

P 1.

$$\textcircled{1} (1+2i)^3 = 1 + 6i + 3(4i)^2 + 8(-i) = -11 - 2i$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{5}{-3+4i} = \frac{5(-3-4i)}{25} = -\frac{3}{5} - \frac{4}{5}i$$

$$\textcircled{3} \left(\frac{2+i}{3-2i}\right)^2 = \frac{4+4i-1}{9-12i+4(-1)} = \frac{3+4i}{5-12i}$$

$$= \frac{(3+4i)(5+12i)}{25+144} = \frac{-33+56i}{169}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{4} \sqrt[n]{2^n} \left[\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^n + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^n \right] \\ = \sqrt[n]{2^n} \left[(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \sin \frac{\pi}{4} i)^n + (\cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin \frac{\pi}{4} i)^n \right] \\ = 2^{\frac{n}{2}+1} \cos \frac{n\pi}{4} \quad (\text{De Moivre 公式}) \end{aligned}$$

$$2. z = \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} i \right)$$

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{y}{x} \quad \varphi = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$$

z^4 实部 虚部

$$(x^2+y^2)^2 \cos 4\varphi \quad (x^2+y^2)^2 \sin 4\varphi$$

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

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

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

$$\frac{1}{z^2} = \frac{\bar{z}^2}{|z|^4} \quad z^2 = x^2-y^2+2xyi$$

$$= \frac{x^2-y^2-2xyi}{(x^2-y^2)^2+(2xy)^2}$$

3. P3

$$\frac{-1 \pm i\sqrt{3}}{2} = \cos \frac{4}{3}\pi \pm \sin \frac{4}{3}\pi i$$

$$\left(\cos \frac{4}{3}\pi \pm \sin \frac{4}{3}\pi i\right)^3 \text{ 用到了 De Moivre 公式}$$

$$= \cos 4\pi \pm \sin 4\pi i \quad \text{且 } \sin 4\pi = 0$$

$$\text{又 } \sin 8\pi = 0$$

□

$$\sqrt[4]{-i} = z \quad z = re^{i\theta} \Rightarrow r^4 e^{4i\theta} = -i = e^{\frac{3}{2}\pi i}$$

$$\text{且 } r^4 = 1 \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{8} \Rightarrow z = e^{\frac{\pi}{8}i}$$

$$\sqrt[4]{-i} = e^{-\frac{\pi}{8}i}$$

4. 由求根公式

$$z = \frac{-\alpha - i\beta \pm \sqrt{(\alpha + i\beta)^2 - 4(1 + i\delta)}}{2}$$

P5 1.

$$\varphi: \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ -\beta & \alpha \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \alpha + \beta i$$

先证同态.

加法同态.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ -\beta & \alpha \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha+a & \beta+b \\ -(\beta+b) & \alpha+a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{作用 } \varphi \text{ 得 } \alpha + \alpha + (b + \beta)i$$

$$= \alpha + \beta i + \alpha + \beta i \Rightarrow \text{是加法同态}$$

乘法同态.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ -\beta & \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha a - \beta b & \alpha b + \beta a \\ -(\alpha b + \beta a) & \alpha a - \beta b \end{pmatrix}$$

作用 φ 得 $\alpha - \beta b + (\alpha b + \beta)a i$

$$= (\alpha + \beta i)(a + bi)$$

$\Rightarrow$ 是乘法同态.

为了符号表示方便, 证

其逆映射是双射

单射:

$$\text{若 } \varphi(z_1) = \varphi(z_2)$$

$$\varphi(a + bi) = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & -\beta \\ \beta & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \varphi(\alpha + \beta i)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a - \alpha & -b + \beta \\ b - \beta & a - \alpha \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \alpha \quad b = \beta$$

$$\Rightarrow a + bi = \alpha + \beta i$$

满射由定义

$$\alpha + \beta i \text{ 必有 } \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & -\beta \\ \beta & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

□

P₇ 3.

题目证明 $\left| \frac{a-b}{1-\bar{a}b} \right| = 1$

先假设 $|a|=|b|=1$ 不成立

$$\text{则 } \Leftrightarrow \left| \frac{a-b}{1-\bar{a}b} \right|^2 = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (a-b)(\overline{a-b}) = (1-\bar{a}b)(\overline{1-\bar{a}b})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |a|^2 + |b|^2 - \bar{a}b - a\bar{b} = 1 - \bar{a}b - a\bar{b} + \bar{a}b a\bar{b}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |a|^2 + |b|^2 = 1 + |a|^2 |b|^2$$

若 $|a|=1$ 或 $|b|=1$ 恒成立

若 $|a|=|b|=1$ 只要 $a \neq b$

则 $1 - \bar{a}b \neq 0$

$\Rightarrow$ 上述变换仍成立.

$\Rightarrow$ 除 $a=b$ 且 $|a|=1$, $|a|=1$ 或 $|b|=1$

的所有情况均成立.

$$4. \text{ 令 } a = a_1 + a_2 i \quad b = b_1 + b_2 i$$

$$c = c_1 + c_2 i \quad z = z_1 + z_2 i$$

通过 $az + b\bar{z} = -c$ 的实部和虚部的对应关系

$$(a_1 + b_1)z_1 + (b_2 - a_2)z_2 = -c_1$$

$$(a_2 + b_2)z_1 + (a_1 - b_1)z_2 = -c_2$$

有唯一解 $z = z_1 + z_2 i$

$$\Leftrightarrow \det \begin{pmatrix} a_1 + b_1 & b_2 - a_2 \\ a_2 + b_2 & a_1 - b_1 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$\text{即 } \begin{vmatrix} a_1 + b_1 & b_2 - a_2 \\ a_2 + b_2 & a_1 - b_1 \end{vmatrix} = a_1^2 + a_2^2 - b_1^2 - b_2^2$$

