

2.5.3 指数函数 ★★★ 熟记定义

根据欧拉公式和指数函数应该满足的运算法则定义指数函数。

定义：设 $z = x + iy$, $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$, 则定义指数函数

$$\underline{e^z = \exp(z) = e^{x+iy} = e^x e^{iy} = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y),}$$

$$\text{即 } \underline{e^z = e^{\operatorname{Re}z} (\cos \operatorname{Im}z + i \sin \operatorname{Im}z).}$$

熟记

$$\underline{\operatorname{Re}(e^z) = e^x \cos y, \quad \operatorname{Im}(e^z) = e^x \sin y.}$$

$$\underline{|e^z| = e^{\operatorname{Re}z} = e^x, \quad \operatorname{Arg} e^z = \operatorname{Im}z + 2k\pi = y + 2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}.}$$

$$\text{例 } e^{2+3i} = e^2 e^{3i} = e^2 (\cos 3 + i \sin 3), \quad e^0 = 1.$$

$$e^{\frac{\pi i}{2}} = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = i, \quad e^{\pi i} = \cos \pi + i \sin \pi = -1,$$

$$e^{\frac{3\pi i}{2}} = \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} = -i, \quad \dots\dots$$

$$e^z = e^{x+iy} = e^x e^{iy} = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y), \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R}.$$

e^z 是单值函数, 具有如下性质:

(1) $\forall z \in \mathbb{C}$ (复数域), $|e^z| = e^{\operatorname{Re}z} \neq 0, \quad e^z \neq 0.$

(2) $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} e^z$ 不存在, e^∞ 无意义.

证:
$$e^z = \begin{cases} e^x \rightarrow +\infty, & z = x \rightarrow +\infty, \\ e^x \rightarrow 0, & z = x \rightarrow -\infty, \\ \cos y + i \sin y \text{ 不收敛}, & z = iy, y \rightarrow +\infty, \\ \dots\dots\dots & \dots\dots\dots \end{cases} \quad \text{故 } \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} e^z \text{ 不存在. } \#$$

同理, $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z^2}{e^z}$ 不存在, 因为
$$\frac{z^2}{e^z} = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{e^x} \rightarrow 0, & z = x \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 时}, \\ \frac{x^2}{e^x} \rightarrow +\infty, & \text{当 } z = x \rightarrow -\infty \text{ 时}, \end{cases}$$

$$e^z = e^{x+iy} = e^x e^{iy} = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y), \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(1) \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C}(\text{复数域}), \quad |e^z| = e^{\operatorname{Re}z} \neq 0, \quad e^z \neq 0.$$

$$(2) \quad \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} e^z \text{ 不存在,} \quad e^\infty \text{ 无意义.}$$

$$(3) \quad e^{z_1} \cdot e^{z_2} = e^{z_1+z_2}.$$

证：设 $z_1 = x_1 + iy_1$ ， $z_2 = x_2 + iy_2$ ， $x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ ，

$$\begin{aligned} e^{z_1} \cdot e^{z_2} &= (e^{x_1} e^{iy_1}) \cdot (e^{x_2} e^{iy_2}) \\ &= (e^{x_1} e^{x_2}) e^{i(y_1+y_2)} = e^{x_1+x_2} e^{i(y_1+y_2)} \\ &= e^{x_1+x_2+i(y_1+y_2)} = e^{z_1+z_2}. \quad \# \end{aligned}$$

$$e^z = e^{x+iy} = e^x e^{iy} = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y), \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R}.$$

(1) $\forall z \in \mathbb{C}$ (复数域), $|e^z| = e^{\operatorname{Re}z} \neq 0$, $e^z \neq 0$.

(2) $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} e^z$ 不存在, e^∞ 无意义. (3) $e^{z_1} \cdot e^{z_2} = e^{z_1+z_2}$.

(4) e^z 是以 $2\pi i$ 为周期的周期函数, 即

$$e^{z+2k\pi i} = e^z, \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}. \quad \star \star \star$$

证明: $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$, $e^{2k\pi i} = \cos 2k\pi + i \sin 2k\pi = 1$.

由(3)得, $e^{z+2k\pi i} = e^z \cdot e^{2k\pi i} = e^z$.

故 e^z 以 $2\pi i$ 为周期. #

$$e^z = e^{x+iy} = e^x e^{iy} = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y), \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R}.$$

(1) $\forall z \in \mathbb{C}$ (复数域), $|e^z| = e^{\operatorname{Re}z} \neq 0, \quad e^z \neq 0.$

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(5) $e^{z_1} = e^{z_2} \Leftrightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z},$ 使得 $z_1 = z_2 + 2k\pi i.$

证明: 充分性 " \Leftarrow ". 直接由上述性质(4)得出.

必要性 " \Rightarrow ". 若 $e^{z_1} = e^{z_2}$, 则由性质(3)得

$$1 = \frac{e^{z_1}}{e^{z_2}} = \frac{e^{z_1} \cdot e^{-z_2}}{e^{-z_2}} = \frac{e^{z_1-z_2}}{e^0} = e^{x_1-x_2} e^{i(y_1-y_2)}.$$

故 $\begin{cases} e^{x_1-x_2} = 1, & \text{即 } x_1 - x_2 = 0, \\ y_1 - y_2 = 0 + 2k\pi, & \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, \end{cases}$ 故 $\begin{cases} x_1 = x_2, \\ y_1 = y_2 + 2k\pi, & \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}. \end{cases}$ #

$$e^z = e^{x+iy} = e^x e^{iy} = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y), \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R}.$$

(1) $\forall z \in \mathbb{C}$ (复数域), $|e^z| = e^{\operatorname{Re}z} \neq 0$, $e^z \neq 0$.

