

复变函数与积分变换作业 (第1册)

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第一次作业

教学内容: 1.1 复数及其运算 1.2 平面点集的一般概念

1. 填空题:

(1) $\frac{1}{i} - \frac{3i}{1-i}$ 的实部 $\frac{3}{2}$ 虚部 $-\frac{5}{2}$ 共轭复数 $\frac{3}{2} + \frac{5}{2}i$
 模 $\frac{\sqrt{34}}{2}$ 辐角 $\arctan \frac{-5}{3}$

(2) $i^8 - 4i^{21} + i$ 的实部 1 虚部 -3 共轭复数 $1 + 3i$
 模 $\sqrt{10}$ 辐角 $\arctan 3$

(3) $\frac{(\sqrt{3}-i)^4}{(1-i)^8} = -\frac{1+\sqrt{3}i}{2}$

(4) $x = -1, y = 13$ 时, $\frac{x+1+i(y-3)}{5+5i} = 1+i$

2. 将下列复数化成三角表示式和指数表示式。

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

$r \cos \theta = 1 \quad r \sin \theta = \sqrt{3}$. 可解得 $r=2, \theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$.

$\therefore 1+i\sqrt{3} = 2\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}$

(2) $1 - \cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi \quad (0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi)$

$= 2\sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} + 2i \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} \cos \frac{\varphi}{2}$

$= 2\sin \frac{\varphi}{2} \left(\sin \frac{\varphi}{2} + i \cos \frac{\varphi}{2} \right) = 2\sin \frac{\varphi}{2} \left[\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\varphi}{2} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\varphi}{2} \right) \right]$

$= 2\sin \frac{\varphi}{2} e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\varphi}{2}\right)}$

(3) $\frac{(\cos 5\phi + i \sin 5\phi)^2}{(\cos 3\phi - i \sin 3\phi)^3}$.

$= \frac{\cos 10\phi + i \sin 10\phi}{\cos 9\phi - i \sin 9\phi} = \frac{\cos 10\phi + i \sin 10\phi}{\cos(-9\phi) + i \sin(-9\phi)}$

$= \cos 19\phi + i \sin 19\phi$

3. 求复数 $w = \frac{z-1}{z+1}$ 的实部与虚部

$w = \frac{(z-1)(\overline{z+1})}{|z+1|^2} = \frac{z\bar{z} + z - \bar{z} - 1}{|z+1|^2} = \frac{|z|^2 - 1}{|z+1|^2} + \frac{z - \bar{z}}{|z+1|^2}$

\therefore 实部为 $\frac{|z|^2 - 1}{|z+1|^2}$

虚部为 $\frac{z - \bar{z}}{|z+1|^2}$

4. 求方程 $z^3 + 8 = 0$ 的所有的根.

$$z^3 = -8. \quad z = \sqrt[3]{-8}(\cos 0 + i \sin 0)$$

$$= -2(\cos 2k\pi + i \sin 2k\pi) \quad (k = 0, 1, 2)$$

$$\therefore z_1 = z_2 = z_3 = -2$$

5. 若 $|z_1| = |z_2| = |z_3|$ 且 $z_1 + z_2 + z_3 = 0$, 证明: 以 z_1, z_2, z_3 为顶点的三角形是正三角形.

$$|z_1 + z_2|^2 = z_1 \bar{z}_1 + z_2 \bar{z}_2 + z_1 \bar{z}_2 + \bar{z}_1 z_2 = 2r^2 + z_1 \bar{z}_2 + \bar{z}_1 z_2$$

$$z_3 = -z_1 - z_2. \quad |z_3|^2 = |z_1 + z_2|^2 = 2r^2 + z_1 \bar{z}_2 + \bar{z}_1 z_2 = r^2$$

$$\therefore z_1 \bar{z}_2 + \bar{z}_1 z_2 = r^2, \quad |z_1 - z_2|^2 = 2r^2 - (z_1 \bar{z}_2 + \bar{z}_1 z_2) = 3r^2$$

$$\text{同理 } |z_2 - z_3|^2, |z_1 - z_3|^2 = \text{const} = 3r^2 = \text{const.}$$

\therefore 为正三角形.

