

1. (1)  $z = \frac{1}{i}$ ,  $\lim_{z \rightarrow i} (z-i)^2 f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow i} z \exp(-z) = i e^{-i}$   
 $= i (\cos 1 - i \sin 1) = \sin 1 + i \cos 1$  (15)

$\text{Res}[f, i] = \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{d}{dz} (z e^{-z}) = \lim_{z \rightarrow i} (e^{-z} - z e^{-z})$   
 $= (1-i)(\cos 1 - i \sin 1) = \cos 1 - \sin 1 - i(\cos 1 + \sin 1)$  (16)

$C: |z-3|=R$   $0 < R < \sqrt{10}$   $\Rightarrow \int_C f(z) dz = 0$

$R > \sqrt{10} \Rightarrow \int_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \text{Res}[f, i] + 2\pi i (1-i) e^{-i}$   
 $= 2\pi i (\cos 1 + \sin 1) + 2\pi i (\cos 1 - \sin 1) - 2\pi i (i \cos 1 + \sin 1) e^{-i}$  (17)

(2)  $|iz| = iR(\cos t + i \sin t) = -R \sin t + iR \cos t$   
 $|e^{iz}| = e^{-R \sin t}$   $\therefore e^{-R} \leq |e^{iz}| \leq e^R$  (18)

(3)  $\text{Res}[f, i] = \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{z+1}{z+i} = \frac{1+i}{2i} = \frac{1-i}{2}$  (19)

$\text{Res}[f, -i] = \lim_{z \rightarrow -i} \frac{z+1}{z-i} = \frac{1-i}{-2i} = \frac{1+i}{2}$  (20)

$0 < R < 1 \Rightarrow \int_C = 0$ ,  $1 < R < \sqrt{5} \Rightarrow \int_C = 2\pi i \text{Res}[f, i]$   
 $= 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1-i}{2} = \pi i(1-i)$  (21)

(4)  $\text{Res}[f, i] = \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{e^{iz}}{z+i} = \frac{e^{-2}}{2i} = -\frac{e^{-2}}{2}$  (22)

$\text{Res}[f, -i] = \lim_{z \rightarrow -i} \frac{e^{iz}}{z-i} = \frac{e^2}{-2i} = \frac{e^2}{2}$  (23)

$R > 1 \Rightarrow \int_{C_{RTPR}} = 2\pi i \text{Res}[f, i] = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{e^{-2}}{2i} = \pi e^{-2}$  (24)

$C_R$  上  $|e^{iz}| = |e^{izR(\cos t + i \sin t)}| = e^{-2R \sin t} \leq 1$

$\left| \frac{1}{z^2+1} \right| \leq \frac{1}{|z^2|-1} = \frac{1}{R^2-1}$   $\therefore \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} = 0$  (25)

$\therefore \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_{RTPR}} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2t}{t^2+1} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{x^2+1} dx = \pi e^{-2}$  (26)

2 (1)  $\int_C \bar{z} dz = \int_0^{\pi/2} e^{-it} \cdot i e^{it} dt = i \int_0^{\pi/2} dt = \frac{\pi}{2} i$  (1点)

(2) 被積関数  $z$   $C$  上正則  $C$  上始点  $0$ , 終点  $2\pi i$   $\pi/3$

$\int_C (z^2 - iz + 2) dz = \left[ \frac{1}{3} z^3 - \frac{i}{2} z^2 + 2z \right]_0^{2\pi i} = \frac{1}{3} (2\pi i)^3 - \frac{i}{2} (2\pi i)^2 + 4\pi i$   
 $= \frac{20}{3} + i \frac{25}{6}$  (3点)

(3)  $C$  上  $z = \pm i$   $\therefore \int_C \frac{e^{-iz}}{z^2+1} dz = 2\pi i (\text{Res}[f, i] + \text{Res}[f, -i])$   
 $= 2\pi i \left( \frac{e^{-1}}{2i} - \frac{e^{-1}}{-2i} \right) = \pi (e - e^{-1})$

(4)  $\int_C \frac{e^z}{z+1} dz = 2\pi i e^{-1}$  (1点)

(5)  $C$  上  $z = 4$   $\therefore \int_C \frac{z^2+1}{z(z-4)} dz = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{8+1}{4}$   
 $= \frac{9}{2} \pi i$

