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第一篇 复变函数

第1章 复数与复变函数

1.1 内容要点

1. 复数的各种表示法

代数表示法: $z = x + iy$.三角表示法: $z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$.指数表示法: $z = re^{i\theta}$.

2. 复数的代数运算及几何意义

复数的加减法: $z_1 \pm z_2 = (x_1 \pm x_2) + i(y_1 \pm y_2)$.复数的乘法: $z_1 z_2 = (x_1 x_2 - y_1 y_2) + i(x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_1)$.复数的除法: $\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2}{x_2^2 + y_2^2} + i \frac{x_2 y_1 - x_1 y_2}{x_2^2 + y_2^2} \quad (z_2 \neq 0)$.

定理1 两个复数乘积的模等于它们模的乘积; 两个复数乘积的辐角等于它们辐角的和.

定理2 两个复数商的模等于它们模的商; 两个复数商的辐角等于被除数与除数的辐角差.

3. 扩充复平面、平面点集

4. 复变函数的概念及其几何意义

定义1 设 D 是一个给定的复数集, 如果有一法则 f , 对于每一个数 $z \in D$, 总有确定的复数 w 和它对应, 则称 f 是 D 上确定的复变数函数(简称复变函数), 记作 $w = f(z)$. 数集 D 叫做这个函数的定义域.

5. 初等函数的定义及性质

1.2 教学要求和学习注意点

1. 教学要求

牢固掌握复数的各种表示方法及其性质, 深刻理解复变函数的概念, 了解指数函数、对数函数、幂函数和三角函数的定义及它们的主要性质。

重点: 复数的运算, 复变函数的概念。

难点: 初等函数中的多值函数的理解。

2. 学习注意点

(1) 下面的证明过程错在何处?

题目: 证明 若 $z_1 z_2 z_3 = 0$, 则 z_1, z_2, z_3 中至少有一个为零。

证: 设 $z_k = r_k e^{i\theta_k}$ ($k=1, 2, 3$), 则

$$z_1 z_2 z_3 = r_1 r_2 r_3 e^{i(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3)} = 0.$$

$\therefore r_1, r_2, r_3$ 中至少有一个为零,

$\therefore z_1, z_2, z_3$ 中至少有一个为零。

答: 证明过程的设是错误的, 当 $z=0$ 时, z 不具有指数表达式。正确的证明为:

若 $z_3 \neq 0$, 则 $z_1 z_2 = z_1 z_2 \left(z_3 \cdot \frac{1}{z_3} \right) = 0$,

若 $z_2 \neq 0$, 则 $z_1 = z_1 \left(z_2 \cdot \frac{1}{z_2} \right) = 0$,

故 z_1, z_2, z_3 中至少有一个为 0。

(2) 下面的解题过程错在何处?

题目: 求 $8^{\frac{1}{6}}$ 的全部单根。

解: $8^{\frac{1}{6}} = (2^3)^{\frac{1}{6}} = 2^{\frac{1}{2}} = e^{\frac{1}{2} \ln 2} = e^{\frac{1}{2} (\ln 2 + i \cdot 2k\pi)} = e^{\frac{1}{2} \ln 2} \cdot e^{ik\pi} = \pm \sqrt{2}$ 。

答: 此解题过程在第二步到第三步的推导时出错了, 正确的是:

在复数范围内

$$(2^3)^{\frac{1}{6}} = (2^3 e^{2k\pi i})^{\frac{1}{6}} = \sqrt{2} e^{\frac{k\pi}{3}}, \quad (k=0, 1, 2).$$

在实数范围内

$$(2^3)^{\frac{1}{6}} = 2^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

(3) 下面的解题过程错在何处?

题目: 设 $z_1 = -1 + \sqrt{3}i$, $z_2 = -1 + i$. 求 $\arg z_1 z_2$ 。

解: $\arg z_1 z_2 = \arg z_1 + \arg z_2$

$$= \frac{2}{3}\pi + \frac{3}{4}\pi + 2k\pi$$

$$= \frac{17}{12}\pi + 2k\pi,$$

$$\therefore \arg z_1 z_2 = \frac{17}{12}\pi.$$

答: $\because -\pi < \arg z_1 \leq \pi$ 若侵犯了您的版权利益, 敬请来信告知!

$\therefore \arg z_1 z_2 = \frac{17}{12}\pi$ 是错误的.

正确答案: 由 $\operatorname{Arg} z_1 z_2 = -\frac{7}{12}\pi + 2k\pi$, 得

$$\arg z_1 z_2 = -\frac{7}{12}\pi.$$

(4) 证明: (a) $\operatorname{Ln}(i^{\frac{1}{2}}) = \left(k + \frac{1}{4}\right)\pi i = \frac{1}{2}\operatorname{Ln} i \quad (k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$;

(b) $\operatorname{Ln} i^2 \neq 2\operatorname{Ln} i$.

证: (a) $\because \operatorname{Ln}(i^{\frac{1}{2}}) = i\arg(i^{\frac{1}{2}}) + 2k\pi i$

$$= \begin{cases} \left(2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)i, \\ \left(2k\pi - \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)i \end{cases}$$

$$= \left(k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)i,$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\operatorname{Ln} i = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi\right)i = \left(k + \frac{1}{4}\right)\pi i,$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{Ln}(i^{\frac{1}{2}}) = \frac{1}{2}\operatorname{Ln} i \quad (k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots).$$

(b) $\because \operatorname{Ln} i^2 = \operatorname{Ln}(-1) = (2k+1)\pi i,$

$$2\operatorname{Ln} i = 2\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi\right)i = (4k+1)\pi i,$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{Ln} i^2 \neq 2\operatorname{Ln} i.$$

1.3 释疑解难

1. 复方程 $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ ($a \neq 0$) 的求根公式 $z = \frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ 中 $b^2 - 4ac$ 为什么要求不等于 0.

答: 因为关于复数方根 $w = z^{\frac{1}{n}}$ (即 $w^n = z$) 的定义中要求 $w \neq 0$, 若 $z = 0$ 必有 $w = 0$. 而 $\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$ 为复数方根的形式, 因此公式中 $b^2 - 4ac \neq 0$.

事实上, 因为

$$az^2 + bz + c = 0,$$

所以

$$\left(z + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 + \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a^2} = 0,$$

若 $b^2 - 4ac = 0$, 则

2. 证明: (a) 若 $\ln z = \ln r + i\theta$ ($r > 0, \frac{\pi}{4} < \theta < \frac{9}{4}\pi$), 那么

$$\ln^2 = 2\ln i;$$

(b) 若 $\ln z = \ln r + i\theta$ ($r > 0, \frac{3}{4}\pi < \theta < \frac{11}{4}\pi$), 那么

$$\ln^2 \neq 2\ln i.$$

证: (a) $\because \ln^2 = \ln(-1) = \pi i, \quad 2\ln i = 2\left(\ln|i| + \frac{\pi}{2}i\right) = \pi i;$

$$\therefore \ln^2 = 2\ln i.$$

(b) $\because \ln^2 = \ln(-1) = \pi i, \quad 2\ln i = 2\left(\ln|i| + \frac{10}{4}\pi i\right) = 5\pi i;$

$$\therefore \ln^2 \neq 2\ln i.$$

由(a)、(b)可知, 辐角主值的定义范围可由复平面上原点引出的任一条射线为起始边、终边来划分, 随之相关的性质也可能发生变化.

3. 证明: 对任何非零复数 z_1 和 z_2 ,

$$\ln(z_1 z_2) = \ln z_1 + \ln z_2 + 2k\pi i \quad (k=0, \pm 1).$$

证: 因为当 $\operatorname{Re}(z_1) > 0, \operatorname{Re}(z_2) > 0$ 时,

$$\ln(z_1 z_2) = \ln z_1 + \ln z_2 + 2k\pi i \quad (k=0).$$

当 $\operatorname{Re}(z_1) > 0$ 或 $\operatorname{Re}(z_2) > 0$ 时,

$$\arg(z_1 z_2) = \begin{cases} \arg z_1 + \arg z_2, & |\arg z_1 + \arg z_2| \leq \pi, \\ \arg z_1 + \arg z_2 \pm 2\pi, & |\arg z_1 + \arg z_2| > \pi. \end{cases}$$

$$\ln|z_1 z_2| = \ln|z_1| + \ln|z_2|,$$

$$\ln(z_1 z_2) = \ln z_1 + \ln z_2 + 2k\pi i \quad (k=0, \pm 1).$$

当 $\operatorname{Re}(z_1) < 0$ 且 $\operatorname{Re}(z_2) < 0$ 时,

$$\arg(z_1 z_2) = \begin{cases} \arg z_1 + \arg z_2, & |\arg z_1 + \arg z_2| \leq \pi, \\ \arg z_1 + \arg z_2 \pm 2\pi, & |\arg z_1 + \arg z_2| > \pi. \end{cases}$$

$$\ln|z_1 z_2| = \ln|z_1| + \ln|z_2|,$$

$$\ln(z_1 z_2) = \ln z_1 + \ln z_2 + 2k\pi i \quad (k=0, \pm 1).$$

综上所述, 对任何非零复数 z_1 和 z_2 都有

$$\ln(z_1 z_2) = \ln z_1 + \ln z_2 + 2k\pi i \quad (k=0, \pm 1).$$

4. 求证: 三个复数 z_1, z_2, z_3 成为等边三角形顶点的必要与充分条件是:

$$z_1^2 + z_2^2 + z_3^2 = z_1 z_2 + z_2 z_3 + z_3 z_1.$$

证: 三角形 $z_1 z_2 z_3$ 是等边三角形的必要与充分条件为: 向量 $\overrightarrow{z_1 z_2}$ 绕 z_1 旋转

$$\frac{z_3 - z_1}{z_2 - z_1} = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \Rightarrow \frac{z_3 - z_1}{z_2 - z_1} - \frac{1}{2} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i,$$

两边平方化简得结论.

1.4 典型例题

例1 将复数 $\frac{2i}{-1+i}$ 化为三角表示式和指数表示式.

解: $\because \frac{2i}{-1+i} = 1-i, |1-i| = \sqrt{2}, \arg(1-i) = -\frac{\pi}{4},$

$\therefore \frac{2i}{-1+i}$ 的三角表示式为: $\sqrt{2} \left[\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + i\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right],$

$\frac{2i}{-1+i}$ 的指数表示式为: $\sqrt{2}e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}i}.$

例2 若 $(1+i)^n = (1-i)^n$, 试求 n 的值.

解: 由 $(1+i)^n = (1-i)^n$ 可得:

$$2^{\frac{n}{2}} \left(\cos \frac{n\pi}{4} + i\sin \frac{n\pi}{4} \right) = 2^{\frac{n}{2}} \left(\cos \frac{n\pi}{4} + i\sin \frac{-n\pi}{4} \right),$$

即

$$\sin \frac{n\pi}{4} = \sin \frac{-n\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{n\pi}{4} = -\frac{n\pi}{4} + 2k\pi.$$

则得

$$n = 4k \quad (k \text{ 为整数}).$$

例3 判断 $\operatorname{Im}(z) = 1$ 是否为区域?

答: 点集 $\{z | \operatorname{Im}(z) = 1\}$ 不是区域. 因为此点集的每一个点都不是内点, 依照区域的定义知其不是区域.

例4 判断 $\operatorname{Im}(z) \geq 0$ 是开区域还是闭区域, 有界否?

答: 依平面点集部分有关开区域、闭区域、有界集和无界集的概念, $\operatorname{Im}(z) > 0$ 为无界的开区域, $\operatorname{Im}(z) = 0$ 为 $\operatorname{Im}(z) > 0$ 的边界, 故 $\operatorname{Im}(z) \geq 0$ 为无界的闭区域.

例5 如果复数 $a+ib$ 是实系数方程 $a_0 z^n + a_1 z^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1} z + a_n = 0$ 的根, 那么 $a-ib$ 也是它的根.

证: 因为

$$\begin{aligned} & a_0(\bar{z})^n + a_1(\bar{z})^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1}\bar{z} + a_n \\ &= a_0(\overline{z^n}) + a_1(\overline{z^{n-1}}) + \cdots + a_{n-1}\bar{z} + a_n \\ &= \overline{a_0 z^n + a_1 z^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1} z + a_n} \\ &= \overline{a_0 z^n + a_1 z^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1} z + a_n} \\ &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

所以,若 $z = a + ib$ 为上述方程的根,则其共轭复数 $\bar{z} = a - ib$ 也为方程的根.

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例 6 为什么在复数范围内 $|\cos z| \leq 1, |\sin z| \leq 1$ 未必总成立?

答: 设 $z = x + iy$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}\cos z &= \cos x \cosh y - i \sin x \sinh y, \\ |\cos z| &= \sqrt{(\cos x \cosh y)^2 + (\sin x \sinh y)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(1 + \sinh^2 y) \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x \sinh^2 y} \\ &= \sqrt{\cos^2 x + \sinh^2 y}.\end{aligned}$$

当 $\sinh y > 1$ 时, 有 $|\cos z| > 1$; 当 $y \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $|\cos z| \rightarrow \infty$, 所以, $|\cos z| \leq 1$ 未必总成立. 同理 $|\sin z| \leq 1$ 也未必总成立.

例 7 证明: 若 z 在圆周 $|z| = 2$ 上, 那么 $\left| \frac{1}{z^4 - 4z^2 + 3} \right| \leq \frac{1}{3}$.

证: $\because |z^4 - 4z^2 + 3| \geq |z^4 - 4z^2| - 3 \geq |z^4| - |4z^2| - 3 = 3,$

$$\therefore \left| \frac{1}{z^4 - 4z^2 + 3} \right| \leq \frac{1}{3}.$$

例 8 求 $(-\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}i)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ 的所有的根, 单根, 并说明几何意义.

解: 所有的方根: $(-\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}i)^{\frac{1}{3}} = (2e^{\frac{3}{4}\pi i + 2k\pi i})^{\frac{1}{3}}$
 $= \sqrt[3]{2} e^{\left(\frac{2k}{3} + \frac{1}{4}\right)\pi i} \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$

单根: $\sqrt[3]{2} e^{\frac{\pi i}{4}}, \sqrt[3]{2} e^{\frac{11\pi i}{12}}, \sqrt[3]{2} e^{\frac{19\pi i}{12}}.$

几何意义: 半径为 $\sqrt[3]{2}$ 的圆内接等边三角形的三个顶点.

1.5 习题选解

1.1.4 证明: (a) $\frac{1}{z_1 z_2} = \frac{1}{z_1} \cdot \frac{1}{z_2} \quad (z_1 \neq 0, z_2 \neq 0);$

(b) $\frac{z_1 z_2}{z_3 z_4} = \frac{z_1}{z_3} \cdot \frac{z_2}{z_4} \quad (z_3 \neq 0, z_4 \neq 0).$

证: $\because \frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{z_1}{z_2} \cdot z \cdot \frac{1}{z} = \frac{z}{z_1},$

$\therefore$ (a) $\frac{1}{z_1 z_2} = \frac{1}{z_1 z_2} \cdot \left(z_2 \cdot \frac{1}{z_2} \right) = \frac{z_2}{z_1 z_2} \cdot \frac{1}{z_2} = \frac{1}{z_1} \cdot \frac{1}{z_2};$

(b) $\frac{z_1 z_2}{z_3 z_4} = (z_1 z_2) \left(\frac{1}{z_3} \cdot \frac{1}{z_4} \right) = \frac{z_1}{z_3} \cdot \frac{z_2}{z_4}.$

1.1.5 证明: $(z_1 + z_2)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k z_1^{n-k} z_2^k$, 其中 z_1, z_2 为任意的复数, n 为正整数.

