

第三节 复数的乘幂与方根

- 一、乘积与商
- 二、根、幂

一、乘积与商

定理一 两个复数乘积的模等于它们的模的乘积; 两个复数乘积的辐角等于它们的辐角的和.

证 设复数 z_1 和 z_2 的三角形式分别为

$$z_1 = r_1(\cos \theta_1 + i \sin \theta_1), \quad z_2 = r_2(\cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } z_1 \cdot z_2 &= r_1(\cos \theta_1 + i \sin \theta_1) \cdot r_2(\cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2) \\ &= r_1 \cdot r_2 [(\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 - \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2) \\ &\quad + i(\sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 + \cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_2)] \end{aligned}$$

$$z_1 \cdot z_2 = r_1 \cdot r_2 [\cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)]$$

$$\text{Arg}(z_1 z_2) = \text{Arg} z_1 + \text{Arg} z_2. \quad [\text{证毕}]$$

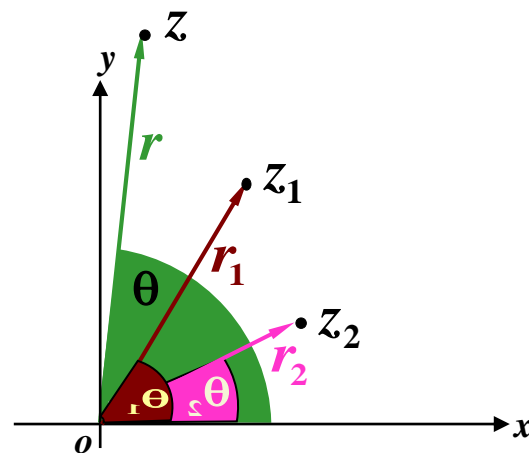
从几何上看, 两复数对应的向量分别为 \vec{z}_1 , \vec{z}_2 ,

先把 \vec{z}_1 按逆时针方向

旋转一个角 θ_2 ,

再把它的模扩大到 r_2 倍,

所得向量 \vec{z} 就表示积 $z_1 \cdot z_2$.



两复数相乘就是把模数相乘, 辐角相加.

说明 由于辐角的多值性, $\text{Arg}(z_1 z_2) = \text{Arg} z_1 + \text{Arg} z_2$
多值等号, 两端都是无穷多个数构成的两个数集.
对于左端的任一值, 右端必有值与它相对应.

例如, 设 $z_1 = -1$, $z_2 = i$, 则 $z_1 \cdot z_2 = -i$,

$$\text{Arg} z_1 = \pi + 2n\pi, \quad (n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots),$$

$$\text{Arg} z_2 = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2m\pi, \quad (m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots),$$

$$\text{Arg}(z_1 z_2) = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots),$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2(m+n)\pi = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, \quad \text{只须 } k = m + n + 1.$$

若 $k = -1$, 则 $m = 0, n = -2$ 或 $m = -2, n = 0$.

设复数 z_1 和 z_2 的指数形式分别为

$$z_1 = r_1 e^{i\theta_1}, \quad z_2 = r_2 e^{i\theta_2}, \quad \text{则 } z_1 \cdot z_2 = r_1 \cdot r_2 e^{i(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}.$$

由此可将结论推广到 n 个复数相乘的情况:

$$\text{设 } z_k = r_k (\cos \theta_k + i \sin \theta_k) = r_k e^{i\theta_k}, \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 \cdot z_2 \cdots z_n &= r_1 \cdot r_2 \cdots r_n [\cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \cdots + \theta_n) \\ &\quad + i \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \cdots + \theta_n)] \\ &= r_1 \cdot r_2 \cdots r_n e^{i(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \cdots + \theta_n)}. \end{aligned}$$

定理二 两个复数的商的模等于它们的模的商; 两个复数的商的辐角等于被除数与除数的辐角之差.

证 按照商的定义, 当 $z_1 \neq 0$ 时, $z_2 = \frac{z_2}{z_1} z_1$,

$$|z_2| = \left| \frac{z_2}{z_1} \right| |z_1|, \quad \text{Arg} z_2 = \text{Arg} \left(\frac{z_2}{z_1} \right) + \text{Arg} z_1,$$

$$\text{于是 } \left| \frac{z_2}{z_1} \right| = \frac{|z_2|}{|z_1|}, \quad \text{Arg} \left(\frac{z_2}{z_1} \right) = \text{Arg} z_2 - \text{Arg} z_1.$$

设复数 z_1 和 z_2 的指数形式分别为

$$z_1 = r_1 e^{i\theta_1}, \quad z_2 = r_2 e^{i\theta_2}, \quad \text{则 } \frac{z_2}{z_1} = \frac{r_2}{r_1} e^{i(\theta_2 - \theta_1)}. \quad [\text{证毕}]$$

例1 已知 $z_1 = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \sqrt{3}i)$, $z_2 = \sin \frac{\pi}{3} - i \cos \frac{\pi}{3}$,
求 $z_1 \cdot z_2$ 和 $\frac{z_1}{z_2}$.

解 因为 $z_1 = \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$,
 $z_2 = \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$,

所以 $z_1 \cdot z_2 = \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -i$,

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i.$$

二、幂与根

1. n 次幂:

n 个相同复数 z 的乘积称为 z 的 n 次幂,
记作 z^n , $z^n = \underbrace{z \cdot z \cdots z}_{n\text{个}}.$

对于任何正整数 n , 有 $z^n = r^n (\cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta).$

如果我们定义 $z^{-n} = \frac{1}{z^n}$, 那么当 n 为负整数时,
上式仍成立.

