

標準問題演習 (7. 複素数平面 (1))

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7. \bar{z}

1. $-\bar{z}$

2. $-z$

3. $z = \bar{z}$

$z = \alpha + \beta i$ とすると (α, β : 実数)

$\bar{z} = \alpha - \beta i$ より

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

$\alpha + \beta i = \alpha i + \beta$

$(\alpha - \beta) + (\beta - \alpha)i = 0$

$\therefore \begin{cases} \alpha - \beta = 0 \\ \beta - \alpha = 0 \end{cases}$

$\therefore \beta = \alpha$

$z = \alpha + \beta i$ (複素数平面上では (α, β)) と

$\beta = \alpha$ に代りて対称な点 (β, α) とすれば $\beta = \alpha$

$z = \alpha + \beta i$

$i\bar{z} = -\beta + \alpha i$

$i\bar{z} = -\beta + \alpha i$

$-i\bar{z} = \beta - \alpha i \quad \therefore \beta = \alpha \quad \therefore \beta = \alpha$

4. $i\bar{z}$

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1. 複素数平面

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1) α, β, γ が同一直線上にあるとき

$\alpha - \gamma = k(\beta - \gamma)$ (k : 実数)

と表せる。

$-\alpha + (\alpha - \beta) = k(\beta - \gamma)$

$\therefore -\alpha = k\beta \dots ①$

$\alpha - \beta = k \dots ②$

①より $k = -1$

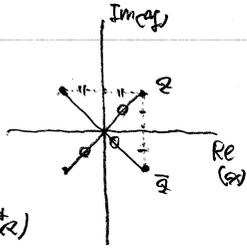
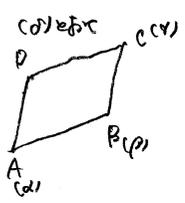
②より $\alpha = 1$

2) $d = (\alpha - \beta) + (\gamma - \beta) + \beta$

$= (-2 + 8i) + (-4 + 5i)$

$= -3 + 6i$

$+ (3 - 7i)$



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1. 複素数の定数倍

和

の複素数平面での意味。

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I. $z_1, z_2, z_3 = 0$ の解 α, β, γ とすると

もう一つの解は \bar{z} である

解と係数の関係より

$z_1 \bar{z}_1 = 3$

$|z_1|^2 = 3 \quad \therefore |z_1| = \sqrt{3} \quad \leftarrow |z_1|^2 = 3$

II. $|z| = 1$ となる解 z と \bar{z} と

$|z|^2 = 1$

$z \bar{z} = 1$

$k = 1 \quad \leftarrow$ 解と係数の関係

III) $\text{Re } z_1 \bar{z}_2 = \frac{z_1 \bar{z}_2 + \overline{z_1 \bar{z}_2}}{2}$

$= \frac{z_1 \bar{z}_2 + \overline{z_1 \bar{z}_2}}{2}$

$\therefore z_1 \bar{z}_2 + \overline{z_1 \bar{z}_2} = 2 \text{Re } z_1 \bar{z}_2$

IV) $(|z_1 + z_2|)^2 - (z_1 + z_2)(\overline{z_1 + z_2}) \geq 0$ となるように z_1, z_2

左辺 $= |z_1|^2 |z_2|^2 - (z_1 + z_2)(\overline{z_1 + z_2})$

$= |z_1|^2 |z_2|^2 - (z_1 \bar{z}_1 + z_1 \bar{z}_2 + z_2 \bar{z}_1 + z_2 \bar{z}_2)$

$= |z_1|^2 |z_2|^2 - 2 \text{Re } z_1 \bar{z}_2$

$= 2(|z_1 \bar{z}_2| - \text{Re } z_1 \bar{z}_2) \geq 0$ となる

$(z_1 \bar{z}_2 = \alpha + \beta i$ とすると $|z_1 \bar{z}_2| = \sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}, \text{Re } z_1 \bar{z}_2 = \alpha)$

IV.

