

$$4. (2) \overline{z_1 \pm z_2} = \bar{z}_1 \pm \bar{z}_2$$

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

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

$$\bar{z}_1 \pm \bar{z}_2 = a_1 - b_1 i \pm (a_2 - b_2 i) = a_1 + a_2 - (b_1 \pm b_2)i$$

$$\therefore \overline{z_1 \pm z_2} = \bar{z}_1 \pm \bar{z}_2$$

$$14). \left(\frac{\bar{z}_1}{\bar{z}_2} \right) = \frac{\bar{z}_1}{\bar{z}_2}, z_2 \neq 0. \text{ 设 } z_1 = a_1 + b_1 i, z_2 = a_2 + b_2 i (a_2 \neq 0)$$

$$\left(\frac{\bar{z}_1}{\bar{z}_2} \right) = \left(\frac{a_1 + b_1 i}{a_2 + b_2 i} \right) = \left[\frac{(a_1 + b_1 i)(a_2 - b_2 i)}{(a_2 + b_2 i)(a_2 - b_2 i)} \right] = \left(\frac{a_1 a_2 + b_1 b_2 + (a_2 b_1 - a_1 b_2)i}{a_2^2 + b_2^2} \right)$$

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

$$\frac{\bar{z}_1}{\bar{z}_2} = \frac{a_1 + b_1 i}{a_2 + b_2 i} = \frac{(a_1 + b_1 i)(a_2 - b_2 i)}{(a_2 + b_2 i)(a_2 - b_2 i)} = \frac{a_1 a_2 + b_1 b_2 + (a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1)i}{a_2^2 + b_2^2}$$

$$= \frac{a_1 a_2 + b_1 b_2}{a_2^2 + b_2^2} + \frac{a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1}{a_2^2 + b_2^2} i \quad \therefore \left(\frac{\bar{z}_1}{\bar{z}_2} \right) = \frac{\bar{z}_1}{\bar{z}_2}, z_2 \neq 0.$$

$$16). \text{ 设 } z = a + bi$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(z) = \frac{1}{2}(z + \bar{z}) = \frac{1}{2}(a + bi + a - bi) = a = \operatorname{Re}(z)$$

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

∴ 得证.

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

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

$$8. \text{ 若 } z = |z| e^{i\theta} = r e^{i\theta}$$

$$\theta = \operatorname{arg} z$$

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

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

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

$$r = \sqrt{1+3^2} = \sqrt{1+9} = 2$$

$$\theta = \arctg \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1} = \frac{\pi}{3} \quad (1 + i\sqrt{3}) \cdot (1 - i\sqrt{3}) = 4$$

$$z = 2 \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right), \quad z = -\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\text{D} \quad \frac{22}{5} = 4.4 \text{ or } 4\frac{2}{5}$$

$$= -2i(-1-i) = (2i + 2i^2) = (2i - 2) = (-2 + 2i)$$

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

$$= -i + 1 = -i$$

$$r = \sqrt{1+1} = \sqrt{2}$$

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

$$z = \sqrt{2} e^{-\frac{\pi}{4} i}$$

第二种方法： $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 满足

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

$$x = x_0 t \alpha, \quad \text{and} \quad \delta + p = \frac{\alpha}{t} \delta_0, \quad (\text{d})$$

$$\begin{cases} x = x_1 + a_1 \\ y = y_1 + a_2 \end{cases} \quad \text{where } (a_1, a_2) = (-\sin \alpha + \cos \beta, -\cos \alpha - \sin \beta), \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = (\sin \alpha + \cos \beta, \cos \alpha - \sin \beta) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = (-\sin \alpha, \cos \beta).$$

$$A = a_1 + b_1 i, \quad z_1 = x_1 + iy_1, \quad \frac{1}{z_1} = (\bar{z}_1)^{-1}$$

$\exists, +A$

$$|x = x_1 \cos \theta - y_1 \sin \theta| = |(x_1 + iy_1) e^{i\theta}| = |x_1 + iy_1|$$

$$y = x \sin \theta + y \cos \theta \quad \text{Deriv} \left(\theta \right) = \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \theta \right) = -1$$

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

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}}$$

$$\sin \frac{2\pi}{5}n^2 = 123 - \frac{3}{5}n + \sin \frac{\pi}{5}n^2$$

$\sin^2 \pi = (\cos \pi)^2 + (\sin \pi)^2$ 由于 $n=4k$, 故为整数时
(大前提)

八四
无攸利。

100% of the energy consumed by the U.S. economy is derived from fossil fuels.

