

$\sinh x, \cosh x$ 在 \mathbb{R} 中无界, 故 $\sinh z, \cosh z$ 在复平面 无界.

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, |\sin x| \leq 1, |\cos x| \leq 1$, 有界, 但是

复变中 $|\sin z|$ 无界, $|\cos z|$ 无界.

证: 当 $z = iy, y \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\cos z = \cos iy = \cosh y$,

$$|\cos iy| = |\cosh y| = \frac{e^{-y} + e^y}{2} \rightarrow \infty.$$

故 $|\cos z|$ 无界. 同理, $|\sin z|$ 无界. #

$$\cos z = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2},$$

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

$$\cosh z = \frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{2},$$

$$\sinh z = \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2}.$$

$$\cosh iz = \cos z,$$

$$\cos iz = \cosh z,$$

$$\sinh iz = i \sin z,$$

$$\sin iz = i \sinh z.$$

例 求 $\frac{1}{\sin z - 3}$ 的解析区域, 并求出微商.

解 先求 $\sin z - 3 = 0$ 的全部解 $z = \text{Arcsin } 3$. 由 $\sin z$ 的定义知, 须求

$\frac{1}{2i}(e^{iz} - e^{-iz}) - 3 = 0$ 的解. **先求 e^{iz} .** 记 $w = e^{iz}$, 则

$w - w^{-1} - 6i = 0, w^2 - 6iw - 1 = 0$. 解得

$$e^{iz} = w = \frac{6i + \sqrt{36i^2 + 4}}{2} = 3i + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{-32} = (3 \pm 2(\sqrt{2}))i.$$

故 $iz = \text{Ln}\{(3 \pm 2(\sqrt{2}))i\} = \ln(3 \pm 2(\sqrt{2})) + i\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi\right)$. 两边乘以 $(-i)$ 得奇点 z .

故当 $z \neq \left(2k + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi - i\ln(3 \pm 2(\sqrt{2})), k \in \mathbb{Z}$ 时, $\frac{1}{\sin z - 3}$ 解析.

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sin z - 3}\right)' = -\frac{(\sin z - 3)'}{(\sin z - 3)^2} = -\frac{\cos z}{(\sin z - 3)^2}. \#$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)' = -\frac{1}{z^2}.$$

2.5.7. 一般幂函数

设 $z \in \mathbb{C}$, $z \neq 0$, $\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{C}$, 定义幂函数

$$z^\alpha = e^{\alpha \operatorname{Ln} z} = e^{\alpha \{ \ln|z| + i(\arg z + 2k\pi) \}}, \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ 背熟

(1) 当 $\alpha = n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ (正整数) 时, 与乘方 z^n 一致, 因为

$$\begin{aligned} z^n &= e^{n \operatorname{Ln} z} = e^{n \ln|z| + i n \arg z + 2nk\pi i} \\ &= e^{n \ln|z|} e^{i n \arg z} e^{2kn\pi i} = e^{\ln|z|^n} e^{i n \arg z} = |z|^n e^{i n \arg z}. \# \end{aligned}$$

$e^{2kn\pi i} = 1$

2.5.1小节 当 $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ 时, z^n 是单值函数, 全平面解析,

$$(z^n)' = n z^{n-1}.$$

角域 $a < \arg z < b$, $b - a \leq \frac{2\pi}{n}$ 是 z^n 的单叶性区域.

(2) 当 $\alpha = \frac{1}{n}$, n 是正整数, $z \neq 0$ 时, $z^{\frac{1}{n}}$ 与开方 $\sqrt[n]{z}$ 一致, 因为

$$z^{\frac{1}{n}} = e^{\frac{1}{n} \text{Ln } z} = e^{\frac{1}{n} \ln|z| + i \frac{1}{n} (\arg z + 2k\pi)} = e^{\ln|z|^{\frac{1}{n}}} e^{i \frac{\arg z + 2k\pi}{n}}$$

$$= \left(\sqrt[n]{|z|} \right) \exp \left\{ i \frac{\arg z + 2k\pi}{n} \right\}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1, \quad \left(\sqrt[n]{|z|} \right) > 0.$$

2.5.2 小节 $\sqrt[n]{z}$ 定义 (多值函数)

故 $z^{\frac{1}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{z}$, 是 n 值函数, 有且仅有 0 和 ∞ 两个支点.

在沿任一割线(连接支点简单曲线)割开的复平面内, 每个单值连续分支

$$w_k \triangleq \left(z^{\frac{1}{n}} \right)_k = \left(\sqrt[n]{|z|} \right) \exp \left\{ i \frac{\arg z + 2k\pi}{n} \right\}, \quad \text{解析,}$$

$$w_k'(z) = \left(z^{\frac{1}{n}} \right)_k' = \frac{1}{(w_k^n)'} = \frac{1}{n w_k^{n-1}} \cdot \frac{w_k}{w_k} = \frac{w_k}{n z} = \frac{\left(z^{\frac{1}{n}} \right)_k}{n z}.$$

(3) 当 α 是有理数, $\alpha = \frac{m}{n}$ (既约), $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, $z \neq 0$ 时,

$$z^{\frac{m}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{z^m} = \sqrt[n]{|z|^m} \exp\{im \arg z\}$$

$$= \left(\sqrt[n]{|z|^m}\right) \exp\left\{i \frac{m \arg z + 2k\pi}{n}\right\}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1, \quad \left(\sqrt[n]{|z|^m}\right) > 0.$$

$z^{\frac{m}{n}}$ 是 n 值函数 (多值函数).

(4) 当 α 是无理数或一般复数($\text{Im } \alpha \neq 0$) 时,

$$z^\alpha = e^{\alpha \text{Ln} z} = e^{\alpha \{\ln|z| + i(\arg z + 2k\pi)\}}, \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots.$$

$\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$, $k\alpha$ 不是整数, $e^{2k\alpha\pi i} \neq 1$, z^α 是无穷多值函数.

(4) 当 α 是无理数或一般复数($\text{Im } \alpha \neq 0$)时,

$$\underline{z^\alpha = e^{\alpha \text{Ln} z} = e^{\alpha \{ \ln|z| + i(\arg z + 2k\pi) \}}}, \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots.$$

z^α 是无穷多值函数.

