

复变函数 杨勋年.

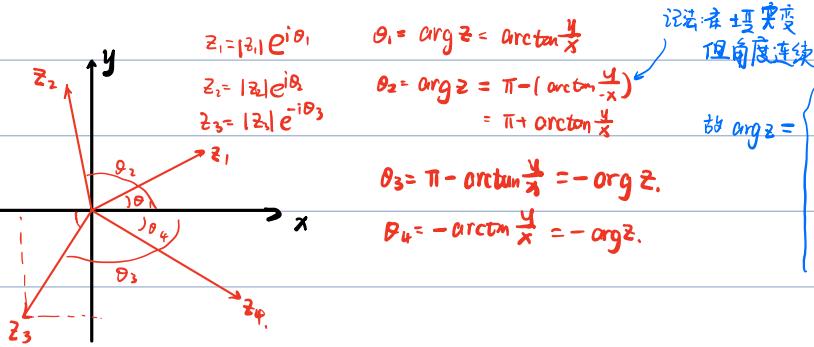
课程教学网站：“浙大钉”“学在浙大”等

第一章 复数基础

1. 辐角: $\operatorname{Arg} z$: 定义为实轴正向与 z 表示的向量 \vec{Oz} 所夹角

介于 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 的 $\theta_0 = \arg z$ 叫作辐角主值

即 $\operatorname{Arg} z = \theta_0 + 2k\pi = \operatorname{arg} z + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$.



$$\operatorname{arg} z = \begin{cases} \arctan \frac{y}{x} & I, IV \text{ 象限 } (x > 0) \\ \arctan \frac{y}{x} + \pi & (x < 0, y > 0) \\ \arctan \frac{y}{x} - \pi & (x < 0, y < 0) \end{cases}$$

• 易混: 矢由下方的向量, 夹角一定记得变成负的!!!

2. 复数运算的几何意义. → 乘积旋转; 加减线性. 开根多解.

1. $z_1 = A_1 e^{i\theta_1}$ $z_1 z_2 = A_1 A_2 e^{i(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}$

$z_2 = A_2 e^{i\theta_2}$

$\operatorname{Arg}(z_1 z_2) = \operatorname{Arg} z_1 + \operatorname{Arg} z_2$ (不是所有都等)

但注意 $\operatorname{arg}(z_1 z_2) \neq \operatorname{arg}(z_1) + \operatorname{arg}(z_2)$
不定

反例: $z_1 = -1 = e^{i\pi}$
 $z_2 = i = e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}$

$\operatorname{arg}(z_1 z_2) \neq \operatorname{arg}(z_1) + \operatorname{arg}(z_2)$

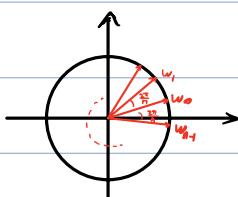
但 $\operatorname{Arg}(z_1 z_2) \stackrel{\text{唯一}}{=} \operatorname{arg}(z_1) + \operatorname{arg}(z_2)$.

2. 开根: 对于复数 $z = r e^{i(\theta_0 + 2k\pi)} = r e^{i\theta_0}$

$w^n = z$, 则 $w^n = r e^{i(\theta_0 + 2k\pi)}$ 注意这里不能省★正是此处导致开根多解.

$w = r^{\frac{1}{n}} e^{i(\frac{\theta_0}{n} + \frac{2k\pi}{n})} = w_0 e^{i\frac{2k\pi}{n}}$

$\therefore w_k = w_0 e^{ik\Delta}, \Delta = \frac{2\pi}{n}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$.



3. 球面映射.

3. 复球面、扩充复平面与无穷远点

用三维空间中的球面投影法来引进扩充的复平面 $\bar{\mathbb{C}}$ 与无穷远点 (∞) 概念.

设 S 是三维空间中以 $(0, 0, \frac{1}{2})$ 为中心、直径为1的球面；

$N(0, 0, 1)$ 为球的北极, $O(0, 0, 0)$ 是球的南极, 复平面 \mathbb{C} 与球面 S 在 O 点相切. 球面 S 上的点的坐标由3个实数 (x, y, z) 确定, 其中复数 $z = x + iy$ 被认为是点 $(x, y, 0)$, 见图1-1. 设复平面 \mathbb{C} 上点 $z(x, y, 0)$, 考虑三维空间中连结 z 与 S 上的北极点 N 的线段 L , 则 L 与 S 的交点只有一点为 P , 反之, 对于 S 上的一点 P , 就有 \mathbb{C} 上的 z 与之对应, 这就建立了复平面 \mathbb{C} 与球面除 N 以外的一一对应 $z \leftrightarrow P$.

P. 复平面上模为1的点

$$z = x + iy, z \in \{z; x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$$

复数 $z = 0$ 对应了南极点 O , 当 $|z| \rightarrow +\infty$ 时的 z 所对应的 $P \rightarrow N$. 复平面 \mathbb{C} 上与球面 S 的北极点 N 相对应的点为无穷远点, 记 $z = \infty$, 它是模为 $+\infty$ 的点. 有限复平面 \mathbb{C} 加上无穷远点“ ∞ ”, 称为扩充的复平面. 记 $\bar{\mathbb{C}} = \mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\}$, 与扩充复平面 $\bar{\mathbb{C}}$ 相对应的球面 S 称为复球面.

注意: 复平面 ∞ 只有一个点, 区别于 $\pm\infty$.

4. 复数域 $\mathbb{C} = \{z = x + iy \mid x, y \in \mathbb{R}\}$ 是一个数域, 封闭

5. 平面点集: 详见微积分.

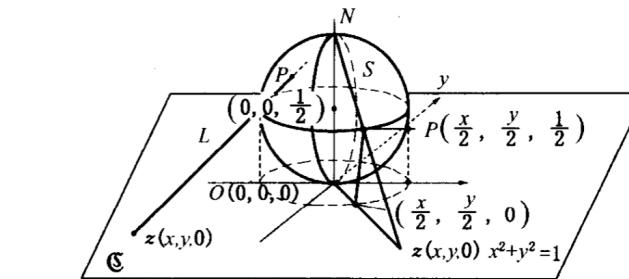


图 1-1 复球面

$|z - z_0| \leq 2 \Rightarrow$ 注意它既不是开集也不是闭集.

§ 1.2 平面点集

图 8-4

定义 8.3 设 $P(x_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, 把

$$\begin{aligned} U(P_0, \delta) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{P(x, y) : 0 < \rho(P_0, P) < \delta\} \\ &= \{P(x, y) : 0 < (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 < \delta^2\} \end{aligned}$$

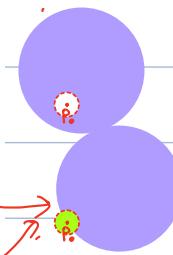
称为 P_0 的 δ 空心邻域($\delta > 0$), 若 δ 不指明, 可写为 $U(P_0)$. 把 $U(P_0, \delta) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{P(x, y) : (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 < \delta^2\}$ 称为 P_0 的 δ 邻域, 若 δ 不指明, 可写为 $U(P_0)$.

我们可利用邻域来描述点和点集之间的关系. 任意一点 $P_0 \in \mathbb{R}^2$ 与任意一个点集 $E \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 之间必存在以下三种关系之一:

(1) 内点——若存在点 P_0 的某一邻域 $U(P_0)$, 使得 $U(P_0) \subset E$, 则称点 P_0 是点集 E 的内点, 当然 $P_0 \in E$. E 的全体内点构成的集合称为 E 的内部, 记作 $\text{int } E$.

(2) 外点——若存在点 P_0 的某一邻域 $U(P_0)$, 使得 $U(P_0) \cap E = \emptyset$, 则称点 P_0 是点集 E 的外点, 显然 $P_0 \notin E$.

(3) 边界点——若在点 P_0 的任一邻域内既含有属于 E 的点又含有不属于 E 的点, 则称点 P_0 是点集 E 的边界点. 即对任何 $\delta > 0$, 都有 $U(P_0, \delta) \cap E \neq \emptyset$ 且 $U(P_0, \delta) \cap E^c \neq \emptyset$. E 的全体边界点构成 E 的边界, 记作 ∂E . 由定义易知, 边界点可能属于 E , 也可能不属于 E .



根据点集中所属点的特征, 我们给点集做以下分类:

(1) 开集——若平面点集 E 中的每一点都是 E 的内点, 即 $\text{int } E = E$, 则称 E 为开集.

(2) 闭集——若平面点集 E 的余集 $\mathbb{R}^2 - E$ 是开集, 则称 E 为闭集.

例如 $P_0 \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $U(P_0, \delta)$, $U(P_0, \delta)$, \mathbb{R}^2 , \emptyset 是开集; \mathbb{R}^2 , \emptyset 是闭集.

若 E 中任意两点之间都可用一条完全含于 E 的有限条折线(由有限条直线段连接而成的折线)相连接, 则称 E 具有连通性.

若 E 既是开集又具有连通性, 则称 E 为开区域.

例如 $\{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 < 1\}$ 是一个开区域(图8-5), 而 $\{(x, y) : xy > 0\}$ 不是一个开区域(图8-6).

(3) 连通集: 具有连通性

(4) 开区域:

(5) 开区域 \cup 边界 = 闭区域

(6) 有界集: $\forall p \in E$ (E 为点集), $\exists k > 0, k \in \mathbb{R}$.

使 $P \subseteq U(0, k)$, 则为有界集. 无界集: 反之为无界.

(7) 聚点: P 点的任一邻域, 总有无穷个点属于点集 E .
则称 P 为点集 E 的聚点.

说明: ① 内点必是聚点.

② 边界点可能是聚点?

考虑 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 这个点集.
“边界点”也是聚点.



(8) 连通性 { 单连通: D 区域内任意简单闭曲线都 C }
多连通.

