习题一

1. 将下列复数化简成x+iy的形式。

$$(1) (1+2i)^3 = (1+2i)(1+2i)(1+2i) = (-3+4i)(1+2i) = -9-2i$$

$$(2) (1+i)^n + (1-i)^n = \left(\sqrt{2} e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i}\right)^n + \left(\sqrt{2} e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}i}\right)^n = 2^{\frac{n}{2}+1} \cos \frac{n\pi}{4}.$$

(3)
$$\sqrt{5+12i} = e^{\frac{1}{2}\text{Ln}(5+12i)} = e^{\frac{1}{2}\left[\ln|5+12i|+i\left(\arctan\frac{12}{5}+2k\pi\right)\right]}$$

$$= \sqrt{13}\left[\cos\frac{1}{2}\left(\arctan\frac{12}{5}+2k\pi\right)+i\sin\left(\arctan\frac{12}{5}+2k\pi\right)\right], k = 0,1.$$

2. 求下列复数的实部,虚部,共轭复数,模与辐角

$$(1) \ \frac{1}{3+2i}; \quad (2) \ \frac{1}{i} - \frac{3i}{1-i}; \quad (3) \ \frac{\left(3+4i\right)\left(2-5i\right)}{2i}; \quad \left(4\right) \, i^8 - 4i^{21} + i \, \circ$$

$$\widetilde{\mathbf{H}}: (1) \frac{1}{3+2i} = \frac{3}{13} - \frac{2}{13}i$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{Re}\left\{\frac{1}{3+2i}\right\} = \frac{3}{13}, \operatorname{Im}\left\{\frac{1}{3+2i}\right\} = -\frac{2}{13}, \left(\frac{1}{3+2i}\right) = \frac{3}{13} + \frac{2}{13}i.$$

$$\left|\frac{1}{3+2i}\right| = \left|\frac{3-2i}{13}\right| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{13}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{2}{13}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}.$$

$$\operatorname{Arg}\left(\frac{1}{3+2i}\right) = \operatorname{Arg}\left(\frac{3-2i}{13}\right) = -\arctan\frac{2}{3} + 2k\pi, \ k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots.$$

$$(2) \frac{1}{i} - \frac{3i}{1-i} = -i - \frac{1}{2}(-3+3i) = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{5}{2}i \circ$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{Re}\left\{\frac{1}{i} - \frac{3i}{1-i}\right\} = \frac{3}{2}, \operatorname{Im}\left\{\frac{1}{i} - \frac{3i}{1-i}\right\} = -\frac{5}{2}, \overline{\left(\frac{1}{i} - \frac{3i}{1-i}\right)} = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{5}{2}i_{\circ}$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{i} - \frac{3i}{1-i} \right| = \left| \frac{3}{2} - \frac{5}{2}i \right| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{34}}{2} \ .$$

$$\operatorname{Arg}\left(\frac{1}{i} - \frac{3i}{1-i}\right) = \operatorname{Arg}\left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{5}{2}i\right) = -\arctan\frac{5}{3} + 2k\pi, \ k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$$

(3)
$$\frac{(3+4i)(2-5i)}{2i} = -\frac{7}{2}-13i$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{Re}\left\{\frac{(3+4i)(2-5i)}{2i}\right\} = -\frac{7}{2}, \operatorname{Im}\left\{\frac{(3+4i)(2-5i)}{2i}\right\} = -13,$$

$$\left(\frac{\left(3+4\mathrm{i}\right)\left(2-5\mathrm{i}\right)}{2\mathrm{i}}\right) = -\frac{7}{2}+13\mathrm{i}_{\,\circ}$$

$$\left| \frac{\left(3+4i\right)\left(2-5i\right)}{2i} \right| = \frac{5\sqrt{29}}{2} \circ$$

$$Arg\left(\frac{(3+4i)(2-5i)}{2i}\right) = Arg\left(-\frac{7}{2}-13i\right) = \arctan\frac{26}{7} - \pi + 2k\pi, \ k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$$

$$(4) i^8 - 4i^{21} + i = (i^2)^4 - 4(i^2)^{10} i + i = 1 - 3i_{\circ}$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{Re}\left\{i^{8}-4i^{21}+i\right\}=1, \operatorname{Im}\left\{i^{8}-4i^{21}+i\right\}=-3, \left(\overline{i^{8}-4i^{21}+i}\right)=1+3i_{\circ}$$

$$\left|i^{8}-4i^{21}+i\right|=\left|1-3i\right|=\sqrt{\left(1\right)^{2}+\left(-3\right)^{2}}=\sqrt{10}$$

$$Arg(i^8 - 4i^{21} + i) = Arg(1 - 3i) = -\arctan 3 + 2k\pi, \ k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$$

3. 如果等式
$$\frac{x+1+i(y-3)}{5+3i}$$
=1+i成立, 试求实数 x,y 为何值?