例 求 (1) i^i , (2) $(-2i)^{\sqrt{3}}$.

$$\text{解 (1) } \underline{i^i = e^{i \text{Ln} i} = e^{i \{ \ln|i| + i(\arg i + 2k\pi) \}} = e^{i \{ 0 + i(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi) \}}}$$
$$= \underline{e^{-\left(2k + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi}}, \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots, \text{ 无穷多值函数.}$$

$$\text{(2) } \underline{(-2i)^{\sqrt{3}} = e^{\sqrt{3} \text{Ln}(-2i)} = e^{\sqrt{3} \left\{ \ln 2 + i \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \right) \right\}}}$$
$$= e^{\sqrt{3} \ln 2} e^{i\sqrt{3} \left(2k - \frac{1}{2} \right) \pi}, \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots, \text{ 无穷多值函数.}$$

(4) 当 α 是无理数或一般复数($\text{Im } \alpha \neq 0$)时,

$$z^\alpha = e^{\alpha \text{Ln} z} = e^{\alpha \{ \ln|z| + i(\arg z + 2k\pi) \}}, \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

例 $\{-1 - (\sqrt{3})i\}^{2-3i} = e^{(2-3i)\text{Ln}\{-1 - (\sqrt{3})i\}} = e^{(2-3i)\{\ln|-1 - (\sqrt{3})i| + i\{\arg\{-1 - (\sqrt{3})i\} + 2k\pi\}\}}$

$$= e^{(2-3i)\{\ln 2 + i\{-\pi + \arctan(\sqrt{3}) + 2k\pi\}\}} = e^{(2-3i)\{\ln 2 + i(-\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi)\}}$$

$$= e^{2\ln 2 + 3(2k - \frac{2}{3})\pi + i\{2(2k - \frac{2}{3})\pi - 3\ln 2\}}$$

$$= e^{\ln 4} e^{(6k-2)\pi} e^{4k\pi i} e^{i(-\frac{4}{3}\pi - 3\ln 2)} \quad \boxed{e^{4k\pi i} = 1.}$$

$$= 4e^{(6k-2)\pi} e^{-i(\frac{4}{3}\pi + 3\ln 2)}, \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots \text{它是无穷多值函数.}$$

第三章 解析函数的积分表示

复积分是分析复变函数的重要工具，
许多重要性质都是在此基础上展开。

实定积分定义：将在 x 轴上的某个积分区间
分割、取函数近似值、作和、取极限；

复积分定义：将复平面一条有向连续曲线
分割、取复函数近似值、作和、取极限。

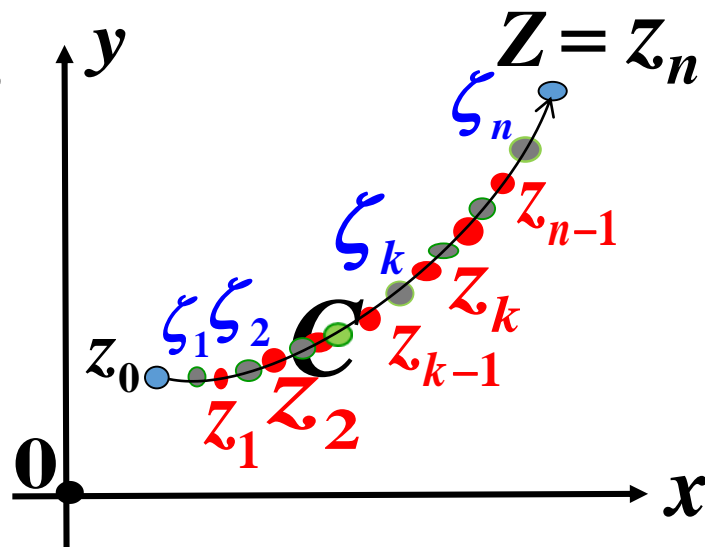
3.1 复变函数的积分

定义：设 C 是 z 平面一条从 z_0 到 Z 的逐段光滑有向曲线，
设 $w = f(z)$ ($z \in C$) 是 C 上的单值连续复函数。

(1) 分割

在 C 中任意插入 $(n-1)$ 个分点，
连同 z_0 和 Z ，依次记为

$$z_0, z_1, z_2, \dots, z_{k-1}, z_k, \dots, z_{n-1}, z_n = Z.$$



(2) 取近似值

在每个弧段 $z_{k-1}z_k$ 上任取一点 ζ_k , $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$,

用 $f(\zeta_k)$ 近似 $f(z)$ 在弧 $z_{k-1}z_k$ 上每一点的值。

(3) 作和.

记 $\Delta z_k = z_k - z_{k-1}$, 作和 $\sum_{k=1}^n f(\zeta_k) \Delta z_k$.

(4) 求极限. 记 $\lambda = \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} \{|\Delta z_k|\}$.

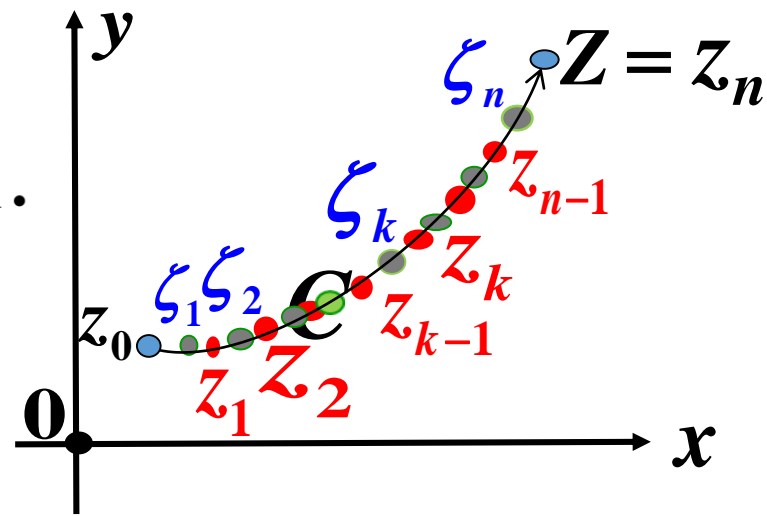
如果当 $n \rightarrow +\infty$, $\lambda \rightarrow 0$ 时,

