = \frac{1}{r^{n-1}} J_{1,n} \text{ 还是与 } r \uparrow \text{ 无关}$$

$$|\frac{z}{r}| = |\frac{z}{r}| > 1$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{2\pi i}{r^{n-1}} = 2\pi i, & n=1 \\ 0, & n \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{求 } \int_{|z-z_0|=r>0} \frac{\sin z}{(z-z_0)^n} dz = \frac{(\sin z)^{(n-1)}|_{z=z_0+2\pi i}}{(n-1)!} = \frac{\sin(z_0 + \frac{(n-1)\pi i}{z}) 2\pi i}{(n-1)!}$$

$$z_0=0 \text{ 时 } \int_{|z|=r>0} \frac{\sin z}{z^n} dz = \frac{\sin(\frac{(n-1)\pi i}{z}) 2\pi i}{(n-1)!}$$

不能从积分是否为0判断是否可导。

10.21

Chapter 4 级数 Series

$$f(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} C_k (z-z_0)^k$$

幂级数 power series

$f(z)$ 在 z_0 是否收敛? $\Rightarrow f(z)$ 有限且唯一 \rightarrow e.g. $\sum (-1)^n$

条件收敛. $f(z)$ 条件 $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 1. \text{ 收敛} \\ 2. \text{ 不绝对收敛} \end{cases}$

绝对收敛 $f(z)$ 绝对 $\Leftrightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} |C_n| |z-z_0|^n < +\infty$

$$\text{e.g. } \ln(1-x) = -\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^n}{n}, \quad x \in [-1, 1) = -1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \dots$$

$$\text{令 } x=-1, \quad \ln 2 = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \quad \text{即} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} = -\ln 2.$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = +\infty. \quad \text{因此 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \text{ 条件收敛.}$$

$$\text{e.g. } \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos n\theta}{n} = ? \quad \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin n\theta}{n} = ?$$

$|z|=1$ 时 有些收敛,

$$\ln(1-z) = -\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{z^n}{n} \cdot \underbrace{\left[\begin{array}{l} |z|<1 \\ \text{收敛} \end{array} \right]}_{z=e^{i\theta}} \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi)$$

$$|z|=1 \text{ 时. } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{in\theta}}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos n\theta}{n} + i \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin n\theta}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{z^n}{n} \Big|_{z=e^{i\theta}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n} = -\ln(1-z) = -\ln(1-e^{i\theta}) = -\ln(1-\cos\theta - i\sin\theta)$$

$$= -\ln(2\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - 2i\sin \frac{\theta}{2}\cos \frac{\theta}{2}) = -\ln[2\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} (\sin \frac{\theta}{2} - i\cos \frac{\theta}{2})]$$

$$= -\ln(2\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}) - \ln(-i)(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + i\sin \frac{\theta}{2})$$

$$= -\ln(2\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}) - \ln(-i) - \ln(e^{i\theta})$$

$$= -\ln(2\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}) - \frac{i\theta}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}i = -\ln(2\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}) + \frac{(\pi-\theta)}{2}i$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos n\theta}{n} = -\ln(2\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n\theta}{n} = \frac{\pi-\theta}{2}$$

$\ln(1-x)$ 在 -1 收, 1 不收. 考虑复平面内圆周.

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 时. } \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{i^n}{n} = -\ln 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4}i$$

--- 均可计算.

除了 i , 均收敛.

$$\theta = \pi \text{ 时. } \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} = -\ln 2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{\ln(1-z)}{z} = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^{n-1}}{n}$$

$$\int_0^z \frac{\ln(1-t)}{t} dt = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n^2}$$

$$\int \frac{\ln(1-x)}{x} dx = \sum \frac{x^{n-1}}{n^2} dx$$

power series $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} c_n z^n$ 包含关系 $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} z^n$ Taylor

$$c_n = n^{-n} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} n^n z^n = g(z)$$

$$g(0) = c_0 = 0 = 1$$

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

$$g(z_0) = 1$$

$$z \neq 0, (n z)^n = a_n, \sum a_n \rightarrow +\infty$$

除了一个 0 点均不收敛。

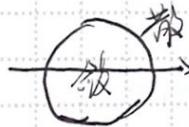
Abel 定理：若 $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} c_n z^n$ 在 z 收敛，则 $\forall z: |z| < |z_0|$ 时， $f(z)$ 绝对收敛。

而若 $f(z)$ 在 z 发散时，则对 $\forall z: |z| > |z_0|$ 时， $f(z)$ 发散。

考题：叙述 Abel 定理 2' 收敛半径 def 2' 差 3 例子 3x2'

收敛半径 $R(>0)$ 的定义：若存在 $R > 0$ ，使 $|z| < R$ 时 $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} c_n z^n$ 收敛。