设 $n=m$ 时, $(z_1 + z_2)^m = \sum_{k=0}^m C_m^k z_1^{m-k} z_2^k$ 成立, 则

当 $n=m+1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} (z_1 + z_2)^{m+1} &= (z_1 + z_2) \sum_{k=0}^m C_m^k z_1^{m-k} z_2^k \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^m C_m^k z_1^{m+1-k} z_2^k + \sum_{k=0}^m C_m^k z_1^{m-k} z_2^{k+1} \\ &= z_1^{m+1} + \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} C_m^{k+1} z_1^{m-k} z_2^{k+1} + \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} C_m^k z_1^{m-k} z_2^{k+1} + z_2^{m+1} \\ &= z_1^{m+1} + \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} (C_m^{k+1} + C_m^k) z_1^{m-k} z_2^{k+1} + z_2^{m+1} \\ &= z_1^{m+1} + \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} C_{m+1}^{k+1} z_1^{m-k} z_2^{k+1} + z_2^{m+1} \\ &= z_1^{m+1} + \sum_{k'=1}^m C_{m+1}^{k'} z_1^{m+1-k'} z_2^{k'} + z_2^{m+1} \\ &= \sum_{k'=0}^{m+1} C_{m+1}^{k'} z_1^{m+1-k'} z_2^{k'} \end{aligned}$$

故结论成立.

1.1.7 证明: (a) $\overline{z + 3i} = \bar{z} - 3i$; (b) $\overline{iz} = -i\bar{z}$; (c) $\overline{(2+i)^2} = 3-4i$;

(d) $|(2\bar{z} + 5)(\sqrt{2} - i)| = \sqrt{3}|2z + 5|$.

证: (a) $\overline{z + 3i} = \bar{z} + \overline{3i} = \bar{z} - 3i$;

(b) $\overline{iz} = \bar{i} \cdot \bar{z} = -i\bar{z}$;

(c) $\overline{(2+i)^2} = (\overline{2+i})^2 = (2-i)^2 = 3-4i$;

(d) $|(2\bar{z} + 5)(\sqrt{2} - i)| = |\sqrt{2} - i| |2\bar{z} + 5| = \sqrt{3} |\overline{2z + 5}| = \sqrt{3} |2z + 5|$.

1.1.8 应用数学归纳法证明: 当 $n=2, 3, \dots$ 时,

(a) $\overline{z_1 + z_2 + \dots + z_n} = \bar{z}_1 + \bar{z}_2 + \dots + \bar{z}_n$; (b) $\overline{z_1 z_2 \dots z_n} = \bar{z}_1 \bar{z}_2 \dots \bar{z}_n$.

证: (a) $\because \overline{z_1 + z_2} = \bar{z}_1 + \bar{z}_2$.

设 $\overline{z_1 + z_2 + \dots + z_m} = \bar{z}_1 + \bar{z}_2 + \dots + \bar{z}_m$, 而

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{z_1 + z_2 + \dots + z_m + z_{m+1}} &= \overline{z_1 + z_2 + \dots + z_m} + \bar{z}_{m+1} \\ &= \bar{z}_1 + \bar{z}_2 + \dots + \bar{z}_m + \bar{z}_{m+1}. \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$ 结论成立.

(b) $\because \overline{z_1 z_2} = \bar{z}_1 \bar{z}_2$.

设 $\overline{z_1 z_2 \dots z_m} = \bar{z}_1 \bar{z}_2 \dots \bar{z}_m$, 而

$$\overline{z_1 z_2 \dots z_m \cdot z_{m+1}} = \overline{z_1 z_2 \dots z_m} \cdot \bar{z}_{m+1} = \bar{z}_1 \bar{z}_2 \dots \bar{z}_m \cdot \bar{z}_{m+1}.$$

1.1.9 证明: $\sqrt{2}|z| \geq |\operatorname{Re}(z)| + |\operatorname{Im}(z)|$ 若侵犯了您的版权利益, 敬请来信告知!

证: $\because x^2 + y^2 \geq 2|x||y|$,

$$\therefore 2(x^2 + y^2) \geq x^2 + 2|x||y| + y^2,$$

$$\therefore 2|z|^2 \geq (|x| + |y|)^2,$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{2}|z| \geq |\operatorname{Re}(z)| + |\operatorname{Im}(z)|.$$

1.1.10 证明: 当 z_2, z_3 为非零复数时,

$$(a) \left| \frac{z_1}{z_2} \right| = \frac{|z_1|}{|z_2|}; \quad (b) \left| \frac{z_1}{z_2 z_3} \right| = \frac{|z_1|}{|z_2| |z_3|}.$$

证: (a) $\because \left| \frac{z_1}{z_2} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{z_2} \cdot z_1 \right| = \left| \frac{1}{z_2} \right| \cdot |z_1|,$

$$\left| \frac{1}{z_2} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{x_2 + iy_2} \right| = \left| \frac{x_2 - iy_2}{x_2^2 + y_2^2} \right|$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{x_2}{x_2^2 + y_2^2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{-y_2}{x_2^2 + y_2^2} \right)^2} = \frac{1}{|z_2|},$$

$$\therefore \left| \frac{z_1}{z_2} \right| = \frac{|z_1|}{|z_2|}.$$

$$(b) \left| \frac{z_1}{z_2 z_3} \right| = \frac{|z_1|}{|z_2 z_3|} = \frac{|z_1|}{|z_2| |z_3|}.$$

1.1.11 证明: 当 $|z_3| \neq |z_4|$ 时, 不等式 $\left| \frac{z_1 + z_2}{z_3 + z_4} \right| \leq \frac{|z_1| + |z_2|}{|z_3| - |z_4|}$ 成立.

证: $\left| \frac{z_1 + z_2}{z_3 + z_4} \right| = \frac{|z_1 + z_2|}{|z_3 + z_4|} \leq \frac{|z_1| + |z_2|}{|z_3| - |z_4|}.$

1.1.12 证明: 当 $|z| < 1$ 时, $|\operatorname{Im}(1 - \bar{z} + z^2)| < 3$.

$$\text{证: } |\operatorname{Im}(1 - \bar{z} + z^2)| = |\operatorname{Im}(1 - x + iy + x^2 - y^2 + 2xyi)|$$

$$= |y + 2xy| \leq |y| + 2|x||y| \leq 3 \quad (|z| < 1).$$

1.1.15 证明: 以 z_0 为中心, R 为半径的圆的方程 $|z - z_0| = R$ 可以写成:

$$|z|^2 - 2\operatorname{Re}(z\bar{z}_0) + |z_0|^2 = R^2.$$

证: $\because |z - z_0|^2 = (z - z_0)(\overline{z - z_0}) = (z - z_0)(\bar{z} - \bar{z}_0)$

$$= z\bar{z} - z_0\bar{z} - \bar{z}_0z + z_0\bar{z}_0$$

$$= |z|^2 - (\bar{z}_0z + z_0\bar{z}) + |z_0|^2$$

$$= |z|^2 - 2\operatorname{Re}(z\bar{z}_0) + |z_0|^2,$$

∴ 以 z_0 为心, R 为半径的圆的方程可以写为:

$$|z|^2 - 2\operatorname{Re}(z\bar{z}_0) + |z_0|^2 = R^2.$$

1.1.16 证明: 双曲线 $x^2 - y^2 = 1$ 可以写成 $z^2 + \bar{z}^2 = 2$.

证: $\because x^2 - y^2 = \left(\frac{1+z}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1-z}{2i}\right)^2$ 若侵犯了您的版权利益, 敬请来信告知!

$$= \frac{z^2 + \bar{z}^2 + 2z\bar{z} + z^2 + \bar{z}^2 - 2z\bar{z}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{z^2 + \bar{z}^2}{2},$$

$\therefore$ 双曲线 $x^2 - y^2 = 1$ 可以写为: $z^2 + \bar{z}^2 = 2$.

1.1.18 就以下各种情况, 分别求 $\arg z$.

(a) $z = \frac{-2}{1+\sqrt{3}i}$; (b) $z = \frac{i}{-2-2i}$; (c) $z = (\sqrt{3}-i)^6$.

解: (a) $z = \frac{-2}{1+\sqrt{3}i} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$,

$\therefore \arg z = \frac{2\pi}{3}$;

(b) $z = \frac{i}{-2-2i} = -\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}i$,

$\therefore \arg z = -\frac{3\pi}{4}$;

(c) $z = (\sqrt{3}-i)^6 = 2^6 e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi\right)}$,

$\therefore \arg z = \pi$.

1.1.19 利用复数的三角表达式或指数表达式证明:

(a) $(-1+i)^7 = -8(1+i)$; (b) $(1+\sqrt{3}i)^{-10} = 2^{-11}(-1+\sqrt{3}i)$.

证: (a) $(-1+i)^7 = \sqrt{2}^7 e^{i\left(\frac{3\pi}{4} + 2k\pi\right)} = \sqrt{2}^7 e^{-\frac{3}{4}\pi}$

$$= -8(1+i);$$

(b) $(1+\sqrt{3}i)^{-10} = 2^{-10} e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi\right)} (-10) = 2^{-10} e^{\frac{2}{3}\pi}$

$$= 2^{-11}(-1+\sqrt{3}i).$$

1.1.20 证明: (a) $|e^{i\theta}| = 1$; (b) $\overline{e^{i\theta}} = e^{-i\theta}$;

(c) $e^{i\theta_1} \cdots e^{i\theta_n} = e^{i(\theta_1 + \cdots + \theta_n)}$ ($n = 2, 3, \cdots$).

证: (a) $|e^{i\theta}| = |\cos\theta + i\sin\theta| = 1$;

(b) $\overline{e^{i\theta}} = \cos\theta - i\sin\theta = \cos(-\theta) + i\sin(-\theta) = e^{-i\theta}$;

(c) $\because e^{i\theta_1} e^{i\theta_2} = e^{i(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}$,

设 $e^{i\theta_1} \cdots e^{i\theta_{n-1}} = e^{i(\theta_1 + \cdots + \theta_{n-1})}$, 则

$$e^{i\theta_1} \cdots e^{i\theta_n} = (e^{i\theta_1} \cdots e^{i\theta_{n-1}}) e^{i\theta_n}$$

$$= e^{i(\theta_1 + \cdots + \theta_{n-1})} e^{i\theta_n}$$

$$= e^{i(\theta_1 + \cdots + \theta_n)},$$

(a) $z = z_1^n$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$); (b) $z = z_1^{-1}$. 若侵犯了您的版权利益, 敬请来信告知!解: (a) $\because z = z_1^n = (r_1 e^{i\theta_1})^n = r_1^n e^{in\theta_1}$,

$$\therefore \operatorname{Arg} z = n \operatorname{Arg} z_1;$$

(b) $\because z = z_1^{-1} = (r_1 e^{i\theta_1})^{-1} = r_1^{-1} e^{-i\theta_1}$,

$$\therefore \operatorname{Arg} z = -\operatorname{Arg} z_1.$$

1.1.22 证明: 若 $\operatorname{Re}(z_1) > 0, \operatorname{Re}(z_2) > 0$, 那么 $\arg(z_1 z_2) = \arg z_1 + \arg z_2$.证: $\because \operatorname{Re}(z_1) > 0, \operatorname{Re}(z_2) > 0$,

$$\therefore -\frac{\pi}{2} < \arg z_1 < \frac{\pi}{2}, -\frac{\pi}{2} < \arg z_2 < \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$-\pi < \arg z_1 + \arg z_2 < \pi,$$

$$\therefore \arg(z_1 z_2) = \arg z_1 + \arg z_2.$$

1.1.23 若 $z_1 z_2 \neq 0$, 证明: $\operatorname{Re}(z_1 \bar{z}_2) = |z_1| |z_2|$ 当且仅当

$$\theta_1 - \theta_2 = 2k\pi \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots),$$

这里 $\theta_1 = \operatorname{Arg} z_1, \theta_2 = \operatorname{Arg} z_2$.证: 设 $z_1 = r_1 e^{i\theta_1}, z_2 = r_2 e^{i\theta_2}$, 则

$$\operatorname{Re}(z_1 \bar{z}_2) = \operatorname{Re}(r_1 r_2 e^{i(\theta_1 - \theta_2)}) = r_1 r_2 \cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2),$$

$$|z_1| |z_2| = r_1 r_2,$$

 $\therefore$ 当 $\operatorname{Re}(z_1 \bar{z}_2) = |z_1| |z_2|$ 时,

$$\cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) = 1,$$

即

$$\theta_1 - \theta_2 = 2k\pi \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

反之, 当 $\theta_1 - \theta_2 = 2k\pi$ 时,

$$\operatorname{Re}(z_1 \bar{z}_2) = |z_1| |z_2|.$$

 $\therefore$ 结论成立.

1.2.1 求下面各复数的所有的方根、单根, 并说明几何意义.

(a) $(2i)^{\frac{1}{2}}$; (b) $(1 - \sqrt{3}i)^{\frac{1}{2}}$; (c) $(-1)^{\frac{1}{3}}$;(d) $(-16)^{\frac{1}{4}}$; (e) $8^{\frac{1}{6}}$; (f) $(-4\sqrt{2} + 4\sqrt{2}i)^{\frac{1}{3}}$.解: (a) 所有的方根: $(2i)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (2e^{\frac{\pi}{2}})^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$$= \sqrt{2} e^{i(k + \frac{1}{4})\pi} \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

单根: $\sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}, \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{5\pi}{4}}$.几何意义: 半径为 $\sqrt{2}$ 的圆的直径的两端点.(b) 所有的方根: $\therefore \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}, \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2}}, \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{5\pi}{2}}, \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{7\pi}{2}}, \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{9\pi}{2}}, \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{11\pi}{2}}$

单根: $\sqrt{2}e^{-\frac{\pi}{6}i}, \sqrt{2}e^{\frac{\pi}{6}i}$.

几何意义: 半径为 $\sqrt{2}$ 的圆的直径的两端点.

$$(c) \text{ 所有的方根: } (-1)^{\frac{1}{3}} = e^{\frac{i}{3}(2k+1)\pi} \\ = e^{\frac{i}{3}(2k+1)\pi} \quad (k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

单根: $e^{\frac{\pi}{3}i}, e^{\pi i}, e^{\frac{5\pi}{3}i}$.

几何意义: 单位圆内接等边三角形的三个顶点.

$$(d) \text{ 所有的方根: } (-16)^{\frac{1}{4}} = 2e^{\frac{i}{4}(2k+1)\pi} \\ = 2e^{\frac{i}{4}(2k+1)\pi} \quad (k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

单根: $2e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i}, 2e^{\frac{3\pi}{4}i}, 2e^{\frac{5\pi}{4}i}, 2e^{\frac{7\pi}{4}i}$.