$$= |a|^2 - |b|^2$$

$\Rightarrow$ 当 $|a| \neq |b|$ 时

$az + b\bar{z} + c = 0$ 有唯一解

由克拉克法则

$$z_1 = \frac{-c_1(a-b) + c_2(b-a)}{|a|^2 - |b|^2}$$

$$z_2 = \frac{-c_2(a+b) + c_1(a+b)}{|a|^2 - |b|^2}$$

5. 证明

$$\left| \sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i \right|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n |a_i|^2 \sum_{i=1}^n |b_i|^2 - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} |a_i \bar{b}_j - a_j \bar{b}_i|^2$$

$$\left| \sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i \right|^2 = \sum_{j=1}^n a_j b_j \sum_{k=1}^n \bar{a}_k \bar{b}_k$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n a_j b_j \bar{a}_k \bar{b}_k$$

$$= \operatorname{Re} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n a_j b_j \bar{a}_k \bar{b}_k \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n 2 \operatorname{Re}(a_j b_j \bar{a}_k \bar{b}_k)$$

$$\text{注意到 } 2 \operatorname{Re}(z) = z + \bar{z}$$

$$|z|^2 = z \bar{z}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n 2 \operatorname{Re}(a_j b_j \bar{a}_k \bar{b}_k)$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{Re}(a_j b_j \bar{a}_k \bar{b}_k + \bar{a}_j \bar{b}_j a_k b_k)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{Re}(a_j b_j \bar{a}_k \bar{b}_k + \bar{a}_j \bar{b}_j a_k b_k$$

$$- a_j b_k \bar{a}_j \bar{b}_k - a_k b_j \bar{a}_k \bar{b}_j$$

$$+ a_j b_k \bar{a}_j \bar{b}_k + a_k b_j \bar{a}_k \bar{b}_j)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{Re}(a_j \bar{b}_k (\bar{a}_k b_j - \bar{a}_j b_k) - a_k \bar{b}_j (\bar{a}_k b_j - \bar{a}_j b_k) + a_j b_k \bar{a}_j \bar{b}_k + a_k b_j \bar{a}_k \bar{b}_j)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{Re}(- (a_j \bar{b}_k - a_k \bar{b}_j) (\bar{a}_j b_k - \bar{a}_k b_j) + a_j b_k \bar{a}_j \bar{b}_k + a_k b_j \bar{a}_k \bar{b}_j)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n (|a_j \bar{b}_k - a_k \bar{b}_j|^2 + |a_j|^2 |b_k|^2 + |a_k|^2 |b_j|^2)$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n |a_j|^2 |b_k|^2$$

$$= \sum_{1 \leq k < j \leq n} (|a_j \bar{b}_k - a_k \bar{b}_j|^2)$$

$$= \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |a_i|^2 \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |b_i|^2 \right)$$

□

P9 (1) 类似 P7 (3)

$$\left| \frac{1-a}{1-\bar{a}b} \right| < 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |a|^2 + |b|^2 < 1 + |a|^2 |b|^2$$

当 $|a| < 1$ 且 $|b| < 1$ 时我们可以忽略 $\bar{a}b = -1$ 这种情况. 将上述不等式写为

$$|a|^2 + |b|^2 - |a|^2 |b|^2 < 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$|a|^2 (1 - |b|^2) + |b|^2 < 1$$

因为 $|b| < 1$ $1 - |b|^2 > 0$ 且 $|a| < 1$

有 $|a|^2(1-|b|^2) < (1-|b|^2)$

$\Rightarrow |a|^2(1-|b|^2) + |b|^2 < (1-|b|^2) + |b|^2 = 1$
得到该式后往回推即成立

□

P9(3)

由三角不等式

$$|\lambda_1 a_1 + \dots + \lambda_n a_n| \leq \sum_{j=1}^n |\lambda_j| |a_j| \leq \sum_{j=1}^n |\lambda_j| = 1$$

□

P9(4) $2|u| = |z$

由三角不等式

$$2|u| = |z-a| + |z+a| \geq 2|a|$$

Ph2 Now 在 $\mathbb{C}$

$$\Rightarrow b = \sqrt{\frac{|a|^2}{|a|^2}} = |a|$$

5. $d(z, a)$ $z=0$ 等号成立
几何表示

6. 圆 ellipse 椭圆
foci 中点
perpendicular 垂直的

视为椭圆

1.2.1.2 P11 2.

乍一看, 如果我们不把该三角形固定到某一特定的位置, 该问题十分笼统.

先证明给定的等式满足平移不变的性质, 然后固定该三角形于原点处

$$(a_1 - z)^2 + (a_2 - z)^2 + (a_3 - z)^2$$

$$= a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2 - 2a_1 z - 2a_2 z - 2a_3 z + 3z^2$$

$$= a_1 a_2 + a_2 a_3 + a_3 a_1 - 2a_1 z - 2a_2 z - 2a_3 z + 3z^2$$

$$= [a_1 a_2 - a_1 z - z(a_1 - z)]$$

$$+ [a_2 a_3 - a_2 z - z(a_2 - z)]$$

$$+ [a_3 a_1 - a_3 z - z(a_3 - z)]$$

$$= (a_1 - z)(a_2 - z) + (a_2 - z)(a_3 - z) + (a_3 - z)(a_1 - z)$$

上述推导显示了题目中等式是平移不变的.

下面不妨设 $a_1 = 0, z = 0$

下证

$0, a_2, a_3$ 即为等边三角形的三个顶点 $\Leftrightarrow a_2^2 + a_3^2 = a_2 a_3$

个顶点 $\Leftrightarrow a_2^2 + a_3^2 = a_2 a_3$

又在等式两边乘上 $\frac{\bar{a}_2}{|a_2|^2}$

其中 $|a_1| = 0$ 时 $a_3 = 0$ 则图形收缩成一点. 故 $|a_2| \neq 0$

$$\text{令 } \vec{a}_3 = \frac{a_2 \bar{a}_2}{|a_2|^2}$$

所以现只用证明

$0, 1, \vec{a}_3$ 是三角形的

三个顶点 $\Leftrightarrow 1 + \vec{a}_3^2 = \vec{a}_3$

而

$0, 1, \vec{a}_3$ 是三角形的

三个顶点 $\Leftrightarrow \vec{a}_3 = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$

$\vec{a}_3 = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$ 正是上面二

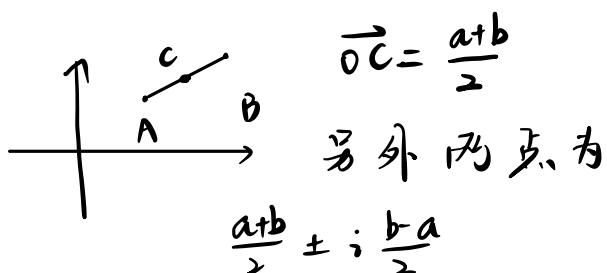
次方程的 2 个根 $\square$

P11 3

令 A, B 表示 a, b 各自的顶点. $b-a$ 为 $\overrightarrow{AB}$

而将一个复数乘 i 表示将其逆时针转 90° , $(b-a)i$ 即为 $\overrightarrow{AB}$ 逆时针转 90° 后所得向量

① a, b 是正方形对角边所对应顶点.