而 $|z| > R$ 时 $f(z)$ 发散（不收敛）。则称 R 为 $f(z)$ 的收敛半径。



$$\frac{1}{1-q} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} q^k, q \in (-1, 1)$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x^2} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^k x^{2k}, q = x^2, |x| < 1.$$

$$|q| = \left| \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right| \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2(1+\frac{1}{x^2})} = \frac{1}{x^2} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{x^{2n}} = \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^4} + \frac{1}{x^6} \dots$$

分段函数 $\frac{1}{1+x^2} = \begin{cases} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^k x^{2k} & x \in (-1, 1) \\ \dots & x = \pm 1 \end{cases}$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{x^{2n+2}}, x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

Lourent 级数

$$e^z = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!}, z \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$e^{\frac{1}{z}} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n! z^n}, z \neq 0. \text{ If } f(z) = e^z + e^{\frac{1}{z}} - 1.$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{z^n}{|n|!}$$

$$0! := 1$$

$$0^0 := 1$$

10.28

问题：在收敛圆周 $|z|=R$ 上， $f_1(z)$ 是否收敛， $f_2(z)$ 是否解析？

1) $f_1(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} z^n = \frac{z}{1-z}$. $|z| < 1$, $R=1$. 当 $|z|=1$ 时, $|z^n|=1$ 通项不趋于 0, 发散.

2) $f_2(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n} = -\ln(1-z)$. $|z| < 1$, $R=1$. $f_2(z)$ 在 $z=-1$ 处收敛 $f_2(-1) = -\ln 2$, $f_2(z)$ 在 $z=1$ 处发散 $f_2(z) \rightarrow +\infty$. 当 $z=e^{i\theta}$ 时, 若 $\theta \in (0, 2\pi)$, $f_2(e^{i\theta}) = \sum \frac{\cos n\theta}{n} + i \sum \frac{\sin n\theta}{n} = -\ln 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} + i \frac{\pi}{2}$ 收敛

在收敛圆周上的点都是奇点（不解析）

2) 令 $z=re^{i\theta}$, $0 \leq r < 1$. $r \rightarrow 1$ 时 $f_2(z)=?$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{r^n e^{in\theta}}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{r^n \cos n\theta}{n} + i \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{r^n \sin n\theta}{n} = -\ln(1-re^{i\theta}) = -\ln(1-r\cos\theta - ir\sin\theta)$$

$$= -\ln \sqrt{(1-r\cos\theta)^2 + (r\sin\theta)^2} - i \arg z' \quad (z' = 1-r\cos\theta - ir\sin\theta)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \ln(1-2r\cos\theta + r^2) - i \arctan \frac{r\sin\theta}{1-r\cos\theta}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \ln(1-2r\cos\theta + r^2) + i \arctan \frac{r\sin\theta}{1-r\cos\theta}$$

$\theta \in (0, 2\pi)$
 $0 < r < 1$ 有
 $r=1, \theta=0$ 不成立

$$\begin{aligned} r \rightarrow 1 \text{ 时}, \quad & -\frac{1}{2} \ln(1-2r\cos\theta + 1) + i \arctan \left(\frac{\sin\theta}{1-\cos\theta} \right) \\ & = -\ln 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} + i \arctan \left(\frac{2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

开方: $\sum \frac{r^n e^{in\theta}}{n^2} = ?$

求实部和虚部. 我递推公式 $\sum \frac{r^n e^{in\theta}}{n^k}$, $k=1, 2, \dots$

Hint. $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos n\theta}{n} = ?$ $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin n\theta}{n} = ?$ $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$

$$g'(\theta) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos n\theta}{n} = -\ln 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2}, \quad \theta \in (0, 2\pi)$$

$$g(\theta) = g(0) + \int_0^\theta g'(\theta) d\theta = 0 - \int_0^\theta \ln 2 \sin \frac{t}{2} dt = -\theta \ln 2 - \int_0^\theta \ln 2 \sin \frac{t}{2} dt$$

$\therefore g(\theta) = -\theta \ln 2 - \int_0^\theta \ln 2 \sin \frac{t}{2} dt$. 不可再化简. ($\theta \in (0, 2\pi)$), $g(0) = 0$. \checkmark

$$f'(\theta) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} -\frac{\sin n\theta}{n} = -\frac{\pi - \theta}{2} \Rightarrow f(\theta) = f(0) + \int_0^\theta f'(t) dt$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \int_0^\theta \frac{\pi - \theta}{2} dt = \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \frac{\theta(2\pi - \theta)}{4}, \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi]$$

3) $f_3(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{z^n}{n}$. 记 $|z|=1$ 时, $f_3(z)$ 绝对收敛.

$$\sum |\frac{z^n}{n}| = \sum |\frac{1}{n}| = \frac{\pi^2}{6} < +\infty. \text{ 但在圆周上仍处处不解析}$$

Ex. $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} C_n (z-3)^n$. $f(-1)$ 收敛. $z_1=4$ 时 $f(z)$ 是否收敛?
令 $w=z-3$, $w=-4$, $w=1$. 绝对

3) 令 $f'_3(z) = \sum \frac{z^{n-1}}{n} = \frac{1}{z} \sum \frac{z^n}{n} = \frac{1}{z} f_3(z)$. 收敛半径 $R=1$.