几何意义: 半径为 2 的圆内接正四边形的四个顶点.

$$(e) \text{ 所有的方根: } 8^{\frac{1}{6}} = (8e^{2ki\pi})^{\frac{1}{6}} \\ = \sqrt{2}e^{\frac{k\pi}{3}i} \quad (k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

单根: $\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}e^{\frac{\pi}{3}i}, \sqrt{2}e^{\frac{2\pi}{3}i}, \sqrt{2}e^{\frac{4\pi}{3}i}, \sqrt{2}e^{\frac{5\pi}{3}i}$.

几何意义: 半径为 $\sqrt{2}$ 的圆内接正六边形的六个顶点.

$$(f) \text{ 所有的方根: } (-4\sqrt{2}+4\sqrt{2}i)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 2e^{\frac{i}{3}(\frac{3}{4}\pi+2k\pi)} \\ = 2e^{i(\frac{2k}{3}-\frac{1}{4})\pi} \quad (k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

单根: $2e^{\frac{\pi}{12}i}, 2e^{\frac{11\pi}{12}i}, 2e^{\frac{19\pi}{12}i}$.

几何意义: 半径为 2 的圆内接等边三角形的三个顶点.

1.2.2 (a) 令 a 为实数, 证明: $a+i$ 的二次方根为 $\pm \sqrt{A}e^{\frac{\alpha}{2}i}$, 这里 $A = \sqrt{a^2+1}$ 且 $\alpha = \arg(a+i)$.

(b) 由(a)及

$$\cos^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \frac{1+\cos\alpha}{2}, \sin^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \frac{1-\cos\alpha}{2},$$

$$\text{证明: } \pm \sqrt{A}e^{\frac{\alpha}{2}i} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\sqrt{A+a} + i\sqrt{A-a}).$$

$$\text{证: (a) } \because (a+i)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (\sqrt{a^2+1})^{\frac{1}{2}}e^{\frac{\alpha i}{2}} = \pm \sqrt{A}e^{\frac{\alpha}{2}i}, \\ (A = \sqrt{a^2+1}, \alpha = \arg(a+i)),$$

$\therefore$ 结论成立.

$$(b) \because \pm \sqrt{A}e^{\frac{\alpha}{2}i} = \pm \sqrt{A}\left(\cos\frac{\alpha}{2} + i\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}\right), \quad \cos\alpha = \frac{a}{A},$$

$$\therefore \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{A + a}{2A}},$$

$$\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2}} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{A - a}{2A}},$$

$$\therefore \pm \sqrt{A} e^{\frac{\alpha}{2}i} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\sqrt{A+a} + i \sqrt{A-a}).$$

1.2.3 (a) 证明: 二次方程 $az^2 + bz + c = 0 (a \neq 0)$ 当 a, b, c 为复常数时的求根公式是

$$z = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a},$$

这里 $b^2 - 4ac \neq 0$.

(b) 试用(a)的结果求方程 $z^2 + 2z + (1-i) = 0$ 的根.

证: (a) $\because az^2 + bz + c = 0$,

$$\therefore 4a^2 z^2 + 4abz + 4ac = 0,$$

$$\therefore (2az + b)^2 = b^2 - 4ac,$$

$$\therefore z = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \quad (b^2 - 4ac \neq 0).$$

(b) 方程 $z^2 + 2z + (1-i) = 0$ 的根为

$$z = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4(1-i)}}{2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{1-i} = -1 + e^{i(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4})} \quad (k=0,1).$$

1.2.4 设 z 为非零复数, $m = -n$ (n 为负整数), 利用 $z = re^{i\theta}$ 证明:

$$(z^m)^{-1} = (z^{-1})^m.$$

$$\text{证: } (z^m)^{-1} = [(re^{i\theta})^m]^{-1} = [(re^{i\theta})^{-n}]^{-1} = \left(\frac{1}{r^n e^{in\theta}} \right)^{-1} = r^n e^{in\theta}$$

$$= (re^{i\theta})^{-m} = \left(\frac{1}{re^{i\theta}} \right)^m = (z^{-1})^m.$$

1.2.5 建立恒等式 $1 + z + z^2 + \cdots + z^n = \frac{1 - z^{n+1}}{1 - z} \quad (z \neq 1)$, 并导出

$$1 + \cos \theta + \cos 2\theta + \cdots + \cos n\theta = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sin\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\theta}{2\sin \frac{\theta}{2}} \quad (0 < \theta < 2\pi).$$

提示: 关于第一个等式可记 $S = 1 + z + z^2 + \cdots + z^n$, 并考虑 $S - zS$. 关于第二个等式可在第一个等式中令 $z = e^{i\theta}$.

证: 设 $S = 1 + z + z^2 + \cdots + z^n$, 则

$$S - zS = 1 - z^{n+1},$$

即

若记 $z = e^{i\theta}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + e^{i\theta} + e^{i2\theta} + \cdots + e^{in\theta} &= \frac{1 - e^{i(n+1)\theta}}{1 - e^{i\theta}} \\ &= \frac{[1 - \cos(n+1)\theta - i\sin(n+1)\theta](1 - \cos\theta + i\sin\theta)}{(1 - \cos\theta)^2 + \sin^2\theta} \\ \therefore 1 + \cos\theta + \cos 2\theta + \cdots + \cos n\theta &= \frac{1 - \cos\theta - \cos(n+1)\theta + \cos n\theta}{2 - 2\cos\theta} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\cos n\theta - \cos\theta \cos\theta + \sin n\theta \sin\theta}{4\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2\cos n\theta \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + 2\sin n\theta \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{4\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sin\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\theta}{2\sin \frac{\theta}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

1.3.2 画出以下各种情形相应的闭区域的草图.

(a) $-\pi < \arg z < \pi$ ($z \neq 0$); (b) $|\operatorname{Re}(z)| < |z|$;

(c) $\operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) \leq \frac{1}{2}$; (d) $\operatorname{Re}(z^2) > 0$.

解: (a) 带截痕 $z = x$ ($x \leq 0$) 的复平面 (图 1.1.1); (b) 整个复平面 (图 1.1.2);

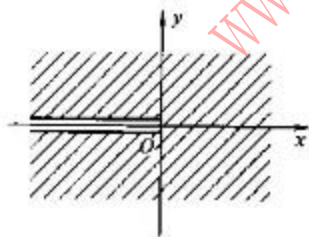


图 1.1.1

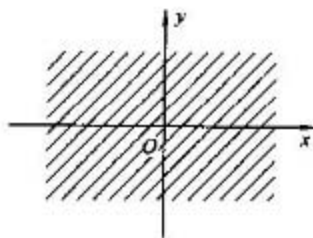


图 1.1.2

(c) $(x-1)^2 + y^2 \geq 1$ (图 1.1.3); (d) $|x| > |y|$ (图 1.1.4);

1.3.3 设 S 为由 $|z| < 1$ 和 $|z-2| < 1$ 两点集构成的开集, 请说明为什么 S 不是连通的.

解: 因为从 $z=0$ 到 $z=2$ 的任何一条折线都不完全属于 S , 由“连通”的定义知, S 不是连通的.

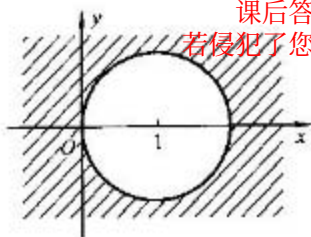


图 1.1.3

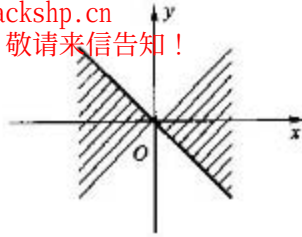


图 1.1.4

1.4.2 求函数 $g(z) = \frac{y}{x} + \frac{i}{1-y}$ ($z = x + iy$) 的定义域, 并证明当 $x > 0, |y| < 1$ 时,

$$g(z) = f(z),$$

这里 $f(z) = y \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-xt} dt + i \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} y^n$.

解: 函数 $g(z)$ 的定义域为: $x \neq 0$ 且 $y \neq 1$.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f(z) &= y \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-xt} dt + i \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} y^n = y \left. \frac{e^{-xt}}{-x} \right|_0^{+\infty} + i \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1-y^{n+1}}{1-y} \\ &= \frac{y}{x} + \frac{i}{1-y} \quad (x > 0, |y| < 1), \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$ 当 $x > 0$ 且 $|y| < 1$ 时, $f(z) = g(z)$.

1.4.3 写出函数 $f(z) = z^3 + z + 1$ 的 $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ 形式.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } f(z) &= (x + iy)^3 + x + iy + 1 \\ &= x^3 - 3xy^2 + x + 1 + i(y + 3x^2y - y^3). \end{aligned}$$

1.4.4 设 $f(z) = x^2 - y^2 - 2y + i(2x + 2xy)$, 写出 $f(z)$ 关于 z 的表达式.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } f(z) &= x^2 - y^2 + 2xyi + 2xi - 2y = (x + iy)^2 + 2i(x + iy) \\ &= z^2 + 2iz. \end{aligned}$$

1.5.2 求 z 的值 (a) $e^z = -2$; (b) $e^z = 1 + \sqrt{3}i$; (c) $e^{2z-1} = 1$.

$$\text{解: (a) } \because e^{x+iy} = 2e^{(2k+1)\pi i},$$

$$\therefore x = \ln 2, \quad y = (2k+1)\pi,$$

$$\therefore z = \ln 2 + (2k+1)\pi i \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots);$$

$$\text{(b) } \because e^{x+iy} = 2e^{\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi i},$$

$$\therefore x = \ln 2, \quad y = \left(2k + \frac{1}{3}\right)\pi,$$

$$\therefore z = \ln 2 + \left(2k + \frac{1}{3}\right)\pi i \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots);$$

$$\text{(c) } \because 2z - 1 = \ln 1 = \ln 1 + 2k\pi i,$$

$$\therefore z = \frac{1}{2} + k\pi i \quad (k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$$

1.5.3 证明: $|e^z|^2 \leq e^{|z|^2}$.

证: $\because |e^z|^2 = |e^{x^2 - y^2 + 2xyi}| = e^{x^2 - y^2}, \quad e^{|z|^2} = e^{x^2 + y^2},$

$$\therefore |e^z|^2 \leq e^{|z|^2}.$$

1.5.4 证明: $|e^{-2z}| < 1$ 当且仅当 $\operatorname{Re}(z) > 0$.

证: $\because |e^{-2z}| = e^{-2x},$

$$\therefore \text{当 } \operatorname{Re}(z) = x > 0 \text{ 时, } |e^{-2z}| < 1.$$

反之, 要想 $|e^{-2z}| < 1$, 需 $x = \operatorname{Re}(z) > 0$.

$$\therefore |e^{-2z}| < 1 \text{ 当且仅当 } \operatorname{Re}(z) > 0.$$

1.5.5 证明: (a) $e^z = \overline{e^{\bar{z}}}$;

$$(b) e^{iz} = \overline{e^{i\bar{z}}} \text{ 当且仅当 } z = k\pi \quad (k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

证: (a) $e^z = e^{x+iy} = e^x(\cos y + i\sin y) = \overline{e^x(\cos y - i\sin y)} = \overline{e^{\bar{z}}}$.

(b) $\because e^{iz} = \overline{e^{i\bar{z}}}, \quad e^{i\bar{z}} = \overline{e^{-iz}},$

$$\therefore -z = \bar{z} + 2k\pi,$$

$$\therefore z = k\pi \quad (k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

反之, 当 $z = k\pi$ 时,

$$e^{iz} = e^{ik\pi} = (-1)^k,$$

$$e^{i\bar{z}} = e^{ik\pi} = (-1)^k,$$

$$\therefore e^{iz} = \overline{e^{i\bar{z}}},$$

$$\therefore e^{iz} = \overline{e^{i\bar{z}}} \text{ 当且仅当 } z = k\pi \quad (k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

1.5.6 (a) 若 e^z 为纯虚数, z 有什么限制?

(b) 证明: 若 e^z 为实数, 则 $\operatorname{Im}(z) = k\pi \quad (k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$.

证: (a) 当 $e^z = e^x(\cos y + i\sin y)$ 为纯虚数时,

$$\cos y = 0,$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{Im}(z) = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

(b) 设 $z = x + iy$, 则当 $e^z = e^x(\cos y + i\sin y)$ 为实数时,

$$\sin y = 0,$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{Im}(z) = k\pi \quad (k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

1.5.7 证明: (a) $\ln(1-i) = \frac{1}{2}\ln 2 - \frac{\pi}{4}i$;

$$(b) \operatorname{Ln}(-1 + \sqrt{3}i) = \ln 2 + 2\left(k + \frac{1}{3}\right)\pi i \quad (k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

证: (a) $\ln(1-i) = \ln\sqrt{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}i = \frac{1}{2}\ln 2 - \frac{\pi}{4}i$;

$$= \ln 2 + 2\left(k + \frac{1}{3}\right)\pi i \quad (k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

1.5.11 证明: 若 $\operatorname{Re}(z_1) > 0, \operatorname{Re}(z_2) > 0$, 那么

$$\ln(z_1 z_2) = \ln z_1 + \ln z_2.$$

证: 由 1.1.22 知 $\operatorname{Re}(z_1) > 0, \operatorname{Re}(z_2) > 0$ 时,

$$\arg(z_1 z_2) = \arg z_1 + \arg z_2,$$

$$\therefore \ln|z_1 z_2| = \ln|z_1| + \ln|z_2|,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \ln z_1 z_2 &= \ln|z_1 z_2| + i\arg(z_1 z_2) \\ &= \ln|z_1| + \ln|z_2| + i(\arg z_1 + \arg z_2) \\ &= \ln z_1 + \ln z_2. \end{aligned}$$

1.5.13 应用 $\operatorname{Arg}\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right) = \operatorname{Arg} z_1 - \operatorname{Arg} z_2$, 证明: $\operatorname{Ln}\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right) = \operatorname{Ln} z_1 - \operatorname{Ln} z_2$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } \therefore \operatorname{Ln}\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right) &= \ln\left|\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right| + i\operatorname{Arg}\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right) \\ &= \ln|z_1| - \ln|z_2| + i(\operatorname{Arg} z_1 - \operatorname{Arg} z_2) \\ &= \operatorname{Ln} z_1 - \operatorname{Ln} z_2; \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$ 结论成立.

1.5.14 证明: 当 $n=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ 时,

$$(a) (1+i)^n = e^{(-\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi)} e^{\frac{1}{2} \ln 2}; \quad (b) (-1)^{\frac{1}{n}} = e^{\frac{2k+1}{n}\pi i}.$$

$$\text{证: } (a) (1+i)^n = e^{i\operatorname{Ln}(1+i)} = e^{i(\ln\sqrt{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi i)} = e^{(-\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi)} e^{\frac{1}{2} \ln 2};$$

$$(b) (-1)^{\frac{1}{n}} = e^{\frac{1}{n}\operatorname{Ln}(-1)} = e^{\frac{1}{n}(2k+1)\pi i} = e^{\frac{2k+1}{n}\pi i} \quad (n \neq 0, k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

1.5.15 求值: (a) $(1-i)^{4i}$; (b) $\left[\frac{e}{2}(-1-\sqrt{3}i)\right]^{3\pi}$.

$$\text{解: } (a) (1-i)^{4i} = e^{4i\operatorname{Ln}(1-i)} = e^{4i(\ln\sqrt{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi i)} = e^{(\pi - 8k\pi)} e^{2i\ln 2};$$

$$\begin{aligned} (b) \left[\frac{e}{2}(-1-\sqrt{3}i)\right]^{3\pi} &= e^{3\pi i \operatorname{Ln}\frac{e}{2}(-1-\sqrt{3}i)} = e^{3\pi i \left(\ln 2 + \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi i\right)} \\ &= -e^{(2-6k)\pi^2}. \end{aligned}$$

1.5.16 由 $z^\sigma = e^{\sigma \operatorname{Ln} z}$ 证明: $(-1+\sqrt{3}i)^{\frac{3}{2}} = \pm 2\sqrt{2}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } \therefore (-1+\sqrt{3}i)^{\frac{3}{2}} &= e^{\frac{3}{2}\operatorname{Ln}(-1+\sqrt{3}i)} = e^{\frac{3}{2}(\ln 2 + \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi i)} = e^{\pi i + 3k\pi i} e^{\frac{3}{2} \ln 2} \\ &= \pm 2\sqrt{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$ 等式成立.

