

FDU 高等线性代数 Homework 01

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Problem 1

设 n 为给定的正整数, 求 n 阶矩阵 A 的所有特征值和特征向量.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & & & \\ & 0 & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- **Insight:**

实际上, 我们观察到 A 是一个 **Frobenius 友型**,

故其特征多项式可以一眼看出来: $\det(\lambda I - A) = \lambda^n - 1$.

因此其特征值为 $\lambda_k = \omega^k$, 对应的特征向量为 $[1, \omega^k, \dots, \omega^{(n-2)k}, \omega^{(n-1)k}]^T$,

其中 $\omega = \exp(2\pi i/n)$, $k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$.

一般的 **Frobenius 友型**形如:

$$A := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & & & \\ & 0 & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 & 1 \\ -\alpha_0 & -\alpha_1 & \cdots & -\alpha_{n-2} & -\alpha_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \text{ or } \begin{bmatrix} -\alpha_{n-1} & -\alpha_{n-2} & \cdots & -\alpha_1 & -\alpha_0 \\ 1 & 0 & & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & 0 & \\ & & & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ or } \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & & & -\alpha_0 \\ 1 & 0 & & & -\alpha_1 \\ & 1 & \ddots & & \vdots \\ & & \ddots & 0 & -\alpha_{n-2} \\ & & & 1 & -\alpha_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

可以证明其极小多项式 $m_A(t)$ 和特征多项式 $p_A(t)$ 均为 $t^n + a_{n-1}t^{n-1} + a_{n-2}t^{n-2} + \cdots + a_1t + a_0$.

特别地, 取第一种形式, 可以证明:

若 λ 为 A 的特征值 (即满足 $\lambda^n + a_{n-1}\lambda^{n-1} + a_{n-2}\lambda^{n-2} + \cdots + a_1\lambda + a_0 = 0$),

则 $[1, \lambda, \dots, \lambda^{n-2}, \lambda^{n-1}]^T$ 为对应的特征向量:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & & & \\ & 0 & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 & 1 \\ -\alpha_0 & -\alpha_1 & \cdots & -\alpha_{n-2} & -\alpha_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \lambda \\ \vdots \\ \lambda^{n-2} \\ \lambda^{n-1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \lambda \\ \vdots \\ \lambda^{n-2} \\ \lambda^{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \lambda$$

Solution:

(我们这里给出最基础的做法, 不使用 Frobenius 友型的结论)

方阵 A 的特征多项式为:

$$\begin{aligned} \det(\lambda I - A) &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 & & & \\ & \lambda & -1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda & -1 \\ -1 & & & & \lambda \end{vmatrix}_n \\ &= \lambda \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 & & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & & \lambda & -1 & \\ & & & \lambda & \end{vmatrix}_{n-1} + (-1)^{n+1} \cdot (-1) \begin{vmatrix} -1 & & & & \\ \lambda & -1 & & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & & \lambda & -1 & \end{vmatrix}_{n-1} \\ &= \lambda \cdot \lambda^{n-1} + 1 \cdot (-1)^{n-1} \\ &= \lambda^n - 1 \end{aligned}$$

令 $\det(\lambda I - A) = \lambda^n - 1 = 0$, 可解得 n 个根为:

$$\lambda_k = \sqrt[n]{1} \exp \left\{ i \left(\frac{0 + 2k\pi}{n} \right) \right\} = \left(\exp \left(\frac{2\pi i}{n} \right) \right)^k \quad (k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1)$$

若记 $\omega = \exp(2\pi i/n)$, 则我们可以将方阵 A 的 n 个特征值写为:

$$\lambda_k = \omega^k \quad (k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1)$$

求解 λ_k 对应的特征向量就是要求解方程组:

$$(\lambda_k I_n - A)x = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_k & -1 & & & \\ & \lambda_k & -1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_k & -1 \\ -1 & & & & \lambda_k \end{bmatrix} x = 0_n$$

$$\Updownarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} x_2 = \lambda_k x_1 \\ x_3 = \lambda_k x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n = \lambda_k x_{n-1} \\ x_1 = \lambda_k x_n \end{cases}$$

我们可以取 $\lambda_k = \omega^k$ ($k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$) 对应的特征向量 $x^{(k)}$ 为:

$$x^{(k)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \lambda_k \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_k^{n-1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \omega^k \\ \vdots \\ \omega^{(n-1)k} \end{bmatrix}$$

Problem 2

证明: 复数 z_1, z_2, z_3 满足 $|z_1 - z_2| = |z_2 - z_3| = |z_3 - z_1|$ 的充要条件是

$$z_1^2 + z_2^2 + z_3^2 - z_1 z_2 - z_2 z_3 - z_3 z_1 = 0$$

• Lemma 1:

设 $\omega = \exp(2\pi i/n)$, 则我们有:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \omega^k &= 1 + \omega + \dots + \omega^{n-1} \\ &= \frac{1 - \omega^n}{1 - \omega} \quad (\text{note that } \omega^n = \exp\left(\frac{2\pi i}{n} \cdot n\right) = \exp(2\pi i) = 1) \\ &= \frac{1 - 1}{1 - \omega} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

• Lemma 2 (两个非零复数的乘积也不是零):

若 $z_1 z_2 = 0$, 则 z_1 和 z_2 至少有一个是零.

- 当 $z_1 = 0$ 时, 结论成立.
- 当 $z_1 \neq 0$ 时, 可知逆元 z_1^{-1} 存在, 我们有 $z_2 = z_2(z_1 z_1^{-1}) = z_1^{-1}(z_1 z_2) = z_1^{-1} \cdot 0 = 0$.

Solution:

若 z_1, z_2, z_3 中有任意两个是相等的,

则可根据 $|z_1 - z_2| = |z_2 - z_3| = |z_3 - z_1| = 0$ 推出 $z_1 = z_2 = z_3 = 0$,

进而有 $z_1^2 + z_2^2 + z_3^2 - z_1 z_2 - z_2 z_3 - z_3 z_1 = 0$

此时命题成立.

下证 z_1, z_2, z_3 互不相同命题成立.

• ① 必要性:

若 $|z_1 - z_2| = |z_2 - z_3| = |z_3 - z_1|$, 则 z_1, z_2, z_3 三点确定了一个正三角形.