例① $E = \{z = x+iy \mid |x| < 1, |y| < 1, x, y \in \text{有理数}\}.$

集合的内点：无，任何邻域都存在外边界

外点：有！正方形区域外。

边界点：去掉内外点剩下边界点。

例②：有限个开集的交集若非空，则还是开集。

$p \in E$

$$\bigcap_{i=1}^n D_i \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow E \text{ 也是开集}$$

证明： $p \in E$, 则 $\forall \delta > 0$, $U(p, \delta)$ 均属于 D_i

取 $\delta_{\min} = \min\{\delta_1, \dots, \delta_n\}$. $U(p, \delta_{\min}) \subset D_i, \forall i \in [1, n], i \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$\therefore U(p, \delta_{\min}) \subset E \Rightarrow E \text{ 故是开集。}$

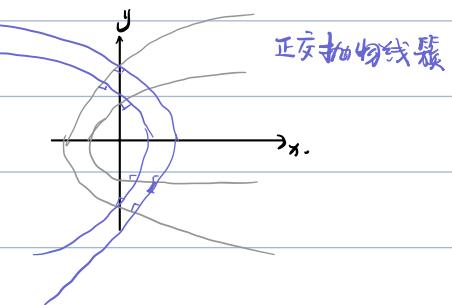
第二章 复变函数

$z \in D, w \in G, w = f(z)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{举例: } f(z) &= z^2 \\ &= (x^2 - y^2) + 2xyi \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{z} \rightarrow \boxed{w}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= x^2 - y^2 \\ v &= 2xy \end{aligned}$$



• 关于解析函数与保角性的几点评注：

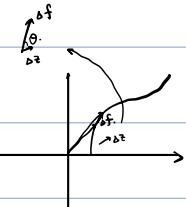
若一个函数解析，则有 $\lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta f}{\Delta z} = A$.

$$\text{即 } \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta f}{\Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\Delta f|}{|\Delta z|} e^{i(\arg \Delta f - \arg \Delta z)} = A.$$

若 $A \neq 0$, 则 $|\frac{\Delta f}{\Delta z}| \neq 0, e^{i(\arg \Delta f - \arg \Delta z)} \neq 0$.

那就说明一个问题：我们的 $\frac{\Delta f}{\Delta z}$ 其实是旋转+伸缩的效果。

$$f'(z_0) = \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\Delta f|}{|\Delta z|} \cdot e^{i\alpha}$$



一、极限和导数 → 类比推广

1. 极限: ε - δ 语言.

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, 0 < |z - z_0| < \delta$ 有 $|f(z) - w_0| < \varepsilon$ 成立, 则称 $f(z)$ 在 z_0 处极限为 w_0 .

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} w = u(x, y) + i v(x, y), \quad w_0 = a + bi \\ \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} u(x, y) = a \\ \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} v(x, y) = b. \end{array} \right.$$

同样地与路径无关的.

2. 连续: $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = f(z_0) \Leftrightarrow f(z) = f(z_0) + o(z), \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} o(z) = 0$.

3. 连续函数, 且 $[f(z) \text{ 连续} \Leftrightarrow u(x, y), v(x, y) \text{ 都连续}]$

连续函数 $\Rightarrow |f(z)| < \infty$, 有界.

• 复函数没有对应的介值定理.

4. 导数 $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0}$

5. 解析.

$f(z)$ 在 $N(z_0, \delta)$ 可导 (解析), 则 $f(z)$ 一定可写为 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n (z - z_0)^n$. (收敛的)

定理: C-R 方程: 柯西-黎曼条件.

设 D 为 $f(z) = u + iv$ 的定义域, $z = x + iy$ 为 D 的内点, 则 $f(z)$ 在 z 点可导的充要条件是

$u(x, y), v(x, y)$ 在 (x, y) 处可微且 $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \end{cases}$ 满足此条件, $f'(z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$.

证明: ① 必要性: (左 \Rightarrow 右).

先证可微 $f(z + \Delta z) - f(z) = (a + bi) \Delta z + O(\Delta z)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \Delta w &= f'(z_0)(\Delta x + i \Delta y) + O(\Delta z) \\ &= \Delta u + i \Delta v \\ &= a \Delta x - b \Delta y + (a \Delta y + b \Delta x)i + O(\Delta x) + i O(\Delta y). \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta u = a \Delta x - b \Delta y + O(\rho), \quad \rho = |\Delta z| \\ \Delta v = b \Delta x + a \Delta y + O(\rho) \end{array} \right.$$

$$u, v \text{ 可微, 同时可知 } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} du = adx - bdy \\ dv = bdx + ady \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}. \end{array} \right.$$

② 充分性: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} du = adx - bdy \\ dv = bdx + ady \end{array} \right.$

$$\lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z + \Delta z) - f(z)}{\Delta z} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{(a \Delta x - b \Delta y) + i(b \Delta x + a \Delta y)}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a \Delta x + b \Delta y}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} + i \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{b \Delta x - a \Delta y}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta u &= a \Delta x - b \Delta y + O(\Delta x) + O(\Delta y) \\ \Delta v &= b \Delta x + a \Delta y + O(\Delta x) + O(\Delta y) \end{aligned} \Rightarrow a + bi + \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{O((\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2) + O(\Delta x \Delta y)}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} = a + bi.$$

例①

$f(z) = \bar{z}$ 不可导：

$$\lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z+\Delta z) - f(z)}{\Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\bar{z} + \overline{\Delta z} - \bar{z}}{\Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\overline{\Delta z}}{\Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-i\frac{\Delta z}{|z|}}{1+i\frac{\Delta z}{|z|}} = \frac{1-i\frac{|z|}{|z|}}{1+i\frac{|z|}{|z|}} = \frac{1-i}{1+i} \times .$$

例②. $f(z) = \frac{1}{2i} \left(\frac{z}{\bar{z}} - \frac{\bar{z}}{z} \right)$, $z \neq 0$. 讨论解析性和连续性。(在 $z=0$)

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2i} \left(\frac{z^2 - \bar{z}^2}{z\bar{z}} \right) = \frac{2i \cdot xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

在 $(0,0)$ 点，不连续，显然不可导。

• 若 $f'(z)=0$, $\Rightarrow f(z)=a+bi$ 为常数。

若 $f(z)=u(x,y)+iv(x,y)$ 解析，则有 $u(x,y)=C_1$ 与 $v(x,y)=C_2$ 两曲线正切。

$$\vec{n}_1 = \nabla u; \quad \vec{n}_2 = \nabla v; \quad \vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2 = 0.$$

$$f(z) = \varphi + i\psi \quad \begin{cases} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \end{cases} \quad \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta^2 \varphi = 0$$

调和函数， φ 和 ψ 是共轭调和函数

$$\bar{z} = \int_E dz$$

$$\varphi = \int_E d\bar{z}$$

$$u(x,y) \text{ 连续} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}.$$

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

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \quad v(x,y) = \int \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy + f(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\int \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy \right] + f'(x) - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

$$\text{另: } v = \int \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy$$

$$= \int -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy \text{ 是全微分!}$$

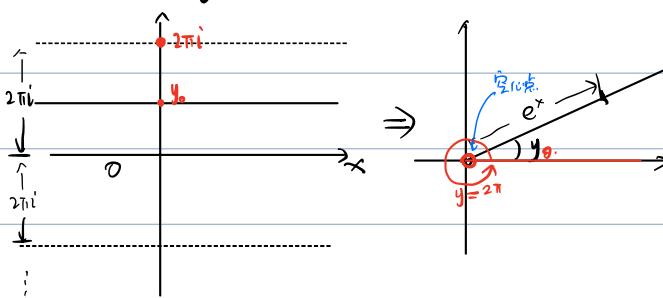
解析函数 $f(z) = u(x,y) + iv(x,y)$

$(z=x, y=0) \equiv u(z=0) + iv(z=0).$

基本初等函数

$$1. w = e^z, z \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$w = e^x \cdot e^{iy}, \text{ 当 } y = \text{constant}$$



$$\textcircled{1} \quad e^{z+2k\pi i} = e^z, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}. \quad \textcircled{2} \quad (e^z)' = e^z.$$

$$2. w = \sin z = \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i}$$

$$\sin(z+2k\pi i) = \frac{e^{i(z+2k\pi i)} - e^{-i(z+2k\pi i)}}{2i} = \sin z.$$

$$w^1 = (\sin z)^1 = \left(\frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i} \right)^1 = \cos z.$$

$$\sin^2 z + \cos^2 z = 1. \Rightarrow \text{解析函数解析延拓.}$$

但注意 $|\sin z| \leq 1$ 不成立了。

思考: $f(z) = \frac{1}{e^z + 1}$ 什么时候解析? \Rightarrow 去除奇点就好了.

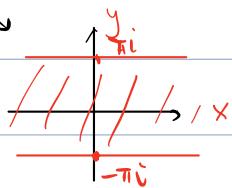
$z \neq +\pi i + 2k\pi i, k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

3. 对数函数

$$\begin{cases} z = e^w = e^{u+iv} \\ z = re^{i\theta} \end{cases} \Rightarrow r = e^u, u = \ln r, v = \theta + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$\therefore w = \ln r + (\theta + 2k\pi)i$$

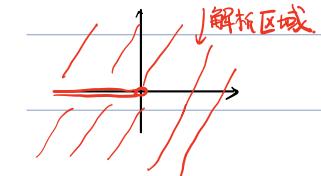
$$\therefore \ln z = \ln|z| + i \arg z.$$



(对称支)

注意, \ln^2 在负半轴上 (即 $z = Ae^{i\theta}, \theta \rightarrow \pi$ 和 $\theta \rightarrow -\pi$ 时, \ln^2 不同).

$$\ln^2 = \ln^2 + 2k\pi i, \quad \ln^{z_1 z_2} = \ln^{z_1} + \ln^{z_2}. \quad (\ln^{z_1 z_2} \neq \ln^{z_1} + \ln^{z_2})$$



4. 幂函数. $f(z) = z^\mu = e^{\mu \cdot \ln z} = e^{\mu(\ln z + i \cdot 2k\pi)}$.

$$f'(z) = e^{\mu \ln z} \cdot \mu \cdot \frac{1}{z} = \mu \cdot z^{\mu-1}$$

① μ 是整数, $f(z) = e^{\mu \ln z}$ 单值

② $\mu = \frac{q}{p}$, $f(z) = e^{\mu \ln z + \frac{2k\pi q}{p}i}$ 有 p 个值.

