$z_1 = 2i$, $z_2 = 1 + i$ 일 때, 두 복소수의 몫 $\frac{z_1}{z_2}$ 의 편각은? [1990]

- $\bigcirc \frac{\pi}{4}$

- **4** π

 $Arg(\frac{\aleph_1}{\aleph_2}) = Arg(\aleph_1) - Arg \aleph_2$ (Sol)

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$2(0.1)$$
 $(1.1) = \beta \left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}\right)$

방정식 $z^{\dagger}=1$ 의 모든 해를 극형식으로 나타낼 때 편각heta들의

합을 S_n 이라 하자. 이때, $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{S_n}{n}$ 의 값은? (단, $0 \le \theta < 2\pi$)

[1992]

- $3\frac{3}{2}\pi$

(SOL)

$$Z^{n} = 1 = (re^{i\theta})^{n} = r^{n}e^{2\pi\theta} \qquad f = 1$$

$$n \in \mathbb{Z} \quad D = S_{n} \qquad n \in \mathbb{Z} + 2k\pi \qquad (k=0,\pm 1,\cdots)$$

 $(1,0) \Rightarrow 2\pi 0^{23} \qquad r = 1$ $0 = 2\pi + 2k\pi (k=0,\pm 1...)$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{2\pi}{k} = S_n = 2\pi \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \right)$$

$$\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{S_n}{n} = 2\pi (\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{2n} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2}) - \frac{2}{3} + 2\pi$$

$$f = \int_{0}^{|r|} \int_{0}^{r} \int_{0}^{r} \left(k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2 \cdots\right)$$

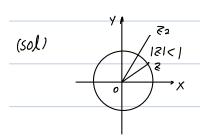
$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2k\pi}{n} = \frac{2\pi}{R} \cdot \frac{R(n+1)}{2} = (n+1)\pi$$

$$\exists \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{S_n}{n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(n+1)}{n} \pi = \pi$$

복소수 z가 0 < |z| < 1을 만족할 때, 복소평면 위의 무한 개의 점 z, z^2, z^3, z^4, \cdots 를 차례로 연결해서 만들어지는 선분들의 길이의 합은? [1993]

$$\sqrt[b]{\frac{|z|}{1-|z|}}$$

$$|z-z^2|$$
 $|z-z^2|$



$$z = re^{\lambda \theta}$$
 2+ fg $|z^{n+1} - z^n| = |z^n||z-1|$

$$= |\mathcal{E} - I| \cdot r^n \underbrace{e^{\lambda n \theta}}_{1} = r^n |\mathcal{E} - I|$$

따라서 선분들 길이의 함은 $\frac{r}{1-r}$ |3-1|

$$= |8-1| \frac{|8|}{|-|8|} = \frac{|8-8^2|}{|-|8|}$$



올라서 풀이 봄

$$w\!=\!\cos 20\degree+i\sin 20\degree(i\!=\!\sqrt{-1})$$
일 때,

$$\frac{1}{|w+2w^2+3w^3+\cdots+18w^{18}|}$$

의 값은? [1994]

$$\sqrt[6]{\frac{1}{9}}\sin 10^{\circ}$$

$$2 \frac{1}{18} \sin 20^{\circ}$$

$$3 \frac{2}{9} \sin 10^{\circ}$$

$$4 \sin 20^{\circ}$$

(sol)
$$W = e^{\lambda 20^{\circ}} + \omega^{18} = (e^{\lambda 20^{\circ}})^{18} = e^{\lambda 360^{\circ}}$$

$$= \cos 2\pi + i \sin 2\pi = 1$$

$$\exists w^{|\ell|} = 1, w \neq 1 \Rightarrow 1 + w + w^2 + \cdots + w^{|\eta|} = 0$$

$$S = w + 2w^2 + 3w^3 + \cdots + 1/1 w'' + 18w'^8 + 24 + 59$$
.