记 $\omega = \exp(2\pi i/3)$, 则我们有:

$$\begin{cases} z_2 - z_3 = (z_2 - z_1)\omega \\ z_1 - z_3 = (z_2 - z_1)\omega^2 \end{cases}$$

于是有:

$$\begin{aligned} z_1^2 + z_2^2 + z_3^2 - z_1z_2 - z_2z_3 - z_3z_1 &= \frac{1}{2}(z_2 - z_1)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(z_2 - z_3)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(z_1 - z_3)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(z_2 - z_1)^2(1 + \omega^2 + \omega^4) \quad (\text{note that } \omega^3 = 1) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(z_2 - z_1)^2(1 + \omega^2 + \omega) \quad (\text{utilize Lemma 1}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(z_2 - z_1)^2 \cdot 0 \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

• ② 充分性:

根据 Lemma 1 我们有 $\omega^2 + \omega + 1 = 0$, 即有 $\omega^2 + \omega = -1$.

若 $z_1^2 + z_2^2 + z_3^2 - z_1z_2 - z_2z_3 - z_3z_1 = 0$, 则我们有:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= z_1^2 + z_2^2 + z_3^2 - z_1z_2 - z_2z_3 - z_3z_1 \quad (\text{note that } \omega^3 = 1 \text{ and } \omega^2 + \omega = -1) \\ &= z_1^2 + \omega^3 z_2^2 + \omega^3 z_3^2 + (\omega^2 + \omega)z_1z_2 + (\omega^2 + \omega)z_2z_3 + (\omega^2 + \omega)z_3z_1 \\ &= (z_1 + \omega z_2 + \omega^2 z_3)(z_1 + \omega^2 z_2 + \omega z_3) \end{aligned}$$

根据 Lemma 2 可知 $z_1 + \omega z_2 + \omega^2 z_3$ 和 $z_1 + \omega^2 z_2 + \omega z_3$ 至少有一个是零.

不失一般性, 设 $z_1 + \omega z_2 + \omega^2 z_3 = 0$, 则左右同乘 $(\omega^2 - \omega)$ 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= (\omega^2 - \omega)(z_1 + \omega z_2 + \omega^2 z_3) \\ &= (\omega^2 - \omega)z_1 + (\omega^3 - \omega^2)z_2 + (\omega^4 - \omega^3)z_3 \\ &= (\omega^2 - \omega)z_1 + (1 - \omega^2)z_2 + (\omega - 1)z_3 \\ &= (\omega - 1)(z_3 - z_1) + (\omega^2 - 1)(z_1 - z_2) \\ &= (\omega - 1)((z_3 - z_1) + (\omega + 1)(z_1 - z_2)) \\ &= (\omega - 1)((z_3 - z_2) + \omega(z_1 - z_2)) \end{aligned}$$

由于 $\omega - 1 = \exp(2\pi i/3) - 1 \neq 0$, 故根据 Lemma 2 可知:

$$\begin{cases} (z_3 - z_1) + (\omega + 1)(z_1 - z_2) = 0 \\ (z_3 - z_2) + \omega(z_1 - z_2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

注意到:

$$\begin{cases} |\omega + 1| = |-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i + 1| = 1 \\ |\omega| = |\exp(\frac{2\pi i}{3})| = 1 \end{cases}$$

于是我们有:

$$\begin{aligned} |z_3 - z_1| &= |-(\omega + 1)(z_2 - z_1)| \\ &= |\omega + 1| \cdot |z_2 - z_1| \\ &= 1 \cdot |z_2 - z_1| \\ &= |z_2 - z_1| \\ \hline |z_3 - z_2| &= |-\omega(z_2 - z_1)| \\ &= |\omega| \cdot |z_2 - z_1| \\ &= 1 \cdot |z_2 - z_1| \\ &= |z_2 - z_1| \end{aligned}$$

因此 $|z_1 - z_2| = |z_2 - z_3| = |z_3 - z_1|$.

综上所述, 命题得证.

事实上, 下列命题是等价的:

- $|z_1 - z_2| = |z_2 - z_3| = |z_3 - z_1|$
- $z_1^2 + z_2^2 + z_3^2 - z_1z_2 - z_2z_3 - z_3z_1 = \frac{1}{2}[(z_2 - z_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_3)^2 + (z_1 - z_3)^2] = 0$
- $z_1 + \omega z_2 + \omega^2 z_3 = 0$ (其中 $\omega = \exp(2\pi i/3)$)

(2025 补充习题)

已知 $z_1 = 1 - i$, $z_2 = 2 + 3i$, 试求复数 z_3 使得 $|z_1 - z_2| = |z_2 - z_3| = |z_3 - z_1|$.

Solution:

根据 $|z_1 - z_2| = |z_2 - z_3| = |z_3 - z_1|$ 可知 z_1, z_2, z_3 在复平面中构成正三角形的顶点.

因此令 $z_2 - z_1$ 顺/逆时针旋转 $\pi/3$ 便可得到 $z_3 - z_1$.

设 $z_3 = \alpha + \beta i$, 令 $z_3 - z_1 = \exp(\pm \pi i/3)(z_2 - z_1)$, 则我们有:

$$\begin{aligned} z_3 &= z_1 + \exp(\pm \pi i/3)(z_2 - z_1) \\ &= 1 - i + \frac{1}{2}(1 \pm \sqrt{3}i)(2 + 3i - 1 + i) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(3 \mp 4\sqrt{3} + (2 \pm \sqrt{3})i) \end{aligned}$$

Problem 3

给定的正整数 m, n , 记 $\omega = \exp(2\pi i/m)$.

试证明对任何 $A, B \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ 都有:

$$A^m + B^m = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} (A + \omega^k B)^m$$

• **Lemma (两个非零复数的乘积也不是零):**

若 $z_1 z_2 = 0$, 则 z_1 和 z_2 至少有一个是零.

◦ 当 $z_1 = 0$ 时, 结论成立.

◦ 当 $z_1 \neq 0$ 时, 可知逆元 z_1^{-1} 存在, 我们有 $z_2 = z_2(z_1 z_1^{-1}) = z_1^{-1}(z_1 z_2) = z_1^{-1} \cdot 0 = 0$.

Solution:

注意到 A, B 不一定是可交换的 (即 $AB = BA$).

因此 $(A + B)^m$ 不能简单展开为 $\sum_{j=0}^m \binom{m}{j} A^{m-j} B^j$.

