

《数学物理方法》第五章作业参考解答

- 求下列各函数在各奇点的留数：

1. $f(z) = \frac{z}{(1-z)(z-2)^2}$ 在 $z=1$, $z=2$, $z=\infty$ 的留数。

解：

$$\operatorname{Res}f(1) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1) \frac{z}{(1-z)(z-2)^2} = -1$$

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

$$\operatorname{Res}f(1) + \operatorname{Res}f(2) + \operatorname{Res}f(\infty) = 0,$$

$$\operatorname{Res}f(\infty) = -[\operatorname{Res}f(1) + \operatorname{Res}f(2)] = -[(-1) + 1] = 0$$

- 计算下列积分：

1. $I = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin^2 x}{(1 + \varepsilon \cos x)^2} dx \quad (0 < \varepsilon < 1)$

解：

作变换 $z = e^{ix}$ ，并利用 $\sin x = \frac{z - z^{-1}}{2i}$ ， $\cos x = \frac{z + z^{-1}}{2}$ ， $dx = \frac{1}{iz} dz$ ，得

$$I = \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{\left(\frac{z - z^{-1}}{2i}\right)^2}{\left(1 + \varepsilon \frac{z + z^{-1}}{2}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{iz} dz = -\frac{1}{i\varepsilon^2} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{(z^2 - 1)^2}{z \left(z^2 + \frac{2}{\varepsilon} z + 1\right)^2} dz$$

令 $f(z) = \frac{(z^2 - 1)^2}{z \left(z^2 + \frac{2}{\varepsilon} z + 1\right)^2}$ ， $f(z)$ 有三个奇点 $z=0$ ，

$z = z_1 = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}(-1 - \sqrt{1 - \varepsilon^2})$ ， $z = z_2 = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}(-1 + \sqrt{1 - \varepsilon^2})$ ，可以判断，

在单位圆内有一阶极点 $z=0$ ，和二阶极点 $z = z_2 = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}(-1 + \sqrt{1 - \varepsilon^2})$

$$\operatorname{Res}f(0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z \cdot \frac{(z^2 - 1)^2}{z \left(z^2 + \frac{2}{\varepsilon} z + 1\right)^2} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\operatorname{Res}f(z_2) &= \lim_{z \rightarrow z_2} \frac{d}{dz} \left[(z - z_2)^2 \cdot \frac{(z^2 - 1)^2}{z \left(z^2 + \frac{2}{\varepsilon} z + 1 \right)^2} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_2} \frac{d}{dz} \left[\frac{(z^2 - 1)^2}{z(z - z_1)^2} \right] \\
&= \lim_{z \rightarrow z_2} \left[\frac{4(z^2 - 1)}{(z - z_1)^2} - \frac{(z^2 - 1)^2}{z^2(z - z_1)^2} - \frac{2(z^2 - 1)^2}{z(z - z_1)^3} \right] \\
&= \lim_{z \rightarrow z_2} \left[\frac{z^2 - 1}{z(z - z_1)} \cdot \frac{4z}{z - z_1} - \left(\frac{z^2 - 1}{z(z - z_1)} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{z^2 - 1}{z(z - z_1)} \right)^2 \frac{2z}{z - z_1} \right] \\
&= \left[\frac{4z_2}{z_2 - z_1} - 1 - \frac{2z_2}{z_2 - z_1} \right] = \frac{z_2 + z_1}{z_2 - z_1} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \varepsilon^2}}
\end{aligned}$$

其中, 用了 $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_2} \frac{z^2 - 1}{z(z - z_1)} = \frac{z_2^2 - z_1 \cdot z_2}{z_2(z_2 - z_1)} = \frac{z_2(z_2 - z_1)}{z_2(z_2 - z_1)} = 1$ ($\because z_1 \cdot z_2 = 1$)

$$\begin{aligned}
I &= \left(-\frac{1}{i\varepsilon^2} \right) 2\pi i \cdot [\operatorname{Res}f(0) + \operatorname{Res}f(z_2)] = \left(-\frac{1}{i\varepsilon^2} \right) 2\pi i \cdot \left[1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \varepsilon^2}} \right] \\
&= \frac{2\pi}{\varepsilon^2} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \varepsilon^2}} - 1 \right]
\end{aligned}$$

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

解:

令 $f(z) = \frac{1}{(z^2 + 4)(2 - z)}$, $f(z)$ 在上半平面内有奇点 $z = 2i$, 在实轴上有一

阶极点 $z = 2$ 。取积分闭曲线如图所示。

$$\begin{aligned}
\oint_C f(z) dz &= \int_{-R}^{2-r} f(x) dx + \int_{2+r}^R f(x) dx + \int_{C_R} f(z) dz + \int_{C_r} f(z) dz \\
&= 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}f(2) = 2\pi i \left(\frac{1}{4i(2 - 2i)} \right) = \frac{\pi}{8} (1 + i)
\end{aligned}$$

当取极限 $R \rightarrow \infty, r \rightarrow 0$ 时, 我们有,

$$\lim_{\substack{R \rightarrow \infty \\ r \rightarrow 0}} \left[\int_{-R}^{2-r} f(x) dx + \int_{2+r}^R f(x) dx \right] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x^2 + 4)(2 - x)} dx,$$

$\because \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} z f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} z \cdot \frac{1}{(z^2 + 4)(2 - z)} = 0$, 由引理 1, $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 0$,

$\therefore \lim_{z \rightarrow 2} (z-2) \frac{1}{(z^2+4)(2-z)} = -\frac{1}{8}$, 由引理 2, 我们得到

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_r} f(z) dz = i \left(-\frac{1}{8} \right) (0 - \pi) = \frac{i\pi}{8},$$

因此, $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \frac{\pi}{8}(1+i) - \frac{i\pi}{8} = \frac{\pi}{8}$.

3. $I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x \cos \omega x}{x^2 + \alpha x + \beta} dx$ (α, β, ω 为实常数, 且 $\alpha^2 - 4\beta \neq 0, \omega > 0$)

解:

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x \cos \omega x}{x^2 + \alpha x + \beta} dx = \operatorname{Re} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x e^{i\omega x}}{x^2 + \alpha x + \beta} dx$$

$$\text{令 } f(z) = \frac{z}{z^2 + \alpha z + \beta},$$

$$f(z) \text{ 有一阶极点 } z = z_1 = -\frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - 4\beta}}{2}, \quad z = z_2 = -\frac{\alpha}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - 4\beta}}{2}.$$

(1) 当 $\alpha^2 - 4\beta > 0$ 时, z_1, z_2 为实数, 即它们在实轴上,

取积分闭曲线如图所示, 则

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = \left[\int_{l_1} + \int_{C_{r_1}} + \int_{l_2} + \int_{C_{r_2}} + \int_{l_3} + \int_{C_R} \right] f(z) e^{i\omega z} dz = 0$$

当取极限 $R \rightarrow \infty, r_1 \rightarrow 0, r_2 \rightarrow 0$ 时, 我们有,

$$\lim_{\substack{R \rightarrow \infty \\ r_1 \rightarrow 0 \\ r_2 \rightarrow 0}} \int_{-R}^R f(x) e^{i\omega x} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x e^{i\omega x}}{x^2 + \alpha x + \beta} dx,$$

$$\therefore \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z}{z^2 + \alpha z + \beta} = 0, \text{ 由 Jordan lemma, } \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} f(z) e^{i\omega z} dz = 0,$$

$$\therefore \lim_{z \rightarrow z_1} (z - z_1) f(z) e^{i\omega z} = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_1} \frac{z e^{i\omega z}}{z - z_2} = \frac{z_1 e^{i\omega z_1}}{z_1 - z_2}, \text{ 由 lemma 2,}$$

$$\lim_{r_1 \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_{r_1}} f(z) e^{i\omega z} dz = -i\pi \frac{z_1 e^{i\omega z_1}}{z_1 - z_2},$$

$$\therefore \lim_{z \rightarrow z_2} (z - z_2) f(z) e^{i\omega z} = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_2} \frac{z e^{i\omega z}}{z - z_1} = \frac{z_2 e^{i\omega z_2}}{z_2 - z_1}, \text{ 由 lemma 2,}$$

$$\lim_{r_2 \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_{r_2}} f(z)e^{i\omega z} dz = -i\pi \frac{z_2 e^{i\omega z_2}}{z_2 - z_1}, \quad \text{因此}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x e^{i\omega x}}{x^2 + \alpha x + \beta} dx &= i\pi \left(\frac{z_1 e^{i\omega z_1}}{z_1 - z_2} + \frac{z_2 e^{i\omega z_2}}{z_2 - z_1} \right) = i\pi \cdot \frac{z_1 e^{i\omega z_1} - z_2 e^{i\omega z_2}}{z_1 - z_2} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - 4\beta}} [i(z_1 \cos \omega z_1 - z_2 \cos \omega z_2) - (z_1 \sin \omega z_1 - z_2 \sin \omega z_2)] \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \operatorname{Re} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x e^{i\omega x}}{x^2 + \alpha x + \beta} dx = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - 4\beta}} [-(z_1 \sin \omega z_1 - z_2 \sin \omega z_2)]$$

