

30.

$$(1) a_n = \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n)!} \quad \text{すなわち} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_n|}{|a_{n+1}|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n)!} \cdot \frac{(2n+2)!}{[(n+1)!]^2}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n)!} \cdot \frac{(2n+2)(2n+1)(2n)!}{(n+1)^2 (n!)^2} = 4. \quad \therefore r = 4$$

$$(2) f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^n z^{2^n} = 1 + 2z^2 + 4z^4 + 8z^8 + \dots$$

すなわち、 $n$ が偶数の項の係数は  $a_n = n$ 、 $z$ の偶数次の項の係数は  $a_n = 0$ 。

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1 \quad \therefore r = 1$$

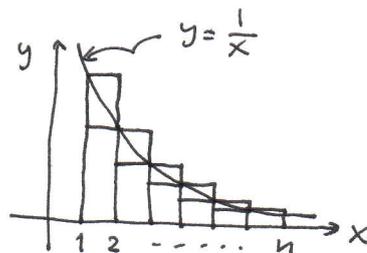
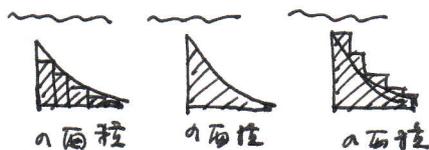
$$(3) a_n = \frac{\log n}{n} \quad \text{すなわち} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_n|}{|a_{n+1}|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log n}{n} \cdot \frac{n+1}{\log(n+1)}$$

$$= 2^n, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \log(n+1) - \log n \right\} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \log \frac{n+1}{n} = 0 \quad \text{すなわち} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log(n+1)}{\log n} = 1$$

$$\text{すなわち} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_n|}{|a_{n+1}|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log n}{\log(n+1)} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{n} = 1 \quad \therefore r = 1$$

(注) 上の議論は正しいか?

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{1}{k} < \log n < \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k} \quad \Sigma \text{利用 (右図)}$$



$$\text{すなわち} \quad 1 > \frac{\log n}{\log(n+1)} > \frac{\sum_{k=2}^n \frac{1}{k}}{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}} = 1 - \frac{1}{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}} \xrightarrow{(n \rightarrow \infty)} 1 \quad \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log n}{\log(n+1)} = 1$$

$$(4) f(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z^{n!} = z + z^2 + z^6 + z^{24} + \dots$$

すなわち、 $n$ が  $m!$  の形の項の係数は  $a_n = 1$ 、 $z$ の他の項の係数は  $a_n = 0$ 。

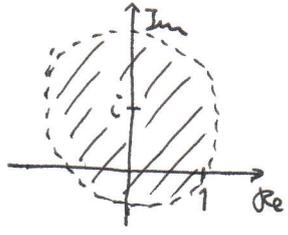
$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1} = 1. \quad \therefore r = 1$$

31.

(1)  $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n, |z| < 1$

(2)  $\frac{1}{1-z} = \frac{1}{(1-i) - (z-i)} = \frac{1}{1-i} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{z-i}{1-i}}$

特に、 $|\frac{z-i}{1-i}| < 1$  なる収束  $\Leftrightarrow |z-i| < \sqrt{2}$  なる収束 (右図)



よって、 $f(z) = \frac{1}{1-z} = \frac{1}{1-i} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z-i}{1-i}\right)^n$   
 $= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(1-i)^{n+1}} (z-i)^n$ , 収束半径 =  $\sqrt{2}$

(3)  $\frac{1}{1-z} = \frac{1}{-b - (z-b)} = \frac{1}{1-b} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{z-b}{1-b}} = \frac{1}{1-b} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z-b}{1-b}\right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(1-b)^{n+1}} (z-b)^n$

収束領域は  $|\frac{z-b}{1-b}| < 1$  より、 $|z-b| < |1-b|$ .  $\therefore$  収束半径 =  $|1-b|$

33.

(1)  $f(z) = \frac{z}{9-z^2}$  は  $C: |z|=2$  の内部で正則。特に、

$J$ - $\gamma$ -の留数公式より、 $f(-i) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z+i} dz$ .

$\therefore \oint_C \frac{z}{(9-z^2)(z+i)} dz = \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z+i} dz = 2\pi i f(-i) = \frac{\pi}{5}$

(2)  $\oint_C \frac{e^z}{z^2-1} dz = \frac{1}{2} \oint_C \frac{e^z}{z-1} dz - \frac{1}{2} \oint_C \frac{e^z}{z+1} dz$

$\therefore$   $f(z) = e^z$  は  $\frac{1}{z-1}$  と  $\frac{1}{z+1}$  の内部で正則。よって、 $J$ - $\gamma$ -の留数公式より、

$= \frac{1}{2} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z-1} dz - \frac{1}{2} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z+1} dz$

$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi i f(1) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi i f(-1) = \pi i (e - e^{-1})$

32. (1) 右図の  $C' = C + C_r^{-1}$  の内部で,

$\frac{f(z)}{z-a}$  は正則. ゆえに, コーシーの定理より,

$$\oint_{C'} \frac{f(z)}{z-a} dz = 0$$



$$\Leftrightarrow \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z-a} dz + \oint_{C_r^{-1}} \frac{f(z)}{z-a} dz \quad \therefore \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z-a} dz = \oint_{C_r} \frac{f(z)}{z-a} dz.$$

$$(2) \quad \oint_{C_r} \frac{f(z)}{z-a} dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{f(a+re^{it})}{a+re^{it}-a} \cdot ire^{it} dt = i \int_0^{2\pi} f(a+re^{it}) dt$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z-a} dz = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_r} \frac{f(z)}{z-a} dz = \frac{i}{2\pi i} \int_0^{2\pi} f(a+re^{it}) dt$$

$z = z'$   $r \rightarrow 0$  (極限)  $z \rightarrow a$ ,  $r \rightarrow 0$   $z \rightarrow a$ . 右辺  $\rightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(a) dt$

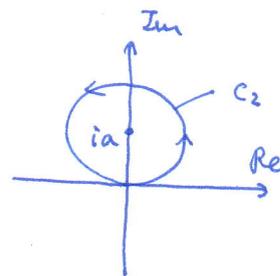
$$\text{ゆえに, } f(a) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z-a} dz = f(a)$$

$$(4) \quad \oint_{C_2} \frac{1}{z^2+a^2} dz = \oint_{C_2} \frac{1}{(z+ia)(z-ia)} dz = \oint_{C_2} \frac{g(z)}{z-ia} dz \quad z \neq ia.$$

$z = z'$ .  $g(z) = \frac{1}{z+ia}$  は  $C_2$  の内部で正則.

ゆえに, コーシーの積分公式より,

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_2} \frac{g(z)}{z-ia} dz = g(ia) = \frac{1}{2ia}$$



$$\therefore \oint_{C_2} \frac{1}{z^2+a^2} dz = \oint_{C_2} \frac{g(z)}{z-ia} dz = \frac{2\pi i}{2ia} = \frac{\pi}{a}$$