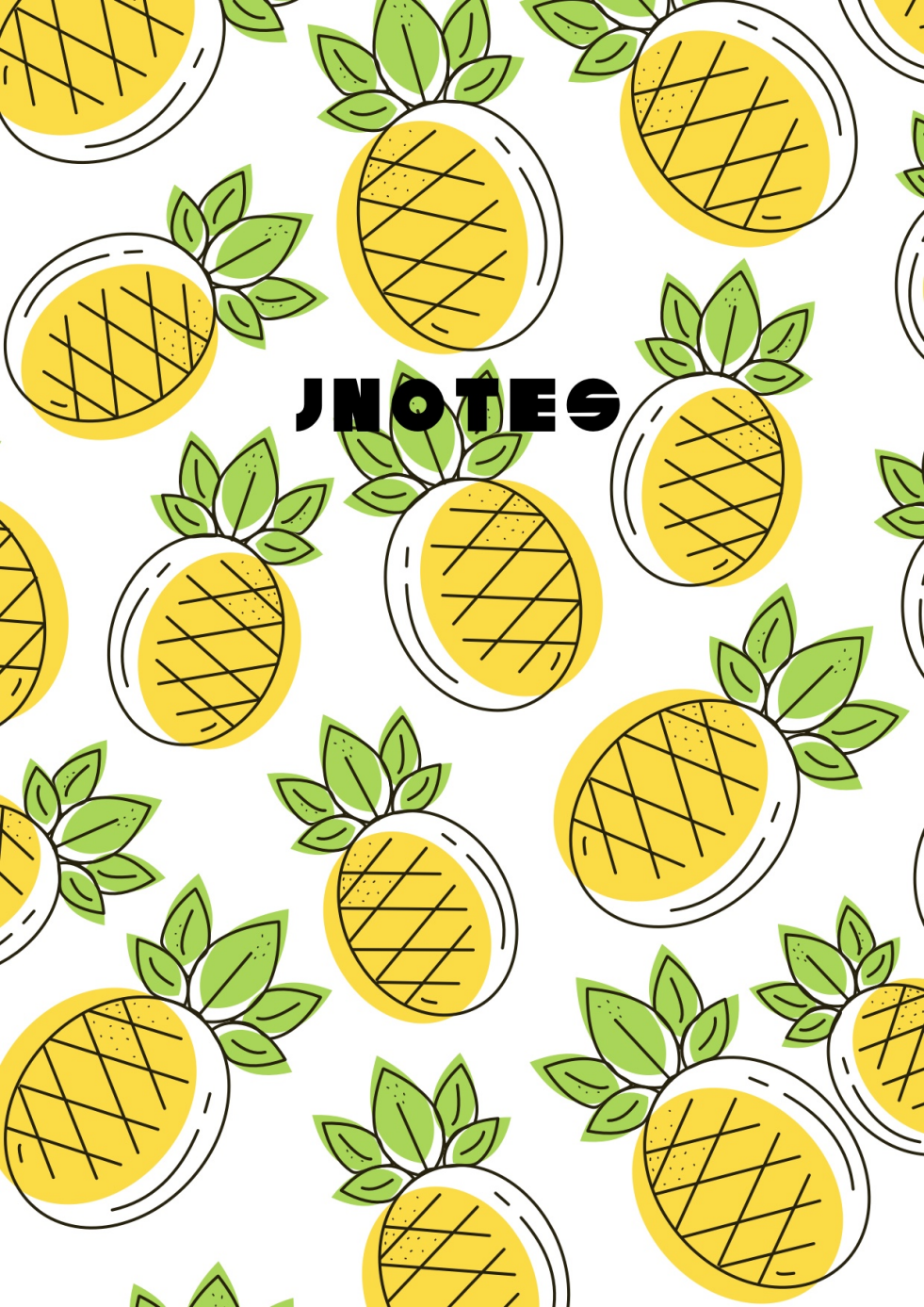


The background of the entire page is a repeating pattern of stylized pineapples. Each pineapple is depicted with a bright yellow body, a black outline, and a crown of five green leaves. The pineapples are arranged in a scattered, overlapping manner across the white background.

NOTES

日期: /

傅立叶变换 时域 $\rightarrow$ 频域

$$F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$\mathcal{F}[f(t)] = F(\omega)$$

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}[F(\omega)] = f(t)$$

例: 求指数衰减函数

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & (t < 0) \\ e^{-\beta t} & (t > 0) \end{cases} \quad (\beta > 0) \quad \text{单边衰减}$$

$$F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \cdot e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\beta t} \cdot e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

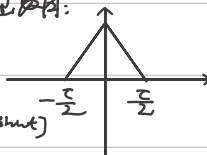
$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(\beta + j\omega)t} dt = -\frac{1}{\beta + j\omega} e^{-(\beta + j\omega)t} \Big|_0^{\infty} \\ &= \frac{1}{\beta + j\omega} = \frac{\beta - j\omega}{\beta^2 + \omega^2} \end{aligned}$$

例: $f(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{2E}{\tau} (t + \frac{\tau}{2}) & -\frac{\tau}{2} < t < 0 \\ -\frac{2E}{\tau} (t - \frac{\tau}{2}) & 0 < t < \frac{\tau}{2} \\ 0 & \text{others} \end{cases}$

求傅立叶变换

该函数为偶函数

画图:

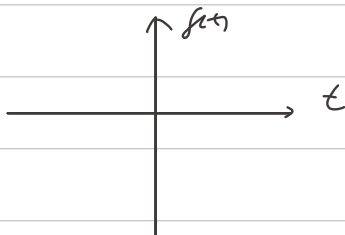


$$\begin{aligned} F(\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-\tau/2}^{+\tau/2} f(t) (\cos \omega t - j \sin \omega t) dt \\ &= \int_{-\tau/2}^{+\tau/2} f(t) \cdot \cos \omega t dt = 2 \int_0^{\tau/2} \frac{2E}{\tau} \left(t - \frac{\tau}{2}\right) \cos \omega t dt \\ &= \frac{8E}{\tau \omega^2} \sin \frac{\omega \tau}{4} \end{aligned}$$

日期: /

单位脉冲函数

$$\delta(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t \neq 0 \\ +\infty & t = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) dt = 1$$