② a, b 是正方形相邻边所对应顶点.



从向量几何关系

另外四点由 $a \pm i(b-a)$, $b \pm i(b-a)$ 给出.

P11 4

先将其外接圆公式表示成对称式.

令 c 为圆的中心, r 为圆的半径

$$\text{有 } |c - a_i|^2 = r^2$$

$$= (c - \bar{a}_i)(c - a_i)$$

$$= |c|^2 + |a_i|^2 - c\bar{a}_i - a_i\bar{c}$$

$\Rightarrow$ 外接圆满足

$$|c|^2 + |a_1|^2 - c\bar{a}_1 - a_1\bar{c} = r^2 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$|c|^2 + |a_2|^2 - c\bar{a}_2 - a_2\bar{c} = r^2 \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$|c|^2 + |a_3|^2 - c\bar{a}_3 - a_3\bar{c} = r^2 \quad \textcircled{3}$$

而已知 a_1, a_2, a_3

② - ① 且 ③ - ① 得方程组

$$\begin{cases} (\bar{a}_2 - \bar{a}_1)c + (a_2 - a_1)\bar{c} = |a_2|^2 - |a_1|^2 \\ (\bar{a}_3 - \bar{a}_1)c + (a_3 - a_1)\bar{c} = |a_3|^2 - |a_1|^2 \end{cases}$$

由克拉默法则

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} \bar{a}_2 - \bar{a}_1 & a_2 - a_1 \\ \bar{a}_3 - \bar{a}_1 & a_3 - a_1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \bar{a}_1 & a_1 & -1 \\ \bar{a}_2 & a_2 & -1 \\ \bar{a}_3 & a_3 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & \bar{a}_1 & 1 \\ a_2 & \bar{a}_2 & 1 \\ a_3 & \bar{a}_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} |a_1|^2 & a_1 & -1 \\ |a_2|^2 & a_2 & -1 \\ |a_3|^2 & a_3 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$C = \frac{D_1}{D}$$

代入即得 r.

1.3 2.

$$\text{令 } z = \cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi$$

$$\text{考虑 } S = 1 + z + z^2 + \dots + z^n$$

由几何级数求和公式

$$S = \frac{1 - z^{n+1}}{1 - z} = \frac{(1 - \bar{z})(1 + z^{n+1})}{(1 - z)(1 - \bar{z})}$$

$$= \frac{(1 - \bar{z})(1 + z^{n+1})}{1 + |z|^2 - 2 \operatorname{Re}(z)}$$

$$= \frac{(1 - \cos(n+1)\varphi - i \sin(n+1)\varphi)(1 - \cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)}{2 - 2 \cos \varphi}$$

$$= \frac{(1 - \cos(n+1)\varphi)(1 - \cos \varphi) + \sin(n+1)\varphi \sin \varphi}{2 - 2 \cos \varphi}$$

$$+ \frac{(-\sin(n+1)\varphi)(1 - \cos \varphi) + \sin \varphi(1 - \cos(n+1)\varphi)}{2 - 2 \cos \varphi}$$

$$1 + \cos \varphi + \cos 2\varphi + \dots + \cos n\varphi =$$

$$\frac{(1 - \cos(n+1)\varphi)(1 - \cos \varphi) + \sin(n+1)\varphi \sin \varphi}{2 - 2 \cos \varphi}$$

$$= \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{(n+1)\varphi}{2} 2 \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} + 4 \sin \frac{(n+1)\varphi}{2} \cos \frac{(n+1)\varphi}{2} \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} \cos \frac{\varphi}{2}}{4 \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sin \frac{\varphi}{2} \sin \frac{(n+1)\varphi}{2} (\cos \frac{(n+1)\varphi}{2} \cos \frac{\varphi}{2} + \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} \sin \frac{(n+1)\varphi}{2})}{\sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sin \frac{(n+1)\varphi}{2} \cos \frac{n\varphi}{2}}{\sin \frac{\varphi}{2}}$$

$$1 + \sin \varphi + \dots + \sin n\varphi$$

$$= \frac{(-\sin(n+1)\varphi)(1 - \cos \varphi) + \sin \varphi(1 - \cos(n+1)\varphi)}{2 - 2 \cos \varphi}$$

$$= \frac{\sin \frac{(n+1)\varphi}{2} \sin \frac{n\varphi}{2}}{\sin \frac{\varphi}{2}}$$

4.