解: 注意到

$$\frac{x+1+i(y-3)}{5+3i} = \frac{\left[x+1+i(y-3)\right](5+3i)}{(5+3i)(5-3i)} = \frac{1}{34}\left[\left(5x+3y-4\right)+i\left(-3x+5y-18\right)\right] \circ$$

我们有

$$\frac{1}{34} \Big[(5x+3y-4) + i(-3x+5y-18) \Big] = 1 + i_{\circ}$$

比较等式两边的实, 虚部, 得

$$\begin{cases} 5x + 3y - 4 = 34 \\ -3x + 5y - 18 = 34 \end{cases}$$

解得x=1, y=11。

4. 求复平面上的点 $Z=(x,y)\in\mathbb{C}$ 在单位球面上的球极投影点 A(x',y',u')的坐标,并证明若点列 $\{z_n\}\subset\mathbb{C}$,有 $\lim_{n\to\infty}z_n=\infty$,则 $\{z_n\}$ 的 球极投影点列 $\{A_n\}$,有 $\lim_{n\to\infty}A_n=(0,0,2)$ 。

解:因 $\overrightarrow{NA} \parallel \overrightarrow{Nz}$ 且 A 在单位球面上,有

$$\begin{cases} (x', y', u'-2) = t(x, y, -2); \\ (x')^2 + (y')^2 + (u'-1)^2 = 1. \end{cases} \quad 0 < t \le 1. \quad \circ$$

N(0,0,2)

或

$$\begin{cases} x' = xt \\ y' = yt \\ u' = 2 - 2t \\ (x')^{2} + (y')^{2} + (u' - 1)^{2} = 1 \end{cases} 0 < t \le 1.$$

解得

$$t = \frac{4}{x^2 + y^2 + 4}$$

$$x' = \frac{4x}{x^2 + y^2 + 4}, \ y' = \frac{4y}{x^2 + y^2 + 4}, \ u' = \frac{2(x^2 + y^2)}{x^2 + y^2 + 4}$$

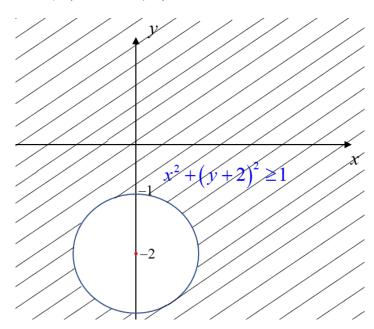
故投影点
$$A$$
 的坐标为 $\left(\frac{4x}{x^2+y^2+4}, \frac{4y}{x^2+y^2+4}, \frac{2(x^2+y^2)}{x^2+y^2+4}\right)$ 。

设点列
$$\{z_n\}\subset\mathbb{C}$$
,有 $\lim_{n\to\infty}z_n=\infty$,则 $\lim_{n\to\infty}|z_n|=\infty$ 。从而,有
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}x_n'=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{4x_n}{{x_n}^2+{y_n}^2+4}=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{2\left(z_n+\overline{z}_n\right)}{\left|z_n\right|^2+4}=0;$$
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}y_n'=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{4y_n}{{x_n}^2+{y_n}^2+4}=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{2\left(z_n-\overline{z}_n\right)}{\mathrm{i}\left(\left|z_n\right|^2+4\right)}=0;$$