③ 无理数 无穷解.
(μ 部分)

复变函数的积分



$$z = z(t) = x(t) + iy(t) \quad (\text{有向曲线})$$

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n f(z_k) \Delta z_k$$

$$\lim_{\substack{n \rightarrow \infty \\ \delta \rightarrow 0}} \sum_{k=1}^n f(z_k) \Delta z \triangleq \int_C f(z) dz, \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{当 } f(z) \text{ 为连续函数} \\ \text{且曲线分段光滑时} \end{array}$$

$$s = \max \{ |z_k| \}_{k=1}^n$$

\Downarrow
 $\int f(z) dz$ 可积 (极限存在).

$$\beta_k = \alpha_k + i\beta_k$$

性质

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n f(\alpha_k + i\beta_k) (\Delta x_k + i\Delta y_k) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n (U(\alpha_k, \beta_k) + V(\alpha_k, \beta_k) \cdot i) (\Delta x_k + i\Delta y_k) \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n (U(\alpha_k, \beta_k) \Delta x_k - V(\alpha_k, \beta_k) \Delta y_k) + i \cdot [V(\alpha_k, \beta_k) \Delta x_k + U(\alpha_k, \beta_k) \Delta y_k] \\
 &= \int_C U(x,y) dx - V(x,y) dy + i \cdot \int_C V dx + U dy \\
 &= \int_C [U(t)x'(t) - V(t)y'(t)] dt + i \cdot \int_C [Vx'(t) + Uy'(t)] dt
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \int_C f(z) dz = \int_C (u+iv)(dx+idy) = \int_C U(x,y) dx - V(x,y) dy + i \cdot \int_C V dx + U dy.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \int_{C_1 \cup C_2} f(z) dz = \int_{C_1} f(z) dz + \int_{C_2} f(z) dz.$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \int_{C_1^-} f(z) dz = - \int_{C_1} f(z) dz.$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \text{线性} \quad k_1 \int_{C_1} f_1(z) dz + k_2 \int_{C_2} f_2(z) dz = \int_{C_1} (k_1 f_1 + k_2 f_2) dz$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \text{若 } M \in \mathbb{C}, \text{ 有 } |f(z)| \leq M, \text{ 则么 } \left| \int_L f(z) dz \right| \leq \int_L |f(z)| ds = Ml$$

• 积分存在的充分条件：函数连续

• 积分计算：

$$\int f(z) dz \quad \textcircled{1} \quad \int f(z) dz = \int_C f(z(t)) z'(t) dt.$$

② Cauchy 积分公式

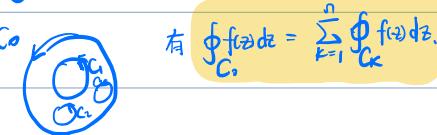
对连续 $f(z)$ 在单/多连通区域 D 内和边界连续，则有 $\oint_C f(z) dz = 0$

证明：step 1：单连通区域

$$\begin{aligned}
 \oint_L f(z) dz &= \oint_L (u dx - v dy) + i \oint_L (v dx + u dy) \\
 &= \iint_D \left(-\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma + i \cdot \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

step 2：单连通 \Rightarrow 多连通

$$C = C_0 + C_1^- + C_2^- + \dots + C_n^-$$



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

例题：计算 $\oint_L \frac{1}{(z-0)^n} dz$, L 为包含原点的闭曲线

$$F'(z) = f(z) \quad F(z) = \int_{z_0}^z f(s) ds$$

必须解析，否则不能与路径无关

• f 在单连通区域内解析，则我们有 N-L 公式

$$\int_{z_1}^{z_2} f(z) dz = F(z_2) - F(z_1)$$

积分路径不经过原点。

证明（补）：



• 柯西积分公式： $f(z)$ 在有界闭区域解析。

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_L \frac{f(z)}{z-z_0} dz &= \int_{z=z_0+Re^{i\theta}} \frac{f(z)}{z-z_0} dz + 0 \\ &= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \frac{f(z_0+Re^{i\theta})}{Re^{i\theta}} iRe^{i\theta} d\theta \\ &= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{2\pi} f(z_0+Re^{i\theta}) d\theta \\ &= 2\pi i f(z_0). \end{aligned}$$

平均值公式： $f(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_0^{2\pi} f(z_0 + Re^{i\theta}) d\theta$

$f(z)$ 解析 $\Rightarrow f^{(n)}(z)$ 都存在 \Rightarrow 无穷可微性。

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

先证 $f'(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^2} dz$ 成立。

$$\begin{aligned} f'(z_0) &= \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z_0+\Delta z) - f(z_0)}{\Delta z} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \left[\int_{2\pi i} \left(\frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0-\Delta z)(z-z_0)} dz - \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0) dz} \right) \right] \\ &= \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{(2\pi i)} \cdot \frac{1}{\Delta z} \cdot \int_{(z-z_0-\Delta z)(z-z_0)} \frac{f(z) \cdot \Delta z}{dz} dz \\ &= \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{(2\pi i)} \cdot \int_{(z-z_0-\Delta z)(z-z_0)} \frac{f(z)}{dz} dz. \end{aligned}$$

不能直接交换极限和积分

$$\Rightarrow \left| \int_{(z-z_0-\Delta z)(z-z_0)} \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{(z-z_0-\Delta z)(z-z_0)} dz \right| = \left| \int_{(z-z_0-\Delta z)(z-z_0)} \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{(z-z_0)^2} dz \right|$$

$$\leq \int_{(z-z_0-\Delta z)(z-z_0)} \left| \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{(z-z_0)^2} \right| dz \leq \int_{(z-z_0-\Delta z)(z-z_0)} \frac{M}{(z-z_0)^2} dz \leq \int_{(z-z_0-\Delta z)(z-z_0)} \frac{M}{\delta^2 (1-(z-z_0)/\delta)^2} dz$$

$$\leq \frac{M}{\delta^2 (\delta-1)^2} \cdot l \rightarrow 0.$$

$\delta < |z-z_0|$ 时， $f(z)$ 有界，且绝对值不会大于 M 。
有下界

由此才能证 $\lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{(z-z_0-\Delta z)(z-z_0)} \frac{f(z)}{dz} dz = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint \frac{f(z)}{z-z_0} dz$

$n=2$ 时... 同理可得：解析函数无穷可微性。

记之： $f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint \frac{f(z)}{z-z_0} dz$

$$f^{(n)}(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint \frac{\frac{d^n}{dz^n} \left[\frac{f(z)}{z-z_0} \right]}{z-z_0} dz.$$

例1： $\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{1}{(z^2+1)^2} dz$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \oint_C \frac{1}{(z^2+1)^2} dz \\ &= \oint_{C_1} \frac{1}{(z^2+1)^2} dz + \oint_{C_2} \frac{1}{(z^2+1)^2} dz + \oint_{C_3} \frac{1}{(z^2+1)^2} dz. \end{aligned}$$

$$= \oint_{C_1} \frac{\frac{1}{(z-i)^2}}{(z-j)^2} dz + \oint_{C_2} \frac{\frac{1}{(z+j)^2}}{(z-i)^2} dz.$$

$$= \frac{1}{R^2} \oint_{C_1} \frac{1}{(z-i)^2} dz + \frac{1}{R^2} \oint_{C_2} \frac{1}{(z-i)^2} dz.$$

$\rightarrow 0$

$$\begin{aligned} & 2\pi i \cdot \left(\frac{-2}{(z-i)^3} \right) \Big|_{z=i} \\ & = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{2}{(2i)^3} \\ & = -\frac{4\pi i}{8} = -\frac{i}{2} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$|f^{(n)}(z)| = \frac{n!}{2\pi} \left| \oint \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^{n+1}} dz \right| \leq \frac{n!}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{M}{R^{n+1}} \cdot 2\pi R = \frac{n! \cdot M}{R^n}$$

柯维尔定理：有界整函数是一个常值函数。

处处解析

$$|f(z)| < M.$$

$z \in \mathbb{C}$

$$|f'(z_0)| \leq \frac{M}{R} \quad \forall z_0 \text{ 成立.}$$

$$\text{当 } R \text{ 取 } +\infty \text{ 时, } |f'(z)| \leq M \Rightarrow f'(z_0) = 0. \text{ 因此 } f''(z_0) = 0.$$

代数基本定理： $P_m(z)=0$ 有 m 个根。

$$P_m(z) = a_0 + a_1 z + \dots + a_m z^m = 0, \quad a_i \text{ 为复常数, } m > 1, \quad a_m \neq 0,$$

至少存在 $z_0 \in \mathbb{C}$, 使 $P_m(z_0) = 0$.

当作有 n 个根。

$P_n(z)=0$ 有解的证明:

反证法: 假设没有根, $P_n(z) \neq 0, z \in \mathbb{C}$

令 $f(z) = \frac{1}{P_n(z)}$, $f(z)$ 也是解析的、无奇点。

$\therefore f(z)$ 是整函数, 而 $f(z) = \frac{1}{P_n(z)} = \frac{1}{a_0 + a_1 z + \dots + a_n z^n}$

$$\text{当 } z \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时, } \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{a_0 + a_1 z + \dots + a_n z^n} = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{a_0 + a_1 z + \dots + a_n z^n} \cdot \frac{1}{z^n} = 0.$$

$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, \forall |z| > N, \text{ 有 } |f(z)| < \epsilon \text{ 成立.}$

取 $R=1, \exists R, \forall |z| > R, \text{ 有 } |f(z)| < 1.$

在闭区域外, $f(z)$ 有界; 在闭区域内, $f(z)$ 有界 $\Rightarrow f(z)$ 有界。

$f(z)$ 有界整函数 $\Rightarrow f(z) = \text{const} \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ 矛盾。

故 $f(z)$ 有奇点, 即 $\exists z_0 \in \mathbb{C}, P_n(z_0) = 0$.