首先, 根据 n 次单位根的几何意义与对称性 w 是 n 次单位根则有

$$1 + w + w^2 + \dots + w^{n-1} = 0$$

下面仅证 w^h 是一个 n 次单位根. 我们有

$$\arg(w^h) = h \arg(w) = \frac{2\pi h}{n}$$

由于 h 不是 n 的整数倍
若 $h > n$, 则将幅角模 2π ,
最终得到的幅角一定是

$$\frac{2\pi}{n}, \frac{4\pi}{n}, \dots, \frac{2(n-1)\pi}{n} \text{ 其中之一}$$

w^h 是 n 次单位根

$\Rightarrow$ 上式成立

或记 $w = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{n}}$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (e^{\frac{2\pi i h}{n}})^k = \frac{e^{2\pi i h} - 1}{e^{\frac{2\pi i h}{n}} - 1}$$

而 h 为整数 $e^{2\pi i h} = 1$

P13 5.

$$1 - w^h + w^{2h} - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} w^{(n-1)h}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (-w^h)^k = \frac{1 - (-w^h)^n}{1 + w^h}$$

$$= \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{1 + w^h} = \begin{cases} 0 & n \in 2\mathbb{Z} \\ \frac{2}{1 + w^h} & n \in 2\mathbb{Z} + 1 \end{cases}$$

1.2.3. 1

当 $b = \bar{a}$ 时才满足

$$\text{令 } z = x + yi$$

直线方程一般形式

$$Ax + By + C = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A \frac{z + \bar{z}}{2} + B \frac{z - \bar{z}}{2i} + C = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{A - Bi}{2} z + \frac{A + Bi}{2} \bar{z} + C = 0$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{A - Bi}{2} = a$$

则证明了上述结论

或者我们可以根据 1.1.4 (4)

来讨论. 形成直线即

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 + b_1 & b_2 - a_2 \\ a_1 + b_2 & a_2 - b_1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} C_1 = k C_2 \\ a_1 + b_1 = k(a_2 + b_2) \\ b_2 - a_2 = k(a_1 - b_1) \end{cases}$$

1.2.3. 2

椭圆 $|z - f_1| + |z - f_2| = 14$

双曲线 $|z - f_1| - |z - f_2| = \pm 14$

抛物线 $|z - f| = \min_{t \in \mathbb{R}} |z - (a + bt)|$

$$(a - b)(\overline{a - b})$$

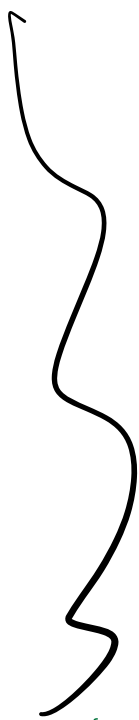
$$2|a|^2 - t = |a|^2 - \frac{1}{|a|^2}$$

$$|a|^2$$

$$2|a|^2 = 2 \operatorname{Re}(\bar{a}b)$$

$$\operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

$$z\bar{z} = |z|^2 = \frac{|z|^2 - b}{z}$$



球面上的点 (x_1, x_2, x_3)
对应复数

$$z = \frac{x_1 + ix_2}{1 - x_3}$$

1.2.4.1

" $\Leftarrow$ "

假设 $z\bar{z}' = -1 \Rightarrow \bar{z}z' = -1$

z, z' 是黎曼球面上的
两端点当且仅当它们之间
是黎曼球面的直径

即 $d(z, z') = 2$

下面我将证明之.

$$d(z, z') = \frac{2|z - z'|}{\sqrt{(1+|z|^2)(1+|z'|^2)}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow d^2(z, z') = \frac{4|z - z'|^2}{(1+|z|^2)(1+|z'|^2)}$$

$$= 4 \frac{|z|^2 + |z'|^2 - z\bar{z}' - \bar{z}z'}{1 + |z|^2 + |z'|^2 + |z|^2|z'|^2}$$

$$= 4 \Rightarrow d(z, z') = 2$$

" $\Rightarrow$ "

假设 z, z' 是黎曼球面上的
两端点. 而 $\bar{z}z' = -1$ 是一个域

$$\exists! x \in \mathbb{C} \text{ s.t. } zx = -1 \quad (\text{有逆})$$

代入

而黎曼球面上的端点仅有唯

一对互端点 $\Rightarrow x = z'$ $\square$

1.2.4.2

由于立方体顶点满足

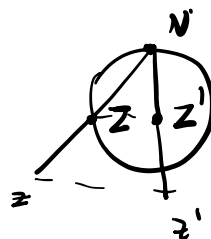
$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 = 1$$

$$\text{即 } |x_1| = |x_2| = |x_3| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$\Rightarrow$ 投影为

$$\left\{ \frac{x_1 + ix_2}{1 - x_3} : x_1, x_2, x_3 \in \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right\} \right\}$$

4.



$$z(x_1, x_2, x_3) \quad z'(x'_1, x'_2, x'_3)$$

$$N(0, 0, 1)$$

$$\vec{NZ} = (x_1, x_2, x_3 - 1)$$

$$\vec{NZ'} = (x'_1, x'_2, x'_3 - 1)$$

$$z = \frac{x_1 + ix_2}{1 - x_3} \quad z' = \frac{x'_1 + ix'_2}{1 - x'_3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{N}_z = \left(\frac{x_1}{1 - x_3}, \frac{x_2}{1 - x_3}, -1 \right)$$

$$\vec{N}_{z'} = \left(\frac{x'_1}{1 - x'_3}, \frac{x'_2}{1 - x'_3}, -1 \right)$$

$$\vec{N}_z = (x_3 - 1) \vec{N}_z$$

$$\vec{N}_{z'} = (x'_3 - 1) \vec{N}_{z'}$$

$\Rightarrow N_z z'$ 与 $N_{z'} z$ 相似

从书中内容直接得出

$$d(z, z') = \frac{|z - z'|}{\sqrt{4|z|^2} \sqrt{4|z'|^2}}$$

5.

$$d(z, z') = \frac{|z - z'|}{\sqrt{4|z|^2} \sqrt{4|z'|^2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} z = a + R \quad z' = a - R$$

$$\Rightarrow 2R = d(z, z')$$

$$R = \frac{1}{2} d(z, z')$$

$$= \frac{2|R|}{\sqrt{4(a+R)(\bar{a}+R)} \sqrt{4(a-R)(\bar{a}-R)}}$$

2.1.2

$$z = x + iy$$

$$z^2 = \underbrace{x^2 - y^2}_u + i \underbrace{2xy}_v \quad z^3 = \underbrace{x^3 - 3xy^2}_u + i \underbrace{(3x^2y - y^3)}_v$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 3y^2 = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -2y = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -6xy = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

2.1.4

设 $f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

$$f(z) = u + iv$$

假设 $|f(z)| = c$, c 是常数

$$\text{则 } u^2 + v^2 = c^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 2v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \\ 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + 2v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases}$$

由 Cauchy Riemann 方程

$$\begin{cases} u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0 \\ u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{消掉 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Rightarrow (u^2 + v^2) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \text{同理 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$$

由 C-R 方程

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$$

$\Rightarrow u, v$ 是常数

$\Rightarrow u + iv$ 是常数

其逆命题即为所证

结论.

