

## 調和関数

[p.139]

$f(z) = u + iv$  が正則ならば,  $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0 \quad v_{xx} + v_{yy} = 0$  ( $u, v$  は調和関数(harmonic function))

注  $u_{xx} = (u_x)_x = (\text{u}_y)_x = v_{yx} = v_{xy} = (v_x)_y = (-\text{u}_y)_y = -u_{yy}$   $\therefore U_{xx} + U_{yy} = 0$ ,

$v_{xx} = (\text{u}_x)_x = (-\text{u}_y)_x = -\text{u}_{yx} = -\text{u}_{xy} = -(\text{u}_x)_y = -(\text{u}_y)_y = -\text{u}_{yy} \therefore V_{xx} + V_{yy} = 0$ ,

## 基本的な正則関数

[p.140—p.152]

**指數関数** (exponential function)  $e^z = e^x \cos y + i e^x \sin y$  は正則.

( $\because$  コーシー・リーマンの方程式が成立.)  $(e^z)' = e^z$ ,

$e^z$  の周期は  $2\pi i \leftrightarrow e^{(z+2\pi i)} = e^z$

注 オイラーの公式より  $e^z = e^{(x+iy)} = e^x e^{iy} = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y) = e^x \cos y + i e^x \sin y$ ,

**三角関数** (trigonometric function)  $\cos z = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2}$ ,  $\sin z = \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i}$  は正則.

( $\because$  指数関数の和差で定義.)  $(\cos z)' = -\sin z$ ,  $(\sin z)' = \cos z$ ,

$(\cos z)' = \cos z$  と  $\sin z$  の周期は  $2\pi \Leftrightarrow \cos(z+2\pi) = \cos z, \sin(z+2\pi) = \sin z$ ,

注  $\left(\frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2}\right)' = \frac{(e^{iz})' + (e^{-iz})'}{2} = \frac{ie^{iz} - ie^{-iz}}{2} = \frac{i^2(e^{iz} - e^{-iz})}{2i} = \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i} = -\sin z$ ,

$\cos(z+2\pi) = \frac{e^{i(z+2\pi)} + e^{-i(z+2\pi)}}{2} = \frac{e^{iz}e^{2\pi i} + e^{-iz}e^{-2\pi i}}{2} = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2} = \cos z$   $\Leftrightarrow (e^{2\pi i} = \cos 2\pi + i \sin 2\pi = 1, e^{-2\pi i} = \cos 2\pi - i \sin 2\pi = 1)$

**双曲線関数** (hyperbolic function)  $\cosh z = \frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{2}, \sinh z = \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2}$  は正則.

( $\because$  指数関数の和差で定義.)  $(\cosh z)' = \sinh z$ ,  $(\sinh z)' = \cosh z$ ,

$(\cosh z)' = \cosh z$  と  $\sinh z$  の周期は  $2\pi i \Leftrightarrow \cosh(z+2\pi i) = \cosh z, \sinh(z+2\pi i) = \sinh z$ ,

注  $\left(\frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{2}\right)' = \frac{(e^z)' + (e^{-z})'}{2} = \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2} = \sinh z$ ,

$\cosh(z+2\pi i) = \frac{e^{i(z+2\pi i)} + e^{-(z+2\pi i)}}{2} = \frac{e^{iz}e^{2\pi i} + e^{-iz}e^{-2\pi i}}{2} = \frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{2} = \cosh z$ ,

## 三角関数と双曲線関数の関係

注  $\cos(iz) = \cosh z, \sin(iz) = i \sinh z, \cosh(iz) = \cos z, \sinh(iz) = i \sin z$

**対数関数** (logarithmic function)  $w = \log z$  は正則.

( $\because$  指数関数  $w = e^z$  の逆関数.)  $(\log z)' = \frac{1}{z}$ ,

$z = re^{i\theta}$  のとき,

$\log z = \operatorname{Log} r + i(\theta + 2k\pi), (k=0, \pm 1, \dots)$ . (無限) 多価関数. ( $\because$  周期関数の逆関数.)

**三角関数の逆関数**  $w = \sin^{-1} z$  は正則.

( $\because$  三角関数  $w = \sin z$  の逆関数.)  $(\sin^{-1} z)' = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-z^2}}$

$\sin^{-1} z = \frac{1}{i} \log \{ i z \pm \sqrt{1-z^2} \}$

注  $w = \cos^{-1} z$  も同様.

関連問題 [p.150 1. 2. 3.] [p.151 演習問題 1. 5. 6. 7. 8.]

7  $u+iv$  の形に表せ. (1)  $e^{i(\frac{\pi}{3}+3i)}$

| (2)  $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}+3i\right)$  (3)  $\log i$  (4)  $\sin^{-1} 1$

$$(1) e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}-3} = e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} e^{-3} = \left(\cos\frac{\pi}{3} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{3}\right) e^{-3} = \left(\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) e^{-3} //$$

$$(2) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)\cos(3i) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)\sin(3i) \\ = \frac{1}{2}\cosh 3 + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sinh 3 //$$

$$(3) i = e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} \text{ ただし } r=1, \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \log i = \underbrace{\log 1}_0 + i\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi\right) \\ = i\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi\right) \quad (k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$$

$$(4) \sin^{-1} 1 = \frac{1}{i} \log(i \cdot 1 \pm \sqrt{1-i^2}) = \frac{1}{i} \log i \\ = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \quad (k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$$

$$(1) e^{i(\frac{\pi}{2}+4i)} = e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}-4} = e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-4} = \left(\cos\frac{\pi}{2} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{2}\right) e^{-4} = ie^{-4} //$$

$$(2) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}+5i\right) = \cos\frac{\pi}{4}\cos(5i) - \sin\frac{\pi}{4}\sin(5i) \\ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\cosh 5 - i\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sinh 5 //$$