

$$\cos \theta + \cos 2\theta + \dots + \cos n\theta = \frac{\cos \theta + \cos n\theta - \cos(n+1)\theta - 1}{2 - 2\cos \theta}$$

20240927 作业 2.

1.6 (1).  $z = x + iy$

$$x + iy = t + ti$$

即  $\begin{cases} x = t \\ y = t \end{cases}$   $\therefore$  曲线为  $y = x$ , 是直线

2).  $x + iy = a \cos t + i b \sin t$

即  $\begin{cases} x = a \cos t \\ y = b \sin t \end{cases}$

即  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ , 是椭圆 (或圆)

1.7. (1).  $(z-1)(\bar{z}-1) = 4(z+2)(\bar{z}+2)$

$$3z\bar{z} + 9z + 9\bar{z} + 15 = 0$$

即  $z\bar{z} + 3z + 3\bar{z} + 5 = 0$

$$(x+iy)(x-iy) + 3(x+iy) + 3(x-iy) + 5 = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 6x + 5 = 0. \text{ 是圆心为 } (-3, 0), \text{ 半径为 } 2 \text{ 的圆}$$

(2).  $(z-a)(\bar{z}-\bar{a}) = (1-\bar{a}z)(1-a\bar{z})$

$$z\bar{z} - a\bar{z} - \bar{a}z + a\bar{a} = 1 - a\bar{z} - \bar{a}z + \bar{a}a z\bar{z}$$

$$(|a|^2 - 1)(|z|^2 - 1) = 0 \quad \text{又} \because |a|^2 < 1$$

$$\therefore |z|^2 - 1 = 0$$

即  $|z| = 1$

是圆心为  $(0, 0)$ , 半径为 1 的圆.

$$1.8. (1). \frac{z-i}{i}$$

$$= -i(z-i) = -1-iz$$

$$= -1-i(x+iy)$$

$$= y-1-ix$$

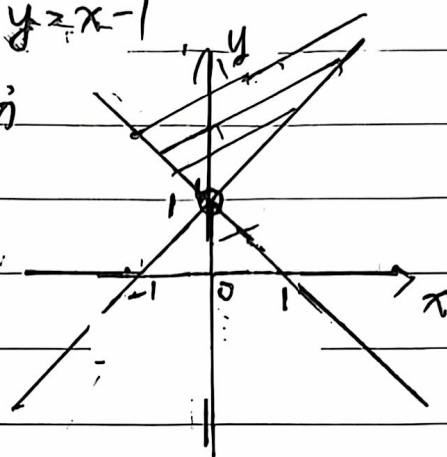
$$\text{即: } -\frac{\pi}{4} < \arctan \frac{x}{1-y} < \frac{\pi}{4} \quad | -y < 0$$

$$\text{或 } \pi + \arctan \frac{x}{1-y} \in (-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}), \quad | -y > 0, x \leq 0$$

$$\text{或 } -\pi + \arctan \frac{x}{1-y} \in (-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}), \quad | -y < 0, x > 0$$

$$\text{即: } y > 1 \text{ 且 } y > 1-x \text{ 且 } y \geq x-1$$

— 如图所示阴影部分

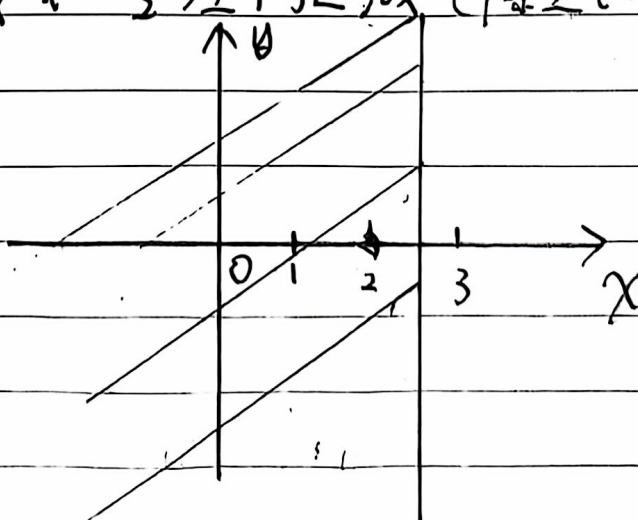


$$2). |z-3| \geq |z-2| \quad \text{即: 在 } z \text{ 平面上距离 } (3,0) \text{ 比与 } (2,0) \text{ 距离}$$

更大的点构成的区域 (除点 (2,0))