6. 设 z_1, z_2 是两个复数, 试证明.

$$|z_1 + z_2|^2 + |z_1 - z_2|^2 = 2(|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2).$$

并说明此等式的几何意义.

$$= (z_1 + z_2)(\bar{z}_1 + \bar{z}_2) + (z_1 - z_2)(\bar{z}_1 - \bar{z}_2).$$

$$= z_1 \bar{z}_1 + \bar{z}_1 z_2 + z_1 \bar{z}_2 + z_2 \bar{z}_2$$

$$+ z_1 \bar{z}_1 - \bar{z}_1 z_2 - z_1 \bar{z}_2 + z_2 \bar{z}_2$$

$$= 2(|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2).$$

7. 求下列各式的值:

(1) $(\sqrt{3}-i)^5$;

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sqrt{3}^5 - 5\sqrt{3}^4 i + 10\sqrt{3}^3 i^2 - 10\sqrt{3}^2 i^3 + 5\sqrt{3} i^4 - i^5 \\ &= 9\sqrt{3} - 45i - 30\sqrt{3} + 30i + 5\sqrt{3} - i \\ &= -16\sqrt{3} - 16i \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} &= (\sqrt{2} e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}i})^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ &= \sqrt[3]{2} e^{-\frac{\frac{\pi}{4}i + 2k\pi}{3}}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2. \end{aligned}$$

(3) 求 $\sqrt[6]{-1}$ 、

$$\begin{aligned} &= (e^{\pi i})^{\frac{1}{6}} \\ &= e^{\frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{6}}, \quad k = 0 \dots 5. \end{aligned}$$

(4) $(1+i)^{100} + (1-i)^{100}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (\sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}})^{100} + (\sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{-\pi}{4}})^{100} \\ &= 2^{50} (e^{i \cdot 25\pi} + e^{i \cdot -25\pi}) \\ &= -2^{50} \end{aligned}$$

8. 化简 $\frac{(1+i)^n}{(1-i)^{n-2}}$

$$= \frac{(2e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}})^n}{(2e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}})^{n-2}} = 2e^{i(\frac{n\pi}{4} + \frac{(n-2)\pi}{4})}$$

$$= 2e^{i\frac{(n-1)\pi}{2}}$$

9. 设 $\frac{x+iy}{x-iy} = a+bi$, 其中 a, b, x, y 均为实数, 证明: $a^2+b^2=1$

$$\text{左式} = \frac{r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)}{r(\cos(-\theta) + i\sin(-\theta))} = \frac{(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)^2}{\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta}$$

$$= \cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta + 2\cos\theta\sin\theta i$$

$$= \cos 2\theta + \sin 2\theta i = a+bi, \text{ 即 } a = \cos 2\theta, b = \sin 2\theta$$

$$\therefore a^2+b^2=1.$$

10. 设 ω 是 1 的 n 次根, 且 $\omega \neq 1$, 证明: ω 满足方程:

$$1 + \omega + \omega^2 + \cdots + \omega^{n-1} = 0$$

$$\omega^n = 1, \quad \omega^n - 1 = 0,$$

$$(\omega - 1)(1 + \omega + \omega^2 + \cdots + \omega^{n-1}) = 0,$$

$$\text{又 } \omega \neq 1, \quad \therefore 1 + \omega + \omega^2 + \cdots + \omega^{n-1} = 0.$$

第二次作业

教学内容: 1.2 平面点集的一般概念 1.3 复变函数

1. 填空题

- (1) 连接点 $1+i$ 与 $-1-4i$ 的直线段的参数方程为 $z = 1+i + (-2-5i)t, t \in [0, 1]$.
- (2) 以原点为中心, 焦点在实轴上, 长轴为 a , 短轴为 b 的椭圆的参数方程为 $z = a \cos t + ib \sin t, t \in [0, 2\pi]$.

