

# 少年班数学II第四章复数

## § 4.5 综合练习

version  $\beta$ 2.0

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### 例 1 (把下列复数化成三角形式)

❶  $1 + \cos \theta + i \sin \theta \quad (0 \leq \theta \leq \pi);$

解

❷  $\frac{1 - i \tan \alpha}{1 + i \tan \alpha};$

解

❸  $1 + i \tan \alpha;$

解

❹  $\frac{1 - \sin \theta + i \cos \theta}{1 - \sin \theta - i \cos \theta}.$

解

### 例 2

求  $\cos \alpha + \cos 2\alpha + \cdots + \cos n\alpha, \quad \sin \alpha + \sin 2\alpha + \cdots + \sin n\alpha.$

解

### 例 3

设  $z_1 \in \mathbb{C}, z_2 \in \mathbb{C}$ , 证明:

$$|z_1 + z_2|^2 + |z_1 - z_2|^2 = 2(|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2).$$

解

## 例 4

设  $z_1, z_2, z_3$  是复平面上三个点  $A, B, C$  对应的复数. 证明三角形  $ABC$  是等边三角形的充分必要条件是

$$z_1^2 + z_2^2 + z_3^2 = z_1 z_2 + z_2 z_3 + z_3 z_1.$$

解. 充分性, 必要性.

□

## 例 5

若复数  $z_1 \neq z_2$ ,  $|z_1| = \sqrt{2}$ , 求  $\left| \frac{z_1 - \bar{z}_2}{2 - z_1 z_2} \right|$ .

解

## 例 6

若  $|z_1| = |z_2| = |z_3| = r \neq 0$ , 求  $\left| \frac{z_1^{-1} + z_2^{-1} + z_3^{-1}}{z_1 + z_2 + z_3} \right|$ .

解

## 例 7

设复数  $z$  满足  $|z| = 1$ , 求  $|z^2 - z + 1|$  的范围.

解

## 例 8

设  $z$  为虚数,  $w = z + \frac{1}{z}$  为实数, 且  $-1 < w < 2$ .

(1) 求  $|z|$  及  $z$  的实部的取值范围;

解

(2) 证明  $\mu = \frac{1-z}{1+z}$  为纯虚数.

解

## 例 9

设  $a$  是负实数, 复数  $z_1, z_2$  满足  $|z_1| = |z_1 + z_2|$ , 且  $\bar{z}_1 z_2 = a(1 + \sqrt{3}i)$ .

求  $\frac{z_2}{z_1}$ .

解

## 例 10

若  $x, y$  满足  $\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 + \frac{x}{y} + 1 = 0$ , 求  $\left(\frac{x}{x+y}\right)^{2010} + \left(\frac{y}{x+y}\right)^{2010}$  的值. 解

## 例 11

设复数  $z_1, z_2$  满足  $|z_1| = |z_1 + z_2| = 3, |z_1 - z_2| = 3\sqrt{3}$ , 求

$$(z_1 \bar{z}_2)^{2000} + (\bar{z}_1 z_2)^{2000}.$$

解

## 例 12

若实数  $x, y$  满足  $z_1 = x + \sqrt{3} + iy, z_2 = x - \sqrt{3} + iy, |z_1| + |z_2| = 4$ , 求

$f(x, y) = |2x - 4y + 9|$  的最值.

解

## 例 13

若复数  $z_1 = 2 - \sqrt{3}a + ai$ ,  $z_2 = \sqrt{3}b - 1 + (\sqrt{3} - b)i$ , 且它们的模相等,  $\bar{z}_1 z_2$  的辐角主值为  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ , 求实数  $a, b$ . 解

## 例 14

设复数  $z = 3 \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$ , 求  $y = \tan(\theta - \arg z)$  ( $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ) 的最大值及相应的  $\theta$ . 解

## 例 15

设  $0 < \theta < 2\pi$ , 复数  $z = 1 - \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$ ,  $u = a^2 + ai$ , 且  $zu$  是纯虚数,  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ .

(1) 求复数  $u$  的辐角主值 (用  $\theta$  表示); 解

(2) 记  $w = z^2 + u^2 + 2zu$ , 试问  $w$  可能是正实数吗? 解

## 例 16

若复数  $z_1, z_2$  满足  $|z_1| = 2, |z_2| = 3, 3z_1 - 2z_2 = \frac{3}{2} - i$ , 求  $z_1 z_2$ . 解

## 例 17

已知复数  $z = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{i}{2}, w = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i$ , 复数  $\overline{zw}, z^2 w^3$  对应的复数平面上的点分别为  $P, Q$ , 证明:  $\triangle POQ$  是等腰直角三角形. 解

## 例 18

设  $M$  是单位圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  上的动点, 点  $N$  与定点  $A(2, 0)$  和点  $M$  构成一个等边三角形的顶点, 并且  $M \rightarrow N \rightarrow A \rightarrow M$  成逆时针方向. 当  $M$  点移动时, 求点  $N$  的轨迹. 解

## 例 19

设  $z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n \in \mathbb{C}$ , 且满足  $\sum_{j=1}^n |z_j| = 1$ , 证明: 上述  $n$  个复数中, 必存在若干个复数, 它们的和的模不小于  $\frac{1}{6}$ .

解



解. (1)

$$\begin{aligned}1 + \cos \theta + i \sin \theta &= 2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + 2i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \\&= 2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} (\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta}{2}).\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}1 - \cos \theta - i \sin \theta &= 2 \cos \frac{\pi + \theta}{2} (\cos \frac{\pi + \theta}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi + \theta}{2}) \\&= -2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} (\cos \frac{\pi + \theta}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi + \theta}{2}).\end{aligned}$$

$$1 - \cos \theta + i \sin \theta = 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} (\cos \frac{\pi - \theta}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi - \theta}{2}).$$

[返回](#)

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1 - i \tan \alpha}{1 + i \tan \alpha} &= \frac{\cos \alpha - i \sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha} \\ &= \frac{\cos(-\alpha) + i \sin(-\alpha)}{\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha} \\ &= \cos(-2\alpha) + i \sin(-2\alpha).\end{aligned}$$

[返回](#)

(3)

$$1 + i \tan \alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$$
$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} (\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha), & \alpha \in \left(2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}, 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \\ -\frac{1}{\cos \alpha} (\cos(\pi + \alpha) + i \sin(\pi + \alpha)), & \alpha \in \left(2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, 2k\pi + \frac{3}{2}\pi\right). \end{cases}$$

[返回](#)

(4) 设  $z = 1 - \sin \theta + i \cos \theta$ , 则  $\bar{z} = 1 - \sin \theta - i \cos \theta$ , 因此

$$\frac{1 - \sin \theta + i \cos \theta}{1 - \sin \theta - i \cos \theta} = \frac{z}{\bar{z}} = \frac{z^2}{|z|^2}.$$

由  $1 - \cos \theta + i \sin \theta = 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \left( \cos \frac{\pi - \theta}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi - \theta}{2} \right)$  得

$$\begin{aligned} z &= 1 - \sin \theta + i \cos \theta = 1 - \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta \right) + i \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta \right) \\ &= 2 \sin \frac{\pi - 2\theta}{4} \left( \cos \frac{\pi + 2\theta}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi + 2\theta}{4} \right), \end{aligned}$$

故  $z^2 = 4 \sin^2 \frac{\pi - 2\theta}{4} \left( \cos \frac{\pi + 2\theta}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi + 2\theta}{2} \right)$ , 因此

$$\frac{1 - \sin \theta + i \cos \theta}{1 - \sin \theta - i \cos \theta} = \frac{z^2}{|z|^2} = \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + \theta \right) + i \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + \theta \right).$$

解. 令  $z = \cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha$ , 则  $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}$  有  $z^k = \cos k\alpha + i \sin k\alpha$ , 故

$$z + z^2 + \cdots + z^n = \sum_{k=1}^n (\cos k\alpha + i \sin k\alpha) = \sum_{k=1}^n \cos k\alpha + i \sum_{k=1}^n \sin k\alpha.$$

