

考试类别[学生填写] (□正考 □补考 □重修 □补修 □缓考 □其它)

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI					总分
得分											
评阅人											

I. Multiple Choice (4×4 = 16 Points)

- $f(z) = x^2 + iy^2$, then which of the following is right? ()

(A) f is analytic at $(0, 0)$ (B) f is differentiable on $y = x$

(C) f is analytic on $y = x$ (D) f is analytic in the complex plane \mathbb{C}
- $f(z) = \frac{\cos z - 1}{z^5}$, then $z = 0$ is ()

(A) a pole of order 5 (B) a pole of order 4

(C) a pole of order 3 (D) a removable singular point
- If $u(x,y)$ is harmonic in D , then which of the following function is analytic in D ()

(A) $f = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ (B) $f = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$

(C) $f = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ (D) $f = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$
- Which one in the following series is absolutely convergent ()

(A) $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{i^n}{n}$ (B) $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{i^n}{n^2}$

(C) $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (1+i)^n$ (D) $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{i}{n})$

II. Cloze (4×8 = 32 Points)

- $\operatorname{Re}(\frac{-1+3i}{2-i}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, $\operatorname{Im}(\frac{-1+3i}{2-i}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
- $3^i = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
- $f(z) = x^3 + 3x^2yi - 3xy^2 - y^3i$, then $f'(z) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
- $\operatorname{Res}[\frac{1}{z^2 \sin z}, 0] = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
- The radius of convergence of $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^n} z^n$ is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
- If $\operatorname{Re} f(z) = 2x - x^3 + 3xy^2$, then $f(z) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
- $\int_{|z|=1} \frac{e^z}{z} dz = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
- The fractional linear function that maps the points $z_1 = -1, z_2 = 0, z_3 = 1$ onto $w_1 = -i, w_2 = 1, w_3 = i$ is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

III. Calculate the following integrals (28 Points)

1、(6 Points) $\int_{|z|=2} \frac{z^3 + z^2}{(z-1)^3} dz.$

2. **(6 Points)** $\int_{|z|=3} \frac{e^z}{(z-1)^2(z+2)} dz$

3. **(8 Points)** $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{1+a \cos \theta} d\theta, (-1 < a < 1)..$

4. **(8 Points)** $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{2 \cos x}{x^2 + 4x + 5} dx$

IV. **Verifications (7 Points)** Determine the number of zeros of $z^9 - 2z^6 + z^2 - 8z - 2 = 0$ inside $|z| < 1$.

V. **Verifications (7 Points)** Find the conformal mapping that maps $\{z \mid 0 < \text{Im } z < \pi\}$ onto unit circle.

VI. **Verifications (10 Points)** Find the Laurent expansion of $f(z) = \frac{1}{z(1-z)^2}$ on the annulus (i) $0 < |z| < 1$, (ii) $0 < |z-1| < 1$