2. 指出下列各题中点 z 的轨迹, 并作图.

(1) $|z - 2i| \geq 1$;



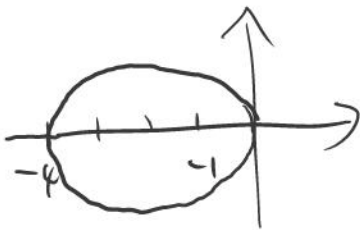
以 $(0, 2)$ 为圆心, 为 1 半径的圆外.

(2) $\operatorname{Re}(z + 2) = -1$.



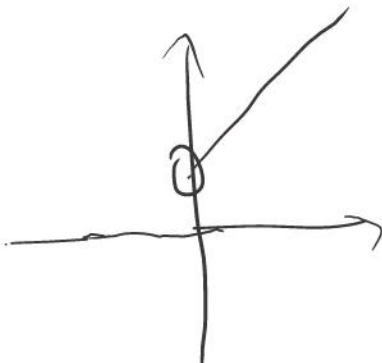
$x = -3$ 直线

(3) $|z + 3| + |z + 1| = 4$



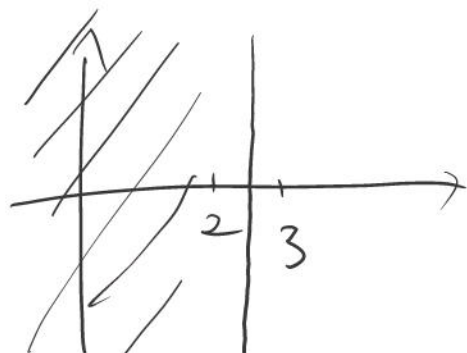
椭圆.

(4) $\arg(z - i) = \frac{\pi}{4}$



射线 $y = x + 1, (x > 0)$

$$(5) \left| \frac{z-3}{z-2} \right| \geq 1 \Rightarrow |z-3| \geq |z-2|$$



$x < 2.5$ 半平面.

3. 指出下列不等式所确定的区域或闭区域，并指明是有界的还是无界的，是单连通的还是多连通的.

$$(1) \left| \frac{z-a}{1-\bar{a}z} \right| < 1;$$

$$|z-a|^2 < |1-\bar{a}z|^2$$

$$(z-a)(\bar{z}-\bar{a}) < (1-\bar{a}z)(1-a\bar{z})$$

$$z\bar{z} - a\bar{z} - \bar{a}z + a\bar{a} < 1 - \bar{a}z - a\bar{z} + a\bar{a}z\bar{z} \quad |z|^2 > 1 \text{ 为无界多连通}$$

$$|z|^2 + |a|^2 < 1 + |a|^2 |z|^2$$

$$|z|^2 (1 - |a|^2) < (1 - |a|^2)$$

$$(2) z\bar{z} - (2+i)z - (2-i)\bar{z} \leq 4$$

$$|z|^2 - 2(z+\bar{z}) + i(\bar{z}-z) \leq 4$$

$$\text{令 } z = x+yi \quad (x^2+y^2) - 4x - 2y \leq 4$$

$$x, y \in \mathbb{R} \quad (x-2)^2 + (y-1)^2 \leq 9$$

为有界单连通区域
(圆)

$$(3) |z-1| < 4|z+1|$$

$$|z-1|^2 < 16|z+1|^2$$

$$|z|^2 - 2|z| + 1 < 16|z|^2 + 32|z| + 16$$

$$(3|z|-5)(5|z|-3) > 0$$

$$|z| > \frac{5}{3} \text{ 或 } |z| < \frac{3}{5}$$

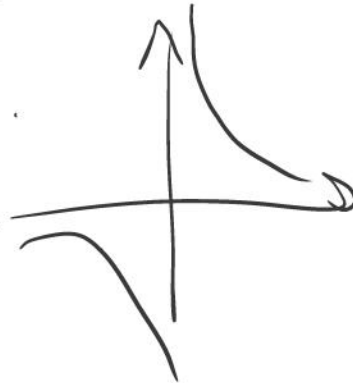


为无界多连通

4. 设 t 是实参数, 指出下列曲线表示什么图形

(1) $z = t + \frac{i}{t}$;

$x + yi \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{x}$ 双曲线.
 $x = t$.



