

作业一答案:

$$1. \quad z = -1 + 2i = \sqrt{5} [\cos(\arctan 2) - i \sin(\arctan 2)] = \sqrt{5} e^{i(\pi - \arctan 2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z^6 &= 125 [\cos(6 \arctan 2) - i \sin(6 \arctan 2)] \\ &= 125 [\cos 6 \arctan 2 - i \sin 6 \arctan 2] \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \quad z = (-1-i)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{2} \left(\cos \frac{-\frac{3}{4}\pi + 2k\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{-\frac{3}{4}\pi + 2k\pi}{3} \right), \quad k=0,1,2$$

$$\sqrt[3]{2} e^{-\frac{3}{12}\pi i}, \quad \sqrt[3]{2} e^{\frac{5}{12}\pi i}, \quad \sqrt[3]{2} e^{\frac{13}{12}\pi i}$$

$$3. \quad \sqrt[4]{-8} = \sqrt[4]{8} \left(\cos \frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{4} \right), \quad k=0,1,2,3$$

$$\sqrt[4]{8} e^{\frac{1}{4}\pi i}, \quad \sqrt[4]{8} e^{\frac{3}{4}\pi i}, \quad \sqrt[4]{8} e^{\frac{5}{4}\pi i}, \quad \sqrt[4]{8} e^{\frac{7}{4}\pi i}$$

$$4. \quad \text{沿 } y=kx \text{ 路径, } \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} f(z) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x-yi}{x+yi} = \frac{1-ki}{1+ki}, \text{ 因此极限不存在}$$

作业二答案:

$$1. \quad f(z) = xy^2 + x^2yi, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y^2, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2xy, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2xy, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = x^2 \text{ 由 C-R 方程可知 } f(z) \text{ 在 } z=0$$

点可导, 在复平面上处处不解析.

$$2. \quad \operatorname{Ln}(-2+i) = \ln \sqrt{5} + i(\arctan(-\frac{1}{2}) + \pi + 2k\pi)$$

$$3. \quad (1+i\sqrt{3})^i = e^{i \operatorname{Ln}(1+i\sqrt{3})} = e^{i(\ln 2 + \frac{\pi}{3}i + 2k\pi i)} = e^{-\frac{\pi}{3} - 2k\pi} (\cos \ln 2 + i \sin \ln 2), \quad k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

$$4. \quad \arg f(z) = \arctan \frac{v}{u} = c, \quad \text{即 } \frac{v}{u} = \tan c = k, \quad v = ku, \text{ 对 } x, y \text{ 分别求偏导得}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = k \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = k \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \quad \text{由 C-R 方程有 } \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - k \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + k \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \text{因此 } f(z) = c$$

作业三答案:

$$1. \quad \sin i - i \cos i = -\frac{i}{e}$$

2. 0 (此题解法很多只提供常规解法)

设 c_1, c_2 为区域 $|z| < \frac{3}{2}$ 内分别包含 $i, -i$ 的互不相交的闭曲线

$$\begin{aligned}
\oint_{|z|=\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{(z^2+1)(z^2+4)} dz &= \oint_{c_1} \frac{1}{(z^2+1)(z^2+4)} dz + \oint_{c_2} \frac{1}{(z^2+1)(z^2+4)} dz \\
&= \oint_{c_1} \frac{1}{\frac{(z+i)(z^2+4)}{z-i}} dz + \oint_{c_2} \frac{1}{\frac{(z-i)(z^2+4)}{z+i}} dz \\
&= 2\pi i \left(\frac{1}{(z+i)(z^2+4)} \Big|_{z=i} + \frac{1}{(z-i)(z^2+4)} \Big|_{z=-i} \right) = 0
\end{aligned}$$

3. $\frac{\pi}{5}$

作业四答案:

1. $\frac{\pi}{2e}$

2. $\frac{2\pi i}{9!} \cos i$

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

用偏积分法: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x + y, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -2y + x$, 由 $f(z) = u + iv$ 为解析函数有 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x + y$

$$v = \int (2x + y) dy = 2xy + \frac{1}{2}y^2 + g(x)$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2y - x, \text{ 即 } g'(x) = -x, \quad g(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C$$

$$v = 2xy + \frac{1}{2}y^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C, \quad f(z) = x^2 - y^2 + xy + i(2xy + \frac{1}{2}y^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C)$$

$$\text{将 } f(i) = -1 + i \text{ 代入上式得 } C = \frac{1}{2}, \quad f(z) = (1 - \frac{i}{2})z^2 + \frac{i}{2}$$

