

复变必背:

主幅角 $(-\pi, \pi]$ 解析 $\Leftrightarrow u, v$ 可微且 C-R 条件成立: 定义: 单连通域内可导

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

偏导连续 \Rightarrow 可微

$$\sinh ix = i \sin x \quad \cosh ix = \cos x \quad \text{---} \cosh ix = \cos x$$

$$\ln z = \ln |z| + \text{Arg} z$$

调和函数: $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$, $\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = 0$ $f = u + iv$ 解析 $\Leftrightarrow u, v$ 共轭调和函数共轭调和: 满足 C-R 的调和函数 u, v 对于给定调和函数, 共轭调和唯一, $f(z)$ 唯一 (相差一个 C)

$$\int_{\partial D} P dx + Q dy = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

$$\text{给定调和 } u, v(x, y) = \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy + C \quad \text{与路径无关}$$

已知 u 求 v

- 1) ① 先验证: u 调和; ② 构造 v
- 2) 由解析求 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ 得 v 代入 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$

$$\text{若 } \Gamma \text{ 在有界光滑曲线 } (C \text{ 连续}) \int_C f(z) dz = \int_C u dx - v dy + i \int_C v dx + u dy$$

$$\int_C f(z) dz = \int_a^b f(z(t)) z'(t) dt, \text{ 换元}$$

$$|\int_C f(z) dz| \leq \int_C |f(z)| ds \leq M L \quad ds = |z'(t)| dt$$

$$\int_C \frac{dz}{(z-z_0)^{n+1}} = \begin{cases} 2\pi i, & n=0 \\ 0, & n \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

若 f 在 D 则简单光滑闭曲线 γ 上 $\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 0$ ^{充分必要}

$$\int_C f(z) dz = \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{C_k} f(z) dz \quad \oint \int f(z) dz, T = CUC_1 \cup \dots \cup C_n$$

$$\int_{C_1} f(z) dz + \int_{C_2} f(z) dz = \int_{C_2} f(z) dz, \text{ 解析仍成立}$$

若 f 在单连通 D 内解析, $z \in D$, 则 $F(z) = \int_{z_0}^z f(z) dz$ 解析, $F'(z) = f(z)$

$$f(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{f(z)}{z-z_0} dz \quad f^{(n)}(z_0) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^{n+1}} dz$$

若 f 在 C 有界解析则 $f \equiv C$ $|f(z_0)| \leq \frac{M}{R}$
 R 为 C 的半径, M 为 $f(z)$ 的

若 f 在 D 上连续, $\forall C \in D \int_C f(z) dz = 0$ 则 f 在 D 上解析

若 f 在开区域 D 上解析, 若 $|f(z)| \leq |f(z_0)|$ 则 $f \equiv C$
 若为有界的, 则 $f \neq C$, 则 $|f|_{\min/\max}$ 在边界
 若 f 无零点则 $|f(z)|_{\min}$ 在边界

$f_n: D \rightarrow C, n \in \mathbb{Z}_+, \text{ 若 } |f_n(z)| \leq M_n, \forall z \in D \text{ 且 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} M_n < \infty$
 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(z)$ 在 D 一致收敛

若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(z) = S_n(z) \Rightarrow S(z)$ 则 S 在 D 连续
 若 f_n 在 C 上连续则 S 在 C 上连续
 若 f_n 在 D 上解析则 S 在 D 上解析

阿贝尔定理 $R = \sup \{ |z| \mid \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n z^n \text{ 收敛} \}$

A. $R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{C_{n+1}}{C_n} \right| \in \mathbb{R} \cup [0, +\infty]$, $\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|C_n|} \in \mathbb{R}$, $R = \frac{1}{\rho}$

$C_n = \frac{f^{(n)}(z_0)}{n!} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|\xi-z_0|=r} \frac{f(\xi)}{(\xi-z_0)^{n+1}} d\xi$

若 f 在 $R < |z-z_0| < R$ 解析, 则 $f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n (z-z_0)^n$ $C_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C} \frac{f(\xi)}{(\xi-z_0)^{n+1}} d\xi$
(圆环域内)

$C_n = \frac{f^{(n)}(z_0)}{n!}$ 要在 $B(z_0, R)$ 内解析才成立

使用 $\frac{1}{z}$ 公式要 $|z| < 1$ $C_{-1} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C f(z) dz$

同一中心由奇点分布的环域层不同

可去奇点: $n < 0$ 时 $C_n = 0 \iff \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z)$ 存在且有限

极点: $\iff \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} |f(z)| = +\infty$ 或 $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{1}{f(z)} = 0$. m 阶: $n < -m$ 时 $C_n = 0$