Thm. 收敛半径在函数求导后不变. 乘导会减小圆周上收敛的点.
积分反之.

如何求收敛半径 R ?

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} c_n z^n.$$

$$\text{1/若 } \ln \left| \frac{c_n}{c_{n+1}} \right| = \lambda, \Rightarrow R = \lambda \begin{cases} > 0, \\ +\infty \end{cases}$$

(存在)

$$\text{2/若 } \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{|c_n|}} \text{ 存在, 则 } R = \text{只是充分条件.}$$

$$\text{例 } f(z) = \sum z^n, R=1$$

$$z=w, g(w) = \sum w^{2n}, R=1$$

但 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|c_n|}$ 不存在

3/ $f(z)$ 有有限个奇点 z_1, z_2, \dots, z_k .

$$\text{则 } R = |z_0| = \min_{1 \leq j \leq k} \{|z_j|\}, f(z) = \frac{1}{1+z^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n z^{2n} ?$$

4/ $f(z)$ 在该条件下收敛 $\Rightarrow R = |z_0| > 0$.

$$\text{Pf. } f(z_0) \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow |z_0| \leq R$$

$f(z_0)$ 不绝对收敛, 欲推 $|z_0| \geq R$.

反证, 若 $|z_0| < R$

由收敛半径定义(或 Abel 定理), z_0 绝对矛盾.

$$\text{eg. } f(z) = \sum z^n.$$

$$z_0 = -1 \text{ 绝对} \Rightarrow R = |z_0| = 1.$$

$$5/ C_n = a_n + i b_n, a_n, b_n \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\sum C_n z^n = \sum a_n z^n + i \sum b_n z^n = f_1(z) + f_2(z) \text{ 不是实数部! } \because z \text{ 复数}$$

$$R = \min \{R_1, R_2\} \quad R_1 \quad R_2 \quad \text{不影响} R$$

$$\text{Pf. 不妨设 } R_1 \leq R_2. (\text{否则考虑 } g(z) = -if(z) \Rightarrow g(z) = \sum b_n z^n \in i \sum a_n z^n)$$

$$|a_n| \leq |C_n| (\because C_n = a_n + i b_n \Rightarrow |C_n|^2 = |a_n|^2 + |b_n|^2 \geq |a_n|^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow |a_n z^n| \leq |C_n z^n| \Rightarrow \sum |a_n z^n| \leq \sum |C_n z^n| \Rightarrow |z| < R \text{ 时 } \sum a_n z^n \text{ 绝对收敛}$$

有: $R_1 \geq R$. (否则, $R_1 < R$, $\sum a_n z^n$ 绝对矛盾)

$$R_1 \leq R. (\text{否则 } R_1 > R, \sum C_n z^n = \sum a_n z^n + i \sum b_n z^n \text{ 在 } R \text{ 收敛, 矛盾})$$

在 R 收敛 在 R 收敛

11.4

$$\text{二项式 } (1+x)^n = 1 + C_n^1 x + C_n^2 x^2 + \dots + C_n^n x^n, x \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\text{更一般地 } (1+z)^\alpha = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-k+1)}{k!} z^k, |z| < 1, \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$\text{记: 令 } f(z) = (1+z)^\alpha \Rightarrow f^{(k)}(z) = \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} = \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-k+1)}{k!}, k=1, 2, \dots$$

$$f(0) = 1 \Rightarrow f(z) = f(0) + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!}$$

当 α 不是正整数时, 令 $\alpha \in (n, n+1)$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, 则易得 $f^{(n+1)}(z) = \alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n)(1+z)^{\alpha-n-1}$

而当 α 是正整数, $(1+z)^\alpha = (1+z)^n$ 是 n 次多项式, 处处可导

$-1 < z_0 < 0 \Rightarrow z_0 = -1$ 是 $f(z)$ 的一个奇点 $\Rightarrow R=1$. 在 $z_0 = -1$ 不存在 ($\rightarrow \infty$)

当 $\alpha = -n, n \in \mathbb{N}$ 时

$$(1+z)^{-n} = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-n)(-n-1)\dots(-n-k+1)}{k!} z^k, |z| < 1$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^k \frac{(n+k-1)!}{(n-1)! k!} z^k = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} C_{n+k-1} (-z)^k.$$

$$\frac{1}{(r+z)^n} = \frac{1}{r^n(1+\frac{z}{r})^n} = \frac{1}{r^n} \left[1 + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} C_{n+k-1}^{n-1} \frac{(-z)^k}{r^k} \right] \quad |z| < r$$

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

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

开卷试题: $I_{n,m} = \oint \frac{z^n e^{\frac{1}{z}}}{(1+z)^m} dz$.