作业五答案:

1. $R=0; \quad R = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
2. \quad f(z) &= \frac{1}{z(1-z)} = \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{1-z} = \frac{1}{z-2+2} - \frac{1}{z-2+1} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1+\frac{z-2}{2}} - \frac{1}{z-2} \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{z-2}} \\
&= \cdots - \frac{1}{(z-2)^3} + \frac{1}{(z-2)^2} - \frac{1}{z-2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{z-2}{4} + \frac{(z-2)^2}{8} - \frac{(z-2)^3}{16} + \cdots
\end{aligned}$$

3. 当 $0 < |z-1| < 3$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-1)(z+2)} = \frac{1}{z-1} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left[1 - \frac{z-1}{3} + \left(\frac{z-1}{3}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{z-1}{3}\right)^3 + L \right]$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{3^{n+1}} (z-1)^{n-1}$$

当 $3 < |z-1| < +\infty$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-1)(z+2)} = \frac{1}{(z-1)^2} \cdot \left[1 - \frac{3}{z-1} + \left(\frac{3}{z-1}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{3}{z-1}\right)^3 + L \right] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 3^n}{(z-1)^{n+2}}$$

作业六答案:

1. (1) $z=0$, 一级极点; $z=\pm i$, 二级极点; (2) $z=0$, 二级极点;

(3) $z=0$, 三级极点; (4) $z=0$, 可去奇点;

2. (1) $\operatorname{Res}[f(z), 0] = -\frac{1}{2}$, $\operatorname{Res}[f(z), 2] = \frac{3}{2}$;

(2) $\operatorname{Res}[f(z), 0] = -\frac{4}{3}$;

(3) $\operatorname{Res}[f(z), i] = -\frac{3}{8}i$, $\operatorname{Res}[f(z), -i] = \frac{3}{8}i$

3. (1) $\operatorname{Res}[f(z), \infty] = -\frac{e-e^{-1}}{2}$

方法一: 提示: $\operatorname{Res}[f(z), \infty] = -\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{e^{\frac{1}{z}}}{1-z^2}, 0\right]$

$$\frac{e^{\frac{1}{z}}}{1-z^2} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{2!} \frac{1}{z^2} + \frac{1}{3!} \frac{1}{z^3} + L\right) (1 + z^2 + z^4 + z^6 + L) \quad 0 < |z| < 1$$

z^{-1} 次幂的系数为 $a_{-1} = 1 + \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{5!} + L$

$$e^z = 1 + z + \frac{z^2}{2!} + \frac{z^3}{3!} + L$$

$$e = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + L \quad (1); \quad e^{-1} = 1 - 1 + \frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{3!} + L \quad (2);$$

$$(1) - (2) \text{ 得 } \frac{e-e^{-1}}{2} = 1 + \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{5!} + L$$

方法二: $\operatorname{Res}[f(z), \infty] = -\operatorname{Res}[f(z), 1] - \operatorname{Res}[f(z), -1]$

$$= -[\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1)f(z) + \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} (z+1)f(z)] = -\frac{e-e^{-1}}{2}$$

$$(2) \operatorname{Re} s[f(z), \infty] = -\operatorname{Re} s[f(\frac{1}{z}) \frac{1}{z^2}, 0] = -\operatorname{Re} s[\frac{z^4}{(1+z)^4(1-4z)}, 0] = 0$$

作业七答案:

1. 除 ∞ 外, 被积函数的奇点为 $\pm i, z_k = \sqrt[4]{2} e^{\frac{2k+1}{4}\pi i} (k=0,1,2,3)$

$$\operatorname{Re} s[f(z), i] + \operatorname{Re} s[f(z), -i] + \sum_{k=0}^3 \operatorname{Re} s[f(z), z_k] + \operatorname{Re} s[f(z), \infty] = 0$$

除 ∞ 外, 奇点都在 \mathbb{C} 的内部,

$$\oint_{\mathbb{C}} \frac{z^{15}}{(z^2+1)^2(z^4+2)^3} dz = -2\pi i \operatorname{Re} s[f(z), \infty] = 2\pi i \operatorname{Re} s[f(\frac{1}{z}) \frac{1}{z^2}, 0]$$

$$= 2\pi i \operatorname{Re} s[\frac{1}{z(1+2z^4)^3(1+z^2)^2}, 0] = 2\pi i$$

2. 除 ∞ 外, 被积函数的奇点为 $0, -1, 4$

$$\operatorname{Re} s[f(z), 0] + \operatorname{Re} s[f(z), -1] + \operatorname{Re} s[f(z), 4] + \operatorname{Re} s[f(z), \infty] = 0$$

