

复变函数

1. 已知解析函数 $f(z) = u + iv$ 的实部 $u = e^x(x \cos y - y \sin y)$, 且有 $f(0) = 0$, 求 $f(z)$.

解: 本题考察的是解析函数实部和虚部的性质以及 C-R 方程. 显然有

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

因此可得

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

取 $(x_0, y_0) = (0, 0)$, 利用全微分可得

$$\begin{aligned} v &= \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy + C \\ &= \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} e^x(x \sin y + y \cos y + \sin y) dx + e^x(x \cos y - y \sin y + \cos y) dy + C \\ &= \int_0^x 0 \cdot dx + \int_0^y e^x(x \cos y - y \sin y + \cos y) dy + C \\ &= e^x(x \sin y + y \cos y) + C \end{aligned}$$

所以有

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= u + iv = e^x(x \cos y - y \sin y) + ie^x(x \sin y + y \cos y) + iC \\ &= xe^x(\cos y + isiny) + ye^x(-\sin y + icosy) + iC \\ &= xe^x(\cos y + isiny) + iye^x(\cos y + isiny) + iC \\ &= e^x \cdot e^{iy}(x + iy) + iC \\ &= ze^z + iC \end{aligned}$$

又因为 $f(0) = 0$, 因此可得 $C = 0$, 因此有 $f(z) = ze^z$. \square

2. 已知 $f(z) = \frac{\sqrt{z^{-1}(1-z)^3}}{z+1}$, 规定在割线上岸 $\arg z = \arg(1-z) = 0$, 求 $f(-i)$.

解: 本题考察的是多值函数的支点以及单支分支函数值的求解. 多值性出现在分子根式, 因

此只考虑分子 $\sqrt{z^{-1}(1-z)^3}$, 因此有

$$\arg z|_{z=-i} = \frac{3\pi}{2}, \quad \arg(1-z)|_{z=-i} = \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad \arg(1+z)|_{z=-i} = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{因此有 } \arg \sqrt{z^{-1}(1-z)^3} = \frac{1}{2} \arg [z^{-1}(1-z)^3] = \frac{1}{2} \left(-1 \cdot \frac{3\pi}{2} + 3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = -\frac{3\pi}{8}$$

由此我们可得

$$f(-i) = \frac{\sqrt{|i^{-1}(1-i)^3|} e^{-i\frac{3\pi}{8}}}{1-i} = \frac{\sqrt{(\sqrt{2})^3} e^{-i\frac{3\pi}{8}}}{\sqrt{2} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}}} = \frac{2^{\frac{3}{4}} e^{-i\frac{3\pi}{8}}}{2^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}}} = 2^{\frac{1}{4}} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{8}}. \square$$

3. 求积分 $I = \oint_C \frac{1}{z^2(z+1)(z-2)} dz$ 的值, 其中 C 为 $|z|=r$, $r \neq 1, 2$.

解: 本题考察的是柯西积分公式以及高阶导数公式. $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2(z+1)(z-2)}$ 有

$z=0, z=2, z=-1$ 三个奇点, 显然需要分类讨论, 因此有

(1) 当 $0 < r < 1$ 时, 只有 $z=0$ 在积分区域内, 利用高阶导数公式可得

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C \frac{1}{z^2(z+1)(z-2)} dz &= \oint_C \frac{\frac{1}{(z+1)(z-2)}}{z^2} dz = 2\pi i \cdot 1 \cdot \left[\frac{1}{(z+1)(z-2)} \right]' \Big|_{z=0} \\ &= 2\pi i \cdot \frac{-2z+1}{(z+1)^2(z-2)^2} \Big|_{z=0} = \frac{\pi i}{2} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 当 $1 < r < 2$ 时, $z=0, z=-1$ 在积分区域内, 利用柯西积分公式可得

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C \frac{1}{z^2(z+1)(z-2)} dz &= \oint_{C_1} \frac{1}{z^2(z+1)(z-2)} dz + \oint_{C_2} \frac{1}{z^2(z+1)(z-2)} dz \\ &= \frac{\pi i}{2} + \oint_{C_2} \frac{\frac{1}{z^2(z-2)}}{z+1} dz = \frac{\pi i}{2} + 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{z^2(z-2)} \Big|_{z=-1} = -\frac{\pi i}{6} \end{aligned}$$