$P_n(z) = (z-z_0) P_{n-1}(z) \Rightarrow \dots$ 递推下去, 证明代数基本定理。

考虑 $f(z) = u + iv$ 是整函数, 若 u 有上界, $u \leq u_0$, $f(z)$ 也是常值函数。

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \end{cases} \quad V = \int -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dy =$$

$$F = e^{f(z)} = e^u e^{iv} \quad F(z) \text{ 整函数且有界}$$

$$F'(z) = f'(z) e^{f(z)} = 0 \Rightarrow f'(z) = 0 \Rightarrow f(z) = \text{const}.$$

那若 u 有下界, $u \geq u_0$, $G = e^{-f(z)}$ 也是有界的。

• 复数列。

1. 数列的极限: $|a_n - A| < \epsilon$. 使用 ε, η 语言

2. 柯西判别法: $\forall m, n, \exists N > 0, n > N$ 时 $|a_m - a_n| < \epsilon$ 证明极限存在。

定理 复数列 $\{z_n\} = \{a_n + ib_n\}$ 收敛于 $z_0 = a + ib$ 的

充分必要条件是 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$ 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = b$.

证: 由数列极限的定义及下列不等式易证, 略。

$$\max \{|a_n - a|, |b_n - b|\} \leq |z_n - z_0| \leq |a_n - a| + |b_n - b|.$$

复数项级数 通项

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z_n = z_1 + z_2 + \cdots + z_n + \cdots$$

若部分和数列

$$S_n = z_1 + z_2 + \cdots + z_n \rightarrow S \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

则称级数收敛于 S , 记作 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z_n = S$.

若 S_n 不收敛, 则称级数发散。

若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |z_n|$ 收敛, 则称 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z_n$ 绝对收敛;

若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |z_n|$ 发散, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z_n$ 收敛, 则称 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z_n$ 条件收敛。

4

收敛级数的性质

定理 若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z_n$ 收敛, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = 0$. (级数收敛的必要条件)

定理 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z_n$ 收敛的充分必要条件

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{Re}(z_n), \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{Im}(z_n)$ 都收敛。

定理 绝对收敛的级数一定收敛, 反之不成立。

例子: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{i^n}{n} = (-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{8}) + i(1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \cdots)$

收敛

函数项级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(z)$ 收敛域:

一、幂级数

• 幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n (z-z_0)^n$ / $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n z^n$

定理 (阿贝尔定理) (i) 若 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n z^n$ 在 $z=z_0 \neq 0$ 处收敛, 那么当 $|z| < |z_0|$ 时, 幂级数绝对收敛。

(ii) 若幂级数在 $z=z_1$ 处发散, 那么当 $|z| > |z_1|$ 时, 幂级数发散。

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n z_0^n = A \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} C_n z_0^n = 0 \Rightarrow |C_n z_0^n| \text{ 有界} \leq M.$$

$$\left| \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |C_n z_0^n| \left(\frac{z}{z_0}\right)^n \right| = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |C_n z_0^n| \left(\frac{|z|}{|z_0|}\right)^n \leq M \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{|z|}{|z_0|}\right)^n \text{ 收敛.}$$

故 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n z^n$ 绝对收敛。

收敛半径: $R = \sup \{ |z| : \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n z^n \text{ 收敛} \}$

当 $|z| < R$ 时, 幂级数绝对收敛; 当 $|z| > R$ 时,

幂级数发散; 当 $|z| = R$ 时, 不确定。

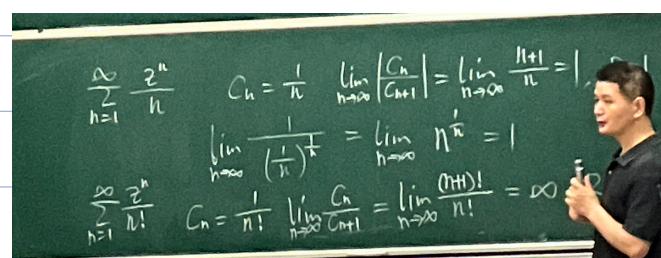
收敛圆: $B_R = \{z \in C \mid |z| < R\}$

当 $R = 0$ 时, 级数仅在 $z = 0$ 处收敛;

当 $R = +\infty$ 时, 级数在整个复平面收敛。

定理 (收敛半径的计算)

$$R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{C_n}{C_{n+1}} \right| \text{ 或 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{|C_n|}}.$$



例3. 若 $\{c_n\}$ 收敛, $\{|c_n|\}$ 发散 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n z^n$ 收敛半径为 1.

取 $z=1 \Rightarrow R=1$ 内收敛; 若 $R>1$ 则 $|z-z_0|<R$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n z^n$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |c_n z^n|$ 收敛 (2) $< z_0$, 取 $z=1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |c_n|$ 收敛 \Rightarrow 矛盾

故 $R=1$

• 和函数 $S(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n z^n \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \textcircled{1} \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} S(z) = S(z_0) \\ \textcircled{2} 导数与求和号可交换 \Leftarrow 是一致收敛的. \end{cases}$

$S'(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \cdot n \cdot z^{n-1}$ 收敛半径不变.

$\int_{z_0}^z S(g) dg = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{c_n}{n+1} (z^{n+1} - z_0^{n+1})$ 求和与积分可交换.

解析的

解析函数展开:

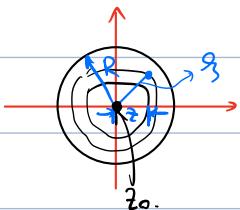
Taylor 展开: $f(z)$ 在 $|z-z_0| < R$ 内解析, $f(z)$ 在圆内可展开成幂级数

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(z_0)}{n!} (z-z_0)^n \text{ 且展开式唯一}$$

$$\text{又 } f^{(n)}(z_0) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_r} \frac{f(g)}{(g-z_0)^{n+1}} dg \quad C_r: |z-z_0|=r, 0 < r < R$$

注意: $f(z) = \oint \frac{f(g)}{g-z} dg$ 要求在边界和内部 $f(z)$ 均解析,

$$\exists r, \text{ 使 } |z| < r < R, \quad f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(g)}{g-z} dg$$



$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\gamma} \frac{f(g)}{(g-z_0)-(z-z_0)} dg$$

$$= \frac{1}{z-z_0} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{z-z_0}{z-z_0}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{z-z_0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z-z_0}{z-z_0} \right)^n$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(z-z_0)^{n+1}} (z-z_0)^n$$

$$\therefore f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \oint_{\gamma} \frac{f(g)}{(g-z_0)^{n+1}} dg \cdot (z-z_0)^n$$

$$= \frac{2\pi i}{n!} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi i} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f^{(n)}(z_0) (z-z_0)^n$$

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

二 一些初等函数的台劳展开式

例6. $f(z) = e^z$ 在复平面上解析, $(e^z)^{(n)}|_{z=0} = 1$,

$$e^z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} z^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!} = 1 + z + \frac{z^2}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{z^n}{n!} + \cdots (|z| < +\infty)$$

$$\text{例7. } \cos z = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(iz)^n + (-iz)^n}{n!}$$

$$\cos z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n z^{2n}}{(2n)!} = 1 - \frac{z^2}{2!} + \frac{z^4}{4!} + \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{z^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \cdots$$

$$(|z| < +\infty)$$

类似

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

$$\operatorname{sh} z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} = z + \frac{z^3}{3!} + \frac{z^5}{5!} + \cdots + \frac{z^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + \cdots (|z| < +\infty)$$

$$\operatorname{ch} z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{2n}}{(2n)!} = 1 + \frac{z^2}{2!} + \frac{z^4}{4!} + \cdots + \frac{z^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \cdots (|z| < +\infty)$$

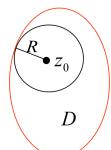
$$\frac{1}{1-z} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n = 1 + z + z^2 + \cdots + z^n + \cdots (|z| < 1)$$

推论: $f(z)$ 在区域 D 内解析 $\Leftrightarrow f(z)$ 在 D 内任一点 z_0 处可展开成幂级数。

z_0 处台劳级数的收敛半径

$$R = \min_{\zeta \in \Gamma} |\zeta - z_0|.$$

其中 Γ 为 D 的边界。



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

解析函数零点的孤立性：

• 孤立零点

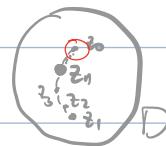
• 非孤立零点举例： $x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{k\pi}, k=1, 2, \dots, \infty$.

定理： $f(z)$ 在 D 上解析， $f(z_n) = 0, n=1, 2, \dots$ 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = z_0$ 存在 $\Rightarrow f(z) \equiv 0, z \in D$

证明： $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = z_0, f(z_0) = f(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n)$ 解析 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(z_n) = 0$

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n (z - z_0)^n$$

只要证明 $C_1 = C_2 = \dots = C_n = \dots = 0$



若 $f(z) \neq 0$, 则至少有1个系数不为0, 设 $C_0 = C_1 = \dots = C_{m-1} = 0, C_m \neq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} C_n (z - z_0)^n \\ &= \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} C_m (z - z_0)^{n-m} (z - z_0)^m \\ &= (z - z_0)^m \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_{m-n} (z - z_0)^n \\ &= (z - z_0)^m \varphi(z) \end{aligned}$$

$\varphi(z_0) \neq 0 = C_m$. $\varphi(z)$ 解析 $\Rightarrow \exists \delta > 0, 0 < |z - z_0| < \delta, \varphi(z) \neq 0$

对于 $f(z)$, 在 $0 < |z - z_0| < \delta$ 域内, 只有一个零点 \Rightarrow 孤立零点, 但这与 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = z_0$ 矛盾.