3.  $C$  上  $z = 1-t-it$ ,  $\frac{dz}{dt} = -1+i$   $t \in [0, 1]$   
 $I = \int_0^1 \frac{(-1+i)}{2} (1-t-it) dt = (-1+i) \left[ t - \frac{t^2}{2} - \frac{i}{2} t^2 \right]_0^1$   
 $= (-1+i) \cdot \frac{1-i}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} (1-i)^2 = \frac{1}{2} i$  (4)

4. (1)  $f(z) = \frac{1}{(z+2)(z+3)}$   $\alpha = -2, \beta = -3$

(2)  $u = z+2$   $z = u-2$   $0 < |u| < 1$   
 $f(z) = \frac{1}{u(u+1)} = \frac{1}{u} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n u^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (z+2)^{n-1}$

(3)  $z = u-2$   $0 < |u| < 1$   
 $f(z) = \frac{1}{u^2(1+\frac{1}{u})} = \frac{1}{u^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{u^n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(z+2)^{n+2}}$

(4)  $v = z+3$   $z = v-3$   $0 < |v| < 1$   
 $f(z) = \frac{1}{v(v-1)} = -\frac{1}{v} \frac{1}{1-v} = -\frac{1}{v} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} v^n = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (z+3)^{n-1}$

(5) (4)  $z = v-3$   $0 < |v| < 1$   $f(z) = \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{1}{1-v}$   
 $= \frac{1}{v^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{v^n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(z+3)^{n+2}}$

(6) (2)  $\frac{1}{z+2}$   $\frac{1}{z+2}$   $\frac{1}{z+2}$  (1)

(7) (4)  $\frac{1}{z+3}$   $\frac{1}{z+3}$   $\frac{1}{z+3}$  (-1)

(8)  $\alpha, \beta \in C$   $\int_C f(z) dz = 0$

番号 氏名

5 (1)  $0 < |z| < R$  の Laurent 級数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} \frac{1}{z^{2n-1}}$

(2) 真性特異点

[2]  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{z^3} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} z^{2n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} z^{2n-2}$   
 $= \frac{1}{z^2} + H(z)$  ( $H(z)$ : 正則部)  $\therefore$  2位の極

[3]  $\frac{1}{z^2} \left( 1 - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} z^{2n} \right) = \frac{1}{z^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(2n)!} z^{2n}$   
 $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(2n)!} z^{2n-2}$   $\therefore$  除去可能な特異点  $h(0) = \frac{1}{2}$

(2)  $0 < |z| < R$  の Laurent 級数の  $a_{-1}$  の値  
 $f(z) = -\frac{1}{z}$ ,  $g(z) = 0$   $\therefore$   $\int_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) = -\pi i$   $\int_C g(z) dz = 0$  (4点)

6 (1)  $\frac{1}{1-z^3} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (z^3)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^{3n}$   $\frac{1}{1-z^3} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^{3n}$

$|z| < 1$   $\therefore R = 1$

(2)  $|z| < 1$   $\therefore |z| < \frac{1}{2}$   $\therefore R = \frac{1}{2}$   $\therefore$   $\frac{1}{1-2z} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2z)^n$   $\therefore \frac{1}{1-2z} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^n z^n$

(3)  $\frac{2}{(1-2z)^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot 2^n z^{n-1}$   $\therefore \frac{1}{(1-2z)^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot 2^{n-1} z^{n-1}$

(4)  $u = z-2i$   $\frac{1}{1-z} = \frac{1}{(1-2i)-u} = \frac{1}{1-2i} \frac{1}{1-\frac{u}{1-2i}}$   
 $\therefore \left| \frac{u}{1-2i} \right| < 1 \Rightarrow |u| < |1-2i| = \sqrt{5}$  ( $R = \sqrt{5}$ )  $\therefore$

$\frac{1}{1-z} = \frac{1}{1-2i} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{z-2i}{1-2i} \right)^n = \frac{1}{1-z} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(z-2i)^n}{(1-2i)^{n+1}}$

7.  $0 < |z-a| < R$  の Laurent 級数  $f(z) = \frac{a-1}{z-a} + H(z)$

( $H(z)$ : 正則部)  $\therefore \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{d}{dz} \{ (z-a)^2 f(z) \}$

$= \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \left\{ (a-1)(z-a) + (z-a)^2 H'(z) \right\} = a$

$= \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \left\{ a-1 + 2(z-a) H'(z) + (z-a)^2 H''(z) \right\} = a-1$  (4)

$\therefore \lim_{z \rightarrow a} (z-a) f(z) = a-1$  (5)

8. Cauchyの積分表示が  $f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{f(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} d\zeta$   
 $g(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{g(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} d\zeta$  依って  $C$  上  $f(\zeta) = g(\zeta)$   
 従って  $f(z) = g(z)$  (54)