2.1.5

仅用对 $\overline{f(z)}$ 验证 C-R
方程即可。

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= u(x, y) + V(x, y)i \\ z &= x + iy \quad \text{令 } i \text{ 为 } u + vi \\ \Rightarrow u_x(x, y) &= V_y(x, y) \\ u_y(x, y) &= -V_x(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\overline{f(z)} = u(x, -y) - V(x, -y)i$$

下证 $\overline{f(z)}$ 满足 CR

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } u_x(x, y) &= V_y(x, y) \\ \Rightarrow u_x(x, -y) &= V_{-y}(x, -y) \\ &= -V_y(x, -y) \end{aligned}$$

另一边

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } u_y(x, y) &= -V_x(x, y) \\ \Rightarrow u_{-y}(x, -y) &= -V_x(x, -y) \\ -u_y(x, -y) &= -V_x(x, -y) \end{aligned}$$

□

2.1.7

设 u 为一个调和函数

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

由书上 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}$ 和 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}}$

类似给出

$$\frac{du}{dz} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$\frac{du}{d\bar{z}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial \bar{z}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{z}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) - i \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + i \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} - i \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) = 0$$

$$\text{因为 } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0 \text{ (调和函数)}$$

$$\text{且 } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial \bar{z}} = 0$$

$f(z) = \sqrt{|xy|}$ 在 $z=0$ 处

满足 C-R 但不解析

$$u(x, y) = \sqrt{|xy|}$$

$$V(x, y) = 0$$

$$u_x(0, 0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(h, 0) - u(0, 0)}{h} = 0$$

$$\text{类似 } u_y(0, 0) = 0$$

$$V_y = V_x = 0 \Rightarrow \text{满足 C-R}$$

但 $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z)}{z} \neq y=x$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x \cdot x}}{x + ix} = \frac{|x|}{x} \frac{1}{1+i} \text{ 在 } 0 \text{ 处}$$

极限不存在 (左导数为 1, 右导数为 i)

2.1.4.2

由每一个根 α_i 各不相同

$$\Rightarrow Q(\alpha_i) = 0 \text{ 且 } Q'(\alpha_i) \neq 0$$

由部分分式分解定理 (数分 A 组分)
(有理分式能分解为部分分式之和)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} = \frac{P(z)}{(z-\alpha_1)(z-\alpha_2)\cdots(z-\alpha_n)}$$

$$= \frac{A_1}{z-\alpha_1} + \cdots + \frac{A_n}{z-\alpha_n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow Q'(z) &= [(z-\alpha_1)(z-\alpha_2)\cdots(z-\alpha_n)]' \\ &= [(z-\alpha_i)(z-\alpha_1)\cdots(z-\alpha_{i-1})(z-\alpha_{i+1})\cdots(z-\alpha_n)]' \\ &= (z-\alpha_i)' [(z-\alpha_1)\cdots(z-\alpha_{i-1})(z-\alpha_{i+1})\cdots(z-\alpha_n)] \\ &\quad + (z-\alpha_i) [(z-\alpha_1)\cdots(z-\alpha_{i-1})(z-\alpha_{i+1})\cdots(z-\alpha_n)]' \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow Q'(\alpha_i) = (\alpha_i - \alpha_1) \cdots (\alpha_i - \alpha_{i-1})(\alpha_i - \alpha_{i+1}) \cdots (\alpha_i - \alpha_n)$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} = \frac{A_1}{z-\alpha_1} + \cdots + \frac{A_n}{z-\alpha_n}$$

$$P(z) = \frac{A_1 Q(z)}{z-\alpha_1} + \cdots + \frac{A_n Q(z)}{z-\alpha_n}$$

$$= A_1 (z-\alpha_2)(z-\alpha_3)\cdots(z-\alpha_n)$$

$$+ A_2 (z-\alpha_1)(z-\alpha_3)\cdots(z-\alpha_n) \\ + \cdots + A_n (z-\alpha_1)(z-\alpha_2)\cdots(z-\alpha_{n-1})$$

我们等做的是解出 A_i

$$P(\alpha_i) =$$

$$A_i (\alpha_i - \alpha_1) \cdots (\alpha_i - \alpha_{i-1})(\alpha_i - \alpha_{i+1}) \cdots (\alpha_i - \alpha_n) \\ = A_i Q'(\alpha_i)$$

$$\Rightarrow A_i = \frac{P(\alpha_i)}{Q'(\alpha_i)} \quad \forall i=1, \dots, n$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} &= \frac{P(\alpha_1)}{Q'(\alpha_1)(z-\alpha_1)} + \cdots + \frac{P(\alpha_n)}{Q'(\alpha_n)(z-\alpha_n)} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{P(\alpha_k)}{Q'(\alpha_k)(z-\alpha_k)} \end{aligned}$$

2.1.4.3

将证明其存在性和唯一性
存在性:

$$\text{由 } \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{P(\alpha_k)}{Q'(\alpha_k)(z-\alpha_k)}$$

$$\text{令 } P(\alpha_k) = C_k$$

$$P(z) = Q(z) \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{C_k}{Q'(\alpha_k)(z-\alpha_k)}$$

$$\text{且 } \deg P(z) < n$$

唯一性

假设多项式 $L(z)$ 满足

$$L(\alpha_k) = C_k \text{ 且 } \deg L(z) < n$$

$\Rightarrow P(z) - L(z)$ 是一个多

项式 $\deg(P(z) - L(z)) < n$

且有 n 个根 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$

$$\text{推 } Q(z) = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{C_k}{Q'(z_k)(z - z_k)}$$

$$P(z) - L(z) = 0 \Rightarrow P(z) = L(z) \text{ 唯一.}$$

当 $Q(z) = 1$ 时有

$$(z - \alpha_1)(z - \alpha_2) \cdots (z - \alpha_n) = 1$$

$$(z - \alpha_1) \cdots (z - \alpha_{i-1})(z - \alpha_{i+1}) \cdots (z - \alpha_n) = \frac{1}{z - \alpha_i}$$

$$\text{代入 } P(z) = \sum_{k=1}^n C_k \prod_{\substack{m=1 \\ m \neq k}}^n \frac{z - \alpha_m}{\alpha_k - \alpha_m}$$

即为著名的拉格朗日插值多项式.