(3) 当 $r \geq 2$ 时, $z=0, z=-1, z=2$ 在积分区域内, 利用柯西积分公式可得

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C \frac{1}{z^2(z+1)(z-2)} dz &= -\frac{\pi i}{6} + \oint_{C_3} \frac{1}{z^2(z+1)(z-2)} dz \\ &= -\frac{\pi i}{6} + \oint_{C_3} \frac{\frac{1}{z^2(z+1)}}{z-2} dz = -\frac{\pi i}{6} + 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{z^2(z+1)} \Big|_{z=2} = 0. \square \end{aligned}$$

4. 将 $f(z) = \frac{z+1}{z^2(z-1)}$ 分别在圆环域: (1) $0 < |z| < 1$; (2) $1 < |z| < +\infty$ 内展为 Laurent 级数.

解: 本题考察的是 Laurent 级数展开式的计算. 首先将 $f(z) = \frac{z+1}{z^2(z-1)}$ 因式分解可得

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

(1) 当 $0 < |z| < 1$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= -\frac{1}{z^2} - \frac{2}{z} + \frac{2}{z-1} = -\frac{1}{z^2} - \frac{2}{z} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{1-z} = -\frac{1}{z^2} - \frac{2}{z} - 2(1+z+z^2+\dots) \\ &= -\frac{1}{z^2} - \frac{2}{z} - 2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} z^k \end{aligned}$$

(2) 当 $1 < |z| < +\infty$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= -\frac{1}{z^2} - \frac{2}{z} + \frac{2}{z-1} = -\frac{1}{z^2} - \frac{2}{z} + \frac{2}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{z}} = -\frac{1}{z^2} - \frac{2}{z} + \frac{2}{z} \left(1 + \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z^2} + \dots\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{z^2} + 2 \sum_{k=3}^{\infty} z^{-k} \end{aligned}$$

5. 设 C 是 z 平面上任意一条不经过 $z=0, z=1$ 的正向(分段光滑)简单闭曲线, 试就 C 的各

$$I = \oint_C \frac{\cos z}{z^3(z-1)} dz.$$

解: 本题考察的是利用留数定理计算复变积分. $f(z) = \frac{\cos z}{z^3(z-1)}$ 有 $z=0, z=1$ 两个奇点.

显然需要分类讨论, 因此有

(1) 当 $z=0, z=1$ 均不在 C 内部时, 由柯西积分定理可得

$$\oint_C \frac{\cos z}{z^3(z-1)} dz = 0$$

(2) 当 $z=0$ 在 C 内部, $z=1$ 不在 C 内部时, 由柯西积分定理可得

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C \frac{\cos z}{z^3(z-1)} dz &= 2\pi i \cdot \operatorname{Res}_{z=0} f(z) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2!} \cdot \left\{ \frac{d}{dz^2} \left[z^3 \cdot \frac{\cos z}{z^3(z-1)} \right] \right\}_{z=0} \\ &= -\pi i \cdot \left. \frac{[\sin z + (z-1)\cos z - \sin z](z-1) - 2[(z-1)\sin z + \cos z]}{(z-1)^3} \right|_{z=0} \\ &= -\pi i \end{aligned}$$

(3) 当 $z=1$ 在 C 内部, $z=0$ 不在 C 内部时, 由柯西积分定理可得

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C \frac{\cos z}{z^3(z-1)} dz &= 2\pi i \cdot \operatorname{Res}_{z=1} f(z) = 2\pi i \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \left[(z-1) \cdot \frac{\cos z}{z^3(z-1)} \right] \\ &= 2\pi i \cdot \cos 1 = 2\cos 1 \pi i \end{aligned}$$

(4) 当 $z=0, z=1$ 均在 C 内部时, 由柯西积分定理可得

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

6. 计算积分 $I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)} dx$, 其中 $a > 0, b > 0, a \neq b$.

