

习题二

1. 下列函数在何处可导？何处解析？

解：(1) $f(z) = x^2 - iy$;

由于

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -1$$

在 z 平面上处处连续，且当且仅当 $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ 时， u, v 满足 C-R 条件。故 $f(z)$ 仅在直线 $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ 上可导，在 z 平面上处处不解析。

(2) $f(z) = xy^2 + ix^2y$;

由于

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y^2, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2xy, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2xy, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = x^2$$

在 z 平面上处处连续，且当且仅当 $x = y = 0$ 时， u, v 满足 C-R 条件。

故 $f(z)$ 仅在点 $z = 0$ 处可导，在 z 平面上处处不解析。

(3) $f(z) = \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2} + i\frac{x-y}{x^2+y^2}$;

由于

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{-x^2 - 2xy + y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2 - 2xy - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{-x^2 + 2xy + y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{-x^2 - 2xy + y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

在 z 平面上除 $z=0$ 外处处连续, 且当 $z \neq 0$ 时, u, v 满足 C-R 条件。故 $f(z)$ 在 z 平面上除 $z=0$ 外可导, 在 z 平面上除 $z=0$ 外处处解析。

$$(4) f(z) = \operatorname{Im} z = y。$$

由于

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 1, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0,$$

可知在 z 平面上 u, v 处处不满足 C-R 条件。故 $f(z)$ 在 z 平面上处处不可导, 在 z 平面上处处不解析。

2. 定义

$$f(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y(x + iy)}{x^4 + y^2}, & z = x + iy \neq 0; \\ 0, & z = x + iy = 0. \end{cases}$$

证明: $f(z)$ 在 z 平面上处处连续, 但在 $z=0$ 不可导。

证: 当 $z \neq 0$ 时, $f(z)$ 的实部 $u = \frac{x^3 y}{x^4 + y^2}$ 和虚部 $v = \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^4 + y^2}$ 都连续。从

而当 $z \neq 0$ 时, $f(z)$ 连续。

当 $z=0$ 时, 注意到

$$|u| = \frac{|x^3 y|}{x^4 + y^2} = \frac{|x^2 y| |x|}{x^4 + y^2} \leq \frac{\frac{1}{2}(x^4 + y^2) |x|}{x^4 + y^2} = \frac{1}{2} |x| \rightarrow 0, z = x + iy \rightarrow 0;$$

$$|v| = \frac{|x^2 y^2|}{x^4 + y^2} = \frac{|x^2 y| |y|}{x^4 + y^2} \leq \frac{\frac{1}{2}(x^4 + y^2) |y|}{x^4 + y^2} = \frac{1}{2} |y| \rightarrow 0, z = x + iy \rightarrow 0.$$

故 $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} f(z) = 0 = f(0)$ 。即 $f(z)$ 在 $z=0$ 连续。

现在，容易看到

$$\lim_{\substack{z \rightarrow 0 \\ y=x}} \frac{f(z) - f(0)}{z - 0} = \lim_{\substack{z \rightarrow 0 \\ y=x}} \frac{f(z)}{z} = \lim_{\substack{z \rightarrow 0 \\ y=x}} \frac{x^4(1+i)}{x^2(x^2+1)(x+ix)} = 0;$$

$$\lim_{\substack{z \rightarrow 0 \\ y=x^2}} \frac{f(z) - f(0)}{z - 0} = \lim_{\substack{z \rightarrow 0 \\ y=x^2}} \frac{f(z)}{z} = \lim_{\substack{z \rightarrow 0 \\ y=x^2}} \frac{x^5(1+xi)}{2x^4(x+ix^2)} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

从而， $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z) - f(0)}{z - 0}$ 不存在。因此 $f(z)$ 在 $z=0$ 不可导。

3. 试证下列函数在 z 平面上处处不解析。

解：(1) $f(z) = x + y$;

由于

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 1, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 1, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0,$$

可知在 z 平面上 u, v 处处不满足 C-R 条件。故 $f(z)$ 在 z 平面上处处不解析。

(2) $f(z) = \operatorname{Re} z = x$;