$$-)wS = w^{2} + 2w^{3} + \cdots + 1/2 w^{1/8} + 1/8 w^{1/9}$$

$$S - \omega S = \omega + \omega^2 + \omega^3 + \cdots + \omega^{18} - \beta \omega^{19}$$

$$(1-\omega)S = -\beta \omega^{19}$$

$$S = \frac{-/8w^{19}}{1-w} = \frac{-/8w}{1-\omega} = \frac{18w}{w-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{|S|} = \frac{|W-I|}{|\mathcal{S}|W|} = \frac{1}{|\mathcal{S}|} \sqrt{(\cos 20^{\circ} - I)^{2} + \sin^{2} 20^{\circ}}$$

$$= \int_{A} \int \cos^{2}20 - 2\cos^{2}0 + |+\sin^{2}20|$$

$$= \frac{1}{18} \sqrt{2 - 2\cos 20}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \sqrt{2(1-\cos 2\theta)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \sqrt{\sin \theta}.$$

$$\omega_s(\theta+\theta) = \omega_s\theta \cdot \omega_s\theta - sin\theta sin\theta$$

$$= \omega s^2 \theta - s \bar{l} n^2 \theta$$

$$25\ln^2\theta = 1-\omega 52\theta$$

$$2510^{2}10 = 1 - 60520$$

$$\sin^2 |0 = \frac{1}{2} (|- 6520]$$

$$4 \sin^2 10^{\circ} = 2(1 - \cos 20^{\circ})$$



|z-10i|=6을 만족하는 복소수 z의 편각을 heta라고 할 때, $8\sin\theta + 6\cos\theta$ 의 최댓값과 최솟값의 곱은? [1995]

- ① 7
- 2 14
- 3 21
- $\sqrt{28}$

(sol)
$$(8 \sin \theta + 6 \cos \theta)' = 8 \cos \theta_0 - 6 \sin \theta_0 = 0$$

$$\frac{g}{h} = \frac{sin\theta_o}{\cos\theta_o} = \tan\theta_o = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta_0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} + \theta_0$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta_o$$
, $\sin \theta = \frac{4}{5}$, $\cos \theta = \frac{3}{5}$ of all this, $\theta \cdot \frac{4}{5} + 6 \cdot \frac{3}{5} = \frac{32 + 1\theta}{5} = 10$

$$\theta \cdot \frac{4}{5} + 6 \cdot \frac{3}{5} = \frac{32 + 1\theta}{5} = 10$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} + \theta_0, \quad \sin\theta = \frac{4}{5}, \quad \cos\theta = \frac{-3}{5} \quad \text{if all } 4 + 2 \text{if } \delta = \frac{32 - 8}{5} = \frac{32 - 8}{5} = \frac{14}{5}$$

$$\theta \cdot \frac{\#}{5} - \theta \cdot \frac{3}{5} = \frac{32 - 1\theta}{5} = \frac{14}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow 10 \cdot \frac{14}{5} = 28$$

복소함 $oldsymbol{+} f(z) = rac{1}{2}igg(z + rac{1}{z}igg)$ 에 대하여, 집합 $\{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z| = 2\}$

에서 |f(z)|의 최댓값과 최솟값을 구하시오. [2021]

(sol)
$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{z^2 + 1}{z} \right)$$

$$312 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{0+1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{22} ?$$

$$put = g + \lambda y$$
, $|3|^2 + x^2 + y^2 = 4$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2} \left(z + \frac{1}{z} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(z + \frac{\overline{z}}{z \cdot \overline{z}} \right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{4z + \overline{z}}{z} \right)$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{4\lambda+4\lambda y+\lambda-\lambda y}{4}\right)$$

$$=\frac{1}{8}(53+3\lambda 9)$$

$$|f(z)|^2 = \frac{1}{64}(25 \pi^2 + 9y^2) = \frac{1}{64}(16\pi^2 + 9\pi^2)^2 = \frac{1}{64}(16\pi^2 + 36) = \frac{1}{16}(4\pi^2 + 9)$$

$$9(\pi^2 + y^2) = 9 \times 4 = 36$$

$$-2 \le 3 \le 2$$
 $0 = 3$ $0 \rightarrow 3$ $0 \Rightarrow 3$

$$A = \pm 2 \rightarrow 344 \quad \frac{25}{16} = \frac{5}{4}$$



40보다 작은 양의 정수 n에 대하여

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

를 만족하는 n의 값들의 합은? [1995]

(sol)
$$\theta \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta$$

$$\left(\hat{\sin}\theta + \hat{\lambda}\cos\theta\right)^{\eta} = \left(\hat{\sin}(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta) + \hat{\lambda}\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta)\right)^{\eta}$$

$$= \left(\sin n \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta \right) + \lambda \cos n \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta \right) \right)$$

$$=$$
 $SINNO+\lambda COSNO$

$$\therefore Sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}-n\theta\right)=Sin\,n\theta$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}-n\theta\right) = \cos n\theta$$

$$n = 4k + / \Rightarrow / + 5 + \cdots + 31 = 4 \cdot \frac{9.10}{2} + /0 = 190$$