$\delta(t)$ 电荷

$$q(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t \neq 0 \\ 1 & t = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$i(t) = \dot{q}(t) = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{q(t+\Delta t) - q(t)}{\Delta t}$$

$$t \neq 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{\Delta t} = 0$$

$$t = 0 \text{ 时: } i(t) = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{q(t+\Delta t) - q(t)}{\Delta t} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - 0}{\Delta t} = \infty$$

$$\therefore i = i(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t \neq 0 \\ \infty & t = 0 \end{cases}$$

1) 筛选性质: $f(t)$ 与 $\delta(t-t_0)$ 卷积 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t-t_0) f(t) dt = f(t_0)$

$$f(t) \cdot \delta(t-t_0) = f(t_0) \delta(t-t_0)$$

$$\mathcal{F}[\delta(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) \underbrace{e^{-j\omega t}}_{f(t)} dt = f(0) = 1$$

2) 相似、缩放性质

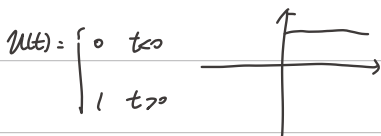
$$\delta(at) = \frac{1}{|a|} \delta(t) \quad \text{令 } a = -1 \quad \delta(-t) = \delta(t) \quad \text{对称性}$$

日期: /

$$(3) \delta^m(-t) = (-1)^m \delta^m(t)$$

$$(4) f(t) \text{ 卷积 } g(t) \rightarrow f(t) \delta(t-t_0) = f(t_0) \delta(t-t_0)$$

单位阶跃函数



$$\frac{du(t)}{dt} = \delta(t) \quad \int_{-\infty}^t \delta(\tau) d\tau = u(t)$$

$$u(t) = \frac{1}{2} [1 + \text{sgn}(t)] \quad \text{sgn}(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & t > 0 \\ -1 & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

广义傅里叶变换

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) dt = 1$$

$$\mathcal{F}[\delta(t)] = 1 \quad \mathcal{F}[\delta(t-t_0)] = e^{-j\omega t_0}$$

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}[1] = \delta(t) \quad \mathcal{F}^{-1}[e^{-j\omega t_0}] = \delta(t-t_0)$$

$$\mathcal{F}[1] = 2\pi \delta(\omega) \quad \mathcal{F}[e^{j\omega_0 t}] = 2\pi \delta(\omega - \omega_0)$$

$$\mathcal{F}[\text{sgn}(t)] = \frac{2}{j\omega}$$

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\frac{2}{j\omega}\right] = \text{sgn}(t) \quad \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{2}{j\omega} e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \text{sgn}(t)$$

Cauchy + i\epsilon k w t

$$u(t) = \frac{1}{2} [1 + \text{sgn}(t)] \quad \text{线性性质: } \mathcal{F}[k_1 f_1(t) + k_2 f_2(t)] = k_1 F_1(\omega) + k_2 F_2(\omega)$$

$$\mathcal{F}[u(t)] = \frac{1}{2} [2\pi \delta(\omega) + \frac{2}{j\omega}]$$

$$= \pi \delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}$$

日期: /

$$e^{it} = \cos t + i \sin t$$

$$\mathcal{F}[\sin \omega_0 t] = \pi i [\delta(\omega + \omega_0) - \delta(\omega - \omega_0)]$$

$$\mathcal{F}[\cos \omega_0 t] = \pi [\delta(\omega + \omega_0) + \delta(\omega - \omega_0)]$$

性质: (线性) 性质

$$\text{eg. } f(t) = A + B \cos \omega_0 t$$

$$\mathcal{F}(1) = 2\pi \delta(\omega) \quad \mathcal{F}(\cos \omega_0 t) = \pi [\delta(\omega + \omega_0) + \delta(\omega - \omega_0)]$$

$$F(\omega) = A \cdot 2\pi \delta(\omega) \quad \therefore \mathcal{F}[f(t)] = A \cdot 2\pi \delta(\omega) + B \cdot \pi [\delta(\omega + \omega_0) + \delta(\omega - \omega_0)]$$

$$2. \text{对称性: } \mathcal{F}[f(t)] = \bar{F}(\omega)$$

$$\mathcal{F}[F(t)] = 2\pi f(-\omega)$$

$$3. \text{位移: } \mathcal{F}[f(t \pm t_0)] = e^{\pm i \omega t_0} F(\omega)$$

$$\mathcal{F}[\cos \omega_0 (t - t_0)] = \pi [\delta(\omega + \omega_0) + \delta(\omega - \omega_0)] \cdot e^{-i \omega t_0}$$

$$\mathcal{F}[F(\omega \pm \omega_0)] = e^{\mp i \omega t_0} f(t)$$

$$\mathcal{F}[f(t) \cos \omega_0 t] = \frac{1}{2} [F(\omega + \omega_0) + F(\omega - \omega_0)]$$

$$\mathcal{F}[f(t) \sin \omega_0 t] = \frac{i}{2} [F(\omega + \omega_0) - F(\omega - \omega_0)]$$

4. 相似-缩放性质:

$$\mathcal{F}[a f(t)] = \frac{1}{|a|} \mathcal{F}(f(t)) \quad \mathcal{F}[f(at)] = \frac{1}{|a|} F\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$$

日期:

/

3. 卷积定理:

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(t) f_2(t) dt &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \overline{F_1(\omega)} F_2(\omega) d\omega \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F_1(\omega) \overline{F_2(\omega)} d\omega\end{aligned}$$

6. 能量积分 (Parseval 定理)

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [f(t)]^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [F(\omega)]^2 d\omega$$

日期: /

复数及其运算

表示: z 的实部 $\operatorname{Re}(z)$

y : z 的虚部 $\operatorname{Im}(z)$

r : z 的模长 $|z| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \geq 0$

θ : z 的辐角 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{Arg} z = 0 + 2k\pi \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots \\ \arg z = 0 \quad -\pi < \theta < \pi \text{ 主辐角} \end{array} \right.$