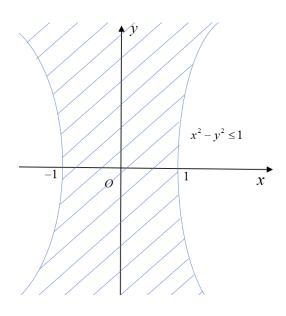
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} u'_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2(x_n^2 + y_n^2)}{x_n^2 + y_n^2 + 4} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2|z_n|^2}{|z_n|^2 + 4} = 2.$$

$$\operatorname{Fr} \lim_{n\to\infty} A_n = (0,0,2) \circ$$

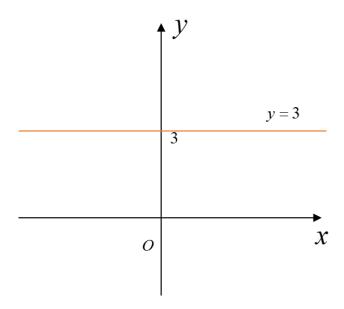
- 5. 指出下列各题中点 z 的存在范围, 并作图。
- 解: $(1) |z+2i| \ge 1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + (y+2)^2 \ge 1$ 。点 z 的范围是复平面上以 -2i 为圆心,1 为半径的圆周及它的外部。



(2) $\operatorname{Re} z^2 \le 1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - y^2 \le 1$ 。点 z 的范围是双曲线 $x^2 - y^2 = 1$ 及其内部。



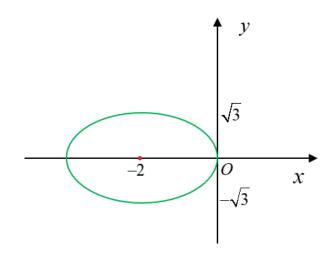
(3) $Re(i\overline{z})=3 \Leftrightarrow y=3$ 。点z的范围是直线y=3。



(4)
$$|z+3| + |z+1| = 4 \Leftrightarrow |z+3|^2 = (4-|z+1|)^2 \Leftrightarrow x-2 = -2|z+1|$$

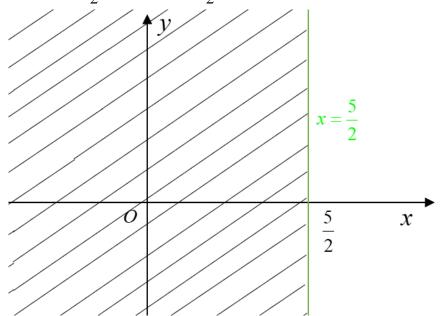
$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(x+2)^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$$

点z的范围是以(-3,0)和(-1,0)为焦点,长半轴为2,短半轴为 $\sqrt{3}$ 的一个椭圆。

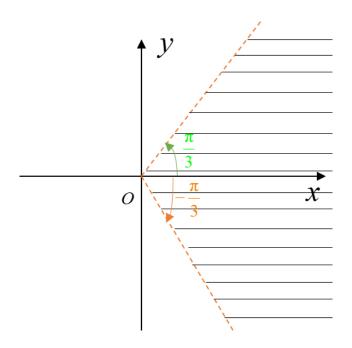


$$(5) \left| \frac{z-3}{z-2} \right| \ge 1 \Leftrightarrow \left| z-3 \right|^2 \ge \left| z-2 \right|^2 \Leftrightarrow (z-3)(\overline{z}-3) \ge (z-2)(\overline{z}-2) \Leftrightarrow x \le \frac{5}{2} \text{ o. if } z$$

的范围是直线 $x = \frac{5}{2}$, 及直线 $x = \frac{5}{2}$ 左边的区域。



(6) $|\arg z| < \frac{\pi}{3} \Leftrightarrow -\frac{\pi}{3} < \arg z < \frac{\pi}{3}$ 。点 z 的范围是两条从原点出发的射线 $\arg z = \pm \frac{\pi}{3}$ 所夹的区城,不含边界。



6. 设 z, z₁, z₂ 是三个复数,证明:

(1)
$$\overline{z_1 + z_2} = \overline{z_1} + \overline{z_2}, \ \overline{z_1 z_2} = \overline{z_1} \overline{z_2}, \ \overline{\overline{z}} = z;$$

(2) 当且仅当
$$z=\overline{z}$$
 时, z 是实数。

(3)
$$|z_1 + z_2|^2 = |z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 + 2 \operatorname{Re}(z_1 \overline{z_2});$$

$$(4) \operatorname{Re}\left(z_{1}\overline{z_{2}}\right) \leq \left|z_{1}\overline{z_{2}}\right| = \left|z_{1}\right|\left|z_{2}\right| \circ$$

