

# Lec23 Note of Complex Analysis

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我们回忆, 留数定理告诉我们:

$$\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Res}(f, z_i).$$

留数部分的计算, 当  $z_i$  为极点时, 利用定理 9.2 的公式; 当  $z_i$  为本性奇点, 考虑 Laurent 展开  $-1$  项。

例 9.1. 1.

$$\int_{|z|=2} \frac{dz}{1+z^2} = 2\pi i (\text{Res}(f, i) + \text{Res}(f, -i)) = 0,$$

$$\text{Res}(f, i) = \lim_{z \rightarrow i} (z-i) \frac{1}{(z+i)(z-i)} = \frac{1}{2i}.$$

2.

$$\int_{|z|=1} \frac{e^z}{\sin z} dz = 2\pi i \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z \frac{e^z}{\sin z} = 2\pi i.$$

3.

$$\int_{|z|=1} e^{z+\frac{1}{z}} dz = 2\pi i \text{Res}(f, 0),$$

$$e^{z+\frac{1}{z}} = e^z \cdot e^{\frac{1}{z}} = (1+z+\frac{z^2}{2!}+\dots)(1+\frac{1}{z}+\frac{1}{2!z^2}+\dots),$$

$$\frac{1}{z} \text{的系数} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-1)!n!} = \text{Res}(f, 0).$$

4.

$$\int_{|z|=1} \frac{z^2 \sin^2 z}{(1-e^z)^5} dz = 2\pi i \cdot \text{Res}(f, 0),$$

$$\frac{z^2(z-\frac{z^3}{3!}+\dots)^2}{(-z-\frac{z^2}{2!}-\dots)^5} = \frac{z^4(1-\frac{z^2}{3!})^2}{z^5(1+\frac{z}{2!}+\dots)^5} \Rightarrow \text{Res}(f, 0) = -1.$$

## 10 计算定积分

引理 10.1. 若  $f(z)$  在  $D: 0 < |z-a| \leq r, \theta_1 \leq \arg(z-a) \leq \theta_2$  中连续, 且  $\lim_{z \rightarrow a} (z-a)f(z) = A$ , 则

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \int_{\gamma_{\rho}} f(z) dz = Ai(\theta_2 - \theta_1), \quad \gamma_{\rho}: z = a + \rho e^{i\theta} (\theta_1 \leq \theta \leq \theta_2).$$

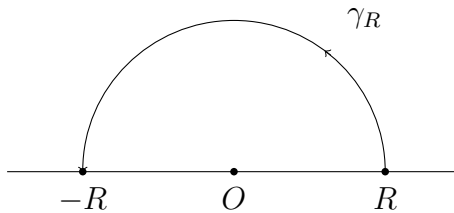
证明.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\gamma_\rho} f(z) dz &= \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} f(a + \rho e^{i\theta}) \rho e^{i\theta} i d\theta \\ &= \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} f(z)(z - a) i d\theta \rightarrow A \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} i d\theta = Ai(\theta_2 - \theta_1). \end{aligned}$$

□

引理 10.2. Jordan: 若  $f(z)$  在  $R_0 \leq |z| < +\infty, \text{Im}z > 0$  连续, 且  $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} f(z) = 0$ , 设  $\alpha > 0$ , 则

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{\gamma_R} e^{i\alpha z} f(z) dz = 0.$$



证明. 设  $M(R) = \max_{|z|=R} \{|f(z)|\}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_{\gamma_R} e^{i\alpha z} f(z) dz \right| &\leq M(R) \cdot \int_0^\pi \left| e^{i\alpha(R \cos \theta + iR \sin \theta)} \right| R d\theta \\ &= M(R) \cdot R \int_0^\pi e^{-\alpha R \sin \theta} d\theta = 2M(R)R \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-\alpha R \sin \theta} d\theta \\ &< 2M(R)R \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-\alpha R \frac{2}{\pi} \theta} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{\alpha} M(R)(1 - e^{-\alpha R}) \rightarrow 0 \quad (R \rightarrow +\infty). \end{aligned}$$

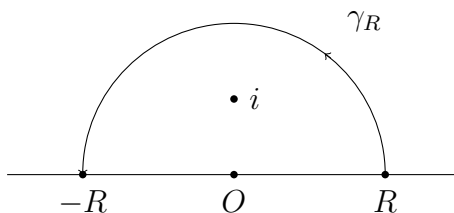
□

特别地对  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  型的积分, 有相应的策略, 概括来讲是下面三步:

1. 复化;
2. 取合适的积分路径;
3. 留数定理。

例 10.1.  $I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^{n+1}} \quad (n \geq 0)$ 。

解. 复化取  $f(z) = \frac{1}{(1+z^2)^{n+1}}$ , 如图选取积分路径。



则

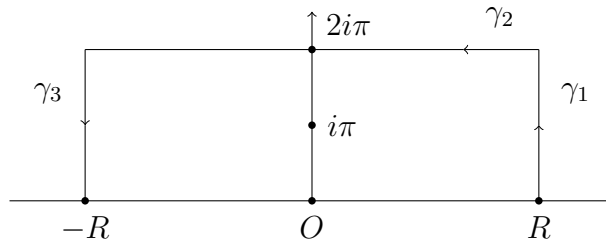
$$\int_{-R}^R \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^{n+1}} + \int_{\gamma_R} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \cdot \text{Res}(f, i), \quad \int_{\gamma_R} f(z) dz \rightarrow 0,$$

$$\text{Res}(f, i) = \frac{1}{n!} \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{d^n}{dz^n} \left( \frac{1}{(n+i)^{n+1}} \right) = \frac{(-1)^n (n+1)(n+2) \cdots (2n)}{n!} \frac{1}{(2i)^{n+1}}.$$

令  $R \rightarrow +\infty$ ,  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^{n+1}} = \frac{(2n)! \pi}{2^{2n} (n!)^2}$ . □

**例 10.2.** 证明:  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{ax}}{1+e^x} dx = \frac{\pi}{\sin(\pi a)}$  ( $0 < a < 1$ ).