1. $z = re^{i\theta}$ 指数表示

2. $z = r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$ 三角表示

欧拉公式: $e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$

二. 复数的运算:

$$z_1 = x_1 + iy_1 \quad z_2 = x_2 + iy_2$$

1. $\bar{z} = x_1 - iy_1$ (共轭复数)

$$2. z_1 \pm z_2 = (x_1 \pm x_2) + i(y_1 \pm y_2)$$

$$3. z_1 z_2 = (x_1 x_2 - y_1 y_2) + i(x_2 y_1 + x_1 y_2) = \rho_1 \rho_2 e^{i(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)} = \rho_1 \rho_2 [\cos(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2) + i\sin(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)]$$

$$4. \frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2}{x_2^2 + y_2^2} + i \frac{x_2 y_1 - x_1 y_2}{x_2^2 + y_2^2} = \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_2} e^{i(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)} = \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_2} [\cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) + i\sin(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)]$$

$$5. z^n = \rho^n e^{in\varphi} = \rho^n [\cos(n\varphi) + i\sin(n\varphi)]$$

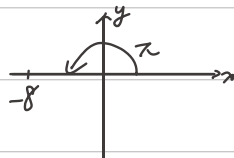
日期: /

$$\text{例: } \sqrt[n]{z} = \sqrt[n]{\rho e^{i\varphi}} = \sqrt[n]{\rho} \cdot e^{i\frac{\varphi}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{\rho} \cdot e^{\frac{i(\arg z + 2k\pi)}{n}}$$

初值 $\Rightarrow$ 转到 $n-1$

$$-8 + 0i \quad z = \rho \cdot e^{i\varphi} = \rho e^{i(2k\pi + \pi)}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{-8} = \sqrt[3]{8} \cdot e^{i\frac{2k\pi + \pi}{3}} \quad k=0, 1, 2 \quad \text{arg}$$



$$2e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} \cdot 2e^{i\pi} \cdot 2e^{i\frac{5\pi}{3}} \quad \text{or } 2(\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) \cdot -2 \cdot 2(\frac{1}{2} - i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$$

日期: /

2. 柯西黎曼方程.

一. 定义:

若在复平面上存在点集 E , 对于 E 中的每一点按一定规律, 有一个或无穷复数值 w 与之对应, 则称 w 为 z 的函数 - 复变函数.

$$\begin{array}{cc} z_1 & w_1 \\ z_2 & w_2 \\ z_3 & w_3 \\ z_4 & w_4 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} w = f(z) \quad z \in E \\ = u(x, y) + i v(x, y) \end{array}$$

定义域 值域

复数区域

二. 导数

$$w = f(z) \quad \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z+\Delta z) - f(z)}{\Delta z} \text{ 存在, 与 } \Delta z \rightarrow 0 \text{ 方式无关}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(z) = \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z+\Delta z) - f(z)}{\Delta z}$$

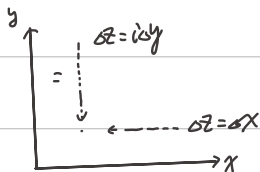
求导法则: 同实变函数

三. 柯西-黎曼方程 (C-R 方程) - $f(z)$ 在 z 点可导的必要条件.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \end{cases}$$

日期: /

推导:



$$\text{路径一: } f'(z) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{u(x+\Delta x, y) - u(x, y)}{\Delta x} + i \frac{v(x+\Delta x, y) - v(x, y)}{\Delta x} \right]$$
$$= \frac{\partial u(x, y)}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v(x, y)}{\partial x}$$

$$\text{路径二: } f'(z) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{u(x, y+\Delta y) - u(x, y)}{i \Delta y} + i \frac{v(x, y+\Delta y) - v(x, y)}{i \Delta y} \right]$$
$$= \frac{\partial v(x, y)}{\partial y} - \frac{i \partial u(x, y)}{\partial y}$$

柯西-黎曼条件.

$f(z) = u + iv$ 在 $z = x + iy$ 处可导 $\Leftrightarrow$ $\begin{cases} u, v \text{ 在 } (x, y) \text{ 可导} \\ \text{满足 C-R 条件} \end{cases}$

导数值 $f'(z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$

日期: /

解析函数

1. 定义: $W=f(z)$ 在某点 z_0 的某邻域 $0 < |z-z_0| \leq \delta$ 处处可导, 则 $f(z)$ 在 z_0 解析.

不可解析点 $\rightarrow$ 奇点

2. 判定: $f(z) = u + i v$ 在区域 D 内解析

$\Leftrightarrow u, v$ 在区域 D 内可导且满足 C-R 方程

$\Leftrightarrow f(z)$ 在区域 D 内处处可导.

eg1. $f(z) = x^2 + iy$. 判断 $f(z)$ 在何处可导, 何处解析

解: $u = x^2, v = y$ 代入 C-R 方程:
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x = 1 \\ 0 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$\therefore f(z)$ 在 $x = \frac{1}{2}$ 上可导, 在复平面上处处不解析

3. 关系:

连续 $\xrightarrow{\quad} \text{可导} \xrightarrow{\quad} \text{解析}$

不连续 $\xrightarrow{\quad} \text{不可导} \xrightarrow{\quad} \text{不解析}$

4. 性质

$u(x, y), v(x, y)$ 为调和函数 $\xrightarrow{\quad} g(x, y) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = 0$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

若有二阶连续导数且满足 Laplace 方程 $\rightarrow$ 调和函数
 $\Delta u(x, y) = 0$

日期: /

$$\text{柯西-黎曼方程: } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} \Rightarrow \text{相加得: } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

解析函数的虚部 v 称为实部 u 的共轭调和函数 (u 不是 v 的)

2. 已知解析函数的虚(实)部, 求解析函数

$$\text{C-R 方程: } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \end{cases} \quad v(x,y) = \int \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx + h(y) \quad \star$$

$$\downarrow \\ v(x,y) = -\int \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dx + h(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial v(x,y)}{\partial y} = -\int \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} dx + h'(y) = \frac{\partial u(x,y)}{\partial x}$$

$$\downarrow \\ h'(y) = \frac{\partial u(x,y)}{\partial x} + \int \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} dx$$

$$h(y) = \int h'(y) dy + C$$

最后一步: 把 $x=z, y=\bar{z}$ 代入 $f(z)=u+iv$ (技巧)

日期: /

初等复变函数.