$\sum_{k=1}^n f(\zeta_k) \Delta z_k$ 的极限存在, 与 C 分法和 ζ_k 取法无关,

则称 $f(z)$ 在曲线 C 上可积,

称此极限值为 $f(z)$ 沿曲线 C 自 z_0 到 Z 的积分,

$$\int_C f(z) dz \triangleq \lim_{\substack{n \rightarrow +\infty \\ \lambda \rightarrow 0}} \sum_{k=1}^n f(\zeta_k) \Delta z_k.$$



$$\int_C f(z)dz \triangleq \lim_{\substack{n \rightarrow +\infty \\ \lambda \rightarrow 0}} \sum_{k=1}^n f(\zeta_k) \Delta z_k.$$

设 $z = x + iy$, $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ 在 C 上连续, 求 $\int_C f(z)dz$.

设 $z_k = x_k + iy_k$, $\zeta_k = \xi_k + i\eta_k$, 简记 $u(\xi_k, \eta_k) = u(\zeta_k)$, $v(\xi_k, \eta_k) = v(\zeta_k)$,

$\Delta z_k = z_k - z_{k-1} = x_k - x_{k-1} + i(y_k - y_{k-1}) = \Delta x_k + i\Delta y_k$, 则

$$\sum_{k=1}^n f(\zeta_k) \Delta z_k = \sum_{k=1}^n \{u(\zeta_k) + iv(\zeta_k)\} (\Delta x_k + i\Delta y_k)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \{u(\zeta_k) \Delta x_k - v(\zeta_k) \Delta y_k\} + i \sum_{k=1}^n \{v(\zeta_k) \Delta x_k + u(\zeta_k) \Delta y_k\}.$$

令 $n \rightarrow +\infty$, $\lambda \rightarrow 0$, 由第二型曲线积分定义知 $f(z)$ 在 C 上可积, 且

$$\int_C f(z)dz = \int_C udx - vdy + i \int_C vdx + udy. \quad \text{故得定理1(P51).}$$

定理1(P51) 设 $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ 在曲线 C 上连续,

C 逐段光滑, 则 $\int_C f(z)dz$ 存在, 且

$$\int_C f(z)dz = \int_C udx - vdy + i \int_C vdx + udy \quad (3.1)P51$$

形式地 $\int_C (u + iv)(dx + idy)$. (帮助记忆) $dz = dx + idy$

设 $C: z(t) = x(t) + iy(t)$, $a \leq t \leq b$, 简单光滑曲线, (如P19的第19题),

起点 $z_0 = z(a) = x(a) + iy(a)$, 终点 $Z = z(b) = x(b) + iy(b)$,

则 $\int_C f(z)dz = \int_a^b f(z(t))\{dx(t) + idy(t)\}$ 参数法

$$= \int_a^b f(z(t))\{x'(t) + iy'(t)\}dt = \int_a^b f(z(t))z'(t)dt.$$

$$z'(t) \triangleq x'(t) + iy'(t)$$

$$dz(t) = z'(t)dt$$



背熟

复积分有与实定积分类似的性质(P52-54):

$$(1) \int_C kf(z)dz = k \int_C f(z)dz, \quad k \text{ 为复常数(与积分变量 } z \text{ 无关);}$$

$$(2) \int_C \{f(z) \pm g(z)\} dz = \int_C f(z)dz \pm \int_C g(z)dz;$$

被积函数的线性可加性

$$(3) \int_C f(z)dz = -\int_{C^-} f(z)dz, \quad C \text{ 与 } C^- : \text{曲线相同, 方向相反;}$$

(4) 设 C 由 $C_1, C_2, C_3, \dots, C_n$ 依次连接组成,

$$\int_C f(z)dz = \int_{C_1} f(z)dz + \int_{C_2} f(z)dz + \dots + \int_{C_n} f(z)dz.$$

积分路径的可加性

(1)–(4) 可直接由复积分定义或P51定理1推得.


设 $z(t) = x(t) + iy(t)$, $a \leq t \leq b$, 简单光滑, 则 $z'(t) = x'(t) + iy'(t)$,

$$\int_C f(z) dz = \int_a^b f(z(t)) z'(t) dt. \quad (\text{P51}) \quad (3.2) \quad \boxed{\text{背熟}} \quad \star \star \star$$

例 计算 $\int_C \text{Re} z dz$, C 为从原点到点 $1+i$ 的直线段. Re z 不解析, 用参数法积分.

解 (1) 将 C 写成参数式. C 是直线段, 设 $z(t) = z_1 t + z_0$, $0 \leq t \leq 1$,

起点: $t = 0$, $z(0) = z_0 = \mathbf{0}$; 终点: $t = 1$, $z(1) = z_1 + z_0 = \mathbf{1+i}$. $z_1 = 1+i$.


(原点)

$C: z(t) = (1+i)t, 0 \leq t \leq 1, z'(t) = 1+i. \text{Re} z(t) = t,$

$$\int_C \text{Re} z dz = \int_0^1 t z'(t) dt = \int_0^1 (1+i)t dt = (1+i) \left(\frac{1}{2} t^2 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} (1+i). \quad \#$$

直线 $y = kx + b$ 有复数形式 (t 实参数): $z = t + i(kt + b) = (1+ik)t + ib \triangleq z_1 t + z_0$.

例 计算 $\int_C i\bar{z}dz$, C 为从点0到点3再到点 $3+3i$ 的折线段,

再加上从 $3+3i$ 到原点的以3为中心的圆弧构成的闭曲线. $i\bar{z}$ 不解析, 用参数法积分.

解 $C = C_1 + C_2 + C_3$, C_1 是从0到3直线段, C_2 是从3到 $3+3i$ 直线段,
 C_3 从 $3+3i$ 到原点的以3为圆心的圆弧.

