

## 复变函数综合练习题及答案

### 第一部分 习题

一. 判断下列命题是否正确,如正确,在题后括号内填√, 否则填×.(共 20 题)

1. 在复数范围内 $\sqrt[3]{1}$ 有唯一值 1. ( )

2. 设 $z=x+iy$ , 则 $\overline{z}z = x^2 + y^2$ . ( )

3. 设 $z = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$ , 则 $\arg z = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ . ( )

4.  $\omega = \cos z$ 是有界函数. ( )

5. 方程 $e^z = 1$ 有唯一解 $z=0$ . ( )

6. 设函数 $f(z), g(z)$ 在 $z_0$ 处可导, 则 $\frac{f(z)}{g(z)}$ 在点 $z_0$ 处必可导. ( )

7. 设函数 $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ 在 $z_0 = x_0 + iy_0$ 处可导, 则

$$f'(z_0) = \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)_{(x_0, y_0)}. \quad ( )$$

8. 设函数 $f(z)$ 在区域D内一阶可导, 则 $f(z)$ 在D内二阶导数必存在. ( )

9. 设函数 $f(z)$ 在 $z_0$ 处可导, 则 $f(z)$ 在 $z_0$ 处必解析. ( )

10. 设函数 $f(z)$ 在区域D内可导, 则 $f(z)$ 在D内必解析. ( )

11. 设 $u(x, y), v(x, y)$ 都是区域D内的调和函数, 则 $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ 是D内的解析函数. ( )

12. 设n为自然数, r为正实数, 则 $\oint_{|z-z_0|=r} \frac{dz}{(z-z_0)^n} = 0$ . ( )

13. 设 $f(z)$ 为连续函数, 则 $\int_c f(z) dz = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} f[z(t)] z'(t) dt$ , 其中 $z = z(t), t_0, t_1$ 分别为曲线c的起点, 终点对应的t值. ( )

14. 设函数  $f(z)$  在区域  $D$  内解析,  $c$  是  $D$  内的任意闭曲线, 则  $\oint_c f(z) dz = 0$ . ( )

15. 设函数  $f(z)$  在单连通区域  $D$  内解析,  $c$  是  $D$  内的闭曲线, 则对于  $z_0 \in D_c$  有

$$\oint_c \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} dz = 2\pi i f(z_0). \quad ( )$$

16. 设幂级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} c_n z^n$  在  $|z| \leq R$  ( $R$  为正实数) 内收敛, 则  $R$  为此级数的收敛半径. ( )

17. 设函数  $f(z)$  在区域  $D$  内解析,  $z_0 \in D$ , 则  $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(z_0)}{n!} (z - z_0)^n$ . ( )

18. 设级数  $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} c_n (z - z_0)^n$  在圆环域  $r < |z - z_0| < R$  ( $r < R$ ) 内收敛于函数  $f(z)$ , 则它

是  $f(z)$  在此环域内的罗朗级数. ( )

19. 设  $z_0$  是  $f(z)$  的孤立奇点, 如果  $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = \infty$ , 则  $z_0$  是  $f(z)$  的极点. ( )

20. 设函数  $f(z)$  在圆周  $|z| < 1$  内解析,  $z = 0$  为其唯一零点, 则

$$\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{f(z)} = 2\pi i \operatorname{Re} s[f(z), 0]. \quad ( )$$

二. 单项选择题.(请把题后结果中唯一正确的答案题号填入空白处, 共 20 题)

1. 设复数  $z = (\sqrt{2} - i\sqrt{2})^3$ , 则  $z$  的模和幅角的主值分别为\_\_\_\_\_.

- A.  $8, \frac{5\pi}{4}$                       B.  $4\sqrt{2}, \frac{\pi}{4}$                       C.  $2\sqrt{2}, \frac{7\pi}{4}$

2.  $|z| < 1 - \operatorname{Re}(z)$  是\_\_\_\_\_区域.

- A. 有界区域                      B. 单连通区域                      C. 多连通区域

3. 下列命题中, 正确的是\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 零的幅角为零                      B. 仅存在一个  $z$  使  $\frac{1}{z} = -z$                       C.  $\frac{1}{i} z = \overline{iz}$

4. 在复数域内, 下列数中为实数的是\_\_\_\_\_.

- A.  $\cos i$                       B.  $(1 - i)^2$                       C.  $\sqrt[3]{-8}$

5. 设  $z = 1 + i$ , 则  $\operatorname{Im}(\sin z) =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.  $\sin 1 \operatorname{ch} 1$                       B.  $\cos 1 \operatorname{sh} 1$                       C.  $\cos 1 \operatorname{ch} 1$

6. 函数  $f(z) = z^2$  将区域  $\operatorname{Re}(z) < 1$  映射成 \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.  $u < 1 - \frac{v^2}{4}$                       B.  $u \leq 1 - \frac{v^2}{4}$                       C.  $4u < 1 - v^2$

7. 函数  $f(z) = \bar{z}$  在  $z = 0$  处 \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 连续                      B. 可导                      C. 解析

8. 下列函数中为解析函数的是 \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.  $f(z) = x^2 - iy$                       B.  $f(z) = \sin x \operatorname{ch} y + i \cos x \operatorname{sh} y$                       C.  $f(z) = 2x^3 - i3y^3$

9. 设函数  $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$  且  $u(x, y)$  是区域  $D$  内的调和函数, 则当  $v(x, y)$

在  $D$  内是 \_\_\_\_\_ 时,  $f(z)$  在  $D$  内解析.