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(4) e^z 是以 $2\pi i$ 为周期的周期函数, 即 $e^{z+2k\pi i} = e^z, \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

(5) $e^{z_1} = e^{z_2} \Leftrightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}$, 使得 $z_1 = z_2 + 2k\pi i$.

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(6) $\overline{e^z} = e^{\bar{z}}$.

证明: $\overline{e^z} = \overline{e^x (\cos y + i \sin y)} = e^x (\cos y - i \sin y)$

$$= e^x \{ \cos(-y) + i \sin(-y) \} = e^{x-iy} = e^{\bar{z}}. \quad \#$$

(7) e^z 在全平面解析, $(e^z)' = e^z$.

证: 利用柯西-黎曼定理(C-R方程). 详细证明见P29例6. #

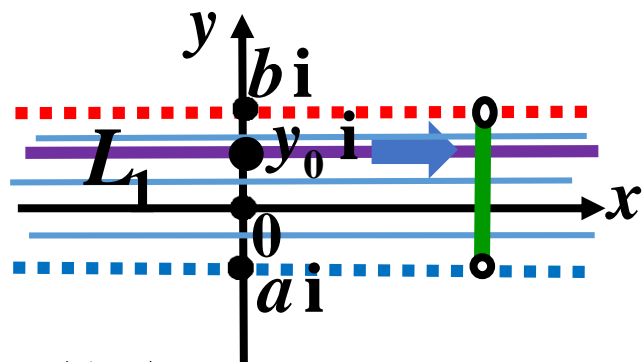
e^z 单叶性区域

$e^z = e^{x+iy} = e^x e^{iy}$: 单值且全平面解析函数

(5) $e^{z_1} = e^{z_2} \Leftrightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}$, 使得 $z_1 = z_2 + 2k\pi i$.

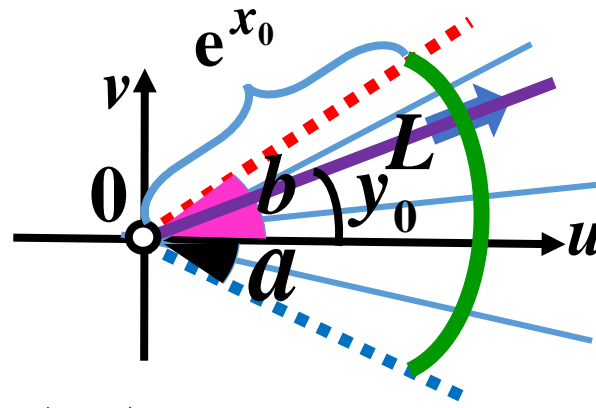
D 是 e^z 单叶性区域 \Leftrightarrow $\begin{cases} \text{不存在不相等的 } z_1, z_2 \in D, \text{ 满足:} \\ z_1 = z_2 + 2k\pi i, k \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}. \end{cases}$

条形性域: $a < \text{Im } z < b$, $b - a \leq 2\pi$ 是 e^z 的单叶性区域.



条形性域: $a < \text{Im } z < b$, $b - a \leq 2\pi$

e^z



角域: $a < \arg w < b$.

直线 L_1 : $\text{Im } z = y_0$, $a < y_0 < b$

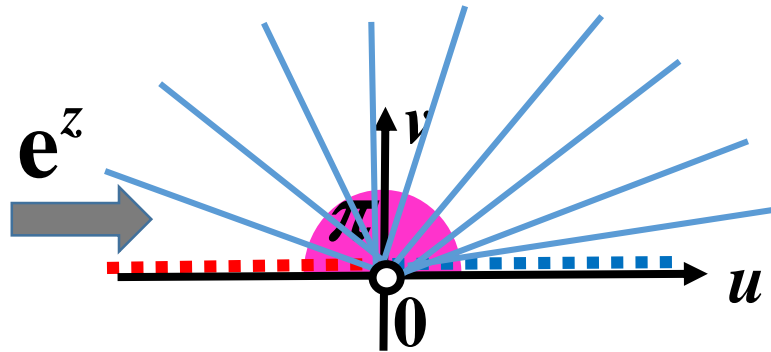
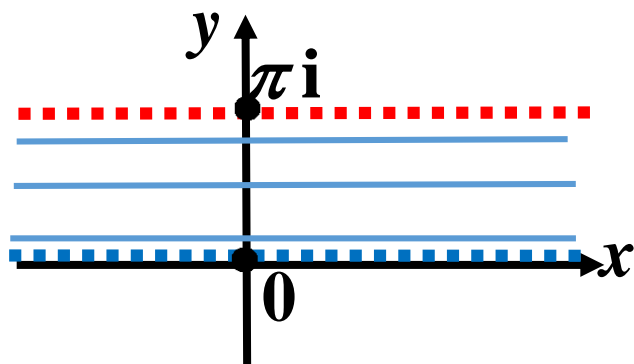
e^z

不含原点的射线 L : $\arg w = y_0$.