设线段 $C_1: z(t) = z_1t + z_0, 0 \leq t \leq 1, z(0) = z_0 = 0, z(1) = z_1 = 3, z(t) = 3t,$

$$\int_{C_1} i\bar{z}dz = i \int_0^1 \overline{z(t)}z'(t)dt = i \int_0^1 3t \cdot 3dt = \frac{9}{2}i.$$

线段 $C_2: z = 3it + 3, 0 \leq t \leq 1, z'(t) = 3i,$

$$\int_{C_2} i\bar{z}dz = i \int_0^1 \overline{z(t)}z'(t)dt = i \int_0^1 (-3it + 3) \cdot 3i dt = 3i^2 \left(-3i \cdot \frac{t^2}{2} + 3t \right) \Big|_0^1 = -9 + \frac{9}{2}i.$$

$C_3: |z-3|=3, z-3=3e^{i\theta}, z=3+3e^{i\theta}, \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \pi, z'(\theta) = 3ie^{i\theta},$



例 计算 $\int_C i\bar{z}dz$, C 为从点0到点3再到点 $3+3i$ 的折线段,

再加上从 $3+3i$ 到原点的以3为中心的圆弧构成的闭曲线. $i\bar{z}$ 不解析, 用参数法积分.

解 $C = C_1 + C_2 + C_3$, C_1 是从0到3直线段, C_2 是从3到 $3+3i$ 直线段,
 C_3 从 $3+3i$ 到原点的以3为圆心的圆弧.

$$C_3: |z-3|=3, z-3=3e^{i\theta}, \underline{z=3+3e^{i\theta}}, \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \pi, z'(\theta)=3ie^{i\theta},$$

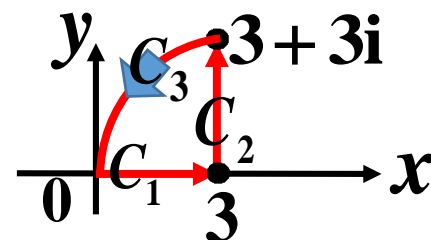
$$\int_{C_3} i\bar{z}dz = i \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \overline{z(\theta)} z'(\theta) d\theta$$

$$= i \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (3+3e^{-i\theta})(3ie^{i\theta}) d\theta = -9 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (e^{i\theta} + 1) d\theta$$

$$= -9 \left(\frac{1}{i} e^{i\theta} + \theta \right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} = -9 \left\{ \frac{1}{i} (-1-i) + \frac{\pi}{2} \right\} = -9 \left(i-1 + \frac{\pi}{2} \right).$$

$$\int_C i\bar{z}dz = \sum_{k=1}^3 \int_{C_k} i\bar{z}dz = \frac{9}{2}i - 9 + \frac{9}{2}i - 9 \left(i-1 + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = -\frac{9\pi}{2}. \#$$

$(\neq 0.)$

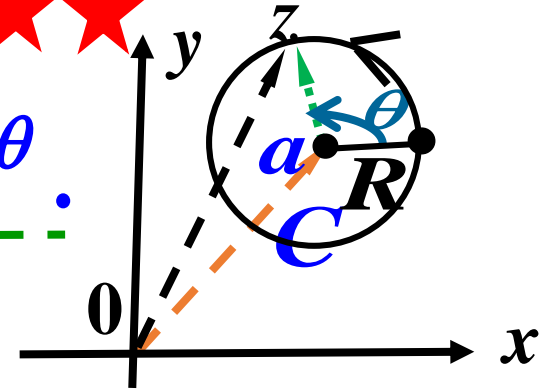


例2(P52) 求 $\int_C \frac{1}{(z-a)^n} dz$, n 为整数,

C 为以复数 a 为中心、 $R > 0$ 为半径的圆周, 逆时针方向(正向).

解 $C: |z-a|=R$, 故 $z-a = Re^{i\theta}$, ★★★★★

故 $C: z = a + Re^{i\theta}$, $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$. $z'(\theta) = Ri e^{i\theta}$.



$$\int_C \frac{1}{(z-a)^n} dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{(Re^{i\theta})^n} (Re^{i\theta} i) d\theta.$$

1) $n = 1$ 时, $\int_C \frac{1}{z-a} dz = i \int_0^{2\pi} 1 d\theta = \underline{2\pi i}$.

2) $n \neq 1$ 且 n 为整数时,

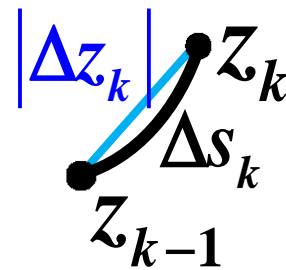
$$\int_C \frac{1}{(z-a)^n} dz = i R^{1-n} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{i(1-n)\theta} d\theta = i R^{1-n} \cdot \frac{e^{i(1-n)\theta}}{i(1-n)} \Big|_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} = \underline{0}. \#$$

背熟此结论!!!

$$(5) \left| \int_C f(z) dz \right| \leq \int_C |f(z)| ds; \quad (\text{积分估算}) \quad (3.3)$$

证明 在复积分定义中取模得,

$$|\Delta z_k| = |z_k - z_{k-1}| \leq \Delta s_k, \quad \Delta s_k \text{ 指 } C \text{ 上 } z_{k-1}z_k \text{ 的弧长,}$$



$$\text{故 } \left| \sum_{k=1}^n f(\zeta_k) \Delta z_k \right| \leq \sum_{k=1}^n |f(\zeta_k)| |\Delta z_k| \leq \sum_{k=1}^n |f(\zeta_k)| \Delta s_k.$$

令 $n \rightarrow +\infty$, $\lambda = \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} \{|\Delta z_k|\} \rightarrow 0$, 得不等式(3.3). #

• 若 $C : z(t) = x(t) + iy(t)$, $a \leq t \leq b$,

$$z'(t) \triangleq x'(t) + iy'(t)$$

$$dz = z'(t) dt$$

$$ds = \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t)} dt = |z'(t)| dt \triangleq |dz|,$$

$$\left| \int_C f(z) dz \right| \leq \int_C |f(z)| ds \triangleq \int_C |f(z)| |dz| \equiv \int_a^b |f(z(t))| |z'(t)| dt.$$



(5) 设 $f(z)$ 在曲线 C 上连续, 则 $\left| \int_C f(z) dz \right| \leq \int_C |f(z)| ds$ (第一类曲线积分). (3) (P50)