∴ 在 $U_{(z_0, \delta)}$ 内 $f(z) \equiv 0$,



在 D 内 $f(z) \equiv 0$

推论1：孤立零点定理：不恒为0的解析函数零点必是孤立的

推论2：解析函数唯一性定理： f, g 解析, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = z_0 \in D$, 对 $\forall n$, 均有 $f(z_n) = g(z_n)$

则 D 内 恒有 $f(z) = g(z)$

• 解析延拓：在实数范围内成立的恒等式 在复数域内也成立（解析条件下）

$f(z) = e^{xy} \sin y - e^{xy} \cos y$. 将其写为 z 的形式

令 $y=0$ $f(x) = -ie^x, \Rightarrow f(z) = -ie^z$

原理是：ʃ

• m级零点： $f(z) = (z - z_0)^m \varphi(z), f^{(0)}(z_0) = f^{(1)}(z_0) = \dots = f^{(m-1)}(z_0) = 0, f^{(m)}(z_0) \neq 0$.

双边级数：

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} C_n (z-z_0)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} C_n (z-z_0)^n + \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} C_n (z-z_0)^n$$

↓ ↓

$|z-z_0| < R_2$ [这个？]

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} C_{-n} (z-z_0)^{-n} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} C_{-n} \left(\frac{1}{z-z_0}\right)^n$$

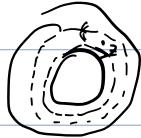
$$\left|\frac{1}{z-z_0}\right| < R \Rightarrow |z-z_0| > \frac{1}{R} \triangleq R_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} C_n (z-z_0)^n \text{ 收敛范围是 } R_1 < |z-z_0| < R_2$$

• 罗朗定理： $f(z)$ 在以 z_0 为中心的圆环 $R_1 < |z-z_0| < R_2$ 中解析，则在此圆环内

$$f(z) \text{ 可以展开成级数 } f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} C_n (z-z_0)^n \quad (R_1 < |z-z_0| < R_2)$$

$$\text{其中 } C_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_R} \frac{f(\xi)}{(\xi-z)^{n+1}} d\xi \quad (n=0, \pm 1, \dots) \quad R_1 < R < R_2$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{证明: } f(z) &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\Gamma} \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi-z} d\xi \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \left[\oint_{\Gamma_2} \frac{f(\xi)}{(\xi-z_0)(\xi-z)} d\xi - \oint_{\Gamma_1} \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi-z} d\xi \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left[\oint \frac{f(\xi)}{(\xi-z_0)^{n+1}} d\xi \right] \cdot (z-z_0)^n + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\Gamma_1} \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi-z} d\xi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{\Gamma_1} \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi-z} d\xi &= \oint_{\Gamma_1} \frac{f(\xi)}{(z-\xi)+(z_0-\xi)} d\xi = \oint_{\Gamma_1} \frac{f(\xi)}{z-z_0} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(z_0-\xi)^n}{(z-\xi)^{n+1}} d\xi = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \oint_{\Gamma_1} \frac{(z_0-\xi)^n}{(z-\xi)^{n+1}} f(\xi) d\xi \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \oint \frac{(z_0-\xi)^{n-1}}{(z-\xi)^n} f(\xi) d\xi \\ &= -\sum_{n=-1}^{+\infty} \left[\oint \frac{f(\xi)}{(z-\xi)^{n+1}} d\xi \right] (z-z_0)^n \end{aligned}$$

故成立。

孤立奇点: z_0 为孤立奇点, $R_1 < |z - z_0| < R_2$, $R_1 = 0$; $R_2 = \infty$.

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} C_n (z - z_0)^n + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} C_n (z - z_0)^n$$

① 若 $C_n = 0$ ($n = -1, -2, -3, \dots$) 称 z_0 为可去奇点,

② 若 罗朗级数的主部只有有限项, $C_m \neq 0$ ($m \geq 1$) 但 $C_{m+k} = 0$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots$)

称为 m 级极点, 且 $f(z) = \frac{1}{(z - z_0)^m} \varphi(z)$; $\varphi(z_0) = C_m \neq 0$

③ 本性奇点: $f(z)$ 罗朗级数主部中有无穷多项, 即 $|z - z_0|$ 的负幂次系数有无穷多个不为 0

• 可去奇点判定 ① 定义

② $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z)$ 极限存在 $\Rightarrow z_0$ 为 $f(z)$ 可去奇点

③ $f(z)$ 在 z_0 附近有界 (在 $0 < |z - z_0| < \delta$)

④ $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} (z - z_0) f(z) = 0$

$$\text{由 ④ 证 ①} \quad \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} (z - z_0) f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} (z - z_0) \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} C_n (z - z_0)^n \\ = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \sum_{n=0}^{-1} C_n (z - z_0)^{n+1} + \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} C_n (z - z_0)^n$$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint \frac{f(\zeta)}{(z - \zeta)^{n+1}} d\zeta$$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(\zeta)}{(z - \zeta)^{n+1}} d\zeta, \quad 0 < |z - z_0| < R$$

$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \cdot \frac{2\pi i}{1} \cdot [f(\zeta)] \Big|_{\zeta=z_0} \rightarrow$ 为什么不行: 因为 $f(z)$ 不必在区域内解析

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

$$|C_n| = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left| \oint_{C_r} (z - z_0)^{-n-1} f(z) (z - z_0)^{n+2} dz \right|, \quad |z - z_0| = r$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot 2\pi r \cdot \max |f(z)| |z - z_0|^{n+2}$$

$$\leq r \cdot \max |f(z)| \cdot r^{n+2}$$

$$= r^{n+1} \max |f(z)|, \rightarrow 0$$

$$\therefore |C_n| = 0.$$

• M 极极点: $f(z) = \frac{\varphi(z)}{(z - z_0)^m}$ 判定.

• 本性极点: $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z)$ $\begin{cases} \text{① 存在, 是可去奇点} \\ \text{② 存在, 且是 } \infty, \text{ 是极点} \\ \text{③ 不存在且 } \not\rightarrow \infty, \text{ 是本性极点} \end{cases}$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z - \ln^{(1+z)}}{\ln^{(1+z)} z} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z - \ln^{(1+z)}}{z^2} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+z}}{2z} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+z} = \frac{1}{2}$$

极限存在 \Rightarrow 是可去奇点.

$$\text{or } \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z \left(\frac{1}{\ln^{(1+z)}} - \frac{1}{z} \right) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{\ln^{(1+z)}} - 1 = 0 \text{ 成立} \Rightarrow \text{可去奇点.}$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{z^2} + 1}{z^4} = \infty \text{ 故是极点, 四阶极点.}$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{z^2} - 1}{z^4} = \infty \text{ 也是极点.}$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z^4 \cdot \left(\frac{e^{z^2} - 1}{z^4} \right) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} e^{z^2} - 1 = 0$$

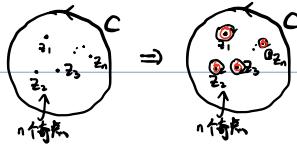
$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z^3 \cdot \frac{e^{z^2} - 1}{z^4} = 0$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z^2 \cdot \frac{e^{z^2} - 1}{z^4} = 1 \quad \therefore \text{是 2 级极点.}$$

• 留数: $\text{Res}[f(z), z_0] \triangleq \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C f(z) dz$

$f(z)$ 在 $0 < |z-z_0| \leq R$ 上解析, 默认逆时针方向.

对一个一般曲线 C 积分



在 C 上除去 z_1, z_2, \dots 到上解析

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = \sum_{i=1}^n \oint_{C_i} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Res}[f(z), z_i].$$

问题转化为留数的计算

$$\text{Res}[f(z), z_0] = \oint_{|z-z_0|=r} f(z) dz \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi i}$$

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

$$C_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z-z_0|=r} \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^{n+1}} dz.$$

$$\text{当 } n = -1 \text{ 时, } C_{-1} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z-z_0|=r} f(z) dz = \text{Res}[f(z), z_0].$$

① 奇点可去时. $C_{-1} = 0$

② 本性奇点: 罗朗级数求 C_{-1} .

$$\text{③ } m \text{ 阶极点: } \text{Res}[f(z), z_0] = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z-z_0|=r} f(z) dz.$$

$$f(z) = C_m (z-z_0)^{-m} + \dots + C_{-1} (z-z_0)^{-1} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (z-z_0)^n C_n$$

$$(z-z_0)^m f(z) = C_m + C_{m-1} (z-z_0) + \dots + C_{-1} (z-z_0)^{m-1} + \dots$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} [(z-z_0)^m f(z)]^{(m-1)} = (m-1)! C_{-1}$$

$$\therefore C_{-1} = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{[(z-z_0)^m f(z)]^{(m-1)}}{(m-1)!}$$

$$\text{若 } f(z) = \frac{\varphi(z)}{(z-z_0)^m}, \varphi(z_0) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{Res}[f(z), z_0] = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{\varphi^{(m)}(z_0)}{(m-1)!} = \frac{\varphi^{(m)}(z_0)}{(m-1)!}$$

$$\text{若 } f(z) = \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)}, [P(z_0) \neq Q(z_0)], 1 \text{ 级零点. 有 } \text{Res}[f(z), z_0] = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} (z-z_0) f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{(z-z_0) P(z)}{Q(z)} = \frac{P(z_0)}{Q'(z_0)}$$

$$f(z) = \frac{g(z)}{h(z)}$$

$$h(z) = (z-z_0)^k h_1(z) \Rightarrow f(z) = \frac{g(z)}{(z-z_0)^k h_1(z)} \Rightarrow \text{Res}[f(z), z_0] = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{g(z)}{h_1(z)}$$

$$g(z) = (z-z_0)^k g_1(z)$$

$$\int g(z) = k! g(z_0) \Rightarrow \text{Res}[f(z), z_0] = \frac{g^{(k)}(z_0)}{h^{(k+1)}(z_0)} (k+1).$$

若: $f(z) = \frac{g(z)}{h(z)}$, $g(z_0) \neq 0$ $\text{Res}[f(z), z_0] = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} [(z-z_0)^2 \frac{g(z)}{h(z)}]'$