逆时针

~~$I_{n,m} = \oint_{|z|=r>1} \frac{z^n e^{\frac{1}{z}}}{(1+z)^m} dz$~~
 $\Rightarrow |z|=r>1 \quad \text{令 } z=t, dz = -\frac{dt}{t^2}, t \rightarrow \infty \quad \oint \frac{e^t}{t^n (1+\frac{1}{t})^m} (-\frac{dt}{t^2})$
 $|t| = \frac{1}{r} < 1$
 $= \oint_{|t|=\frac{1}{r}} \frac{t^n e^t}{t^{n+2} (1+t)^m} dt = \oint \frac{e^t}{(1+t)^{m+1} (t^{n+2}-m)} dt$

解析?

若 $n+2-m \leq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{e^t}{(1+t)^m} t^{m-n-2}$ 在 $|t| = \frac{1}{r} < 1$ 内处处可导.

由 C-G 定理. $I_{n,m} = 0$.

若 $n+2-m \geq 1 \Rightarrow m \leq n+1$ 时.

$\xrightarrow{\text{求解} \rightarrow \text{Taylor 级数}}$. $I_{n,m} = \frac{2\pi i}{(n+1-m)!} f^{(n+1-m)}(0)$ 可求出, 但较麻烦.

$f(t) = \frac{e^t}{(1+t)^m} = \left(\sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} \frac{t^j}{j!} \right) \left(1 + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} C_{m+k-1}^{m-1} (-t)^k \right) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} C_k t^k$

$\frac{f^{(n+1-m)}(0)}{(n+1-m)!} = C_{n+1-m} \quad C_k = \sum_{j=0}^k a_{k-j} b_j \quad (k=0, 1, 2).$

$a_j = \frac{1}{j!} \quad b_k = \begin{cases} 1 & k=0 \\ (-1)^k C_{m+k-1}^{m-1} & k>0 \end{cases}$

$C_0 = a_0 b_0 = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$

$C_k = \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{1}{(k-j)!} (-1)^j C_{m+j-1}^{m-1} \quad (k \geq 1)$

$k=n+1-m \text{ 时. } \text{求出 } I_{n,m} = C_{n+1-m} \cdot 2\pi i$

$\Delta \text{开卷 } I_{r,n,m} = \oint \frac{z^n e^{\frac{1}{z}}}{(1+z)^m} dz \quad (n, m \in \mathbb{N}_0 = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\})$

$|z|=R>r>0$

泰勒级数

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

1/ $0 < |z| < 1, 1 < |z| < 2, |z| > 2$

2/ $0 < |z-1| < 1, |z-1| > 1$

用的公式为 $\frac{1}{1-z} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} z^n, |z| < 1$.

1/ 当 $|z| < 1$ 时. $f(z) = \frac{1}{1-z} + \frac{1}{z-2} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} z^n + \frac{1}{(-2)(1-\frac{1}{z})} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} z^n - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{z^n}{2^n}$

 $= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \right) z^n \quad T\text{-级数} \quad f(z) 在 z_0=0 \text{ 解析, } L\text{-级数.}$

当 $1 < |z| < 2$ 时. $f(z) = \frac{1}{z-1} + \frac{1}{z-2} = \frac{1}{z(1-\frac{1}{z})} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{z}}$

 $= -\frac{1}{z} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{z^n} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{z^n}{2^n} = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{z^{n+1}} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{2^{n+1}} \quad L\text{-级数.}$

对于上不收敛.

$$|z|>2, f(z) = \frac{-1}{z(1-\frac{1}{z})} + \frac{1}{z(1-\frac{2}{z})} = \frac{-1}{z} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{z^n} + \frac{1}{z} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{2^n}{z^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{z^n - 1}{z^{n+1}}$$

$$2) f(z) = \frac{1}{z-1} - \frac{1}{z-2} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} c_n (z-1)^n \quad \text{① } 0 < |z-1| < 1, \text{ ② } |z| > 1.$$

令 $t = z-1 \Rightarrow z = t+1 \Rightarrow f(z) = \frac{1}{t+1} - \frac{1}{t} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{t+1} - \frac{1}{t} = (-1) \sum t^n - \frac{1}{t} \rightarrow t^{-1} \\ = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} c_n t^n \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{t+1} - \frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{t} \left(\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{t}} - 1 \right)$

★ Chapter 4 级数范围

$$\text{Abel 定理 } f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} c_n z^n$$

当 $f(z_1)$ 收敛时, 则 $\forall z, |z| < |z_1|, f(z)$ 绝对收敛

当 $f(z)$ 发散时, 则 $\forall z, |z| > |z_1|, f(z)$ 发散.