证: 设
$$z = x + iy$$
, $z_1 = x_1 + iy_1$, $z_2 = x_2 + iy_2$ 。于是

(1)
$$\overline{z_1 + z_2} = (x_1 + x_2) - i(y_1 + y_2) = x_1 - iy_1 + x_2 - iy_2 = \overline{z_1} + \overline{z_2};$$

 $\overline{z_1 z_2} = (x_1 x_2 - y_1 y_2) - i(x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_1) = (x_1 - iy_1)(x_2 - iy_2) = \overline{z_1} \overline{z_2};$
 $\overline{\overline{z}} = \overline{x - iy} = x + iy = z_0$

(2)
$$z = \overline{z} \Leftrightarrow x + iy = x - iy \Leftrightarrow y = 0 \Leftrightarrow z = x \in \mathbb{R}$$

(3)
$$|z_1 + z_2|^2 = (z_1 + z_2)(\overline{z_1} + \overline{z_2}) = |z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 + (z_1\overline{z_2} + \overline{z_1}z_2)$$

$$= |z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 + (z_1\overline{z_2} + \overline{z_1}\overline{z_2}) = |z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 + 2\operatorname{Re}(z_1\overline{z_2}) \circ$$

(4)
$$\operatorname{Re}(z_{1}\overline{z}_{2}) = x_{1}x_{2} + y_{1}y_{2} \le \sqrt{(x_{1}x_{2} + y_{1}y_{2})^{2} + (-x_{1}y_{2} + x_{2}y_{1})^{2}}$$

 $= |z_{1}\overline{z}_{2}| = \sqrt{x_{1}^{2}x_{2}^{2} + y_{1}^{2}y_{2}^{2} + x_{1}^{2}y_{2}^{2} + x_{2}^{2}y_{1}^{2}}$
 $= \sqrt{(x_{1}^{2} + y_{1}^{2})(x_{2}^{2} + y_{2}^{2})} = |z_{1}||z_{2}| \circ$

7. 试求下列极限

$$\mathbf{\widetilde{H}}: (1) \lim_{z \to 1+i} \frac{\overline{z}}{z} = \frac{1-i}{1+i} = \frac{1}{2} (1-i)^2 = -i \circ$$

(2)
$$\lim_{z \to i} \frac{z\overline{z} + 2z - \overline{z} - 2}{z^2 - 1} = \lim_{z \to i} \frac{(\overline{z} + 2)(z - 1)}{(z + 1)(z - 1)} = \lim_{z \to i} \frac{\overline{z} + 2}{z + 1} = \frac{2 - i}{1 + i} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2}i \circ$$

8. 证明: z平面上的圆的方程可以写成

$$az\bar{z} + \bar{e}z + e\bar{z} + d = 0$$

的形式, 其中 $a,d \in \mathbb{R}$, a > 0, $e \in \mathbb{C}$, 且 $|e|^2 - ad > 0$ 。

证:设直角坐标系的圆的方程为

$$a(x^2 + y^2) + bx + cy + d = 0$$
 (*)

其中 $a,b,c,d \in \mathbb{R}$ 且a > 0。于是

$$a(z\overline{z}) + b\frac{z + \overline{z}}{2} + c\frac{z - \overline{z}}{2i} + d = 0$$
$$a(z\overline{z}) + \frac{b - ic}{2}z + \frac{b + ic}{2}\overline{z} + d = 0$$

$$az\bar{z} + \bar{e}z + e\bar{z} + d = 0$$

其中
$$e = \frac{b + ic}{2}$$
。又(*)可以写成

$$a\left(x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x\right) + a\left(y^2 + \frac{c}{a}y\right) = -d$$

$$a\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 + a\left(y + \frac{c}{2a}\right)^2 = -d + \frac{b^2}{4a} + \frac{c^2}{4a}$$

由
$$-d + \frac{b^2}{4a} + \frac{c^2}{4a} = \frac{1}{a} \left(\frac{b^2}{4} + \frac{c^2}{4} - ad \right) = \frac{1}{a} (|e|^2 - ad) > 0$$
,得