由于

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 1, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0,$$

可知在 z 平面上 u, v 处处不满足 C-R 条件。故 $f(z)$ 在 z 平面上处处不解析。

$$(3) f(z) = \frac{1}{|z|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}.$$

由于

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)^3}}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)^3}}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0,$$

可知在 $z \neq 0$ 时, u, v 处处不满足 C-R 条件。而在 $z = 0$ 时, $f(z)$ 无定义。故 $f(z)$ 在 z 平面上处处不解析。

4. 设 $f(z) = my^3 + nx^2y + i(x^3 - 3xy^2)$ 为解析函数, 试确定 m, n 的值。

解: 令 $u = my^3 + nx^2y, v = x^3 - 3xy^2$ 。因 $f(z)$ 解析, 由 C-R 条件得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2nxy = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -6xy; \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 3my^2 + nx^2 = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -(3x^2 - 3y^2).$$

解得 $m = 1, n = -3$ 。

5. 函数 $f(z)$ 在区域 D 内解析。证明: 如果对每一点 $z \in D$, 有

$f'(z) = 0$, 那么 $f(z)$ 在 D 内是常数。

证： 设 $f(z)$ 在区域 D 内解析，且对每一点 $z \in D$ ，有

$f'(z) = 0$ 。则

$$f'(z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0。$$

从而

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0。$$

这说明 u, v 为常数。故 $f(z) = u + iv$ 是一个常数。

6. 试判断下述命题的真假，并举例说明。

(1) 如果 $f'(z_0)$ 存在，那么 $f(z)$ 在点 z_0 解析。

解： 命题假。如函数 $f(z) = |z|^2 = x^2 + y^2$ 仅在点 $z = 0$ 处可导。故 $f(z)$ 在点 $z = 0$ 处不解析。

(2) 如果 $f(z)$ 在点 z_0 连续，那么 $f'(z_0)$ 存在。

解： 命题假。如函数 $f(z) = |z|^2 = x^2 + y^2$ 在 z 平面上处处连续，但除 $z = 0$ 外处处不可导。

(3) 实部与虚部满足柯西-黎曼方程的复变函数是解析函数；

解： 命题假。如函数 $f(z) = z \operatorname{Re} z = x^2 + ixy$ 仅在点 $z = 0$ 处满足 C-R 条件。故 $f(z)$ 在点 $z = 0$ 处不解析。

7. 证明：如果函数 $f(z)=u+iv$ 在区域 D 内解析，并满足下列条件之一，那么 $f(z)$ 是常数。

- 1) $f(z)$ 恒取实值；
- 2) $\overline{f(z)}$ 在 D 内解析；
- 3) $|f(z)|$ 在 D 内是一个常数；
- 4) $\operatorname{Re} f(z)$ 在 D 内是一个常数。

解：1) 假设 $v=0$ 。因为 $f(z)$ 在区域 D 内解析，由 C-R 条件，得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0。$$

因而 u 为常数。从而 $f(z)=u+iv=u$ 是一个常数。

2) 假设 $\overline{f(z)}=u-iv$ 在 D 内解析。由 C-R 条件，得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial(-v)}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial(-v)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}。$$

又因为 $f(z)$ 在区域 D 内解析，由 C-R 条件，得

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

综合上面两组方程，得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0。$$

因而 u, v 为常数。从而 $f(z)=u+iv$ 是一个常数。

3) 假设 $|f(z)|$ 在 D 内是一个常数。故有 $u^2 + v^2 = C$ (C 为常数)。因为 $f(z)$ 在区域 D 内解析，从而 u, v 在 D 内可微且满足 C-R 条件。在 $u^2 + v^2 = C$ 两边分别对 x 和 y 求偏导，有

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

代入 C-R 条件 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ 于上式，可解得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0。$$