若 $C: z(t) = x(t) + iy(t)$, $a \leq t \leq b$, $z'(t) = x'(t) + iy'(t)$,

$$\left| \int_C f(z) dz \right| \leq \int_C |f(z)| ds \equiv \int_C |f(z)| |dz| \equiv \int_a^b |f(z(t))| |z'(t)| dt. \quad \star \star \star \star \star$$

(6) 长大不等式:

设曲线 C 的长度为 L , 若在 C 上 $|f(z)| \leq A$, 则

$$\left| \int_C f(z) dz \right| \leq AL. \quad (3.4)$$

证明: 由(3.3)得 $\left| \int_C f(z) dz \right| \leq \int_C |f(z)| ds \leq A \int_C 1 ds = AL. \#$

$$\left| \int_C f(z) dz \right| \leq \int_C |f(z)| ds \equiv \int_C |f(z)| |dz| \equiv \int_a^b |f(z(t))| |z'(t)| dt \leq \left\{ \sup_{z \in C} |f(z)| \right\} \cdot (C \text{ 的长度}). \quad (3.3)$$

$$\left| \int_C f(z) dz \right| \leq \int_C |f(z)| ds \equiv \int_C |f(z)| |dz| \equiv \int_a^b |f(z(t))| |z'(t)| dt \leq \left\{ \sup_{z \in C} |f(z)| \right\} \cdot (C \text{ 的长度}). \quad (3.3)$$

例 证明: $\left| \int_1^{1+i} (x^2 + 2iy^2) dz \right| \leq (\sqrt{5})$, 积分路径是直线段.

解 设线段 $C : \underline{z(t) = z_1 t + z_0}$, $0 \leq t \leq 1$, 起点 $z(0) = z_0 = 1$, ($\underline{z_0 = \text{起点}}$),

终点 $z(1) = z_1 + z_0 = 1 + i$, $\underline{z_1 = (1+i) - 1 = i}$, ($\underline{z_1 = \text{终点} - \text{起点}}$).

故 $\underline{z(t) = it + 1}$, $\underline{z'(t) = i}$. 当 $0 \leq t \leq 1$ 时, $0 \leq t^4 \leq 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_1^{1+i} (x^2 + 2iy^2) dz \right| &\leq \int_0^1 |1^2 + 2it^2| |z'(t)| dt = \int_0^1 (\sqrt{1 + 4t^4}) |i| dt \\ &\leq \int_0^1 (\sqrt{1 + 4}) dt = (\sqrt{5}). \quad \# \end{aligned}$$

例 设 C 为从1到点 $4+4i$ 的直线段, 试求积分 $\int_C \frac{e^{i\operatorname{Re}z}}{z-i} dz$ 模的一个上界.

1). 先写 C 参数方程. 2). 在 C 上估算被积函数模. 3). 利用(3.3)或长大不等式(3.4).

解 设线段 $C: z(t) = z_1 t + z_0, 0 \leq t \leq 1$, 起点 $z(0) = z_0 = 1$, ($z_0 =$ 起点),

终点 $z(1) = z_1 + z_0 = z_1 + 1 = 4 + 4i$, $z_1 = 3 + 4i$, ($z_1 =$ 终点 - 起点).

故 $C: z(t) = (3 + 4i)t + 1, 0 \leq t \leq 1, z'(t) = 3 + 4i$.

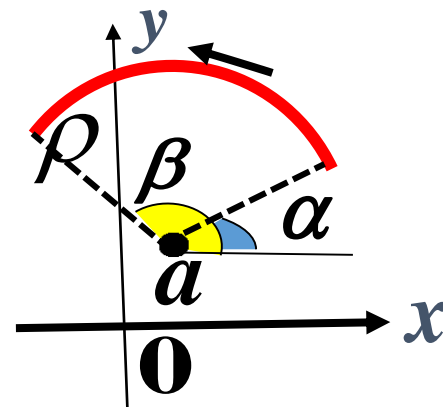
$$\begin{aligned} \text{在 } C \text{ 上, } \left| \frac{e^{i\operatorname{Re}z}}{z-i} \right| &= \frac{|e^{i(3t+1)}|}{|3t+1+i(4t-1)|} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{(3t+1)^2 + (4t-1)^2})} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{25t^2 - 2t + 2})} \\ &= \frac{1}{(\sqrt{25(t - \frac{1}{25})^2 + \frac{49}{25})}} \leq \frac{5}{7}, \left(t = \frac{1}{25} \in (0, 1) \right). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \left| \int_C \frac{e^{i\operatorname{Re}z}}{z-i} dz \right| \leq \frac{5}{7} \cdot |1 - (4 + 4i)| = \frac{5}{7} |-3 - 4i| = \frac{25}{7} . \#$$

$$\left| \int_C f(z) dz \right| \leq \int_C |f(z)| ds \equiv \int_C |f(z)| |dz| \equiv \int_a^b |f(z(t))| |z'(t)| dt \leq \left\{ \sup_{z \in C} |f(z)| \right\} \cdot (C \text{ 的长度}). \quad (3.3)$$

例4(P53-54) 设 $\rho > 0$ 充分小, $f(z)$ 在 $C_\rho: z = a + \rho e^{i\theta}$, $\alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta$ 上连续,
 且 $\lim_{z \rightarrow a} (z - a)f(z) = k$, 则

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_\rho} f(z) dz = \underline{i(\beta - \alpha)k}. \quad (3.6)$$

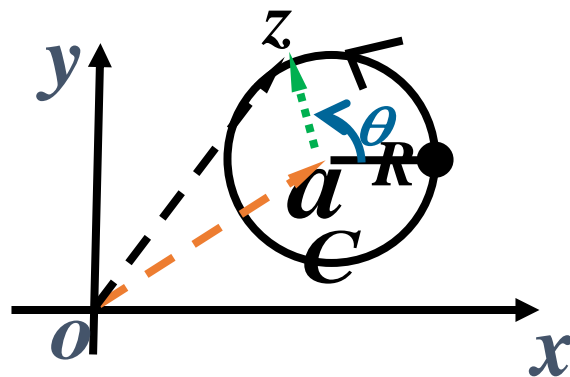


思路: 先把右端与 f 无关的部分 $i(\beta - \alpha)$
 表示成某函数沿 C_ρ 的积分值.

