

习题课

LEI Jingzhe

2020-11-27

一、基础知识

1

- 1) $z = 2k\pi - i\ln(2017), k \in \mathbb{Z}$
- 2) $z_1 = 2, z_2 = 4, z_3 = 3 - i, z_4 = 3 + i$

2

$$a = -4, f(z) = 4iz^2 + iz + 1$$

3

$$R = 2, \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{nz^{n-1}}{2^n} = \frac{2}{(2-z)^2}$$

4

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

5

$$\text{Case 1: } |z| < 1, N_1 = 2$$

$$\text{Case 2: } |z| = 1, N_2 = 0$$

$$\text{Case 3: } |z| < 2, N_3 = 5$$

$$\text{综上所述: } N = N_3 - N_1 - N_2 = 3$$

二、计算复积分

- 1) $-2 + 4i$
- 2) $\frac{2\pi i}{e^2}$
- 3) $10\pi i$
- 4) $\frac{\pi i}{3}(5\cos 1 - 6\sin 1)$
- 5) $\frac{4}{5}\pi e^{\frac{5}{3}}$

三、计算定积分

- 1) $\frac{10\pi}{21\sqrt{21}}$
- 2) $\pi(1 - e^{-2\sqrt{2}}\cos(2\sqrt{2}))$

四、拉普拉斯变换解初值问题

$$y(t) = te^{3t}(2017 + \frac{t^2}{6})h(t)$$

五、

解:

设

$$g(z) = (z - a)^m h(z)$$

其中 $h(z)$ 在 a 点全纯, 且 $h(a) \neq 0$, 则有

$$g'(z) = m(z - a)^{m-1}h(z) + (z - a)^m h'(z)$$

$$g'(a) = 0 \Rightarrow m \neq 1$$

求二阶导可得,

$$g''(z) = m(m-1)(z-a)^{m-2}h(z) + 2m(z-a)^{m-1}h'(z) + (z-a)^m h''(z)$$

$$g''(a) = q_1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow m = 2, h(a) = \frac{q_1}{2}, g''(z) = 2h(z) + 4(z-a)h'(z) + (z-a)^2 h''(z)$$

求三阶导可得,

$$g'''(z) = 6h'(z) + 6(z-a)h''(z) + (z-a)^2 h'''(z)$$

$$g'''(a) = q_2 \Rightarrow h'(a) = \frac{q_2}{6}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{g(z)} dz &= 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{f(z)}{g(z)}, a\right] \\ &= 2\pi i \frac{d}{dz}\left[\frac{f(z)}{h(z)}\right]_{z=a} \\ &= 2\pi i \frac{f'(a)h(a) - f(a)h'(a)}{h^2(a)} \\ &= \frac{4\pi i}{3q_1^2}(3p_2q_1 - p_1q_2) \end{aligned}$$

六、

Proof:

1)

因为

$$f^{(n)}(z) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int_{|w|=r} \frac{f(w)}{(w-z)^{n+1}} dw$$

由长大不等式得

$$\begin{aligned} |f^{(n)}(0)| &= \left| \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int_{|w|=r} \frac{f(w)}{(w-z)^{n+1}} dw \right| \\ &\leq \frac{n!}{2\pi} \max_{|z|\leq r} |f(z)| \int_{|w|=r} \frac{|dw|}{|w|^{n+1}} \\ &\leq \frac{n!M(r)}{2\pi} \frac{2\pi r}{r^{n+1}} \\ &= \frac{n!M(r)}{r^n} \end{aligned}$$

2)

假设 $f(z)$ 在 $|z| < \frac{|a_0|r}{|a_0|+M(r)}$ 内有零点 z_0 , 令

$$g(z) = \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} = \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0}$$

可得

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

由 Riemann 定理可知, g 可解析开拓到 $D(0, r)$.

将 $z = 0$ 代入, 且由最大模原理可知,

$$\frac{|f(0)|}{|z_0|} = \frac{|a_0|}{|z_0|} = |g(0)| \leq \max_{|z|=r} |g(z)| = \max_{|z|=r} \frac{|f(z)|}{|z - z_0|} \leq \frac{M(r)}{r - |z_0|}$$

整理得

$$\frac{|a_0|r}{M(r) + |a_0|} \leq |z_0|$$

与 $\frac{|a_0|r}{M(r)+|a_0|} > |z_0|$ 矛盾, 故假设不成立.