2. 棣莫佛(De Moivre, 法裔英籍)公式

当 z 的模 $r = 1$, 即 $z = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$,

$$(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^n = \cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta.$$

棣莫佛公式

3. 方程 $w^n = z$ 的根 w 称 z 为 n 的次方根,

记为 $\sqrt[n]{z}$, 其中 z 为已知复数.

$$w = \sqrt[n]{z} = r^{\frac{1}{n}} \left(\cos \frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n} \right)$$

$$(k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1)$$

推导过程如下:

设 $z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$, $w = \rho(\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)$,

根据棣莫佛公式,

$$w^n = \rho^n (\cos n\varphi + i \sin n\varphi) = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta),$$

于是 $\rho^n = r$, $\cos n\varphi = \cos \theta$, $\sin n\varphi = \sin \theta$,

显然 $n\varphi = \theta + 2k\pi$, $(k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$

$$\text{故 } \rho = r^{\frac{1}{n}}, \quad \varphi = \frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n},$$

$$w = \sqrt[n]{z} = r^{\frac{1}{n}} \left(\cos \frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n} \right)$$

当 $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$ 时, 得到 n 个相异的根:

$$w_0 = r^{\frac{1}{n}} \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{n} + i \sin \frac{\theta}{n} \right),$$

$$w_1 = r^{\frac{1}{n}} \left(\cos \frac{\theta + 2\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{\theta + 2\pi}{n} \right),$$

.....,

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

当 k 以其他整数值代入时, 这些根又重复出现.

例如 $k = n$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}w_n &= r^{\frac{1}{n}} \left(\cos \frac{\theta + 2n\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{\theta + 2n\pi}{n} \right) \\&= r^{\frac{1}{n}} \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{n} + i \sin \frac{\theta}{n} \right) = w_0.\end{aligned}$$

从几何上看, $\sqrt[n]{z}$ 的 n 个值就是以原点为中心,
 $r^{\frac{1}{n}}$ 为半径的圆的内接正 n 边形的 n 个顶点.

例2 化简 $(1+i)^n + (1-i)^n$.

解 $1+i = \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i \right)$

$$= \sqrt{2} \left[\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right]$$

$$1-i = \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \left[\cos \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} \right) + i \sin \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right]$$

$$(1+i)^n + (1-i)^n =$$

$$(\sqrt{2})^n \left[\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right]^n + (\sqrt{2})^n \left[\cos \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} \right) + i \sin \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right]^n$$

$$= (\sqrt{2})^n \left[\cos \frac{n\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{n\pi}{4} + \cos \frac{n\pi}{4} - i \sin \frac{n\pi}{4} \right]$$

$$= 2^{\frac{n+2}{2}} \cos \frac{n\pi}{4}.$$

例3 计算 $\sqrt[4]{1+i}$ 的值.

解 $1+i = \sqrt{2} \left[\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right]$

$$\sqrt[4]{1+i} = \sqrt[8]{2} \left[\cos \frac{\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi}{4} \right] \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, 3).$$

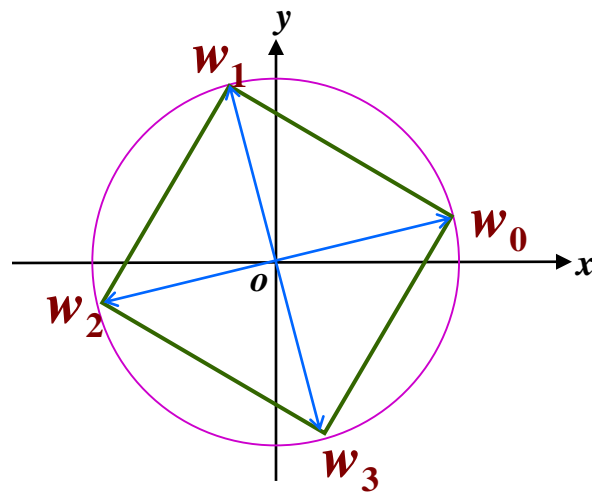
即 $w_0 = \sqrt[8]{2} \left[\cos \frac{\pi}{16} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{16} \right],$

$$w_1 = \sqrt[8]{2} \left[\cos \frac{9\pi}{16} + i \sin \frac{9\pi}{16} \right],$$

$$w_2 = \sqrt[8]{2} \left[\cos \frac{17\pi}{16} + i \sin \frac{17\pi}{16} \right],$$

$$w_3 = \sqrt[8]{2} \left[\cos \frac{25\pi}{16} + i \sin \frac{25\pi}{16} \right].$$

这四个根是内接于中心在原点半径为 $\sqrt[8]{2}$ 的圆的正方形的四个顶点.



例5 解方程 $(1+z)^5 = (1-z)^5$.

解 直接验证可知方程的根 $z \neq 1$,

故原方程可写成 $\left(\frac{1+z}{1-z}\right)^5 = 1$, 令 $w = \frac{1+z}{1-z}$,

则 $w^5 = 1$, $w = e^{\frac{2k\pi i}{5}}$, $k = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$.

故 $w_0 = 1$, $w_1 = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{5}}$, $w_2 = e^{\frac{4\pi i}{5}}$,

$w_3 = e^{\frac{6\pi i}{5}}$, $w_4 = e^{\frac{8\pi i}{5}}$.

$$\text{因为 } z = \frac{w-1}{w+1} = \frac{e^{i\alpha} - 1}{e^{i\alpha} + 1} = \frac{\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha - 1}{\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha + 1}$$

$$= \frac{2\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \left(-\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} + i \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \right)}{2\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \left(\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} + i \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \right)} = i \tan \frac{\alpha}{2},$$

故原方程的根为 $z_0 = 0, \quad z_1 = i \tan \frac{\pi}{5},$

$$z_2 = i \tan \frac{2\pi}{5}, \quad z_3 = i \tan \frac{3\pi}{5}, \quad z_4 = i \tan \frac{4\pi}{5}.$$