9. 解方程:
$$z^2 - 3iz - (3-i) = 0$$
。

$$\begin{aligned}
\widehat{\mathbf{P}} &: \quad z = \frac{1}{2} \left(3\mathbf{i} + \sqrt{-9 + 4(3 - \mathbf{i})} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left(3\mathbf{i} + \sqrt{3 - 4\mathbf{i}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left[3\mathbf{i} + e^{\frac{1}{2} \text{Ln}(3 - 4\mathbf{i})} \right] \\
&= \frac{3\mathbf{i}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{1}{2} \left(\ln 5 + \mathbf{i} \left(-\arctan \frac{4}{3} + 2k\pi \right) \right)} = \frac{3\mathbf{i}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} e^{\frac{\mathbf{i}}{2} \left(-\arctan \frac{4}{3} + 2k\pi \right)} \\
&= \frac{3\mathbf{i}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \left[\cos \frac{1}{2} \left(-\arctan \frac{4}{3} + 2k\pi \right) + \mathbf{i} \sin \frac{1}{2} \left(-\arctan \frac{4}{3} + 2k\pi \right) \right], k = 0, 1.
\end{aligned}$$

10. 试证: $\arg z \left(-\pi < \arg z \le \pi\right)$ 在负实轴上(包括原点)不连续,除此之外在z平面上处处连续。

证:设 $f(z)=\arg z$ 。因为f(0)无定义,所以f(z)在原点不连续。

当 $z_0 = x_0 + i y_0$ 为负实轴上的点时,有 $x_0 < 0, y_0 = 0$ 且

$$\lim_{y \to 0^+, x = x_0} \left(\arctan \frac{y}{x} + \pi \right) = \pi;$$

$$\lim_{y \to 0^-, x = x_0} \left(\arctan \frac{y}{x} - \pi \right) = -\pi.$$

所以 $\lim_{z\to z_0} \arg z$ 不存在,即 $\arg z$ 在负实轴上不连续。而在z平面上的其它点处

$$\arg z = \begin{cases} 0 & x > 0, y = 0; \\ \arctan \frac{y}{x} & x > 0, y > 0; \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & x = 0, y > 0; \\ \arctan \frac{y}{x} + \pi & x < 0, y > 0; \\ \arctan \frac{y}{x} - \pi & x < 0, y < 0; \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} & x = 0, y < 0; \\ \arctan \frac{y}{x} & x > 0, y < 0. \end{cases}$$

它是连续的。

11. 设
$$|z_0|<1$$
。证明: 若 $|z|=1$,则 $\left|\frac{z-z_0}{1-\overline{z_0}z}\right|=1$ 。若 $|z|<1$,则

$$(1) \left| \frac{z - z_0}{1 - \overline{z_0} z} \right| < 1;$$

$$(2) \frac{\|z|-|z_0\|}{1-|z_0||z|} \le \left| \frac{z-z_0}{1-\overline{z_0}z} \right| \le \frac{\|z|+|z_0\|}{1+|z_0||z|}.$$

证: 若|z|=1,则

$$\left| \frac{z - z_0}{1 - \overline{z_0} z} \right| = \frac{\left| z - z_0 \right|}{\left| 1 - \overline{z_0} z \right| \left| \overline{z} \right|} = \frac{\left| z - z_0 \right|}{\left| \overline{z} - z_0 \right|} = 1 \circ$$

若|z|<1,注意到

$$\left|\frac{z-z_0}{1-\overline{z_0}z}\right|^2 = \frac{\left|z-z_0\right|^2}{\left|1-\overline{z_0}z\right|^2} = \frac{\left(z-z_0\right)\left(\overline{z}-\overline{z_0}\right)}{\left(1-\overline{z_0}z\right)\left(1-z_0\overline{z}\right)} = \frac{\left|z\right|^2 - z\overline{z_0} - z_0\overline{z} + \left|z_0\right|^2}{1-z_0\overline{z} - z\overline{z_0} + \left|z\right|^2 \left|z_0\right|^2} \circ$$

由 $|z_0|<1$ 和|z|<1,有

$$(1-|z|^2)(1-|z_0|^2) > 0$$
.

于是, 得

$$|z|^2 + |z_0|^2 - 1 - |z|^2 |z_0|^2 < 0$$

从而,有

$$|z|^2 - z\overline{z_0} - z_0\overline{z} + |z_0|^2 < 1 - z_0\overline{z} - z\overline{z_0} + |z|^2 |z_0|^2$$
.