一. 指数函数

$$e^z = e^{x+iy} = e^x \underbrace{e^{iy}}_{= \cos y + i \sin y}$$

$$e^z = e^{z+2\pi i} \quad T=2\pi i$$

二. 三角函数

$$\sin z = \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i} \quad \text{由 } e^{iz} \text{ 推广到周期性 } T=2\pi$$
$$\cos z = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2}$$

注: $|\sin z| \leq 1, |\cos z| \leq 1$ 不成立

三. 双曲函数

$$\sinh z = \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2} \quad T=2\pi i$$

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

4. 幂函数.

$$a^b = e^{b \ln a}$$

四. 对数函数

$$\ln z = \ln|z| + i \arg z \quad \text{主值}$$

$$\operatorname{Ln} z = \ln|z| + i \operatorname{Arg} z$$

$$\text{eg}_1, \ln(1+i) = \ln|1+i| + i \arg(1+i) = \ln\sqrt{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}i$$

$$\text{eg}_2, e^z + \sqrt{3}i = 0 \quad \operatorname{Re}(z) = 0 \quad \text{虚部} = \ln 2 \quad \operatorname{Im}(z) = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi.$$

$$e^z = (1+\sqrt{3}i) \quad z = \operatorname{Ln}(1+\sqrt{3}i) = \ln|1+\sqrt{3}i| + i \arg(1+\sqrt{3}i) \\ = \ln 2 + i \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \right)$$

日期: /

解析函数的积分

- 定义

柯西定理:

单连通域

若 $f(z)$ 在曲线 C 围成的区域内解析 $\Rightarrow \oint_C f(z) dz = 0$ (只与起点终点有关)

柯西积分公式:

- 定义:

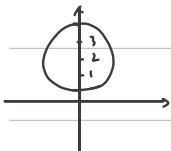
$f(z)$ 在曲线 C 围成的区域内解析, z_0 在 C 内 有 $f(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z-z_0} dz$

$$\Rightarrow \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z-z_0} dz = 2\pi i f(z_0)$$

eg: $\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{e^z}{z} dz = ?$

解法: $\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{e^z}{z-0} dz = 2\pi i e^z \Big|_{z=0} = 2\pi i$

eg2: $\oint_C \frac{e^z}{z(z-2i)} dz = ?$ $C: |z-2i| \leq r$ 其中 $2 < r < 3$



$f(z) = \frac{e^z}{z}$

$\oint_C \frac{e^z}{z(z-2i)} dz = 2\pi i f(2i) = 2\pi i \frac{e^{2i}}{2i} = \pi(\cos 2 + i \sin 2)$

eg: 求 $\oint_C \frac{\cos z}{(z-1)^3} dz$

$\hookrightarrow f(z) = \cos z \quad f'(z) = -\sin z$

$f'(z) = \frac{2!}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^3} dz$

$\oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-2i)^3} dz = \frac{2!}{2\pi i} \cdot f'(z) = -\pi i \cos 2$

二阶导:

高阶导数: $f^{(n)}(z_0) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^{n+1}} dz \Rightarrow \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^{n+1}} dz = \frac{2\pi i}{n!} f^{(n)}(z_0)$

日期: /

复变函数的收敛

复数列与复级数

一. 复数列 $\{a_n = a_n + ib_n\}$ 收敛 $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = b$ 或 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a + ib$

复级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n + i \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 收敛 $\Leftrightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 收敛

收敛 $\Leftrightarrow$ 实部 虚部均收敛

二. 收敛与收敛半径

判断是否收敛: ① 比值法: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \begin{cases} \rho < 1 & \text{绝对收敛} \\ \rho > 1 & \text{发散/条件收敛} \end{cases}$ $R = \frac{1}{\rho}$ $|z| < R$

② 根值法: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \begin{cases} \rho < 1 & \text{收敛} \\ \rho > 1 & \text{发散/条件收敛} \end{cases}$ $R = \frac{1}{\rho}$ $|z| < R$

1. 绝对收敛: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$ 收敛

2. 条件收敛: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$ 不收敛, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛.

3. 若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n z^n$ 在 z_0 处收敛, 则 $|z| < |z_0|$ 处绝对收敛.

若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n z^n$ 在 z_0 处收敛, 则 $|z| < |z_0|$ 处绝对收敛.

日期: /

泰勒级数:

$f(z)$ 在圆域 $|z-a|<R$ 解析, 则函数在该圆域内可展开成

幂级数 (泰勒级数) 且展开式为: $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (z-a)^n$

常见幂级数展开:

$$\frac{1}{1-z} = 1 + z + z^2 + \dots + z^n + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n \quad |z| < 1$$

$$\frac{1}{1+z} = 1 - z + z^2 - \dots + (-1)^n z^n + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n z^n \quad |z| < 1$$

$$e^z = 1 + z + \frac{z^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{z^n}{n!} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!} \quad 0 < |z| < +\infty$$

$$\sin z = z - \frac{z^3}{3!} + \frac{z^5}{5!} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{z^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{z^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \quad 0 < |z| < +\infty$$

$$\cos z = 1 - \frac{z^2}{2!} + \frac{z^4}{4!} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{z^{2n}}{2n!} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{z^{2n}}{2n!} \quad 0 < |z| < +\infty$$

↓
收敛域

↓
收敛域

↓
收敛域

日期: /

泰勒级数的总结与习题

收敛域写成: $|z - \text{展开点}| < \text{收敛半径}$

收敛半径: 奇点到展开点的 最短距离

核心思路: ① 四则运算 (乘除做加减)

② 变量代换 令 $\frac{z-z_0}{a} = z$

③ 求导 $\updownarrow$ 逆运算

④ 积分

注: 在 $z=z_0$ 处展开含有 $(z-z_0)$ 的项不用展开

例 1. 将 $f(z) = \frac{1}{(1+z)^2}$ 在 $z=0$ 处展开为泰勒级数

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

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

$$\frac{1}{(1+z)^2} = \left[-\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot z^n\right]' = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot n \cdot z^{n-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \cdot n \cdot z^n \quad |z| < 1$$

例 2. 将 $f(z) = \cos^2 z$ 展开成 Taylor 级

$$\cos^2 z = \frac{1 + \cos 2z}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2z$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{(2z)^{2n}}{(2n)!} \quad |z| < +\infty$$

