

复变函数 B 作业 W1

习题 1

$$(2) \quad (x - i\sqrt{y})(-x - 2i\sqrt{y}) = -x^2 + ix\sqrt{y} - 2ix\sqrt{y} - 2y = -x^2 - 2y - ix\sqrt{y}$$

$$(4) \quad \frac{5i}{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}i} = \frac{5i(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}i)}{(\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}i)(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}i)} = -\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}i$$

习题 2

$$(2) \quad \text{三角: } z = \sqrt{3}i \sin(\frac{3\pi}{2}), \text{ 指数: } z = \sqrt{3}e^{i \cdot \frac{3\pi}{2}}, \text{ 辐角: } \text{Arg} z = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$$

$$(4) \quad \text{三角: } z = 2\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + 2i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = 2\sin \frac{\theta}{2} (\sin \frac{\theta}{2} + i \cos \frac{\theta}{2}) = 2\sin \frac{\theta}{2} (\cos \frac{\pi-\theta}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi-\theta}{2}), \text{ 指数: } z = 2\sin \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i \frac{\pi-\theta}{2}}, \text{ 辐角: } \text{Arg} z = \frac{\pi-\theta}{2} + 2k\pi (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$$

习题 4

$$(2) \quad \text{设 } z = \rho e^{i\phi}, \rho, \phi \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ 则 } z^3 = \rho^3 e^{3i\phi} = -i = e^{i(-\frac{\pi}{2})}, \text{ 于是 } \rho^3 = 1, 3\phi = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, \\ \text{解得 } \rho = 1, \phi = -\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2}{3}k\pi (k = 0, \pm 1, \dots), \text{ 即 } z = e^{i(-\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2}{3}k\pi)} (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$$

习题 7

$$(2) \quad \sum_{k=1}^n e^{ik\theta} = \frac{e^{i\theta(1-e^{in\theta})}}{1-e^{i\theta}} = \frac{(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)(1 - \cos n\theta - i \sin n\theta)}{1 - \cos \theta - i \sin \theta} \\ = \frac{(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)(1 - \cos n\theta - i \sin n\theta)(1 - \cos \theta + i \sin \theta)}{(1 - \cos \theta - i \sin \theta)(1 - \cos \theta + i \sin \theta)}, \text{ 取展开结果的虚部, 结} \\ \text{果是 } \frac{\sin \theta - \sin \theta \cos n\theta - \sin n\theta \cos \theta + \sin n\theta}{2(1 - \cos \theta)} = \frac{\sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} - \frac{\sin \theta \cos n\theta - \sin n\theta (1 - \cos \theta)}{4 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \cotg \frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{\cos \frac{\theta}{2} \cos n\theta - \sin n\theta \sin \frac{\theta}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2}} = \text{原式, 证毕.}$$

习题 14

设 $z_j = x_j + iy_j (j = 1, 2), x_j, y_j \in \mathbb{R}$, 由题可知 $x_2 y_1 + x_1 y_2 = 0, y_1 + y_2 = 0$, 即 $(x_2 - x_1) y_1 = 0$, 所以要么 $y_1 = 0 = y_2$ (都是实数), 要么 $x_1 = x_2$ 且 $y_1 = -y_2$ (互为共轭复数)。

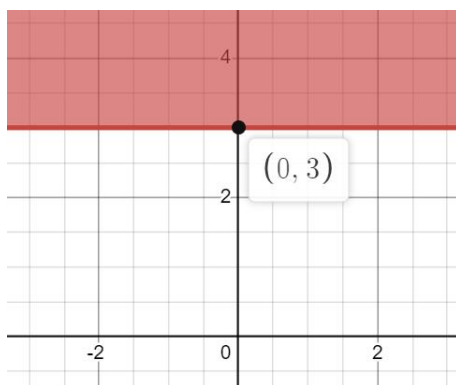
习题 16

- (1) $z_n = \left(\frac{3+4i}{6}\right)^n = \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^n e^{in\phi}, \phi \in \mathbb{R}$, 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |z_n - 0| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^n = 0$, 所以极限存在且为 0.
- (2) $z_n = \frac{i^{n-1}}{n}$, 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |z_n - 0| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$, 所以极限存在且为 0.
- (3) $z_n = x_n + iy_n, x_n = 1, 0, -1, 0, \dots$, 这个序列没有极限, 所以 z_n 没有极限.