因而 u, v 为常数。从而 $f(z) = u + iv$ 是一个常数。

4) 假设 $\operatorname{Re} f(z)$ 在 D 内是一个常数，则

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0。$$

利用 $f(z)$ 在区域 D 内解析，其实，虚部满足 C-R 条件可得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0。$$

因而 u, v 为常数。从而 $f(z) = u + iv$ 是一个常数。

8. 验证下列函数是调和函数，并求出以 $z = x + iy$ 为自变量的解析函

数 $w = f(z) = u + iv$ 。

- 1) $v = \arctan \frac{y}{x}, x > 0;$
- 2) $u = e^x (y \cos y + x \sin y) + x + y, f(0) = i;$
- 3) $u = (x - y)(x^2 + 4xy + y^2);$
- 4) $v = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}, f(2) = 0。$

解：1) 由于

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \frac{-y}{x^2} = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2};$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2};$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2};$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = \frac{-2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}。$$

显然 $\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = 0$, 故在右半平面内 $v = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$ 是调和函数。利用 C-R

条件, 得

$$u = \int \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx = \int \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dx = \int \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2) + \varphi(y)。$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} + \varphi'(y) = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}。$$

于是, 有 $\varphi'(y) = 0$ 。从而 $\varphi(y) = C$ 。故

$$u = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2) + C,$$

$$\text{及 } f(z) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2) + C + i \arctan \frac{y}{x} = \ln|z| + i \arg z + C.$$

2) 由于

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^x (y \cos y + x \sin y + \sin y) + 1;$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = e^x (y \cos y + x \sin y + 2 \sin y);$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = e^x (\cos y + x \cos y - y \sin y) + 1;$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = e^x (-y \cos y - x \sin y - 2 \sin y).$$

显然 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$, 故在 z 平面 $u = e^x (y \cos y + x \sin y) + x + y$ 是调和函数。利

用 C-R 条件及 v 是可微函数, 得

$$\begin{aligned} v &= \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} dv + C = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy + C = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} \left(-\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy + C \\ &= \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} [e^x (-\cos y - x \cos y + y \sin y) - 1] dx + [e^x (y \cos y + x \sin y + \sin y) + 1] dy + C \\ &= \int_0^x [e^x (-1 - x) - 1] dx + \int_0^y [e^x (y \cos y + x \sin y + \sin y) + 1] dy + C \quad (\text{积分与路径无关}) \\ &= -x - xe^x + [e^x (y \sin y + \cos y - x \cos y - \cos y) + y] \Big|_0^y + C \\ &= e^x (y \sin y - x \cos y) + y - x + C. \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$f(z) = u + iv = e^x (y \cos y + x \sin y) + x + y + i [e^x (y \sin y - x \cos y) + y - x + C].$$

令 $y=0$, 得

$$f(x) = x + ie^x(-x) - ix + iC = -ixe^x + (1-i)x + iC。$$

可知解析函数

$$f(z) = -ize^z + (1-i)z + iC。$$

令 $z=0$, 及 $f(0)=i$, 得 $C=1$ 。故 $f(z) = -ize^z + (1-i)z + i$ 。

3) 由于

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 3x^2 + 6xy - 3y^2;$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 6x + 6y;$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 3x^2 - 6xy - 3y^2;$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -6x - 6y。$$

显然 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$, 故在 z 平面 $u = (x-y)(x^2 + 4xy + y^2)$ 是调和函数。注意

到 $f'(z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$, 利用 C-R 条件, 有

$$\begin{aligned} f'(z) &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 3x^2 + 6xy - 3y^2 - i(3x^2 - 6xy - 3y^2) \\ &= 3[(x^2 - y^2) + i2xy] - 3i[(x^2 - y^2) + i2xy] \\ &= 3(1-i)z^2。 \end{aligned}$$

于是所求的解析函数为

$$f(z) = \int f'(z) dz = \int 3(1-i)z^2 dz = (1-i)z^3 + C。$$

4) 由于

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2};$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2y(3x^2 - y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^3};$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2};$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{2y(3x^2 - y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^3}。$$