故
$$\left|\frac{z-z_0}{1-\overline{z_0}z}\right|^2 < 1$$
,即(1)成立。

对于(2), 注意到

$$\frac{\|z| - |z_0\|}{1 - |z_0||z|} \le \left| \frac{z - z_0}{1 - \overline{z_0} z} \right| \le \frac{\|z| + |z_0\|}{1 + |z_0||z|} \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{\|z| - |z_0\|}{1 - |z_0||z|} \right)^2 \le \left| \frac{z - z_0}{1 - \overline{z_0} z} \right|^2 \le \left(\frac{\|z| + |z_0\|}{1 + |z_0||z|} \right)^2 \\
\Leftrightarrow \frac{|z|^2 + |z_0|^2 - 2|z||z_0|}{1 + |z|^2|z_0|^2 - 2|z||z_0|} \le \frac{|z|^2 + |z_0|^2 - \left(z\overline{z_0} + \overline{z}z_0\right)}{1 + |z|^2|z_0|^2 - \left(z\overline{z_0} + \overline{z}z_0\right)} \le \frac{|z|^2 + |z_0|^2 + 2|z||z_0|}{1 + |z|^2|z_0|^2 + 2|z||z_0|},$$

现在,由|z₀|<1和|z|<1,得

$$\begin{split} & \Big[|z|^2 + |z_0|^2 - \Big(z\overline{z_0} + \overline{z}z_0 \Big) \Big] \Big(1 + |z|^2 |z_0|^2 + 2|z||z_0| \Big) - \Big[1 + |z|^2 |z_0|^2 - \Big(z\overline{z_0} + \overline{z}z_0 \Big) \Big] \Big(|z|^2 + |z_0|^2 + 2|z||z_0| \Big) \\ & = 2|z||z_0| \Big(|z|^2 + |z_0|^2 \Big) - \Big(z\overline{z_0} + \overline{z}z_0 \Big) \Big(1 + |z|^2 |z_0|^2 \Big) - 2|z||z_0| \Big(1 + |z|^2 |z_0|^2 \Big) + \Big(z\overline{z_0} + \overline{z}z_0 \Big) \Big(|z|^2 + |z_0|^2 \Big) \\ & = 2|z||z_0| \Big(|z|^2 - 1 \Big) \Big(1 - |z_0|^2 \Big) + \Big(z\overline{z_0} + \overline{z}z_0 \Big) \Big(|z|^2 - 1 \Big) \Big(1 - |z_0|^2 \Big) \\ & = \Big(|z|^2 - 1 \Big) \Big(1 - |z_0|^2 \Big) \Big(2|z||z_0| + z\overline{z_0} + \overline{z}z_0 \Big) \\ & = \Big(|z|^2 - 1 \Big) \Big(1 - |z_0|^2 \Big) \Big(2|\overline{z}z_0| + 2\operatorname{Re}\left\{ \overline{z}z_0 \right\} \Big) \\ & < 0 \ \, \circ \end{split}$$

故

$$\left| \frac{z - z_0}{1 - \overline{z_0} z} \right|^2 \le \left(\frac{\|z\| + \|z_0\|}{1 + \|z_0\| \|z\|} \right)^2 .$$

从而

$$\left| \frac{z - z_0}{1 - \overline{z_0} z} \right| \le \frac{\left| |z| + |z_0| \right|}{1 + |z_0| |z|} \,.$$

同理可证

$$\frac{\|z| - |z_0|}{1 - |z_0||z|} \le \left| \frac{z - z_0}{1 - \overline{z_0}z} \right|.$$

12. 设 f(z) 在 Z_0 处连续,且 $f(z_0) \neq 0$,则存在 Z_0 的某个邻域 $N(z_0, \delta)$,使得在 $N(z_0, \delta)$ 内, $f(z) \neq 0$ 。

证:设f(z)在 z_0 处连续,且 $f(z_0)\neq 0$ 。则

$$\lim_{z \to z_0} f(z) = f(z_0) \circ$$

从而,对于
$$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} |f(z_0)| > 0$$
,存在 z_0 的某个邻域 $N(z_0, \delta)$,有
$$|f(z) - f(z_0)| < \varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} |f(z_0)| \circ$$

故

$$|f(z_0)| - |f(z)| \le |f(z) - f(z_0)| < \varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} |f(z_0)| \circ$$

这说明在 $N(z_0,\delta)$ 内,有

$$|f(z)| > |f(z_0)| - \frac{1}{2}|f(z_0)| = \frac{1}{2}|f(z_0)| > 0$$