- A. 可导函数                      B. 调和函数                      C. 共轭调和函数

10. 设  $z_0$  是闭曲线  $c$  内一点,  $n$  为自然数, 则  $\oint_c \frac{dz}{(z - z_0)^n} =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 0                      B.  $2\pi i$                       C. 0 或  $2\pi i$

11. 积分  $\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{\sin z}{(1-z)^2} dz =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.  $\cos 1$                       B.  $2\pi i \cos 1$                       C.  $2\pi i \sin 1$

12. 下列积分中, 其积分值不为零的是 \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.  $\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{z}{z-3} dz$                       B.  $\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{\sin z}{z} dz$                       C.  $\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{e^z}{z^5} dz$

13. 复数项级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{z^n}{n^3}$  的收敛范围是 \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.  $|z| \leq 1$                       B.  $|z| < 1$                       C.  $|z| > 1$

14. 设函数  $f(z)$  在多连域  $D$  内解析,  $c_0, c_1, c_2$  均为  $D$  内闭曲线且  $c_0 \cup c_1 \cup c_2$  组成

复合闭路  $\Gamma$  且  $D_\Gamma \subset D$ , 则\_\_\_\_\_.

A.  $\oint_{c_0} f(z)dz + \oint_{c_1} f(z)dz + \oint_{c_2} f(z)dz = 0$

B.  $\oint_{\Gamma} f(z)dz = 0$

C.  $\oint_{c_0} f(z)dz = \oint_{c_1} f(z)dz - \oint_{c_2} f(z)dz$

15. 函数  $f(z) = \frac{1 - e^{2z}}{z^2}$  在  $z=0$  的展开式是\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 泰勒级数                      B. 罗朗级数                      C. 都不是

16.  $z=0$  是  $f(z) = \frac{shz}{z^4}$  的极点的阶数是\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 1                                      B. 3                                      C. 4

17.  $z=0$  是  $f(z) = \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{z}}}{z^4}$  的\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 本性奇点                      B. 极点                                      C. 可去奇点

18. 设  $f(z)$  在环域  $r < |z - z_0| < R (0 < r < R)$  内解析, 则  $f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} c_n (z - z_0)^n$ ,

其中系数  $c_n =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

A.  $\frac{f^{(n)}(z_0)}{n!}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

B.  $\frac{f^{(n)}(z_0)}{n!}, \quad n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$

C.  $\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_c \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z_0)^{n+1}} d\zeta, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots, c$  为环域内绕  $z_0$  的任意闭曲线.

19. 设函数  $f(z) = \frac{z}{e^z - 1}$ , 则  $\text{Res}[f(z), 2\pi i] =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 0                                      B. 1                                      C.  $2\pi i$

20. 设函数  $f(z) = \frac{\cos z}{z(e^z - 1)}$ , 则积分  $\oint_{|z|=1} f(z)dz =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.  $2\pi i$       B.  $2\pi i \operatorname{Res}[f(z), 0]$       C.  $2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^3 [f(z), z_k], z_k = 0, \pm 2\pi i.$

三. 填空题 (共 14 题)

1. 复数方程  $e^z = 1 - i\sqrt{3}$  的解为\_\_\_\_\_.
  2. 设  $z = 2 - 2i$ , 则  $\arg z =$ \_\_\_\_\_,  $\ln z =$ \_\_\_\_\_.
  3.  $|z-1| + |z+1| < 4$  表示的区域是\_\_\_\_\_.
  4. 设  $f(z) = z \sin z$ , 则由  $f(z)$  所确定的  $u(x, y) =$ \_\_\_\_\_,  
 $v(x, y) =$ \_\_\_\_\_.
  5. 设函数  $f(z) = \begin{cases} \sin z - e^z + A, & z \neq 0 \\ 0, & z = 0 \end{cases}$  在  $z = 0$  处连续, 则常数  $A =$ \_\_\_\_\_.
  6. 设函数  $f(z) = \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{3\zeta^2 + 7\zeta + 1}{\zeta - z} d\zeta$ , 则  $f'(i+1) =$ \_\_\_\_\_.
- 若  $f(z) = \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{3\zeta^3 + 5\zeta}{\zeta - z} d\zeta$ , 则  $f''(i) =$ \_\_\_\_\_.
7. 设函数  $f(z)$  在单连域  $D$  内解析,  $G(z)$  是它的一个原函数, 且  $z_0, z_1 \in D$ , 则  

$$\int_{z_0}^{z_1} f(z) dz =$$
\_\_\_\_\_.
  8. 当  $a =$ \_\_\_\_\_时,  $f(z) = a \ln(x^2 + y^2) + i \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{x}$  在区域  $x > 0$  内解析.
  9. 若  $z=a$  为  $f(z)$  的  $m$  阶极点, 为  $g(z)$  的  $n$  阶极点 ( $m > n$ ), 则  $z=a$  为  $f(z)g(z)$  的  
 \_\_\_\_\_阶极点, 为  $\frac{f(z)}{g(z)}$  的 \_\_\_\_\_阶极点.
  10. 函数  $f(z) = \operatorname{tg} z$  在  $z=0$  处的泰勒展开式的收敛半径为\_\_\_\_\_.
  11. 函数  $f(z) = \frac{z}{\sin z}$  在  $z=0$  处的罗朗展开式的最小成立范围为\_\_\_\_\_.

12. 设  $\frac{\sin z}{z^3} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} c_n z^n$ , 则  $c_{-2} =$  \_\_\_\_\_,  $c_0 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

13. 积分  $\oint_{|z|=1} z e^{\frac{1}{z}} dz =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

14. 留数  $\text{Res}\left[\frac{e^{\sin z} - 1}{z}, 0\right] =$  \_\_\_\_\_,  $\text{Res}\left[\frac{e^{\sin z} - 1}{z^2}, 0\right] =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

四. 求解下列各题 (共 6 题)

1. 设函数  $f(z) = my^3 + nx^2y + i(x^3 + lxy^2)$  在复平面可导, 试确定常数  $m, n, l$  并求  $f'(z)$ .