设 $C: |z - a| = R$, 逆时针方向, 则由 P 52 例 2 得, $\int_C \frac{dz}{z - a} = 2\pi i$.

故猜测: $\int_{C_\rho} \frac{dz}{z - a} = i(\beta - \alpha)$.

首先用参数法证明此猜测.



例4(P53-54). 设 $\rho > 0$ 充分小, $f(z)$ 在 $C_\rho : z = a + \rho e^{i\theta}, \alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta$ 上连续,

$\lim_{z \rightarrow a} (z - a) f(z) = k$, 则 $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_\rho} f(z) dz = i(\beta - \alpha)k$. (3.6)

证明: $\int_{C_\rho} \frac{dz}{z-a} = \int_\alpha^\beta \frac{1}{\rho e^{i\theta}} (\rho i e^{i\theta}) d\theta = i \int_\alpha^\beta 1 d\theta = i(\beta - \alpha)$.

故 $\left| \int_{C_\rho} f(z) dz - i(\beta - \alpha)k \right| = \left| \int_{C_\rho} f(z) dz - k \int_{C_\rho} \frac{1}{z-a} dz \right|$

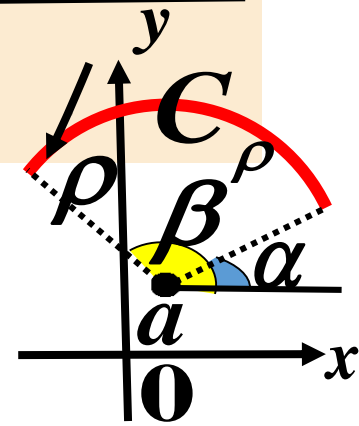
$= \left| \int_{C_\rho} \frac{(z-a)f(z) - k}{z-a} dz \right| \leq \int_\alpha^\beta \frac{|(z(\theta)-a)f(z(\theta)) - k|}{\rho} |i e^{i\theta}| d\theta$

$= \int_\alpha^\beta |(z(\theta) - a)f(z(\theta)) - k| d\theta. \quad (*)$

(P67)第7题仿照此例证明.

由条件知, $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$, 当 $\rho = |z - a| < \delta$ 时,

$|z - a| < \delta \Rightarrow |(z - a)f(z) - k| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{\beta - \alpha}$, 故(*)右边 $\leq \frac{\varepsilon}{\beta - \alpha} \cdot (\beta - \alpha) = \varepsilon$. 故 (3.6) 成立. #



例4(P53-54). 设 $\rho > 0$ 充分小, $f(z)$ 在 $C_\rho : z = a + \rho e^{i\theta}, \alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta$ 上连续,

$\lim_{z \rightarrow a} (z - a) f(z) = k$, 则 $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_\rho} f(z) dz = i(\beta - \alpha)k$. (3.6)

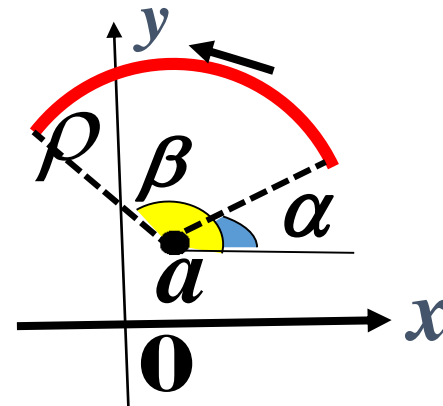
(P67)第7题仿照此例证明.



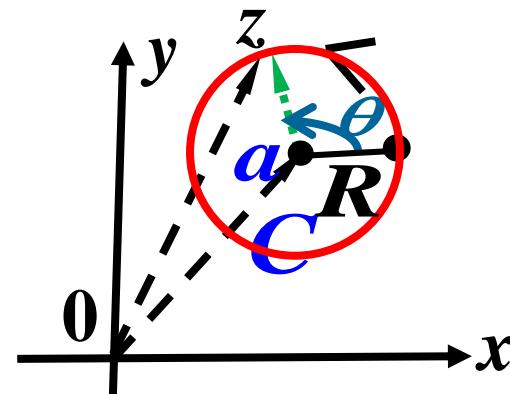
注: 若 $k \neq 0$, 则 $f(z)$ 在 $z = a$ 不连续, $z = a$ 是 $f(z)$ 的奇点.

熟记本题及(P67)第7题的结论.

在第六章需要用到这些结论.



$f(z)$ 沿着简单闭曲线 C 从某一点开始到第一次回到该点的积分,
也可记为 $\oint_C f(z) dz$.



例如, 设 $C: |z - a| = R$, 逆时针方向, 则由P 52例2得,

$$\oint_C \frac{1}{(z-a)^n} dz = \begin{cases} 0, & n \neq 1 \text{ 且 } n \text{ 为整数时,} \\ 2\pi i, & n = 1 \text{ 时.} \end{cases}$$

作业

P 48-49

16 (2)(提示: 可以分别考虑 $z = x \rightarrow 0^+$ 和 $z = -i y, y \rightarrow 0^+$, 参见此PPT 27页.)

(注意 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$.)

19(2) (注意: 教材中19 (2)的答案有错误.)

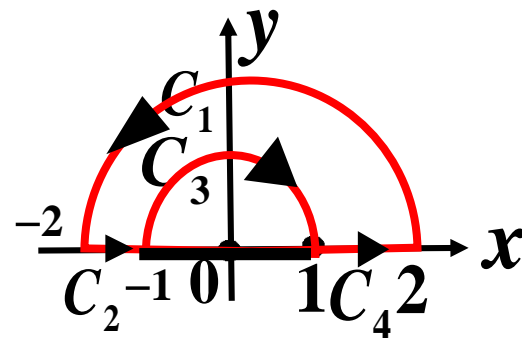
23 第三行 $1^{(\sqrt{2})}, (-2)^{(\sqrt{2})}, 2^i, (3-4i)^{1+i}$

P 66 - 67

1, 2,

例1 计算 $I = \int_C \frac{z}{\bar{z}} dz$, C 为如图所示的半圆环边界.