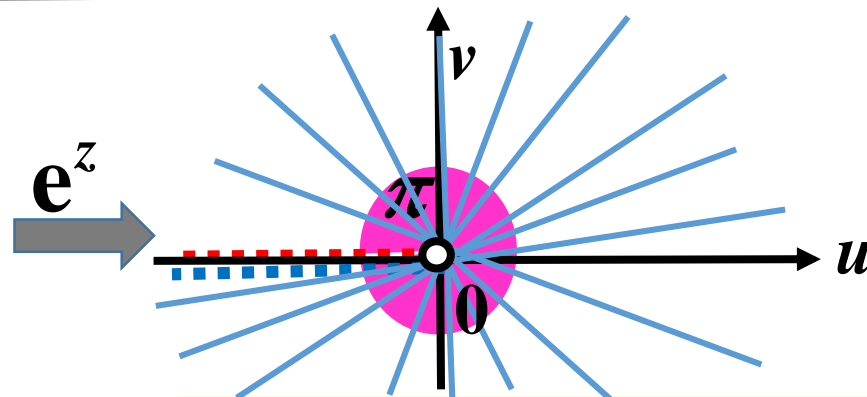
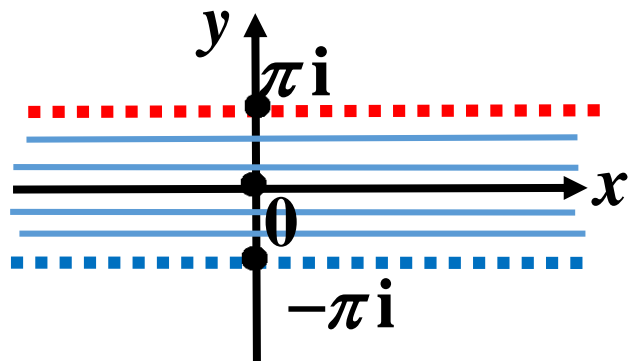
线段: $\text{Re } z = x_0$, $a < \text{Im } z < b$

e^z

圆弧 $|w| = e^{x_0}$, $a < \arg w < b$.



条形性域: $0 < \text{Im } z < \pi$ $\xrightarrow{e^z}$ 上半 w 平面: $0 < \arg w < \pi$



条形性域: $-\pi < \text{Im } z < \pi$ $\xrightarrow{e^z}$ 割去负半实轴和原点的 w 平面
 $-\pi < \arg w < \pi$

条形性域:
 $(2k - 1)\pi < \text{Im } z < (2k + 1)\pi$

$\xrightarrow{e^z}$ 割去负半实轴和原点的 w 平面
 $(2k - 1)\pi < \arg w < (2k + 1)\pi$

2.5.4. 对数函数(指数函数的反函数)

定义: 满足 $e^w = z$ ($z \neq 0$) 的函数 $w = f(z)$, 称为 z 的对数函数, 记为 $w = \text{Ln}z$, 满足 $e^{\text{Ln}z} = z$.

下面求 $w = \text{Ln}z$. 令 $w = u + iv$, $z \neq 0$, 代入 $e^w = z$,

$$e^{u+iv} = e^u e^{iv} = z. \text{ 故 } e^u = |z|, \quad u = \ln|z|,$$

$$v = \text{Arg}z = \arg z + 2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z},$$

因此, $w = \text{Ln}z = \ln|z| + i \text{Arg}z \quad \star\star\star \quad \text{P41}$
 $= \ln|z| + i(\arg z + 2k\pi), \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}. \quad \text{熟记}$

$w = \text{Ln}z$ 是无穷多值函数. 每个 k , 对应 $\text{Ln}z$ 的一个分支. 由定义知, $e^{\text{Ln}z} = z$.

记 $k = 0$ 分支为 $\ln z = \ln|z| + i \arg z$, 称为 $\text{Ln}z$ 的主值.

其中 $-\pi < \arg z \leq \pi$.

任意非零复数都有对数.

$$w = \text{Ln } z = \ln|z| + i(\arg z + 2k\pi), \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$\text{主值: } \ln z = \ln|z| + i\arg z, \quad -\pi < \arg z \leq \pi.$$



P41 熟记

非零复数都有对数.

例 求 $\text{Ln}2$, $\text{Ln}\{1-(\sqrt{3})\}i$, $\text{Ln}(1-i(\sqrt{3}))$ 及相应主值.

解 (1) $\arg 2 = 0$. $\text{Ln}2 = \ln 2 + i(\arg 2 + 2k\pi) = \ln 2 + 2k\pi i, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

令 $k = 0$ 得 $\text{Ln}2$ 主值 $= \ln 2$. 与正实数的对数一致.

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \text{Ln}\{1-(\sqrt{3})\}i &= \ln|\{1-(\sqrt{3})\}i| + i\{\arg\{1-(\sqrt{3})\}i + 2k\pi\} \\ &= \ln\{(\sqrt{3})-1\} + i\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi\right), \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}. \end{aligned}$$

令 $k = 0$ 得, 主值 $\ln\{1-(\sqrt{3})\}i = \ln\{(\sqrt{3})-1\} - \frac{1}{2}\pi i$.

$$(3) \quad \text{Ln}(1-i(\sqrt{3})) = \ln|1-i(\sqrt{3})| + i\{\arg(1-i(\sqrt{3})) + 2k\pi\} = \ln 2 + i\left(-\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi\right), \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

令 $k = 0$ 得, 主值 $\ln(1-i(\sqrt{3})) = \ln 2 - \frac{\pi}{3}i$.

对数函数的性质

$$(1) \quad \mathbf{Ln}(z_1 \cdot z_2) = \mathbf{Ln} z_1 + \mathbf{Ln} z_2, \quad z_1, z_2 \neq 0;$$

$$(2) \quad \mathbf{Ln} \frac{z_1}{z_2} = \mathbf{Ln} z_1 - \mathbf{Ln} z_2, \quad z_1 z_2 \neq 0; \quad \mathbf{Ln} \frac{1}{z} = -\mathbf{Ln} z, \quad z \neq 0.$$