2. 已知  $u(x, y) = 3x^2 - 3y^2$ , 试求  $v(x, y)$  使  $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$  为解析函数且满足  $f(0) = i$ .

3. 试讨论定义于复平面内的函数  $f(z) = |z|^2$  的可导性.

4. 试证  $u(x, y) = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$  是在不包含原点的复平面内的调和函数, 并求  $v(x, y)$

使  $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$  为解析函数且满足  $f(i) = 1$ .

5. 证明  $f(z) = e^z$  在复平面内可导且  $(e^z)' = e^z$ .

6. 证明  $\oint_c \frac{dz}{(z - z_0)^n} = \begin{cases} 2\pi i, n = 1 \\ 0, n > 1 \end{cases}$ , 其中  $n$  为正整数,  $c$  是以  $z_0$  为圆心, 半径为  $r$  的圆周.

五. 求下列积分 (共 24 题)

1. 计算  $\int_c \sin \bar{z} dz$ , 其中  $c$  是从原点沿  $x$  轴至  $z_0(1, 0)$ , 然后由  $z_0$  沿直线  $x=1$  至  $z_1(1, 1)$  的折线段.

2.  $\int_c [2z + \text{Re}(z)] dz$ , 其中  $c$  是从点  $A(1, 0)$  到点  $B(-1, 0)$  的上半个圆周.



$$15. \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{\sin \pi z}{(z-1)^4} dz.$$

$$16. \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{\sin \pi z}{(z+2)(2z-1)^2} dz.$$

$$17. \oint_{|z|=1} \operatorname{tg} \pi z dz.$$

$$18. \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{z}{\sin^2 z} dz.$$

$$19. \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{2z^2 - 5z + 2} dz.$$

$$20. \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{z^4 - 4z + 1} dz.$$

$$21. \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{2z^2 + 5iz - 2} dz.$$

$$22. \oint_c \frac{z^2}{(z^2+1)(z^2+4)} dz, \text{ 其中 } c \text{ 为实轴与上半圆周 } |z|=3 (y>0) \text{ 所围的闭曲线.}$$

$$23. \oint_c \frac{z^2+1}{z^4+1} dz, \text{ 其中 } c \text{ 同上.}$$

$$24. \oint_c \frac{1}{(z^2+9)(z^2+1)} dz, \text{ 其中 } c \text{ 为实轴与上半圆周 } |z|=4 (y>0) \text{ 所围的闭曲线.}$$

六. 求下列函数在奇点处的留数 (共 8 题)

$$1. f(z) = \frac{1-e^{2z}}{z^4}.$$

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

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



$$4. \quad f(z) = \frac{1+z^4}{(z^2+1)^2}.$$

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

$$6. \quad f(z) = \frac{e^z}{z(z-1)^2}.$$

$$7. \quad f(z) = \frac{1}{z^3 - z^2 - z + 1}.$$

$$8. \quad f(z) = \frac{1+z}{\sin z}.$$

七. 将下列函数在指定区域内展成泰勒级数或罗朗级数 (共 10 题)

$$1. \quad f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-1)^2(2z-z^2)} \quad 0 < |z-1| < 1$$

$$2. \quad f(z) = \frac{2-3z}{2z^2-3z+1} \quad |z+1| < \frac{3}{2}$$

$$3. \quad f(z) = \frac{e^z}{z-1} \quad 0 < |z-1| < +\infty$$

$$4. \quad f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2 - z - 2}$$

$$1) \quad |z| < 1, \quad 2) \quad 1 < |z| < 2, \quad 3) \quad 2 < |z| < \infty$$

$$5. \quad f(z) = \frac{1}{z(1-z^2)} \quad 0 < |z-1| < 1$$

$$6. \quad f(z) = \cos z \quad |z - \pi| < +\infty$$

$$7. \quad f(z) = \frac{1}{(1+z)^2} \quad |z| < 1$$

$$8. \quad f(z) = \frac{1+z}{\sin z} \quad 0 < |z| < \pi \quad (\text{写出不为零的前四项})$$

$$9. \quad f(z) = \frac{\cos z^2}{z(e^z - 1)} \quad 0 < |z| < +\infty \quad (\text{写出不为零的前三项})$$

10.  $f(z) = \frac{z}{\sin z}$

$0 < |z| < \pi$  (写出不为零的前三项)

## 第二部分 解答

### 一、判断题.(共 20 题)

1.  $\times$  2.  $\checkmark$  3.  $\times$  4.  $\times$  5.  $\times$  6.  $\times$  7.  $\checkmark$  8.  $\checkmark$  9.  $\times$  10.  $\checkmark$   
11.  $\times$  12.  $\times$  13.  $\checkmark$  14.  $\times$  15.  $\checkmark$  16.  $\times$  17.  $\times$  18.  $\checkmark$  19.  $\checkmark$  20.  $\checkmark$

### 二、单项选择题.(共 20 题)

1. A. 2. B. 3. C. 4. A. 5. B. 6. A. 7. A. 8. B. 9. C. 10. C.  
11. B. 12. C. 13. A. 14. B. 15. B. 16. B. 17. A. 18. C. 19. C. 20. B.