解 $C = C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + C_4$.



$$C_1: z = 2e^{i\theta}, \quad 0 < \theta < \pi, \quad z'(\theta) = 2e^{i\theta} i,$$

$$\int_{C_1} \frac{z}{\bar{z}} dz = \int_0^\pi \frac{2e^{i\theta}}{2e^{-i\theta}} (2e^{i\theta} i) d\theta = 2i \int_0^\pi e^{3i\theta} d\theta = \frac{2i}{3i} \cdot e^{3i\theta} \Big|_0^\pi = -\frac{4}{3}.$$

同理, $C_3: z = e^{i\theta}$, θ 从 π 到 0 , $z'(\theta) = e^{i\theta} i$,

$$\int_{C_3} \frac{z}{\bar{z}} dz = \int_\pi^0 \frac{e^{i\theta}}{e^{-i\theta}} (e^{i\theta} i) d\theta = i \int_\pi^0 e^{3i\theta} d\theta = \frac{i}{3i} e^{3i\theta} \Big|_\pi^0 = \frac{2}{3}.$$

$C_2: z = t - 2, 0 \leq t \leq 1, z'(t) = 1.$ $C_4: z = t + 1, 0 \leq t \leq 1, z'(t) = 1.$

$$\int_{C_2} \frac{z}{\bar{z}} dz = \int_0^1 \frac{t-2}{t-2} \cdot 1 dt = 1. \quad \int_{C_4} \frac{z}{\bar{z}} dz = \int_0^1 \frac{t+1}{t+1} \cdot 1 dt = 1.$$

故 $I = \sum_{k=1}^4 \int_{C_k} \frac{z}{\bar{z}} dz = -\frac{4}{3} + 1 + \frac{2}{3} + 1 = \frac{4}{3}.$ #

$$\left| \int_C f(z) dz \right| \leq \int_C |f(z)| ds \equiv \int_C |f(z)| |dz| \equiv \int_a^b |f(z(t))| |z'(t)| dt. \quad (3.3)$$

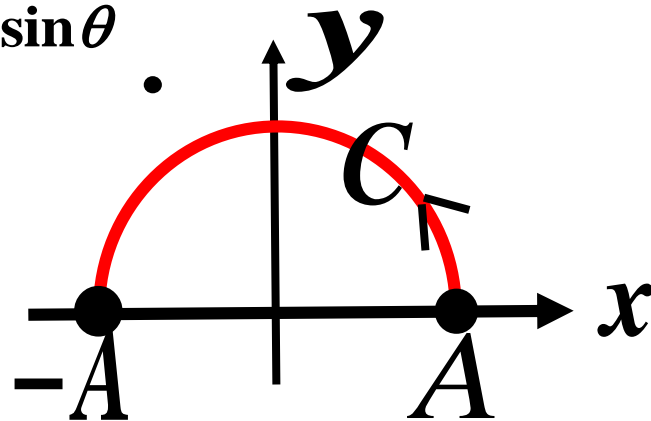
例3(P53) 证: $\left| \int_C e^{iz} dz \right| < \pi$, 设 C 为 $|z|=A$ 上半圆周从 A 到 $-A$.

证1: C 的参数方程为 $z = Ae^{i\theta}$, $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$. 在 C 上,

$$\left| e^{iz} \right| = e^{\operatorname{Re}(iAe^{i\theta})} = e^{\operatorname{Re}(-A\sin\theta + iA\cos\theta)} = e^{-A\sin\theta}$$

$$\left| z'(\theta) \right| = \left| Ai e^{i\theta} \right| = A. \quad \text{根据性质(3.3)知}$$

$$\left| \int_C e^{iz} dz \right| \leq A \int_0^\pi e^{-A\sin\theta} d\theta = 2A \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-A\sin\theta} d\theta.$$



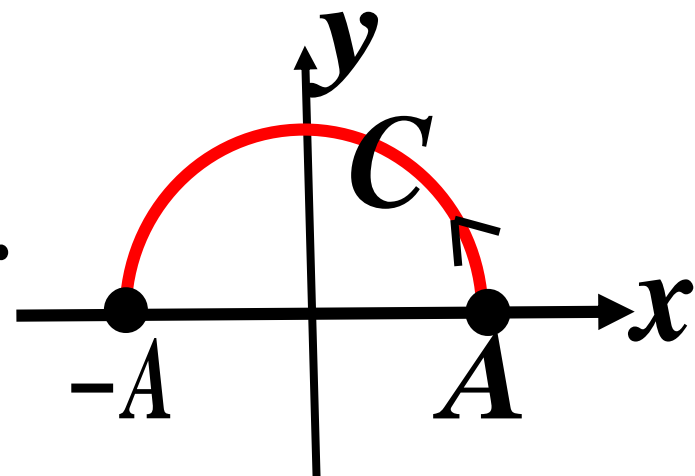
$$\text{因为 } \int_0^\pi e^{-A\sin\theta} d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-A\sin\theta} d\theta + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi e^{-A\sin\theta} d\theta \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{对第二项积分} \\ \text{令 } \theta = \pi - \theta \end{array} \right)$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-A\sin\theta} d\theta - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 e^{-A\sin\theta} d\theta = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-A\sin\theta} d\theta.$$

$$\left| \int_C e^{iz} dz \right| \leq A \int_0^\pi e^{-A \sin \theta} d\theta = 2A \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-A \sin \theta} d\theta.$$

当 $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $\frac{2}{\pi} \theta \leq \sin \theta \leq \theta$. 故 $e^{-A \sin \theta} \leq e^{-A \frac{2}{\pi} \theta}$.