1.5.17 证明: 若 $z \neq 0, \alpha$ 为实数, 那么 $|z^\alpha| = e^{\alpha \operatorname{Ln}|z|} = |z|^\alpha$.

$$\text{证: } \therefore z^\alpha = e^{\alpha \operatorname{Ln} z} = e^{\alpha(\ln|z| + i\arg z + 2k\pi i)}.$$

1.5.18 令 c, d 和 $z (z \neq 0)$ 为复数, 若所有的幂均取主值, 证明:

$$(a) \frac{1}{z^c} = z^{-c}; \quad (b) z^c z^d = z^{c+d}.$$

证: (a) $\because z^c \cdot z^{-c} = e^{c \ln z} \cdot e^{-c \ln z} = e^0 = 1,$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{z^c} = z^{-c}.$$

$$(b) z^c z^d = e^{c \ln z} \cdot e^{d \ln z} = e^{(c+d) \ln z} = z^{c+d}.$$

1.5.19 证明: $e^{iz} = \cos z + i \sin z.$

$$\text{证: } \because \text{右边} = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2} + i \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i} = e^{iz} = \text{左边},$$

$\therefore$ 等式成立.

1.5.20 (f) 证明: $2 \sin(z_1 + z_2) \sin(z_1 - z_2) = \cos 2z_2 - \cos 2z_1.$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } \because & 2 \sin(z_1 + z_2) \sin(z_1 - z_2) \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{e^{(z_1+z_2)i} - e^{-(z_1+z_2)i}}{2i} \cdot \frac{e^{(z_1-z_2)i} - e^{-(z_1-z_2)i}}{2i} \\ &= \frac{e^{2iz_1} - e^{-2iz_1} - e^{2iz_2} + e^{-2iz_2}}{-2} \\ &= \cos 2z_2 - \cos 2z_1 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$ 等式成立.

1.5.20 中的 (a) ~ (e), (g) 可类似证之.

1.5.21 证明: $|\sin z|^2 = \sin^2 x + \sinh^2 y$, 并进而推出 $|\sin z| \geq |\sin x|.$

$$\text{证: } \because \sin z = \sin x \cosh y + \cos x \sinh y = \sin x \cosh y + i \cos x \sinh y,$$

$$\therefore |\sin z|^2 = (\sin x \cosh y)^2 + (\cos x \sinh y)^2 = \sin^2 x + \sinh^2 y,$$

$$\therefore |\sin z| \geq |\sin x|.$$

1.5.22 证明: $|\sinh y| \leq |\sin z| \leq \cosh y; \quad |\sinh y| \leq |\cos z| \leq \cosh y.$

证: 由上题

$$\sin^2 x + \sinh^2 y = |\sin z|^2 = \cosh^2 y - \cos^2 x,$$

$$\therefore |\sinh y| \leq |\sin z| \leq \cosh y.$$

同理 $|\sinh y| \leq |\cos z| \leq \cosh y.$

1.5.23 证明: $\cos z = 0$ 当且仅当 $z = \left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi$, 其中 k 为整数.

$$\text{证: } \because \cos z = \cos x \cosh y - i \sin x \sinh y = 0,$$

$$\therefore \cos x = 0 \text{ 且 } \sinh y = 0,$$

$$\therefore z = x + iy = \left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

以上过程可逆, 故结论成立.

(a) $\sin z = \operatorname{ch} 4$; (b) $\sin z = \sqrt{2}$; (c) $\cos z = 2$.
若侵犯了您的版权利益, 敬请来信告知!解: (a) $\because \sin z = \sin x \operatorname{ch} y + i \cos x \operatorname{sh} y = \operatorname{ch} 4$,

$$\therefore x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad y = \pm 4, \text{ 或}$$

$$\sin x = \operatorname{ch} 4, \quad y = 0 \text{ (无解, 舍去).}$$

$$\therefore z = \left(2k + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi \pm 4i \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

(b) $\because \sin z = \sin x \operatorname{ch} y + i \cos x \operatorname{sh} y = \sqrt{2}$,

$$\therefore x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad y = -\ln(\sqrt{2} + 1), \text{ 或}$$

$$\sin x = \sqrt{2}, \quad y = 0 \text{ (无解, 舍去).}$$

$$\therefore z = \left(2k + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi - i \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1) \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

(c) $\because \cos z = \cos x \operatorname{ch} y - i \sin x \operatorname{sh} y = 2$,

$$\therefore x = 2k\pi, \quad y = -\ln(2 + \sqrt{3}), \text{ 或}$$

$$\cos x = 2, \quad y = 0 \text{ (无解, 舍去).}$$

$$\therefore z = 2k\pi - i \ln(2 + \sqrt{3}) \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

1.5.27 证明: $\operatorname{sh} z = \operatorname{sh} x \operatorname{cos} y + i \operatorname{ch} x \operatorname{sin} y$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } \because \text{右边} &= \frac{\sin x}{1} \operatorname{cos} y + i \operatorname{cos} x \operatorname{sin} y \\ &= i(\operatorname{cos} x \operatorname{sin} y - \sin x \operatorname{cos} y) \\ &= i \sin(y - ix) = i \sin(-i)(x + iy) \\ &= i \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} - e^{\frac{1}{2}x}}{2i} = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} = \operatorname{sh} z, \end{aligned}$$

 $\therefore$ 等式成立.

1.5.25, 1.5.26, 1.5.28 可类似证之.

1.5.29 推导公式: $\operatorname{Arth} z = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Ln} \frac{1+z}{1-z}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } \because w = \operatorname{th} z &= \frac{\operatorname{sh} z}{\operatorname{ch} z} = \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{e^z + e^{-z}}, \\ \therefore e^{2z} &= \frac{1+w}{1-w}, \quad z = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Ln} \frac{1+w}{1-w}, \\ \therefore \operatorname{Arth} w &= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Ln} \frac{1+w}{1-w}, \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\operatorname{Arth} z = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Ln} \frac{1+z}{1-z}.$$

1.5.30 计算: (a) $\operatorname{Arc} \tan(2i)$; (b) $\operatorname{Arc} \tan(1+i)$;

$$(c) \operatorname{Arch}(-1); \quad (d) \operatorname{Arth}(0).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: (a) } \operatorname{Arc} \tan(2i) &= -\frac{i}{2} \operatorname{Ln} \frac{1+2i^2}{1-2i^2} \\ &= \left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right) \pi + \frac{i}{2} \ln 3 \quad (k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots); \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (b) \operatorname{Arc} \tan(1+i) &= -\frac{i}{2} \operatorname{Ln} \frac{1+i(1+i)}{1-i(1+i)} \\ &= \left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right) \pi - \frac{1}{2} \arctan 2 + \frac{i}{4} \ln 5 \\ &\quad (k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots); \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (c) \operatorname{Arch}(-1) &= \operatorname{Ln}[-1 + \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 1}] \\ &= (2k+1)\pi i \quad (k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots); \end{aligned}$$

$$(d) \operatorname{Arth}(0) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Ln} \frac{1+0}{1-0} = k\pi i \quad (k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots).$$

2.1 内容要点

1. 复变函数的极限和连续的概念

2. 复变函数导数的概念和运算法则

定义1 设 $f(z)$ 在包含 z_0 的某区域 D 内有定义, 如果

$$\lim_{\substack{z \rightarrow z_0 \\ (z \in D)}} \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0}$$

存在, 那么我们说函数 $f(z)$ 在 z_0 可导(或可微), 并称这个极限为函数 $w = f(z)$ 在 z_0 处的导数, 记为 $f'(z_0)$. 即

$$f'(z_0) = \lim_{\substack{z \rightarrow z_0 \\ (z \in D)}} \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0}.$$

若记 $z = z_0 + \Delta z$, 则得到 $f'(z_0)$ 的另一种表达式

$$f'(z_0) = \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z_0 + \Delta z) - f(z_0)}{\Delta z}.$$

定理1 函数 $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ 在定义域内一点 $z = x + iy$ 可导的必要与充分条件是: $u(x, y)$ 和 $v(x, y)$ 在点 (x, y) 可微, 并且在该点满足柯西 - 黎曼方程

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

3. 解析函数的概念、函数解析的必要与充分条件

定义2 如果函数 $f(z)$ 不仅在 z_0 处可导, 而且在 z_0 的某个邻域内的任一点可导, 则称 $f(z)$ 在 z_0 解析. 如果函数 $f(z)$ 在区域 D 内任一点解析, 则称 $f(z)$ 在区域 D 内解析.

定理2 函数 $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ 在其定义域 D 内解析的必要与充分条件是: $u(x, y)$ 与 $v(x, y)$ 在 D 内可微, 并且满足柯西 - 黎曼方程

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

4. 解析函数与调和函数的关系, 由解析函数的实部求其虚部和由虚部求其实部的方法

定理3 设 $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ 是区域 D 内的解析函数, 那么 $u(x, y)$

由解析函数的实部(虚部)求其虚部(实部)的方法共有三种, 见本章 2.4 的例 6.

5. 初等函数的解析性

2.2 教学要求和学习注意点

1. 教学要求

了解复变函数的极限和连续的概念. 理解复变函数的导数及复变函数解析的概念, 掌握复变函数解析的必要与充分条件. 了解调和函数与解析函数的关系, 掌握从解析函数的实(虚)部求其虚(实)部的方法, 了解初等函数的解析性.

重点: 解析函数的概念, 函数解析的必要与充分条件, 已知解析函数的实(虚)部求其表达式的方法, 初等函数的解析性.

难点: 函数解析的必要与充分条件的证明.

2. 学习注意点

(1) 下面题目的求解过程错在何处?

题目: 计算 $\lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{iz^3 - 1}{z + i}$.

解: 令 $z = iy$, 则

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{iz^3 - 1}{z + i} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \frac{1(iy)^3 - 1}{iy + i} = 0.$$

答: 复函数求极限时, $z \rightarrow z_0$ 表达的是在复平面上 z 以任何方式趋于 z_0 , 它与实平面上 $(x, y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)$ 的含义一样.

(2) 下面的解答错在何处?

题目: 求函数 $\ln(1+z)$ 的奇点.

解: 此函数的奇点为 $z \leq -1$.

答: 此解答错在“ $z \leq -1$ ”这个表达式上. 复数域上的数是不分大小的. 正确的解答是: 此函数的奇点为 $z = x \leq -1$.

(3) (洛必达法则) 若 $f(z)$ 及 $g(z)$ 在点 z_0 解析, 且 $f(z_0) = g(z_0) = 0$, $g'(z_0) \neq 0$, 试证:

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f(z)}{g(z)} = \frac{f'(z_0)}{g'(z_0)}.$$

$$\text{证: } \because \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f(z)}{g(z)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{\frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0}}{\frac{g(z) - g(z_0)}{z - z_0}} = \frac{f'(z_0)}{g'(z_0)},$$

注意：在使用此定理时，要注意定理成立的条件，特别是 $f(z_0) = g(z_0) = 0, g'(z_0) \neq 0$ 的要求。

(4) 应用定理 2 判定函数解析时，需注意：

定理的条件缺一不可，仅有 $u(x, y), v(x, y)$ 可微或仅有柯西 - 黎曼方程成立都不能推出函数解析的结论。

例如：函数 $f(z) = \bar{z} = x - iy$ ，虽然 $u(x, y) = x, v(x, y) = -y$ 均可微，但不能由此推断 $f(z)$ 的解析性。事实上，

$$\lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\overline{\Delta z + z}) - \bar{z}}{\Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\overline{\Delta z}}{\Delta z},$$

此极限在 Δz 沿 $\Delta x = 0$ 趋于 0 时值为 -1，在 Δz 沿 $\Delta y = 0$ 趋于 0 时值为 1，故此极限不存在，即函数 $f(z) = \bar{z}$ 在整个复平面上不可导，不解析。

从定理方面来看，由于 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 1 \neq \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -1$ ，即柯西 - 黎曼方程是不成立的。

例如：证明函数 $f(z) = \frac{x^3 - y^3}{x^2 + y^2} + i \frac{x^3 + y^3}{x^2 + y^2} (z \neq 0), f(0) = 0$ 在原点满足柯西

- 黎曼方程，但在原点不解析（提示：对 $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z)}{z}$ 沿不同方向求极限）。

$$\text{证：} \because u = \frac{x^3 - y^3}{x^2 + y^2}, v = \frac{x^3 + y^3}{x^2 + y^2},$$

故由二元函数偏导数的定义得：

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - 0}{x - 0} = 1, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - 0}{x - 0} = 1,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{-y - 0}{y - 0} = -1, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y - 0}{y - 0} = 1.$$

$\therefore$ 柯西 - 黎曼方程在原点成立。

而 $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z) - 0}{z - 0}$ 当 z 沿 $y = 0$ 趋于原点时的极限为 $1 + i$ ，沿 $y = x$ 趋于原点时的极限为 $\frac{1+i}{2}$ ，故 $f(z)$ 在原点不可导，不解析。

此题说明在使用函数解析的判定定理 2 时，仅有柯西 - 黎曼方程成立是不够的，一定还要有 u, v 可微。

(5) 应用定理 1 判定函数不可导时，应注意下面所叙述的情况。

① 避免出现类似于如下解题过程的错误。

例如：讨论函数 $f(z) = x^2 y + 2iy$ 的可导性。

$$\text{解：} \because \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2xy \neq \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2,$$

$\therefore$ 函数 $f(z) = x^2 y + 2iy$ 在复平面上处处不可导。

首先,当 $xy=1$ 时 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ 是成立的.
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其次,由 $2xy = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2$ 与 $x^2 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0$ 知柯西-黎曼方程的两部分不能同时成立,从而推出结论.

② 下面的解题推导过程是正确的.

例如:讨论函数 $f(z) = i2y$ 的可导性.

$$\text{解: } \because \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \neq \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2,$$

$\therefore$ 函数 $f(z) = i2y$ 在复平面上处处不可导.

答:此结论的推导过程是正确的,因为 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \neq \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ 在复平面上任何一点都成立,不论柯西-黎曼方程的另一部分成立与否,还是 $u(x, y), v(x, y)$ 可微与否,定理1关于函数可导的必要与充分条件都不成立,故函数 $f(z) = i2y$ 在复平面上处处不可导.