我们记 $(A + B)^m$ 的展开式中 $\binom{m}{j}$ 个由 $m - j$ 个 A 和 j 个 B 构成的项之和为 $\text{term}(A, B, j)$.

显然我们有 $\text{term}(A, \omega^k B, j) = \omega^{jk} \text{term}(A, B, j)$ 成立.

因为有限求和是可以交换次序的, 所以我们有:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} (A + \omega^k B)^m &= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \left\{ \sum_{j=0}^m \text{term}(A, \omega^k B, j) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \left\{ \sum_{j=0}^m \omega^{jk} \text{term}(A, B, j) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=0}^m \left\{ \left(\sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \omega^{jk} \right) \text{term}(A, B, j) \right\} \end{aligned} \tag{3.1}$$

注意到 $\omega^m = 1$ (即 ω 是 1 的一个 m 次复根).

• 当 j 为 m 的整数倍 (即 j 为 0 或 m) 时, 我们有:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \omega^{jk} = \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} 1 = m$$

• 当 j 不为 m 的整数倍 (即 $j = 1, \dots, m-1$) 时, 我们有:

$$\begin{aligned} \omega^j \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \omega^{jk} &= \omega^j (1 + \omega^j + \dots + \omega^{(m-2)j} + \omega^{(m-1)j}) \\ &= \omega^j + \omega^{2j} + \dots + \omega^{(m-1)j} + \omega^{mj} \quad (\text{note that } \omega^m = 1) \\ &= \omega^j + \omega^{2j} + \dots + \omega^{(m-1)j} + 1 \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \omega^{jk} \end{aligned}$$

于是有 $(\omega^j - 1) \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \omega^{jk} = 0$ 成立.

由于 $\omega^j - 1 = \exp(\frac{2j\pi i}{m}) - 1 \neq 0$, 故根据 **Lemma** 可知 $\sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \omega^{jk} = 0$.

综上所述, 我们有:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \omega^{jk} = \begin{cases} m, & \text{if } j = 0, m \\ 0, & \text{if } j = 1, \dots, m-1 \end{cases}$$

将上述结果代入 (3.1) 式中我们有:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} (A + \omega^k B)^m &= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=0}^m \left\{ \left(\sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \omega^{jk} \right) \text{term}(A, B, j) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{m} (mA^m + mB^m) \\ &= A^m + B^m \end{aligned}$$

命题得证.

Problem 4

以下内容均来自 **Complex Variables and Applications (9th Edition J. Brown, R. Churchill) Chapter 6**

(Complex Variables and Applications 第 74 节)

若函数在简单闭围道 C 的内部除了有限多个奇点以外处处解析, 则这些奇点必定是孤立奇点.

特殊地, 有理函数 (即两个多项式函数的商) 的奇点总是孤立奇点, 因为分母中的多项式函数仅有有限个零点.

(Complex Variables and Applications 第 75 节)

若 z_0 是函数 f 的孤立奇点, 则存在正数 $R > 0$ 使得 f 在 $0 < |z - z_0| < R$ 中的任意一点 z 处解析

因此函数 f 关于 z_0 的 Laurent 级数展开式为:

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z - z_0)^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_n}{(z - z_0)^n} \\ a_n &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z - z_0)^{n+1}} dz \quad (n = 0, 1, \dots) \\ b_n &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z - z_0)^{-n+1}} dz \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots) \end{aligned}$$

其中 C 为 $0 < |z - z_0| < R$ 中任意围绕 z_0 的简单正向闭围道.

特别地, b_1 的表达式为 $b_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C f(z) dz$

我们称其为函数 f 在孤立奇点 z_0 处的 **留数 (residue)**, 记为 $\text{Res}_{z=z_0} f(z)$

于是我们有:

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \cdot \text{Res}_{z=z_0} f(z)$$

(Cauchy 留数定理, Complex Variables and Applications 第 76 节)

设 C 为正向简单闭围道.

若函数 f 在 C 及其内部除了有限多个奇点 z_k ($k = 1, \dots, n$) 以外处处解析 (自然是孤立奇点),

则我们有:

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^n \text{Res}_{z=z_k} f(z)$$

即 f 沿 C 的积分值 $\oint_C f(z) dz$ 为其内部有限个奇点处的留数之和的 $2\pi i$ 倍.

下面的定理仅仅涉及一个留数, 故运用起来有时比 Cauchy 留数定理更加方便:

(Complex Variables and Applications 第 77 节 定理)

若函数 f 在有限平面上除了有限多个奇点以外处处解析, 且这些奇点落在一条正向简单闭围道 C 的内部,

则我们有:

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \cdot \text{Res}_{z=0} \left\{ \frac{1}{z^2} f\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) \right\}$$

计算复积分:

$$\oint_{|z|=4} \frac{1}{z^2 - 3z + 2} dz$$

记围道 C 为 $|z| = 4$ 确定的正向圆周 (即逆时针方向).

注意到多项式函数 $p(z) = z^2 - 3z + 2$ 在整个复平面都是解析的, 且仅有 $z = 1, 2$ 两个零点.

因此 $f(z) = 1/p(z)$ 在复平面上仅有 $z = 1, 2$ 两个孤立奇点, 且都落在围道 C 的内部.

Solution 1:

最直接的做法是计算 $f(z)$ 的留数.

- 计算 $f(z)$ 在 $z = 1$ 附近的 Laurent 级数展开:

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= \frac{1}{z^2 - 3z + 2} \quad (\text{suppose that } |z - 1| < 1) \\ &= \frac{1}{(z - 1)(z - 2)} \quad (\text{denote } w := z - 1) \\ &= \frac{1}{w(w - 1)} \quad (\text{note that } \frac{1}{1 - w} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} w^n, \text{ whenever } |w| < 1) \\ &= -\frac{1}{w} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} w^n \\ &= -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} w^{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

其 $1/w$ 项的系数为 -1 , 故 $f(z)$ 在 $z = 1$ 处的留数 $\operatorname{Res}_{z=1} f(z) = -1$.