(2) 当 $\alpha^2 - 4\beta < 0$ 时, z_1, z_2 为复数:

$$z = z_1 = -\frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{i\sqrt{4\beta - \alpha^2}}{2}, \quad z = z_2 = -\frac{\alpha}{2} - \frac{i\sqrt{4\beta - \alpha^2}}{2}, \quad \text{在上半平面内仅有}$$

奇点 $z = z_1$ 。取积分闭曲线如图所示, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C f(z) dz &= \int_{-R}^R f(x) e^{i\omega x} dx + \int_{C_R} f(z) e^{i\omega z} dz \\ &= 2\pi i \cdot \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{z e^{i\omega z}}{z^2 + \alpha z + \beta} \right]_{z=z_1} = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{z_1 e^{i\omega z_1}}{z_1 - z_2} = \pi \cdot \frac{(-\alpha + i\sqrt{4\beta - \alpha^2}) e^{i\omega \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{i\sqrt{4\beta - \alpha^2}}{2} \right)}}{\sqrt{4\beta - \alpha^2}} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{4\beta - \alpha^2}} e^{-\frac{\omega\sqrt{4\beta - \alpha^2}}{2}} \left[\left(\sqrt{4\beta - \alpha^2} \sin \frac{\alpha\omega}{2} - \alpha \cos \frac{\alpha\omega}{2} \right) + i\alpha \sin \frac{\alpha\omega}{2} + \sqrt{4\beta - \alpha^2} \cos \frac{\alpha\omega}{2} \right] \end{aligned}$$

当取极限 $R \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 我们有,

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-R}^R f(x) e^{i\omega x} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x e^{i\omega x}}{x^2 + \alpha x + \beta} dx,$$

$$\because \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z}{z^2 + \alpha z + \beta} = 0, \quad \text{由 Jordan lemma, } \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} f(z) e^{i\omega z} dz = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x e^{i\omega x}}{x^2 + \alpha x + \beta} dx \\ = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{4\beta - \alpha^2}} e^{-\frac{\omega\sqrt{4\beta - \alpha^2}}{2}} \left[\left(\sqrt{4\beta - \alpha^2} \sin \frac{\alpha\omega}{2} - \alpha \cos \frac{\alpha\omega}{2} \right) + i\alpha \sin \frac{\alpha\omega}{2} + \sqrt{4\beta - \alpha^2} \cos \frac{\alpha\omega}{2} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \operatorname{Re} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x e^{i\omega x}}{x^2 + \alpha x + \beta} dx = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{4\beta - \alpha^2}} e^{-\frac{\omega\sqrt{4\beta - \alpha^2}}{2}} \left(\sqrt{4\beta - \alpha^2} \sin \frac{\alpha\omega}{2} - \alpha \cos \frac{\alpha\omega}{2} \right)$$

$$4. \quad I = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x^2 - 7x - 8} dx$$

解:

$$\text{令 } f(z) = \frac{z^{\frac{1}{3}}}{z^2 - 7z - 8},$$

沿正实轴从 $z = 0$ 到 $z = \infty$ 作割线, 取单值分支 $0 \leq \arg z \leq 2\pi$, 并规定上

岸 (l_1) 有 $\arg z = 0$, 则在下岸 (l_2) 有 $\arg z = 2\pi$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C f(z) dz &= \left[\int_{l_1} + \int_{C_\varepsilon} + \int_{l_2} + \int_{C_R} + \int_{l_3} + \int_{C'_\varepsilon} + \int_{l_4} + \int_{C_\delta} \right] f(z) dz \\ &= 2\pi i \cdot \text{Res} \left[\frac{z^{\frac{1}{3}}}{z^2 - 7z - 8} \right]_{z=e^{i\pi}} = 2\pi i \cdot \left(-\frac{e^{i\pi/3}}{9} \right) \end{aligned}$$