(6) 下面的题目用两种解法得到的结果为什么不一样呢?

$$\text{题目:求函数 } w = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3 y(y - ix)}{x^3 + y^2}, & z \neq 0, \\ 0, & z = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 的导数 } w'(0).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解法一: } \because \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{w(z) - w(0)}{z - 0} &= \lim_{x+i y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^3 y(y - ix)}{x^3 + y^2} - 0}{x + iy} \\ &= \lim_{x+i y \rightarrow 0} \frac{-ix^3 y}{x^3 + y^2} \\ &\stackrel{\substack{x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta}}{=} \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} (-i) \frac{r^2 \cos^3 \theta \sin \theta}{r \cos^3 \theta + \sin^2 \theta} \\ &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore w'(0) = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解法二: 因为 } w'(0) &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{(0,0)} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \Big|_{(0,0)}, \text{ 而} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{3x^2 y^4}{(x^3 + y^2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

在 $(0,0)$ 处无意义,所以 $w'(0)$ 不存在.

答:第一种解法是正确的,第二种解法因函数在 $z=0$ 处可导,故柯西-黎曼方程成立, $u(x, y), v(x, y)$ 可微. $u(x, y)$ 与 $v(x, y)$ 可微则 $u(x, y)$ 与 $v(x, y)$ 偏导存在,但偏导未必连续,只有偏导连续时,才可先求偏导 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ 再代入点 $(0,0)$.

(7) 下面的证明过程哪个地方出问题了?

题目：证明函数 $h(x, y) = \cos \arg z$ 为调和函数。
 证： $\because h_{xx} + h_{yy} = 2 - 2 = 0$ ，
 $\therefore h(x, y)$ 为调和函数。

答：此证明的问题出在推导结论的条件不够充分，依据调和函数的定义，还需说明 $h(x, y)$ 具有连续的二阶偏导，这一点在做题时常常被遗忘。

2.3 释疑解难

1. 设 $z = x + iy$ ，证明： $\lim_{z \rightarrow 2i} (2x + iy^2) = 4i$ 。

证：因为 $|2x + iy^2 - 4i| \leq 2|x| + |y^2 - 4| = 2|x| + |y - 2||y + 2|$ ，所以若能找到正数 δ ，使得 $0 < |z - 2i| < \delta$ 时，有

$$2|x| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \quad |y - 2||y + 2| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2},$$

则可推出结论。

我们观察，当 $|y - 2| < 1$ 时，有

$$|y + 2| \leq |y - 2| + 4 < 5,$$

从而在 $|y - 2| < \min\left\{\frac{\varepsilon}{10}, 1\right\}$ 时，

$$|y - 2||y + 2| < \frac{\varepsilon}{10} \cdot 5 < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

再观察图 1.2.1 中，在 $|x| < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}$ ， $|y - 2| < \min\left\{\frac{\varepsilon}{10}, 1\right\}$ 的带形域中， δ 只好取 $\frac{\varepsilon}{4}$ 和 $\min\left\{\frac{\varepsilon}{10}, 1\right\}$ 中的较小者，即 $\delta = \min\left\{\frac{\varepsilon}{10}, 1\right\}$ 。从而，对任意给定的 $\varepsilon > 0$ ，存在正数 $\delta = \min\left\{\frac{\varepsilon}{10}, 1\right\}$ ，当 $0 < |z - 2i| < \delta$ 时，

$$|2x + iy^2 - 4i| < \varepsilon$$

成立，即 $\lim_{z \rightarrow 2i} (2x + iy^2) = 4i$ 。

2. 证明 当 z_0 不取到负实轴和原点时有：

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \arg z = \arg z_0.$$

证：设 $z = x + iy$ ， $z_0 = x_0 + iy_0$ ， $w = \cos \arg z$ ，则

$$\arg z = \arccos w = \arccos \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \quad (0 \leq \arg z \leq \pi),$$

$$\arg z_0 = \arccos \frac{x_0}{\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}}.$$

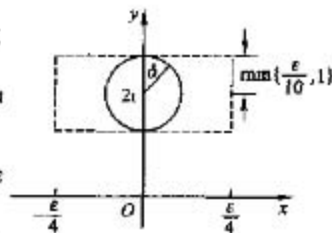


图 1.2.1

$$\therefore \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{x_0}{\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}},$$

即

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \arg z = \arg z_0.$$

当 $-\pi < \arg z \leq 0$ 时,

$$\arg z = -\arccos \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}},$$

同理可得:

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \arg z = \arg z_0.$$

3. 证明: 设函数 $f(z)$ 在 z_0 连续且 $f(z_0) \neq 0$, 那么可以找到 z_0 的一个小邻域, 在这个邻域内 $f(z) \neq 0$.

$$\text{证: } \because \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = f(z_0),$$

$$\therefore \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} |f(z)| = |f(z_0)|,$$

$$\therefore \text{对 } \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta, \text{当 } |z - z_0| < \delta \text{ 时,}$$

$$||f(z)| - |f(z_0)|| < \epsilon$$

成立.

$$\therefore \text{当取 } \epsilon = |f(z_0)| > 0 \text{ 时, } \exists \delta_1, \text{当 } |z - z_0| < \delta_1 \text{ 时,}$$

$$||f(z)| - |f(z_0)|| < |f(z_0)|$$

成立, 即

$$0 < |f(z)| < 2|f(z_0)|,$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } |z - z_0| < \delta_1 \text{ 时, } f(z) \neq 0.$$

故结论成立.

4. 证明: $f(z)$ 在 z_0 处可导的必要与充分条件是: $f(z_0 + \Delta z) - f(z_0) = A \cdot \Delta z + o(|\Delta z|)$, 其中 $A = a + ib$, $o(|\Delta z|)$ 为比 $|\Delta z|$ 高阶的无穷小.

证: 必要条件

设 $f(z)$ 在 z_0 处的导数为 $f'(z_0)$, 则

$$\lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z_0 + \Delta z) - f(z_0)}{\Delta z} = f'(z_0),$$

$$\therefore \text{对 } \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \text{当 } 0 < |\Delta z| < \delta \text{ 时,}$$

$$\left| \frac{f(z_0 + \Delta z) - f(z_0)}{\Delta z} - f'(z_0) \right| < \epsilon,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{|f(z_0 + \Delta z) - f(z_0) - f'(z_0)\Delta z|}{|\Delta z|} &= 0, \\ \therefore \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{|f(z_0 + \Delta z) - f(z_0) - f'(z_0)\Delta z|}{|\Delta z|} &= 0, \\ \therefore f(z_0 + \Delta z) - f(z_0) &= f'(z_0)\Delta z + o(|\Delta z|). \end{aligned}$$

充分条件

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f(z_0 + \Delta z) - f(z_0) &= A \cdot \Delta z + o(|\Delta z|), \\ \therefore \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z_0 + \Delta z) - f(z_0)}{\Delta z} &= A, \\ \therefore f(z) \text{ 在 } z_0 \text{ 处可导.} \end{aligned}$$

5. 证明用极坐标表达的柯西 - 黎曼方程

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}.$$

$$\text{证: } \because \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = \cos \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} = -r \sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + r \cos \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = \cos \theta \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \sin \theta \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} = -r \sin \theta \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + r \cos \theta \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad (4)$$

利用 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ 比较上面的式(1)与式(4)、式(2)与式(3), 即得极坐标形式的柯西 - 黎曼方程:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}.$$

6. 设 $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$, 并且 u, v 偏导存在. 求证: 对 $f(z)$ 柯西 - 黎曼方程条件可写成

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{z}} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial \bar{z}} = 0.$$

$$\text{证: } \because u(x, y) = u\left(\frac{z+\bar{z}}{2}, \frac{z-\bar{z}}{2i}\right), v(x, y) = v\left(\frac{z+\bar{z}}{2}, \frac{z-\bar{z}}{2i}\right),$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} u'_1 + \frac{1}{2i} u'_2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right),$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{z}} = \frac{1}{2} u'_1 - \frac{1}{2i} u'_2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right),$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} v'_1 + \frac{1}{2i} v'_2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right),$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial \bar{z}} = \frac{1}{2} v'_1 - \frac{1}{2i} v'_2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right).$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{z}} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial \bar{z}} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{i}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{i}{2} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{i}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right),$$

$$\therefore \text{柯西-黎曼方程} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \text{成立等价于} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} = 0.$$

7. 若 $f(z)$ 在上半复平面内解析, 试证函数 $\overline{f(\bar{z})}$ 在下半复平面内解析.

证: $\because f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y) \quad (y > 0)$ 解析,

$$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial (-y)} \quad (y > 0)$$

$$= \frac{\partial(-v)}{\partial y} \quad (y < 0),$$

$$\therefore -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial (-y)} \quad (y > 0),$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial(-v)}{\partial x} \quad (y < 0),$$

$\therefore u(x, y), v(x, y)$ 在 $y < 0$ 时柯西-黎曼方程成立.

又 $\because u(x, y), v(x, y)$ 在 $y > 0$ 和 $y < 0$ 时均可微.

$\therefore \overline{f(\bar{z})} = u(x, y) - iv(x, y)$ 在 $y < 0$ (下半平面内) 时解析.

8. 证明 若 v 是 u 在 D 内的共轭调和函数, 那么 v 在 D 内的共轭调和函数

是 $-u$.

证: $\because v$ 为 u 的共轭调和函数,

$$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x},$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial(-u)}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial(-u)}{\partial x},$$

$\therefore -u$ 为 v 的共轭调和函数.

2.4 典型例题

例 1 计算 $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^z - 1}{z}$.

$$\text{解: } \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^z - 1}{z} \stackrel{w = \frac{1}{z}}{=} \lim_{w \rightarrow 0} w(e^{\frac{1}{w}} - 1).$$

当 $w = u + iv$ 沿 u 轴正半实轴趋于 0 时, $\lim_{w \rightarrow 0} w(e^{\frac{1}{w}} - 1) = \infty$. 当 w 沿 u 轴负

实轴趋于 0 时, $\lim_{w \rightarrow 0} w(e^{\frac{1}{w}} - 1) = 0$, 故 $\lim_{w \rightarrow 0} w(e^{\frac{1}{w}} - 1)$ 的极限值不存在, 即 $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^z - 1}{z}$ 极限值不存在.

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(a) $f(z) = \frac{z-2}{e^{-z}e^{z^2}} = (z-2)e^z$
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解: (a) $f(z) = (z-2)e^z$

$$= e^x(x\cos y - 2\cos y - y\sin y) + ie^x(x\sin y - 2\sin y + y\cos y).$$

方法一 $\because f(z) = (z-2)e^z$ 为解析函数 $(z-2)$ 和 e^z 的积,

$\therefore f(z)$ 在整个复平面上可导, 解析.

方法二 $\because u = e^x(x\cos y - 2\cos y - y\sin y),$

$$v = e^x(x\sin y - 2\sin y + y\cos y),$$

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

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

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

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

且这四个偏导数连续 (u, v 可微), 柯西-黎曼方程成立, 所以 $f(z)$ 在整个复平面上解析.

(b) $\because u = x^3, v = (1-y)^3,$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 3x^2, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -3(1-y)^2,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0.$$

且这四个偏导数连续, 柯西-黎曼方程在 $x=0, y=1$ 时成立. 所以, $f(z)$ 仅在 $z=i$ 处可导, 在整个复平面上不解析.

例3 函数 $g(z) = \sqrt{re^{\frac{i\theta}{2}}}$ ($r>0, -\pi<\theta<\pi$) 在定义域内解析, 证明: 复合函数 $g(z^2+1)$ 在四分之一 z 平面 $x>0, y>0$ 内解析 (提示: $g(z) = z^{\frac{1}{2}}$).

证: $\because g(z) = \sqrt{re^{\frac{i\theta}{2}}}$ 在定义域内解析, z^2+1 在整个复平面上解析.

$\therefore$ 由复合函数的求导运算法则知: 当 $|z^2+1|>0, \pi>\arg(z^2+1)>-\pi$ 时, 函数 $g(z^2+1)$ 解析, 即在 $x^2-y^2+1\leq 0$ 且 $x\cdot y=0$ 也就是 $x=0$ 且 $|y|>1$ 时, $g(z^2+1)$ 不解析. 故当 $x>0, y>0$ 时, $g(z^2+1)$ 是解析的.

例4 判断下列命题的真假. 若真, 试证之; 若假, 请举出反例.

(a) 若 $f'(z_0)$ 存在, 则 $f(z)$ 在 z_0 处解析;

(b) 若 z_0 是 $f(z)$ 的奇点, 则 $f(z)$ 在 z_0 处不可导;

(c) 若 $u(x, y)$ 和 $v(x, y)$ 的偏导数存在, 则 $f(z) = u + iv$ 可导

例如：函数 $f(z) = |z|^2$ 在 $z=0$ 处可导，但不解析。

(b) 假命题。

例如： $z=0$ 为函数 $f(z) = |z|^2$ 的奇点，但 $f(z)$ 在 $z=0$ 处可导。

(c) 假命题。

例如：设 $u(x, y) = x^2, v(x, y) = xy$ ，则 $u(x, y), v(x, y)$ 偏导连续，但当 $x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$ 时， $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x \neq \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = x, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0 \neq -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -y$ ，故 $f(z) = u + iv$ 在整个复平面上除原点外不可导。

例 5 设 $f(z) = my^3 + nx^2y + i(x^3 + lxy^2)$ 为解析函数，试确定 l, m, n 的值。

解：设 $u = my^3 + nx^2y, v = x^3 + lxy^2$ ，则

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2nyx, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 3my^2 + nx^2,$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 3x^2 + ly^2, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2lxy.$$

$\therefore f(z)$ 为解析函数，

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 2nyx = 2lxy; \\ 3x^2 + ly^2 = -(3my^2 + nx^2). \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore n = l = -3, m = 1.$$

例 6 由 $u = 2(x-1)y, f(2) = -i$ 求解析函数 $f(z) = u + iv$ 。

解：方法一

$\therefore f(z) = u + iv$ 是解析函数，

$$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2(x-1) = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}.$$

$$\therefore v = y^2 + h(x),$$

$$v_x = h'(x) = 2(1-x),$$

$$h(x) = 2x - x^2 + c,$$

$$v = y^2 + 2x - x^2 + c.$$

$$\therefore f(z) = 2(x-1)y + i(y^2 + 2x - x^2 + c).$$

$$\therefore f(2) = -i,$$

$$\therefore f(2) = 2(2-1) \cdot 0 + i(0^2 + 2 \times 2 - 2^2 + c) = -i,$$

$$\therefore c = -1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f(z) &= 2(x-1)y + i(y^2 + 2x - x^2 - 1) \\ &= -i(x^2 + 2xyi - y^2) + 2i(x + iy) - i \\ &= -(z^2 - 2z + 1)i \\ &= -(z-1)^2i. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore v &= \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} 2(1-x)dx + 2ydy + c \\
 &= \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} 2(1-x)dx + \int_{(x, y_0)}^{(x, y)} 2ydy + c \\
 &= (2x - x^2) \Big|_{x_0}^x + y^2 \Big|_{y_0}^y + c \\
 &= y^2 + 2x - x^2 + c, \\
 \therefore f(z) &= 2(x-1)y + i(y^2 + 2x - x^2 + c) \\
 &= -(z-1)^2 i + (1+c)i.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f(2) = -i,$$

$$\therefore f(2) = -i + (1+c)i = -i,$$

$$\therefore c = -1.$$

$$\therefore f(z) = -(z-1)^2 i.$$

方法三

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore f'(z) &= u_x + i v_x = u_x - i u_y \\
 &= 2y - 2i(x-1) = -2i(x+iy) + 2i \\
 &= -2i(z-1),
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f(z) = -i(z-1)^2 + c.$$

$$\therefore f(2) = -i,$$

$$\therefore c = 0,$$

$$\therefore f(z) = -(z-1)^2 i.$$

2.5 习题选解

2.1.1 设 z_0 为复常数, 应用极限的定义证明:

$$(a) \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \operatorname{Re}(z) = \operatorname{Re}(z_0); \quad (b) \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\bar{z}^2}{z} = 0.$$

$$\text{证: (a) } \because |\operatorname{Re}(z) - \operatorname{Re}(z_0)| = |x - x_0|,$$

$$\therefore \text{对 } \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \epsilon, \text{当 } |x - x_0| \leq |z - z_0| < \delta \text{ 时,}$$

$$|\operatorname{Re}(z) - \operatorname{Re}(z_0)| < \epsilon$$

成立, 故

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \operatorname{Re}(z) = \operatorname{Re}(z_0).$$

$$(b) \because \text{对 } \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \epsilon, \text{当 } |z - 0| < \delta \text{ 时,}$$

成立.故

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2.1.2 证明: 若 $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = A, \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} g(z) = B$, 则 $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} [f(z) + g(z)] = A + B$.