### 三、填空题

1.  $\frac{\ln 2 + i(\frac{5\pi}{3} + 2k\pi)}{3} (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$   
2.  $\frac{7\pi}{4}$  ,  $\frac{3}{2}\ln 2 + \frac{7\pi}{4}i$   
3.  $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} < 1$   
4.  $\underline{x \sin xchy - y \cos xshy}$  ,  $\underline{x \cos xchy + y \sin xchy}$   
5.  $\underline{1}$   
6.  $\underline{-12\pi + 26\pi i}$  ,  $\underline{-36\pi}$   
7.  $\underline{G(z_1) - G(z_0)}$   
8.  $\underline{\frac{1}{2}}$   
9.  $\underline{m+n}$  ,  $\underline{m-n}$   
10.  $\underline{\frac{\pi}{2}}$   
11.  $\underline{0 < |z| < \pi}$

12.  $\underline{1}$  ,  $-\frac{1}{6}$

13.  $\underline{\pi i}$

14.  $\underline{0}$  ,  $\underline{1}$

四、求解下列各题

1. 由题意得 
$$\begin{cases} u(x, y) = my^3 + nx^2y \\ v(x, y) = x^3 + lxy^2 \end{cases}$$

利用  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2nxy = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$  , 得  $n = l$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 3my^2 + nx^2 = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -3x^2 - ly^2, \text{ 得 } n = -3, \quad l = -3, \quad m = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } f'(z) &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -6xy + i(3x^2 - 3y^2) \\ &= 3iz^2 \end{aligned}$$

2. 由于  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 6x$  所以

$$v(x, y) = \int 6x dy = 6xy + \varphi(x), \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 6y + \varphi'(x)$$

又由  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$  , 即  $6y + \varphi'(x) = 6y$

所以  $\varphi'(x) = 0$  ,  $\varphi(x) = C$  (  $C$  为常数 )

故  $v(x, y) = 6xy + c$  ,  $f(z) = 3x^2 - 3y^2 + (6xy + c)i = 3z^2 + ci$

将条件  $f(0) = i$  代入可得  $C = 1$  , 因此, 满足条件  $f(0) = i$  的函数  $f(z) = 3z^2 + i$

3. 由题意知 
$$\begin{cases} u(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 \\ v(x, y) = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 由于}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2y = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \text{ 可得 } \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

由函数可导条件知,  $f(z) = |z|^2$  仅在  $z = 0$  处可导。

$$4. \quad \text{由于 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{-2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{6x^2y - 2y^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^3} \quad (x^2 + y^2 \neq 0)$$

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

$$\text{即 } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad \text{所以 } u(x, y) = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \text{ 是调和函数 } (x^2 + y^2 \neq 0)$$

$$v(x, y) = \int \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy = \int \frac{-2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} dy = \frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2)} + g(x),$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} + g'(x) = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$\text{故有 } g'(x) = 0, \quad g(x) = C \quad (C \text{ 为常数})$$

$$\text{所以 } v(x, y) = \frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2)} + C$$

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

由于  $f(i) = 1$  代入上式可求得  $C = 0$ , 故满足条件  $f(i) = 1$  的函数  $f(z) = \frac{i}{z}$

5. 因为  $e^z = e^{x+iy} = e^x(\cos y + i \sin y)$ , 有

$$u(x, y) = e^x \cos y, \quad v(x, y) = e^x \sin y \quad \text{且可微, 同时有}$$

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

所以,  $e^z$  在全平面处处可导且

$$(e^z)' = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = e^x \cos y + i e^x \sin y = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y) = e^z$$

6. 设  $C$  的复数方程为  $z = z_0 + re^{it}$ , 不妨设  $C$  的起点对应的参数值为 0, 有终点对应的参数值为  $2\pi$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C \frac{1}{(z - z_0)^n} dz &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(z_0 + re^{it})'_t}{(z_0 + re^{it} - z_0)^n} dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{i}{r^{n-1}} e^{-i(n-1)t} dt \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{r^{n-1}(1-n)} e^{-i(n-1)t} \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 0, & n > 1 \\ it \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 2\pi i, & n = 1 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } \oint_C \frac{dz}{(z - z_0)^n} = \begin{cases} 2\pi i, & n = 1 \\ 0, & n > 1 \end{cases}$$

五、求下列积分

$$1. I = \int_{OZ_1} \sin \bar{z} dz = \int_{OZ_0} \sin \bar{z} dz + \int_{Z_0Z_1} \sin \bar{z} dz$$

$$= I_1 + I_2 \quad \text{其中}$$

$$\overline{OZ_0}: z = t \quad (0 \leq t \leq 1) \quad I_1 = \int_0^1 \sin t dt = -\cos t \Big|_0^1 = 1 - \cos 1$$

$$\overline{Z_0Z_1}: z = 1 + it \quad (0 \leq t \leq 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \int_0^1 \sin(1 - it) d(1 + it) = -\int_0^1 \sin(1 - it) d(1 - it) = \cos(1 - it) \Big|_0^1 = \cos(1 - i) - \cos 1 \\ &= \cos 1 \operatorname{ch} 1 - \cos 1 - i \sin 1 \operatorname{sh} 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } I = 1 + \cos 1 (\operatorname{ch} 1 - 2) - i \sin 1 \operatorname{sh} 1$$

$$2. \quad \int_C [2z + \operatorname{Re}(z)] dz \quad (\text{令 } z = \cos t + i \sin t, 0 \leq t \leq \pi)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^\pi (3 \cos t + 2 \sin ti)(-\sin t + \cos ti) dt \\ &= \int_0^\pi (-5 \sin t \cos t) dt + i \int_0^\pi (3 \cos^2 t - 2 \sin^2 t) dt \\ &= \frac{5}{4} \cos 2t \Big|_0^\pi + i \left[ \frac{t}{2} + \frac{5}{4} \sin 2t \right]_0^\pi = \frac{\pi}{2} i \end{aligned}$$