解: 本题考察的是利用留数定理计算无穷积分. 首先将积分化简可得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)} dx - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)} dx \right] \end{aligned}$$

对于第一个积分, 取 $f(z) = \frac{1}{(z^2 + a^2)(z^2 + b^2)}$ 只有 $z=a i, z=b i$ 两个奇点在上半平面,

因此有

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)} dx &= 2\pi i \left[\operatorname{Res}_{z=a} f(z) + \operatorname{Res}_{z=b} f(z) \right] \\
 &= 2\pi i \left[\lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{(z-a)}{(z^2 + a^2)(z^2 + b^2)} + \lim_{z \rightarrow b} \frac{(z-b)}{(z^2 + a^2)(z^2 + b^2)} \right] \\
 &= 2\pi i \left[\frac{1}{2a(b^2 - a^2)i} + \frac{1}{2b(a^2 - b^2)i} \right] = \frac{\pi}{ab(a+b)}
 \end{aligned}$$

对于第二个积分，取 $f(z) = \frac{e^{iz}}{(z^2 + a^2)(z^2 + b^2)}$ 只有 $z = ai, z = bi$ 两个奇点在上半平面，

因此有

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)} dx &= \operatorname{Re} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{iz}}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)} dx \right] \\
 &= \operatorname{Re} \left\{ 2\pi i \left[\operatorname{Res}_{z=ai} f(z) + \operatorname{Res}_{z=bi} f(z) \right] \right\} \\
 &= \operatorname{Re} \left\{ 2\pi i \left[\lim_{z \rightarrow ai} \frac{(z-ai)e^{iz}}{(z^2 + a^2)(z^2 + b^2)} + \operatorname{Res}_{z=bi} \frac{(z-bi)e^{iz}}{(z^2 + a^2)(z^2 + b^2)} \right] \right\} \\
 &= 2\pi i \left[\frac{e^{-2a}}{2a(b^2 - a^2)i} + \frac{e^{-2b}}{2b(a^2 - b^2)i} \right] \\
 &= \frac{\pi(a e^{-2b} - b e^{-2a})}{ab(a^2 - b^2)}
 \end{aligned}$$

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由此我们可以得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\pi}{ab(a+b)} - \frac{\pi(a e^{-2b} - b e^{-2a})}{ab(a^2 - b^2)} \right] \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2ab(a+b)} \left(1 - \frac{a e^{-2b} - b e^{-2a}}{a-b} \right). \square
 \end{aligned}$$

7. 已知 $F(p) = \frac{1}{p(p-1)^2}$, 求 $f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{F(p)\}$.

解：本题考察的是 Laplace 变换的反演公式.

(法一)首先将 $F(p) = \frac{1}{p(p-1)^2}$ 化简可得 $F(p) = \frac{1}{p(p-1)^2} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{p-1} + \frac{1}{(p-1)^2}$, 又

因为

$$\mathcal{L}\{1\} = \frac{1}{p}, \quad \mathcal{L}\{e^t\} = \frac{1}{p-1}, \quad \mathcal{L}\{te^t\} = \frac{1}{(p-1)^2}$$

因此可得 $F(p) = \mathcal{L}\{1 - e^t + te^t\}$, 即有 $f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{F(p)\} = 1 - e^t + te^t$. \square

(法二)设 $G(p) = p \cdot F(p) = \frac{1}{(p-1)^2}$, $g(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{G(p)\}$, 因此有

$$F(p) = \frac{G(p)}{p} \doteq \int_0^t g(t) dt = f(t)$$

而因为 $g(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{G(p)\} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{(p-1)^2}\right\} = t e^t$, 因此有

$$f(t) = \int_0^t g(t) dt = \int_0^t t e^t dt = 1 + (t-1)e^t = 1 - e^t + t e^t. \square$$

(法三) 设 $F_1(p) = \frac{1}{(p-1)^2}$, $F_2(p) = \frac{1}{p}$, 由卷积公式可得

$$\frac{1}{p(p-1)^2} = F_1(p)F_2(p) \doteq \int_0^t f_1(\tau) f_2(t-\tau) d\tau = f(t)$$

因此有 $f(t) = \int_0^t \tau e^\tau d\tau = 1 - e^t + t e^t. \square$

(法四) 由 Laplace 变换反演公式可得, $F(p) = \frac{e^{pt}}{p(p-1)^2}$ 有 $p=0$, $p=1$ 两个奇点, 因此有

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= \operatorname{Res}_{p=0} f(p) + \operatorname{Res}_{p=1} f(p) = \lim_{p \rightarrow 0} \left[p \cdot \frac{e^{pt}}{p(p-1)^2} \right] + \frac{d}{dp} \left[(p-1)^2 \cdot \frac{e^{pt}}{p(p-1)^2} \right] \Big|_{p=1} \\ &= 1 + \left(\frac{pt e^{pt} - e^{pt}}{p^2} \right) \Big|_{p=1} = 1 - e^t + t e^t. \square \end{aligned}$$