事实上, 由于 $z = 1$ 是 $f(z)$ 的简单奇点, 我们可通过极限计算对应的留数:

$$\operatorname{Res}_{z=1} f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z - 1)f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{z - 2} = \frac{1}{1 - 2} = -1$$

- 计算 $f(z)$ 在 $z = 2$ 附近的 Laurent 级数展开:

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= \frac{1}{z^2 - 3z + 2} \quad (\text{suppose that } |z - 2| < 1) \\ &= \frac{1}{(z - 1)(z - 2)} \quad (\text{denote } w := z - 2) \\ &= \frac{1}{(w + 1)w} \quad (\text{note that } \frac{1}{1 + w} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-w)^n, \text{ whenever } |w| < 1) \\ &= \frac{1}{w} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-w)^n \\ &= -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-w)^{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

其 $1/w$ 项的系数为 1 , 故 $f(z)$ 在 $z = 2$ 处的留数 $\operatorname{Res}_{z=2} f(z) = 1$.

事实上, 由于 $z = 2$ 是 $f(z)$ 的简单奇点, 我们可通过极限计算对应的留数:

$$\operatorname{Res}_{z=2} f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 2} (z - 2)f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{z - 1} = \frac{1}{2 - 1} = 1$$

根据 Cauchy 留数定理可知:

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{|z|=4} f(z) dz &= 2\pi i \cdot \left(\operatorname{Res}_{z=1} f(z) + \operatorname{Res}_{z=2} f(z) \right) \\ &= 2\pi i \cdot (-1 + 1) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Solution 2:

另一种方法是计算 $\frac{1}{z^2} f\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)$ 在 $z = 0$ 处的留数.

定义 $g(z) := \frac{1}{z^2} f\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)$, 则我们有:

$$\begin{aligned} g(z) &= \frac{1}{z^2} f\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{z^2} \cdot \frac{z^2}{1 - 3z + 2z^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{(1 - 2z)(1 - z)} \end{aligned}$$

根据 **Lemma** 可知 $g(z)$ 的 Laurent 级数中 $1/z$ 项的系数即为所求留数.
 注意到 $g(z)$ 在 $z = 0$ 处是解析的, 其 Laurent 级数展开即为 Taylor 级数展开,
 因此没有 $1/z$ 项, 于是有:

$$\operatorname{Res}_{z=0} \left\{ \frac{1}{z^2} f\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) \right\} = 0$$

因此 f 在 C 上的积分为:

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = \oint_C \frac{1}{z^2 - 3z + 2} dz = 2\pi i \cdot \operatorname{Res}_{z=0} \left\{ \frac{1}{z^2} f\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) \right\} = 2\pi i \cdot 0 = 0$$

Problem 5

试证明任何复方阵都可以在复数域上相似上三角化,
 即对于任意复方阵 $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ 总存在非奇异阵 P 使得 $P^{-1}AP$ 为上三角矩阵.

Solution:

当 $n = 1$ 时, 命题显然成立.

当 $n \geq 2$ 时, 假设对于所有维数小于 n 的复方阵, 上述命题都成立.

下面对 n 维复方阵证明该命题.

设 (λ_1, x_1) 是 $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ 的一个特征对, 即满足 $A_1 x_1 = x_1 \lambda_1$.

将 x_1 扩充为 \mathbb{C}^n 的一组基 x_1, v_2, \dots, v_n ,

定义非奇异阵 $P_1 := [x_1, v_2, \dots, v_n] = [x_1, V]$, 则我们有:

$$\begin{aligned} AP_1 &= A[x_1, V] \\ &= [Ax_1, AV] \\ &= [x_1 \lambda_1, AV] \\ &= [x_1, V][\lambda_1 e_1, P_1^{-1} AV] \quad (\text{denote } P_1^{-1} AV = \begin{bmatrix} * \\ A_2 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times (n-1)}) \\ &= [x_1, V] \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & * \\ & A_2 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= P_1 \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & * \\ & A_2 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

根据归纳假设可知, 存在非奇异阵 $\tilde{P}_2 \in \mathbb{C}^{(n-1) \times (n-1)}$ 使得 $T_2 := \tilde{P}_2^{-1} A_2 \tilde{P}_2$ 为上三角阵.

定义 $P_2 := 1 \oplus \tilde{P}_2$ 和 $P = P_1 P_2$ 可知:

$$\begin{aligned} P^{-1}AP &= P_2^{-1}P_1^{-1}AP_1P_2 \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \\ & P_2^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & * \\ & A_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \\ & P_2 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & * \\ & P_2^{-1}A_2P_2 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & * \\ & T_2 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

因此 $T := P^{-1}AP$ 为上三角阵.

根据数学归纳法, 命题得证.

Problem 6 (optional)

设 n 为正整数.

已知 n 次系数多项式 $f(z) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k z^k$ 的系数满足 $a_0 > \dots > a_n > 0$

证明: $f(z)$ 的所有复根都在单位圆外.

- **Hint:** 考察 $g(z) = (1-z)f(z)$

Solution:

当 $|z| \leq 1$ 时, 我们有:

$$\begin{aligned}
|g(z)| &= |(1-z)f(z)| \\
&= \left| (1-z) \sum_{k=0}^n a_k z^k \right| \\
&= \left| a_0 + \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k - a_{k-1}) z^k - a_n z^{n+1} \right| \quad (\text{triangle inequality}) \\
&\geq |a_0| - \left| \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k - a_{k-1}) z^k - a_n z^{n+1} \right| \quad (\text{triangle inequality and } |z_1 z_2| = |z_1| |z_2| \text{ for all } z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{C}) \\
&\geq |a_0| - \sum_{k=1}^n |a_k - a_{k-1}| |z|^k - |a_n| |z|^{n+1} \quad (\text{note that } a_0 > \dots > a_n > 0) \\
&= a_0 - \sum_{k=1}^n (a_{k-1} - a_k) |z|^k - a_n |z|^{n+1} \quad (\text{note that } |z| \leq 1) \\
&\geq a_0 - \sum_{k=1}^n (a_{k-1} - a_k) \cdot 1 - a_n \cdot 1 \\
&= a_0 - (a_0 - a_n) - a_n \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

上述三个不等号同时取等的充要条件是:

- ① $\sum_{k=1}^n (a_k - a_{k-1}) z^k - a_n z^{n+1}$ 与 a_0 反方向 (即与 1 反方向)
(注意 a_0 是正实数, 而 $a_k - a_{k-1} < 0$ ($k = 1, \dots, n$))
- ② z, z^2, \dots, z^{n+1} 同方向
- ③ $|z| = 1$

容易验证这样的 z 只能是 $z = \exp(2m\pi i) = 1$ ($m \in \mathbb{Z}$).