显然 $\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = 0$, 故在 $z \neq 0$ 的区域里 $v = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$ 是调和函数。利用 C-R

条件, 得

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \int \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy = \int -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dy = \int \frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} dy = x \int \frac{d(x^2 + y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{-x}{x^2 + y^2} + \varphi(x)。 \end{aligned}$$

又

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} + \varphi'(x) = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}。$$

得 $\varphi'(x) = 0$, 从而 $\varphi(x) = C$ 。故

$$u = \frac{-x}{x^2 + y^2} + C。$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(z) &= \frac{-x}{x^2+y^2} + C + i \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} = -\frac{x-iy}{x^2+y^2} + C \\
 &= -\frac{x-iy}{(x+iy)(x-iy)} + C = C - \frac{1}{x+iy} = C - \frac{1}{z}.
 \end{aligned}$$

由初始条件 $0 = f(2) = C - \frac{1}{2}$, 得 $C = \frac{1}{2}$ 。从而所求的解析函数为

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

9. 设 $u = u(x, y)$ 为调和函数, 则实函数 $w = f(u)$ 满足什么条件, 可以使复合函数

$$w = f[u(x, y)]$$

为一个调和函数。

解: 设 $f(u)$ 有二阶连续导数。则

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = f'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = f''(u) \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + f'(u) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}.$$

同理, 有

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} = f''(u) \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 + f'(u) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}.$$

注意到 $u = u(x, y)$ 为调和函数, 我们得

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} &= f''(u) \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] + f'(u) \left[\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right] \\
 &= f''(u) \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

当 $u = \text{常数}$ 时, $f(u)$ 为任意有二阶连续导数函数。

当 $u \neq \text{常数}$ 时, 上式当且仅当 $f''(u) = 0$ 时, $w = f(u)$ 为调和函数。而

$$f''(u) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f(u) = au + b, a, b \in \mathbb{R}。$$

故 $f(u)$ 为 u 的线性函数时, $w = f[u(x, y)]$ 为一个调和函数。

10. 设 f 和 g 均在点 z_0 处可导, $g(z)$ 在 z_0 的某个邻域内不为 0, 且

$$f(z_0) = g(z_0) = 0, g'(z_0) \neq 0,$$

证明: $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f(z)}{g(z)} = \frac{f'(z_0)}{g'(z_0)}$ 。

证: 设 f 和 g 均在点 z_0 处可导, $g(z)$ 在 z_0 的某个邻域内不为 0, 且

$$f(z_0) = g(z_0) = 0, g'(z_0) \neq 0,$$

则

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

11. 如果 $f(z) = u + iv$ 是一解析函数, 试证:

1) $\overline{if(z)}$ 也是解析函数;

2) $-u$ 是 v 的共轭调和函数。

证: 1) 注意到

$$\overline{if(z)} = \overline{i(u-iv)} = \overline{v+iu} = v-iu = -i(u+iv) = -if(z)。$$

因为 $f(z)$ 是一解析函数, 故 $\overline{if(z)}$ 也是解析函数。

2) 因为 $f(z)$ 是一解析函数, 所以 u 和 v 都是调和函数。从而 $-u$ 和

v 也是调和函数。又 u 和 v 满足 C-R 条件, 即

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

从而

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial(-u)}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial(-u)}{\partial x}。$$

故 $-u$ 是 v 的共轭调和函数。

12. 若 $u = u(x, y)$, $v = v(x, y)$ 为调和函数, 问下列函数是否为调和函数?

