## 第一题解答

1. 求

$$I = \min_{|z| \le r} |z^n + \alpha|,$$

这里  $n \in N = \{1, 2, \dots, \}, r > 0, \alpha \in C$ , 并给出取得最小大值时, $z \boxtimes z' = z^n + \alpha$  的表达式来。(提示:分别考虑 $r^n \le |\alpha| \boxtimes r^n > |\alpha|$ .)

- (A). 当 $\alpha=0$ 时,显然有I=0,等号成立当且仅当z=0. 这时 $\min_{|z|\leq r}|z^n+\alpha|=0$ .
- (B). 当 $\alpha \neq 0$ 时, 分别考虑 $(I): |\alpha| \leq r^n$  及 $(II): |\alpha| > r^n$ .
- $(I): 0 < |\alpha| \le r^n.$

取 $z^n=-\alpha=|\alpha|e^{\pi i}=|\alpha|e^{(2k-1)\pi i},\ \forall k\in Z.\ \mathrm{则min}_{|z|\leq r}\,|z^n+\alpha|=0,\ \mathrm{这 \, H}$ , $z=z_k=|\alpha|^{\frac{1}{n}}e^{\frac{(2k-1)\pi i}{n}},\ k=1,\,2,\,\cdots,\,n;\ |z|=|z_k|\leq r^n,\ z'=z^n+\alpha=0.$ 

 $(II): |\alpha| > r^n.$ 

$$|z^n + \alpha| \ge |\alpha| - |z^n| \ge |\alpha| - r^n > 0,$$
 (0.1)

知 $I \ge |\alpha| - r^n > 0$ .

且当(0.1)的两个不等式同时取等号时等号成立。而(0.1)的第一个等号成立当且仅当 $z^n$ 与 $-\alpha$ 同向,即存在正数 $\lambda > 0$ ,使

$$z^n = -\lambda \alpha, \tag{0.2}$$

而(0.1)的第二个等号成立当且仅当

$$|z| = r, (0.3)$$

将(0.3)代入(0.2),得 $r^n=\lambda|\alpha|$ ,即 $\lambda=\frac{r^n}{|\alpha|}$ .将此式代入(0.2),得

$$z^n = -r^n \frac{\alpha}{|\alpha|} = r^n \frac{|\alpha| e^{i(\arg \alpha + \pi)}}{|\alpha|} = r^n e^{i(\arg \alpha + (2k-1)\pi)}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

由此可得

$$z = z_k = re^{i(\frac{\arg \alpha + (2k-1)\pi}{n})}, \qquad k = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

这时,

$$z' = z^n + \alpha = z_k^n + \alpha = (|\alpha| - r^n)e^{i \arg \alpha}.$$

由上面的讨论可知, 当 $|\alpha| \le r^n$ 时,  $\min_{|z| \le r} |z^n + \alpha| = 0$ ,这时z = 0,若 $\alpha = 0$ .而当 $0 < |\alpha| \le r^n$ 时,  $z = z_k = |\alpha|^{\frac{1}{n}} e^{i(\frac{\arg \alpha + (2k-1)\pi}{n})}$ ,  $k = 1, 2, \cdots, n$ ;  $|z| = |z_k| = |\alpha|^{\frac{1}{n}} \le r^n$ ,  $z' = z^n + \alpha = 0$ .当 $|\alpha| > r^n$ 时,  $\min_{|z| \le r} |z^n + \alpha| = |\alpha| - r^n > 0$ .且有 $z = z_k = re^{i\frac{\arg \alpha + (2k-1)\pi}{n}}$ ,  $k = 1, 2, \cdots, n$ .这时,

$$z' = z^n + \alpha = z_k^n + \alpha = (|\alpha| - r^n)e^{i \arg \alpha}.$$