3. 由于被积函数在全平面处处解析, 积分仅与起、终点有关,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以, 原式} &= \int_{(1,-1)}^{(0,0)} (2z^2 - 5z + 6) dz \\ &= \left[ \frac{2}{3} z^3 - \frac{5}{2} z^2 + 6z \right]_{(1,-1)}^{(0,0)} \\ &= -\left[ \frac{2}{3} (1-i)^3 - \frac{5}{2} (1-i)^2 + 6(1-i) \right] \\ &= -\left( \frac{-4}{3} (1+i) + 5i + 6 - 6i \right) = -\frac{7}{3} (2-i) \end{aligned}$$

$$4. \quad \int_1^{1+\pi i} z e^z dz = e^z (z-1) \Big|_1^{1+\pi i} = -e\pi i$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5. \quad \text{根据柯西积分公式, 原式} &= \oint_{|z-i|=\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{(z+i)(z^2+4)} dz \\ &= 2\pi i \frac{1}{(z+i)(z^2+4)} \Big|_{z=i} = \frac{\pi}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6. \quad \text{原式} &= \oint_{\left|z-\frac{\pi}{2}\right|=\pi} \frac{\cos^2 z}{z-1} dz - \oint_{\left|z-\frac{\pi}{2}\right|=\pi} \frac{\cos^2 z}{z} dz \\ &= 2\pi i [\cos^2 z \Big|_{z=1} - \cos^2 z \Big|_{z=0}] \\ &= 2\pi i (\cos^2 1 - 1) \end{aligned}$$

7. 由于  $z = \frac{\pi}{2}$  为被积函数的三阶极点, 所以由高阶导数公式有

$$\text{原式} = \frac{2\pi i}{2!} (\sin z)'' \Big|_{z=\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\pi i$$

8. 当  $0 < r < 1$  时,  $f(z) = \frac{1}{(z+1)^2(z-2)}$  在  $C$  内解析,  $I = 0$ ;

当  $1 < r < 2$  时,  $z = -1$  在  $C$  内, 由高阶导数公式可知

$$I = 2\pi i \left( \frac{1}{z-2} \right)' \Big|_{z=-1} = -\frac{2}{9}\pi i$$

当  $r > 2$  时,  $z = -1, z = 2$  均在  $C$  内, 根据柯西积分定理

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \oint_{|z+1|=\frac{1}{4}} f(z) dz + \oint_{|z-2|=\frac{1}{4}} f(z) dz \\ &= 2\pi i \left( \frac{1}{z-2} \right)_{z=-1} + 2\pi i \frac{1}{(z+1)^2} \Big|_{z=2} = -\frac{2}{9}\pi i + \frac{2}{9}\pi i = 0 \end{aligned}$$

9. 1) 当  $C$  为  $|z-i|=1$  时

$$I = 2\pi i \frac{1}{(2z+1)(z+i)} \Big|_{z=i} = \frac{\pi}{5}(1-2i)$$

2) 当  $C$  为  $|z+i|=\frac{3}{2}$  时

$I = \oint_{c_1} f(z) dz + \oint_{c_2} f(z) dz$  (其中  $c_1, c_2$  分别以  $-i, -\frac{1}{2}$  为圆心,  $r_1, r_2$  为半径且互不相交的两个圆)

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2\pi i \left[ \frac{1}{(2z+1)(z-i)} \Big|_{z=-i} + \frac{1}{2(z+i)(z-i)} \Big|_{z=-\frac{1}{2}} \right] \\ &= \frac{\pi}{5}(-1-2i) + \frac{8\pi i}{5} = \frac{\pi}{5}(-1+6i) \end{aligned}$$

10. 1). 若  $z=0, z=1$  均不在  $C$  内, 则  $I=0$

2). 若  $z=0$  在  $C$  内,  $z=1$  在  $C$  外, 则

$$I = 2\pi i \frac{e^z}{(1-z)^3} \Big|_{z=0} = 2\pi i$$



3). 若  $z=1$  在  $C$  内,  $z=0$  在  $C$  外, 则

$$I = \frac{2\pi i}{2!} \left( \frac{e^z}{z} \right)' \Big|_{z=1} = e\pi i$$

4). 若  $z=0, z=1$  均在  $C$  内, 则

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \oint_{c_1} \frac{e^z}{z(1-z)^3} dz + \oint_{c_2} \frac{e^z}{z(1-z)^3} dz \quad (\text{其中 } c_1, |z| = \frac{1}{4}; c_2, |z-1| = \frac{1}{4}) \\ &= 2\pi i + e\pi i = (2+e)\pi i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 11. \quad I &= \oint_{|z|=3} \frac{e^{|z|} \cos z}{z} dz + \oint_{|z|=3} \frac{\sin e^z}{z(z-2)^2} dz \\ &= 2\pi i \left[ e^3 \cos z \Big|_{z=0} + \frac{\sin e^z}{(z-2)^2} \Big|_{z=0} + \left( \frac{\sin e^z}{z} \right)' \Big|_{z=2} \right] \\ &= 2\pi i \left[ e^3 + \frac{1}{4} \sin 1 + \frac{e^2}{2} \cos e^2 - \frac{1}{4} \sin e^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 12. \quad \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{2z-1}{z(z-1)} dz &= \oint_{|z|=2} \left( \frac{2z-1}{z-1} - \frac{2z-1}{z} \right) dz \\ &= 2\pi i [(2z-1)_{z=1} - (2z-1)_{z=0}] \\ &= 4\pi i \end{aligned}$$

13. 由于  $z_0$  为  $|z_0| \neq 1$  的任意复数, 所以当  $z_0 \in |z|=1$  内时,  $z_0$  为被积函数的三阶极点.