2.2.3.2

即证明

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} [L(z_1 - A) + L(z_2 - A) + \cdots + L(z_n - A)] = 0$$

因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = A$ 由定义

$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists n > N \text{ s.t.}$

$$|z_n - A| < \epsilon$$

$$\frac{1}{n} [L(z_1 - A) + L(z_2 - A) + \cdots + L(z_n - A)]$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{n} (|z_1 - A| + \cdots + |z_{N+1} - A| +$$

$$|z_{N+2} - A| + |z_{N+3} - A| + \cdots + |z_n - A|)$$

$|z_1 - A| + \cdots + |z_{N+1} - A|$ 是一个确定的

常数而 $\sum_{n=N+2}^{\infty} \frac{\epsilon}{n} = 0$ 为常数

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=N+2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} (|z_1 - A| + \cdots + |z_{N+1} - A|) < \epsilon$$

$$\text{而 } \frac{1}{n} (|z_{N+2} - A| + |z_{N+3} - A| + \cdots + |z_n - A|)$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{n} (n - N) \epsilon = (1 - \frac{N}{n}) \epsilon$$

$$\frac{1}{n} [L(z_1 - A) + L(z_2 - A) + \cdots + L(z_n - A)] \leq 2\epsilon - \frac{N}{n} \epsilon$$

$$\leq 2\epsilon$$

满足极限定义

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} [L(z_1 - A) + L(z_2 - A) + \cdots + L(z_n - A)] = 0$$

2.2.3.4

$|z| > 1$ 时 $n|z|^n \geq n$

而 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n = \infty$ 发散

$|z| < 1$ 时

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n|z|^n = \frac{n}{(\frac{1}{|z|})^n} > 0$$

记 $\frac{1}{|z|} = a \quad a > 1$

即求 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n}{a^n}$

令 $a = 1 + b \quad b > 0$

$$a^n = (1 + b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} b^k > \binom{n}{2} b^2$$

$$0 < \frac{n}{a^n} < \frac{2}{b^2(n-1)}$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{2}{b^2(n-1)} = 0 \text{ 由夹逼定理}$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n}{a^n} = 0$$

$\Rightarrow n|z|^n$ 在 $|z| < 1$ 时收敛
但定并不一致收敛 下证之
即证: $\exists \varepsilon_0 > 0 \quad \forall n > N$

$\exists |z| \in (0, 1) \quad \text{s.t.}$

$$|f_n - f| = |n|z|^{n-1}| \geq \varepsilon_0$$

而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n|z|^{n-1} = \infty$

取 $\varepsilon_0 \leq n$ 即可

或者用定理:

一致收敛的连续函数序列
的极限函数也连续来证明
考虑其逆否命题

又知 $|z| < 1$ 时 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n|z|^{n-1} = 0$

$|z| \geq 1$ 时 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n|z|^{n-1} = \infty$

知在 $|z|=1$ 处知其极限函数不连续
 $\Rightarrow$ 不一致收敛.

2.2.4.3

1) $a_n = n^p$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sup \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sup \sqrt[n]{n^p} \right)^p = 1^p = 1$$

12) $a_n = \frac{1}{n!}$ 收敛到 0

$$\Rightarrow R = \infty$$

13) $a_n = n!$

$$\text{由 } (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n < e < (1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n+1}$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^n (1 + \frac{1}{i})^i < e^n < \prod_{i=1}^n (1 + \frac{1}{i})^{i+1}$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 4^3 \cdots (n+1)^n}{1 \cdot 2^2 \cdot 3^3 \cdots n^n} < e^n < \frac{2^2 \cdot 3^3 \cdots (n+1)^{n+1}}{1^2 \cdot 2^3 \cdots n^{n+1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(n+1)^n}{n!} < e^n < \frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{n!}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(n+1)^n}{e^n} < n! < \frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{e^n}$$

$$\text{夹逼 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n!} = \infty$$

$\Rightarrow R=0$, 仅在 $z=0$ 处收敛

14) $a_n = q^{n^2} \quad |q| < 1$

$$\Rightarrow |a_n|^{\frac{1}{n}} = |q|^n \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |q|^n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow R = \infty$$

15) 这是一个在 $a_k = 1 \quad k = n!$

其它点 $a_n = 0$ 的幂级数

$$\text{令 } b_k = \sqrt[k]{|a_k|} \Rightarrow b_k = 1 \quad (k = n!)$$

其它点为 0

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sup b_n = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow R = 1$$

2.2.4.4

$\sum a_n z^n$ 收敛半径

$$R = \frac{1}{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sup \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}}$$

若 R' 为 $\sum a_n z^{2n}$ 收敛半径

$$R' = \frac{1}{\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}} = \frac{1}{\left(\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\ = \left(\frac{1}{\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{R}$$

R' 为 $\sum a_n z^n$ 收敛半径

$$R'' = \frac{1}{R_2}$$

2.2.4. b

分两步证明, 先证明

① $\sum a_n b_n z^n$ 在 $R_1 R_2$ 内收敛
再证明

② $\sum a_n b_n z^n$ 收敛半径大于等于 $R_1 R_2$

① 假设 $\exists c \in \mathbb{R} \quad 0 < c < R_1 R_2$

s.t. $\sum a_n b_n z^n$ 收敛.

由于 $c < R_1 R_2$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{c}{R_1} < R_2 \quad \frac{c}{R_2} < R_1$$

$$\text{令 } z_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left(R_1 + \frac{c}{R_2} \right) < R_1$$

$$z_2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(R_2 + \frac{c}{R_1} \right) < R_2$$

$\Rightarrow \sum a_n z_1^n$ 和 $\sum b_n z_2^n$ 绝对收敛

?

