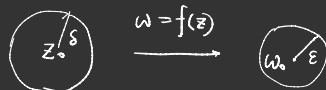


复变函数

平面点集. 点集 $\{z \mid |z - z_0| < \rho\}$ 称 z_0 的 ρ 邻域

$$E \longrightarrow \omega, \quad \omega = f(z)$$



极限

$f(z) = u(x, y) + i v(x, y)$ 在 $z_0 = x_0 + i y_0$ 连续的充要条件?

$$|u(x, y) - u(x_0, y_0)| \leq |f(z) - f(z_0)| \leq |u(x, y) - u(x_0, y_0)| + |v(x, y) - v(x_0, y_0)|$$

$f(z)$ 在 D 内每一点可微 $\rightarrow D$ 内解析

z_0 邻域内可微 $\rightarrow z_0$ 解析. 否则为奇点

$f(z)$ 在 $z = x + i y$ 可微? ① u, v 在 D 内可微. ② 处处满足 C-R

$$\begin{aligned} f(z + \Delta z) - f(z) &= (a + i b) \Delta z + o(\Delta z) \\ &= (a + i b)(\Delta x + i \Delta y) + o(\underbrace{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}_{\rho}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - u(x, y) = a \Delta x - b \Delta y + o(\rho)$$

$$v(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - v(x, y) = b \Delta x + a \Delta y + o(\rho)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \quad \text{C-R eqn}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(z) &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ &= \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \end{aligned}$$

T. $f(z) = e^x(\cos y + i \sin y)$ $e^x \cos y$ $e^x \cos y = e^x \cos y$
 $i e^x \sin y$ $-e^x \sin y = -e^x \sin y$ ✓

$$w = \frac{az+b}{cz+d} \quad w = |z|^2 = \frac{x^2+y^2}{u} + \frac{0}{v}$$

对多值函数 $w = f(z)$ 在 $z=a$ 充分小邻域内作包围闭曲线 C .

当 z 绕 C 一周时 $f(z)$ 从一个值变到另一个值, a 为支点.

连接支点: 支割线

复积分 $\int_C f(z) dz = \int_C (u+iv)(dx+idy)$

$$= \int_a^b (u+iv) [x'(t) + iy'(t)] dt = \int_a^b f(z(t)) z'(t) dt$$

$$\int_C \frac{dz}{(z-a)^n} = \int_C \frac{R i e^{i\theta} d\theta}{R^n e^{in\theta}} = \int_C i R^{1-n} e^{i(1-n)\theta} d\theta = R^{1-n} \left. \frac{e^{i(1-n)\theta}}{1-n} \right|_0^{2\pi}$$

$\begin{cases} 2\pi i, & n=1 \\ 0, & n \neq 1 \end{cases}$

$$\left| \int_C f(z) dz \right| \leq \int_C |f(z)| ds$$

$\downarrow$
 $|dz|$

长大于等式



$$\left| \int_C e^{iz} dz \right| < \pi$$

$\frac{2\theta}{\pi} \leq \sin \theta \leq \theta$

Cauchy 积分定理. $f(z)$ 在 $C+D$ 上解析. 则 $\int_C f(z) dz = 0$ (逆定理成立)

同路 $\nearrow$ 单连通

$$\int_{z_0}^z f(s) ds \text{ 为单值函数.}$$

证明. 设 $f'(z)$ 在 D 内连续. $\int_C f(z) dz = \int_C u dx - v dy + i \int_C v dx + u dy$

$$= - \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) dx dy + i \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = 0$$

Cauchy 积分公式. 闭路 C 及 D 内解析. D 内任一点 z

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi - z} d\xi$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C \frac{f(\xi) d\xi}{\xi - z} &= \int_{\Gamma} \frac{f(\xi) d\xi}{\xi - z} = \int_{\Gamma} \frac{f(\xi) - f(z)}{\xi - z} d\xi + \underbrace{\int_{\Gamma} \frac{f(z) d\xi}{\xi - z}}_{\rightarrow 2\pi i f(z)} \\ &\leq \frac{\epsilon}{\rho} \cdot 2\pi \rho \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$



$$f^{(n)}(z) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{f(\xi)}{(\xi - z)^{n+1}} d\xi \quad \text{Cauchy 公式}$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi - z} d\xi$$

$$\frac{f(z+h) - f(z)}{h} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{f(\xi) d\xi}{(\xi - z)(\xi - z - h)}$$

$$f(z+h) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi - z - h} d\xi$$

$$h \rightarrow 0$$

平均值公式. $f(z)$ 在 $|z-a| \leq R$ 上解析. 则

$$f(a) = \int_C \frac{f(\xi)}{2\pi R} d\xi$$

$$f(a) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi - a} d\xi = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int \frac{f(\xi)}{R} iR d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \int_C f(\xi) d\xi$$

