

## 《数学物理方法》第一章作业参考解答

1. 利用复变函数导数的定义式，推导极坐标系下复变函数  $f(z) = u(\rho, \varphi) + iv(\rho, \varphi)$  的 C-R 条件为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \varphi} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial \rho} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \end{cases}$$

证：由于复变函数  $f(z)$  可导，即沿任何路径，任何方式使  $\Delta z \rightarrow 0$  时，

$\frac{f(z + \Delta z) - f(z)}{\Delta z}$  的极限都存在且相等，因此，我们可以选择两条特殊路径，

(1) 沿径向， $\Delta z = \Delta \rho e^{i\varphi} \rightarrow 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\Delta \rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\rho + \Delta \rho, \varphi) - f(\rho, \varphi)}{\Delta z} &= \frac{u(\rho + \Delta \rho, \varphi) + iv(\rho + \Delta \rho, \varphi) - u(\rho, \varphi) - iv(\rho, \varphi)}{\Delta \rho e^{i\varphi}} \\ &= \left( \frac{\partial u(\rho, \varphi)}{\partial \rho} + i \frac{\partial v(\rho, \varphi)}{\partial \rho} \right) e^{-i\varphi} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 沿半径为  $\rho$  的圆周， $\Delta z = \Delta(\rho e^{i\varphi}) = \rho e^{i(\varphi + \Delta\varphi)} - \rho e^{i\varphi} \approx i\rho e^{i\varphi} \Delta\varphi$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\Delta\varphi \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\rho, \varphi + \Delta\varphi) - f(\rho, \varphi)}{\Delta z} &= \frac{u(\rho, \varphi + \Delta\varphi) + iv(\rho, \varphi + \Delta\varphi) - u(\rho, \varphi) - iv(\rho, \varphi)}{\rho e^{i\varphi} (e^{i\Delta\varphi} - 1)} \\ &= \frac{u(\rho, \varphi + \Delta\varphi) + iv(\rho, \varphi + \Delta\varphi) - u(\rho, \varphi) - iv(\rho, \varphi)}{\rho e^{i\varphi} \Delta\varphi i} \\ &= \left( \frac{\partial v(\rho, \varphi)}{\partial \varphi} - i \frac{\partial u(\rho, \varphi)}{\partial \varphi} \right) \frac{1}{\rho} e^{-i\varphi} \end{aligned}$$

以上两式应相等，因而，

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \varphi}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial \rho} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}$$

2. 已知一平面静电场的等势线族是双曲线族  $xy = C$ ，求电场线族，并求此电场的复势（约定复势的实部为电势）。如果约定复势的虚部为电势，则复势又是什么？

解:

$$\nabla^2(xy) = 0$$

$$\therefore u(x, y) = xy$$

由 C-R 条件可得

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y \Rightarrow v(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}y^2 + b(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = b'(x) = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -x \Rightarrow b(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C$$

$$\text{电场线族为: } v(x, y) = -\frac{1}{2}(x^2 - y^2) + C$$

(或者: 由  $dv(x, y) = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}dy = -xdx + ydy = d\left(-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}y^2\right)$ , 得

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

$$\text{复势为: } w = xy + \left[-\frac{1}{2}(x^2 - y^2) + C\right]i = -\frac{i}{2}z^2 + iC$$

若虚部为电势, 则

$$v(x, y) = xy$$

同理由 C-R 条件可得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -y \Rightarrow u(x, y) = -\frac{1}{2}y^2 + A(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = A'(x) = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = x \Rightarrow A(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C$$

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

$$\text{复势为: } w = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - y^2 + C) + ixy = \frac{1}{2}z^2 + C$$

3. 讨论复变函数  $f(z = x + iy) = \sqrt{|xy|}$  在  $z = 0$  的可导性? (提示: 选择沿 X 轴、Y 轴和  $Y=aX$  直线讨论)

解:

考虑当函数沿  $y=ax$  趋近  $z=0$  时

$$f(z) = \sqrt{ax^2}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z + \Delta z) - f(z)}{\Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{a}|x + \Delta x| - \sqrt{a}|x|}{\Delta x(ia + 1)} = \frac{\pm \sqrt{a}}{(ia + 1)}$$

可见上式是和  $a$  有关的, 不是恒定值  
所以该函数在  $z=0$  处不可导

4. 判断函数  $f(z) = z + \sqrt{z^2 - 1} = z + \sqrt{(z+1)(z-1)}$  的支点，选定一个单值分支  $f_0(z)$ ，计算  $f_0(x)$ ？计算  $f_0(-i)$  的值？

解：

可能的支点为  $z = 0, -1, 1, \infty$ 。

1/  $z = 0$  点邻域， $z = \rho e^{i\varphi}$ ， $\rho \ll 1$ ，

$$f(z) = \rho e^{i\varphi} + \sqrt{(\rho e^{i\varphi} + 1)(\rho e^{i\varphi} - 1)} \approx \rho e^{i\varphi} + e^{\frac{i\pi}{2}}, \text{ 不是支点；}$$