$\alpha + \beta + 1 = 0$ より

$\alpha + \beta = -1$

$\overline{\alpha + \beta} = -1$

$\therefore \bar{\alpha} + \bar{\beta} = -1$

$|\alpha| = 1$ より

$|\alpha|^2 = 1$

$\alpha \bar{\alpha} = 1 \quad \therefore \bar{\alpha} = \frac{1}{\alpha}$

同様に $\bar{\beta} = \frac{1}{\beta}$ より

$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = -1$

$\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha \beta} = -1 \quad \therefore \alpha \beta = -(\alpha + \beta) = 1$

5.7

$$\alpha + \beta \neq 1 \Rightarrow (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta + 1 = (-1)^2 - 2 \cdot 1 + 1 = 0 \text{ 口}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{V. d) } |\alpha + \beta|^2 &= (\alpha + \beta)(\overline{\alpha + \beta}) \\ &= |\alpha|^2 + \alpha\bar{\beta} + \bar{\alpha}\beta + |\beta|^2 \\ &= 8 + \alpha\bar{\beta} + \bar{\alpha}\beta \end{aligned}$$

∴

$$\begin{aligned} |\alpha - \beta|^2 &= (\alpha - \beta)(\overline{\alpha - \beta}) \\ &= |\alpha|^2 - \alpha\bar{\beta} - \bar{\alpha}\beta + |\beta|^2 \\ 4 &= 8 - \alpha\bar{\beta} - \bar{\alpha}\beta \quad \therefore \alpha\bar{\beta} + \bar{\alpha}\beta = 4 \dots \text{①} \end{aligned}$$

5.4

$$\begin{aligned} |\alpha + \beta|^2 &= 8 + 4 = 12 \\ \therefore |\alpha + \beta| &= 2\sqrt{3} \text{ r} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{④) } \textcircled{1} \text{ の } \alpha \text{ について } \alpha\beta \text{ だとすると} \\ |\beta|^2 |\alpha|^2 + |\alpha|^2 |\beta|^2 &= 4\alpha\beta \\ 4|\alpha|^2 + 4|\beta|^2 &= 4\alpha\beta \\ \therefore \alpha^2 - \alpha\beta + \beta^2 &= 0 \dots \text{②} \end{aligned}$$

② について $\alpha + \beta$ だとすると

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha^2 + \beta^2 &= 0 \\ \beta \neq 0 \text{ として} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\alpha^2}{\beta^2} + 1 = 0 \quad \therefore \frac{\alpha^2}{\beta^2} = -1 \text{ r}$$

$$\text{④) } \textcircled{2} \text{ から } \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = \alpha\beta \text{ 5.4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\alpha^2 + \beta^2| &= |\alpha\beta| \\ &= |\alpha||\beta| = 4 \text{ r} \end{aligned}$$

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1. 共役複素数の性質
2. 複素数の乗除対称の性質

4.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{I } \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{1-z} &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1-z} + \overline{\frac{1}{1-z}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1-z} + \frac{1}{1-\bar{z}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(1-\bar{z}) + (1-z)}{(1-z)(1-\bar{z})} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2 - z - \bar{z}}{1 - z - \bar{z} + z\bar{z}} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ r} \end{aligned}$$

II d) $\bar{w} = w \text{ 5.4}$

$$\overline{\left(\frac{z}{1+z^2} \right)} = \frac{\bar{z}}{1+\bar{z}^2}$$

$$\frac{\bar{z}}{1+(\bar{z})^2} = \frac{z}{1+z^2}$$

$$\bar{z}(1+z^2) = z(1+\bar{z}^2)$$

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

$$(|z|^2(z-\bar{z}) - (\bar{z}-z)) = 0$$

$$(|z|^2 - 1)(z-\bar{z}) = 0$$

$$\therefore |z|^2 = 1, \bar{z} = z$$

$$\therefore \alpha = \beta = 1, \beta = 0 \text{ r}$$

④ $\bar{w} = -w, w \neq 0 \text{ 5.4}$

$$\overline{\left(\frac{z}{1+z^2} \right)} = -\frac{z}{1+z^2} \cdot \frac{z}{1+z^2} \neq 0$$