因  $1 - \cos \theta - i \sin \theta = -2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} (\cos \frac{\pi + \theta}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi + \theta}{2})$ , 故又有

$$\begin{aligned} z + z^2 + \cdots + z^n &= \frac{z(1 - z^n)}{1 - z} \\ &= \frac{(\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)(1 - (\cos n\alpha + i \sin n\alpha))}{1 - (\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)} \\ &= \frac{(\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha) \left( -2 \sin \frac{n\alpha}{2} (\cos \frac{\pi + n\alpha}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi + n\alpha}{2}) \right)}{-2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} (\cos \frac{\pi + \alpha}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi + \alpha}{2})} \\ &= \frac{\sin \frac{n\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{n+1}{2} \alpha}{\sin \frac{\alpha}{2}} + i \frac{\sin \frac{n\alpha}{2} \sin \frac{n+1}{2} \alpha}{\sin \frac{\alpha}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

解. 由复数的模的定义知

$$|z_1 + z_2|^2 = (z_1 + z_2)(\bar{z}_1 + \bar{z}_2) = |z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 + (z_1\bar{z}_2 + z_2\bar{z}_1),$$

$$|z_1 - z_2|^2 = (z_1 - z_2)(\bar{z}_1 - \bar{z}_2) = |z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 + (-z_1\bar{z}_2 - z_2\bar{z}_1).$$

两式相加即可.

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(充分性) 设  $z_1, z_2, z_3$  是三个复数, 且  $z_1^2 + z_2^2 + z_3^2 = z_1z_2 + z_2z_3 + z_3z_1$ .

设  $w_1 = z_1 - z_2, w_2 = z_2 - z_3, w_3 = z_3 - z_1$ , 则  $w_1, w_2, w_3$  都不为零, 且

$$w_1 + w_2 + w_3 = 0, \quad w_1^2 + w_2^2 + w_3^2 = 0.$$

因此

$$w_1^2 = (w_2 + w_3)^2 = w_2^2 + w_3^2 + 2w_2w_3 = -w_1^2 + 2w_2w_3,$$

即  $w_1^2 = w_2w_3$ , 进而有  $w_1^3 = w_1w_2w_3$ .

同理  $w_2^3 = w_1w_2w_3, w_3^3 = w_1w_2w_3$ .

所以  $w_1^3 = w_2^3 = w_3^3$ , 于是  $|w_1| = |w_2| = |w_3|$ .

□

(必要性) 设  $z_1, z_2, z_3$  是复平面上三个点  $A, B, C$  对应的复数, 且三角形  $ABC$  是等边三角形, 则存在 3 次单位根  $\omega$  使得

$$z_1 - z_2 = \omega(z_3 - z_1), \quad z_2 - z_3 = \omega(z_1 - z_2), \quad z_3 - z_1 = \omega(z_2 - z_3).$$

三式平方相加, 得

$$(z_1 - z_2)^2 + (z_2 - z_3)^2 + (z_3 - z_1)^2 = \omega^2((z_1 - z_2)^2 + (z_2 - z_3)^2 + (z_3 - z_1)^2).$$

因  $\omega^2 \neq 1$ , 故  $(z_1 - z_2)^2 + (z_2 - z_3)^2 + (z_3 - z_1)^2 = 0$ , 即

$$z_1^2 + z_2^2 + z_3^2 = z_1 z_2 + z_2 z_3 + z_3 z_1.$$





解. 由  $|z_1|^2 = 2$ , 得

$$\begin{aligned}\left| \frac{z_1 - \bar{z}_2}{2 - z_1 z_2} \right| &= \left| \frac{z_1 - \bar{z}_2}{z_1 \bar{z}_1 - z_1 z_2} \right| \\ &= \frac{|z_1 - \bar{z}_2|}{|z_1| \cdot |\bar{z}_1 - z_2|} \\ &= \frac{|z_1 - \bar{z}_2|}{|z_1| \cdot |z_1 - \bar{z}_2|} \\ &= \frac{1}{|z_1|} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

□

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解. 因  $z_k^{-1} = \frac{\bar{z}_k}{r^2}$ , 故

$$\left| \frac{z_1^{-1} + z_2^{-1} + z_3^{-1}}{z_1 + z_2 + z_3} \right| = \frac{1}{r^2} \left| \frac{\bar{z}_1 + \bar{z}_2 + \bar{z}_3}{z_1 + z_2 + z_3} \right| = \frac{1}{r^2}.$$