$\Rightarrow \sum a_n z_1^n b_n z_2^n = \sum a_n b_n z_1^n z_2^n$
绝对收敛

$$z_1 z_2 = \frac{1}{4} \left(R_1 R_2 + 2c + \frac{c^2}{R_1 R_2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \left(R_1 R_2 + \frac{c^2}{R_1 R_2} \right)$$

$$> \frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\sqrt{R_1 R_2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{c^2}{R_1 R_2}} \right) = c$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall |z| \leq c$$

$\sum a_n b_n z^n$ 绝对收敛

由于 c 是任意的

$$\Rightarrow \forall |z| < R_1 R_2$$

$\sum a_n b_n z^n$ 绝对收敛

$\Rightarrow$

$\sum a_n b_n z^n$ 在 $R_1 R_2$ 内绝对收敛

② 由于

$$R_1 = \frac{1}{\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}} \quad R_2 = \frac{1}{\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|b_n|}}$$

令 R 为 $\sum a_n b_n z^n$ 的收敛半径

$$R = \frac{1}{\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n b_n|}}$$

$$> \frac{1}{\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|b_n|}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|b_n|}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|b_n|}}$$

$$= R_1 R_2$$

2.2.4.7

$$\underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} \leq \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}$$

我们由以下不等式即可判断

记 $\overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = r$ 由上极限

$$\underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \leq \underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} \leq \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} \leq \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}$$

$$\text{先证明 } \underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \leq \underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n}$$

$$r + \varepsilon > \sup_{n \geq k} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \geq \frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k}$$

记 $\underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = r$ 由下极限

$$(r + \varepsilon)^k > \frac{a_{k+2}}{a_{k+1}} \cdot \frac{a_{k+3}}{a_{k+2}} \cdots \frac{a_{k+N+1}}{a_{k+N}} = \frac{a_{k+N+1}}{a_{k+1}}$$

定义, $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N$ s.t. $\forall k > N \Rightarrow$

$$r - \varepsilon < \inf_{n \geq k} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \leq \frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k}$$

$$(r + \varepsilon)^{\frac{1}{k+N+1}} > \frac{1}{\sqrt[k+N+1]{\frac{a_{k+N+1}}{a_{k+1}}}}$$

$\Rightarrow$

类似, 不等式成立

$$(r - \varepsilon)^k < \frac{a_{k+2}}{a_{k+1}} \cdot \frac{a_{k+3}}{a_{k+2}} \cdots \frac{a_{k+N+1}}{a_{k+N}} = \frac{a_{k+N+1}}{a_{k+1}}$$

由该不等式结合哈达马公式即证

$$\Rightarrow (r - \varepsilon)^{\frac{1}{k+N+1}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt[k+N+1]{\frac{a_{k+N+1}}{a_{k+1}}}}$$

2.3.2-1

两边对 $k \rightarrow \infty$ 取下极限

$$r - \varepsilon \leq \underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n}$$

$$\sin i = \frac{e^{-1} - e^1}{2i} = i \left(\frac{e}{2} - \frac{1}{2e} \right)$$

$$\cos i = \frac{e^{-1} + e^1}{2} = \frac{1}{2e} + \frac{e}{2}$$

由 i 的任意性 (可据反证法严谨证明)

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \leq \underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tan(1+i) &= \frac{\sin(1+i)}{\cos(1+i)} \\ &= \frac{e^{i(1+i)} - e^{-i(1+i)}}{e^{i(1+i)} + e^{-i(1+i)}} (-i) \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} \leq \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}$$

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

$$\cos(x+iy)$$

$$= \cos x \cos iy - \sin x \sin iy$$

$$= \frac{(e^{ix} + e^{-ix})}{2} \frac{(e^{-y} + e^y)}{2} + \frac{(e^{ix} - e^{-ix})}{2} \frac{(e^{-y} + e^y)}{2} i$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (e^{ix-y} + e^{-ix-y} + e^{ix+y} + e^{-ix+y} + e^{ix-y} - e^{-ix-y} + e^{ix+y} - e^{-ix+y})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (e^{ix-y} + e^{ix+y})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\frac{e^{ix}}{e^y} + e^{ix} \cdot e^y)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^y (\cos x + i \sin x)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} e^{-y} (\cos x + i \sin x)$$

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

$$+ \frac{1}{2} (e^{-y} + e^y) \sin x i$$

类似

$$\sin(x+iy) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{-y} + e^y) \sin x$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} (e^{-y} + e^y) \cos x i$$

2.3.4.1

首先明确题目要证什么.

题目要证一个级数的余项的符号和这些余项的首项相同. 比如

$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i$ 的余项 $a_1 + a_2 + \dots$

的符号和 a_1 相同.

回到题目本身.

下给出两种证法.

① 由于 $\sin(y + \frac{\pi}{2}) = \cos y$
 y 的任意性和它们的对称性
 我们仅证 $\cos y$ 在 $y > 0$ 的情形

写出带积分余项的 Taylor 公式

$$f(y) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} y^k + \frac{1}{n!} \int_0^y (y-t)^n f^{(n+1)}(t) dt$$

对 $\cos y$, 令 $n = 2m$

$$\cos y = \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k)!} y^{2k} + \frac{1}{(2m)!} \int_0^y (y-t)^{2m} \cos^{(2m+1)} t dt$$

$$\text{由于 } (\cos t)' = -\sin t$$

$$(\cos t)'' = -\cos t$$

$$\cos y = \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k)!} y^{2k}$$

$$+ \frac{(-1)^{m+1}}{(2m)!} \int_0^y (y-t)^{2m} \cos t dt$$

再令 $n = 2m+1$

$$\sin y = \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} y^{2k+1}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{(2m-1)!} \int_0^y (y-t)^{2m-1} \sin^{2m} t \, dt$$

同样 由于 $\sin' y = \cos y$

$$\sin'' y = -\sin y$$

$$\sin y = \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} y^{2k+1}$$

$$+ \frac{(-1)^m}{(2m-1)!} \int_0^y (y-t)^{2m-1} \sin^{2m} t \, dt$$

由于前面对余项的讨论, 我们仅需证明

$$\int_0^y (y-t)^k \sin t \, dt > 0$$

由 $y > 0$ 且 $k > 0$

有 $(y-t)^k$ 是随着 t 增大严格单调递减的函数.