(2) $z = ae^{it} + be^{-it}$

$= (a+b)\cos t + (a-b)\sin t \cdot i = x + yi$.

$\cos t = \frac{x}{a+b}, \sin t = \frac{y}{a-b}$

$\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t = \left(\frac{x}{a+b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{a-b}\right)^2 = 1$ \therefore 椭圆.

5. 已知函数 $w = \frac{1}{z}$, 求以下曲线的像曲线.

(1) $x^2 + y^2 = 4$;



$z = 2\cos\theta + 2i\sin\theta$.

$w = \frac{1}{2\cos\theta + 2i\sin\theta} = \frac{2\cos\theta - 2i\sin\theta}{4}$

即设 $\begin{cases} u = \frac{\cos\theta}{2} \\ v = -\frac{\sin\theta}{2} \end{cases}$ $w = u + vi$ 则 $u^2 + v^2 = \frac{1}{4}$.

(2) $x = 1$

$z = x + yi = 1 + yi$.



$w = \frac{1-yi}{1+y^2}, \begin{cases} u = \frac{1}{1+y^2} \\ v = \frac{-y}{1+y^2} \end{cases}$

(3) $y = x$

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

$$w = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+i} = \frac{1-i}{2x} \quad \begin{cases} u = \frac{1}{2x} \\ v = \frac{-1}{2x} \end{cases} \quad u+v=0.$$

6. 讨论下列函数的连续性:

(1) $w = |z| = x^2 + y^2.$

$x^2 + y^2$ 在复平面上连续

$\therefore w$ 连续.

(2) $f(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & z \neq 0 \\ 0, & z = 0 \end{cases}$

当 $f(z)$ 沿 $y=kx$ 方向 $\rightarrow 0$ 时

$$\lim_{\substack{z \rightarrow 0 \\ y=kx}} f(z) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{kx^2}{(1+k^2)x^2} = \frac{k}{1+k^2}.$$

$\therefore f(z)$ 在零点之外各点连续.

7. 用导数定义讨论 $f(z) = z \cdot \operatorname{Re} z$ 的可导性.

只需讨论极限 $\lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z_0 + \Delta z) - f(z_0)}{\Delta z}$ 的存在性. 当 $\Delta z \rightarrow 0$, 认为 $\operatorname{Re}(z_0 + \Delta z) = \operatorname{Re} z_0$.

$$= \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{(z_0 + \Delta z) \operatorname{Re} z_0 - z_0 \operatorname{Re} z_0}{\Delta z} = \operatorname{Re} z_0.$$

部分参考答案:

第一次作业

$$2. (1) 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} \quad (2) 2\sin\frac{\varphi}{2}e^{i(\frac{\pi}{2}-\frac{\varphi}{2})} \quad (3) \cos 19\varphi + i\sin 19\varphi$$

$$4. 1+i\sqrt{3}, -2, 1-i\sqrt{3}$$

$$7.(1) -16\sqrt{3}-16i$$

$$(2) \sqrt[6]{2}e^{i(-\frac{\pi}{4}+2k\pi)/3} \quad k=0,1,2$$

$$(3) \sqrt[6]{-1} = (e^{i\pi})^{\frac{1}{6}} = e^{i(\frac{\pi+2k\pi}{6})} \quad (k=0,1,2,3,4,5)$$

$$(4) -2^{51}$$

$$8. -2i^{n+1}$$

第二次作业

$$5. (1) u^2 + v^2 = \frac{1}{4} \quad (2) (u - \frac{1}{2})^2 + v^2 = \frac{1}{4} \quad (3) u = -v$$