□

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解. 由  $|z| = 1$  知  $z\bar{z} = 1$ , 故

$$|z^2 - z + 1| = |z^2 - z + z\bar{z}| = |z||z + \bar{z} - 1| = |z + \bar{z} - 1|.$$

设  $z = x + iy$ , 则  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ , 因此  $|x| \leq 1$ . 由三角不等式得

$$|z^2 - z + 1| = |2x - 1| \leq |2x| + 1 \leq 3.$$

当  $x = -1$  时,  $|2x - 1| = 3$ . 又  $|2x - 1| \geq 0$ , 且  $x = \frac{1}{2}$  时,  $|2x - 1| = 0$ .

所以  $|z^2 - z + 1|$  的范围是  $[0, 3]$ . □

解. (1) 设  $z = a + ib$ ,  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned}w &= a + ib + \frac{1}{a + ib} = a + ib + \frac{a - ib}{a^2 + b^2} \\&= \left(a + \frac{a}{a^2 + b^2}\right) + \left(b - \frac{b}{a^2 + b^2}\right)i.\end{aligned}$$

因  $w$  为实数, 故  $b - \frac{b}{a^2 + b^2} = 0$ . 因  $z$  为虚数, 故  $b \neq 0$ . 于是  $a^2 + b^2 = 1$ , 即  $|z| = 1$ .

由  $w = 2a$ , 且  $-1 < w < 2$ , 得  $-\frac{1}{2} < a < 1$ .

□

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(2) 注意到(1)中已证明的  $|z| = 1$ . 因  $z$  是虚数, 故  $z - \bar{z} \neq 0$ . 因此有

$$\begin{aligned}\mu + \bar{\mu} &= \frac{1-z}{1+z} + \overline{\left(\frac{1-z}{1+z}\right)} = \frac{1-z}{1+z} + \frac{1-\bar{z}}{1+\bar{z}} \\ &= \frac{(1-z)(1+\bar{z}) + (1+z)(1-\bar{z})}{(1+z)(1+\bar{z})} \\ &= \frac{2-2z\bar{z}}{(1+z)(1+\bar{z})} = 0,\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mu - \bar{\mu} &= \frac{1-z}{1+z} - \overline{\left(\frac{1-z}{1+z}\right)} = \frac{1-z}{1+z} - \frac{1-\bar{z}}{1+\bar{z}} \\ &= \frac{(1-z)(1+\bar{z}) - (1+z)(1-\bar{z})}{(1+z)(1+\bar{z})} \\ &= \frac{-2(z-\bar{z})}{(1+z)(1+\bar{z})} \neq 0.\end{aligned}$$

得  $\operatorname{Re}(\mu) = 0$ ,  $\operatorname{Im}(\mu) \neq 0$ . 所以  $\mu$  是纯虚数. [返回](#)



解. 由  $|z_1| = |z_1 + z_2|$ , 得

$$|z_1|^2 = (z_1 + z_2)(\bar{z}_1 + \bar{z}_2) = |z_1|^2 + z_2\bar{z}_1 + z_1\bar{z}_2 + |z_2|^2,$$

故

$$|z_2|^2 = -(z_2\bar{z}_1 + z_1\bar{z}_2) = -2\operatorname{Re}(\bar{z}_1 z_2) = -2a,$$

因此

$$\frac{z_2}{z_1} = \frac{z_2 \cdot \bar{z}_2}{z_1 \cdot \bar{z}_2} = \frac{-2a}{a(1 - \sqrt{3}i)} = -\frac{1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2}.$$

□

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解. 设  $\frac{x}{y} = \omega$ , 则  $\omega + 1 = -\omega^2$ ,  $\omega^3 = 1$ . 因

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

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

故

$$\left(\frac{x}{x+y}\right)^{2010} + \left(\frac{y}{x+y}\right)^{2010} = (-\omega^2)^{2010} + (-\omega)^{2010} = 1 + 1 = 2. \quad \square$$

解. 由

$$9 = |z_1 + z_2|^2 = |z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 + z_1\bar{z}_2 + \bar{z}_1z_2,$$

$$27 = |z_1 - z_2|^2 = |z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 - z_1\bar{z}_2 - \bar{z}_1z_2,$$

得  $|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 = 18$ . 因  $|z_1|^2 = 9$ , 故  $|z_2| = 3$ , 且  $z_1\bar{z}_2 + \bar{z}_1z_2 = -9$ .