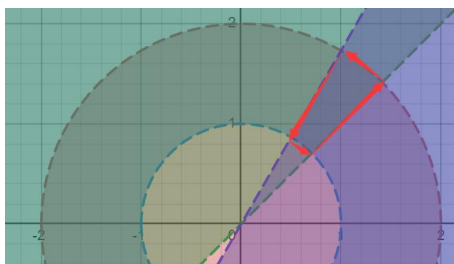
习题 19

下面均设 $z = x + yi, x, y \in \mathbb{R}$.

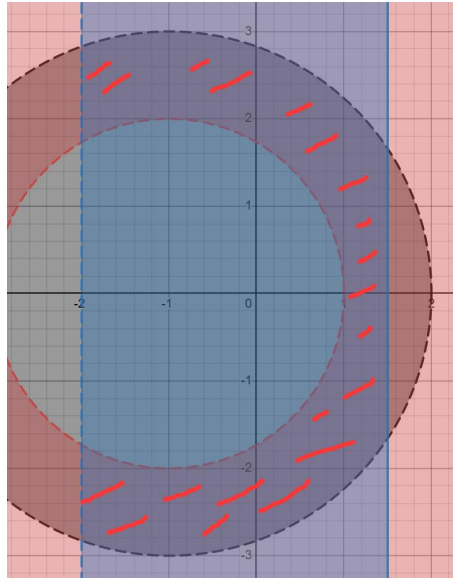
- (2) $\text{Im}z \geq 3$ 即 $y \geq 3$, 不是开集, 边界是 $y = 3$.



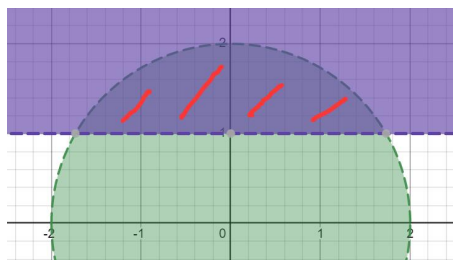
- (4) 是区域 (图中红色箭头围成的), 没有边界.



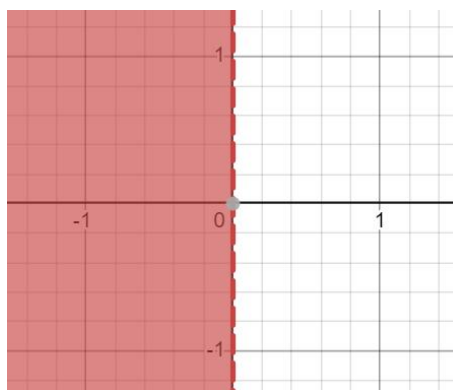
- (6) 不是区域, 边界是 $x = \frac{3}{2}$ 且 $|y| < \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}$. 点集图形在下方用红色斜线示意.



(8) 是区域，没有边界。点集图形在下方用红色斜线示意。



(10) 是区域，没有边界。简单证明如下： $\left| \frac{[(x-1)+yi][(x+1)-yi]}{(x+1)^2+y^2} \right| > 1$ 即 $\left(\frac{x^2+y^2-1}{(x+1)^2+y^2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{(2y)^2}{(x+1)^2+y^2} \right)^2 > 1$ ，即 $x((x+1)^2+y^2) < 0$ ，即 $x < 0$ 。



习题 22

设 $z = x + yi$, $x^2 + y^2 = z\bar{z}$, $2x = z + \bar{z}$, 所以原方程的复数形式为 $z\bar{z} + z + \bar{z} = 1$.