证明 (1) $\mathbf{Ln}(z_1 \cdot z_2) = \ln|z_1 \cdot z_2| + i \mathbf{Arg}(z_1 \cdot z_2)$
 $= \ln(|z_1| \cdot |z_2|) + i(\mathbf{Arg} z_1 + \mathbf{Arg} z_2) = \ln|z_1| + \ln|z_2| + i(\mathbf{Arg} z_1 + \mathbf{Arg} z_2)$
 $= (\ln|z_1| + i \mathbf{Arg} z_1) + (\ln|z_2| + i \mathbf{Arg} z_2) = \mathbf{Ln} z_1 + \mathbf{Ln} z_2.$

$$(2) \quad \mathbf{Ln} \frac{z_1}{z_2} = \ln \left| \frac{z_1}{z_2} \right| + i \mathbf{Arg} \left(\frac{z_1}{z_2} \right) = \ln|z_1| - \ln|z_2| + i(\mathbf{Arg} z_1 - \mathbf{Arg} z_2)$$
$$= (\ln|z_1| + i \mathbf{Arg} z_1) - (\ln|z_2| + i \mathbf{Arg} z_2) = \mathbf{Ln} z_1 - \mathbf{Ln} z_2. \quad \#$$

$$w = \operatorname{Ln} z = \ln|z| + i(\arg z + 2k\pi), \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$\text{主值: } \ln z = \ln|z| + i \arg z, \quad -\pi < \arg z \leq \pi.$$

熟记

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例 求 $\frac{1}{e^z+2}$ 的所有奇点.

解 e^z+2 在全平面处处解析. 由 $e^z+2=0$, 得 $e^z=-2$,

$$z = \operatorname{Ln}(-2) = \ln|-2| + i\{\arg(-2) + 2k\pi\}$$

$$= \ln 2 + i(\pi + 2k\pi), \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

因此, $\frac{1}{e^z+2}$ 的所有奇点为 $\ln 2 + i(2k+1)\pi$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. #

当 $z \neq \ln 2 + i(2k+1)\pi$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ 时, $\frac{1}{e^z+2}$ 解析.

$\text{Ln } z$ 的多值性

$$w = \text{Ln } z = \ln |z| + i \text{Arg } z = \ln |z| + i(\arg z + 2k\pi), \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$\text{Ln } z$ 多值性是由 $\text{Arg } z$ 多值性引起, 与 $\sqrt[n]{z}$ 多值性类似:

$\text{Ln } z$ 有且仅有两个支点: 0 和 ∞ .

连接 0 和 ∞ 的任一简单曲线为支割线.

在沿支割线割开的 z 平面, $\text{Ln } z$ 有无穷多分支:

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

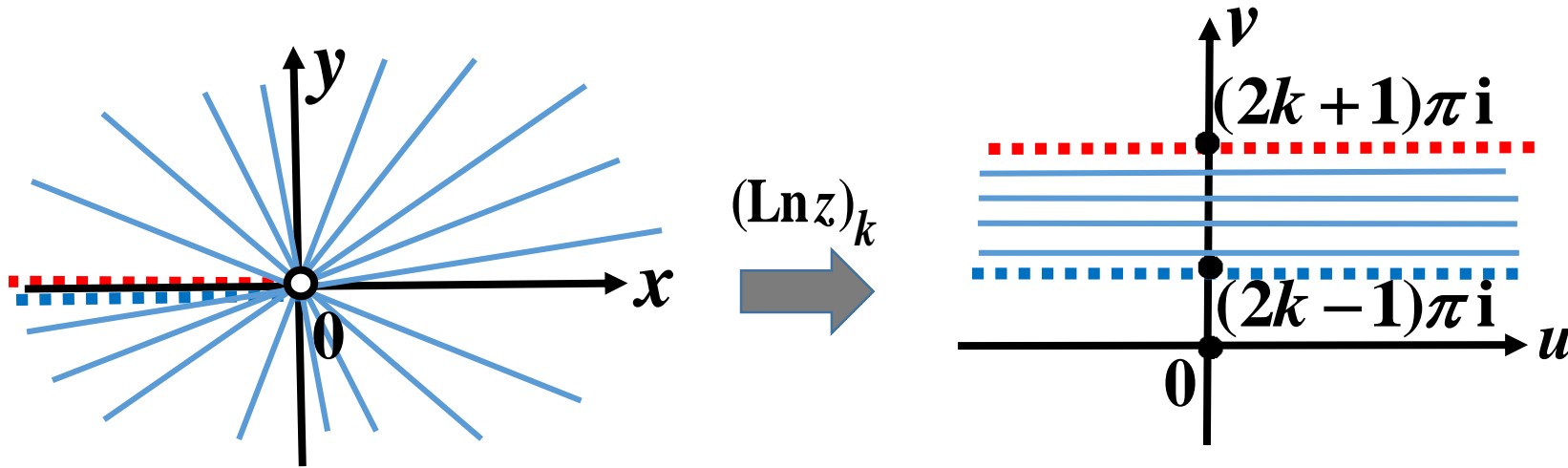
$\arg z$ 的取值范围依赖于支割线取法.

例如, 在沿负实轴割开的 z 平面内, 可以取 $-\pi < \arg z < \pi$.