本性: 不存在有限无穷的极限, \circlearrowright 可收敛于任意点 $C_{-m} \neq 0$

若 $f(z) = (z-z_0)^m \psi(z)$, 且 $\psi(z_0) \neq 0$, z_0 为 f 的 m 阶零点

z_0 为 f 的 m 级极点 $\iff z_0$ 为 $\frac{1}{f(z)}$ 的 m 级零点

令 $\psi(w) = f\left(\frac{1}{w}\right) = f(z) \implies \psi$ 在 $B(0, \frac{1}{R})$ 解析, 0 为 ψ 孤立奇点

若 0 为 ψ 可去奇点, m 阶极点或本性奇点, 则称 z_0 为 f 的可去奇点

m 阶极点或本性奇点

是否为极点可用 ψ 判断

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

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

若 $f(z) = \frac{F(z)}{G(z)}$, $F(z_0) \neq 0$, $G(z_0) = 0$, $G'(z_0) \neq 0$

$$\text{则 Res}[f(z), z_0] = \frac{F(z_0)}{G'(z_0)}$$

$$\text{Res}[f(z), z_0] = \frac{1}{k!} \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{d^k}{dz^k} [(z-z_0)^{k+1} f(z)]$$

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

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

$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(x) dx$ 型, $F(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$, $\deg Q - \deg P \geq 2$. Q 在实轴上无零, F 在实轴上无极点... 则 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^n \text{Res}[F(z), z_k]$

若 $\deg Q = \deg P + 1$, $F(z)$ 在实轴上极点为 $-P$ 则

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(z) e^{iax} dx = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^n \text{Res}[F(z) e^{iaz}, z_k] + \pi i \sum_{j=1}^m \text{Res}[F(z) e^{iaz}, x_j]$$

可导 \Leftrightarrow 可微, 全纯 $\Rightarrow u, v$ 在 (x, y) 可微且 C-R 成立

$$\sin z, \cos z \text{ 有界} \quad \ln z^{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1}{n} \ln z, \quad \ln z^n \neq n \ln z \quad \ln z^{\frac{1}{n}} \text{ 有界}$$

$$F(\omega) = \mathcal{F}[f(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{i\omega t} dt$$

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

或定义为 $F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt$, $f(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathcal{F}(\omega) e^{i\omega t} d\omega$

$$F(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{i\omega t} dt, \quad f(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\omega) e^{i\omega t} d\omega$$

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

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \omega t \cos \omega t}{\omega} d\omega = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2}, & |t| < 1 \\ \frac{\pi}{4}, & |t| = 1 \\ 0, & |t| > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\rho|t|+i\omega t} dt = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\rho}}$$

$$\mathcal{F}[f(at+b)](\omega) = \frac{1}{|a|} e^{\frac{i\omega b}{a}} F\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$$

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

若 $f(t)$ 绝对可积且 $\lim_{|t| \rightarrow \infty} f^{(n)}(t) = 0$, 则 $\mathcal{F}[f^{(n)}(t)] = (i\omega)^n \mathcal{F}[f(t)]$
 $\mathcal{F}^{(n)}(\omega) = (i\omega)^n \mathcal{F}[f(t)]$

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

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

~~$$\mathcal{F}\left[\frac{\sin \omega t}{\omega}\right] = \mathcal{F}\left[\frac{1}{\omega} \sin \omega t\right] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \omega t}{\omega} e^{i\omega t} d\omega$$~~

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

$\lim_{|t| \rightarrow \infty} u(t) \neq 0$ 故 $\mathcal{F}[u(t)] \neq \frac{1}{j\omega}$ 收敛性不成立 $\mathcal{F}[S^{(n)}(t)](j\omega) = (j\omega)^n$

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-\beta t} & t > 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases} \quad \mathcal{F}[f(t)] = \frac{1}{\beta + j\omega}$$

$$F(s) = \mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \int_0^{\infty} f(t) e^{-st} dt \quad \text{包围极点! } \star$$

$$\mathcal{L}[e^{\alpha t}] = \frac{1}{s - \alpha} \quad \mathcal{L}[t^{\alpha}] = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{s^{\alpha+1}}$$

$\alpha \in \mathbb{N}$ 时 $\Gamma(\alpha+1) = \alpha!$

$$\mathcal{L}[1] = \mathcal{L}[u(t)] = \frac{1}{s} \quad \mathcal{L}[t^n] = \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[S(t)] = 1 \quad \mathcal{L}[f(t-t)u(t-t)] = e^{-ts} F(s)$$

$$\mathcal{L}[f^{(n)}(t)] = s^n F(s) - s^{n-1} f(0) - \dots - f^{(n-1)}(0)$$

$$F'(s) = \mathcal{L}[-t f(t)] \quad F^{(n)}(s) = \mathcal{L}[(t)^n f(t)]$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left[\int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau\right] = \frac{F(s)}{s} \quad \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{f(t)}{t}\right] = \int_s^{\infty} F(s) ds$$