

$$4. (2) \overline{z_1 \pm z_2} = \overline{z_1} \pm \overline{z_2}$$

$$\text{设 } z_1 = a_1 + b_1 i, z_2 = a_2 + b_2 i$$

$$\text{则 } \overline{z_1 \pm z_2} = \overline{(a_1 \pm a_2) + (b_1 \pm b_2)i} = a_1 \pm a_2 - (b_1 \pm b_2)i$$

$$\overline{z_1} \pm \overline{z_2} = a_1 - b_1 i \pm (a_2 - b_2 i) = a_1 \pm a_2 - (b_1 \pm b_2)i$$

$$\therefore \overline{z_1 \pm z_2} = \overline{z_1} \pm \overline{z_2}$$

$$14) \left(\frac{\overline{z_1}}{\overline{z_2}} \right) = \frac{\overline{z_1}}{\overline{z_2}}, z_2 \neq 0. \text{ 设 } z_1 = a_1 + b_1 i, z_2 = a_2 + b_2 i (a_2 \neq 0)$$

$$\left(\frac{\overline{z_1}}{\overline{z_2}} \right) = \frac{(a_1 + b_1 i)}{(a_2 + b_2 i)} = \frac{[(a_1 + b_1 i)(a_2 - b_2 i)]}{(a_2 + b_2 i)(a_2 - b_2 i)} = \frac{(a_1 a_2 + b_1 b_2 + (a_2 b_1 - a_1 b_2)i)}{a_2^2 + b_2^2}$$

$$= \frac{a_1 a_2 + b_1 b_2}{a_2^2 + b_2^2} + \frac{a_2 b_1 - a_1 b_2}{a_2^2 + b_2^2} i$$

$$\frac{\overline{z_1}}{\overline{z_2}} = \frac{a_1 - b_1 i}{a_2 - b_2 i} = \frac{(a_1 - b_1 i)(a_2 + b_2 i)}{(a_2 - b_2 i)(a_2 + b_2 i)} = \frac{a_1 a_2 + b_1 b_2 + (a_2 b_1 - a_1 b_2)i}{a_2^2 + b_2^2}$$

$$= \frac{a_1 a_2 + b_1 b_2}{a_2^2 + b_2^2} + \frac{a_2 b_1 - a_1 b_2}{a_2^2 + b_2^2} i \quad \therefore \left(\frac{\overline{z_1}}{\overline{z_2}} \right) = \frac{\overline{z_1}}{\overline{z_2}}, z_2 \neq 0.$$

$$16) \text{ 设 } z = a + b i$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(z) = \frac{1}{2} (z + \overline{z}) = \frac{1}{2} (a + b i + a - b i) = a = \operatorname{Re}(z)$$

$$\operatorname{Im}(z) = \frac{1}{2i} (z - \overline{z}) = \frac{1}{2i} (a + b i - (a - b i)) = \frac{1}{2i} \cdot 2b i = b = \operatorname{Im}(z)$$

\therefore 得证.

$$6. |z^n + a| \leq |z^n| + |a| \leq 1 + |a|, \text{ 且当 } z = e^{i \frac{\arg a}{n}} \text{ 时, 有}$$

$$|z^n + a| = |(e^{i \frac{\arg a}{n}})^n + a| = |(1 + a)| e^{i \arg a} = 1 + |a|$$

$$8. 1) z \quad r = |z| = \sqrt{1} = 1$$

$$\theta = \arg z \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$z = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$z = 1 \cdot e^{i \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

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$$(13). 1 + \sqrt{3}i$$

$$r = |1 + \sqrt{3}i| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2$$

$$\theta = \arctan \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$z = 2 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$z = 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$(15). \textcircled{1} \frac{2i}{-1+i}$$

$$= \frac{2i(-1-i)}{(-1+i)(-1-i)}$$

$$= \frac{0 - 2i + 1}{1 - i^2} = \frac{1 - 2i}{2}$$

$$r = |1 - 2i| = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\theta = \arctan \frac{-2}{1} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$z = \sqrt{5} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$z = \sqrt{5}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

② 第二种方法:

$$\frac{2i}{-1+i} = \frac{2e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}}{\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}}} = \sqrt{2}e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$9. \textcircled{1} \begin{cases} x = x_1 + a_1 \\ y = y_1 + a_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{设 } A = a_1 + b_1i, z_1 = x_1 + i y_1$$

$$z = z_1 + A$$

$$(12). \begin{cases} x = x_1 \cos \theta - y_1 \sin \theta \\ y = x_1 \sin \theta + y_1 \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

$$z = z_1 (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) = z_1 e^{i\theta}$$

$$15. (1+i)^n = (1-i)^n$$

$$e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}n} = e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}n}$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{4}n + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4}n = \cos \frac{\pi}{4}n - i \sin \frac{\pi}{4}n \quad \therefore \text{当 } n=4k, k \text{ 为整数时, 达到条件.}$$

18. (1). z_1, z_2 连线中点处.

(2). 设 $z_1 = a + bi$ $z_2 = a_2 + b_2 i$

$$z = \lambda a_1 + (1-\lambda)a_2 + [\lambda b_1 + (1-\lambda)b_2]i$$

位于 z_1 与 z_2 的连线上, 其中 $\lambda = \frac{z_2 - z_1}{z_2 - z_1}$

(3). 位于 $\Delta z_1, z_2, z_3$ 的重心.

