

第1章 复数和平面点集.

复数的定义及运算

虚数单位 i 满足 $i^2 = -1$

复数 $Z = x + iy$ $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$

实部 虚部

$x = \operatorname{Re} Z$ $y = \operatorname{Im} Z$

(Real part) (Imaginary part)

$\operatorname{Im} Z = 0 \Rightarrow Z \in \mathbb{R}$ $\mathbb{R} \subsetneq \mathbb{C}$

虚部为0的复数是实数

设 $Z_1 = x_1 + iy_1$ $Z_2 = x_2 + iy_2$

则 $Z_1 = Z_2 \iff x_1 = x_2, y_1 = y_2$

两个复数相等 就是实部虚部分别相等.

$Z = x + iy$ 的共轭: $\bar{Z} = x - iy$

加法 ...

减法 ...

$$\begin{aligned}\text{乘法 } z_1 z_2 &= (x_1 + iy_1)(x_2 + iy_2) \\ &= (x_1 x_2 - y_1 y_2) + i(x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_1)\end{aligned}$$

$$z \bar{z} = (x + iy)(x - iy) = x^2 + y^2 = |z|^2$$

$$\text{模 } |z| = |x + iy| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\text{除法 } z_2 \neq 0 \quad \frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{z_1 \bar{z}_2}{z_2 \bar{z}_2} = \frac{z_1 \bar{z}_2}{|z_2|^2}$$

满足:

加法交换律 加法结合律

乘法交换律 乘法结合律

乘法对加法的分配律.

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

$$z + \overline{z} = 2 \operatorname{Re} z$$

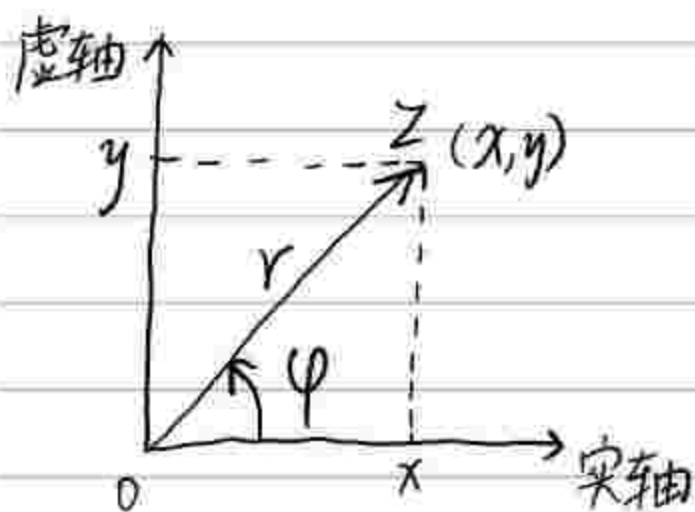
$$z - \overline{z} = 2i \operatorname{Im} z$$

$$\overline{z_1 + z_2} = \overline{z_1} + \overline{z_2}$$

$$\overline{z_1 z_2} = \overline{z_1} \overline{z_2}$$

$$\overline{\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right)} = \frac{\overline{z_1}}{\overline{z_2}}$$

复数的几何表示.



$$\text{点 } (x, y) \longleftrightarrow z = x + iy.$$

向量 \vec{OZ}

复平面

$$\text{模 } r = |z| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = |\vec{OZ}|$$

$$\text{辐角 } \varphi = \text{Arg } z$$

(argument)

一个复数的辐角有无穷多个, 相差 2π 的整数倍.
 $z=0$ 时 辐角无意义.

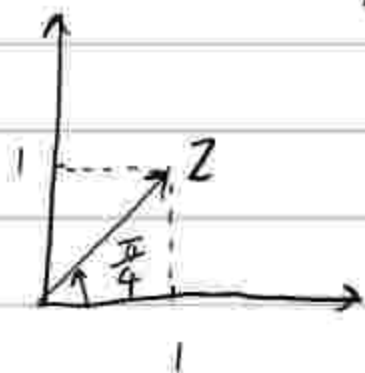
若用 $\arg z$ 表示辐角某一确定值, 则

$$\text{Arg } z = \arg z + 2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

例: $z = 1 + i$ $|z| = \sqrt{2}$

$$\text{Arg } z = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\arg z = \frac{\pi}{4}$$