证: $\because 0 \leq |f(z) + g(z) - A - B| \leq |f(z) - A| + |g(z) - B|$, 由已知条件和夹逼准则得:

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} |f(z) + g(z) - A - B| = 0,$$

$$\therefore \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} [f(z) + g(z)] = A + B.$$

2.1.4 设 $\Delta z = z - z_0$, 证明: $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = w_0$ 当且仅当 $\lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} f(z_0 + \Delta z) = w_0$.

证: $\because \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = w_0$,

$\therefore$ 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta$, 当 $|z - z_0| < \delta$ 时,

$$|f(z) - w_0| < \varepsilon,$$

即对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta$, 当 $|\Delta z - 0| < \delta$ 时,

$$|f(z_0 + \Delta z) - w_0| < \varepsilon,$$

$$\therefore \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} f(z_0 + \Delta z) = w_0.$$

以上过程可逆, 故结论成立.

2.1.5 若 $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = 0$ 且存在一个正整数 M , 对 z_0 某邻域内所有的数 z 都有 $|g(z)| \leq M$, 证明: $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z)g(z) = 0$.

证: $\because 0 \leq |f(z)g(z) - 0| = |f(z) - 0| |g(z)| \leq M |f(z) - 0|$,

$$\therefore \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} |f(z)g(z)| = 0,$$

$$\therefore \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z)g(z) = 0.$$

2.1.6 设 z_0 为扩充复平面上的点, 证明: $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = \infty$ 当且仅当 $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{1}{f(z)} = 0$.

0. 进而计算 $\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{(z-1)^3}$ 和 $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z^2+1}{z^3-1}$ 的值.

证: $\because \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = \infty$,

$\therefore$ 对 $\forall M, \exists \delta$, 当 $|z - z_0| < \delta$ 时,

$$|f(z)| > M,$$

$\therefore$ 对 $\forall \varepsilon = \frac{1}{M}, \exists \delta$, 当 $|z - z_0| < \delta$ 时,

$$\left| \frac{1}{f(z)} - 0 \right| < \varepsilon,$$

$$\therefore \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{1}{f(z)} = 0$$

补充定义使之连续.

解: 当 $z \neq \pm 2i$ 时, $f(z)$ 连续.

当 $z = \pm 2i$ 时, $f(z)$ 不连续.

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \lim_{z \rightarrow \pm 2i} \frac{3z^3 - 2z^2 + 12z - 8}{z^2 + 4} &= \lim_{z \rightarrow \pm 2i} \frac{3z(z^2 + 4) - 2(z^2 + 4)}{z^2 + 4} \\ &= (3z - 2) \Big|_{z = \pm 2i} = -2 \pm 6i,\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$ 补充定义: $f(\pm 2i) = -2 \pm 6i$, 使函数在 $z = \pm 2i$ 处成为连续函数.

2.2.2 设

$$f(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & z \neq 0, \\ 0, & z = 0, \end{cases}$$

试证 $f(z)$ 在原点不连续.

证: $\because$ 当 $y = kx$ 时,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{kx^2}{x^2 + k^2 x^2} = \frac{k}{k^2 + 1},$$

$\therefore f(z)$ 在 z 沿不同直线方向趋于 0 时, $f(z)$ 的极限值不相等,

$\therefore f(z)$ 在 $z = 0$ 处不连续.

2.3.1 应用导数定义讨论下面函数的导数存在否?

(a) $f(z) = \operatorname{Re}(z)$; (b) $f(z) = \operatorname{Im}(z)$.

解: (a) $\because f(z) = \operatorname{Re}(z) = \frac{z + \bar{z}}{2}$,

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z + \Delta z) - f(z)}{\Delta z} &= \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta z + \overline{\Delta z}}{2\Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\overline{\Delta z}}{\Delta z} \right) \\ &= \lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x - i\Delta y}{\Delta x + i\Delta y} \right),\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$ 当 Δz 沿 $\Delta x = 0$ 趋于 0 时, 上面的极限值为 0; 当 Δz 沿 $\Delta y = 0$ 趋于 0 时, 上面的极限值为 1, 故 $f(z)$ 在任一点导数不存在.

(b) 用类似于 (a) 的方法可得:

$$f(z) = \operatorname{Im}(z) = \frac{z - \bar{z}}{2i}$$

在任一点的导数不存在.

2.3.2 证明: 函数

$$f(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{z^2}{z^2}, & z \neq 0, \\ 0, & z = 0. \end{cases}$$

在 $z=0$ 处不可导.

$$\text{证: } \because \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z) - f(0)}{z - 0} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\bar{z}^2}{z^2} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\bar{z}}{z} \right)^2,$$

$$\text{当 } z \text{ 沿 } y = kx \text{ 趋于 } 0 \text{ 时, } \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\bar{z}}{z} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{1 - ik}{1 + ik} \right)^2,$$

$\therefore$ 极限 $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z) - f(0)}{z - 0}$ 不存在, 函数在 $z=0$ 处不可导.

2.3.4 应用求导法则证明: 多项式函数 $P(z) = a_0 + a_1 z + a_2 z^2 + \cdots + a_n z^n$ ($a_n \neq 0, n > 1$) 处处可导, 且 $P'(z) = a_1 + 2a_2 z + 3a_3 z^2 + \cdots + na_n z^{n-1}$, 并计算 $f(z) = (1 - 4z^2)^3$ 的导数.

证: 当 n 为有限数时, 重复应用函数和的导数等于导数的和的运算法则可得:

$$P'(z) = a_1 + 2a_2 z + 3a_3 z^2 + \cdots + na_n z^{n-1},$$

$$f'(z) = [(1 - 4z^2)^3]' = 3(1 - 4z^2)^2(-8z) = -24z(1 - 4z^2)^2.$$

2.3.5 设 $f'(z)$ 存在, 试推导 $\frac{d[e^{f(z)}]}{dz}$.

证: 设 $w = e^{f(z)}$, 则

$$w = e^{f(z) \operatorname{Ln} e},$$

$$\therefore \frac{dw}{dz} = e^{f(z) \operatorname{Ln} e} \cdot f'(z) \operatorname{Ln} e = e^{f(z)} f'(z) \operatorname{Ln} e,$$

$$\therefore \frac{d[e^{f(z)}]}{dz} = e^{f(z)} f'(z) \operatorname{Ln} e.$$

2.3.6 推导 $\operatorname{Arch} z$ 的求导公式.

证: 设 $w = \operatorname{Arch} z$, 则

$$z = \operatorname{ch} w = \frac{e^w + e^{-w}}{2},$$

$$\frac{dw}{dz} = \left(\frac{dz}{dw} \right)^{-1} = \left(\frac{e^w - e^{-w}}{2} \right)^{-1}$$

$$= (\operatorname{sh} w)^{-1} = (\operatorname{ch}^2 w - 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{z^2 - 1}}.$$

2.3.8 验证函数 $w = xe^x \cos y - ye^x \sin y + i(ye^x \cos y + xe^x \sin y)$ 满足柯西-黎曼方程.

2.3.9 讨论下列函数是否可导, 如果可导, 求出 $f'(z)$.

(a) $f(z) = x^2 + iy^2$; (b) $f(z) = z \operatorname{Im}(z)$.

解: (a) $\because \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2y,$

且这四个偏导连续, 当 $y = x$ 时柯西-黎曼方程成立.

$\therefore f(z)$ 仅在 $y = x$ 时可导, 且 $f'(z) = 2x$.

(b) $\because f(z) = (x + iy)y = xy + iy^2,$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2y,$$

且这四个偏导连续, 当 $y = x = 0$ 时柯西-黎曼方程成立.

$\therefore f(z)$ 仅在 $z = 0$ 时可导, 且 $f'(0) = 0$.

2.3.10 证明以下各函数在任一点处不可导.

(a) $f(z) = 2x + ixy^2$; (b) $f(z) = z - \bar{z}$;

(c) $f(z) = e^x e^{-iy}$.

证: (a) $f(z) = 2x + ixy^2,$

$$\because \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = y^2, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2xy,$$

$\therefore$ 柯西-黎曼方程

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

不成立.

$\therefore f(z)$ 在任一点处不可导.

(b) $\because f(z) = 2yi, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \neq \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2,$

$\therefore$ 柯西-黎曼方程在任一点不成立,

$\therefore f(z)$ 在任一点处不可导.

(c) $\because f(z) = e^x(\cos y - i \sin y),$

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

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

又 $\because \sin y$ 与 $\cos y$ 不可能同时为 0, 即柯西-黎曼方程不成立,

$\therefore f(z)$ 在任一点处不可导.

2.3.11 证明以下各函数的 $f'(z)$ 、 $f''(z)$ 存在, 并求之.

(a) $f(z) = iz + 2$; (b) $f(z) = e^{-x} e^{-iy}$;

(c) $f(z) = \cosh z \cosh y - i \sinh z \sinh y.$

阶导数,且

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$$(a) f'(z) = i, \quad f''(z) = 0;$$

$$(b) f'(z) = -e^{-z}, \quad f''(z) = e^{-z};$$

$$(c) f'(z) = -\sin z, \quad f''(z) = -\cos z.$$

2.4.1 证明 $f(z) = (z^2 - 4)(z^2 + 4)$ 在定义域内解析, 并求当 $z = 1, 2, i, -i, 1 + 2i$ 时 $f'(z)$ 的值.

$$\text{证: } \because f'(z) = \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{(z + \Delta z)^4 - 16 - (z^4 - 16)}{\Delta z} = 4z^3,$$

$\therefore f(z)$ 在其定义域(整个复平面上)解析. 且

$$f'(1) = 4, f'(2) = 32, f'(i) = -4i,$$

$$f'(-i) = 4i, f'(1 + 2i) = -44 - 8i.$$

2.4.4 证明: (a) $\ln(z - i)$ 在除去直线 $y = 1 (x \leq 0)$ 的复平面上处处解析;

(b) 函数 $\frac{\ln(z + 4)}{z^2 + i}$ 在除去点 $z = \pm \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{2}}$ 和实轴上 $x \leq -4$ 的点

后的复平面上处处解析.

证: (a) $\because \ln(z - i) = \ln[x + (y - 1)i]$, 而 $\ln z = \ln(x + yi)$ 在除去负实轴和原点的复平面上解析,

$\therefore \ln(z - i)$ 在除去 $y = 1 (x \leq 0)$ 的复平面上处处解析.

$$(b) \therefore \frac{\ln(z + 4)}{z^2 + i} = \frac{\ln(x + 4 + yi)}{x^2 - y^2 + (2xy + 1)i}.$$

$\therefore$ 当 $x \leq -4, y = 0$ 和 $z^2 = -i$ 时函数不解析, 即函数在除去点 $z = \pm \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{2}}$ 和实轴上 $x \leq -4$ 的点后的复平面上解析.

2.4.5 由函数解析的必要与充分条件证明: 若 $w = f(z)$ 为 D 内的解析函数, 那么 $\sin f(z), \cos f(z)$ 在 D 内解析, 且 $\frac{d \sin w}{dz} = \cos w \frac{dw}{dz}; \frac{d \cos w}{dz} = -\sin w \frac{dw}{dz}.$

证: 设 $w = f(z) = u + iv$,

$$\sin f(z) = \sin(u + iv) = \sin u \operatorname{ch} v + i \cos u \operatorname{sh} v = U + iV,$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \sin u}{\partial x} \operatorname{ch} v + \frac{\partial \operatorname{ch} v}{\partial x} \sin u = \cos u \cdot \operatorname{ch} v \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \operatorname{sh} v \cdot \sin u \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x},$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \cos u}{\partial y} \operatorname{sh} v + \frac{\partial \operatorname{sh} v}{\partial y} \cos u = -\sin u \cdot \operatorname{sh} v \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \operatorname{ch} v \cdot \cos u \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

$$= \sin u \cdot \operatorname{sh} v \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \operatorname{ch} v \cdot \cos u \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x},$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial y},$$

同理, $\frac{\partial U}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x}$, 且这四个偏导数连续.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d \sin w}{dz} &= \cos u \cdot \operatorname{ch} v \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \operatorname{sh} v \cdot \sin u \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + i \left(-\sin u \cdot \operatorname{sh} v \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \operatorname{ch} v \cdot \cos u \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \\ &= \cos w \frac{dw}{dz},\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{同理, } \frac{d \cos w}{dz} = -\sin w \frac{dw}{dz}.$$

2.4.6 证明: $e^z, \sin z, \cos z$ 在复平面上任一点都不解析.

证: e^z 由习题 2.3.10(e) 可得结论.

$$\therefore \sin \bar{z} = \sin(x - iy) = \sin x \operatorname{ch} y - i \operatorname{sh} y \cos x,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \cos x \operatorname{ch} y, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \operatorname{sh} y \sin x,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \sin x \operatorname{sh} y, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\operatorname{ch} y \cos x.$$

且这四个偏导数连续. 要想柯西-黎曼方程成立, 需

$$\cos x = 0 \text{ 且 } \operatorname{sh} y = 0,$$

即

$$x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, y = 0.$$

∴ $\sin \bar{z}$ 仅在离散点 $z = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$ 处可导, 在整个复平面上不解析. 同理

可得 $\cos \bar{z}$ 在整个复平面上不解析.