**证明.**  $1 + e^z = 0 \Rightarrow z = i\pi + 2k\pi i$  ( $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ ), 令  $f(z) = \frac{e^{az}}{1+e^z}$ , 如图选取矩形围道。



$$\int_{-R}^R \frac{e^{ax}}{1+e^x} dx + \int_{\gamma_1 \cup \gamma_2 \cup \gamma_3} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \cdot \text{Res}(f, i\pi),$$

$$\text{Res}(f, i\pi) = \lim_{z \rightarrow i\pi} (z - i\pi) \frac{e^{az}}{1+e^z} = \lim_{z \rightarrow i\pi} \frac{e^{az}}{\frac{e^z - e^{i\pi}}{z - i\pi}} = \frac{e^{a\pi i}}{(a^z)'|_{z=i\pi}} = -e^{a\pi i},$$

$$\left| \int_{\gamma_1} \frac{e^{az}}{1+e^z} dz \right| \leq \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{|e^{a(R+iy)}|}{|1+e^{R+iy}|} |i| dy \leq \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{aR}}{e^R - 1} dy \leq \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{aR}}{\frac{1}{2}e^R} dy$$

$$= e^{(a-1)R} 4\pi \rightarrow 0, \quad (R \rightarrow +\infty)$$

$$\left| \int_{\gamma_3} \frac{e^{az}}{1+e^z} dz \right| \leq \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{|e^{a(-R+iy)}|}{|1+e^{-R+iy}|} dy \leq \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{-aR}}{\frac{1}{2}} dy \rightarrow 0, \quad (R \rightarrow +\infty)$$

$$\int_{\gamma_2} \frac{e^{az}}{1+e^z} dz = \int_R^{-R} \frac{e^{a(x+2\pi i)}}{1+e^{x+2\pi i}} dx = -e^{2\pi ai} \int_{-R}^R \frac{e^{ax}}{1+e^x} dx$$

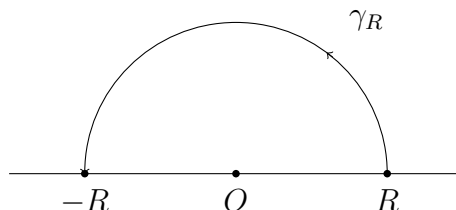
$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{ax}}{1+e^x} dx = \frac{-2\pi i \cdot e^{a\pi i}}{1 - e^{2\pi ai}} = \frac{-2\pi i}{e^{-a\pi i} - e^{a\pi i}} = \frac{\pi}{\sin(a\pi)}.$$

□

**例 10.3.**  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \cos ax dx$ ,  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \sin ax dx$  ( $a > 0$ ), 令  $F(z) = f(z)e^{iaz}$ , 当  $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} f(z) = 0$ , 可以用 Jordan 引理。

**例 10.4.** Laplace 积分:  $I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{1+x^2} dx$  ( $a > 0$ ).

**解.** 取  $F(z) = \frac{e^{iaz}}{1+z^2}$ , 考虑如图的围道:

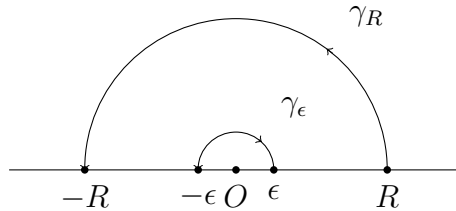


$$\int_{-R}^R F(x) dx + \int_{\gamma_R} F(z) dz = 2\pi i \cdot \text{Res}(F, i) = \pi \cdot e^{-a}.$$

令  $R \rightarrow +\infty$ ,  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax + i \sin ax}{1+x^2} dx = \pi e^{-a}$ , 取实部  $I = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-a}$ . □

**例 10.5.** Dirichlet 积分:  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

**证明.** 令  $F(z) = \frac{e^{iz}}{z}$ , 如图取围道。



$$\int_{-R}^{-\epsilon} \frac{e^{ix}}{x} dx + \int_{\gamma_\epsilon} \frac{e^{iz}}{z} dz + \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{e^{ix}}{x} dx + \int_{\gamma_R} \frac{e^{iz}}{z} dz = 0.$$

而第一项  $= \int_{-R}^{-\epsilon} \frac{e^{-ix}}{-x} (-dx) = -\int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{e^{-ix}}{x} dx$ , 第二项由引理 10.1 计算得  $-\pi i$ , 第四项由 Jordan 引理为零, 故  $\int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{2i \cdot \sin x}{x} dx \rightarrow \pi i$ , 即  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$ . □