방정식 $x^3+ax+b=0$ (a,b는 실수)의 한 근이 x=u+v이다. 이때, $\omega u+\omega^2 v$ 와 $\omega^2 u+\omega v$ 도 이 방정식의 근이 됨을 보이시오. [2000]

단,

$$u=\sqrt[3]{-rac{b}{2}+\sqrt{\left(rac{b}{2}
ight)^2+\left(rac{a}{3}
ight)^3}}$$
 , $v=\sqrt[3]{-rac{b}{2}-\sqrt{\left(rac{b}{2}
ight)^2+\left(rac{a}{3}
ight)^3}}$, $\omega^3=1$, $\omega
eq 1$

이다.

(sol)
$$U^3 + V^3 = -\frac{b}{2} - \frac{b}{2} = -b$$

$$= U^3 + V^3 + b = 0$$

$$U \cdot V = \left(-\frac{b}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{a}{3}\right)^3} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \left(-\frac{b}{2} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{a}{3}\right)^3} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{b^2}{4} - \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{a}{3}\right)^3 \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \left(-\left(\frac{a}{3}\right)^3 \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = -\frac{a}{3} \quad \forall \quad UV = -\frac{a}{3}$$

$$3uv + a = 0$$

$$\begin{split} \therefore & (wu+w^2v)^3 + a(wu+w^2v) + b = (u+wv)^3 + a(wu+w^2v) + b \\ & = u^3 + 3wu^2v + 3w^2uv^2 + v^3 + a(wu+w^2v) + b \\ & = w^2(3uv^2 + av) + w(3u^{2v} + au) + u^3 + v^3 + b \\ & = w^2v(3uv + a) + wu(2uv + a) + u^3 + v^3 + b = 0. \end{split}$$

9. <해석함수>

$$f(z) = e^z = e^x(\cos y + i\sin y)$$
일 때, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ 는? [1990]

$$\oint e^x(\cos y + i\sin y)$$

$$e^x(\cos y - i\sin y)$$

(sol)
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial a} = e^{a}(\omega s y + \lambda s \bar{n} y)$$

복소수 z=x+iy (x,y는 실수)에 대한 함수

$$f(z) = (x^n y + xy^n + x + y) + iv(x, y)$$

가 z=1에서 해석적(analytic)이 되도록 하는 자연수 n의 값과 이때의 f'(1)의 값을 각각 구하시오.

(단, v(x, y)는 실숫값 함수이다.) [2017]

$$U(x, y) = x^{n}y + xy^{n} + x + y, \qquad V(x, y)$$

$$\exists V(A, y) = \frac{n}{2} A^{n+1} y^{2} + \frac{1}{n+1} y^{n+1} + \frac{1}{2} y^{2} + \emptyset(A) + C$$

$$V_{\lambda} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \lambda^{n-2} y^2 + \emptyset'(\lambda) = -\lambda^n - n\lambda y^{n-1} - 1$$

n=3 되어야.

$$\exists \quad 4x = 3x^2y + y^3 + y$$

$$\sqrt{1} = -3^3 - 3349^2 + 1$$

$$f(1) = f(1.0)$$

$$= U_{\alpha}(1,0) + iV_{\alpha}(1,0)$$

$$= 0 + \lambda (-1) = -\lambda$$

$$n=-3$$
, $f(1)=-\lambda$

정답: 1-3*i*

$$u(x,y) = x^n y + x y^n + x + y$$
라 하면

$$u_x = nx^{n-1}y + y^n + 1$$
, $u_y = x^n + nxy^{n-1} + 1$.

$$v_y = u_x = nx^{n-1}y + y^n + 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$v = \frac{n}{2}x^{n-1}y^2 + \frac{y^{n+1}}{n+1} + y + h(x)$$
.

 $n \geq 2$ 이무

$$v_x = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} x^{n-2} y^2 + h'(x) = -x^n - nxy^{n-1} - 1 = -u_y$$

x, y가 모두 포함된 항의 부호가 다르므로 모순.

$$\therefore n=10$$
] $\exists u=2xy+x+y$.

$$u_x = 2y + 1 = v_y \implies v = y^2 + y + h(x)$$
이고

$$v_x = h'(x) = -u_y = -2x - 1 \implies h(x) = -x^2 - x + c$$
.

$$f'(1) = u_x(1) + iv_x(1) = 1 - 3i$$
.