此时原式  $= \frac{2\pi i}{2!} (e^{2z})'' \Big|_{z=z_0} = 4e^{2z_0} \pi i$ , 当  $z_0 \notin |z|=1$  内时, 被积函数在  $|z|=1$  内为解析函数, 所以原式  $= 0$ . 即

$$\oint \frac{e^{2z}}{(z-z_0)^3} dz = \begin{cases} 4e^{2z_0} \pi i, & z_0 \in |z| < 1 \\ 0, & z_0 \notin |z| < 1 \end{cases}$$

14. 原式  $= 2\pi i \{ \operatorname{Res}[f(z), i] + \operatorname{Res}[f(z), -i] \}$ , 其中  $i, -i$  均为二阶极点.

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), i] = \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \left[ \frac{e^{\pi z}}{(z+i)^2} \right]' = \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{e^{\pi z} (\pi z + \pi i - 2)}{(z+i)^3} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{i}{4}$$

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), -i] = \lim_{z \rightarrow -i} \left[ \frac{e^{\pi z}}{(z-i)^2} \right]' = \lim_{z \rightarrow -i} \frac{e^{\pi z} (\pi z - \pi i - 2)}{(z-i)^3} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{i}{4}$$

$$\text{所以, 原式} = 2\pi i \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{i}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{i}{4} \right) = \pi^2 i$$

15.  $z=1$  为  $f(z)$  的三阶极点, 将  $f(z)$  在  $z=1$  处展开可得

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= \frac{\sin(\pi z - \pi + \pi)}{(z-1)^4} = -\frac{\sin \pi(z-1)}{(z-1)^4} \\ &= \frac{-1}{(z-1)^4} \left[ \pi(z-1) - \frac{\pi^3(z-1)^3}{3!} + \frac{\pi^5(z-1)^5}{5!} - \dots \right] \\ &= \frac{-\pi}{(z-1)^3} + \frac{\pi^3}{3!(z-1)} - \frac{\pi^5(z-1)}{5!} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以} \quad \operatorname{Res}[f(z), 1] = \frac{\pi^3}{3!}, \text{原式} 2\pi i \frac{\pi^3}{3!} = \frac{\pi^4}{3} i$$

$$16. \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{\sin \pi z}{(z+2)(2z-1)^2} dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}\left[f(z), \frac{1}{2}\right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \left[ \frac{\sin \pi z}{4(z+2)} \right]' \\ &= \frac{\pi i}{2} \lim_{z \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{\pi \sin \pi z (z+2) - \sin \pi z}{(z+2)^2} = -\frac{2}{25} \pi i \end{aligned}$$

17. 令  $\cos \pi z = 0$  得  $\pi z = \operatorname{Arc} \cos 0 = -i \operatorname{Ln}(\pm i)$

求得  $z = k + \frac{1}{2} (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$  在  $|z|=1$  内仅有奇点  $z = \pm \frac{1}{2}$  且均为简单极点

$$\oint_{|z|=1} \operatorname{tg} \pi z dz = 2\pi i \left[ \operatorname{Res}\left(\operatorname{tg} \pi z, \frac{1}{2}\right) + \operatorname{Res}\left(\operatorname{tg} \pi z, -\frac{1}{2}\right) \right], \text{其中}$$

$$\operatorname{Res}\left(\operatorname{tg} \pi z, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\sin \pi z}{(\cos \pi z)'} \Big|_{z=\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$\operatorname{Res}(tg \pi z, -\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{\sin \pi z}{(\cos \pi z)'} \Big|_{z=-\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$\text{故有} \quad \oint_{|z|=1} tg \pi z dz = 2\pi i \left(-\frac{1}{\pi} - \frac{1}{\pi}\right) = -4i$$

18. 被积函数  $f(z) = \frac{z}{\sin^2 z}$  在  $|z|=2$  内仅有奇点  $z=0$  且为简单极点, 故有

$$\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{z}{\sin^2 z} dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}\left(\frac{z}{\sin^2 z}, 0\right)$$

$$= 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z^2}{\sin^2 z} = 2\pi i$$

$$19. \quad \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{2z^2 - 5z + 2} = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{1}{(2z-1)(z-2)}, \frac{1}{2}\right]$$

$$= 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2(z-2)} = -\frac{2\pi}{3}i$$

$$20. \quad \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 4z + 1} = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{1}{z^2 - 4z + 1}, (2 - \sqrt{3})\right]$$

$$= 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 2-\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{z - (2 + \sqrt{3})} = \frac{-\pi i}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$21. \quad \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{2z^2 + 5iz - 2} = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{1}{(z+2i)(2z+i)}, -\frac{i}{2}\right]$$