19. 由于 $|z_1| = |z_2| = |z_3| = 1$, 所以位于单位圆 $|z| = 1$ 的圆周上.

为了一般性, 设 $z_1 = 1$, $z_2 = \cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2$, $z_3 = \cos \theta_3 + i \sin \theta_3$.

由 $z_1 + z_2 + z_3 = 0$ 可得 $1 + \cos \theta_2 + \cos \theta_3 = 0$, $\sin \theta_2 + \sin \theta_3 = 0$

解得 $\theta_3 = -\theta_2$ $\theta_2 = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ $\theta_3 = -\frac{2\pi}{3}$ 所以 $\Delta z_1, z_2, z_3$ 为正三角形.

22. (2). 圆 $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 16$ 的外部区域 (不含圆周内部),

是无界的, 多连通域.

(4). 由圆 $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ 与 $x^2 + y^2 = 9$ 围成的圆环域, 包含圆周在内, 是有界的单连通域.

(6). 射线 $\theta = -1$ 及射线 $\theta = -1 + \pi$ 所围成的扇形区域, 不含 $\theta = -1$ 和 $\theta = -1 + \pi$, 为无界单连通域.

$$(8). \sqrt{(x-2)^2 + y^2} + \sqrt{(x+2)^2 + y^2} \leq 6$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{5} \leq 1$$

表示椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{5} = 1$ 所围成的闭区域, 为有界单连通域.

(10). 由 $z\bar{z} - (2-i)z - (2+i)\bar{z} \leq 4$, 得

$$\frac{x^2 + y^2}{(x-2)^2 + (y+1)^2} \leq 9$$

表示圆 $(x-2)^2 + (y+1)^2 = 9$ 及其内部围成的闭区域, 为有界单连通域.

24. 设 $z = x + yi$ $\bar{z} = a + bi$

由 $z\bar{z} + \bar{z}z + cz = 0$ 可推.

$$x^2 + y^2 + (a+bi)(x-yi) + (a-bi)(x+yi) + c = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + ax - ayi + bx + by + ax + ayi - bx - by + c = 0$$

$x^2 + y^2 + 2ax + 2by + c = 0$. 明显, 这是一个圆周方程.

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$$26. (2). \quad y=x.$$

$$w = \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{x+yi} = \frac{x-yi}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} - \frac{y}{x^2+y^2}i$$

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

即 $u = -v$ 为 w 平面上的直线.

$$(4). \quad (x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1. \quad x = 1 + \cos \theta \quad y = \sin \theta. \text{ 代入得}$$

$$\begin{cases} u = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \\ v = \frac{-y}{x^2+y^2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u = \frac{1+\cos \theta}{2+2\cos \theta} = \frac{1}{2} \\ v = \frac{-\sin \theta}{2+2\cos \theta} \end{cases}$$

为 w 平面上直线 $u = \frac{1}{2}$.

$$29. \quad \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = f(z_0) \neq 0.$$

故对于 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$, 使得当 $|z - z_0| < \delta$ 时,

$$|f(z) - f(z_0)| < \varepsilon$$

取 $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}|f(z_0)|$ 对于此 $\varepsilon > 0$, 必有一个 $\delta_0 > 0$,

当 $|z - z_0| < \delta_0$ 时, 使 $|f(z) - f(z_0)| < \frac{1}{2}|f(z_0)|$ 成立.

故恒有 $|f(z)| > \frac{1}{2}|f(z_0)| > 0$, 故 $f(z)$ 在此邻域内不为 0.

$$30. \quad \text{对于 } \varepsilon = 1 \text{ 由于 } \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = A, \text{ 所以 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \text{ 使得当}$$

$$0 < |z - z_0| < \delta \text{ 时, } |f(z) - A| < \varepsilon. \text{ 取 } \varepsilon = 1, \text{ 则 } \exists \delta > 0,$$

使 $0 < |z - z_0| < \delta$ 时, $|f(z) - A| < 1$ 从而有

$$|f(z)| < |A| + 1$$

令 $M = |A| + 1$, 即得证.

$$\text{由此得 } M(a, b) = \frac{2ab}{a^2+b^2}, V(a, b) = 0. \text{ 让}$$

$$31. \quad \text{设 } z = a + bi. \quad (a \neq 0).$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{zi} \left(\frac{a+bi}{a-bi} - \frac{a-bi}{a+bi} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{zi} \left(\frac{a^2-b^2+2abi}{a^2+b^2} - \frac{a^2-b^2-2abi}{a^2+b^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{zi} \frac{4abi}{a^2+b^2} = \frac{2ab}{a^2+b^2}$$

$$\lim_{(a,b) \rightarrow (0,0)} M(x,y) = \lim_{(a,b) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{2ka}{(b+ka)^2 + a^2} = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{2k}{(1+k^2)a^2} = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{2k}{(1+k^2)a^2}$$

显然, 对于不同的 k 值, 极限值不同. 所以 $\lim_{(a,b) \rightarrow (0,0)} M(x,y)$ 不存在. 所以 $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} f(z)$ 不存在.