2/  $z = -1$  点邻域， $z = -1 + \rho e^{i\varphi}$ ， $\rho \ll 1$ ，

$$f(z) = -1 + \rho e^{i\varphi} + \sqrt{(-1 + \rho e^{i\varphi} + 1)(-1 + \rho e^{i\varphi} - 1)}, \text{ 一阶支点；}$$

$$\approx -1 + \rho e^{i\varphi} + \sqrt{2\rho} e^{i\varphi/2 + i\pi/2}$$

3/  $z = 1$  点邻域， $z = 1 + \rho e^{i\varphi}$ ， $\rho \ll 1$ ，

$$f(z) = 1 + \rho e^{i\varphi} + \sqrt{(1 + \rho e^{i\varphi} + 1)(1 + \rho e^{i\varphi} - 1)}, \text{ 一阶支点；}$$

$$\approx 1 + \rho e^{i\varphi} + \sqrt{2\rho} e^{i\varphi/2}$$

3/  $z = \infty$  点邻域， $z = \rho e^{i\varphi}$ ， $\rho \gg 1$ ，

$$f(z) = \rho e^{i\varphi} + \sqrt{(\rho e^{i\varphi} + 1)(\rho e^{i\varphi} - 1)} \approx \rho e^{i\varphi} + \rho e^{i\varphi}, \text{ 不是支点；}$$

因此， $z = -1, z = 1$  是  $f(z)$  的两个支点。

从  $-1 \rightarrow 1$  作割线， $f(z)$  有两个单值分支。我们选定  $f(z)$  的一个单值分支  $f_0(z)$  如下：

规定在割线的上岸 I:  $\theta = \arg(z+1) = 0$ ， $\varphi = \arg(z-1) = \pi$ ，则在割线的上岸有， $z+1 = |z+1|e^{i0} = (x+1)e^{i0}$ ， $z-1 = |z-1|e^{i\pi} = (1-x)e^{i\pi}$ ，因此，

$$f_0(z) = x + \sqrt{(x+1)e^{i0}(1-x)e^{i\pi}} = x + \sqrt{1-x^2} e^{\frac{i\pi}{2}} = x + i\sqrt{1-x^2} \quad (\text{上岸 I})$$

当 I 上的点  $z = x$  绕过左端点 ( $z = -1$ ) 回到下岸 II 上具有相同坐标  $x$  点时，

$\theta = \arg(z+1) = 2\pi$ ， $\varphi = \arg(z-1) = \pi$ ，即在割线的下岸 II 上，有

$$z+1 = |z+1|e^{i2\pi} = (x+1)e^{i2\pi}$$

$$z-1 = |z-1|e^{i\pi} = (1-x)e^{i\pi}$$

$$f_0(z) = x + \sqrt{(x+1)e^{i2\pi}(1-x)e^{i\pi}} = x + \sqrt{1-x^2} e^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} = x - i\sqrt{1-x^2} \quad (\text{下岸 II})$$

(当然,我们也可以从 I 上的  $x$  点绕过割线的右端点  $z=1$  回到 II 上的对应点, 这时,  $\theta = \arg z = 0$ ,  $\varphi = \arg(1-z) = -\pi$ , 即有,

$$z+1 = |z+1|e^{i0} = (x+1)e^{i0}, \quad z-1 = |z-1|e^{-i\pi} = (1-x)e^{-i\pi}, \quad \text{因此,}$$

$$f_0(z) = x + \sqrt{(x+1)e^{i0}(1-x)e^{-i\pi}} = x + \sqrt{1-x^2}e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}} = x - i\sqrt{1-x^2} \quad (\text{下岸 II}).$$

现在来求  $f_0(-i)$  的值。在点  $z=-i$  处,  $\theta = \arg(z+1) = \frac{7\pi}{4}$ ,

$\varphi = \arg(z-1) = \frac{5\pi}{4}$  (从上岸绕过点  $z=-1$  到  $z=-i$ ), 因此,

$$z+1 = |z+1| \cdot e^{i\frac{7\pi}{4}} = \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{7\pi}{4}}, \quad z-1 = |z-1|e^{i\frac{5\pi}{4}} = \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{5\pi}{4}}, \quad \text{因此,}$$

$$f_0(-i) = z + \sqrt{(z+1)(z-1)} = -i + \sqrt{\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{7\pi}{4}} \cdot \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{5\pi}{4}}} = -i + \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2}} = -i - \sqrt{2}i$$

(如果从上岸绕过点  $z=1$  到  $z=-i$ , 则有  $\theta = \arg(z+1) = -\frac{\pi}{4}$ ,

$\varphi = \arg(z-1) = -\frac{3\pi}{4}$ , 因此,  $z+1 = |z+1| \cdot e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}} = \sqrt{2}e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}}$ ,

$z-1 = |z-1|e^{-i\frac{3\pi}{4}} = \sqrt{2}e^{-i\frac{3\pi}{4}}$ , 因此,

$$f_0(-i) = z + \sqrt{(z+1)(z-1)} = -i + \sqrt{\sqrt{2}e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}} \cdot \sqrt{2}e^{-i\frac{3\pi}{4}}} = -i - \sqrt{2}i).$$