

物理情報数学A - 問題解答

19. (1) C_1 上の点 $z(t) = x(t) + iy(t)$ は, $x(t) = at$, $y(t) = bt$ ($t: 0 \rightarrow 1$) と表せる.

$$\therefore \int_{C_1} z dz = \int_0^1 \underbrace{(at + ibt)}_{f(z(t)) = z(t)} \underbrace{(a + ib)}_{\frac{dz(t)}{dt}} dt = (a + ib)^2 \int_0^1 t dt = \frac{1}{2} (a + ib)^2$$

$\uparrow$
 $f(z) = z$

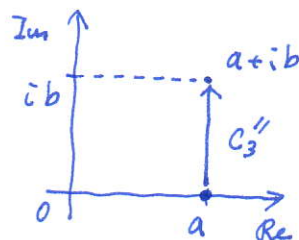
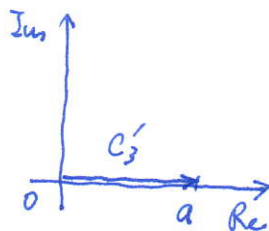
(2) C_2 上の点 $z(t) = x(t) + iy(t)$ は, $x(t) = at$, $y(t) = bt^2$ ($t: 0 \rightarrow 1$) と表せる.

$$\therefore \int_{C_2} z dz = \int_0^1 (at + ibt^2)(a + 2ibt) dt = \int_0^1 (a^2t + 3iabt^2 - 2b^2t^3) dt = \frac{1}{2} (a + ib)^2$$

(3) 右図のように C_3 を C_3' と C_3'' に分割する.

そこで,

$$\int_{C_3} z dz = \int_{C_3'} z dz + \int_{C_3''} z dz.$$



• C_3' 上の点 $z(t)$ は, $z(t) = x(t) + iy(t)$, $x(t) = t$, $y(t) = 0$ ($t: 0 \rightarrow a$) と表せる.

$$\therefore \int_{C_3'} z dz = \int_0^a t \cdot 1 \cdot dt = \frac{a^2}{2}$$

• C_3'' 上の点 $z(t)$ は $z(t) = x(t) + iy(t)$, $x(t) = a$, $y(t) = t$ ($t: 0 \rightarrow b$) と表せる.
 (C_3' 上の到達点 $z = a$ にかたつ時刻 $t = a$ と y 軸上に, 出発時刻 $t = 0$ とする.)

$$\therefore \int_{C_3''} z dz = \int_0^b (a + it) \cdot i dt = \int_0^b (ia - t) dt = iab - \frac{b^2}{2}$$

以上より, $\int_{C_3} z dz = \frac{a^2}{2} + iab - \frac{b^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} (a + ib)^2$

20. 1.3x-7 表示の123は 312 同19. の場合と同じと33.

$$(1) \int_{C_1} \bar{z} dz = \int_0^1 \overline{(at + ibt)} \cdot (a + ib) dt = \int_0^1 (at - ibt)(a + ib) dt = (a - ib)(a + ib) \int_0^1 t dt = \frac{1}{2} (a^2 + b^2)$$

$$(2) \int_{C_2} \bar{z} dz = \int_0^1 \overline{(at + ibt^2)} (a + 2ibt) dt = \int_0^1 (at - ibt^2)(a + 2ibt) dt = \int_0^1 (a^2t + iabt^2 + 2b^2t^3) dt = \frac{1}{2} (a^2 + b^2) + \frac{i}{3} ab$$

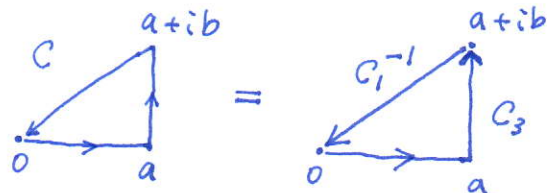
$$(3) \int_{C_1'} \bar{z} dz = \int_0^a \frac{1}{t} \cdot 1 \cdot dt = \int_0^a t dt = \frac{a^2}{2}$$

$$\int_{C_3'} \bar{z} dz = \int_0^b \overline{(a+it)} \cdot i dt = \int_0^b (a-it) i dt = \int_0^b (ia+t) dt = iab + \frac{b^2}{2}$$

$$\therefore \int_{C_3} \bar{z} dz = \frac{a^2}{2} + iab + \frac{b^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(a^2+b^2) + iab$$