$h(z_0) = h'(z_0) = 0$
 $h''(z_0) \neq 0$
 $h(z) = (z-z_0)^2 h_1(z)$

$h_1(z_0)$
 $h_1'(z_0)$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \left[\frac{g(z)}{h(z)} \right]' \\ = \frac{g(z_0)h_1(z_0) - g'(z_0)h_1(z_0)}{h_1^2(z_0)}$$

例: 求 $\text{Res}[e^{iz+\frac{1}{z}}, 0]$ =

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

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

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

$$\oint \tan \pi z dz = 4ni.$$

$$\sin \pi z_k = \sin(\pi z_k + k\pi) \neq 0$$

$(z_k = n)$ 奇点为 $z_k = \frac{1}{2} + ik$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ 且要求 $\pi z_k \neq 0$ 且为一级极点

在 $|z|=n$ 内奇点有 $z_k = \frac{1}{2} + ik$, $-n \leq k \leq n-1$ 且 $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\begin{aligned} \oint \tan \pi z dz &= 2\pi i \sum_{k=-n}^{n-1} \text{Res}[\tan \pi z, z_k] \\ &= 2\pi i \sum_{k=-n}^{n-1} -\frac{\sin \pi z_k}{\pi z_k' z_k} \\ &= 2\pi i \cdot \cancel{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\pi} \quad -n - n-1 \text{ 共有 } n-(-n+1) = 2n \\ &= \cancel{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{2n}{\pi} \\ &= 4ni \end{aligned}$$

例: $\text{Res}\left[\frac{\sin z}{z^6}, 0\right] = \frac{1}{5!} = \frac{1}{5! \times 4 \times 6} = \frac{1}{120}$

$$\sin z = z - \frac{z^3}{3!} + \frac{z^5}{5!} - \frac{z^7}{7!}$$

$$\frac{\sin z}{z^6} = \frac{1}{z^5} - \frac{z^3}{3!} + \frac{z^1}{5!}$$

● 留数定理的应用

1. 计算含三角函数的积分

$$\int_0^{2\pi} R(\cos \theta, \sin \theta) d\theta$$

$$\text{令 } \cos \theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}}{2} = \frac{z^2 + \bar{z}^2}{2z} \quad (z \cong e^{i\theta})$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{z^2 - \bar{z}^2}{2iz}$$

$$dz = e^{i\theta} \cdot i d\theta = z \cdot id\theta$$

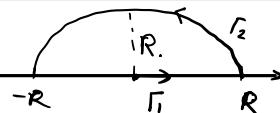
$$\therefore \int_0^{2\pi} R\left(\frac{z^2}{2z}, \frac{\bar{z}^2}{2z}\right) \frac{dz}{z}$$

$$= \oint_{|z|=1} R\left(\frac{z^2}{2z}, \frac{\bar{z}^2}{2z}\right) \frac{dz}{z}$$

2. 广义积分

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

充分条件: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$. \Rightarrow x 充分大时, $f(x) < \frac{M}{x^2}$. $\exists M > 0$. ($f(x)$ 在 x 轴无奇点)

构造闭曲线 

$$\oint f(z) dz = \int_{\Gamma_1} f(z) dz + \int_{\Gamma_R} f(z) dz.$$

假设条件: $f_1(x)$ 在 x 轴无奇点, $f_2(z)$ 在上半(或下半)平面内有有限个极点.

$$R \text{ 取很大}, \int_{\Gamma_1} f(z) dz + \int_{\Gamma_R} f(z) dz = \oint f(z) dz$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left| \int_{\Gamma_R} f(z) dz \right| \leq \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{M}{R^2} \cdot \pi R = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{M}{R} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Gamma_R} f(z) dz = 0 \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 2\pi i \sum \text{Res}[f(z), z_k]$$

$$\text{Res} \int_1 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x+i)^2} = \oint_{\Gamma} \frac{dz}{(z+i)^2} = \text{Res} \left[\frac{1}{(z+i)^2}, i \right] + \text{Res} \left[\cancel{\frac{1}{(z+i)^2}}, -i \right] [2\pi i]$$

上半面

$$= -\frac{1}{4i^3} \cdot 2\pi i \\ = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int_0^\pi \frac{d\theta}{2\cos\theta+3} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^\pi \frac{d\theta}{2\cos\theta+3}$$

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

$$id\theta = \frac{dz}{z}$$

$$\text{原式} = \frac{1}{2} \oint \frac{\frac{dz}{z}}{2 \cdot \frac{z^2+1}{2z} + 3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2i} \cdot \oint \frac{dz}{z^2+3z+1}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi i}{2i} \text{Res}[f(z), z_k]$$

$$= \frac{2\pi i}{2i} \cdot \frac{1}{z_1 - z_2}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{z_1 - z_2}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\bullet \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{ix} f(x) dx \quad \begin{cases} x \in \mathbb{R} \\ |f(x)| < \frac{M}{|x|^\beta}, \beta > 0 \\ (x > 0) \end{cases}$$

$$= \sum_k \text{Res}[e^{iz}, z_k]$$

$$\text{I} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin x}{1+x^2} dx \\ = \text{Im} \left[\frac{2\pi i}{2} \cdot \text{Res} \left[\frac{xe^{ix}}{1+x^2}, i \right] \right] \\ = \text{Im} \left[\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2e} \right] \\ = \frac{\pi}{2e}.$$

$$\left| \int_{\Gamma_R} e^{iz} f(z) dz \right|$$

$$z = R e^{i\theta}, \quad dz = R i e^{i\theta} d\theta$$

$$= R \cos \theta + i R \sin \theta$$

$$\left| \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} e^{-\alpha R \sin \theta + i \alpha R \sin \theta} f(R e^{i\theta}) R i e^{i\theta} d\theta \right|, \quad \theta_1, \theta_2 \subset \mathbb{T}$$

$$\leq \frac{MR}{R^\beta} \cdot \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} e^{-\alpha R \sin \theta} d\theta$$

$$\leq \frac{MR}{R^\beta} \int_0^{\pi} e^{-\alpha \frac{2R}{\pi} \theta} d\theta$$

$$\sin \theta \geq \frac{2}{\pi} \theta$$

$$= \frac{MR}{R^\beta} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2\alpha R} (1 - e^{-2\alpha R})$$

$$= \frac{MR}{2\alpha R^\beta} (1 - e^{-2\alpha R})$$

$$\begin{matrix} \text{l.i.m} & \nearrow & \downarrow \\ R \rightarrow \infty & & \approx 0. \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{P.D.} \int_{\Gamma_R} f(z) e^{iz} dz = 0$$

保角映射

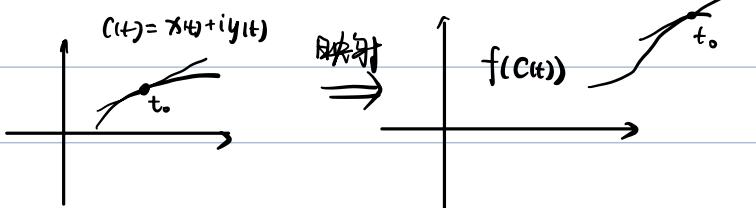
$$|f'(z)| \approx |\frac{\Delta w}{\Delta z}|$$

$$f'(z) \approx \frac{\Delta w}{\Delta z}$$



$$\operatorname{Arg} f'(z) \approx \operatorname{Arg} \Delta w - \operatorname{Arg} \Delta z$$

通过映射



$$\text{在 } t_0 \text{ 点, 切线}, \quad C'(t) = x'(t) + iy'(t)$$

$$C'(t) = x'(t) + iy'(t) \Rightarrow \text{也是切线方向}$$

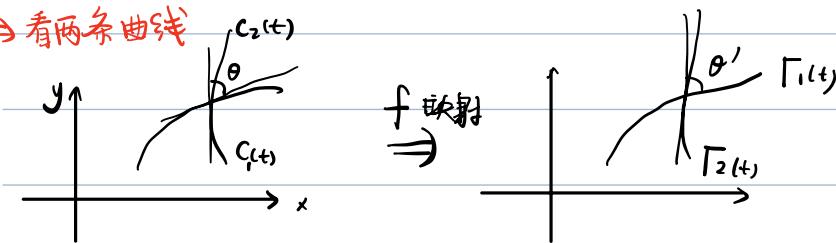
$$\varphi = \operatorname{Arg}[C'(t)]$$

$$\Gamma(t) = f(C(t)) ; \quad \Gamma'(t) = f'(C(t)) \cdot C'(t)$$

$$\phi = \operatorname{Arg}[\Gamma'(t)] = \operatorname{Arg}[f'(C(t))] + \operatorname{Arg}[C'(t)]$$

保角? 保什么角? 看不出来.

\Rightarrow 看两条曲线



$$\varphi_1 = \operatorname{Arg} C'_1(t)$$

$$\varphi_2 = \operatorname{Arg} C'_2(t)$$

$$\theta = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = \operatorname{Arg} C'_2(t) - \operatorname{Arg} C'_1(t)$$

同理在w平面, $\theta' = \operatorname{Arg} f'(C_1(t)) + \operatorname{Arg} C'_1(t) - (\operatorname{Arg} f'(C_2(t)) + \operatorname{Arg} C'_2(t))$

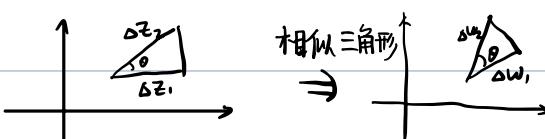
注意到 $C(t) = G(t)$ (由于是原点), 于是 $\operatorname{Arg} f'(C_1(t)) = \operatorname{Arg} f'(G_1(t))$

于是 $\theta' = \operatorname{Arg} C'_2(t) - \operatorname{Arg} C'_1(t) = \theta$

\Rightarrow 保角映射、保的是两条曲线的夹角 (此时联想到正弦曲线系映射后仍为正弦曲线系, \Rightarrow 极坐标映射)

前提是模长 $\neq 0$, 即 $f'(z) \neq 0$

保角映射又称共形映射



局部保角: $f'(z) \neq 0$ 即可

保角映射要求 $\{ f'(z) \neq 0 \}$

-- 映射.