(1) $u[v(x, y), y]$;

(2) $u[x, v(x, y)]$;

(3) $u(x, y)v(x, y)$;

(4) $u(x, y) + v(x, y)$ 。

解: (1) 不是。例如: $u = 2xy$ 及 $v = y$ 均在 \mathbb{C} 上调和, 但

$$u[v(x, y), y] = 2y \cdot y = y^2$$

不是调和函数。

(2) 不是。例如: $u = 2xy$ 及 $v = x$ 均在 \mathbb{C} 上调和, 但

$$u[x, v(x, y)] = 2x \cdot x = x^2$$

不是调和函数。

(3) 不是。例如： $u = x$ 及 $v = x$ 均在 \mathbb{C} 上调和，但

$$u(x, y)v(x, y) = x^2$$

不是调和函数。

(4) 是。由调和函数定义可知。

13. 设 $f(z) = u + iv$ 在区域 D 内解析，则其实部 u 和 v 是 D 内的调和函数。其逆命题是否成立？肯定给出严格证明，否定请举一反例。

解：逆命题不成立。例如： $u = y$ 及 $v = x$ 均在 \mathbb{C} 上调和。但

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 1 \neq -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -1。$$

故 $f(z) = y + ix$ 在 \mathbb{C} 上不是解析函数。

14. 如果 $f(z) = u + iv$ 是 z 的解析函数，证明：

$$1) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} |f(z)| \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} |f(z)| \right)^2 = |f'(z)|^2。$$

$$2) \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{vmatrix} = |f'(z)|^2。$$

$$3) \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) |f(z)|^2 = 4|f'(z)|^2。$$

$$4) \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) |f(z)|^\rho = \rho^2 |f(z)|^{\rho-2} |f'(z)|^2。$$

$$5) \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) |u|^\rho = \rho(\rho-1)|u|^{\rho-2} |f'(z)|^2 (u \neq 0)。$$

证: 1) 注意到 $|f(z)| = \sqrt{u^2 + v^2}$ 。我们有

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} |f(z)| = \frac{u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}}, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} |f(z)| = \frac{u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}}。$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} |f(z)| \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} |f(z)| \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{u^2 + v^2} \left[u^2 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + v^2 \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)^2 + 2uv \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + u^2 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 + v^2 \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)^2 + 2uv \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right]。 \end{aligned}$$

由于 $f(z) = u + iv$ 是解析函数, 故

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

从而

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} |f(z)| \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} |f(z)| \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{u^2 + v^2} \left[u^2 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + v^2 \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)^2 + 2uv \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + u^2 \left(-\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)^2 + v^2 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + 2uv \left(-\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{u^2 + v^2} \left\{ u^2 \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right] + v^2 \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right] \right\} \\
&= |f'(z)|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

2) 由于 $f(z) = u + iv$ 是解析函数, 故

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

从而

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \left(-\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)^2 = |f'(z)|^2.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
3) \quad &\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) |f(z)|^2 = \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) (u^2 + v^2) \\
&= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 2v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + 2v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \\
&= 2 \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + u \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)^2 + v \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 + u \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)^2 + v \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right] \\
&= 2 \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)^2 + u \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) + v \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right) \right] \\
&= 2 \left(|f'(z)|^2 + |f'(z)|^2 \right) \\
&= 4 |f'(z)|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

$$4) \quad |f|^\rho = (u^2 + v^2)^{\frac{\rho}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (|f|^\rho) = \frac{\rho}{2} (u^2 + v^2)^{\frac{\rho}{2}-1} \left(2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 2v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) = \rho (u^2 + v^2)^{\frac{\rho}{2}-1} \left(u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right).$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}(|f|^\rho) &= \rho(\rho-2)(u^2+v^2)^{\frac{\rho-2}{2}} \left(u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \\ &\quad \rho(u^2+v^2)^{\frac{\rho-1}{2}} \left(\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + u \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)^2 + v \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} \right).\end{aligned}$$