$$\bar{z}(1+z^2) = -z(1+\bar{z}^2), z \neq 0$$

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

$$(|z|^2(z+\bar{z}) + z+\bar{z}) = 0, z \neq 0$$

$$(|z|^2 + 1)(z+\bar{z}) = 0, z \neq 0$$

$$\therefore \bar{z} = -z, z \neq 0$$

$$\therefore \alpha = 0, \beta = 0 \text{ r}$$

III. $z + \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z} \text{ 5.4}$

$$z + \frac{1}{z} = z + \frac{1}{z}$$

$$\bar{z} + \frac{1}{\bar{z}} = \bar{z} + \frac{1}{\bar{z}}$$

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

$$|z|^2(\bar{z}-z) - (\bar{z}-z) = 0$$

$$(|z|^2 - 1)(\bar{z}-z) = 0$$

$$\therefore |z|^2 = 1, \bar{z} = z.$$

ii) $|z|^2 = 1$ とする

$$|z-1| = 1 \text{ 5.4}$$

$$|z-1|^2 = 1$$

$$(z-1)(\bar{z}-1) = 1$$

$$z\bar{z} - z - \bar{z} + 1 = 1 \dots \text{①}$$

$$\therefore z + \bar{z} = 0 \quad \operatorname{Re} z = \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore z = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \text{ r}$$

iii) $\bar{z} = z$ とする

z は実数

① 5.4

$$z^2 - z^2 = 0 \quad \therefore z = 0, z \text{ r}$$

IV. $|\alpha| = |\beta| = |\gamma| = 1$

$|\alpha|^2 = 1, |\beta|^2 = 1, |\gamma|^2 = 1$

$\alpha\bar{\alpha} = 1, \beta\bar{\beta} = 1, \gamma\bar{\gamma} = 1$

$\therefore \bar{\alpha} = \frac{1}{\alpha}, \bar{\beta} = \frac{1}{\beta}, \bar{\gamma} = \frac{1}{\gamma} \quad (\alpha, \beta, \gamma \neq 0)$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(\beta+\gamma)(\gamma+\alpha)(\alpha+\beta)}{\alpha\beta\gamma} &= \alpha\beta\gamma \left(\frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{1}{\gamma}\right) \left(\frac{1}{\gamma} + \frac{1}{\alpha}\right) \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta}\right) \\ &= \alpha\beta\gamma \cdot \frac{\beta+\gamma}{\beta\gamma} \cdot \frac{\gamma+\alpha}{\gamma\alpha} \cdot \frac{\alpha+\beta}{\alpha\beta} \\ &= \frac{(\beta+\gamma)(\gamma+\alpha)(\alpha+\beta)}{\alpha\beta\gamma} \end{aligned}$$

∴ 同様に示す

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1. 実部 虚部

2. 実部条件, 虚部条件

[5]

I. (1) $1+i = \sqrt{2}(\cos 45^\circ + i\sin 45^\circ)$

$1+i\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{2}(\cos 60^\circ + i\sin 60^\circ)$

(2) $\frac{1+i\sqrt{3}i}{1+i} = \frac{\sqrt{2}(\cos 60^\circ + i\sin 60^\circ)}{\sqrt{2}(\cos 45^\circ + i\sin 45^\circ)}$
 $= \sqrt{2}(\cos 15^\circ + i\sin 15^\circ)$

∴ ∴ ∴

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1+i\sqrt{3}i}{1+i} &= \frac{(1+i\sqrt{3}i)(1-i)}{2} \\ &= \frac{(1+i\sqrt{3})(1-i\sqrt{3})i}{2} \end{aligned}$$

∴ ∴

$$\frac{(1+i\sqrt{3}) + (-1+i\sqrt{3})i}{2\sqrt{2}} = \cos 15^\circ + i\sin 15^\circ$$