因此当 $|z| \leq 1$ 且 $z \neq 1$ 时, 我们都有 $|g(z)| > 0$ 成立, 表明这样的 z 不是 $g(z)$ 的根.

于是 $g(z)$ 的根要么是 $z = 1$, 要么满足 $|z| > 1$.

注意到 $g(z) = (1-z)f(z)$ 的复根除了额外的 1 以外, 其余复根都与 $f(z)$ 的相同.

而根据 $f(1) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k > 0$ 可知 $z = 1$ 不是 $f(z)$ 的根.

因此 $f(z)$ 的所有根都满足 $|z| > 1$, 即都落在单位圆周 $|z| = 1$ 的外部.

Problem 7 (optional)

证明下面的函数不是解析函数, 但在复平面上处处满足 Cauchy-Riemann 方程:

$$f(z) = \begin{cases} \exp(-z^{-4}), & z \neq 0, \\ 0, & z = 0. \end{cases}$$

- (可导的必要条件, Complex Variables and Applications 第 21 节)

设函数 $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ 在点 $z_0 = (x_0, y_0)$ 处可导,

则 u, v 在 (x_0, y_0) 处可偏导, 且其一阶偏导数满足 **Cauchy-Riemann 方程**:

$$\begin{cases} u_x(x_0, y_0) = v_y(x_0, y_0) \\ u_y(x_0, y_0) = -v_x(x_0, y_0) \end{cases}$$

此时导数 $f'(z_0) = u_x(x_0, y_0) + iv_x(x_0, y_0)$.

(极坐标形式)

设函数 $f(z) = u(\rho, \theta) + iv(\rho, \theta)$ 在点 $z_0 = \rho_0 e^{i\theta_0}$ 处可导,

则 u, v 在 (ρ_0, θ_0) 处可偏导, 且其一阶偏导数满足 **Cauchy-Riemann 方程**:

$$\begin{cases} \rho u_\rho(\rho_0, \theta_0) = v_\theta(\rho_0, \theta_0) \\ u_\theta(\rho_0, \theta_0) = -\rho v_\rho(\rho_0, \theta_0) \end{cases}$$

此时导数 $f'(z_0) = e^{-i\theta_0}(u_\rho(\rho_0, \theta_0) + iv_\rho(\rho_0, \theta_0))$.

Solution:

当 $z = 0$ 时:

- 计算 $u_x(0, 0)$ 和 $v_x(0, 0)$:
(取 $z = h$, 从实轴方向逼近 0)

$$u_x(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(h,0) - u(0,0)}{h-0} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{Re}\{\exp(-h^{-4})\} - 0}{h-0} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\exp(-h^{-4}) - 0}{h-0} = 0$$

$$v_x(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{v(h,0) - v(0,0)}{h-0} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{Im}\{\exp(-h^{-4})\} - 0}{h-0} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0-0}{h-0} = 0$$

- 计算 $u_y(0,0)$ 和 $v_y(0,0)$:
(取 $z = ih$, 从虚轴方向逼近 0)

$$u_y(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(0,h) - u(0,0)}{h-0} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{Re}\{\exp(-(ih)^{-4})\} - 0}{h-0} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\exp(-h^{-4}) - 0}{h-0} = 0$$

$$v_y(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{v(0,h) - v(0,0)}{h-0} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{Im}\{\exp(-(ih)^{-4})\} - 0}{h-0} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0-0}{h-0} = 0$$

因此我们有:

$$\begin{cases} u_x(x_0, y_0) = v_y(x_0, y_0) = 0 \\ u_y(x_0, y_0) = -v_x(x_0, y_0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

即 f 在 $z = 0$ 处满足 Cauchy-Riemann 方程.

当 $z \neq 0$ 时, 我们有:

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= \exp(-z^{-4}) \\ &= \exp(-\rho^{-4}e^{-4i\theta}) \\ &= \exp(-\rho^{-4}(\cos(-4\theta) + i\sin(-4\theta))) \\ &= \exp(-\rho^{-4}\cos(-4\theta)) \cdot \exp(i \cdot (-\rho^{-4}\sin(-4\theta))) \\ &= \exp(-\rho^{-4}\cos(-4\theta)) \cdot (\cos(-\rho^{-4}\sin(-4\theta)) + i\sin(-\rho^{-4}\sin(-4\theta))) \\ &= u(\rho, \theta) + iv(\rho, \theta) \end{aligned}$$

其中我们记:

$$\begin{aligned} u(\rho, \theta) &= \exp(-\rho^{-4}\cos(-4\theta)) \cos(-\rho^{-4}\sin(-4\theta)) = g(\rho, \theta) \cos(h(\rho, \theta)) \\ v(\rho, \theta) &= \exp(-\rho^{-4}\cos(-4\theta)) \sin(-\rho^{-4}\sin(-4\theta)) = g(\rho, \theta) \sin(h(\rho, \theta)) \end{aligned}$$

where $\begin{cases} g(\rho, \theta) = \exp(-\rho^{-4}\cos(-4\theta)) \\ h(\rho, \theta) = -\rho^{-4}\sin(-4\theta) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} g_\rho(\rho, \theta) = 4\rho^{-5}\cos(-4\theta)g(\rho, \theta) \\ g_\theta(\rho, \theta) = -4\rho^{-4}\sin(-4\theta)g(\rho, \theta) \\ h_\rho(\rho, \theta) = 4\rho^{-5}\sin(-4\theta) \\ h_\theta(\rho, \theta) = 4\rho^{-4}\cos(-4\theta) \end{cases}$