同理

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}(|f|^\rho) &= \rho(\rho-2)(u^2+v^2)^{\frac{\rho-2}{2}} \left(u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \\ &\quad \rho(u^2+v^2)^{\frac{\rho-1}{2}} \left(\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 + u \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)^2 + v \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right).\end{aligned}$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned}\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) |f|^\rho &= \rho(\rho-2) |f|^{\rho-4} \left[\left(u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] + \\ &\quad \rho |f|^{\rho-2} \left(\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + u \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)^2 + v \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 + u \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)^2 + v \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right) \\ &= \rho(\rho-2) |f|^{\rho-4} |f|^2 |f'|^2 + \rho |f|^{\rho-2} 2 |f'|^2 \quad (C-R \text{ 条件, 调和条件}) \\ &= \rho^2 |f|^{\rho-2} |f'|^2.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}5) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x} |u|^\rho &= \rho |u|^{\rho-1} \left(\pm \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right), \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} |u|^\rho &= \rho(\rho-1) |u|^{\rho-2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \rho |u|^{\rho-1} \left(\pm \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right).\end{aligned}$$

同理

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} |u|^\rho = \rho(\rho-1) |u|^{\rho-2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \rho |u|^{\rho-1} \left(\pm \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right).$$

故

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) |u|^\rho = \rho(\rho-1) |u|^{\rho-2} |f'(z)|^2 (u \neq 0).$$

15. 将下列函数值写成 $x+iy$ 的形式。

1) $e^{1+\pi i} + \cos i$;

2) $\operatorname{ch} \frac{\pi}{4} i$;

3) $\cos(i \ln 5)$;

4) $\operatorname{Ln}(-3+4i)$ 。

解: 1) $e^{1+\pi i} + \cos i = ee^{\pi i} + \cos i = e(\cos \pi + i \sin \pi) + \frac{e^{i \cdot i} + e^{-i \cdot i}}{2}$

$$= -e + \frac{1}{2}(e^{-1} + e)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}(e - e^{-1})。$$

2) $\operatorname{ch} \frac{\pi}{4} i = \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{\frac{\pi i}{4}} + e^{-\frac{\pi i}{4}} \right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}。$

3) $\cos(i \ln 5) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{i \cdot i \ln 5} + e^{-i \cdot i \ln 5}) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{-\ln 5} + e^{\ln 5}) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{5} + 5 \right) = \frac{13}{5}。$

4) $\operatorname{Ln}(-3+4i) = \ln|-3+4i| + i[\arg(-3+4i) + 2k\pi]$

$$= \ln 5 + i \left(\pi - \arctan \frac{4}{3} + 2k\pi \right)$$

$$= \ln 5 - i \left[\arctan \frac{4}{3} - (2k+1)\pi \right], \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots;$$

16. 求方程 $\cos z = 5$ 在复平面上的全部解。

解: 由余弦函数的定义, 有

$$\frac{1}{2}(e^{iz} + e^{-iz}) = 5。$$

从而，有

$$(e^{iz})^2 - 10e^{iz} + 1 = 0。$$

$$\therefore e^{iz} = \frac{1}{2}(10 \pm \sqrt{96}) = 5 \pm \sqrt{24}。$$

故

$$iz = \text{Ln}(5 \pm \sqrt{24}) = \ln(5 \pm \sqrt{24}) + i2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}。$$

因此，有

$$z = 2k\pi - i \ln(5 \pm \sqrt{24}), \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}。$$

17. 证明 $f(z) = e^{\bar{z}}$ 不是 z 的解析函数。

证： 令 $z = x + iy$ ，则

$$f(z) = u + iv = e^{x-iy} = e^x (\cos y - i \sin y)。$$

于是

$$u = e^x \cos y, \quad v = -e^x \sin y。$$

若 $f(z) = e^{\bar{z}}$ 是 z 的解析函数，则 u, v 满足 $C-R$ 条件。即

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^x \cos y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -e^x \cos y \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -e^x \sin y = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = e^x \sin y \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cos y = 0 \\ \sin y = 0 \end{cases}。$$