21. 右図の通り, C は, 領域内に与えられた経路

C_1^{-1} と C_3 に分解される。つまり,



$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C f(z) dz &= \int_{C_3} f(z) dz + \int_{C_1^{-1}} f(z) dz \\ &= \int_{C_3} f(z) dz - \int_{C_1} f(z) dz. \end{aligned}$$

$$(1) \oint_C z dz = \int_{C_3} z dz - \int_{C_1} z dz = \frac{1}{2}(a+ib)^2 - \frac{1}{2}(a+ib)^2 = 0.$$

$$(2) \oint_C \bar{z} dz = \int_{C_3} \bar{z} dz - \int_{C_1} \bar{z} dz = \frac{1}{2}(a^2+b^2) + iab - \frac{1}{2}(a^2+b^2) = iab$$

22. (1) 平面上の点 $z(t) = x(t) + iy(t)$ は, $x(t) = r \cos t$, $y(t) = r \sin t$ ($t: 0 \rightarrow 2\pi$) と表わす。

$$\therefore \exists z(t) = r(\cos t + i \sin t) = re^{it}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \oint_C z dz &= \int_0^{2\pi} re^{it} \cdot r i e^{it} dt = ir^2 \int_0^{2\pi} e^{2it} dt \\ &= ir^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2i} e^{2it} \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \frac{r^2}{2} (e^{4\pi i} - 1) = \frac{r^2}{2} (\cos 4\pi + i \sin 4\pi - 1) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \oint_C \bar{z} dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \overline{re^{it}} \cdot r i e^{it} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} re^{-it} \cdot i r e^{it} dt = ir^2 \int_0^{2\pi} dt = 2\pi i r^2$$

23. (1) $z(t) = \cos t + i \sin t = e^{it}$ と表わす。

$$\therefore \oint_C \frac{1}{z} dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{e^{it}} \cdot i e^{it} dt = i \int_0^{2\pi} dt = 2\pi i$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \oint_C \frac{1}{z-2} dz &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{e^{it}-2} \cdot i e^{it} dt = -i \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{it}}{2-e^{it}} dt \\ &= -i \left[\log(2-e^{it}) \right] \cdot \frac{1}{-i} \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \log 1 - \log 1 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

24.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad \left| \int_C f(z) dz \right| &= \left| \int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(z(t)) \frac{dz(t)}{dt} dt \right| \leq \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left| f(z(t)) \frac{dz(t)}{dt} \right| dt \\
 &= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} |f(z(t))| \cdot \left| \frac{dz(t)}{dt} \right| dt \quad (\because |z_1 z_2| = |z_1| \cdot |z_2|) \\
 &\leq M \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left| \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + i \frac{dy(t)}{dt} \right| dt \quad (z(t) = x(t) + i y(t) \text{ とおく}) \\
 &= M \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx(t)}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy(t)}{dt}\right)^2} dt \quad (\text{絶対値の定義}) \\
 &= M \cdot L
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 円周上の点 $z(t)$ は, $z(t) = x(t) + i y(t)$, $x(t) = r \cos t$, $y(t) = r \sin t$ とおける. かつ, $z(t) = r(\cos t + i \sin t) = r e^{it}$. $t: 0 \rightarrow 2\pi$

$$\begin{aligned}
 |f(z(t))| &= \left| \frac{1}{z(t)^2 + a^2} \right| = \frac{1}{|z(t)^2 + a^2|} \quad (\because \left| \frac{z_1}{z_2} \right| = \frac{|z_1|}{|z_2|}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{|r^2 e^{2it} + a^2|} = \frac{1}{|r^2 \cos 2t + a^2 + i \cdot r^2 \sin 2t|} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{(r^2 \cos 2t + a^2)^2 + (r^2 \sin 2t)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^4 \cos^2 2t + 2r^2 a^2 \cos 2t + a^4 + r^4 \sin^2 2t}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^4 + 2r^2 a^2 \cos 2t + a^4}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^4 - 2r^2 a^2 + a^4}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{(r^2 - a^2)^2}} = \frac{1}{r^2 - a^2} \quad (r > a \text{ とおく})
 \end{aligned}$$

ゆえに, C 上の点 z に対して, $|f(z)| \leq \frac{1}{r^2 - a^2}$ が成り立つ. $\therefore$

$$L = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{(-r \sin t)^2 + (r \cos t)^2} dt = 2\pi r \quad (\text{円周の長さ})$$

ゆえに, (1) の結果より, $\left| \oint_C f(z) dz \right| \leq M L = \frac{2\pi r}{r^2 - a^2}$

(注意) 複素積分を具体的に計算しなくても, その絶対値を評価できるといふ例.

さらに, $r \rightarrow +\infty$ とすると上式は 0 に近づく. $\lim_{r \rightarrow +\infty} \oint_C f(z) dz = 0$.