经计算可得:

$$\begin{aligned} u_\rho(\rho, \theta) &= g_\rho(\rho, \theta) \cos(h(\rho, \theta)) + g(\rho, \theta)[- \sin(h(\rho, \theta))h_\rho(\rho, \theta)] \\ &= 4\rho^{-5}\cos(-4\theta)g(\rho, \theta) \cos(h(\rho, \theta)) - g(\rho, \theta) \sin(h(\rho, \theta))4\rho^{-5}\sin(-4\theta) \\ &= 4\rho^{-5}g(\rho, \theta) \cos(h(\rho, \theta) - 4\theta) \\ u_\theta(\rho, \theta) &= g_\theta(\rho, \theta) \cos(h(\rho, \theta)) + g(\rho, \theta)[- \sin(h(\rho, \theta))h_\theta(\rho, \theta)] \\ &= -4\rho^{-4}\sin(-4\theta)g(\rho, \theta) \cos(h(\rho, \theta)) - g(\rho, \theta) \sin(h(\rho, \theta))4\rho^{-4}\cos(-4\theta) \\ &= -4\rho^{-4}g(\rho, \theta) \sin(h(\rho, \theta) - 4\theta) \\ v_\rho(\rho, \theta) &= g_\rho(\rho, \theta) \sin(h(\rho, \theta)) + g(\rho, \theta) \cos(h(\rho, \theta))h_\rho(\rho, \theta) \\ &= 4\rho^{-5}\cos(-4\theta)g(\rho, \theta) \sin(h(\rho, \theta)) + g(\rho, \theta) \cos(h(\rho, \theta))4\rho^{-5}\sin(-4\theta) \\ &= 4\rho^{-5}g(\rho, \theta) \sin(h(\rho, \theta) - 4\theta) \\ v_\theta(\rho, \theta) &= g_\theta(\rho, \theta) \sin(h(\rho, \theta)) + g(\rho, \theta) \cos(h(\rho, \theta))h_\theta(\rho, \theta) \\ &= -4\rho^{-4}\sin(-4\theta)g(\rho, \theta) \sin(h(\rho, \theta)) + g(\rho, \theta) \cos(h(\rho, \theta))4\rho^{-4}\cos(-4\theta) \\ &= 4\rho^{-4}g(\rho, \theta) \cos(h(\rho, \theta) - 4\theta) \end{aligned}$$

因此对于任意 $\rho > 0$ 和 $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$ 我们都有:

$$\begin{cases} \rho u_\rho(\rho, \theta) = v_\theta(\rho, \theta) \\ u_\theta(\rho, \theta) = -\rho v_\rho(\rho, \theta) \end{cases}$$

因此 f 在任意 $z \neq 0$ 处都满足 Cauchy-Riemann 方程.

综上所述, f 在复平面上处处满足 Cauchy-Riemann 方程.

解析函数要求在定义域内处处可导, 但 $f(z)$ 在 $z = 0$ 处不可导.
我们考虑 $|f(z)|$ 在 $z \rightarrow 0$ 时的极限行为:

$$\begin{aligned}|f(z)| &= |\exp(-z^{-4})| \\&= |\exp(-\rho^{-4}e^{-4i\theta})| \\&= |\exp(-\rho^{-4}\cos(-4\theta)) \exp(-\rho^{-4}\sin(-4\theta)i)| \\&= \exp(-\rho^{-4}\cos(4\theta))\end{aligned}$$

- 若 $\cos(4\theta) > 0$, 则当 $\rho \rightarrow 0_+$ 时有 $|f(z)| \rightarrow 0$.
- 若 $\cos(4\theta) = 0$, 则 $|f(z)| = 1$ ($\forall \rho \geq 0$).
- 若 $\cos(4\theta) < 0$, 则当 $\rho \rightarrow 0_+$ 时有 $|f(z)| \rightarrow \infty$.

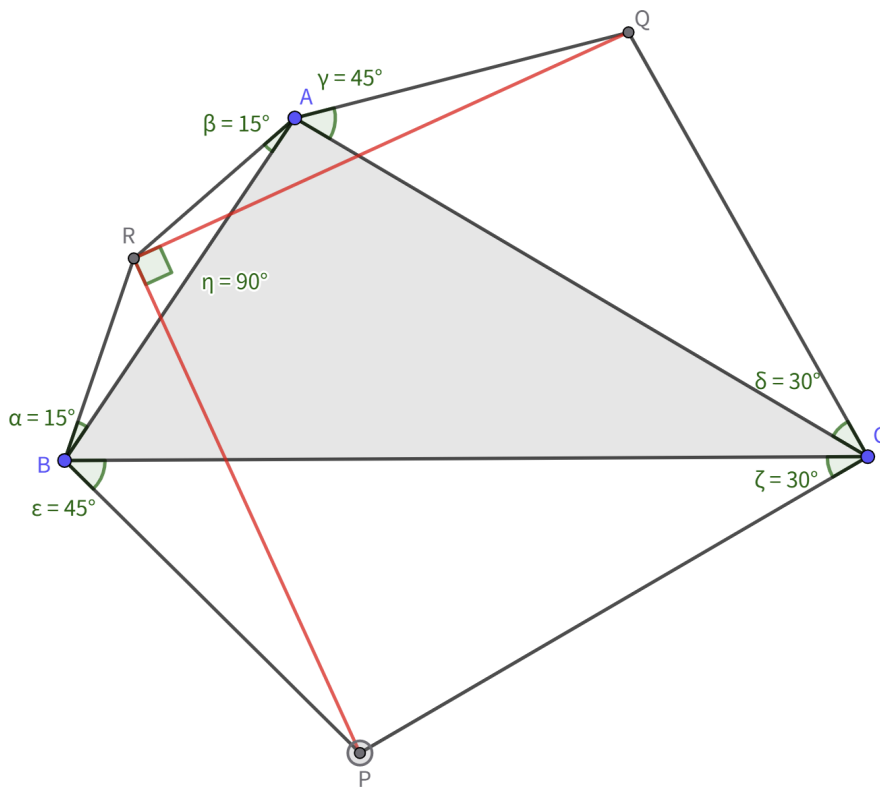
因此 f 在 $z = 0$ 处不连续, 更谈不上在 $z = 0$ 处复可微了.
故 f 不是解析函数.

Problem 8 (optional)

对于 Euclid 平面 \mathbb{R}^2 内的任意三角形 $\triangle ABC$

向外作 $\angle ABR, \angle BCP, \angle CAQ$ 使得 $\begin{cases} \angle CBP = \angle CAQ = 45^\circ \\ \angle BCP = \angle ACQ = 30^\circ \\ \angle ABR = \angle BAR = 15^\circ \end{cases}$.

试利用复数证明 $\angle QRP = 90^\circ$ 且 $|QR| = |RP|$.



Solution:

记 $\overrightarrow{OA}, \overrightarrow{OB}, \overrightarrow{OC}, \overrightarrow{OR}, \overrightarrow{OP}, \overrightarrow{OQ}$ 的复数表示为 a, b, c, z_1, z_2, z_3 .