最大模原理. D 内解析. $C+D$ 上连续. $|f(z)| \dots$

Cauchy 不等式 $f^{(n)}(z) \leq \frac{n! M(R)}{R^n} \quad f(z) \leq \frac{M}{R}$

Liouville 定理 整函数 对所有 z , $|f(z)| \leq M$. 则 $f(z)$ 必为常数

代数基本定理. $f(z) = a_0 z^n + a_1 z^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} z + a_n$, $n \geq 1$, $a_0 \neq 0$ 必有零点.

$f(z)$ 在 D 内解析, 则其实部虚部为共扼调和函数.

$f(z) = u + iv$ 为解析函数, 且 $f(z) \neq 0$. 那么 $u(x, y) = k_1, v(x, y) = k_2$ 在公共点上

永远相互正交. $\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}i + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}j\right) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}i + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}j\right) = 0$.

设 $u(x, y)$ 是单连通 D 内的调和函数, 则

$$v(x, y) = \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy + C_2$$

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

← 可得 ✓

$$u(x, y) = \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dx - \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dy + C_1$$

$f_n(z)$ 在 D 内解析, 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} f_n(z)$ 在 D 内一致收敛, 则 $f(z)$ 在 D 内解析

$$\text{且 } f^{(k)}(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} f_n^{(k)}(z)$$

取 D 内 z_0 邻域, $\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \int_{\gamma} f_n(z) dz = 0 \dots f(z)$ 在 D 内解析.

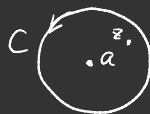
设复幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a_n (z-a)^n$ 收敛半径为 $R > 0$, 则

$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a_n (z-a)^n$ 是 $|z-a| < R$ 的解析函数, 并可逐项求导至任意阶.

解析函数的 Taylor 展开

... 在圆域内部 $f(z)$ 可展开为

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a_n (z-a)^n, \quad a_n = \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}$$



奇点

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi - z} d\xi \quad \xi \in C \text{ 有 } \left| \frac{z-a}{\xi-a} \right| < 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\xi - z} = \frac{1}{\xi - a + a - z} = \frac{1}{\xi - a} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{z-a}{\xi-a}} = \frac{1}{\xi - a} + \frac{z-a}{(\xi-a)^2} + \dots + \frac{(z-a)^n}{(\xi-a)^{n+1}} + \dots$$

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{f(\xi)}{(\xi-a)^{n+1}} (z-a)^n d\xi = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (z-a)^n$$

在 D 内任一点 a 可展开为 $z-a$ 的幂级数也是 $f(z)$ 在 D 内解析的充要条件

$$\frac{1}{1+z} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n z^n \quad \text{逐项积分得} \quad \angle_{n_0}(1+z) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} z^{n+1}$$

$$\angle_{n_k}(1+z) = 2k\pi i + \dots$$

$$f(z) = z - \sin z \sim \frac{1}{3} z^3 - \frac{1}{5!} z^5 \quad \text{around } 0 \quad 3 \text{ 阶零点}$$

z_0 是不恒为零的解析 $f(z)$ m 阶零点的充要条件是在 z_0 附近

$$f(z) = (z-z_0)^m g(z), \quad g(z_0) \neq 0 \quad \text{且 } g(z) \text{ 在 } z_0 \text{ 解析}$$

$$f(z) = a_m (z-z_0)^m + a_{m+1} (z-z_0)^{m+1} + \dots$$

$$\text{令 } g(z) = a_m + a_{m+1}(z-z_0) + \dots \quad \text{则 } g(z) \text{ 在 } z_0 \text{ 解析且 } g(z_0) = a_m \neq 0$$

零点的孤立性.

