

1.1 (1) $(1+i)-(3-2i)$

解: $(1+i)-(3-2i) = (1+i)-3+2i = 1+i-3+2i = -2+3i$

(3) $\frac{i}{(i-1)(i-2)}$

解: $\frac{i}{(i-1)(i-2)} = \frac{i}{i^2-2i-i+2} = \frac{i}{1-3i} = \frac{i(1+3i)}{10} = \frac{-3}{10} + \frac{i}{10}$

1.6 求下列复数的模与辐角主值.

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

解: $|\sqrt{3}+i| = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2+1^2} = \sqrt{4} = 2$

$\arg(\sqrt{3}+i) = \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\pi}{6}$

(2) $-1-i$

解: $|-1-i| = \sqrt{(-1)^2+(-1)^2} = \sqrt{2}$

$\arg(-1-i) = \arctan\left(\frac{-1}{-1}\right) - \pi = \frac{\pi}{4} - \pi = -\frac{3}{4}\pi$

(3) $2-i$

解: $|2-i| = \sqrt{2^2+(-1)^2} = \sqrt{5}$

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

(4) $-1+3i$

解: $|-1+3i| = \sqrt{(-1)^2+3^2} = \sqrt{10}$

$\arg(-1+3i) = \arctan \frac{3}{-1} + \pi = \pi - \arctan 3$

1.8 将下列各复数写成三角表示数

(1) $-3+2i$

解: $|-3+2i| = \sqrt{13}$, $\arg(-3+2i) = \arctan \frac{2}{-3} + \pi$

所以 $-3+2i = \sqrt{13} [\cos(\pi - \arctan \frac{2}{3}) + i \sin(\pi - \arctan \frac{2}{3})]$

(2) $\sin \alpha + i \cos \alpha$

解: $\sin \alpha + i \cos \alpha = \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha) + i \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha)$

(3) $-\sin \frac{\pi}{6} - i \cos \frac{\pi}{6}$

解: $\arg(-\sin \frac{\pi}{6} - i \cos \frac{\pi}{6}) = \arctan(\cot \frac{\pi}{6}) - \pi$
 $= \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6} - \pi = -\frac{2}{3}\pi$

所以 $-\sin \frac{\pi}{6} - i \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \cos(-\frac{2}{3}\pi) + i \sin(-\frac{2}{3}\pi)$
 $= \cos \frac{2}{3}\pi - i \sin \frac{2}{3}\pi$

1.10

解方程 $z^3 + 1 = 0$

解: $z^3 + 1 = 0$. 即 $z^3 = -1$. 由开方公式得:

$$z = [1 \cdot (\cos \pi + i \sin \pi)]^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= \cos \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{3}, \quad k=0, 1, 2$$

即 $z_0 = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$

$$z_1 = \cos \pi + i \sin \pi = -1$$

$$z_2 = \cos \frac{5\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

1.9 利用复数的三角表示计算下列各式:

(1) $(1+i)(1-i)$

解: $1+i = \sqrt{2}(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4})$

$1-i = \sqrt{2}(\cos -\frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin -\frac{\pi}{4})$

所以: $(1+i)(1-i) = 2[\cos(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4}) + i \sin(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4})] = 2$

(3) $(\frac{1-i\sqrt{3}}{2})^3$

解: $(\frac{1-i\sqrt{3}}{2})^3 = [\cos(-\frac{\pi}{3}) + i \sin(-\frac{\pi}{3})]^3 = \cos(-\pi) + i \sin(-\pi) = -1$

1.11 (1) $2 < |z| < 3$

解: 圆环, 有界, 多连通区域

(3) $\frac{\pi}{4} < \arg z < \frac{\pi}{3}$ 且 $1 < |z| < 3$

解: 圆环的一部分, 有界, 单连通区域

1.12 指出满足下列各式的点 z 的轨迹是什么曲线?

(1) $|z+i|=1$

解: 以 $(0, -i)$ 为圆心, 1 为半径的圆周

(3) $|z-a| = \operatorname{Re}(z-b)$, 其中 a, b 为实常数.

解: 设 $z = x+iy$, 则 $|(x-a)+iy| = \operatorname{Re}(x-b+iy)$

$$\text{即 } \begin{cases} (x-a)^2 + y^2 = (x-b)^2 \\ x-b \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{亦即 } \begin{cases} y^2 = 2(a-b)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) \\ x \geq b \end{cases}$$

若 $a=b$, 则轨迹为 $y=0$; 若 $a>b$, 则 $x \geq \frac{a+b}{2} > b$, 轨迹为 $y^2 = 2(a-b)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)$

若 $a<b$, 则 $x \leq \frac{a+b}{2}$, 又 $x \geq b$, 无意义

1.15 试证: $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{Re} z}{z}$ 不存在.

证明: $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{Re} z}{z} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x}{x+iy}$, 令 $y=kx$, 则上述极限为 $\frac{1}{1+ki}$ 随 k 变化而变化. 因而极限不存在.

1.16 解: 证明: $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} f(z) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=kx \rightarrow 0}} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{kx^2}{x^2+k^2x^2} = \frac{k}{1+k^2}$

即 $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} f(z)$ 不存在. 故 $f(z)$ 在 $z=0$ 处不连续