当取极限 $R \rightarrow \infty, \delta \rightarrow 0, \varepsilon \rightarrow \infty$ 时,

$$\because \text{在 } l_1 \text{ 上 } \arg z = 0, \therefore \int_{l_1} f(z) dz = \int_0^8 f(x) dx,$$

$$\because \text{在 } l_2 \text{ 上 } \arg z = 0, \therefore \int_{l_2} f(z) dz = \int_8^\infty f(x) dx,$$

$$\because \text{在 } l_3, l_4 \text{ 上 } \arg z = 2\pi,$$

$$\therefore \int_{l_3} f(z) dz = \int_\infty^8 (xe^{i2\pi})^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{1}{x^2 - 7x - 8} dx = -e^{i2\pi/3} \int_8^\infty \frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x^2 - 7x - 8} dx,$$

$$\therefore \int_{l_4} f(z) dz = \int_8^0 (xe^{i2\pi})^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{1}{x^2 - 7x - 8} dx = -e^{i2\pi/3} \int_0^8 \frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x^2 - 7x - 8} dx,$$

$$\because \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z \cdot \left[\frac{z^{\frac{1}{3}}}{z^2 - 7z - 8} \right] = 0, \quad \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} z \cdot \left[\frac{z^{\frac{1}{3}}}{z^2 - 7z - 8} \right] = 0, \quad \text{由引理 2, 1,}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_\delta} \frac{z^{\frac{1}{3}}}{z^2 - 7z - 8} dz = 0, \quad \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} \frac{z^{\frac{1}{3}}}{z^2 - 7z - 8} dz = 0,$$

现在考察沿 $C_\varepsilon, C'_\varepsilon$ 的积分, 因为割线将实轴上单极点分为

$$z_+ = 8e^{i0} \text{ (上岸)}, \quad z_- = 8e^{i2\pi} \text{ (下岸)},$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_+} (z - z_+) \frac{z^{\frac{1}{3}}}{z^2 - 7z - 8} = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_-} (z - z_-) \frac{z^{\frac{1}{3}}}{z^2 - 7z - 8} = \frac{2e^{i2\pi/3}}{9}$$

根据引理 2,

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_\varepsilon} \frac{z^{\frac{1}{3}}}{z^2 - 7z - 8} dz = i \left(\frac{2}{9} \right) (0 - \pi) = -\frac{i2\pi}{9}$$

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{C'_\varepsilon} \frac{z^{\frac{1}{3}}}{z^2 - 7z - 8} dz = i \left(\frac{2e^{i2\pi/3}}{9} \right) (\pi - 2\pi) = -\frac{i2\pi e^{i2\pi/3}}{9}$$

$$\text{因此, } (1 - e^{i2\pi/3}) \int_0^\infty \frac{z^{\frac{1}{3}}}{z^2 - 7z - 8} dx = 2\pi i \cdot \left(-\frac{e^{i\pi/3}}{9} \right) + \frac{i2\pi}{9} (1 + e^{i2\pi/3})$$

$$\text{即 } \int_0^\infty \frac{z^{\frac{1}{3}}}{z^2 - 7z - 8} dx = \frac{2\pi}{9\sqrt{3}} - \frac{2\pi}{9\sqrt{3}} = 0$$

$$5. \quad I = \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln^2 x}{x^2 + 3x + 2} dx$$

解:

$$\text{令 } f(z) = \frac{\ln^3 z}{z^2 + 3z + 2},$$

沿正实轴从 $z = 0$ 到 $z = \infty$ 作割线, 取单值分支 $0 \leq \arg z \leq 2\pi$, 并规定上岸 (l_1)

有 $\arg z = 0$, 则在下岸 (l_2) 有 $\arg z = 2\pi$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C f(z) dz &= \left[\int_{l_1} + \int_{C_R} + \int_{l_2} + \int_{C_r} \right] f(z) dz \\ &= 2\pi i \cdot \left\{ \text{Res} \left[\frac{\ln^3 x}{x^2 + 3x + 2} \right]_{z=e^{i\pi}} + \text{Res} \left[\frac{\ln^3 x}{x^2 + 3x + 2} \right]_{z=2e^{i\pi}} \right\} \\ &= 2\pi i \cdot \left((i\pi)^3 - (\ln 2 + i\pi)^3 \right) \\ &= 6\pi^2 \ln^2 2 + i(6\pi^3 \ln 2 - 2\pi \ln^3 2) \end{aligned}$$