▷

解析点附近 $\rightarrow$ 幂级数, 奇点附近 $\rightarrow$ Laurent 级数

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_n (z-a)^n = \underbrace{\sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} a_n (z-a)^n}_R + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a_n (z-a)^n$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} a_{-n} (z-a)^{-n} \quad r$$

$f(z)$ 在圆环域解析, 则可展开为 Laurant 级数

$$r < |z-a| < R$$

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_n (z-a)^n$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{f(\xi)}{(\xi-a)^{n+1}} d\xi$$

$f(z) = \exp\left[\frac{1}{z}\left(z-\frac{1}{z}\right)\right]$ 在 $0 < |z| < +\infty$ 内的 Laurant 展开?

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{\exp\left[\frac{1}{z}\left(z-\frac{1}{z}\right)\right]}{z^{n+1}} dz \quad C: \mathbb{R} \quad |z|=1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\exp\left[\frac{1}{2}(e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta})\right]}{e^{i(n+1)\theta}} i e^{i\theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{it \sinh \theta}}{e^{in\theta}} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(t \sinh \theta - n\theta) d\theta + \frac{i}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \sinh(t \sinh \theta - n\theta) d\theta \rightarrow 0$$

另解 $f(z) = \exp\left(\frac{1}{z}z\right) \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1}{z}\frac{1}{z}\right)$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k z^k \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{l!} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^l \left(-\frac{1}{z}\right)^l \quad k-l=n$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left[\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^l}{l! (n+l)!} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2l+n} \right] z^n + \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} \left[\sum_{l=-n}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^l}{l! (n+l)!} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2l+n} \right] z^n$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} J_n(t) z^n \quad \text{有 } J_n(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(t \sinh \theta - n\theta) d\theta$$

孤立奇点 有限值 可去奇点

∞ 极点

不存在 本性奇点

留数定理 若 $f(z)$ 在闭路 C 上解析, 内部... 以外解析

$$\int_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^n \text{Res}[f(z), a_k]$$

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[f(z), a\right] = a_{-1} \quad a_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-a)^{n+1}} dz$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C f(z) dz = \lim_{z \rightarrow a} (z-a) f(z)$$

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{P(z)}{Q(z)}, a\right] = \frac{P(a)}{Q'(a)}$$

积分计算 $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{1-2p\cos\theta+p^2}, \quad 0 < p < 1 \quad \frac{2\pi}{1-p^2} \quad \text{Poisson int}$

Cauchy 积分主值 $v.p. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-R}^R f(x) dx$

有瑕点的积分主值 $v.p. \int_{a+r}^b f(x) dx = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\int_a^{c-r} f(x) dx + \int_{c+r}^b f(x) dx \right]$

约当引理 R 充分大时 $g(z)$ 在 $|z|=R, \operatorname{Im} z > -a$ 上连续且 $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} g(z) = 0$

则对任何正数 λ 都有 $\lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{C_R} g(z) \exp(i\lambda z) dz = 0$

$$|\exp(i\lambda z)| \leq e^{\lambda a}$$

$$\int_{\gamma} \leq M(R) e^{\lambda a} \cdot \propto R \rightarrow 0 \quad (R \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\cap} &\leq M(R) \int_0^{\pi} e^{-\lambda R \sin \varphi} R d\varphi \\ &\leq e^{-\lambda R \varphi/\pi} = M(R) \frac{\pi}{\lambda} (1 - e^{-\lambda R}) \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$



Laplace 变换

$$F(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} [f(t) e^{-st}] e^{-ist} dt \quad p = \sigma + is$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-pt} dt \quad t < 0 \text{ 时 } f(t) = 0$$

$$F(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-pt} dt = \mathcal{L}[f(t)]$$

即 $f(t) h(t) e^{-\sigma t}$ 的 Fourier 变换

$$f(t) \text{ 指数增长型 } |f(t)| \leq k e^{at}$$

$F(p)$ 在 $\operatorname{Re} p > c$ 上有意义且解析.

$$\mathcal{L}[e^{at}] = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{at} e^{-pt} dt = -\frac{e^{-(p-a)t}}{p-a} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{p-a} \quad \operatorname{Re} p > \operatorname{Re} a.$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{p-a}\right] = e^{at} \quad \mathcal{L}[\cos \omega t] = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}[e^{i\omega t}] + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}[e^{-i\omega t}] = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{p+i\omega} + \frac{1}{p-i\omega} \right) = \frac{p}{p^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[f'(t)] = pF(p) - f(+0) \quad \mathcal{L}\left[\int_0^t f(t) dt\right] = \frac{F(p)}{p}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[e^{\lambda t} f(t)] = F(p-\lambda)$$