



analytic; Taylor 급수한 함수와 치환수가 같을 때.

Todo; 연습문제 풀기.

1 장 : 복소수와 복소평면.

1.1. 복소수

$$i = \sqrt{-1} \quad (i^2 = -1)$$

$$z = x + iy \quad (x, y \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$x = \operatorname{Re} z \quad y = \operatorname{Im} z$$

$$\text{ex) } z = 2 + 3i, \operatorname{Re} z = 2, \operatorname{Im} z = 3$$

$$\text{이러한 } z \in \mathbb{C} \text{ 이다.}$$

Thm 1.1. \mathbb{C} 는 덧셈, 곱셈, 교환법칙이 성립.

$$\text{정리 1.1: } |z| = |x + iy| = \sqrt{(x+iy)(x-iy)} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\text{켈레복사: } z = x + iy, \bar{z} = x - iy$$

$$z^{-1} = \frac{1}{z} = \frac{\bar{z}}{z\bar{z}} = \frac{x-iy}{x^2+y^2}$$

연습문제 4.

$$(1) z^4 = -1$$

$$z^2 = \pm i$$

$$z = \pm \sqrt{i} \text{ or } \pm \sqrt{-i}$$

$$(3) z^2 = i$$

$$z = \pm \sqrt{i}$$

$$z = x + iy$$

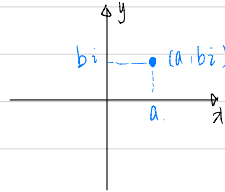
$$z^2 = x^2 - y^2 + 2ixy = i$$

$$x^2 - y^2 = 0 \quad xy = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x^2 = y^2 \quad x = \frac{1}{2y}$$

$$x = \pm y$$

1.2 복소평면과 극형식.



$$z_1 = x_1 + iy_1, \quad z_2 = x_2 + iy_2$$

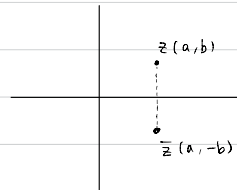
$$z_1 + z_2 = (x_1 + x_2) + i(y_1 + y_2)$$

이는 두 벡터의 합의 계산과 같다.

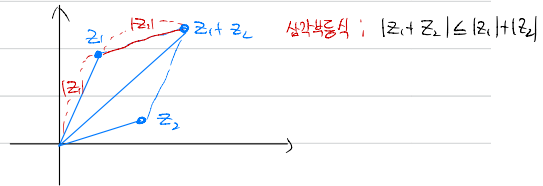
$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \vec{a} = (x_1, y_1) \quad \vec{b} = (x_2, y_2) \\ \vec{a} + \vec{b} = (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2) \end{array} \right)$$

$|z|$ 은 원점으로부터의 거리.

$\|\vec{a}\|$ 는 원점으로부터의 거리.



정리 1.2 삼각형의 기본성질.



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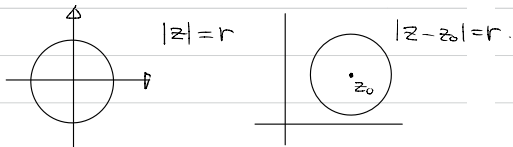
복소평면에서의 직선.

$$\operatorname{Re}[(k_1 + i)z + k_2] = 0 \text{ or } \operatorname{Re}[(k_1 + i)z] = -k_2$$

$$z = x + iy, \quad k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(az + b) = 0 \text{ or } \operatorname{Re}(az) = k$$

복소평면에서의 원.



예제 1.1.

$$|z + i| = \frac{1}{2} |z - 1| \text{ 을 복소평면에 나타내라.}$$

sol 1) $z = x + iy$.

$$|x + iy + i| = \frac{1}{2} |x + iy - 1|$$

$$|x + i(y+1)| = \frac{1}{2} |(x-1) + iy|$$

$$\sqrt{(x+1)^2 + (y+1)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + y^2}$$

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

$$4x^2 + 4y^2 + 8y + 4 = x^2 - 2x + 1 + y^2$$

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 + 2x + 8y + 3 = 0$$

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \left(y + \frac{4}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{4}{9}$$

Sol 2) 내분점의 좌표 이용.