由于 i 在 \mathbb{C} 的内部,

$$\oint_{\mathbb{C}} \frac{1}{z(z+1)^4(z-4)} dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{Re} s[f(z), 0] + 2\pi i \operatorname{Re} s[f(z), -1]$$

$$= -2\pi i (\operatorname{Re} s[f(z), 4] + \operatorname{Re} s[f(z), \infty])$$

$$= -2\pi i [\frac{1}{4 \cdot 5^4} - \operatorname{Re} s[\frac{z^4}{(1+z)^4(1-4z)}, 0]] = -\frac{\pi i}{2 \cdot 5^4}$$

3. 由于被积函数在 $|z|=2$ 内部有一级极点 $z=0$ 和 $z=-1$.

$$\int_{\mathbb{C}} \frac{e^z}{z(z-1)^2} dz = -2\pi i \operatorname{Re} s[f(z), \infty] = 2\pi i \operatorname{Re} s[f(\frac{1}{z}) \cdot \frac{1}{z^2}, 0]$$

$$= 2\pi i \operatorname{Re} s[\frac{e^z}{z^4(1+z)}, 0] = 2\pi i \frac{1}{3!} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^z(1+z)(1+z^2) - 3e^z(1+z^2)}{(z+1)^6} = -\frac{2\pi i}{3}$$

作业八答案:

$$1. \quad F(\omega) = F[f(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t)e^{-i\omega t} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(\beta+i\omega)t} dt = \frac{1}{\beta+i\omega} = \frac{\beta-j\omega}{\beta^2+\omega^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= F[F(\omega)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\omega)e^{j\omega t} d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\beta-j\omega}{\beta^2+\omega^2} (\cos \omega t + j \sin \omega t) d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta \cos \omega t + \omega \sin \omega t}{\beta^2+\omega^2} d\omega (t \neq 0) \end{aligned}$$

当 $t=0$ 时, 积分为 $1/2$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \quad F(\omega) &= F[f(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos \omega_0 t e^{-i\omega t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} (e^{-i\omega_0 t} + e^{i\omega_0 t}) e^{-i\omega t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (e^{-i(\omega_0+\omega)t} + e^{i(\omega_0-\omega)t}) dt \\ &= \pi(\delta(\omega-\omega_0) + \delta(\omega+\omega_0)) \end{aligned}$$

作业九答案:

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad f(t) &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin 2t e^{-j\omega t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{2jt} - e^{-2jt}}{2j} e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{4j} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (e^{-j(\omega-2)t} - e^{-j(\omega+2)t}) dt = \frac{2\pi}{4j} (\delta(\omega-2) - \delta(\omega+2)) \\ &= \frac{\pi j}{2} (\delta(\omega+2) - \delta(\omega-2)) \\ 2. \quad F[tf(t)] &= j \frac{dF(\omega)}{d\omega} = \frac{1}{(\beta+j\omega)^2}; \quad F[t^2 f(t)] = j^2 \frac{d^2 F(\omega)}{d\omega^2} = \frac{2}{(\beta+j\omega)^3} \end{aligned}$$

作业十答案:

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad L[t^2 \sin t] &= \frac{d^2}{ds^2} \left(\frac{1}{s^2+1} \right) = \frac{6s^2-2}{(s^2+1)^3} \\ 2. \quad L[t \cos^2 t] &= \frac{1}{2} L[t + t \cos 2t] = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{d}{ds} \left(\frac{s}{s^2+4} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{4-s^2}{(s^2+4)^2} \right) \\ 3. \quad L[t^3 e^{2t}] &= -\frac{d^3}{ds^3} \left(\frac{1}{s-2} \right) = \frac{3!}{(s-2)^4} \end{aligned}$$

$$4. \quad f(t) = L^{-1}F(s) = \frac{-\frac{1}{6}}{s+1} + \frac{\frac{1}{15}}{s-2} + \frac{\frac{1}{10}}{s+3} = -\frac{1}{6}e^{-t} + \frac{1}{15}e^{2t} + \frac{1}{10}e^{-3t}$$