收敛半径定义 ($R > 0$)

$$\begin{cases} R=0 & |z| < R \text{ 时}, c_n = \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} \\ R=+\infty & \text{当 } |z| < R \text{ 时}, f(z) \text{ 绝对收敛, 当 } |z| > R \text{ 时 } f(z) \text{ 发散. } R \text{ 为 } f(z) \text{ 收敛半径} \end{cases}$$

考10分或0分.

(成数余数)

Chapter 5. 留数 (Residues)

★ Chapter 5 出4题

奇点 Singularity: $f(z)$ 在 z_0 不解析, 则称 z_0 是 $f(z)$ 的一个奇点.

分类 { 非孤立奇点, e.g. $f(z) = z\bar{z} = |z|^2$, 仅在0点可导, 处处不解析. 0 为 $f(z)$ 奇点 }

{ 孤立奇点, e.g. $f(z) = \frac{1}{\sin \frac{1}{z}}$, $z_0 = 0$, $z \neq 0$, $\sin \frac{1}{z} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{z} = n\pi$ ($n \in \mathbb{Z}$) }

{ 1/ 可去奇点 (removable singularity), $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = L$, $\exists R = +\infty$ }

$f(z) = \frac{\sin z}{z}, z_0 = 0$. T-级数?

$\frac{1}{z-1} = f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} c_n (z-z_0)^n = c_{-1}(z-z_0)^{-1} \dots$ L-级数有最左项

3/ 本性奇点 (essential singularity)

$$f(z) = e^{\frac{1}{z}} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n! z^n} - L\text{-级数}$$

等价判定法 { 可去奇点, $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z)$ 存在, 有界, 定义为 $f(z_0)$ }

极点, $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = \infty$

本性奇点, $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z)$ 不存在

$$\frac{\sin z}{z} \quad 0^\circ \rightarrow 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sin z}{z} &\quad 0^\circ \rightarrow +\infty \\ e^{\frac{1}{z}} &\quad 20^\circ \rightarrow +\infty \\ &\quad 0^\circ \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

III.11 Picard Great Theorem 本性奇点附近现象

If $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n(z-z_0)^n$ has an essential singularity at z_0 , and let U be any neighbourhood of z_0 , then for any $w \in \mathbb{C}$ except for perhaps one value, the equation $f(z)=w$ has infinitely many solutions in U .

例子. $e^{\frac{1}{z}}$

处处可导函数的场 well-defined: 存在性、唯一性、稳定性) 在 U 上处处解析

Picard Little Therom \Rightarrow Liouville定理 有界的整函数是常数.

若 $f(z)$ 是处处可导的非常整函数, 则至多一个 $w \in \mathbb{C}$ 使得 $f(z) \neq w$.

即若存在 $w_1 \neq w_2$, 使 $g(z) = (f(z) - w_1)(f(z) - w_2) \neq 0$, 则 $f(z) = \text{const } (= f(z))$

e.g. $f_1(z) = P_n(z)$ 多项式, 一定可以覆盖全平面.

$$f_2(z) = \sin z = A + Bi = w$$

$$f_3(z) = e^z \neq 0.$$

开卷: D 是一个有界区域, $\bar{D} = D \cup \partial D$.

$f(z)$ 在 \bar{D} 解析, 则易知 $\max_{z \in \bar{D}} |f(z)| = \max_{z \in D} |f(z)| = |f(z_0)|$

证明: 若 $f(z)$ 不是常数函数, 则 $f'(z) \neq 0$. 反证法

若不解析可推
↑ 矛盾?

△ 解析函数零点的孤立性定理.

若 $f(z) \neq 0$, 且 $f(z)$ 在 \bar{D} 解析 $f(z_0) = 0$, 则存在 $n \in \mathbb{N}, \delta > 0$, 当 $|z - z_0| < \delta$ 时,

有 $f(z) = (z - z_0)^n \psi(z)$, $\psi(z)$ 在 \bar{D} 解析且 $\psi(z_0) \neq 0$.

证明: $f(z)$ 在 \bar{D} 解析 $\Rightarrow f(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(z_0)}{k!} (z - z_0)^k$ Taylor: 解析 取第一项 ↑ 不为0的
一定有

$$= f(z_0) + f'(z_0)(z - z_0) + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(z_0)(z - z_0)^n}{n!} + o(z - z_0)^{n+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(z) = \frac{f^{(n)}(z - z_0)^n}{n!} + f^{(n+1)}(z - z_0)^{n+1} \dots = (z - z_0)^n \left[\frac{f^{(n)}(z_0)}{n!} + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(z_0)}{(n+1)!} (z - z_0) + \dots \right]$$

$$= (z - z_0)^n \psi(z).$$

$$P_n(z) = (z - z_0)^n P_{n-n_1}(z)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \psi(z_0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \psi(z) = \frac{f^{(n)}(z_0)}{n!} \neq 0.$$

② 记 $\psi(z)$ 收敛半径 > 0 .