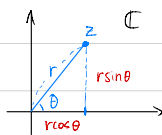
복소수 극형식.

$$z = x + iy \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = r$$

$$z = |z| \left(\frac{x+iy}{|z|} \right) = |z| (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

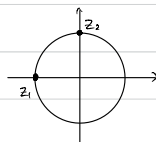
$$\frac{x}{|z|} = \cos \theta \quad \frac{y}{|z|} = \sin \theta \quad (-\pi \leq \theta \leq \pi)$$



$$\operatorname{Arg} z$$

$$\arg z = \operatorname{Arg} z + 2k\pi$$

예제 1.2.



$$\operatorname{Arg}(z_1 z_2) = \operatorname{Arg} z_1 + \operatorname{Arg} z_2$$

정리 1.3. Euler's Identity.

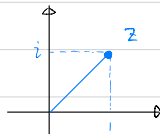
$$e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$

$$\theta = \pi \rightarrow e^{i\pi} = -1$$

$$z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

$$= r e^{i\theta} = r e^{i \arg z}$$

예제 1.4. $z = 1 + i \quad \operatorname{Arg}(z) = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \arg(z) = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$



공식 $z_1 = r_1 e^{i\theta_1} \quad z_2 = r_2 e^{i\theta_2}$

$$z_1 z_2 = r_1 r_2 e^{i\theta_1 + i\theta_2}$$

(나눗셈) $\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} e^{i(\theta_1 - \theta_2)}$

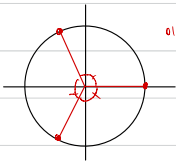
$$z^n = r^n (\cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta)$$

복소수의 제곱근

$z^n = z_0$ 를 만족하는 z 들을 z_0 의 "n-제곱근"

$$z = \sqrt[n]{z_0} \quad \text{or} \quad z_0^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

ex) $z^2 = 1$



이 점들이 2제곱근이다.

무한급수 (∞) 과 (극한값 $[5]$ 에 대해).

① 수렴을 구한뒤 $\epsilon - \delta$ 사용하기.

$$z_n = \frac{n}{n+i} = \frac{n^2 + ni}{n^2 + 1}$$

$$z_n = \frac{n^2}{n^2 + 1} + \frac{n}{n^2 + 1} i$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = 1 + 0 \cdot i$$

예제 1.12.

이전수열의 부분수열은 원수열의 극한값과

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

같다.

$$n=2k \quad n=2k-1$$

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

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

예제 1.13.

$$z_n = \frac{1}{n} + i \frac{n-1}{n} \text{ 이 극한값을 보여라.}$$

$$\epsilon > 0, \quad N_\epsilon > 2$$

$$m, n > N \Rightarrow |z_m - z_n| = \left| \frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{n} \right| \leq \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n} < \frac{2}{N} < \epsilon$$

$$m > N \quad \frac{1}{N} > \frac{1}{m}$$

$$n > N \quad \frac{1}{N} > \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{N} + \frac{1}{N} > \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z_n = k \quad \text{수렴.}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |z_n| = k \quad \text{절대수렴.}$$

예제 2.6 .

$$f(z) = \frac{z}{2}$$

$$\text{실수축에러} \quad f(x) = \frac{x}{2} = 1$$

$$\text{가상축에러} \quad f(iy) = \frac{iy}{-iy} = -1$$

$$z = re^{i\theta}$$

$$f(z) = \frac{re^{i\theta}}{re^{-i\theta}} = e^{2i\theta}$$

예제 2.10 , $f(z) = z^2 \quad D = B(0; r)$

$$\varepsilon > 0$$