若限定在 $-\pi < \varphi \leq \pi$ 范围内, 则辐角是唯一的, 常叫做辐角的主值, 也记作 $\arg z$

(这个范围只要长为 2π 就行, 具体在哪没有本质区别, 如 $0 < \varphi \leq 2\pi$, $\frac{\pi}{2} < \varphi \leq \frac{5}{2}\pi$, 规定某一特定范围, 只是为了统一)

三角表示

$$x = r \cos \varphi$$

$$y = r \sin \varphi$$

$$r = |z|$$

$$z = x + iy = r(\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi).$$

定义:

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

$\varphi \in \mathbb{R}$

则

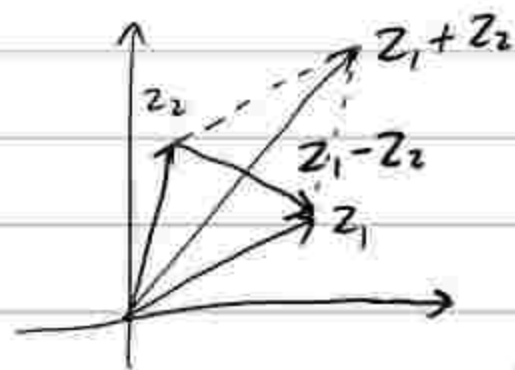
$$z = r e^{i\varphi}$$

r 是模长 φ 是辐角

这是复数的指数形式.

$z_1 \pm z_2$ 如同向量加法/减法

满足 平行四边形 / 三角形法则



一些简单的不等式:

$$\operatorname{Re} z \leq |z|$$

$$|x| \leq |z|$$

$$\operatorname{Im} z \leq |z|$$

$$|y| \leq |z|$$

$$|z| \leq |\operatorname{Re} z| + |\operatorname{Im} z| \quad |z| \leq |x| + |y|$$

三角不等式: $|z_1 + z_2| \leq |z_1| + |z_2|$

$$||z_1| - |z_2|| \leq |z_1 - z_2|$$

$$\text{设 } z_1 = r_1 e^{i\varphi_1} \quad z_2 = r_2 e^{i\varphi_2}$$

$$\text{则 } z_1 z_2 = (r_1 r_2) e^{i(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)}$$

$$\text{证明: } z_1 = r_1 (\cos \varphi_1 + i \sin \varphi_1)$$

$$z_2 = r_2 (\cos \varphi_2 + i \sin \varphi_2)$$

$$z_1 z_2 = r_1 r_2 (\cos \varphi_1 + i \sin \varphi_1) (\cos \varphi_2 + i \sin \varphi_2)$$

$$= r_1 r_2 [(\cos \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_2 - \sin \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_2) + i(\sin \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_2 + \cos \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_2)]$$

$$= r_1 r_2 [\cos(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2) + i \sin(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)]$$

$$= (r_1 r_2) e^{i(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)}$$

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{r_1 e^{i\varphi_1}}{r_2 e^{i\varphi_2}} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} e^{i(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)}$$

$$\text{设 } n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad z = r e^{i\varphi}, \quad \text{则 } z^n = r^n e^{in\varphi}$$

例: $(1+i)^{2022}$

$$1+i = \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$(1+i)^{2022} = \sqrt{2}^{2022} e^{i 2022 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= 2^{1011} e^{i \frac{3}{2}\pi} = -2^{1011} i$$

z^{-n} 定义为 $\frac{1}{z^n}$

$$z^{-n} = r^{-n} e^{-in\varphi}$$

de Moivre 公式:

$$\begin{array}{l} n \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \varphi \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \quad (\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)^n = \cos n\varphi + i \sin n\varphi$$

若 $z \in \mathbb{C}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $w^n = z$, 则称 w 为 z 的 n 次方根. 记为 $\sqrt[n]{z}$.

$$\text{设 } w = \rho e^{i\theta} \quad z = r e^{i\varphi}$$

$$w^n = z$$

$$\text{即 } \rho^n e^{in\theta} = r e^{i\varphi}$$

$$\text{所以 } \rho^n = r \quad \rho = r^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$n\theta = \varphi + 2k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\varphi + 2k\pi}{n}$$

$$\text{所以 } \sqrt[n]{z} = r^{\frac{1}{n}} \left(\cos \frac{\varphi + 2k\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{\varphi + 2k\pi}{n} \right)$$

一共有 n 个不同的值. (多值函数)

$$(k=0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1)$$

将圆 n 等分.