当取极限 $R \rightarrow \infty, r \rightarrow 0$ 时,

$$\because \text{在 } l_1 \text{ 上 } \arg z = 0, \therefore \int_{l_1} f(z) dz = \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln^3 x}{x^2 + 3x + 2} dx,$$

\because 在 l_2 上 $\arg z = 2\pi$,

$$\therefore \int_{l_2} f(z) dz = \int_\infty^0 \frac{\ln^3(xe^{i2\pi})}{x^2 + 3x + 2} dx = -\int_0^\infty \frac{(\ln x + i2\pi)^3}{x^2 + 3x + 2} dx,$$

$$\therefore \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z \cdot \left[\frac{\ln^3 z}{z^2 + 3z + 2} \right] = 0, \quad \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} z \cdot \left[\frac{\ln^3 z}{z^2 + 3z + 2} \right] = 0, \quad \text{由引理 1, 2,}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_r} \frac{\ln^3 z}{z^2 + 3z + 2} dz = 0, \quad \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} \frac{\ln^3 z}{z^2 + 3z + 2} dz = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln^3 x}{x^2 + 3x + 2} dx - \int_0^\infty \frac{(\ln x + i2\pi)^3}{x^2 + 3x + 2} dx \\ &= -i6\pi \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln^2 x}{x^2 + 3x + 2} dx + i8\pi^3 \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x^2 + 3x + 2} dx + 12\pi^2 \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln x}{x^2 + 3x + 2} dx \\ &= 6\pi^2 \ln^2 2 + i(6\pi^3 \ln 2 - 2\pi \ln^3 2) \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$-6\pi \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln^2 x}{x^2 + 3x + 2} dx + 8\pi^3 \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x^2 + 3x + 2} dx = (6\pi^3 \ln 2 - 2\pi \ln^3 2)$$

$$\text{而对 } \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x^2 + 3x + 2} dx,$$

$$\text{令 } F(z) = \frac{\ln z}{z^2 + 3z + 2}, \quad \text{取相同的积分闭曲线,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C F(z) dz &= \left[\int_{l_1} + \int_{C_R} + \int_{l_2} + \int_{C_r} \right] F(z) dz \\ &= 2\pi i \cdot \left\{ \text{Res} \left[\frac{\ln x}{x^2 + 3x + 2} \right]_{z=e^{i\pi}} + \text{Res} \left[\frac{\ln x}{x^2 + 3x + 2} \right]_{z=2e^{i\pi}} \right\} \\ &= 2\pi i \cdot ((i\pi) - (\ln 2 + i\pi)) \\ &= -i2\pi \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

当取极限 $R \rightarrow \infty, r \rightarrow 0$ 时,

$$\therefore \text{在 } l_1 \text{ 上 } \arg z = 0, \quad \therefore \int_{l_1} F(z) dz = \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln x}{x^2 + 3x + 2} dx,$$

$$\therefore \text{在 } l_2 \text{ 上 } \arg z = 2\pi,$$

$$\therefore \int_{l_2} F(z) dz = \int_\infty^0 \frac{\ln(xe^{i2\pi})}{x^2 + 3x + 2} dx = -\int_0^\infty \frac{\ln x + i2\pi}{x^2 + 3x + 2} dx,$$

$$\therefore \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z \cdot \left[\frac{\ln z}{z^2 + 3z + 2} \right] = 0, \quad \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} z \cdot \left[\frac{\ln z}{z^2 + 3z + 2} \right] = 0, \quad \text{由引理 1, 2,}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_r} \frac{\ln z}{z^2 + 3z + 2} dz = 0, \quad \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} \frac{\ln z}{z^2 + 3z + 2} dz = 0,$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2 + 3x + 2} dx - \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln x + i2\pi}{x^2 + 3x + 2} dx = -i2\pi \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + 3x + 2} dx = -i2\pi \ln 2$$

因此

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + 3x + 2} dx = \ln 2$$

所以, 由

$$-6\pi \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln^2 x}{x^2 + 3x + 2} dx + 8\pi^3 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + 3x + 2} dx = (6\pi^3 \ln 2 - 2\pi \ln^3 2)$$