$$\text{即: 直线 } x = \frac{5}{2} \text{ 左侧区域 (除点 } (2,0))$$

如图所示



(3). 即: 平面上距离  $(2, 0)$  和  $(-2, 0)$  之和小于 5 的区域

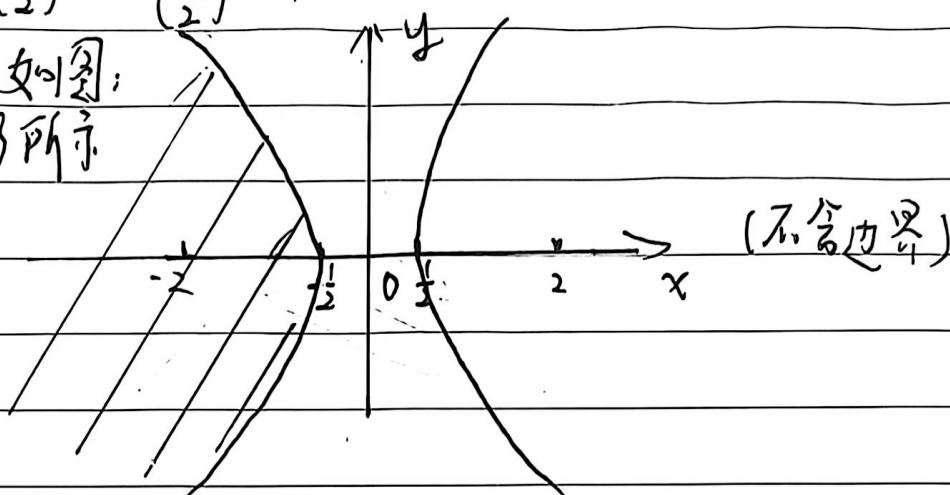
即: 中心为原点, 半长轴为  $\frac{5}{2}$ , 半焦距为 2 的椭圆内部

$$\text{即: } \frac{x^2}{(\frac{5}{2})^2} + \frac{y^2}{(\frac{3}{2})^2} = 1 \quad \text{内部区域}$$

(4). 即: 平面上距离  $(2, 0)$  和  $(-2, 0)$  距离之差大于 1 的区域  
对应曲线为中心为原点, 实轴长为 1, 半焦距为 2 的双曲线

$$\text{即: } \frac{x^2}{(\frac{1}{2})^2} - \frac{y^2}{(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2} = 1$$

对应区域如图:  
阴影所示



$$9. z = 1 + iy, -1 \leq y \leq 1$$

$$w = z^2 = (1 + iy)^2$$

$$= (1 - y^2) + 2yi$$

$$\text{即: } \begin{cases} u = 1 - y^2 \\ v = 2y \end{cases}$$

$$\text{即: } u = 1 - \frac{v^2}{4}$$

$$\text{又 } -1 \leq y \leq 1 \quad \therefore -2 \leq v \leq 2$$

$\therefore$  是抛物线在 y 轴右侧的部分

(含点  $(0, 2)$  和  $(0, -2)$ )

$$10. (1), z = x + iy$$

$$w = \frac{1}{z}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x+iy} = \frac{1}{2x} - \frac{1}{2x}i$$

$$\text{即 } \begin{cases} u = \frac{1}{2x} \\ v = -\frac{1}{2x} \end{cases} \quad \text{即 } u = -v \text{ 为一条直线 (除原点)} \\ \text{w平面上的}$$

$$11. z = x + iy$$

$$w = \frac{1}{z}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x+iy} = \frac{x-iy}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$= \frac{x-iy}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{y}{2x}i$$

$$\text{即 } \begin{cases} u = \frac{1}{2} \\ v = -\frac{y}{2x} \end{cases} \quad \text{即 } \begin{cases} u = \frac{1}{2} \\ v = \frac{1}{2x} - \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{即 } u = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 为 w 平面上的 一条直线 (除点 } (\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{4}) \text{)}$$



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$$2. / (1) \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{Re} z}{z^2}$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x}{x^2 - y^2}$$

从实轴正半轴接近  $(0, 0)$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x}{x^2 - y^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{极限不存在}$$

$\therefore$  极限不存在

$$(2) \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2i} \left( \frac{z}{z} - \frac{\bar{z}}{z} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1}{2i} \left( \frac{x+iy}{x+iy} - \frac{x-iy}{x+iy} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2i} \cdot \frac{z^2 - \bar{z}^2}{z\bar{z}}$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1}{2i} \cdot \left( \frac{4ixy}{(x+iy)(x-iy)} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\text{令 } y = kx \quad \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{2kx^2}{(1+k^2)x^2} = \frac{2k}{1+k^2}$$

随  $k$  变化

$\therefore$  极限不存在

$$(3) \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{z-i}{z(1+z^2)}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{z-i}{z(z+i)(z-i)}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{1}{z(z+i)}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(4) \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z\bar{z}+2z-\bar{z}-2}{z^2-1}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{(z-1)(\bar{z}+2)}{(z+1)(z-1)}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{\bar{z}+2}{z+1} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$22. (1) \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} f(z)$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$\text{令 } y = kx$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{kx^2}{(1+k^2)x^2} = \frac{k}{1+k^2}, \text{ 与 } k \text{ 有关}$$

$\therefore z \rightarrow 0$  时  $f(z)$  极限不存在

$\therefore f(z)$  在  $z=0$  处不连续, 其余处连续

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$$(3) \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} f(z)$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^3 y}{x^4 + y^2}$$

不妨设  $x > 0, y > 0$ .

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \left| \frac{x^3 y}{x^4 + y^2} \right| \leq \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(|x|^5 + |x||y|^2)}{|x|^4 + |y|^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2}|x| = 0$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \left( - \left| \frac{x^3 y}{x^4 + y^2} \right| \right) = 0.$$

$$\left| \frac{x^3 y}{x^4 + y^2} \right| \leq \frac{x^3 y}{x^4 + y^2} \leq \left| \frac{x^3 y}{x^4 + y^2} \right|$$

$$\therefore \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} f(z) = 0 = f(0)$$

$\therefore f(z)$  连续