2.4.7 讨论下面各函数的解析性.

$$(a) f(z) = x^3 + 3x^2 y i - 3xy^2 - y^3 i; \quad (b) f(z) = \frac{x - iy}{x^2 + y^2} (z \neq 0);$$

$$(c) w = \frac{1}{3x - 3iy}; \quad (d) w = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{3x - 3iy}; \quad (e) w = \frac{1 - z^4}{1 + z^4}.$$

$$\text{解: (a) } \because u = x^3 - 3xy^2, \quad v = 3x^2 y - y^3,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 3y^2 = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -6xy = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x},$$

且这四个偏导数均连续.

$$\therefore f(z) \text{ 解析且 } f'(z) = 3(x^2 - y^2) + 6xyi = 3z^2.$$

$$(b) \because f(z) = \frac{z = re^{i\theta}}{r} e^{-i\theta} = \frac{1}{r} (\cos \theta - i \sin \theta),$$

$$u = \frac{1}{r} \cos \theta, \quad v = -\frac{1}{r} \sin \theta,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \cos \theta = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{r^2} \sin \theta = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta},$$

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

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

$\therefore$ 此函数在整个复平面上不解析.

$$(d) \because w = \frac{(x^2 + y^2)(x + iy)}{3(x^2 + y^2)} = \frac{z}{3},$$

$\therefore$ 此函数在除去 $z=0$ 的复平面上解析.

$$(e) \because \frac{\Delta w}{\Delta z} = \frac{\frac{1 - (z + \Delta z)^4}{1 + (z + \Delta z)^4} - \frac{1 - z^4}{1 + z^4}}{\Delta z} = \frac{-2(2z + \Delta z)[z^2 + (z + \Delta z)^2]}{[1 + (z + \Delta z)^4](1 + z^4)},$$

$$\therefore \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta w}{\Delta z} = \frac{-8z^3}{(1 + z^4)^2},$$

$\therefore$ 此函数在除去 $z^4 = -1$ 的点外的复平面上处处解析.

2.4.9 若函数 $f(z)$ 在区域 D 内解析, 且满足下列条件之一, 试证 $f(z)$ 在 D 内必为常数.

(a) $\overline{f(z)}$ 在 D 内解析; (b) $|f(z)|$ 在 D 内为常数;

(c) $\operatorname{Re} f(z)$ 或 $\operatorname{Im} f(z)$ 在 D 内为常数.

证: (a) $\because \overline{f(z)} = u - iv, f(z) = u + iv$ 在 D 内均解析,

$$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x},$$

$$\therefore u = c_1, v = c_2 (c_1, c_2 \text{ 为任意实数}),$$

$$\therefore f(z) = c (c \text{ 为任意复数}, z \in D).$$

(b) $\because |f(z)| = \sqrt{u^2 + v^2} = c', f(z) = u + iv$ 在 D 内解析,

$$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x},$$

$$2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 2v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \quad 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + 2v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0,$$

$$\therefore 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - 2v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0, \quad 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + 2v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0,$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0,$$

$$\therefore u = c_1, v = c_2 (c_1, c_2 \text{ 为任意实数}),$$

$$\therefore f(z) = c (c \text{ 为任意复数}, z \in D).$$

(c) $\because \operatorname{Re} f(z) = c_1 = u(x, y),$

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$\therefore v = c_2$ (c_2 为任意实数),

$\therefore f(z) = c$ (c 为任意复数, $z \in D$).

同理, $\operatorname{Im} f(z) = c_2$ (c_2 为任意实数) 时,

$f(z) = c$ (c 为任意复数, $z \in D$).

2.4.12 设 $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ 为 D 内的解析函数 $u(x, y) = c_1$, $v(x, y) = c_2$ 为两个曲线族, 这里 c_1 和 c_2 为任意的实常数. 证明: 这两族曲线正交 (提示: 曲线正交即为两曲线交点处切线相互垂直).

证: $\because$ 曲线 $u(x, y) = c_1$ 上任一点处切线斜率 $k_1 = \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{u_x}{u_y}$,

曲线 $v(x, y) = c_2$ 上任一点处切线斜率 $k_2 = \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{v_x}{v_y}$,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x},$$

$$\therefore k_1 \cdot k_2 = -\frac{u_x}{u_y} \cdot \left(-\frac{v_x}{v_y} \right) = \frac{\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}}{-\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}} = -1.$$

$\therefore u(x, y) = c_1, v(x, y) = c_2$ 两曲线族正交.

2.5.1 证明下面各函数满足拉普拉斯方程.

$$(a) u = e^{x^2-y^2} \sin 2xy; \quad (b) u = \operatorname{Re}[\operatorname{Ln}(z-1)] \quad (z \neq 1).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: (a) } \because u_{xx} + u_{yy} &= e^{x^2-y^2} [(4x^2 - 4y^2 + 2) \sin 2xy + 8xy \cos 2xy] \\ &\quad - e^{x^2-y^2} [(4x^2 - 4y^2 + 2) \sin 2xy + 8xy \cos 2xy] \\ &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore u(x, y)$ 满足拉普拉斯方程.

$$(b) \because u = \operatorname{Re}[\operatorname{Ln}(z-1)] = \ln|z-1| = \ln[(x-1)^2 + y^2]^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

$$u_{xx} + u_{yy} = \frac{y^2 - (x-1)^2}{[(x-1)^2 + y^2]^2} + \frac{(x-1)^2 - y^2}{[(x-1)^2 + y^2]^2} = 0,$$

$\therefore u(x, y)$ 满足拉普拉斯方程.

2.5.2 证明下面各函数为任意区域的调和函数.

$$(a) u = \sin x \operatorname{sh} y; \quad (b) v = \cos 2x \operatorname{sh} 2y.$$

证: (a) $\because u_{xx} + u_{yy} = -\sin x \operatorname{sh} y + \sin x \operatorname{sh} y = 0$ 且 u 具有连续的二阶偏导数,

$\therefore u(x, y)$ 为调和函数.

2.5.3 用 x 和 y 表示 $\operatorname{Re} e^{\frac{1}{z}}$ 并说明这个函数为什么在不含原点的任何区域内为调和函数. 课后答案网 www.dakshin.com 若侵犯了您的版权利益, 敬请来信告知!

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } \because \operatorname{Re}(e^z) &= \operatorname{Re}(e^{\frac{1}{x+iy}}) = \operatorname{Re}(e^{\frac{x-iy}{x^2+y^2}}) \\ &= \operatorname{Re}\left[e^{\frac{x}{x^2+y^2}}\left(\cos \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} - i \sin \frac{y}{x^2+y^2}\right)\right] \\ &= e^{\frac{x}{x^2+y^2}} \cos \frac{y}{x^2+y^2}.\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore e^{\frac{1}{z}}$ 在 $z \neq 0$ 时为解析函数,

$\therefore \operatorname{Re}(e^{\frac{1}{z}})$ 在除去原点的任何邻域内为调和函数.

2.5.4 用两种方法证明函数 $\ln(x^2 + y^2)$ 在复平面上不含原点的任何区域内均为调和函数.

证: 方法一 $\because u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 2 \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} + 2 \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = 0$ 且 u 在 $z \neq 0$ 时具有连续的二阶偏导数,

$\therefore u(x, y) = \ln(x^2 + y^2)$ 为调和函数.

方法二 设 $f(z) = u + iv = \ln(x^2 + y^2) + i2\arctan \frac{y}{x}$, 则

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x},$$

而且当 $z \neq 0$ 时, 这四个一阶偏导数连续. 故 $f(z)$ 为解析函数, 其实部为调和函数.

2.5.5 证明: 若 v 为 u 的共轭调和函数, 并且 u 亦为 v 的共轭调和函数, 那么 u 和 v 必为常数.

证: $\because v$ 为 u 的共轭调和函数,

$$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}.$$

$\because u$ 为 v 的共轭调和函数,

$$\therefore \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0,$$

$\therefore u, v$ 必为常函数.

2.5.6 证明: 如果 v 和 V 都是 u 在 D 内的共轭调和函数, 那么 v 和 V 仅相差一个任意常数.

证: $\because v, V$ 均为 u 在 D 内的共轭调和函数,

故 v 和 V 仅相差一个任意实常数 c .

2.5.7 设 $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ 为 D 内的解析函数, 阐述函数 $U(x, y) = e^{u(x, y)} \cos v(x, y)$, $V(x, y) = e^{u(x, y)} \sin v(x, y)$ 亦为 D 内的调和函数, 且 V 为 U 的共轭调和函数.

解: 设 $F(z) = U + iV = e^{u(x, y)} \cos v(x, y) + ie^{u(x, y)} \sin v(x, y) = e^{u+iv}$,

$\therefore u + iv$ 为 D 内的解析函数,

$\therefore$ 复合函数 $F(z) = e^{u+iv}$ 为 D 内的解析函数,

$\therefore V$ 为 U 的共轭调和函数.

2.5.8 设 $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ 满足条件: $f(x + i0) = e^x$, $f(z)$ 为解析函数且对任一点 z 有 $f'(z) = f(z)$. 根据下面的叙述证明: $f(z) = e^x (\cos y + isiny)$.

(a) 在得到 $u_x = u, v_x = v$ 后证明存在关于 y 的实值函数 φ 和 ψ , 使 $u = e^x \varphi(y)$, $v = e^x \psi(y)$.

(b) 应用 u 为调和函数获得方程 $\varphi''(y) + \varphi(y) = 0$, 因此得 $\varphi(y) = A \cos y + B \sin y$, 这里 A 和 B 均为实数.

(c) 随后有相应的 $\psi(y) = A \sin y - B \cos y$, 应用 $u(x, 0) + iv(x, 0) = e^x$ 求出 A 和 B 得结论: $u(x, y) = e^x \cos y$ 和 $v(x, y) = e^x \sin y$.

证: $\because f'(z) = f(z)$,

$\therefore u_x = u, v_x = v$.

由此的 u, v 微分方程解得:

$$u = e^x \varphi(y), v = e^x \psi(y),$$

$\therefore f(z)$ 解析, 故 u 为调和函数, 即

$$u_{xx} + u_{yy} = e^x \varphi(y) + e^x \varphi''(y) = 0,$$

$\therefore$ 解微分方程 $\varphi''(y) + \varphi(y) = 0$ 得

$$\varphi(y) = A \cos y + B \sin y,$$

$$u(x, y) = e^x (A \cos y + B \sin y).$$

同理可得

$$v(x, y) = e^x (C \cos y + D \sin y).$$

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

$$\therefore e^x (A \cos y + B \sin y) = e^x (-C \sin y + D \cos y).$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x},$$

$$\therefore e^x(-A \sin y - B \cos y) = e^x(C \cos y + D \sin y).$$

$$\therefore D = A, C = -B.$$

$$\therefore v(x, y) = e^x(A \sin y - B \cos y).$$

$$\therefore f(x + i0) = e^x,$$

$$\therefore u(x, 0) = e^x = A e^x, v(x, 0) = 0 = -B e^x,$$

$$\therefore A = 1, B = 0,$$

$$u(x, y) = e^x \cos y, v(x, y) = e^x \sin y.$$

$$\therefore f(z) = e^z(\cos y + i \sin y).$$

2.5.9 证明 $u(x, y)$ 为某区域内的调和函数, 并求出它的共轭调和函数.

(a) $u(x, y) = 2x(1 - y)$; (b) $u(x, y) = 2x - x^3 + 3xy^2$;

(c) $u(x, y) = \operatorname{sh} x \sin y$; (d) $u(x, y) = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}.$

证: (a) $\because u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0 + 0 = 0, u$ 具有均连续的二阶偏导数,

$\therefore u(x, y)$ 为调和函数, 与之相应的共轭调和函数为:

$$\begin{aligned} v(x, y) &= \int_{(z_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} -u_y dx + u_x dy + c \\ &= \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} 2x dx + 2(1 - y) dy + c \\ &= x^2 + 2y - y^2 + c \quad (c \in \mathbf{R}). \end{aligned}$$

(b) $\because u_{xx} + u_{yy} = -6x + 6x = 0, u$ 具有连续的二阶偏导数,

$\therefore u(x, y)$ 为调和函数, 与之相应的共轭调和函数为:

$$\begin{aligned} v(x, y) &= \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} -u_y dx + u_x dy + c \\ &= \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} -6xy dx + (2 - 3x^2 + 3y^2) dy + c \\ &= 2y - 3x^2 y + y^3 + c \quad (c \in \mathbf{R}). \end{aligned}$$

(c) $\because u_{xx} + u_{yy} = \operatorname{sh} x \sin y - \operatorname{sh} x \sin y = 0, u$ 具有连续的二阶偏导数,

$\therefore u(x, y)$ 为调和函数, 与之相应的共轭调和函数为:

$$\begin{aligned} v(x, y) &= \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} -u_y dx + u_x dy + c \\ &= \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} -\operatorname{sh} x \cos y dx + \operatorname{ch} x \sin y dy + c \\ &= -\operatorname{ch} x \cos y + c \quad (c \in \mathbf{R}). \end{aligned}$$

(d) $\because u_{xx} + u_{yy} = \frac{6x^2 y - 2y^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^3} + \frac{2y^3 - 6x^2 y}{(x^2 + y^2)^3} = 0,$

u 在 $z \neq 0$ 时具有连续的二阶偏导数.

∴ $u(x, y)$ 为调和函数, 与之相应的共轭调和函数为:

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$$\begin{aligned} v(x, y) &= \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} -u_y dx + u_x dy + c \\ &= \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} dx - \frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} dy + c \\ &= \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} + c \quad (c \in \mathbf{R}). \end{aligned}$$

2.5.10 证明下面 u 或 v 为调和函数, 并求解析函数 $f(z) = u + iv$.

(a) $u = x^3 - 3xy^2$;

(b) $u = x^2 - y^2 + 2x$;

(c) $u = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$;

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

(e) $u = 2e^x \sin y$;

(f) $v = 2xy + 3x$;

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

(h) $v = \arctan \frac{y}{x} (x > 0)$;

(i) $v = e^x (y \cos y + x \sin y) + x + y$;

(j) $v = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}, f(2) = 0$.

证: (a) — (e) 证明及求解 $v(x, y)$ 的方法如 2.5.9 题.