因  $|z_1\bar{z}_2| = |z_1| \cdot |\bar{z}_2| = 9$ , 故可设  $z_1\bar{z}_2 = 9(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$ , 则

$$\bar{z}_1z_2 = 9(\cos(-\theta) + i\sin(-\theta)).$$

由  $z_1\bar{z}_2 + \bar{z}_1z_2 = -9$  得  $\cos\theta = -\frac{1}{2}$ , 故  $z_1\bar{z}_2 = 9\omega$ , 其中  $\omega = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2}$ ,

因此  $\omega^3 = 1$ . 于是

$$\begin{aligned}(z_1\bar{z}_2)^{2000} + (\bar{z}_1z_2)^{2000} &= (9\omega)^{2000} + (9\omega^2)^{2000} \\ &= 9^{2000}(\omega^{2000} + \omega^{4000}) = -9^{2000}.\end{aligned}$$



解. 令  $z = x + iy$ , 则  $|z + \sqrt{3}| + |z - \sqrt{3}| = 4$ , 即  $z$  在以  $(\pm \sqrt{3}, 0)$  为焦点, 2 为长半轴长的椭圆上, 其方程为  $\frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1$ , 令

$$x = 2 \cos \theta, \quad y = \sin \theta,$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) &= |4 \cos \theta - 4 \sin \theta - 9| \\ &= \left| 4\sqrt{2} \cos \left( \theta + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - 9 \right|. \end{aligned}$$

因此, 当  $\theta = -\frac{\pi}{4}$  时,  $f(x, y)_{\min} = 9 - 4\sqrt{2}$ ; 当  $\theta = \frac{3}{4}\pi$  时,

$$f(x, y)_{\max} = 9 + 4\sqrt{2}.$$

□

解. 由已知条件得  $z_1 \neq 0$ ,  $\left|\frac{z_2}{z_1}\right| = 1$ . 因  $\bar{z}_1 z_2 = |z_1|^2 \cdot \frac{z_2}{z_1}$ , 故

$$\arg\left(\frac{z_2}{z_1}\right) = \arg(\bar{z}_1 z_2) = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

于是  $\frac{z_2}{z_1} = i$ , 即  $z_2 = z_1 i$ , 因此

$$\sqrt{3}b - 1 + (\sqrt{3} - b)i = (2 - \sqrt{3}a + ai)i = -a + (2 - \sqrt{3}a)i.$$

比较两边实部, 虚部, 解出  $a = b = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{2}$ .

□

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解. 因  $z = 3 \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$ , 故  $\tan(\arg z) = \frac{\sin \theta}{3 \cos \theta} = \frac{1}{3} \tan \theta$ . 因此,

$$\begin{aligned} y = \tan(\theta - \arg z) &= \frac{\tan \theta - \frac{1}{3} \tan \theta}{1 + \frac{1}{3} \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{2}{\frac{3}{\tan \theta} + \tan \theta} \\ &\leq \frac{2}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}. \end{aligned}$$

当且仅当  $\frac{3}{\tan \theta} = \tan \theta$ , 即  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$  时,  $y_{\max} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ .

□

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解. (1) 因  $zu$  为纯虚数, 故  $\theta \neq \pi$ , 且

$$zu = (a^2(1 - \cos \theta) - a \sin \theta) + (a^2 \sin \theta + a(1 - \cos \theta))i,$$

故

$$\begin{cases} a^2(1 - \cos \theta) = a \sin \theta, \\ a^2 \sin \theta + a(1 - \cos \theta) \neq 0. \end{cases}$$

由第二个等式知  $a \neq 0$ . 因  $0 < \theta < 2\pi$ , 故  $1 - \cos \theta \neq 0$ . 由第一个等式

知  $a = \frac{\sin \theta}{1 - \cos \theta} = \cot \frac{\theta}{2}$ , 故  $\tan(\arg u) = \frac{a}{a^2} = \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$ .