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13. (1). z_1, z_2 , 连线的中点外.

(2). 设 $z_1 = a_1 + b_1 i$, $z_2 = a_2 + b_2 i$

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

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

(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 $z_1 = 1$, $z_2 = \cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2$, $z_3 = \cos \theta_3 + i \sin \theta_3$.

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

就得 $\theta_3 = -\theta_2$, $\theta_2 = \frac{2\pi}{3}$, $\theta_3 = -\frac{2\pi}{3}$. 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(不包含圆周边界), 是无界的, 多连通域.

14). 由圆 $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ 及 $x^2 + y^2 = 9$ 围成的圆环域, 包含圆周内, 是有界的多连通域.

16). 表以射线 $\theta = -1$ 及射线 $\theta = -1 + \pi$ 所围成的角形区域, 不包含 $\theta = -1$ 和 $\theta = -1 + \pi$, 为无界单连通域.

(3). $\sqrt{(x-2)^2 + y^2} + \sqrt{(x+2)^2 + y^2} \leq 6$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{5} \leq 1$
 表示圆 $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{5} = 1$ 所围成的闭区域, 为有界单连通域.

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

$$\frac{x^2 + y^2 - 2x - y}{(y-2) + (y+1)i} \leq 4$$

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

24. 设 $z = x + y i$, 则 $\bar{z} = a + b i$.

由 $z\bar{z} + \bar{z}\bar{z} + z\bar{z} + \bar{z}z = 0$ 可推.

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

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

$x^2 + 2ax + 2by + c = 0$. 这是一个圆周方程.

26.12. $y = x$.

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

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

即 $u = -v$ 为 w 平面上的直线。

(4). $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$. $x = 1 + r\cos\theta$, $y = r\sin\theta$. 代入得

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

为 w 平面上直线 $u = \frac{1}{2}$.29. 已知 $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = f(z_0) \neq 0$.故 $\forall \epsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$, 使得当 $|z - z_0| < \delta$ 时,恒有 $|f(z) - f(z_0)| < \epsilon$.取 $\epsilon = \frac{1}{2}|f(z_0)|$ 对于此 $\epsilon > 0$, 有一个 $\delta_0 > 0$,当 $|z - z_0| < \delta_0$ 时, 有 $|f(z) - f(z_0)| < \frac{1}{2}|f(z_0)|$ 成立.故恒有 $|f(z)| > \frac{1}{2}|f(z_0)| > 0$, 故 $f(z)$ 在此邻域内不等于 0.30. 由于 $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = A$, 则 $\forall \epsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$, 使得当 $0 < |z - z_0| < \delta$ 时, $|f(z) - A| \leq \epsilon$. 取 $\epsilon = 1$, 则 $\delta > 0$,使 $0 < |z - z_0| < \delta$ 时, $|f(z) - A| \leq 1$ 从而有

$$|f(z)| \leq |A| + 1$$

令 $M = |A| + 1$, 即得证.31. 设 $z = a+bi$. ($a \neq 0$).

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z} = \frac{a+bi}{a^2+b^2} = \frac{a-bi}{a^2+b^2}$$

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

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

由 $b=ka$ 且 $a \neq 0$, 可得

$$\lim_{(a,b) \rightarrow 0} f(z) = \lim_{(a,ka) \rightarrow 0} \frac{2ka}{(b+ka)(1+ka^2)a^2} = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{2k}{(1+k^2)a^2} = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{2k}{a^2} = \infty$$

显然, 虽然 b 不同而 a 不同, 但 $f(z)$ 不存在. 因为 $\lim_{a \rightarrow 0, b \rightarrow 0} f(z)$ 不存在. 因为 $b=ka$.

$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} f(z)$ 不存在.