

# 第一章 复数与复变函数

## 教学要求

1. 掌握复数的各种表示方法及其运算.
2. 了解区域的概念.
3. 理解复变函数的概念.
4. 理解复变函数的极限和连续的概念.

一、复数的代数运算 设两复数  $z_1=x_1+iy_1$  和  $z_2=x_2+iy_2$

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

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

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2}{x_2^2 + y_2^2} + i \frac{x_2 y_1 - x_1 y_2}{x_2^2 + y_2^2}$$

共轭复数及性质  $z = x + iy \Rightarrow \bar{z} = x - iy$

$$(1) \overline{z_1 \pm z_2} = \bar{z}_1 \pm \bar{z}_2 ; \quad \overline{z_1 \cdot z_2} = \bar{z}_1 \cdot \bar{z}_2 ; \quad \overline{\left( \frac{z_1}{z_2} \right)} = \frac{\bar{z}_1}{\bar{z}_2} .$$

$$(2) \bar{\bar{z}} = \overline{(\bar{z})} = z$$

$$(3) z \cdot \bar{z} = x^2 + y^2 = |z|^2 . \quad (4) z + \bar{z} = 2x, \quad z - \bar{z} = 2iy.$$

## 二、复数的表示方法

1) 代数式  $z = x + iy \Rightarrow$

2) 三角式  $z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$

3) 指数式  $z = re^{i\theta}$

## 三、复数的模不等式

$$|x| \leq |z|, |y| \leq |z|$$

$$|z| \leq |x| + |y|$$

$$|z_1 + z_2| \leq |z_1| + |z_2|,$$

$$|z_1 - z_2| \geq ||z_1| - |z_2||$$

## 四、复数的乘幂与方根 $z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$

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

$$z^n = r^n e^{in\theta}.$$

2) 方根  $w_k = \sqrt[n]{z} = r^{\frac{1}{n}} \left( \cos \frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n} \right)$   
 $(k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1).$

$$w_k = r^{\frac{1}{n}} e^{\frac{i(\theta+2k\pi)}{n}}$$

一般情况下，非零复数 $z$ 的 $n$ 次方根几何上就是以原点为中心,  $\sqrt[n]{r}$ 为半径的圆的正 $n$ 边形的 $n$ 个顶点.

## 五、复变函数及其极限与连续性

1) 复变函数 $w=f(z)$ , 相当于两个二元实变函数,

$$u = u(x, y), v = v(x, y)$$

几何上可以看成是两个平面之间的映射.

2) 复变函数的极限 (注意其与一元函数极限的不同之处)

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = A = a + ib \Leftrightarrow \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} u(x, y) = a, \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} v(x, y) = b.$$

3) 复变函数的连续性

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = f(z_0) \Leftrightarrow \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} u(x, y) = u(x_0, y_0), \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} v(x, y) = v(x_0, y_0).$$

**例1** 将复数  $z = \frac{(\sqrt{3}+i)(2-2i)}{(\sqrt{3}-i)(2+2i)}$  化为三角形式与指数形式.

**解 法一**  $z = \frac{(\sqrt{3}+i)^2}{|\sqrt{3}+i|^2} \cdot \frac{(2-2i)^2}{|2-2i|^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i,$

$$|z|=1, \arg z = -\frac{\pi}{6}. \quad \therefore z = \cos \frac{\pi}{6} - i \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = e^{-\frac{\pi}{6}i}.$$

**法二** 由于分子分母互为共轭复数  $\therefore |z|=1$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Arg}z &= \text{Arg} \frac{\sqrt{3}+i}{\sqrt{3}-i} + \text{Arg} \frac{2-2i}{2+2i} = \left(2m\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \left(2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 2(m+n)\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \therefore \arg z &= -\frac{\pi}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

**例2** 设  $m = a^2 + b^2, n = c^2 + d^2$ , 其中  $a, b, c, d$  均为整数. 试证  $m \cdot n$  仍为两个整数的平方和.

**证明**  $\because m = a^2 + b^2 = (a + ib)(a - ib)$

$$n = c^2 + d^2 = (c + id)(c - id)$$

$$\therefore m \cdot n = (a + ib)(a - ib)(c + id)(c - id)$$

$$= [(ac - bd) + i(ad + bc)][(ac - bd) - i(ad + bc)]$$

$$= (ac - bd)^2 + (ad + bc)^2.$$

于是命题得证.

**例3** 求下列各式的值. (1) $(\sqrt{3}-i)^5$ ; (2) $(1-i)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ .

**解** (1) $(\sqrt{3}-i)^5 = \left(2e^{-\frac{\pi}{6}i}\right)^5 = 2^5 e^{-\frac{5\pi}{6}i} = -16(1+\sqrt{3}i)$ .

(2)  $\because 1-i = \sqrt{2}[\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)]$

$$\therefore (1-i)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \sqrt[6]{2} \left[ \cos\left(\frac{-\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi}{3}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{-\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi}{3}\right) \right], \quad k=0,1,2$$

$$w_0 = \sqrt[6]{2} \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{12} - i \sin \frac{\pi}{12} \right);$$

$$w_1 = \sqrt[6]{2} \left( \cos \frac{7\pi}{12} + i \sin \frac{7\pi}{12} \right);$$

$$w_2 = \sqrt[6]{2} \left( \cos \frac{15\pi}{12} + i \sin \frac{15\pi}{12} \right).$$

**例4** 设  $f(z) = \frac{1}{2i} \left( \frac{z}{\bar{z}} - \frac{\bar{z}}{z} \right), (z \neq 0)$

证明当  $z \rightarrow 0$  时,  $f(z)$  的极限不存在.

**解**

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2i} \frac{z^2 - \bar{z}^2}{|z|^2} = \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2} \quad u = \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2}, v = 0$$

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

依赖于  $k$  的值,  
故极限不存在.