根据 $1 - 2(\sin(\frac{\pi}{12}))^2 = \cos(\frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 可解得 $\sin(\frac{\pi}{12}) = \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}$, 进而有 $\cos(\frac{\pi}{12}) = \frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4}$.
根据正弦定理可知:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{|BR|}{|BA|} &= \frac{|AR|}{|AB|} = \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{12})}{\sin(\frac{5\pi}{6})} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{|BP|}{|BC|} &= \frac{|AQ|}{|AC|} = \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{6})}{\sin(\frac{7\pi}{12})} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{2}\end{aligned}$$

记 $\omega = \exp(\pi i/12)$, 则我们有:

$$\begin{cases} z_1 - b = \overrightarrow{BR} = \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{2} \overrightarrow{\omega BA} = \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{2} \omega(a-b) \\ z_1 - a = \overrightarrow{AR} = \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{2} \overrightarrow{\bar{\omega} AB} = \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{2} \bar{\omega}(b-a) \\ z_2 - b = \overrightarrow{BP} = \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{2} \bar{\omega}^3 \overrightarrow{BC} = \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{2} \bar{\omega}^3(c-b) \\ z_3 - a = \overrightarrow{AQ} = \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{2} \omega^3 \overrightarrow{AC} = \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{2} \omega^3(c-a) \end{cases} \quad \text{where} \quad \begin{cases} \omega = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}i \\ \bar{\omega} = \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{12}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}i \\ \bar{\omega}^3 = \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i \\ \omega^3 = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i \end{cases}$$

要证明 " $\angle QRP = 90^\circ$ 且 $|QR| = |RP|$ ", 即要证 $\overrightarrow{RQ} = \exp(i\pi/2)\overrightarrow{RP}$,
也就等价于证明 $z_3 - z_1 = i(z_2 - z_1)$.

$$\begin{aligned} z_3 - z_1 - i(z_2 - z_1) &= ((z_3 - a) - (z_1 - a)) - i((z_2 - b) - (z_1 - b)) \\ &= \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{2} \omega^3(c-a) - \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{2} \bar{\omega}(b-a) \right) - i \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{2} \bar{\omega}^3(c-b) - \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{2} \omega(a-b) \right) \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{2} (\omega^3(c-a) - \bar{\omega}(b-a) - i\bar{\omega}^3(c-b) + i\omega(a-b)) \end{aligned}$$

因此要证明 $z_3 - z_1 - i(z_2 - z_1) = 0$, 等价于证明 $\omega^3(c-a) - \bar{\omega}(b-a) - i\bar{\omega}^3(c-b) + i\omega(a-b) = 0$,
也就等价于证明 a, b, c 项的系数分别为 0:

- a 的系数为:

$$\begin{aligned} -\omega^3 + \bar{\omega} + i\omega &= -\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i \right) + \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}i \right) + i \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}i \right) \\ &= \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4} \right) + i \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4} \right) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

- b 的系数为:

$$\begin{aligned} -\bar{\omega} + i\bar{\omega}^3 - i\omega &= -\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}i \right) + i \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i \right) - i \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}i \right) \\ &= \left(-\frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4} \right) + i \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4} \right) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

- c 的系数为:

$$\begin{aligned} \omega^3 - i\bar{\omega}^3 &= \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i \right) - i \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) + i \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

命题得证.

Problem 9

记 $z = x + iy$ ($x, y \in \mathbb{R}$).

关于复变量 z 的函数 f 可以视为关于独立实变量 x, y 的二元函数,

而 x, y 与 z, \bar{z} 可以互相线性表示, 因此函数 f 从形式上可视为关于独立变量 z, \bar{z} 的二元函数.

试证明在此意义下 Cauchy-Riemann 方程可表示为 $\partial f / \partial \bar{z} = 0$.

Solution:

注意到 x, y 与 z, \bar{z} 可以互相线性表示:

$$\begin{cases} z = x + iy \\ \bar{z} = x - iy \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2}(z + \bar{z}) \\ y = \frac{1}{2i}(z - \bar{z}) = -\frac{i}{2}(z - \bar{z}) \end{cases}$$

于是我们有:

$$\begin{aligned}
df &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy \\
&= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z} dz + \frac{\partial x}{\partial \bar{z}} d\bar{z} \right) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} dz + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \bar{z}} d\bar{z} \right) \\
&= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{2} dz + \frac{1}{2} d\bar{z} \right) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \left(-\frac{i}{2} dz + \frac{i}{2} d\bar{z} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) dz + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) d\bar{z} \\
&= \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} dz + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} d\bar{z}
\end{aligned}$$

因此我们有:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) \\
\frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

记 $f(x, y) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$, 则我们有:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} (u_x + iv_x + i(u_y + iv_y)) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} (u_x - v_y + i(v_x + u_y))
\end{aligned}$$

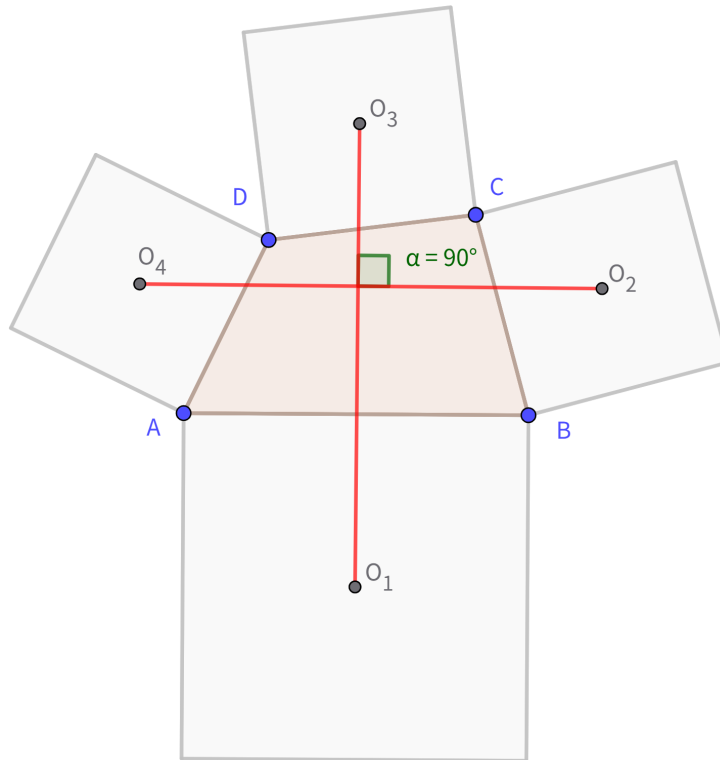
因此 Cauchy-Riemann 方程 $\begin{cases} u_x = v_y \\ v_x = -u_y \end{cases}$ 就等价于 $\partial f / \partial \bar{z} = 0$.