沿负实轴割开的 z 平面内,

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

$$\text{Im } w_k = \arg z + 2k\pi, \quad \text{其中 } -\pi < \arg z < \pi.$$



沿负半实轴割开的 z 平面
 $-\pi < \arg z < \pi.$

$(\text{Ln } z)_k$

条形域:
 $(2k-1)\pi < \text{Im } w_k < (2k+1)\pi$

根据反函数理论, 在沿支割线割开的复平面内,
 $\text{Ln } z$ 的每一个单值连续分支:

$w_k = (\text{Ln } z)_k = \ln |z| + i(\arg z + 2k\pi), k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$, 解析,

$$\underline{((\text{Ln } z)_k)'} = \frac{1}{(e^{w_k})'} = \frac{1}{e^{w_k}} = \frac{1}{e^{(\text{Ln } z)_k}} = \underline{\frac{1}{z}}.$$

特别是主值分支: 在沿支割线割开的复平面内,

$$w_0 = \ln z \text{ 解析, } (\ln z)' = \frac{1}{z}.$$

2.5.5-2.5.6 三角函数和双曲函数

$$\forall y \in \mathbb{R}, \quad e^{iy} = \cos y + i \sin y, \quad e^{-iy} = \cos y - i \sin y,$$

$$\cos y = \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{iy} + e^{-iy} \right), \quad \sin y = \frac{1}{2i} \left(e^{iy} - e^{-iy} \right).$$

$\forall z \in \mathbb{C}$, 定义

$$\text{余弦函数 } \cos z \triangleq \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{iz} + e^{-iz} \right),$$

$$\text{正弦函数 } \sin z \triangleq \frac{1}{2i} \left(e^{iz} - e^{-iz} \right).$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{iz} = \cos z + i \sin z.$$



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$$\cos z = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2}, \quad \sin z = \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i}.$$



因 $\forall y \in \mathbb{R}$, $\cosh y = \frac{1}{2}(e^y + e^{-y})$, $\sinh y = \frac{1}{2}(e^y - e^{-y})$, 故

$\forall z \in \mathbb{C}$, 定义

$$\text{双曲余弦函数 } \cosh z = \frac{1}{2}(e^z + e^{-z}),$$

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$$\text{双曲正弦函数 } \sinh z = \frac{1}{2}(e^z - e^{-z}).$$

$$\sin iz = \frac{e^{-z} - e^z}{2i} = -\frac{1}{i} \sinh z = i \sinh z. \rightarrow \sinh z = -i \sin iz.$$

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

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

记到P44熟背

$$\cos z = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2}, \quad \sin z = \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i}.$$

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

• $\cos z, \sin z, \cosh z, \sinh z$ 在全平面处处解析,

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

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$$(\cosh z)' = \sinh z, \quad (\sinh z)' = \cosh z.$$

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证: 因 e^z, e^{iz} 在全平面解析, 故 $\cos z, \sin z, \cosh z, \sinh z$ 在全平面解析,

$$(\cos z)' = \frac{1}{2} (i e^{iz} - i e^{-iz}) = -\frac{1}{2i} (e^{iz} - e^{-iz}) = -\sin z.$$

其余可类似证明. #

$$\begin{aligned} \sinh iz &= i \sin z, & \sin iz &= i \sinh z, & \sinh z &= -i \sin iz, \\ \cosh iz &= \cos z, & \cos iz &= \cosh z, & \sin z &= -i \sinh iz. \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos z = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2}, \quad \sin z = \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i}. \quad \cosh z = \frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{2}, \quad \sinh z = \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2}.$$

$$\cosh iz = \cos z, \quad \cos iz = \cosh z, \quad \sinh iz = i \sin z, \quad \sin iz = i \sinh z.$$

1) $\cos z, \sin z$ 以 2π 为周期, $\cosh z, \sinh z$ 以 $2\pi i$ 为周期, 即

$$\cos(z + 2\pi) = \cos z, \quad \sin(z + 2\pi) = \sin z. \quad \boxed{\text{P43}} \quad \boxed{\text{熟记}}$$

$$\cosh(z + 2\pi i) = \cosh z, \quad \sinh(z + 2\pi i) = \sinh z.$$

证: 因 $e^{z+2k\pi i} = e^z, \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$, 故

$$\cos(z + 2\pi) = \frac{e^{i(z+2\pi)} + e^{-i(z+2\pi)}}{2} = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2} = \cos z.$$

其余可类似证明. #

$$\cos z = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2}, \quad \sin z = \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i}.$$

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

$$2)(\text{零点}) (a) \quad \{z | \sin z = 0\} = \{n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \{0, \pm\pi, \pm 2\pi, \dots\}.$$

$$(b) \quad \{z | \cos z = 0\} = \left\{n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, n \in \mathbb{Z}\right\} = \left\{\pm\frac{1}{2}\pi, \pm\frac{3}{2}\pi, \dots\right\}. \quad \star$$

$$(c) \quad \{z | \cosh z = 0\} = \left\{\left(n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)i, n \in \mathbb{Z}\right\} = \left\{\pm\frac{1}{2}\pi i, \pm\frac{3}{2}\pi i, \dots\right\}. \quad \star \star \star \star$$

$$(d) \quad \{z | \sinh z = 0\} = \{n\pi i, n \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \{0, \pm\pi i, \pm 2\pi i, \dots\}.$$

$$\text{证: } (b) \quad \cos z = 0 \Leftrightarrow \underline{e^{iz}} = -e^{-iz} = e^{i\pi} \cdot e^{-iz} = \underline{e^{i(\pi-z)}} \\ \Leftrightarrow \underline{iz = i(\pi - z) + 2n\pi i}, n \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow z = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

其余证明类似. # \Rightarrow 若 $\text{Im } z \neq 0$, 则 $\cos z \neq 0$, $\sin z \neq 0$.