但 $\cos y$ 和 $\sin y$ 不可能同时为 0。矛盾。故 $f(z) = e^{\bar{z}}$ 不是 z 的解析函数。

18. 由 $z = \sin w$ 及 $z = \cos w$ 所定义的函数 w 分别称为 z 的反正弦函数及反余弦函数, 求出它们的解析表达式。

解: 由正弦函数的定义, 有

$$z = \sin w = \frac{1}{2i}(e^{iw} - e^{-iw}).$$

于是, $e^{2iw} - 2ize^{iw} - 1 = 0$ 。

解得

$$e^{iw} = iz \pm \sqrt{1-z^2} = iz + \sqrt{1-z^2}。$$

利用对数的定义, 得

$$iw = \text{Ln}(iz + \sqrt{1-z^2}).$$

故 $w = -i\text{Ln}(iz + \sqrt{1-z^2})$ 。

即

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

同理, 可得

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

19. 证明如下恒等式。

$$(1) \cos^2 z + \sin^2 z = 1;$$

证: $\cos^2 z + \sin^2 z = \left(\frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i}\right)^2$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[(e^{i2z} + 2 + e^{-i2z}) - (e^{i2z} - 2 + e^{-i2z}) \right]$$
$$= 1。$$

$$(2) \operatorname{ch}(z_1 + z_2) = \operatorname{ch} z_1 \operatorname{ch} z_2 + \operatorname{sh} z_1 \operatorname{sh} z_2;$$

证: $\operatorname{ch} z_1 \operatorname{ch} z_2 + \operatorname{sh} z_1 \operatorname{sh} z_2$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(e^{z_1} + e^{-z_1}) \frac{1}{2}(e^{z_2} + e^{-z_2}) + \frac{1}{2}(e^{z_1} - e^{-z_1}) \frac{1}{2}(e^{z_2} - e^{-z_2})$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} [e^{z_1+z_2} + e^{-(z_1+z_2)}]$$
$$= \operatorname{ch}(z_1 + z_2)。$$

$$(3) \operatorname{sh}(z_1 + z_2) = \operatorname{sh} z_1 \operatorname{ch} z_2 + \operatorname{ch} z_1 \operatorname{sh} z_2;$$

证: $\operatorname{sh} z_1 \operatorname{ch} z_2 + \operatorname{ch} z_1 \operatorname{sh} z_2$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(e^{z_1} - e^{-z_1}) \frac{1}{2}(e^{z_2} + e^{-z_2}) + \frac{1}{2}(e^{z_1} + e^{-z_1}) \frac{1}{2}(e^{z_2} - e^{-z_2})$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} [e^{z_1+z_2} - e^{-(z_1+z_2)}]$$
$$= \operatorname{sh}(z_1 + z_2)。$$

$$(4) \operatorname{ch}^2 z - \operatorname{sh}^2 z = 1。$$

证: $\operatorname{ch}^2 z - \operatorname{sh}^2 z = \left(\frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2}\right)^2 = 1。$

20. 说明下列等式是否正确。

(1) $\ln z^2 = 2 \ln z;$

(2) $\ln \sqrt{z} = \frac{1}{2} \ln z。$

解: (1) 不正确。例如:

$$\ln(-1)^2 = \ln|(-1)^2| + i \arg(-1)^2 = 0, \quad 2 \ln(-1) = 2(\ln|-1| + i\pi) = i2\pi$$

$$\ln(-1)^2 \neq 2 \ln(-1)。$$

(2) 不正确。例如:

$$\ln \sqrt{-1} = \ln|\sqrt{-1}| + i \arg \sqrt{-1} = i \arg \sqrt{-1};$$

而

$$\sqrt{-1} = (-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} = |\sqrt{-1}| e^{\frac{i(\arg(-1)+2k\pi)}{2}} = e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+k\pi\right)}, \quad k=0,1。$$

$$\therefore \arg \sqrt{-1} \text{ 有两值: } \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 或 } -\frac{\pi}{2}。 \text{ 于是 } \ln \sqrt{-1} = i\frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 或 } -i\frac{\pi}{2}。$$

$$\text{但 } \frac{1}{2} \ln(-1) = \frac{1}{2}(\ln|-1| + i \arg(-1)) = i\frac{\pi}{2};$$

故

$$\ln \sqrt{-1} \neq \frac{1}{2} \ln(-1)。$$