黎曼映射定理

对于单连通区域 D, G , 边界多于一点 (就是不扩展到无穷远点)

$$z_0 \in D, w_0 \in G, \alpha \in (-\pi, \pi],$$

\Rightarrow 存在 $w = f(z), D \rightarrow G, f(z_0) = w_0, \arg f'(z_0) = \alpha$

1. 整线性映射 $w = az + b$ ($a \neq 0, b$ 常数)

$w' = a \neq 0, w$ 保角映射。记 $a = re^{i\theta}$ 则

$w = re^{i\theta}z + b$ 可分解为如下三映射的复合:

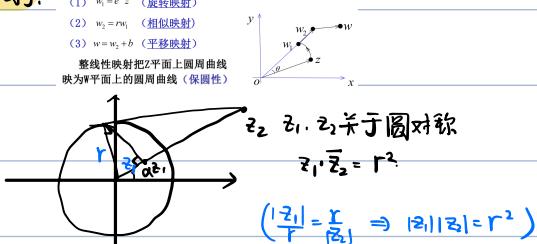
(1) $w_1 = e^{i\theta}z$ (旋转映射)

(2) $w_2 = rw_1$ (相似映射)

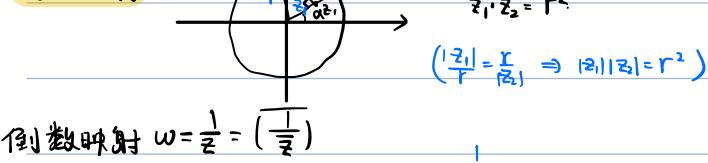
(3) $w = w_1 + b$ (平移映射)

整线性映射把 z 平面上上圆周曲线

映为 w 平面上的圆周曲线 (保圆性)

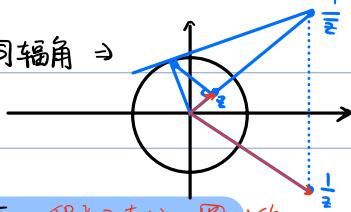


倒数映射:



$$\text{倒数映射 } w = \frac{1}{z} = \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)$$

$\frac{1}{z}$ 与 z 同辐角 \Rightarrow



• 保对称点 \rightarrow 保关于直线 or 圆对称

• 倒数映射是保广义圆变换

$$Ax^2 + y^2 + Bx + Cy + D = 0$$

($A=0$ 为直线 ~ 广义圆)

$\begin{cases} z = x + iy \\ z = \frac{1}{w} = x + iy = \frac{1}{u + iv} = \frac{u - iv}{u^2 + v^2} \end{cases}$

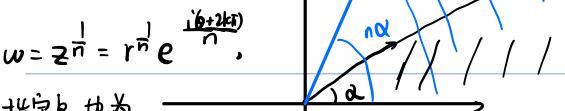
$$\therefore \begin{cases} x = \frac{u}{u^2 + v^2} \\ y = -\frac{v}{u^2 + v^2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow A \cdot \frac{1}{u^2 + v^2} + B \cdot \frac{u}{u^2 + v^2} + C \cdot \frac{v}{u^2 + v^2} + D = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow D(u^2 + v^2) + Bu - Cv + A = 0$$

仍是广义圆

幂函数映射. \rightarrow 角域变换

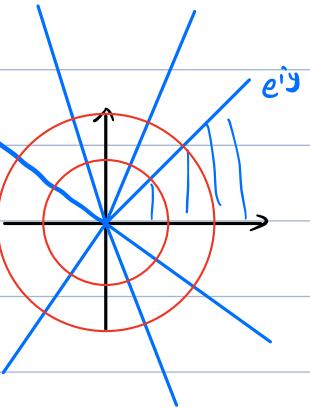
$$w = z^n = r^n e^{ni\theta}$$



指定 k, 也为
-- 映射.

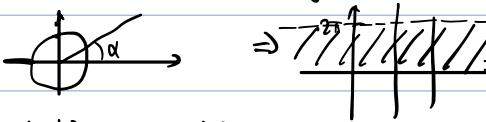
指数映射

$$w = e^z$$



对数映射

$$w = \ln z = |\ln z| + i \arg z = |\ln z| + i \arg z + 2k\pi i$$



分式线性映射

$$w = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}, \frac{du}{dz} = \frac{ad-bc}{(cz+d)^2} \neq 0 \Rightarrow ad-bc \neq 0.$$

\downarrow 自由度其实只有3个

3. 三对点的对应唯一确定一个分式线性映射

$$w = \frac{az+b}{cz+d} \quad (ad-bc \neq 0)$$

仅有三个独立常数。不妨设 $a \neq 0, c \neq 0$, 则

$$w = \frac{a}{c} \cdot \frac{z+\frac{b}{a}}{z+\frac{d}{c}}$$

$$= \frac{a}{c} \left(1 + \frac{\frac{b}{a} - \frac{d}{c}}{z + \frac{d}{c}} \right)$$

\Downarrow

$$= \frac{a}{c} + \frac{1}{c} \cdot \frac{bc-ad}{cz+d}$$

给定三对点的对应, 可唯一确定 k, α, β .

$$w = \frac{az+b}{cz+d} = \frac{a}{c} + \frac{bc-ad}{c} \cdot \frac{1}{cz+d} \quad \text{分解:}$$

$w_1 = cz + d$ 整线性映射

$w_2 = \frac{1}{w_1}$ 倒数映射

$w = \frac{a}{c} + \frac{bc-ad}{c} w_2$ 整线性映射

w 保圆性: 广义圆 (直线或圆) \rightarrow 广义圆

(若有一点映为 ∞ , 象为直线或射线)

保对称性: 关于广义圆 Γ 的对称点

\rightarrow 广义圆 $\Gamma' = w(\Gamma)$ 的对称点

定理 6.3.1 设 z_1, z_2, z_3 在 Z 平面上, w_1, w_2, w_3 在 W 平面上, 则存在唯一的分式线性映射, 将 z_1, z_2, z_3 依次映为 w_1, w_2, w_3 。

解: 设 $w = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$ ($ad-bc \neq 0$) $\Rightarrow w_k = \frac{az_k+b}{cz_k+d}$ ($k=1, 2, 3$)

$$\therefore w - w_k = \frac{(z-z_k)(ad-bc)}{(cz+d)(cz_k+d)} \quad (k=1, 2)$$

$$w_3 - w_k = \frac{(z_3-z_k)(ad-bc)}{(cz_3+d)(cz_k+d)} \quad (k=1, 2)$$

由上两式得: $\frac{w-w_1}{w-w_2} \frac{w_3-w_2}{w_3-w_1} = \frac{z-z_1}{z-z_2} \frac{z_3-z_2}{z_3-z_1}$

$$\frac{w-w_1}{w-w_2} \frac{w_3-w_2}{w_3-w_1} = \frac{z-z_1}{z-z_2} \frac{z_3-z_2}{z_3-z_1}$$

注: 若有 ∞ 点, 去掉含有该点的两项 (视该俩项的商在无穷远处极限为 1)。

例如: 若 $z_2 = \infty$, 则

$$\frac{w-w_1}{w-w_2} \frac{w_3-w_2}{w_3-w_1} = \frac{z-z_1}{z_3-z_1}.$$

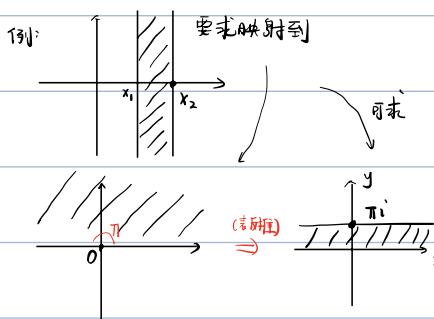
若 $w_2 = \infty$, 则

$$\frac{w-w_1}{w_3-w_1} = \frac{z-z_1}{z-z_2} \frac{z_3-z_2}{z_3-z_1}.$$

定理 6.1.5 (边界对应原理) 设简单闭曲线 Γ, Γ'

围成的区域 D, D' , 则 D 到 D' 的保角映射 $w=f(z)$

可以延拓为 $D \cup \Gamma$ 到 $D' \cup \Gamma'$ 的连续双射, 且将 Γ 的正向映为 Γ' 的正向。



$$\text{Step 1: } w_1 = (z-x_1)$$

$$\text{Step 2: } w_2 = \frac{\pi i}{x_2-x_1} w_1$$

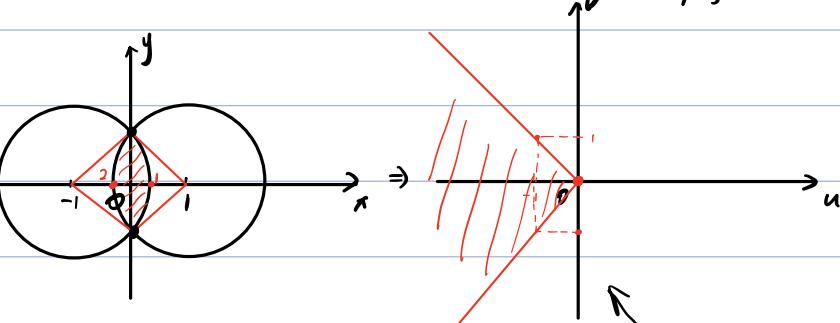
$$\text{Step 3: } w = e^{w_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow w = e^{\frac{\pi i(z-x_1)}{x_2-x_1}}$$

例 4 中心分别在 $z=1, -1$, 半径为 $\sqrt{2}$ 的两圆弧 C_1, C_2

围成区域 D , 试求在映射 $w = \frac{z-i}{z+i}$ 下的象区域 D' .