$\psi(z) = f(z)/(z - z_0)$, $\psi(z) = \frac{\dots}{(z - z_0)^n}$ 除 z_0 外都可导, z_0 是 $\psi(z)$ 一个孤立奇点.

而极限 $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \psi(z) = \pm \frac{f^{(n)}(z_0)}{n!}$ 存在有限, 因此 z_0 为 $\psi(z)$ 一可去奇点.

$\psi(z) =$ 其 Taylor 级数

$\psi(z)$ 在 \bar{D} 解析

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} \quad f(x_0) = g(x_0) = 0, f'(x), g'(x) \text{ 在 } x_0 \text{ 可导.} \quad L'Hospital$$

$$\text{Cauchy} \quad \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{g(x) - g(x_0)} = \frac{f'(z)}{g'(z)} \quad z \in (x, x_0) \quad \checkmark \text{ 定义数.}$$

复数洛必达法则

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f(z)}{g(z)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f'(z)}{g'(z)}. \quad f(z_0) = g(z_0) = 0, f, g \text{ 在 } z_0 \text{ 解析且 } f \neq 0, g \neq 0.$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 \\ \frac{f(z)}{g(z)} \text{ 有限} \\ \infty \end{cases} \quad \text{左: } f = (z-z_0)^n \psi(z). \quad \rightarrow \text{零点极性定理} \\ g = (z-z_0)^m \psi(z). \quad \text{右用} \\ f/g = (z-z_0)^{n-m} \frac{\psi(z)}{\psi(z)}$$

$$\text{右: } \frac{f(z)}{g(z)} = \frac{n(z-z_0)^{n-1} \psi(z) + (z-z_0) \psi'(z)}{m(z-z_0)^{m-1} \psi(z) + (z-z_0)^m \psi'(z)} \quad \underset{z \rightarrow z_0}{\leftarrow} = \begin{cases} 0 & n=m \\ \psi(z_0)/\psi(z_0) & n=m, (\neq 0 \text{ 的}) \\ \infty & n < m \end{cases} \\ = (z-z_0)^{n-m} \cdot \left[\frac{n \psi(z) + (z-z_0) \psi'(z)}{m \psi(z) + (z-z_0) \psi'(z)} \right]$$

$$\underset{z \rightarrow z_0}{\rightarrow} = \begin{cases} 0 & n > m \\ \frac{\psi(z)}{\psi(z)}, & n=m \\ \infty & n < m \end{cases} \quad \checkmark.$$

解析函数的唯一性定理

若 $f(z), g(z)$ 在 D 域内处处解析/处处可导, 且存在 $z_k \rightarrow z_0 \in D$, 使 $f(z_k) = g(z_k)$

则 $f(z) \equiv g(z), \forall z \in D$.

证明: 令 $h(z) = f(z) - g(z) \Rightarrow h(z)$ 在 D 处处可导, $h(z_0) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} h(z_k) = 0$.

$\Rightarrow z_0$ 是 $h(z)$ 的一个非孤立零点 $\Rightarrow h(z) \equiv 0$. 什么是孤立零点?

解析函数无零因子 $f(z) \neq 0, g(z) \neq 0$, 但 $f(z)g(z) \equiv 0 \Rightarrow f(z), g(z)$ 互为零因子.

若 $f(z), g(z)$ 在 D 解析且 $f(z)g(z) \equiv 0, \forall z: |z-z_0| < \delta \Rightarrow f(z) \equiv 0$ 或 $g(z) \equiv 0$.

证明: 若 $f(z) \equiv 0$, 则命题得证, 若 $f(z) \neq 0$, 故 $f(z) \neq 0$.

$\exists z_0 \in \mathbb{C}$ (邻域?) $= \{z \mid |z-z_0| < \delta\}, f(z_0) \neq 0$.

由 Ex 29. Ch 1. 推出 $z_0 \neq 0$, 邻域内 $\neq 0$

$\Rightarrow \exists \delta_1 < \delta$, 当 $|z-z_0| < \delta_1$ 时 $f(z) \neq 0$

但 $f(z)g(z) = 0 \Rightarrow g(z) = 0, g(z_0) = 0, |z-z_0| < \delta_1$

$\Rightarrow z_0$ 是 $g(z)$ 的一个非孤立零点 $\Rightarrow g(z) \equiv 0$. 证毕.