得

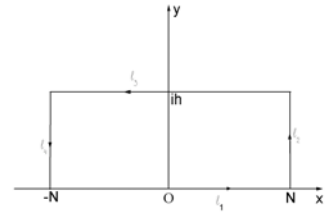
$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln^2 x}{x^2 + 3x + 2} dx = \frac{\pi^2 \ln 2 + \ln^3 2}{3}$$

6. $I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha x}}{e^x + 1} dx$ ($0 < \alpha < 1$), (提示: 取闭合路径为矩形, 上底 $h = 2\pi i$)

解:

令 $f(z) = \frac{e^{\alpha z}}{e^z + 1}$, 取如图所是积分闭曲线,

其中 $h = 2\pi i$ 。因此



$$\oint_C \frac{e^{\alpha z}}{e^z + 1} dz = \left[\int_{l_1} + \int_{l_2} + \int_{l_3} + \int_{l_4} \right] \frac{e^{\alpha z}}{e^z + 1} dz = 2\pi i \cdot \text{Res} \left[\frac{e^{\alpha z}}{e^z + 1} \right]_{z=i\pi} = 2\pi i \cdot (-e^{i\alpha\pi})$$

取极限 $N \rightarrow \infty$, 有,

$$\text{在 } l_1 \text{ 上, } z = x, \int_{l_1} \frac{e^{\alpha z}}{e^z + 1} dz = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-N}^N \frac{e^{\alpha x}}{e^x + 1} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha x}}{e^x + 1} dx$$

$$\text{在 } l_3 \text{ 上, } z = x + i2\pi, \int_{l_3} \frac{e^{\alpha z}}{e^z + 1} dz = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \int_N^{-N} \frac{e^{\alpha(x+i2\pi)}}{e^{(x+i2\pi)} + 1} dx = -e^{i2\alpha\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha x}}{e^x + 1} dx$$

$$\text{在 } l_2 \text{ 上, } z = N + iy, \int_{l_2} \frac{e^{\alpha z}}{e^z + 1} dz = \int_0^h \frac{e^{\alpha(N+iy)}}{e^{(N+iy)} + 1} d(iy)$$

$$\text{在 } l_4 \text{ 上, } z = -N + iy, \int_{l_4} \frac{e^{\alpha z}}{e^z + 1} dz = \int_h^0 \frac{e^{\alpha(-N+iy)}}{e^{(-N+iy)} + 1} d(iy)$$

当 $N \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\int_0^h \frac{e^{\alpha(N+iy)}}{e^{(N+iy)} + 1} d(iy) = 0$, $\int_h^0 \frac{e^{\alpha(-N+iy)}}{e^{(-N+iy)} + 1} d(iy) = 0$, 证明如下:

$$\left| \int_0^h \frac{e^{\alpha(N+iy)}}{e^{(N+iy)} + 1} d(iy) \right| \leq \int_0^h \left| \frac{e^{\alpha(N+iy)}}{e^{(N+iy)} + 1} \right| |d(iy)| \leq \int_0^h \frac{e^{\alpha N}}{e^N - 1} dy = \frac{e^{\alpha N}}{e^N - 1} h \rightarrow 0 \quad (N \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\text{即 } \int_0^h \frac{e^{\alpha(N+iy)}}{e^{(N+iy)} + 1} d(iy) = 0$$

$$\text{同理可证, } \int_h^0 \frac{e^{\alpha(-N+iy)}}{e^{(-N+iy)} + 1} d(iy) = 0$$

$$\text{因此, } (1 - e^{i2\alpha\pi}) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha x}}{e^x + 1} dx = 2\pi i \cdot (-e^{i\alpha\pi}),$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha x}}{e^x + 1} dx = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{-e^{i\alpha\pi}}{1 - e^{i2\alpha\pi}} = \frac{\pi}{\sin \alpha\pi}$$

另解:

令 $t = e^x$, 有

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha x}}{e^x + 1} dx = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{t^{\alpha-1}}{t+1} dt = \frac{\pi}{\sin \alpha\pi} \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{(-z)^{\alpha-1}}{z+1} \right]_{-z=e^{i0}} = \frac{\pi}{\sin \alpha\pi}$$