$$\frac{x+i(y-1)}{x+i(y+1)}$$



思路: 取直角坐标系 $OZ=i$ $\Rightarrow w=0$

$$\textcircled{2} z = \sqrt{2}i - 1, w = \frac{\sqrt{2}i-1-i}{\sqrt{2}i+1+i} = \frac{1-\sqrt{2}i}{2+\sqrt{2}i} (1+i)$$

$$\textcircled{3} z = -(1-\sqrt{2})i$$

$$w = \frac{-1+\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}} = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$(x+u)^2 + y^2 = 2$$

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

$$\begin{cases} u-v \leq 0 \\ u+v \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

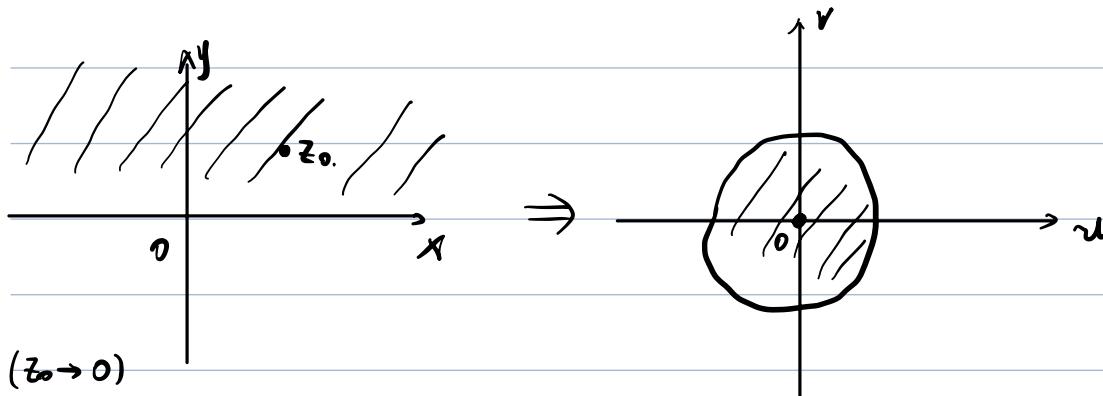
$$u+v \leq 0 \quad \textcircled{2}$$

分支函数映射:



{①②常见
③④不常见}

③ 平面向圆



$$w = k \cdot \frac{z - z_0}{z - \beta} = k \cdot \frac{x - x_0 + i(y - y_0)}{(x - \beta_x) + i(y - \beta_y)}$$

$$= k \cdot \frac{[(x - x_0) + i(y - y_0)][(x - \beta_x) - i(y - \beta_y)]}{(x - \beta_x)^2 + (y - \beta_y)^2}$$

$$= |k| e^{i\varphi} \frac{[(x - x_0)(x - \beta_x) + (y - y_0)(y - \beta_y) + i[(x - \beta_x)(y - y_0) - (x - x_0)(y - \beta_y)]]}{(x - \beta_x)^2 + (y - \beta_y)^2}$$

$$u_1 = \frac{(x - x_0)(x - \beta_x) + \beta_y y_0}{(x - \beta_x)^2 + \beta_y^2}$$

$$v_1 = \frac{\beta_y(x - \beta_x) - y_0(x - \beta_x)}{(x - \beta_x)^2 + \beta_y^2}$$

$$u_1^2 + v_1^2 = \frac{(x - x_0)(x - \beta_x) + \beta_y y_0 + [(\beta_y(x - \beta_x) - y_0(x - \beta_x))]^2}{(x - \beta_x)^2 + \beta_y^2} = \text{const}$$

$$\Rightarrow [x^2 - (x_0 + \beta_x)x + x_0\beta_x + \beta_y y_0]^2 + [(\beta_y - y_0)x + \beta_y\beta_x + y_0\beta_x]^2 = C[x^2 - 2\beta_x x + \beta_x^2 + \beta_y^2]^2$$

$$C = 1$$

$$(x_0 + \beta_x)^2 + 2(x_0\beta_x + y_0\beta_y) + (\beta_y - y_0)^2 = (\beta_x)^2 + 2(\beta_x^2 + \beta_y^2)$$

$$-2(x_0 + \beta_x)x^3 = -2 \cdot 2\beta_x \cdot x^3$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_0 = \beta_x \\ \beta_y = -y_0 \end{cases} \quad \text{过于麻烦.}$$

z_0 关于 x 轴对称的点: \bar{z}_0

$$w_0 \underset{k \neq 0}{=} \frac{z - z_0}{z - \bar{z}_0} = 0$$

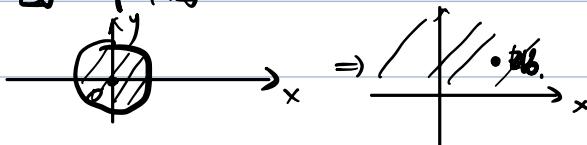
$$w_0' = \infty \Rightarrow w_0'(\bar{z}_0) = \infty \Rightarrow \beta = \bar{z}_0$$

$$w = k \cdot \frac{z - z_0}{z - \bar{z}_0} \quad \bar{w} = \bar{k} \cdot \frac{\bar{z} - \bar{z}_0}{\bar{z} - z_0}$$

$$z \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 时 } |w| = |k| \cdot \frac{|z - z_0|}{|\bar{z} - z_0|} = |k| = 1$$

$$w = e^{i\theta} \cdot \frac{z - z_0}{\bar{z} - \bar{z}_0}$$

② 圆 \rightarrow 半平面

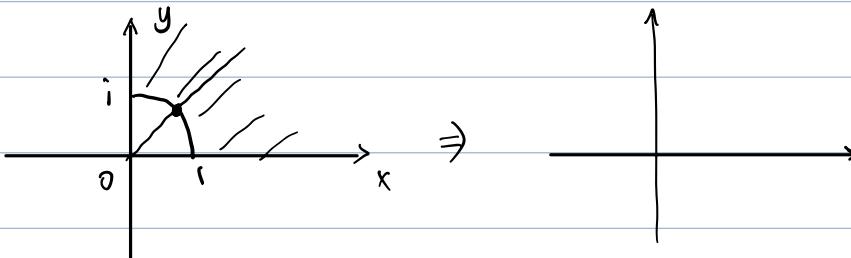


$$w = e^{i\theta} \cdot \frac{z-z_0}{\bar{z}-\bar{z}_0}$$

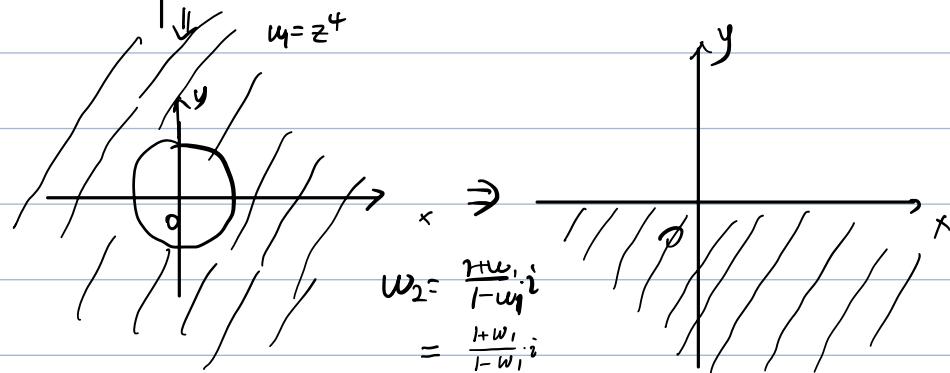
$$(z-\bar{z}_0)\lambda = z-z_0$$

$$(1-\lambda)z = z_0 - \lambda \bar{z}_0$$

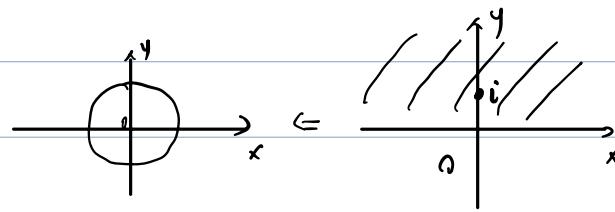
$$z = \frac{z_0 - \bar{z}_0 e^{i\theta} w}{1 - e^{i\theta} w}$$



③ 圖 → 圖



$$w_2 = \frac{1+w_1}{1-w_1} i ; \quad w_3 = -w_2 = -i \cdot \frac{1+z^4}{1-z^4} = i \cdot \frac{\bar{z}^4+1}{\bar{z}^4-1}$$



$$w = \frac{z-z_0}{\bar{z}-\bar{z}_0} \cdot e^{i\phi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} w = \frac{z-i}{\bar{z}+i} &= \frac{x+i(y+1)}{x+i(y+1)} = \frac{[x+i(y+1)][x-i(y+1)]}{x^2+(y+1)^2} = \frac{x^2+y^2+1-2ix}{x^2+(y+1)^2} \\ &= \frac{x^2+y^2-1-2ix}{x^2+(y+1)^2} = u+iv \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$w = \frac{z-i}{\bar{z}+i} \Rightarrow w_2 + wi = z - i$$

$$(w-i)z = -(w+i)i$$

$$z = \frac{w+i}{1-w} i$$

Laplace 变换:

$$F(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-st} dt$$

1. 存在性: ① 充分条件 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Step 1: 分段连续} \\ \text{Step 2: 速度增长不超过 } e^{\alpha t} \end{array} \right.$

$$\text{反例: } f(t^\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^\alpha e^{-st} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{s^{\alpha+1}} \int_0^{+\infty} u^\alpha e^{-su} du$$

对吗? $= \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{s^{\alpha+1}}$, $\alpha > -1$ 即可

2. 常见变换

$$(1) \mathcal{L}(e^{kt}) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(s-k)t} dt = \frac{1}{s-k} \quad (\text{要求 } \operatorname{Re}s > \operatorname{Re}k)$$

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

$$(3) \mathcal{L}(t^\alpha) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{s^{\alpha+1}} \quad (\alpha > -1)$$

$$(4) \mathcal{L}(t^\alpha e^{kt}) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{s-k}$$