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

$$22. \quad \oint_c \frac{z^2}{(z^2+1)(z^2+4)} dz = 2\pi i \{ \operatorname{Res}[f(z), i] + \operatorname{Res}[f(z), 2i] \}$$

$$= 2\pi i \left[ \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{z^2}{(z+i)(z^2+4)} + \lim_{z \rightarrow 2i} \frac{z^2}{(z^2+1)(z+2i)} \right] = 2\pi i \left( -\frac{1}{6i} + \frac{1}{3i} \right) = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
23. \quad \oint_c \frac{z^2+1}{z^4+1} dz &= 2\pi i \{ \operatorname{Res}[f(z), e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i}] + \operatorname{Res}[f(z), e^{\frac{3\pi}{4}i}] \} \\
&= 2\pi i \left[ \lim_{z \rightarrow e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i}} \frac{z^2+1}{(z - e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i})(z^2+i)} + \lim_{z \rightarrow e^{\frac{3\pi}{4}i}} \frac{z^2+1}{(z - e^{\frac{7\pi}{4}i})(z^2-i)} \right] \\
&= 2\pi i \left( \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}i} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}i} \right) = \sqrt{2}\pi
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
24. \quad \oint_c \frac{dz}{(z^2+9)(z^2+1)} &= 2\pi i \{ \operatorname{Res}[f(z), i] + \operatorname{Res}[f(z), 3i] \} \\
&= 2\pi i \left[ \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{1}{(z^2+9)(z+i)} + \lim_{z \rightarrow 3i} \frac{1}{(z^2+1)(z+3i)} \right] \\
&= 2\pi i \left( \frac{1}{16i} - \frac{1}{48i} \right) = \frac{\pi}{12}
\end{aligned}$$

六. 求下列函数在奇点处的留数 (共8题)

$$1. \quad f(z) = \frac{1-e^{2z}}{z^4} \text{ 的奇点为 } 0, \text{ 且 } z=0 \text{ 为其三阶极点.}$$

$$\operatorname{Res}\left(\frac{1-e^{2z}}{z^4}, 0\right) = \frac{1}{2!} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1-e^{2z}}{z} \right)'' = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{或} \quad f(z) &= \frac{1}{z^4} \left[ 1 - (1 + 2z + \frac{(2z)^2}{2!} + \frac{(2z)^3}{3!} + \cdots) \right] \\
&= -\frac{2}{z^3} - \frac{2}{z^2} - \frac{4}{3z} - \cdots
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{有} \quad \operatorname{Res}\left(\frac{1-e^{2z}}{z^4}, 0\right) = c_{-1} = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$2. \quad f(z) = \sin \frac{z}{z-1} \text{ 的奇点为 } z=1, \text{ 且}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sin \frac{z}{z-1} &= \sin \left( 1 + \frac{1}{z-1} \right) = \sin 1 \cos \frac{1}{z-1} + \cos 1 \sin \frac{1}{z-1} \\
&= \sin 1 \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{2!(z-1)^2} + \frac{1}{4!(z-1)^4} - \cdots \right] + \cos 1 \left[ \frac{1}{z-1} - \frac{1}{3!(z-1)^3} + \cdots \right]
\end{aligned}$$

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

所以  $\operatorname{Res}(\sin \frac{z}{z-1}, 1) = \cos 1$

3.  $f(z) = \frac{\sin z}{(1+z)^3}$  的奇点为  $z = -1$  且为三阶极点, 所以

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), -1] = \frac{1}{2!} \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} (\sin z)'' = \frac{\sin 1}{2}$$

或  $f(z) = \frac{1}{(1+z)^3} [\sin(z+1)\cos 1 - \cos(z+1)\sin 1]$

$$= -\frac{\sin 1}{(1+z)^3} + \frac{\cos 1}{(1+z)^2} + \frac{\sin 1}{2(1+z)} - \frac{\cos 1}{3!} - \dots$$

故有  $\operatorname{Res}[f(z), -1] = \frac{\sin 1}{2}$

4.  $f(z) = \frac{1+z^4}{(z^2+1)^2}$  的奇点为  $z = \pm i$  且均为二阶极点, 故有

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), i] = \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \left[ \frac{1+z^4}{(z+i)^2} \right]' = \frac{i}{2}$$

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

5. 当  $e^z - 1 = 0$  时,  $z = 2k\pi i (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$  是  $f(z)$  的奇点, 其中

$z = 0$  是  $f(z) = \frac{z}{e^z - 1}$  的可去奇点  $(\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{e^z - 1} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{e^z} = 1)$ , 所以

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), 0] = 0$$

$z = 2k\pi i (k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$  均是  $f(z)$  的一阶极点, 所以

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), 2k\pi i] = \frac{z}{(e^z - 1)'} \Big|_{z=2k\pi i} = 2k\pi i, (k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$$

6. 显然,  $z=0, z=1$  是  $f(z)$  的奇点且  $z=0$  为一阶极点,  $z=1$  为二阶极点, 所以

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), 0] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^z}{(z-1)^2} = 1$$

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), 1] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{e^z}{z}\right)' = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^z(z-1)}{z^2} = 0$$

7.  $z = \pm 1$  是  $f(z)$  的奇点且  $z=1$  为二阶极点,  $z=-1$  为一阶极点, 所以

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), 1] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{1}{z+1}\right)' = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), -1] = \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} \frac{1}{(z-1)^2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

8. 当  $\sin z = 0$  时, 函数无意义, 则  $z = k\pi (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$  为被积函数的奇点且均为  $f(z)$  的一阶极点, 其中

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), 0] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+z}{(\sin z)'} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+z}{\cos z} = 1$$

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), k\pi] = \lim_{z \rightarrow k\pi} \frac{1+z}{\cos z} = (-1)^{|k|} (1+k\pi). (k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$$

- 七. 将下列函数在指定区域内展成泰勒级数或罗朗级数 (共10题)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$3. \quad f(z) = \frac{1}{z-1} (e^{z-1+1}) = \frac{e}{z-1} e^{z-1}$$