若 $\text{Re } z \neq 0$, 则 $\cosh z \neq 0$, $\sinh z \neq 0$.

$$(5) \quad e^{z_1} = e^{z_2} \Leftrightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ 使得 } z_1 = z_2 + 2k\pi i.$$

$$\cos z = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2}, \quad \sin z = \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i}.$$

实三角函数恒等式在复变数情形仍然成立:

$$(3) \sin(-z) = -\sin z (\text{奇}), \quad \cos(-z) = \cos z (\text{偶}), \quad \sin^2 z + \cos^2 z = 1,$$

$$\sin(z_1 \pm z_2) = \sin z_1 \cos z_2 \pm \cos z_1 \sin z_2,$$

$$\cos(z_1 \pm z_2) = \cos z_1 \cos z_2 \mp \sin z_1 \sin z_2, \dots \quad \boxed{\text{P 36}} \quad \boxed{\text{熟记}}$$

$$\text{证明} \quad \sin z_1 \cos z_2 = \frac{1}{4i} \left(e^{iz_1} - e^{-iz_1} \right) \left(e^{iz_2} + e^{-iz_2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4i} \left\{ e^{i(z_1+z_2)} + e^{i(z_1-z_2)} - e^{i(z_2-z_1)} - e^{-i(z_1+z_2)} \right\}. \quad \text{类似地,}$$

$$\cos z_1 \sin z_2 = \frac{1}{4i} \left\{ e^{i(z_2+z_1)} - e^{i(z_1-z_2)} + e^{i(z_2-z_1)} - e^{-i(z_2+z_1)} \right\}.$$

$$\text{故} \quad \sin z_1 \cos z_2 + \cos z_1 \sin z_2 = \frac{1}{2i} \left\{ e^{i(z_1+z_2)} - e^{-i(z_1+z_2)} \right\} = \sin(z_1 + z_2).$$

其余证明类似. #

$$\sin(z_1 \pm z_2) = \sin z_1 \cos z_2 \pm \cos z_1 \sin z_2,$$

$$\cos(z_1 \mp z_2) = \cos z_1 \cos z_2 \pm \sin z_1 \sin z_2.$$

$$\cosh iz = \cos z, \quad \cos iz = \cosh z, \quad \sinh iz = i \sin z, \quad \sin iz = i \sinh z.$$

例. 求 $\cos(3 - 2i)$.

$$\text{解 } \cos(3 - 2i) = \cos 3 \cos 2i + \sin 3 \sin 2i$$

$$= \cos 3 \cosh 2 + i \sin 3 \sinh 2. \#$$



实双曲函数恒等式在复变数情形仍然成立:

$$\sinh(-z) = -\sinh z, \quad \cosh(-z) = \cosh z, \quad \cosh^2 z - \sinh^2 z = 1,$$

$$\sinh(z_1 \pm z_2) = \sinh z_1 \cosh z_2 \pm \cosh z_1 \sinh z_2.$$

P 44

熟记

证明 根据定义. #

余切函数

- 当 $z \neq n\pi, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ 时, $\sin z \neq 0$, 定义

$$\text{余切函数 } \cot z = \frac{\cos z}{\sin z}, \text{ 解析, } \underline{(\cot z)' = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 z}.}$$

证明 首先 $\sin z, \cos z$ 在全平面解析.

当 $z \neq n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 时, $\sin z \neq 0$, 故 $\cot z = \frac{\cos z}{\sin z}$ 解析.

$$\text{且 } (\cot z)' = \frac{(\cos z)' \sin z - \cos z (\sin z)'}{\sin^2 z} = \frac{-\sin^2 z - \cos^2 z}{\sin^2 z} = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 z}. \#$$

注: $\{n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ 是 $\cot z$ 的全部奇点.

- 当 $z \neq n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 时, $\cot z = \frac{\cos z}{\sin z}$, 解析, $(\cot z)' = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 z}$.

$\{n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ 是 $\cot z$ 的全部奇点.

正切函数

- 当 $z \neq n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 时, $\cos z \neq 0$, 定义

正切函数 $\tan z = \frac{\sin z}{\cos z}$, 解析, $(\tan z)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 z}$.

$\{n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ 是 $\tan z$ 的全部奇点.

-
- 当 $z \neq n\pi i, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 时, $\coth z \triangleq \frac{\cosh z}{\sinh z}$ 解析, $(\coth z)' = -\frac{1}{\sinh^2 z}$.

- 当 $z \neq \left(n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)i, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 时, $\tanh z \triangleq \frac{\sinh z}{\cosh z}$ 解析, $(\tanh z)' = \frac{1}{\cosh^2 z}$.

- $\tan z, \cot z$ 都是以 π 为周期的函数, 即

$$\tan(z + \pi) = \tan z, \quad \cot(z + \pi) = \cot z.$$

- $\tanh z, \coth z$ 都是以 πi 为周期的函数, 即

$$\tanh(z + \pi i) = \tanh z, \quad \coth(z + \pi i) = \coth z.$$

例1. 求 $\sin z$ 的实部, 虚部和模.

解: 设 $z = x + i y$, $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$, 则由三角函数公式得

$$\sin z = \sin(x + i y) = \sin x \cos(i y) + \cos x \sin(i y)$$

$$= \sin x \cosh y + i \cos x \sinh y. \quad \star \quad \star \quad \star \quad \star \quad \star$$

故 $\operatorname{Re}(\sin z) = \sin x \cosh y$, $\operatorname{Im}(\sin z) = \cos x \sinh y$.

$$|\sin z| = \sqrt{\sin^2 x \cosh^2 y + \sinh^2 y \cos^2 x}$$

$$= \sqrt{(1 - \cos^2 x) \cosh^2 y + \sinh^2 y \cos^2 x}$$

$$= \sqrt{\cosh^2 y - \cos^2 x (\cosh^2 y - \sinh^2 y)} = \sqrt{\cosh^2 y - \cos^2 x}. \quad \#$$

同理可以求 $\cos z$ 的实部, 虚部和模.

$\sinh x, \cosh x$ 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. #

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

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

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

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

2.5.8* 反三角函数

设 $z = \cos w$, 那么称 w 为 z 的反余弦函数,

记作 $w = \text{Arccos } z$.

