

1 解: 因为 $z_1 = \frac{1+i}{2} = e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}, z_2 = \sqrt{3} - i = 2e^{-\frac{\pi}{6}}$

所以 $z_1 \cdot z_2 = 2e^{\frac{\pi i}{12}}, \frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{5\pi i}{12}}$

2 解: 当 $z = x + iy$ 时,

$$w_1 = \frac{z}{z^2+1} = \frac{x+iy}{x^2-y^2+1+2xyi} = \frac{x^3+xy^2+x+(y-x^2y-y^3)i}{(x^2-y^2+1)^2+4x^2y^2};$$

当 $z = x - iy$ 时,

$$w_2 = \frac{z}{z^2+1} = \frac{x-iy}{x^2-y^2+1-2xyi} = \frac{x^3+xy^2+x-(y-x^2y-y^3)i}{(x^2-y^2+1)^2+4x^2y^2}.$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{x+iy}{x^2-y^2+1+2xyi} = \frac{x+iy}{x^2-y^2+1+2xyi} = \frac{z}{z^2+1} = \frac{x-iy}{x^2-y^2+1-2xyi}$$

所以 w_1 与 w_2 共轭。

3 解: (1) 令 $w^4 = i$ 则 $w = e^{\frac{i(\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi)}{4}} (k=0,1,2,3)$

故 $w_1 = e^{\frac{\pi}{8}i}, w_2 = e^{\frac{5\pi}{8}i}, w_3 = e^{\frac{9\pi}{8}i}, w_4 = e^{\frac{13\pi}{8}i}$

(2) 令 $w^4 = i$ 则 $w = e^{\frac{i(-\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi)}{4}} (k=0,1,2,3)$.

故 $w_1 = e^{-\frac{\pi}{8}i}, w_2 = e^{\frac{3\pi}{8}i}, w_3 = e^{\frac{7\pi}{8}i}, w_4 = e^{\frac{11\pi}{8}i}$.

4 解: 由 $z^4 + a^4 = 0$ 得 $z^4 = -a^4$ 则二项式方程的根为

$$w_k = (\sqrt[4]{-1})_k \cdot a = e^{i\frac{2k\pi}{4}} \cdot e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} \cdot a, (k=0,1,2,3).$$

因此 $w_0 = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}(1+i), w_1 = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}(-1+i),$

$$w_2 = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}(-1-i), w_3 = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}(1-i).$$

$$5 \text{ 解: } \frac{(\cos 5\varphi + i \sin 5\varphi)^2}{(\cos 3\varphi + i \sin 3\varphi)^2} = \frac{(e^{i5\varphi})^2}{(e^{i(-3\varphi)})^3} = e^{19\varphi i},$$

$$e^{19\varphi i} = \cos 19\varphi + i \sin 19\varphi.$$

6 解: (1) $x_n + iy_n = (1 - i\sqrt{3})^n = 2^n e^{-\frac{n\pi}{3}i},$

$$(2) x_{n-1} + iy_{n-1} = (1 - i\sqrt{3})^{n-1} = 2^{n-1} e^{-\frac{(n-1)\pi}{3}i}$$

$$x_{n-1} - iy_{n-1} = (1 + i\sqrt{3})^{n-1} = 2^{n-1} e^{\frac{(n-1)\pi}{3}i}$$

$$\text{则 } (x_n + iy_n)(x_{n-1} - iy_{n-1}) = 2^{2n-1} e^{-\frac{\pi}{3}i}$$

取上式虚部得 $x_n y_{n-1} - x_{n-1} y_n = 4^{n-1} \sqrt{3}.$

7 解: 因为 $\left| \frac{z-z_1}{z-z_2} \right|^2 = k^2$, 从而 $\left(\frac{z-z_1}{z-z_2} \right) \left(\frac{\bar{z}-\bar{z}_1}{\bar{z}-\bar{z}_2} \right) = k^2$

$$\text{所以 } |z|^2 - z_1 \bar{z} - \bar{z}_1 z + |z_1|^2 = k^2 (|z|^2 - z_2 \bar{z} + |z_2|^2),$$

$$\text{即 } |z|^2 (1-k^2) - \bar{z}(z_1 - k^2 z_2) - z(\bar{z}_1 - k^2 \bar{z}_2) = k^2 |z|^2 - |z_1|^2,$$

$$\text{进一步计算 } \left| z - \frac{z_1 - k^2 z_2}{1-k^2} \right|^2 = \frac{k^2 (|z_2|^2 + |z_1|^2 - z_2 \bar{z}_1 - z_1 \bar{z}_2)}{(1-k^2)^2} = \frac{k^2 |z_1 - z_2|^2}{(1-k^2)^2},$$

故 $\left| z - \frac{z_1 - k^2 z_2}{1-k^2} \right| = k \left| \frac{z_1 - z_2}{1-k^2} \right|$, 此为圆的方程。