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$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x=0. \end{cases}$$

非解析函数

$$f(0)=0 \Rightarrow f'(x)=x^n \psi(n), \psi(n) \neq 0.$$

$$\varphi_n(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x^n} = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} & x \neq 0 \\ ? & x=0. \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \varphi_n(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}}{x^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^{-\frac{1}{n}}}{e^{t^2}} = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi_n(0)=0.$$

不存在 n , 使得提出 x^n 后还能不能再提取 0.

$$I = \oint_{|z|=r} \frac{z^3 e^{\frac{1}{z^2}}}{1+z} dz = \oint_{C_1} + \oint_{C_2} \quad \oint_{C_2} = \oint_{|z|=r} \frac{f(z)}{z-(-1)} dz = \frac{2\pi i}{0!} (e^{\frac{1}{z^2}} z^3) \Big|_{z=-1} = \frac{-2\pi i}{e}$$

\oint_{C_1} 为 L-级数
 $|z|=\varepsilon > 0$ 除了 0 不成立

$$\frac{z^3 e^{\frac{1}{z^2}}}{1+z} = z^3 (1 + \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{2!} z^2 + \frac{1}{3!} z^3 + \dots) \quad \text{奇点 = L-级数} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n z^n dz$$

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

$$= \dots \quad c_{-1} = \frac{1}{4!} - \frac{1}{5!} + \frac{1}{6!} - \frac{1}{7!} \dots = ? \quad e^{-1} = 1 - \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} - \frac{1}{4!} + \dots$$

$$I = -\frac{2\pi i}{e} + 2\pi i (\frac{1}{4!} - \frac{1}{5!} + \frac{1}{6!} \dots) \quad c_{-1} = e^{-1} - \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} = e^{-1} - \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$= 2\pi i (\frac{1}{e} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{e}) = -\frac{2}{3}\pi i.$$

☆ 求实积分 $I_{a,b} = \int_a^b \frac{d\theta}{a+b \cos \theta}, \quad a>|b|>0, \quad I = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a+b \sin \theta}$

记 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos \theta) d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin \theta) d\theta = - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 f(\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}-t)) dt$ 更一般地有 $\int_0^{2\pi} f(\cos \theta) d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} f(\sin \theta) d\theta$.
 $\forall \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} - t$.

$$① b=0 \text{ 时. } I_{a,0} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a} = \frac{2\pi}{a}$$

② $b \neq 0$ 时. 不妨设 $0 < b < a$. (若 $b < 0$ 取莫莱公式).

$$\text{令 } Z = e^{i\theta}, \theta \in [0, 2\pi], \quad dz = ie^{i\theta} d\theta = iz d\theta \Rightarrow d\theta = \frac{dz}{iz}.$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}(e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}) = \frac{1}{2}(Z + Z^{-1}) = \frac{Z^2 + 1}{2Z}.$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}(e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}) = \frac{1}{2}(Z - Z^{-1}) = \frac{Z^2 - 1}{2Z}.$$

$$I_{a,b} = \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{iz(a+b\frac{z^2+1}{2z})} = \frac{2}{i} \oint \frac{dz}{bz^2 + 2az + b} = \frac{2}{bi} \oint \frac{dz}{z^2 + \frac{2a}{b}z + 1} = \frac{2}{bi} \oint \frac{dz}{(z-z_1)(z-z_2)}$$

$$z^2 + \frac{2a}{b}z + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow z_1 = -\frac{a}{b} + \sqrt{\frac{a^2 - b^2}{b^2}}$$

$$0 < b < a \quad z_2 = -\frac{a}{b} - \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{b} < -\frac{a}{b} < -1.$$

$$z_1 z_2 = 1 \Rightarrow z_1 = \frac{1}{z_2} > -1, \quad z_1 \in (1, 0)$$



$$\int_{C_1} \frac{dz}{(z-z_1)(z-z_2)} = \int_{|z-z_1|=r} \frac{f(z)dz}{z-z_2} = \frac{2\pi i}{0!} f^{(0)}(z_1) = \frac{2\pi i}{0!} \cdot \frac{1}{z_1-z_2}$$

$$I_{a,b} = \frac{2}{b!} \cdot \frac{2\pi i \cdot b}{2\sqrt{a^2-b^2}} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{a^2-b^2}}$$

$$I_{a,b} = \begin{cases} \frac{2\pi}{a}, & b=0 \\ \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{a^2-b^2}}, & b \neq 0, |b| < a \end{cases}$$

G 的多种方法：

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

$$\Rightarrow f(z) = \frac{P(z)+P'(z_0)(z-z_0) \dots}{Q(z)+Q'(z_0)(z-z_0) \dots} = \frac{P(z)+P'(z_0)(z-z_0) \dots}{Q'(z_0)(z-z_0) \dots}$$