由 $z = \cos w = \frac{e^{iw} + e^{-iw}}{2}$, 两边乘以 $2e^{iw}$, 整理得

$$e^{2iw} - 2ze^{iw} + 1 = 0. \quad \text{记 } \beta = e^{iw}, \text{ 则 } \beta^2 - 2z\beta + 1 = 0.$$

用二次方程求根公式得 $e^{iw} = \beta = z + \sqrt{z^2 - 1}$.

故 $iw = \text{Ln}(z + \sqrt{z^2 - 1})$, 因此

$$w = \text{Arccos } z = -i \text{Ln}(z + \sqrt{z^2 - 1}).$$

$\sqrt{z^2 - 1}$ 是双值函数,
前面不须加“±”.

Arccos $z = -i \operatorname{Ln}(z + \sqrt{z^2 - 1})$. 类似地可求得, (P46)

反正弦函数 **Arcsin** $z = -i \operatorname{Ln}(iz + \sqrt{1 - z^2})$,

反正切函数 **Arctan** $z = -\frac{i}{2} \operatorname{Ln} \frac{1+iz}{1-iz}$.

反余切函数 **Arccot** $z = \frac{i}{2} \operatorname{Ln} \frac{z-i}{z+i}$.

反双曲正弦 **Arsinh** $z = \operatorname{Ln}(z + \sqrt{z^2 + 1})$,

反双曲余弦 **Arcosh** $z = \operatorname{Ln}(z + \sqrt{z^2 - 1})$,

反双曲正切 **Artanh** $z = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Ln} \frac{1+z}{1-z}$,

反双曲余切 **Arcoth** $z = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Ln} \frac{z+1}{z-1}$.

例 求 $\frac{1}{\cos z - 2}$ 的解析区域, 并求出微商.

解 先求使分母等于零的点, 即求 $\cos z - 2 = 0$ 的全部根.

由 $\cos z$ 的定义知, 也就是要求解 $\frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2} - 2 = 0$.

记 $w = e^{iz}$, 则 $w + w^{-1} - 4 = 0$, $w^2 - 4w + 1 = 0$.

解得 $e^{iz} = w = \frac{4 + \sqrt{16 - 4}}{2} = 2 + \sqrt{3} > 0$. ($\sqrt{3}$ 是双值函数: $\pm(\sqrt{3})$, $(\sqrt{3}) > 0$.)

故 $iz = \text{Ln}(2 + \sqrt{3}) = \ln|2 + \sqrt{3}| + i(\arg(2 + \sqrt{3}) + 2k\pi)$,
 $= \ln(2 \pm (\sqrt{3})) + i(0 + 2k\pi)$.

两边乘以 $-i$, 得 $z = 2k\pi - i \ln(2 \pm (\sqrt{3}))$, $k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$.

故当 $z \neq 2k\pi - i \ln(2 \pm (\sqrt{3}))$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ 时, $\cos z - 2 \neq 0$, $\frac{1}{\cos z - 2}$ 解析,

例 求 $\frac{1}{\cos z - 2}$ 的解析区域, 并求出微商.

解 由 $\cos z - 2 = 0$ 及 $\cos z = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2}$ 解得

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

故当 $z \neq 2k\pi - i \ln(2 \pm (\sqrt{3})), k \in \mathbb{Z}$ 时, $\cos z - 2 \neq 0$, $\frac{1}{\cos z - 2}$ 解析,

由分式求导公式得

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

作业

P 48 - 49

16 (1)(提示: 可以分别考虑 $z = x \rightarrow +\infty$ 和 $z = x \rightarrow -\infty$)

19 (1)

21(参考此PPT的P26)

23 第1,2,4行

P 48第17题提示:

当 z 沿通过原点的所有方向射线趋于 ∞ 时, $z + e^z$ 都趋于 ∞ .

证明: (1) 当 $z = x + kx i$, $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时,

$$|z + e^z| \geq |e^z| - |z| = |e^{x+kxi}| - |x + kx i| = e^x - (\sqrt{1+k^2})|x|.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (e^x - (\sqrt{1+k^2})|x|) = +\infty.$$

(2) 当 $z = x + kx i$, $x \rightarrow -\infty$ 时,

$$|z + e^z| \geq |z| - |e^z| = |x + kx i| - |e^{x+kxi}| = (\sqrt{1+k^2})|x| - e^x.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} ((\sqrt{1+k^2})|x| - e^x) = +\infty.$$

(3) 当 $z = y i$, $y \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $|z + e^z| \geq |z| - |e^z| = |y i| - |e^{yi}| = |y| - 1.$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} (|y| - 1) = +\infty.$$

故当 z 沿通过原点的所有方向射线趋于 ∞ 时, $(z + e^z)$ 都趋于 ∞ . #

例 设 $z = x + iy$, 求(1) $|e^{i+z^2}|$; (2) $\operatorname{Re}(e^{i+z^2})$; (3) $(e^{i+z^2})'$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } e^{i+z^2} &= e^{i+(x+iy)^2} = e^{x^2-y^2+i(2xy+1)} \\ &= e^{x^2-y^2} \{ \cos(2xy+1) + i \sin(2xy+1) \}, \text{ 故}\end{aligned}$$

