

《数学物理方法》第二章作业参考解答

● 计算下列路径积分：

1. $\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{e^z}{z^n} dz$ (n 为整数)

[解：]

$$\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{e^z}{z^n} dz = -\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{e^z}{z^{n-2}} d\frac{1}{z}, \text{ 积分都是沿正方向}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } \xi = \frac{1}{z}, \text{ 则上述积分为: } & -\oint_{|\xi|=1} e^\xi \xi^{n-2} d\xi \quad \text{积分沿负方向} \\ & = \oint_{|\xi|=1} e^\xi \xi^{n-2} d\xi \quad \text{积分沿正方向} \end{aligned}$$

$n \geq 2$ 时, $|\xi|=1$ 所围区域对被积函数是单通区域, 由科希定理一可知, 积分为 0

$$n < 2 \text{ 时, 原积分} = \oint_{|\xi|=1} \frac{e^\xi}{\xi^{2-n}} d\xi = \frac{2\pi i}{(1-n)!} (e^\xi)^{(1-n)} \Big|_{\xi=0} = \frac{2\pi i}{(1-n)!}$$

2. $\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{e^z + e^{-z} - 2}{z^2} dz$

[解：]

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

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

[解：]

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{2z-1}{z^2(z-1)} dz &= \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{z^2 - (z-1)^2}{z^2(z-1)^2} dz = \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{1}{z-1} dz - \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{z-1}{z^2} dz \\ &= 2\pi i - 2\pi i (z-1)' \Big|_{z=0} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

● 设 $P_n(z) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dz^n} [(z^2 - 1)^n]$ 是 Legendre 多项式, 证明:

$$P_n(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{(\xi^2 - 1)^n}{2^n (\xi - z)^{n+1}} d\xi$$

且问 γ 是什么样的曲线?

[证明:]

令 $f(z) = (z^2 - 1)^n$, 由科希公式推论可得:

$$f^{(n)}(z) = \frac{d^n}{dz^n} [(z^2 - 1)^n] = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint_{\gamma} \frac{f(\xi)}{(\xi - z)^n} d\xi = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint_{\gamma} \frac{(\xi^2 - 1)^n}{(\xi - z)^{n+1}} d\xi$$

$$\therefore P_n(z) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dz^n} [(z^2 - 1)^n] = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\gamma} \frac{(\xi^2 - 1)^n}{(\xi - z)^n} d\xi$$

γ 可为复平面上任一包含 z 的闭合曲线。

● 证明:

$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{\rho \cos \varphi} \cos(\rho \sin \varphi - n\varphi) d\varphi = 2\pi \frac{\rho^n}{n!} \quad (\text{提示: 取 } f(z) = e^z, \text{ 闭路径}$$

为 $|z| = \rho$, 并利用高阶导数的柯西公式。)

[证明:]

令 $f(z) = e^z$, 由科希公式推论可得:

$$\begin{aligned} f^{(n)}(0) &= (e^z)^{(n)} \Big|_{z=0} = 1 \\ &= \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z|=\rho} \frac{e^z}{z^{n+1}} dz = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{\rho e^{i\varphi}}}{\rho^{n+1} e^{i(n+1)\varphi}} \rho e^{i\varphi} d\varphi \\ &= \frac{n!}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\rho^n} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{\rho \cos \varphi} e^{i(\rho \sin \varphi - n\varphi)} d\varphi \\ &= \frac{n!}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\rho^n} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{\rho \cos \varphi} (\cos(\rho \sin \varphi - n\varphi) + i \sin(\rho \sin \varphi - n\varphi)) d\varphi \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{n!}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\rho^n} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{\rho \cos \varphi} \cos(\rho \sin \varphi - n\varphi) d\varphi = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{2\pi} e^{\rho \cos \varphi} \cos(\rho \sin \varphi - n\varphi) d\varphi = 2\pi \frac{\rho^n}{n!}$$