(f) $\because v_{xx} + v_{yy} = 0 + 0 = 0$, v_{xx} 和 v 具有连续的二阶偏导数,

$\therefore v(x, y)$ 为调和函数, 且

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} v_y dx - v_x dy + c \\ &= \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} 2x dx - (2y + 3) dy + c \\ &= x^2 - y^2 - 3y + c, \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$

$$= x^2 - y^2 + 2xyi - 3y + 3ix + c$$

$$= z^2 + 3iz + c \quad (c \in \mathbf{R}).$$

(g) $\because v_{xx} + v_{yy} = \frac{2y^3 - 14y(x+1)^2}{[(x+1)^2 + y^2]^3} + \frac{14y(x+1)^2 - 2y^3}{[(x+1)^2 + y^2]^3} = 0$,

在分母不为 0 时具有连续的二阶偏导数,

$\therefore v(x, y)$ 为调和函数, 且

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} v_y dx - v_x dy + c \\ &= \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} \frac{y^2 - (x+1)^2}{[(x+1)^2 + y^2]^2} dx - \frac{2(x+1)y}{[(x+1)^2 + y^2]^2} dy + c \\ &= \frac{x+1}{(x+1)^2 + y^2} + c. \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{z+1} + c \quad (c \in \mathbf{R}).$$

$$(h) \because v_{xx} + v_{yy} = \frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} - \frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = 0,$$

在分母不为 0 时具有连续的二阶偏导数,

$\therefore v(x, y)$ 为调和函数, 且

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} v_y dx - v_x dy + c \\ &= \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} dx + \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} dy + c \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2) + c, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f(z) &= u(x, y) + iv(x, y) = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + i \arctan \frac{y}{x} + c \\ &= \ln z + c \quad (c \in \mathbf{R}). \end{aligned}$$

$$(i) \because v_{xx} + v_{yy} = e^x(y \cos y + x \sin y + 2 \sin y) - e^x(y \cos y + x \sin y + 2 \sin y) = 0,$$

v 具有连续的二阶偏导数,

$\therefore v(x, y)$ 为调和函数, 且

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} v_y dx - v_x dy + c \\ &= \int_{x_0}^x [e^x(\cos y_0 - y_0 \sin y_0 + x \cos y_0) + 1] dx \\ &\quad - \int_{y_0}^y [e^x(y \cos y + x \sin y + \sin y) + 1] dy + c \\ &= e^x(x \cos y - y \sin y) + x - y + c, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f(z) &= u(x, y) + iv(x, y) \\ &= e^x(x \cos y - y \sin y) + x - y + i[e^x(y \cos y + x \sin y) \\ &\quad + x + y] + c = ze^z + (1 + i)z + c \quad (c \in \mathbf{R}). \end{aligned}$$

$$(j) \because v_{xx} + v_{yy} = \frac{6x^2y - 2y^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^3} + \frac{2y^3 - 6x^2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^3} = 0,$$

v 在分母不为 0 时具有连续的二阶偏导数,

$\therefore v(x, y)$ 为调和函数, 且

$$u(x, y) = \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} v_y dx - v_x dy + c$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{(z_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} dx + \frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} dy + c \\ &= -\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} + c, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f(z) &= u(x, y) + iv(x, y) = \frac{-x}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{iy}{x^2 + y^2} + c \\ &= -\frac{1}{z} + c \quad (c \in \mathbf{R}). \end{aligned}$$

$$\because f(2) = -\frac{1}{2} + c = 0,$$

$$\therefore c = \frac{1}{2},$$

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

3.1 内容要点

1. 复变函数积分的定义和计算方法

定义1 设 $f(z)$ 为定义在以 z_0 为起点, z 为终点的简单曲线 C 上的连续函数, 把曲线用分点 $z_0, z_1, z_2, \dots, z_{n-1}, z_n = z$ 分成 n 个弧段, 这里 $z_k (k=0, 1, \dots, n)$ 是曲线 C 上按照从 z_0 到 z 的次序排列的, ξ_k 是 z_{k-1} 到 z_k 的弧上的任一点. 如果不论对 C 的分法和对 ξ_k 的取法, 当分点无限增多, 而这些弧段长度的最大值 λ 趋于零时, 和式

$$\sum_{k=1}^n f(\xi_k)(z_k - z_{k-1})$$

的极限惟一存在, 则称此极限为函数 $f(z)$ 沿曲线 C 从 z_0 到 z 的积分, 记作

$$\int_C f(z) dz, \text{ 即}$$

$$\int_C f(z) dz = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n f(\xi_k)(z_k - z_{k-1}).$$

积分 $\int_C f(z) dz$ 的计算方法:

若曲线 C

$$z(t) = x(t) + iy(t) \quad (\alpha \leq t \leq \beta)$$

分段光滑, $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ 在 C 上分段连续, 那么

$$\int_C f(z) dz = \int_C u dx - v dy + i \int_C v dx + u dy,$$

$$\int_C f(z) dz = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[z(t)] z'(t) dt,$$

以上两式我们常用来计算积分.

2. 柯西积分定理及其推广

定理1 (柯西积分定理) 设 C 是一条简单正向闭曲线, $f(z)$ 在以 C 为边界的有界闭区域 D 上解析, 那么

$$\int_C f(z) dz = 0.$$

C_n 围成的有界多连通域, $f(z)$ 在多连通域 D 内及边界线 $C_0, C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n$ 上解析, 那么

$$\int_C f(z) dz = 0.$$

这里 C 为多连通域 D 的所有边界, 其方向是 C_0 按逆时针方向取, C_k ($k=1, 2, \dots, n$) 按顺时针方向取.

3. 柯西公式

定理 3 设 $f(z)$ 在简单正向闭曲线 C 及其所围区域 D 内处处解析, z_0 为 D 内任一点, 那么

$$f(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} dz,$$

此式称为柯西公式.

4. 解析函数的高阶导数

定理 4 设 $f(z)$ 在简单正向闭曲线 C 及其所围区域 D 内处处解析, z_0 为 D 内任一点, 那么

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

这里 $n=0, 1, 2, \dots$.

3.2 教学要求和学习注意点

1. 教学要求

正确理解复变函数积分的定义, 了解其性质, 会求复变函数的积分. 正确理解柯西积分定理, 掌握柯西积分公式和高阶导数公式, 了解解析函数无限次可导的性质.

重点: 柯西积分定理及其推广, 柯西公式, 解析函数高阶导数公式.

难点: 柯西公式, 解析函数高阶导数公式的证明.

2. 学习注意点

(1) 下面求解积分的过程错在何处?

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{(2z+1)(z-2)} &= \int_{|z|=1} \frac{\frac{1}{z-2}}{2z+1} dz = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{z-2} \Big|_{z=-\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= -\frac{4}{5}\pi i. \end{aligned}$$

答: 错在第二个等号后. 正确的是:

$$\int_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{(2z+1)(z-2)} dz = \frac{1}{2} \int_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{z + \frac{1}{2}} dz = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{z - 2} \Big|_{z=-\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{2}{5}\pi i.$$

这样的错误是时常发生的, 应当引起注意!

(2) 计算 $\int_C \bar{z} dz$. 这里曲线 C 为 $z = x + i\sqrt{1-x^2}$ ($-1 \leq x \leq 1$), 方向分别取逆时针和顺时针方向 (图 1.3.1).

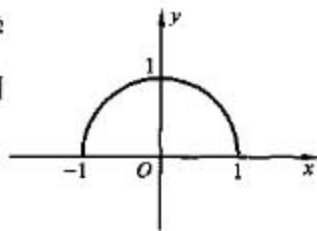


图 1.3.1

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int_C \bar{z} dz &= \int_C i e^{-i\theta} e^{i\theta} d\theta \\ &= \begin{cases} \int_0^\pi i d\theta; \\ \int_\pi^0 i d\theta. \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \pi i, & \text{逆时针;} \\ -\pi i, & \text{顺时针.} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

此题在求解的过程中应特别注意上、下限的正确性.

(3) 等式 $\operatorname{Re} \left[\int_C f(z) dz \right] = \int_C \operatorname{Re} [f(z)] dz$ 成立吗?

答: 不成立. 如 $f(z) = z$, $C: z = it$ ($0 \leq t \leq 1$) 时, 等式的左边 $= -\frac{1}{2}$, 右边 $= 0$.

(4) 设 $f(z)$ 在单连通域 D 内处处解析, C 为 D 内任一条简单闭曲线, 问

$$\int_C \operatorname{Re} [f(z)] dz = \int_C \operatorname{Im} [f(z)] dz = 0$$

成立否? 如成立, 请证明之; 如不成立, 请举例说明.

答: 不成立. 如 $f(z) = z$, $C: |z| = 1$ 时,

$$\int_C \operatorname{Re} [f(z)] dz = \pi i, \quad \int_C \operatorname{Im} [f(z)] dz = -\pi i.$$

3.3 释疑解难

1. 设 $f(z)$ 在原点的邻域内解析, 那么 $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \int_0^{2\pi} f(re^{i\theta}) d\theta = 2\pi f(0)$.

证: 设 $z = re^{i\theta}$, 则

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \int_0^{2\pi} f(re^{i\theta}) d\theta = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \int_{|z|=r} \frac{f(z)}{iz} dz$$

2. 计算下列各积分, 积分路径为任意曲线:

$$(a) \int_a^b \frac{dz}{z^2};$$

$$(b) \int_a^b \frac{3z+2}{z-1} dz.$$

并说明积分路径为什么不能过 $z=0$ 及 $z=1$.

$$\text{解: } (a) \int_a^b \frac{dz}{z^2} = -\frac{1}{z} \Big|_a^b = \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b};$$

$$(b) \int_a^b \frac{3z+2}{z-1} dz = \int_a^b \left(3 + \frac{5}{z-1} \right) dz = 3(b-a) + 5 \ln \frac{b-1}{a-1}.$$

因为计算题目所采用的方法要求被积函数在单连通域内解析, (a)、(b) 中积分路径不过 $z=0, z=1$ 时, 便能满足上述要求, 即可采用积分值与路径无关, 仅与起点和终点有关的定理来求解.

3. 设 $f(z)$ 在 $0 < |z-a| < R$ 内解析, 且 $f(z)$ 在 $z=a$ 处连续, 证明: $f(z)$ 在圆 $|z-a| < R$ 内解析.

证: $\because f(z)$ 在 a 处连续,

$$\therefore \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta, \text{ 当 } |\zeta-a| < \delta \text{ 时, } |f(\zeta) - f(a)| < \varepsilon.$$

$$\text{又 } \because \left| 2\pi i f(a) - \int_{|\zeta-a|=r} \frac{f(\zeta)}{\zeta-a} d\zeta \right| = \left| \int_{|\zeta-a|=r} \frac{f(\zeta) - f(a)}{\zeta-a} d\zeta \right|$$

($r < R$),

$\therefore$ 取 $r = \frac{\delta}{k} < R$, 其中 k 为正整数, 则

$$\left| 2\pi i f(a) - \int_{|\zeta-a|=r} \frac{f(\zeta)}{\zeta-a} d\zeta \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{\delta} \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{\delta}{k} = 2\pi \varepsilon.$$

由于上式左边为一常数, 而 ε 为任意取定的正数,

$$\therefore f(a) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|\zeta-a|=r} \frac{f(\zeta)}{\zeta-a} d\zeta.$$

由解析函数高阶导数公式的证明过程可知:

$$f'(a) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|\zeta-a|=r} \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta-a)^2} d\zeta,$$

$\therefore$ 函数 $f(z)$ 在 $z=a$ 处可导, 在圆 $|z-a| < R$ 内解析.

4. 通过函数 $f(z) = e^z, a=0, b=1+i$ 对下述结论进行验证: 若 $f(z)$ 在区域 D 内解析, C 为 D 内以 a, b 为端点的直线段, 则存在数 $\lambda (|\lambda| \leq 1)$ 与点 $\xi \in C$ 使得:

$$f(b) - f(a) = |\lambda| (b-a) f'(\xi).$$

验证: 对函数 $f(z) = e^z$, 端点 $a=0, b=1+i$ 要使

$$f(b) - f(a) = |\lambda| (b-a) f'(\xi)$$

成立, 即

$$\frac{1}{1+i} = \frac{1-i}{2}$$

成立, 其中 $|\lambda| \leq 1, 0 < \alpha < 1$.

利用复数相等的定义知, 若取:

$$\alpha = 0.583\ 29, \quad \lambda = 0.586\ 69,$$

上述结论成立.

5. 如果 $f(z)$ 在 $|z| < 1$ 内解析, 并且 $|f(z)| \leq \frac{1}{1-|z|}$, 证明:

$$|f^{(n)}(0)| \leq (n+1)! \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n < e(n+1)! \quad (n=1, 2, \dots).$$

(提示: 考虑 $f(z)$ 在 $|z| = \frac{n}{n+1}$ 上的积分.)

证: 因为 $f(z)$ 在 $|z| < 1$ 内解析, 由柯西积分公式知

$$f^{(n)}(0) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int_{|z|=r} \frac{f(z)}{z^{n+1}} dz \quad (r < 1),$$

利用积分性质有

$$\begin{aligned} |f^{(n)}(0)| &\leq \frac{n!}{2\pi} \int_{|z|=r} \frac{|f(z)|}{|z|^{n+1}} |dz| \\ &\leq \frac{n!}{2\pi} \int_{|z|=r} \frac{|dz|}{(1-|z|)|z|^{n+1}} \\ &= \frac{n!}{(1-r)r^n}, \end{aligned}$$

与要证明的结论相比较, 取 $r = \frac{n}{n+1}$, 则

$$|f^{(n)}(0)| \leq (n+1)! \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n < e(n+1)!.$$

3.4 典型例题

例 1 计算 $\int_{|z|=1/2} \frac{e^z}{(z-1)(z+2)} dz$.

解: 被积函数在圆 $|z| = \frac{1}{2}$ 及其所围区域内解析, 应用柯西定理知

$$\int_{|z|=1/2} \frac{e^z}{(z-1)(z+2)} dz = 0.$$

例 2 计算 $\int_{|z|=3/2} \frac{e^z}{(z-1)(z+2)} dz$.

$$\int_{|z|=3/2} \frac{e^z}{(z-1)(z+2)} dz = \int_{|z|=3/2} \frac{e^z}{z-1} dz - \int_{|z|=3/2} \frac{e^z}{z+2} dz$$

这里曲线 $|z| = 3/2$ 只围住了被积函数的一个不解析点 $1, z-1$ 的次方为 1, 故用柯西公式求解.

例 3 计算 $\int_{|z|=3/2} \frac{e^z}{(z-1)^2(z+2)} dz$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int_{|z|=3/2} \frac{e^z}{(z-1)^2(z+2)} dz &= \int_{|z|=3/2} \frac{\frac{e^z}{z+2}}{(z-1)^2} dz = 2\pi i \cdot \left(\frac{e^z}{z+2} \right)' \Big|_{z=1} \\ &= \frac{4}{9} e\pi i. \end{aligned}$$

这里曲线 $|z| = 3/2$ 只围住了被积函数的一个不解析点 $1, z-1$ 的次方为 2 大于 1, 故用高阶导数公式求解.

例 4 计算 $\int_{|z|=3} \frac{e^z}{(z-1)(z+2)} dz$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int_{|z|=3} \frac{e^z}{(z-1)(z+2)} dz &= \int_{|z-1|=1/2} \frac{e^z}{(z-1)(z+2)} dz + \int_{|z+2|=1/2} \frac{e^z}{(z-1)(z+2)} dz \\ &= \int_{|z-1|=1/2} \frac{\frac{e^z}{z+2}}{z-1} dz + \int_{|z+2|=1/2} \frac{\frac{e^z}{z-1}}{z+2} dz \\ &= \frac{2}{3} e\pi i - \frac{2}{3} e^{-2}\pi i = \frac{2}{3} (e - e^{-2})\pi i. \end{aligned}$$

这里曲线 $|z| = 3$ 围住了被积函数的两个即一个以上的不解析点, 应用柯西定理的推广定理计算原积分, 这里 $|z-1| = \frac{1}{2}, |z+2| = \frac{1}{2}$ 中的 $\frac{1}{2}$ 是随意取的, 但依柯西定理的推广定理应遵循 $|z-1| = \frac{1}{2}, |z+2| = \frac{1}{2}$ 两曲线不相交原则, 然后再用柯西公式求解.

例 5 计算 $\int_{|z|=3} \frac{e^z}{(z-1)^2(z+2)} dz$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int_{|z|=3} \frac{e^z}{(z-1)^2(z+2)} dz &= \int_{|z-1|=1/2} \frac{e^z}{(z-1)^2(z+2)} dz + \int_{|z+2|=1/2} \frac{e^z}{(z-1)^2(z+2)} dz \\ &\quad (\text{柯西定理的推广定理}) \\ &= \int_{|z-1|=1/2} \frac{\frac{e^z}{z+2}}{(z-1)^2} dz + \int_{|z+2|=1/2} \frac{\frac{e^z}{(z-1)^2}}{z+2} dz \end{aligned}$$