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

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

$$4. \quad f(z) = \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{z-2} - \frac{1}{z+1} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1). \quad \text{当 } |z| < 1 \text{ 时, } f(z) &= \frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{1}{-2(1 - \frac{z}{2})} - \frac{1}{1 - (-z)} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^n - \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n z^n \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} + (-1)^n \right] z^n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2). \quad \text{当 } 1 < |z| < 2 \text{ 时, } f(z) &= \frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{1}{-2(1 - \frac{z}{2})} - \frac{1}{z} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{z}} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} -\frac{z^n}{2^{n+1}} - \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{z^{n+1}} \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{z^n}{2^{n+1}} + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} (-1)^{n+1} z^n \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
3). \quad \text{当 } 2 < |z| < +\infty \text{ 时, } f(z) &= \frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{1}{z} \frac{1}{(1 - \frac{2}{z})} - \frac{1}{z} \frac{1}{(1 + \frac{1}{z})} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{3} \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{2^n}{z^{n+1}} + \sum \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{z^{n+1}} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{2^n + (-1)^n}{z^{n+1}}
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
6. \quad f(z) &= \cos[\pi + (z - \pi)] = -\cos(z - \pi) \\
&= - \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (z - \pi)^{2n}}{(2n)!} \quad |z - \pi| < +\infty \\
&= \sum \frac{(-1)^{n+1} (z - \pi)^{2n}}{(2n)!} \quad |z - \pi| < +\infty
\end{aligned}$$

$$7. \quad \text{因为} \quad \frac{1}{1+z} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-z)^n \quad |z| < 1 \quad \text{有}$$

$$\text{有} \quad \left( \frac{1}{1+z} \right)' = \frac{-1}{(1+z)^2} = \sum (-1)^n n z^{n-1}$$

$$\text{所以} \quad \frac{1}{(1+z)^2} = \sum (-1)^{n+1} n z^{n-1} \quad |z| < 1$$



$$8. \quad f(z) = \frac{1+z}{z(1 - \frac{z^2}{3!} + \frac{z^4}{5!} - \frac{z^6}{7!} + \dots)} = \frac{1}{z} g(z)$$

由于  $g(z)$  在  $z=0$  处解析, 可设  $g(z) = a_0 + a_1 z + a_2 z^2 + \dots$

$$\text{可得} \quad 1+z = a_0 + a_1 z + (a_2 - \frac{a_0}{6})z^2 + (a_3 - \frac{a_1}{6})z^3 + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以} \quad f(z) &= \frac{1}{z} (1+z + \frac{1}{6}z^2 + \frac{1}{6}z^3 + \dots) & 0 < |z| < \pi \\ &= \frac{1}{z} + 1 + \frac{z}{6} + \frac{z^2}{6} + \dots & 0 < |z| < \pi \end{aligned}$$

$$9. \quad f(z) = \frac{1 - \frac{z^2}{2!} + \frac{z^4}{4!} - \frac{z^6}{6!} + \dots}{z^2(1 + \frac{z}{2!} + \frac{z^2}{3!} + \dots)} = \frac{1}{z^2} g(z)$$

$$\text{令} \quad g(z) = c_0 + c_1 z + c_2 z^2 + \dots \quad \text{可得}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - \frac{z^2}{2!} + \frac{z^4}{4!} - \frac{z^6}{6!} + \dots &= (c_0 + c_1 z + c_2 z^2 + \dots)(1 + \frac{z}{2!} + \frac{z^2}{3!} + \dots) \\ &= c_0 + (c_1 + \frac{c_0}{2!})z + (c_2 + \frac{c_1}{2!} + \frac{c_0}{3!})z^2 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} c_0 = 1 \\ c_1 + \frac{c_0}{2} = 0 \\ c_2 + \frac{c_1}{2} + \frac{c_0}{6} = -\frac{1}{2} \\ \dots \end{cases} \quad \text{解得} \quad \begin{cases} c_0 = 1 \\ c_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \\ c_2 = -\frac{5}{12} \\ \dots \end{cases}$$

$$g(z) = 1 - \frac{z}{2} - \frac{5z^2}{12} + \dots \quad |z| < +\infty$$

$$\text{则} \quad f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2} - \frac{1}{2z} - \frac{5}{12} + \dots \quad 0 < |z| < +\infty$$

$$10. \quad f(z) = \frac{z}{z - \frac{z^3}{3!} + \frac{z^5}{5!} - \cdots}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - \frac{z^2}{3!} + \frac{z^4}{5!} - \cdots} = c_0 + c_1 z + c_2 z^2 + \cdots$$

$$\text{即} \quad 1 = (c_0 + c_1 z + c_2 z^2 + \cdots) \left(1 - \frac{z^2}{3!} + \frac{z^4}{5!} - \cdots\right)$$

$$= c_0 + c_1 z + \left(c_2 - \frac{c_0}{3!}\right)z^2 + \left(c_3 - \frac{c_1}{3!}\right)z^3 + \left(c_4 - \frac{c_2}{3!} + \frac{c_0}{5!}\right)z^4 + \cdots$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} \text{得} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} c_0 = 1 \\ c_1 = 0 \\ c_2 - \frac{c_0}{3!} = 0 \\ c_3 - \frac{c_1}{3!} = 0 \\ c_4 - \frac{c_2}{3!} + \frac{c_0}{5!} = 0 \\ \cdots \end{array} \right. \quad \text{解得} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} c_1 = 1 \\ c_1 = 0 \\ c_2 = \frac{1}{6} \\ c_3 = 0 \\ c_4 = \frac{7}{360} \\ \cdots \end{array} \right. \end{array}$$

$$\text{即} \quad f(z) = \frac{z}{\sin z} = 1 + \frac{z^2}{6} + \frac{7z^4}{360} + \cdots \quad 0 < |z| < \pi$$