日期: /

eg3: $f(z) = \frac{z-1}{z^2}$ 在 $z=1$ 处展开

$$= (z-1) \cdot \frac{1}{z^2}$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{z}\right)' = \frac{1}{z^2} \Rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{1+z-1}\right)' = [(-1)^{n+1} \cdot (z-1)^n]'$$

$$= (-1)^{n+1} \cdot n \cdot (z-1)^{n-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(z) = (z-1) \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \cdot n \cdot (z-1)^{n-1}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \cdot n \cdot (z-1)^n \quad |z-1| < 1$$

eg4: 将 $f(z) = \frac{1}{3z-2}$ 在 $z=0$ 处和 $z=2$ 处展开成 Taylor 级数

1. 在 $z=0$ 处 $f(z) = -\frac{1}{2-3z} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{3}{2}z} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{2}z\right)^n \quad \left|\frac{3}{2}z\right| < 1$

$$= -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{2^{n+1}} z^n \quad |z| < \frac{2}{3}$$

2. 在 $z=2$ 处 $f(z) = \frac{1}{3(z-2)+4} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{3}{4}(z-2)}$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}(z-2)\right)^n$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{3^n}{4^{n+1}} (z-2)^n \quad |z-2| < \left|\frac{4}{3}\right|$$

eg5: 将 $f(z) = \frac{z}{z+2}$ 在 $z=1$ 处展开为 Taylor 级数

$$f(z) = \frac{z-1+1}{z-1+3} = \frac{z-1}{z-1+3} + \frac{1}{z-1+3}$$

$$= (z-1) \cdot \frac{1}{z-1+3} + \frac{1}{z-1+3}$$

$$\frac{1}{z-1+3} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{z-1}{3}} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \left(\frac{z-1}{3}\right)^n \quad |z-1| < 3$$

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

也可以先分离常数再做

日期: /

洛朗级数:

1. 定义: $f(z)$ 在圆环域 $r < |z - z_0| < R$ 内处处解析, 则 $f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} C_n \cdot (z - z_0)^n$

洛朗展开级数

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-1)(z-2)}$$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(\xi)}{(\xi - z)^{n+1}} d\xi \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

将 $f(z)$ 分别在下列圆环域内展开成洛朗级数

(1) $0 < |z-1| < 1$

(2) $1 < |z-2| < +\infty$

(3) $0 < |z| < 1$

(4) $1 < |z| < 2$

(5) $2 < |z| < +\infty$

解: (1) $f(z) = \frac{1}{z-1} \cdot \frac{1}{(z-1)-1} = \frac{1}{1-z} \cdot \frac{1}{1-(z-1)} = \frac{1}{1-z} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (z-1)^n = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (z-1)^{n-1}$

(2) $f(z) = \frac{1}{z-1} \cdot \frac{1}{z-2} = \frac{1}{z-2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+(z-2)} = \frac{1}{(z-2)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{z-2}{2}} \quad 0 < \frac{z-2}{2} < 1 \text{ 在收敛域内}$

$$= \frac{1}{(z-2)^2} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \left(\frac{1}{z-2}\right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (z-2)^{-n-2}$$

(3) $f(z) = \frac{1}{z-1} \cdot \frac{1}{z-2} = \frac{1}{z-1} - \frac{1}{z-2}$

$$\frac{1}{z-1} = \frac{1}{1-z} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n$$

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

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

(4) $1 < |z| < 2$

$$\frac{1}{z-1} = \frac{1}{1-z} = -\frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{z}} = -\frac{1}{z} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^n \quad \left|\frac{1}{z}\right| < 1$$

在收敛域内

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

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

日期: /

$$(5) 2 < |z| < +\infty \quad 0 < \left|\frac{1}{z}\right| < \frac{1}{2} \quad 0 < \left|\frac{2}{z}\right| < 1$$

$$\frac{1}{1-z} = -\frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{z}} = -\frac{1}{z} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^n$$

$$\frac{1}{z-2} = \frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{2}{z}} = \frac{1}{z} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{z}\right)^n$$

$$\therefore f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{z^{n+1}} (2^n - 1)$$

技巧: $|z-a|$ 一般直接凑 $|z|$ 一般先列项再凑

eg: 将 $f(z) = \frac{1}{(z+1)(z+2)}$ 在下列圆环域内展开成洛朗级数

$$1) 0 < |z| < 1 \quad 2) 1 < |z| < 2 \quad 3) 2 < |z| < +\infty \quad 4) |z| < 2 < +\infty$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \text{ 将 } f(z) &= \frac{1}{1+z} - \frac{1}{2+z} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n z^n - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{z}{2}} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n z^n - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^n \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}\right) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-z)^n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \text{ 将 } f(z) &= \frac{1}{1+z} - \frac{1}{2+z} \\ &= \frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{z}} - \frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{2}{z}} \\ &= \frac{1}{z} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^n - \frac{1}{z} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{2}{z}\right)^n \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) |z| < 2 < +\infty$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{将 } f(z) &= \frac{1}{z+1} - \frac{1}{z+2} \\ &= \frac{1}{z+2} - \frac{1}{z+2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) \text{ 将 } f(z) &= \frac{1}{1+z} - \frac{1}{2+z} \\ &= \frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{z}} - \frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{2}{z}+1} \\ &= \frac{1}{z} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^n - \frac{1}{z} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{z+2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{z+2}} - \frac{1}{z+2} \\ &= \frac{1}{z+2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{z+2}\right)^n - \frac{1}{z+2} \end{aligned}$$

日期: /

洛朗级数总结与习题

Tips: ① 函数只有 $z=0$ 无奇点 ② $\frac{1}{1+z}$ 与 $\frac{1}{1-z}$ 无本质区别

③ Taylor与洛朗级数的区别

1. 展开域不同: Taylor: 圆域 洛朗: 圆环域

2. 求和: Taylor: $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n$ $z=1$...