$$(1) |e^{i+z^2}| = e^{x^2-y^2};$$

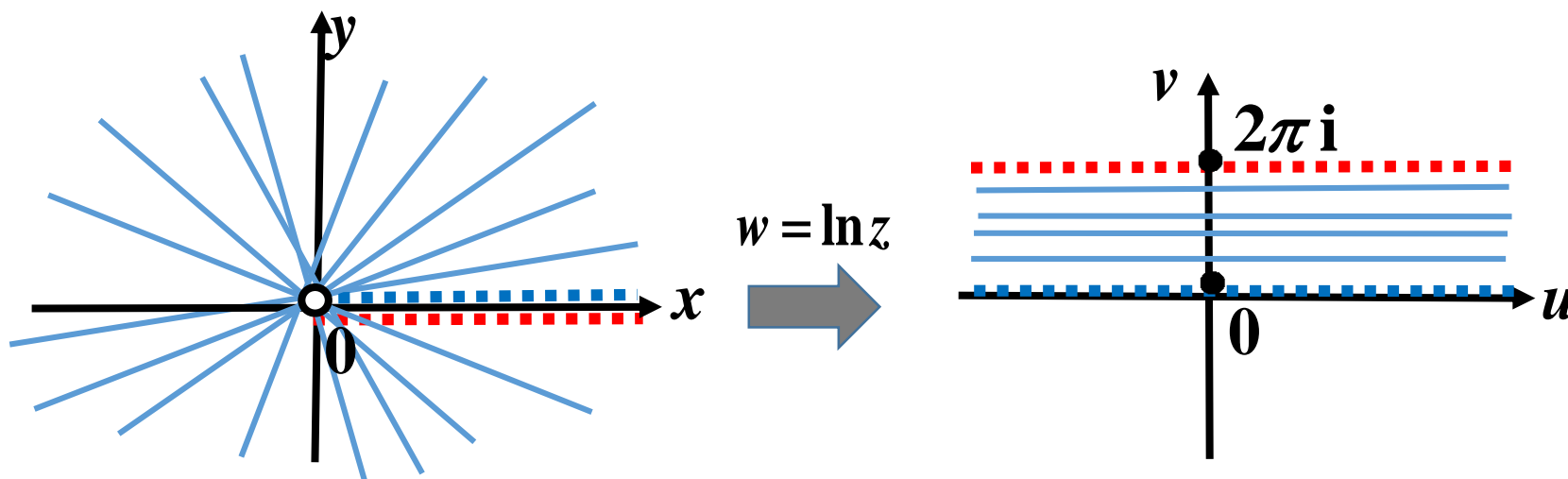
$$(2) \operatorname{Re}(e^{i+z^2}) = e^{x^2-y^2} \cos(2xy+1).$$

(3)有复合函数求导法则得

$$(e^{i+z^2})' = e^{i+z^2} (i+z^2)' = 2z e^{i+z^2}. \quad \#$$

在除去原点和正实轴的复平面, 可以取 $0 < \arg z < 2\pi$ 内, 则得连续函数

$$\ln z = \ln |z| + i \arg z, \quad 0 < \arg z < 2\pi, \text{ 连续, 解析.}$$

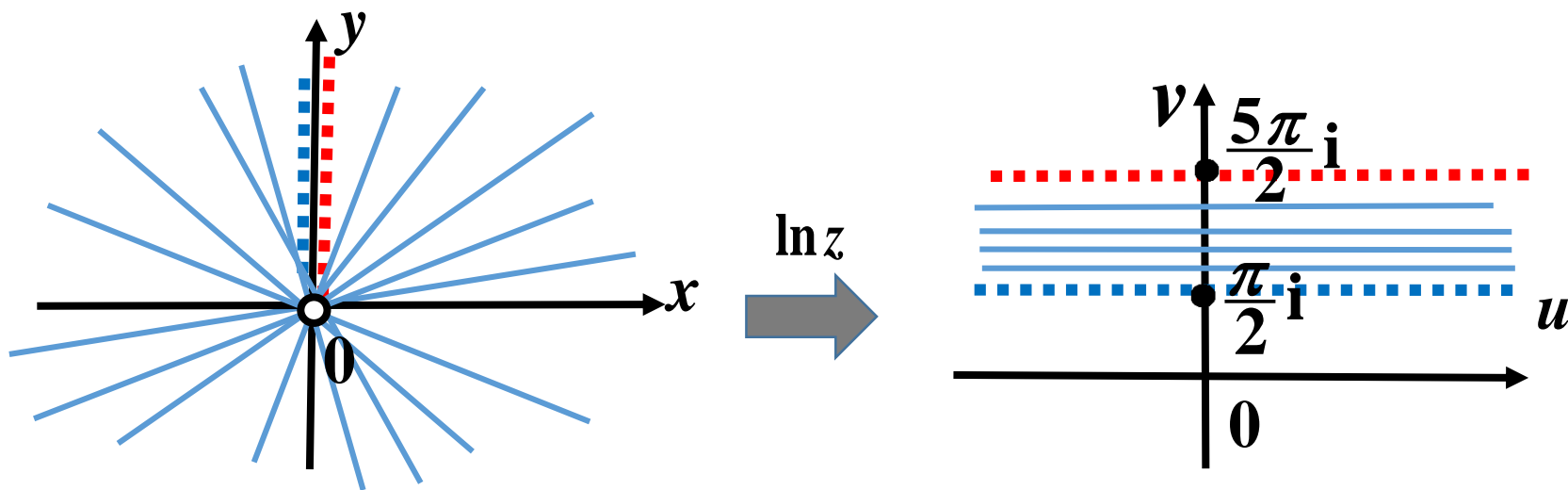


沿正实轴割开的 z 平面
 $0 < \arg z < 2\pi$

条形域: $0 < \text{Im } w < 2\pi.$

在除去原点和上半虚轴的复平面取 $\frac{\pi}{2} < \arg z < \frac{5\pi}{2}$ 内，则得连续函数

$$\ln z = \ln |z| + i \arg z, \quad \frac{\pi}{2} < \arg z < \frac{5\pi}{2}.$$



沿上半虚轴割开的 z 平面

$$\frac{\pi}{2} < \arg z < \frac{5\pi}{2}$$

$\ln z$

条形域: $\frac{\pi}{2} < \operatorname{Im} w < \frac{5\pi}{2}$ 。