Problem 10 (optional)

利用复数证明 **Van Aubel 定理**:

在 Euclid 平面内, 由凸四边形 $ABCD$ 的各边分别向外作正方形,

其中心依次记为 O_1, O_2, O_3, O_4 , 那么 $O_1O_3 \perp O_2O_4$, 且 $|O_1O_3| = |O_2O_4|$.



Solution:

设 $A, B, C, D, O_1, O_2, O_3, O_4$ 对应的复数为 $z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4, v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4$,

记 $\omega = \exp(\pi i/4)$, 则我们有:

$$\begin{aligned}
v_1 - z_2 &= \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{2}}(z_1 - z_2) \\
v_2 - z_3 &= \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{2}}(z_2 - z_3) \\
v_3 - z_4 &= \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{2}}(z_3 - z_4) \\
v_4 - z_1 &= \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{2}}(z_4 - z_1)
\end{aligned}$$

因此我们有:

$$\begin{aligned}
v_3 - v_1 &= \left(z_4 + \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{2}}(z_3 - z_4) \right) - \left(z_2 + \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{2}}(z_1 - z_2) \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2}((-z_1 - z_2 + z_3 + z_4) + i(-z_1 + z_2 + z_3 - z_4)) \\
v_4 - v_2 &= \left(z_1 + \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{2}}(z_4 - z_1) \right) - \left(z_3 + \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{2}}(z_2 - z_3) \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2}((z_1 - z_2 - z_3 + z_4) + i(-z_1 - z_2 + z_3 + z_4))
\end{aligned}$$

于是我们有 $v_4 - v_2 = i(v_3 - v_1)$ 成立.

注意到 $i = \exp(\pi i/2)$, 故 O_2O_4 是由 O_1O_3 顺时针旋转 90° 得到的,

即有 $O_1O_3 \perp O_2O_4$ 和 $|O_1O_3| = |O_2O_4|$ 成立.

Problem 11 (optional)

定义:

$$\mathbb{H} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ -\bar{\beta} & \bar{\alpha} \end{bmatrix} : \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C} \right\}$$

试证明 \mathbb{H} 对矩阵加法和乘法封闭, 并建立这两种运算所满足的运算律.

- **Insight:**

作为 4 维实代数, \mathbb{H} 与 Hamilton 的四元数代数同构.

换言之, 它就是四元数代数 $\{a + bi + cj + dk : a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}\}$ 的一个 2×2 复矩阵表示,

其中 i, j, k 满足 $i^2 = j^2 = k^2 = ijk = -1$.

根据邵老师课上的内容我们知道, 四元数代数亏损了乘法交换律, 因此不是数域.

Solution:

定义:

$$M(\alpha, \beta) := \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ -\bar{\beta} & \bar{\alpha} \end{bmatrix} \quad (\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C})$$

- 对矩阵加法封闭.

对于任意 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2 \in \mathbb{C}$, 我们都有:

$$\begin{aligned}
M(\alpha_1, \beta_1) + M(\alpha_2, \beta_2) &= \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 & \beta_1 \\ -\bar{\beta}_1 & \bar{\alpha}_1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_2 & \beta_2 \\ -\bar{\beta}_2 & \bar{\alpha}_2 \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 & \beta_1 + \beta_2 \\ -\overline{\beta_1 + \beta_2} & \overline{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2} \end{bmatrix} \\
&= M(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \beta_1 + \beta_2) \in \mathbb{H}
\end{aligned}$$

- 对矩阵乘法封闭.

对于任意 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2 \in \mathbb{C}$, 我们都有:

$$\begin{aligned}
M(\alpha_1, \beta_1) \cdot M(\alpha_2, \beta_2) &= \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 & \beta_1 \\ -\bar{\beta}_1 & \bar{\alpha}_1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_2 & \beta_2 \\ -\bar{\beta}_2 & \bar{\alpha}_2 \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1\alpha_2 - \beta_1\bar{\beta}_2 & \alpha_1\beta_2 + \beta_1\bar{\alpha}_2 \\ -\bar{\beta}_1\alpha_2 - \bar{\alpha}_1\bar{\beta}_2 & -\bar{\beta}_1\beta_2 + \bar{\alpha}_1\bar{\alpha}_2 \end{bmatrix} \\
&= M(\alpha_1\alpha_2 - \beta_1\bar{\beta}_2, \alpha_1\beta_2 + \beta_1\bar{\alpha}_2) \in \mathbb{H}
\end{aligned}$$

根据矩阵加法和乘法的性质可知, \mathbb{H} 几乎满足所有的运算律, 唯独不满足乘法交换律.

- **(矩阵加法)** 对于任意 $M, M_1, M_2, M_3 \in \mathbb{H}$ 我们有:
 - 封闭 (closed): $M_1 + M_2 \in \mathbb{H}$
 - 可结合 (associative): $(M_1 + M_2) + M_3 = M_1 + (M_2 + M_3)$
 - 可交换 (commutative): $M_1 + M_2 = M_2 + M_1$
 - 单位元 (identity): $0_{2 \times 2} \in \mathbb{H}$ such that $M + 0_{2 \times 2} = M$
 - 逆元 (inverse): $\exists (-M) \in \mathbb{H}$ such that $M + (-M) = 0_{2 \times 2}$
- **(矩阵乘法)** 对于任意 $M, M_1, M_2, M_3 \in \mathbb{H}$ 我们有:
 - 封闭: $M_1 \cdot M_2 \in \mathbb{H}$
 - 可结合: $(M_1 \cdot M_2) \cdot M_3 = M_1 \cdot (M_2 \cdot M_3)$
 - 单位元: $I_2 \in \mathbb{H}$ such that $M \cdot I_2 = M$
 - 逆元: 若 $\det(M) = |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 \neq 0$,
 则 $\exists M^{-1} = \frac{1}{|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2} \begin{bmatrix} \bar{\alpha} & -\beta \\ \bar{\beta} & \alpha \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{H}$ such that $M \cdot M^{-1} = I_2$

通常不可交换: $M_1 \cdot M_2$ 通常不等于 $M_2 \cdot M_1$.

The End