洛朗: $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} z^n$ $z=1$... $z=0$ 双边级数

洛朗级数与Taylor类似, 一定要确保在收敛域内展开

例如: 常用到 $\frac{1}{1-z} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n z^n$ $|z| < 1$

$$1 < |z| < 2 \Rightarrow \left| \frac{z}{2} \right| < 1 \quad \left| \frac{1}{z} \right| < 1$$

$$2 < |z| < +\infty \Rightarrow \left| \frac{1}{z} \right| < 1 \quad \left| \frac{z}{2} \right| < 1$$

$$1 < |z-1| < +\infty \Rightarrow \left| \frac{1}{z-1} \right| < 1$$

eg: 将函数 $f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-2)(z-3)^2}$ 在 $0 < |z-2| < 1$ 内展开成洛朗级数

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z-2} \cdot \frac{1}{(z-3)^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{3-z} \right)' = \frac{1}{(z-3)^2} \quad \frac{1}{3-z} = \frac{1}{1-(z-2)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (z-2)^n$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{(z-3)^2} = \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (z-2)^n \right]' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(z-2)^{n-1} \quad f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(z-2)^{n-1}$$

日期: /

eg2: 求 $f(z) = \frac{\sin z}{z^6}$ 在 $0 < |z| < +\infty$ 内的洛朗展开式

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } f(z) &= \sin z \cdot \frac{1}{z^6} = \frac{1}{z^6} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} z^{2n+1} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} \cdot \frac{z^{2n+1-6}}{1} \quad 0 < |z| < +\infty \end{aligned}$$

eg3: $f(z) = z \cdot \cos \frac{1}{z}$ 在 $0 < |z| < +\infty$ 内的洛朗展开式

$$f(z) = z \cdot \cos \frac{1}{z} = z \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^{2n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} z^{-2n+1} \quad 0 < |z| < +\infty$$

eg4: 求 $f(z) = z^2 \cdot e^{\frac{1}{z}}$ 在 $0 < |z| < +\infty$ 内的洛朗展开式

$$f(z) = z^2 \cdot e^{\frac{1}{z}} = z^2 \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{-n+2}}{n!} \quad 0 < |z| < +\infty$$

eg5: 求 $f(z) = \frac{z+1}{z^2(z-1)}$ 分别在 $0 < |z| < 1$ 与 $1 < |z| < +\infty$ 内的洛朗展开式

$$\begin{aligned} \text{① } 0 < |z| < 1: f(z) &= \frac{1}{z^2} \cdot \frac{z+1}{z-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{z^2} \left(1 + \frac{2}{z-1} \right) = \frac{1}{z^2} \left(1 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{1-z} \right) = \frac{1}{z^2} \left(1 - 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{z^2} - 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^{n-2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{② } 1 < |z| < +\infty: f(z) &= \frac{1}{z^2} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{2}{z-1} \right) = \frac{1}{z^2} \left(1 + \frac{2}{z-1} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{z^2} \left[1 + \frac{2}{z-1} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^n \right] = \frac{1}{z^2} + 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{z^{n+3}} \end{aligned}$$

日期: /

零点. 孤立奇点

1. 零点与零点的级:

定义: $f(z) = (z-z_0)^n g(z)$, $g(z)$ 解析且 $g(z_0) \neq 0$. 则 z_0 是 $f(z)$ 的 n 级零点

注: 1° $g(z_0) \neq 0 \rightarrow$ 可保证 $f(z)$ 不恒为 0 的解析函数

2° 零点的级就是 $(z-z_0)$ 的幂

判定方法: $f^{(n)}(z_0) = 0$ 且 $f^{(n)}(z_0) \neq 0$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$. 则 z_0 是 $f(z)$ 的 n 级零点

常用结论: z_0 是 $f(z)$ 的 m 级零点, 是 $g(z)$ 的 n 级零点

则: ① z_0 是 $f(z)g(z)$ 的 $(m+n)$ 级零点

② z_0 是 $\frac{f(z)}{g(z)}$ 的 $(m-n)$ 级零点

极点与极点级

奇点: $f(z)$ 不解析的点

孤立奇点: $f(z)$ 在 z_0 处不解析, 但是在 z_0 的某一邻域 $0 < |z-z_0| < \delta$ 内处处解析

$f(z)$ 展开式 $(z-z_0)$ 负幂项的个数

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n (z-z_0)^n = \dots + C_{-m} (z-z_0)^{-m} + C_0 + \dots + C_m (z-z_0)^m$$

极点 (m 级极点)

本性奇点

孤立奇点	在 z_0 点	个数	极点是特殊的奇点
	可去奇点	0	
	m 级极点	m	
	本性奇点	∞	

日期: /

常用结论: ① z_0 是 $f(z)$ 的 m 级零点 $\Rightarrow z_0$ 是 $\frac{1}{f(z)}$ 的 m 级极点

② z_0 是 $f(z)$ 的 m 级极点, $g(z)$ 的 n 级零点 $\Rightarrow z_0$ 是 $\frac{g(z)}{f(z)}$ 的 $m-n$ 级极点

求极点 $\Rightarrow$ 转求零点问题

奇点类型判定问题

法一: 求极限 $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = \begin{cases} c (c \neq 0) \rightarrow \text{可去奇点} \\ \infty \rightarrow \text{极点} \\ \text{不存在且不} \rightarrow \text{本性奇点} \end{cases}$

法二: 洛朗法

将函数展开成 $z = z_0$ 处 $\pm \infty$ 邻域的洛朗级数. 展开域: 圆环域

注: 当年用求极限方法判断出 z_0 为极点时通常采用“ $\epsilon-\delta$ 判定法” + 零点判定方法求阶数

eg 1: $f(z) = \frac{e^z}{(z-1)^2}$

问: $\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^z}{(z-1)^2} = \infty$ 极点

$f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-1)^2} e^z$ 由定义 $f(z) = (z-z_0)^m \cdot g(z)$, $g(z)$ 解析且 $g(z_0) \neq 0$ 则 z_0 是 m 级极点.
洛朗法 $\therefore z=1$ 是 $f(z)$ 的 2 级极点

展开法: $f(z)$ 在 $z=1$ 处 $\pm \infty$ 邻域内的洛朗级数

$$\begin{aligned} \infty < |z-1| < \delta \quad f(z) &= \frac{1}{(z-1)^2} \cdot e^z = \frac{e}{(z-1)^2} \cdot e^{z-1} = \frac{e}{(z-1)^2} \cdot \left(1 + (z-1) + \frac{1}{2!}(z-1)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}(z-1)^n \right) \\ &= \left[\frac{e}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{e}{z-1} + \frac{e}{2!} + \dots \right] \end{aligned}$$