(这个 z_0 是 $f(z)$ 的一阶极点)

$$= \frac{P'(z_0)}{Q'(z_0)} \frac{1}{z-z_0} + \frac{P(z_0)}{Q(z_0)} + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1 = \frac{P(z_0)}{Q(z_0)}$$

$$= \text{Res}[f, z_0]. \text{ Residue.}$$

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

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{\underbrace{(1+p^2)}_a \underbrace{(-2p)\cos\theta}_b} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{(1+p^2)^2 - (-2p)^2}} = \frac{2\pi}{1-p^2}.$$

$$\text{求 } I_{AB} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{A^2\cos^2\theta + B^2\sin^2\theta}, \quad AB > 0, A, B \in \mathbb{R}. \quad \cos^2\theta = \frac{1+\cos 2\theta}{2}, \sin^2\theta = \frac{1-\cos 2\theta}{2}.$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{2d\theta}{A^2(1+\cos 2\theta) + B^2(1-\cos 2\theta)} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d(2\theta)}{(A^2+B^2)\cos^2\theta + (A^2-B^2)\cos 2\theta} = \int_0^{4\pi} \frac{dt}{(A^2+B^2) + (A^2-B^2)\cos t}$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \dots = 2 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{(A^2+B^2)^2 - (A^2-B^2)^2}} = \frac{4\pi}{\sqrt{4AB^2}} = \frac{2\pi}{AB}$$

(求 $\int_{a+bi}^{a+bi} \frac{1}{at+bt\cos\theta} dt$ 时应用 4-58).

$$AB. \quad I_1 = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{(a+b\cos\theta)^2} = \frac{2\pi}{N(a-b)^2} = 2\pi(a^2-b^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial I_1}{\partial a} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(-1)d\theta}{(a+b\cos\theta)^2} = -I_2$$

$$\text{求 } I_2 = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{(a+b\cos\theta)^2} = -\frac{\partial I_1}{\partial a} = 2\pi(a^2-b^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) \cdot 2a \cdot (-1) = 2a\pi(a^2-b^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$I_n = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{(a+b\cos\theta)^n} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial I_n}{\partial a} = (-n) \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{(a+b\cos\theta)^{n+1}} = (-n) I_{n+1}.$$

$$\text{BP } I_{n+1} = -\frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{\partial I_n}{\partial a} = (-\frac{1}{n})(-\frac{1}{n-1}) \cdots (-1) \cdot \frac{\partial I_n}{\partial a^n}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{n,r} &= \oint \frac{1}{r^n + z^n} dz \quad P(z) = 1, \quad Q(z) = r^n + z^n. \quad \text{Res}[f, z_k] = \frac{1}{n \cdot z_k^{n-1}} \quad r^n + z^n = 0. \\
 |z| &= R > r \quad z_k^n = -r^n \\
 &= 2\pi i \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \text{Res}[f, z_k] \right) \quad = \frac{-2\pi i}{nr} (-r) = 2\pi i, \quad n=1. \\
 &= \frac{-2\pi i}{nr^n} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n z_k \right) = \begin{cases} \frac{-2\pi i}{nr} (-r) = 0, & n \geq 2. \\ 0, & n=1. \end{cases} \\
 &\frac{-z^n}{r^n + z^n} dz = \oint \frac{z^{2n} - r^{2n} + r^{2n}}{r^n + z^n} dz = \oint (z^n \overline{r^n}) dz + \oint r^{2n} \cdot \frac{dz}{r^n + z^n} \\
 |z| &= R > r \quad \stackrel{0, C-G.}{=} r^{2n}. \quad I_{n,n} = \begin{cases} 2\pi i r^n, & n=1 \\ 0, & n \geq 2. \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

另解: 令 $t = \frac{1}{z} \Rightarrow |z| = R > r \Rightarrow |t| = \frac{1}{z} < \frac{1}{r}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \oint \frac{1}{t^{2n} (r^n + \frac{1}{t^n})} \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt. \\
 |t| &= \frac{1}{z} < \frac{1}{r} \\
 &= \oint \frac{t^{n-2} dt}{(r^n t^n + 1)} \quad n \geq 2. \quad = 0. (C-G) \\
 & \quad n=1, \quad \text{单独算.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$I_n = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{2n} + 1} = \frac{\frac{2\pi}{n}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2n}} \quad \text{开壳} \Rightarrow \text{壳 } I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2m} dx}{x^{2n} + r^{2n}}. \quad m, n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad r > 0$$

$$I_{mn} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{2n} + r^{2m}} = \frac{1}{r^{2m-1}} I_n.$$

$$J_n = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x+1)^n} = \frac{2\pi C_{2n-1}^{n-1}}{2^{2n-1}} = 2\pi \cdot \frac{(2n-2)!}{2^{2n-1} \cdot [(n-1)!]^2}$$

J