(i) 若  $0 < \theta < \pi$ , 则  $u = \cot^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + i \cot \frac{\theta}{2}$  在第一象限,  $\arg u = \frac{\theta}{2}$ .

(ii) 若  $\pi < \theta < 2\pi$ , 则  $u$  在第四象限,  $\arg u = \pi + \frac{\theta}{2}$ .

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(2) 首先  $w = z^2 + u^2 + 2zu = (z + u)^2$ , 且

$$z + u = (1 - \cos \theta + a^2) + (a + \sin \theta)i.$$

若  $w \in \mathbb{R}^+$ , 则  $a + \sin \theta = 0$ , 即  $a = -\sin \theta$ .

又因  $a = \frac{\sin \theta}{1 - \cos \theta}$ , 故  $a = \frac{-a}{1 - \cos \theta}$ .

由  $a \neq 0$ , 得  $\cos \theta = 2$ , 矛盾. 所以  $a$  不能为正实数. □

[返回](#)

解. 令  $z_1 = 2(\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)$ ,  $z_2 = 3(\cos \beta + i \sin \beta)$ .

由  $3z_1 - 2z_2 = \frac{3}{2} - i$ , 得

$$6(\cos \alpha - \cos \beta) = \frac{3}{2}, \quad 6(\sin \alpha - \sin \beta) = -1,$$

即

$$-12 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} = \frac{3}{2}, \quad 12 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} = -1,$$

因此  $\tan \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$ . 由万能公式得

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{12}{13}, \quad \cos(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{5}{13},$$

故

$$z_1 z_2 = 6(\cos(\alpha + \beta) + i \sin(\alpha + \beta)) = -\frac{30}{13} + \frac{72}{13}i.$$

□

解. 因  $z = \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ ,  $w = \cos\frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin\frac{\pi}{4}$ , 故

$$zw = \cos\frac{\pi}{12} + i \sin\frac{\pi}{12},$$

$$\overline{zw} = \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{12}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{12}\right),$$

$$z^2w^3 = \cos\frac{5}{12}\pi + i \sin\frac{5}{12}\pi.$$

因此,  $\overrightarrow{OP}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{OQ}$  的夹角为  $\frac{5\pi}{12} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

因  $\overrightarrow{OP} \perp \overrightarrow{OQ}$ , 且  $|\overrightarrow{OP}| = |\overrightarrow{OQ}|$ , 故  $\triangle POQ$  是等腰直角三角形. □

解. 设  $M, N$  对应的复数依次为  $u + vi, x + yi$ , 则

$$\overrightarrow{OM} - \overrightarrow{OA} = (\cos 300^\circ + i \sin 300^\circ) \cdot (\overrightarrow{ON} - \overrightarrow{OA}),$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} u + vi - 2 &= \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}i}{2}(x + yi - 2) \\ &= \frac{x + \sqrt{3}y - 2}{2} + \frac{y - \sqrt{3}x + 2\sqrt{3}}{2}i, \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$u = \frac{x + \sqrt{3}y + 2}{2}, \quad v = \frac{y - \sqrt{3}x + 2\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

但  $u^2 + v^2 = 1$ , 故  $\left(\frac{x + \sqrt{3}y + 2}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y - \sqrt{3}x + 2\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 = 1$ . 整理得

$$(x - 1)^2 + (y - \sqrt{3})^2 = 1. \quad \square$$



解. 设  $z_j = a_j + ib_j$ ,  $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \sum_{j=1}^n |z_j| \leq \sum_{j=1}^n (|a_j| + |b_j|) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^n |a_j| + \sum_{j=1}^n |b_j| \\ &= \sum_{a_j < 0} |a_j| + \sum_{a_j > 0} |a_j| + \sum_{b_j < 0} |b_j| + \sum_{b_j > 0} |b_j|. \end{aligned}$$

不妨设  $\sum_{b_j > 0} |b_j| \geq \frac{1}{4}$ , 则

$$\left| \sum_{b_j > 0} z_j \right| \geq \left| \sum_{b_j > 0} b_j \right| = \sum_{b_j > 0} |b_j| \geq \frac{1}{4} > \frac{1}{6}.$$

□