负幂次项阶数为 2

日期: /

$$\text{eg 2: } f(z) = \frac{1}{z^m(z^2+1)^2} \quad z=0, z=\pm i$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{z^m(z^2+1)^2} = \infty$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow \pm i} \frac{1}{z^m(z^2+1)^2} = \infty$$

1' $z=0$ $z=0$ 是 $f(z)$ 的 m 级零点 $\Rightarrow$ 是 $\frac{1}{f(z)}$ 的 m 级极点

$$g(z) = z^m \cdot (z^2+1)^2 \cdot h(z) \neq 0 \Rightarrow m \text{ 级零点}$$

$\therefore f(z)$ 是 m 级极点

$$2' \quad z=\pm i, \quad h(z) = \frac{1}{z^m(z^2+1)^2} \quad z=\pm i \text{ 是 } h(z) \text{ 的 } m \text{ 级零点}$$

$\therefore z=\pm i$ 是 $f(z)$ 的 2 级极点

日期: /

留数的定义与计算

一. 定义

$f(z)$ 在点 z_0 处留数: $\text{Res}[f(z), z_0] = C_{-1}$

C_{-1} : $f(z)$ 在 z_0 为中心的同圆环内洛朗级数的 -1 系数.

z_0 是 $f(z)$ 的孤立奇点

留数 $\text{Res}[f(z), z_0] / \text{Res}[f(z), z=z_0]$

$$f(z) = \dots + C_{-n}(z-z_0)^{-n} + \dots + \underbrace{C_{-1}}_{-1\text{次项}}(z-z_0)^{-1} + C_0 + \underbrace{C_1(z-z_0)}_{1\text{次项}} + \dots + C_n(z-z_0)^n$$

-1次项系数

二. 求留数

规则 I: 若 z_0 为 $f(z)$ 的 一级极点, 则 $\text{Res}[f(z), z_0] = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} (z-z_0)f(z)$

规则 II: 若 z_0 为 $f(z)$ 的 m 级极点, 则 $\text{Res}[f(z), z_0] = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{d^{m-1}}{dz^{m-1}} \left\{ (z-z_0)^m f(z) \right\}$
求 $m-1$ 阶导数

eg. $f(z) = \frac{\sin z}{z^3}$ 计算 $\text{Res}[f(z), 0]$

$z=0$ 是 $f(z)$ 的三级极点

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Res}[f(z), 0] &= \frac{1}{(3-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{d}{dz} \left\{ z^2 \cdot \frac{\sin z}{z^3} \right\} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{\sin z}{z} \right) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos z \cdot z - \sin z}{z^2} \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos z \cdot z - \sin z}{z^2} = \frac{-(\sin z + z \cos z)}{2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

日期: /

留数定理

留数: z_0 沿着 z 平面某区域 α 绕 z_0 包含 z_0 的简单闭合曲线 $C: \oint_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \cdot$
 $\rightarrow f(z)$ 在 C 内部孤立奇点

$$\text{Res}[f(z), z_0] = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C f(z) dz \Rightarrow \oint_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \cdot \text{Res}[f(z), z_0]$$

(留数之和)

留数定理:

$f(z)$ 在 D 内除有限个奇点外, 其他地方处处解析, C 是 D 内包围着所有奇点的曲线.

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

$$\text{即: } \oint_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^n \text{Res}[f(z), z_k] \quad (\text{若 } C \text{ 内没有奇点, 则积分为 } 0)$$

$$\text{eg. 计算 } \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{z^2-2}{z(z-1)^2} dz$$

1. 判断孤立奇点
2. 求留数

$$\text{证: } f(z) = \frac{z^2-2}{z(z-1)^2} \text{ 在 } |z|=2 \text{ 内有 } z=0 \text{ 和 } z=1 \text{ 两个极点}$$

$\downarrow$ $\downarrow$
 1级 2级

$$\text{Res}[f(z), 0] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} (z-0) \frac{z^2-2}{z(z-1)^2} = -2$$

$$\text{Res}[f(z), 1] = \frac{1}{(2-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{d}{dz} \left[(z-1)^2 \frac{z^2-2}{z(z-1)^2} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{z^2-2}{z} \right) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{2z}{z^2} \right) = 2$$

$$\therefore \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{z^2-2}{z(z-1)^2} dz = 2\pi i (-2+2) = 0$$

日期: /

留数的计算与留数处理问题马总结

留数计算

- 1. z_0 为可去奇点 $\rightarrow \text{Res}[f(z), z_0] = 0$ (注)
- 2. z_0 为极点奇点 $\rightarrow$ 将 $f(z)$ 展开为洛朗级数 (C-1)
- 3. z_0 为极点
 - 规则 I: -1 $\text{Res}[f(z), z_0] = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} (z - z_0) f(z)$
 - 规则 II: m 阶 $(m > 1)$ $\text{Res}[f(z), z_0] = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{d^{m-1}}{dz^{m-1}} \cdot (z - z_0)^m f(z)$直接展开 (C-1)

留数定理求积分总结: 1. 找“被积”函数内的孤立奇点

2. 判定类别 3. 计算留数 4. 代入公式

日期: /

留数定理求积分——三角有理式的积分

定积分 $\rightarrow$ 复积分 $\rightarrow$ 留数定理

$$\int_0^{2\pi} f(\sin\theta, \cos\theta) d\theta \quad \frac{1}{z} z = e^{i\theta} \Rightarrow |z|=1$$

$$z = x+iy = re^{i\theta}$$

$$dz = de^{i\theta} = i e^{i\theta} d\theta = iz d\theta$$

$$\therefore d\theta = \frac{dz}{iz} \quad \begin{cases} \cos\theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}}{2} = \frac{z+z^{-1}}{2} \\ \sin\theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}}{2i} = \frac{z-z^{-1}}{2i} \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} f(\sin\theta, \cos\theta) d\theta = \oint_{|z|=1} R\left(\frac{z-z^{-1}}{2i}, \frac{z+z^{-1}}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{dz}{iz}$$

$$= 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{Res}[R(z), z_k]$$

例: 求 $I = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{a+\cos\theta} d\theta \quad a>1$

$$\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{a+\frac{z+z^{-1}}{2}} \cdot \frac{dz}{iz} = \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{-2i}{z^2+2az+1} dz = \oint_{|z|=1} f(z) dz$$

$$\text{令 } z^2+2az+1=0 \Rightarrow z_1 = \sqrt{a^2-1} - a \quad z_2 = -\sqrt{a^2-1} - a \quad (\text{舍去})$$

$$\therefore f(z) \text{ 在 } |z|=1 \text{ 内有 } 1 \text{ 个极点, } z = \sqrt{a^2-1} - a$$

$$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), \sqrt{a^2-1} - a] = \lim_{z \rightarrow \sqrt{a^2-1} - a} (z - \sqrt{a^2-1} + a) f(z) = \frac{-i}{\sqrt{a^2-1}}$$

$$\therefore \oint_{|z|=1} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{-i}{\sqrt{a^2-1}} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{a^2-1}}$$