当 $y \geq 2\pi m$ 时

由于 $(y-t)^k$ 的单调性, 代入

$$t = 2(m-1)\pi$$

$$\int_{2(m-1)\pi}^{2m\pi} (y-t)^k \sin t \, dt >$$

$$(y - 2(m-1)\pi)^k \int_0^\pi \sin t \, dt$$

$$> \int_{2(m-2)\pi}^{2(m-1)\pi} (y-t)^k \sin t \, dt$$

由于 m 为整数 $\sin t = \sin(t)$

$$= \int_{2(m-2)\pi}^{2(m-1)\pi} (y-t)^k \sin t \, dt$$

若 y 不是 2π 的整数倍, 上述讨论仍然成立, 下证之:

$2m\pi < y < (2m+1)\pi$ 时

$$\int_{2m\pi}^y (y-t)^k \sin t \, dt$$

$$= \int_{2m\pi}^{(2m+1)\pi} (y-t)^k \sin t \, dt$$

$$- \int_{(2m+1)\pi}^y (y-t)^k |\sin t| \, dt$$

$$> (y - (2m+1)\pi)^k \int_0^\pi \sin t \, dt$$

$$- (y - (2m+1)\pi)^k \int_0^{y-2m\pi} \sin t \, dt > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^y (y-t)^k \sin t \, dt > 0$$

□

② 下面先证对所有交错级数

$\sum (-1)^n a_n$ 或 $\sum (-1)^{n+1} a_n$, 其中 a_n

单调递减趋于零均成立余

项的符号和余项首项的

符号一致. 再证 $\cos y, \sin y$

的泰勒级数是满足 $\sum (-1)^n a_n$

或 $\sum (-1)^{n+1} a_n$, 其中 a_n 单调递减

趋于零的.

(a)

$$S_n = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k a_k = \sum_{k=0}^n u_k$$

$$S = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k a_k$$

又 S_{2n} 单调递减

S_{2n+1} 单调递增

$$\Rightarrow S_{2m+1} \leq S \leq S_{2m+2} \leq S_{2n}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_{2m+1} \leq r_{2m+1} = S - S_{2m} \leq 0$$

$$\text{且 } 0 \leq r_{2m+2} = S - S_{2m+1} \leq u_{2m+2}$$

r 是余项.

$$\Rightarrow |r_n| \leq |u_n|$$

下面

$$\cos y = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (-1)^i \frac{y^{2i}}{(2i)!}$$

但 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$ 在 $\mathbb{R}$ 上绝对

一致收敛因为

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad N \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ 且 } N > |x|$$

$$\left| \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \right| = \left| \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{x^n}{n!} + \sum_{n=N}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \right|$$

$$\leq \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{|x|^n}{n!} + \sum_{n=N}^{\infty} \frac{|x|^n}{n!}$$

$$\text{而 } \sum_{n=N}^{\infty} \frac{|x|^n}{n!} \leq \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{|x|^{n+N}}{n! N^n}$$

$$\Rightarrow < \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{|x|^n}{n!} + \frac{|x|^N}{N!} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{|x|^n}{N^n}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{|x|^n}{n!} \text{ 是有限和}$$

$$\frac{|x|^N}{N!} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{|x|^n}{N^n} \text{ 是 } \left| \frac{x}{N} \right|^N \text{ 的 } N$$

项级数, 收敛

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \text{ 绝对收敛.}$$

或据比值判别法

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x|}{(n+1)!} = 0$$

2.3.4.2

先给出 π 的定义

$$\pi = 2 \sup \{ t \geq 0 : \forall s$$

$$0 \leq s \leq t, \operatorname{Re}(e^{is}) \geq 0 \text{ 且}$$

$$\operatorname{Im}(e^{is}) \geq 0 \}$$

$$\text{已知 } e^{\frac{\pi}{2}i} = i \quad e^{\pi i} = -1$$

$$e^{2\pi i} = 1.$$

令集合 $\{t \geq 0: \forall s$
 $0 \leq s \leq t, \operatorname{Re}(e^{is}) \geq 0$ 且
 $\operatorname{Im}(e^{is}) \geq 0\} \triangleq S$

S 具有如下性质

$\forall x \in S$ 则 $\forall y$ 满足

$$0 < y < x, y \in S.$$

要证 $\pi > 0$ 即证 $\frac{3}{2} \in S$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } e^{\frac{3}{2}i} &= \cos \frac{3}{2} + i \sin \frac{3}{2} \\ &= 0 + i = i \end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(e^{\frac{3}{2}i}) = 1 - \frac{9}{4} + \frac{81}{16} = \frac{11}{16} > 0$$

$$\operatorname{Im}(e^{\frac{3}{2}i}) > 0$$

又由莱布尼茨定理, 它们的
 误差估计满足要求

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{2} \in S.$$

对于两

$$\operatorname{Re}(e^{\sqrt{3}i}) = 1 - \frac{3}{2} + \frac{9}{4} = -\frac{1}{8} < 0$$

同理 $\sqrt{3} \notin S$

$$\Rightarrow 3 < \pi < 2\sqrt{3}$$

2.3.4.3

$$e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}i} = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = -i$$

$$e^{\frac{3\pi}{4}i} = \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i$$

$$e^{\frac{2\pi}{3}i} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

2.3.4.4

我们有 $\log w = \log |w| + i \arg w$

$$\arg w = \theta$$

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

$$\arg 2 = 2(1 + 0)$$

$$\arg w = 0 \text{ 同理}$$

$$\arg(-1) = \pi \quad \arg i = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\arg(-\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\arg(1-i) = \arg(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i) = -\frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\arg(1+2i) = \arctan 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{由 } \log w = \log |w| + i \arg w$$

$$z(2) = \log 2 + 2\pi n i$$

$$z(-1) = \log 1 + (\pi + 2\pi n) i$$

$$z(i) = (\frac{1}{2} + 2\pi n) i$$

... 均加上周期 $2\pi n$ 即