推导见此PPT的30页.



$$\text{故 } \left| \int_C e^{iz} dz \right| \leq 2A \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-\frac{2A}{\pi} \theta} d\theta = -\pi e^{-\frac{2A}{\pi} \theta} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\pi e^{-A} + \pi < \pi. \#$$

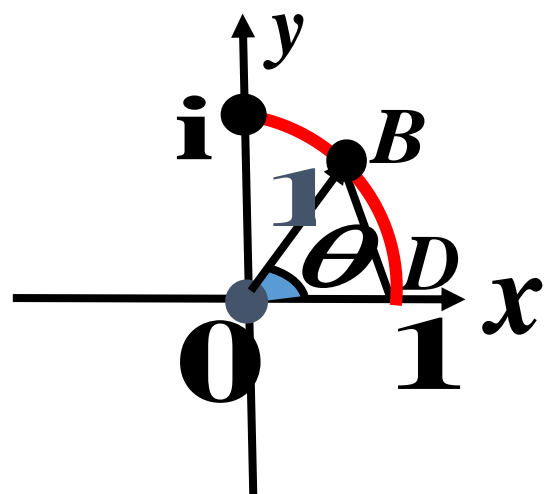
例3(P 53)证2: 因 e^{iz} 处处解析, 且 $e^{iz} = \left(\frac{e^{iz}}{i} \right)'$, 由3.3节(P 56-58)知,

$$\int_C e^{iz} dz = \frac{e^{iz}}{i} \Big|_A^{-A} = \frac{e^{-iA} - e^{iA}}{i} = -2 \sin A, \quad A > 0.$$

$$\text{故 } \left| \int_C e^{iz} dz \right| = 2 |\sin A| \leq 2 < \pi. \#$$

当 $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $\frac{2}{\pi} \theta \leq \sin \theta \leq \theta$.

略证:

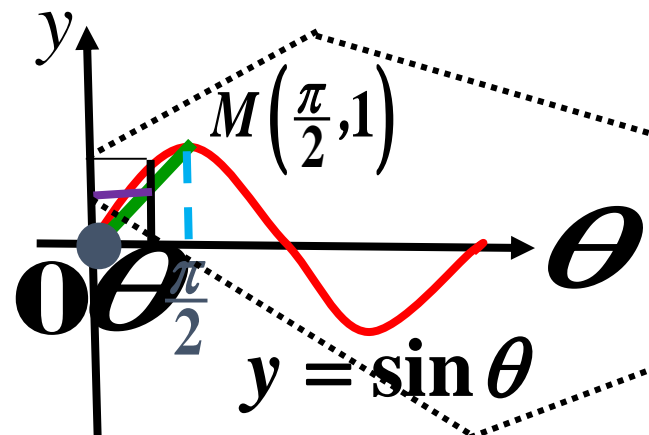


$\triangle OBD$ 的面积 \leq 扇形 OBD 的面积,

$$\frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \leq \frac{1}{2} \theta, \quad \text{即 } \sin \theta \leq \theta, \quad \theta \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right].$$

当 $\theta \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 时, $\sin'' \theta = -\sin \theta \leq 0$,

故在 $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$, $\sin \theta$ 凹, 故



$$\frac{2}{\pi} \theta \leq \sin \theta \leq \theta. \quad \#$$

(3) 当 α 是有理数, $\alpha = \frac{m}{n}$ (既约), $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, $z \neq 0$ 时,

$$z^{\frac{m}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{z^m} = \sqrt[n]{|z|^m} \exp\{im \arg z\}$$
$$= \left(\sqrt[n]{|z|^m}\right) \exp\left\{i \frac{m \arg z + 2k\pi}{n}\right\}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1, \left(\sqrt[n]{|z|^m}\right) > 0.$$

2.5.2小节

$z^{\frac{m}{n}}$ 是 n 值函数 (多值函数), 有且仅有 0 和 ∞ 两个支点,

在沿任一割线割开的复平面内, 每个单值连续分支

$$w_k \triangleq \left(z^{\frac{m}{n}}\right)_k = \left(\sqrt[n]{|z|^m}\right) \exp\left\{i \frac{m \arg z + 2k\pi}{n}\right\} = e^{\frac{1}{n}(\operatorname{Ln} z^m)_k}, \text{解析,}$$

$$w_k' = \left(z^{\frac{m}{n}}\right)_k' = \left(e^{\frac{1}{n}(\operatorname{Ln} z^m)_k}\right)' = \left(e^{\frac{1}{n}(\operatorname{Ln} z^m)_k}\right) \cdot \frac{m z^{m-1}}{n z^m} = \frac{m \left(z^{\frac{m}{n}}\right)_k}{n z}.$$

(4) 当 α 是无理数或一般复数($\text{Im } \alpha \neq 0$)时,

$$z^\alpha = e^{\alpha \text{Ln } z} = e^{\alpha \{ \ln |z| + i(\arg z + 2k\pi) \}}, \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

例 $(-2)^{\sqrt{3}} = e^{\sqrt{3} \text{Ln}(-2)}$

$$= e^{\sqrt{3} \{ \ln |-2| + i(\arg(-2) + 2k\pi) \}} \quad \boxed{\arg(-2) = \pi}$$

$$= e^{\sqrt{3} \ln 2 + i\sqrt{3}(\pi + 2k\pi)}, \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots \#$$

它是无穷多值函数.#

$$z(t) = x(t) + iy(t), \quad a \leq t \leq b,$$

$$\int_C f(z) dz = \int_a^b f(z(t)) z'(t) dt. \quad (3.2)$$

例 计算 $\int_C \operatorname{Im} z dz$, C 为从点 i 到点 $3+4i$ 的直线段.

解 C 的参数方程为: $z(t) = \{(3+4i) - i\}t + i, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1,$

$z(0) = i$ (起点), $z(1) = 3+4i$ (终点). $z(t) = (3+3i)t + i. \quad z'(t) = 3+3i.$

$$\int_C (z + \operatorname{Im} z) dz = \int_0^1 \{z(t) + \operatorname{Im} z(t)\} z'(t) dt$$

$$= (3+3i) \int_0^1 \{(3+3i)t + i + (3t+1)\} dt = (3+3i) \int_0^1 \{(6+3i)t + i+1\} dt$$

$$= (3+3i) \left\{ (6+3i) \cdot \frac{1}{2} t^2 + (i+1)t \right\} \Big|_0^1 = (3+3i) \left(4 + \frac{5}{2} i \right) = \frac{9}{2} + \frac{39}{2} i. \quad \#$$