日期: /

留数定理求积分 —— 有理分式的反常积分

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 2\pi i \sum \text{Res}[f(z), z_k], \quad z_k \text{ 为 } f(z) \text{ 在 } \boxed{\text{上半平面}} \text{ 的极点}$$

例 1. $I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^4 + 5x^2 + 4} dx$



$$\Rightarrow f(z) = \frac{1}{z^4 + 5z^2 + 4} = \frac{1}{(z^2 + 4)(z^2 + 1)} \Rightarrow z_1 = z_2 = \pm i \quad z_3 = z_4 = \pm 2i$$

上半平面极点: $z_1 = i \quad z_2 = 2i$

$\therefore$ 在上半平面上有两个极点即为 $z_1 = 2i \quad z_2 = i$

$$\text{Res}[f(z), z_0] = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} (z - z_0) f(z)$$

$$\text{Res}[f(z), z_1] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 2i} (z - 2i) \frac{z - 2i}{(z^2 + 4)(z^2 + 1)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 2i} \frac{1}{(z + 2i)(z^2 + 1)} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\text{Res}[f(z), z_2] = \lim_{z \rightarrow i} (z - i) \frac{z - i}{(z^2 + 4)(z^2 + 1)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{1}{(z^2 + 4)(z + i)} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$I = 2\pi i \left(\frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

例 2. 求: $I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + 4)^2} dx$

$$f(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z^2 + 4)^2} \Rightarrow \therefore z_1 = 2i \quad z_2 = -2i \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Res}[f(z), z_1] &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 2i} \frac{d}{dz} \left[(z - 2i)^2 \cdot \frac{z^2}{(z^2 + 4)^2} \right] \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 2i} \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{z^2}{(z^2 + 2i)^2} \right) = -\frac{i}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore I = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{-i}{8} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

日期: /

留数定理的应用 —— 有理式与指数函数的反常积分

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R(x) \cdot e^{aix} dx = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{Res}[f(z), z_k]$$

有理式

上半平面内

$$e^{aix} = \cos ax + i \sin ax$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R(x) e^{aix} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R(x) [\cos ax + i \sin ax] dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R(x) \cos ax dx + i \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R(x) \sin ax dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx + \int_{-\infty}^0 f(x) dx$$

\$f(x)\$ 为奇函数 \$\Rightarrow\$ 抵消
\$f(x)\$ 为偶函数

例1: 计算 $I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^2+1} dx$

$\cos ax \Rightarrow e^{aix}$

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

$(z+i)(z-i) = 0 \Rightarrow z_1 = i, z_2 = -i$

在上半平面有一个极点 $z=i$

$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), z] = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} (z-i) \frac{e^{iz}}{(z+i)(z-i)} = \frac{e^{-1}}{2}$

$\therefore \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{ix}}{x^2+1} dx = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{-i}{2} = \frac{\pi}{e}$

$\therefore \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{\pi}{2e}$

例2: 计算 $I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} I_0$

$\sin ax \Rightarrow e^{aix}$

$f(z) = \frac{z \cdot e^{iz}}{1+z^2} = \frac{z \cdot e^{iz}}{(z+i)(z-i)}$

$(z+i)(z-i) = 0 \Rightarrow z_1 = i, z_2 = -i$

$\operatorname{Res}[f(z), i] = \frac{-i}{2} \therefore I_0 = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{-i}{2} \therefore I = \frac{\pi}{2e}$

日期: /

Fourier 傅里叶变换

1. δ 函数: 单位冲激函数. 冲激函数

性质: ① $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) dt = 1$

② $f(t) \delta(t-t_0) = f(t_0) \delta(t-t_0)$

③ $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \delta(t-t_0) dt = f(t_0)$

2. 傅里叶变换

① $F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \mathcal{F}[f(t)]$ 时域 $\rightarrow$ 频域

② $f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[F(\omega)]$ 逆变换

补充: $e^{-j\omega t} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} 2\pi \delta(\omega - \omega_0)$

$\delta(t - t_0) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} e^{-j\omega t_0}$

常见的傅里叶变换对:

$e^{-\beta t} (t \geq 0, \beta > 0) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{1}{\beta + j\omega}$

$\delta(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} 1$

$1 \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} 2\pi \delta(\omega)$

$\sin \omega_0 t \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} j\pi [\delta(\omega + \omega_0) - \delta(\omega - \omega_0)]$

$\cos \omega_0 t \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \pi [\delta(\omega + \omega_0) + \delta(\omega - \omega_0)]$

日期: /

常用傅里叶变换的性质

$$1. \mathcal{F}[f(t+t_0)] = e^{j\omega t_0} \mathcal{F}[f(t)] \quad \mathcal{F}[e^{j\omega_0 t} f(t)] = F(\omega - \omega_0)$$

$$2. \mathcal{F}[f'(t)] = j\omega \mathcal{F}[f(t)] \quad \mathcal{F}[t f(t)] = -\frac{d}{d\omega} \mathcal{F}[f(t)] = -F'(\omega)$$

$$3. \mathcal{F}\left[\int_{-\infty}^t f(t) dt\right] = \frac{1}{j\omega} \mathcal{F}[f(t)]$$

$$4. \mathcal{F}[f(at)] = \frac{1}{|a|} F\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$$

$$5. \mathcal{F}[f(t) \otimes g(t)] = \mathcal{F}[f(t)] \cdot \mathcal{F}[g(t)]$$

卷积