

# 一些複變函數心得

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(Taylor series)

若  $f$  在  $D(z_0, R) = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid 0 \leq |z - z_0| < R\}$  為解析 (可微), 則存在複數  $a_n (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$  使得

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z - z_0)^n$$

在  $D(z_0, R)$  且

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C(z_0, r)} \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z_0)^{n+1}} d\zeta \quad (1)$$

$C(z_0, r) = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z - z_0| = r\}$  又

$$a_n = \frac{f^{(n)}(z_0)}{n!}$$

所以

$$f^{(n)}(z_0) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int_{C(z_0, r)} \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z_0)^{n+1}} d\zeta \quad (2)$$

當  $n = 0$  時, (2) 變成了:

$$f(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C(z_0, r)} \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z_0)} d\zeta$$

為 Cauchy's Integral Formula 之特殊情形

(Laurent series)

若  $f$  在  $D'(z_0, R) = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid 0 < |z - z_0| < R\}$  為解析，則存在複數  $a_n (n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$  使得

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n (z - z_0)^n$$

在  $D'(z_0, R)$ ，若  $0 < r < R$ ，則

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C(z_0, r)} \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z_0)^{n+1}} d\zeta \tag{1}$$

當  $n=-1$  時，它就變成了 Residue Theorem 的一個最簡單形式

$$\int_{C(z_0, r)} f(\zeta) d\zeta = 2\pi i a_{-1} = 2\pi i \text{Res}(f; z_0) \tag{3}$$

參考資料：

G. J. O. Jameson: A First Course on Complex Functions