8.  $C: |z|=1, z=e^{i\theta} (0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi)$  とする  $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}(z+z^{-1})$   
 $dz = ie^{i\theta} d\theta = iz d\theta$ ,  $\frac{1}{z^2+4z+1} = \frac{1}{z^2+4z+1} = \frac{z}{z^2+4z+1}$   
 $\therefore I = \int_C \frac{z}{z^2+4z+1} \cdot \frac{1}{iz} dz = \frac{2}{i} \int_C \frac{1}{z^2+4z+1} dz$  (55)  
 $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2+4z+1}$  とする  $f$  の孤立特異点  $z^2+4z+1=0$  として  
 $z = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16-4}}{2} = -2 \pm \sqrt{3}$  (56)  
 $\therefore \text{Res}[f, -2+\sqrt{3}] = \lim_{z \rightarrow -2+\sqrt{3}} \frac{z+2\sqrt{3}}{z^2+4z+1} = \lim_{z \rightarrow -2+\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{2z+4}$   
 $= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}$  (57)  
 $\therefore I = \frac{2}{i} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{3}}$  (58)

9. (1)  $C_R$  上  $tz = t(\sigma + R\cos\theta + iR\sin\theta)$  として  
 $|\exp(tz)| = e^{(\sigma+R\cos\theta)t} \leq e^{\sigma t} \quad (C_R \text{ 上 } -1 \leq \cos\theta \leq 1)$   
 従って  $|f(z)| = \frac{|z|}{|z^2+a^2|} \leq \frac{|z|}{|z|^2-a^2} = \frac{1}{|z|(1-\frac{a^2}{|z|^2})} \leq \frac{2}{|z|}$   
 $\therefore |C_R \text{ 上 } |z| \geq R-\sigma \Rightarrow |f(z)| \leq \frac{2}{R-\sigma}$  (59)  
 $\therefore |\exp(tz)f(z)| \leq \frac{2e^{\sigma t}}{R-\sigma}$

9. (2)  $g(z) = \exp(tz)f(z)$  とする  $(P_R + C_R)$  に沿って  $g(z)$  の  
 孤立特異点  $z$  の条件が  $\pm ia$  となる  $z$  の極  
 $\text{Res}[g, \pm ia] = \lim_{z \rightarrow \pm ia} (z \mp ia)g(z) = \frac{1}{2} e^{\pm iat}$  (符号同順)  
 $\therefore \int_{P_R} = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} (e^{iat} + e^{-iat}) - \int_{C_R}$   
 (1)  $R \rightarrow \infty$  のとき  $\int_{C_R} \rightarrow 0$  である  $\int_{P_R} \rightarrow 2\pi i \cos at$   
 $\uparrow$   
 $\pi (e^{iat} + e^{-iat})$  とする (60)  
 加点 +1

9. (1)  $C_R$  上  $|z| = |\sigma + Re^{i\theta}| \geq |Re^{i\theta}| - \sigma = R - \sigma$  として,  $R$  が  
 十分大ならば  $|\frac{a^2}{z^2}| \leq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \left| \frac{z}{z^2+a^2} \right| \leq \frac{|z|}{|z|^2(1-\frac{a^2}{|z|^2})} \leq \frac{2}{|z|} \leq \frac{2}{R-\sigma}$   
 従って  $|e^{tz}| = |e^{t(\sigma+Re^{i\theta})}| = e^{t(\sigma+R\cos\theta)}$   $\therefore \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \pi$  に於いて  
 $\cos\theta \leq -\frac{2}{\pi} \theta$  とする  $\left| \frac{dz}{d\theta} \right| = R$  に注意して  
 $\left| \int_{C_R} e^{tz} \frac{z}{z^2+a^2} dz \right| \leq \frac{2}{R-\sigma} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} R e^{t(\sigma+R\cos\theta)} d\theta$   
 $= \frac{4R}{R-\sigma} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} e^{\sigma t} e^{Rt\cos\theta} d\theta \leq \frac{4R}{R-\sigma} e^{\sigma t} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} e^{Rt(1-\frac{2}{\pi}\theta)} d\theta$   
 $= \frac{4R e^{\sigma t}}{R-\sigma} \left[ -\frac{\pi}{2Rt} e^{Rt(1-\frac{2}{\pi}\theta)} \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} = \frac{2\pi e^{\sigma t}}{t(R-\sigma)} (1 - e^{-Rt})$  (61)