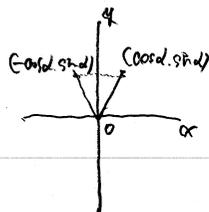
∴ ∴

$$\cos 15^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}, \sin 15^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

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

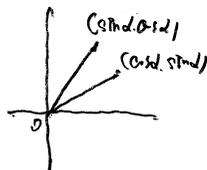
II. (1) $-\cos \alpha + i\sin \alpha$

$= \cos(90^\circ - \alpha) + i\sin(90^\circ - \alpha)$



(2) $\sin \alpha + i\cos \alpha$

$= \cos(90^\circ - \alpha) + i\sin(90^\circ - \alpha)$



(3) $z = t + \cos \alpha + i\sin \alpha$ と $t < e$

$|z| = \sqrt{(1 + \cos \alpha)^2 + \sin^2 \alpha}$

$= \sqrt{2 + 2\cos \alpha} = 2 \left| \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \right|$

$z = 2 \left| \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \right| \left(\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2 \left| \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \right|} + i \frac{\sin \alpha}{2 \left| \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \right|} \right)$

(k=2πn)

(i) $\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} > 0$ のときは $(k-\frac{1}{2})\pi < \frac{\alpha}{2} < (k+\frac{1}{2})\pi$

$(k-1)\pi < \alpha < (k+1)\pi$

$z = 2 \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \left(\frac{\cos \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\cos \frac{\alpha}{2}} + i \frac{\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}}{2 \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}} \right)$

$= 2 \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} (\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} + i\sin \frac{\alpha}{2})$

(ii) $\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} < 0$ のときは $(k+\frac{1}{2})\pi < \alpha < (k+\frac{3}{2})\pi$

$z = -2 \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} (-\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} - i\sin \frac{\alpha}{2})$

$= -2 \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \{ \cos(180^\circ - \frac{\alpha}{2}) + i\sin(180^\circ - \frac{\alpha}{2}) \}$

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1. 極形式

2. 複素数の積と商

[6]

(1) 複素数の積と商

$\alpha = (\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i\sin \frac{\pi}{6})(4-2\sqrt{3}i)$

$= \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{3}+i) \cdot 2(2-\sqrt{3}i)$

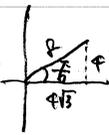
$= 2\sqrt{3}+5i$

$$\text{II. d) } w^2 = (\sqrt{3} + i + (\sqrt{3} - 1)i)^2$$

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

$$= 4\sqrt{3} + 4i$$

e) $w = r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$ とおくと



$$r^2(\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta) = 4\sqrt{3} + 4i$$

$$r^2(\cos 2\theta + i\sin 2\theta) = 8(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i\sin \frac{\pi}{6})$$

$$\therefore r^2 = 8, 2\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\therefore r = 2\sqrt{2}, \theta = \frac{\pi}{12}$$

∴ z

$$w = 2\sqrt{2}(\cos \frac{\pi}{12} + i\sin \frac{\pi}{12})$$

e) $w^n = (2\sqrt{2})^n (\cos \frac{n\pi}{12} + i\sin \frac{n\pi}{12})$

∴ $\sin \frac{n\pi}{12} = 0, \cos \frac{n\pi}{12} < 0$

$$\sin \frac{n\pi}{12} = 0, \cos \frac{n\pi}{12} < 0$$

① 5/

$$n = \{2, 2f, 36, 48, \dots, 96\}$$

∴ θ は $\frac{\pi}{12}$ の倍数

$$n = \{2, 36, 60, 84, \dots\}$$

III. $(\sqrt{3} + i)^m = (1 + i)^n$

$$2^m (\cos \frac{m\pi}{6} + i\sin \frac{m\pi}{6}) = 2^n (\cos \frac{n\pi}{4} + i\sin \frac{n\pi}{4})$$

$$2^m (\cos \frac{m\pi}{6} + i\sin \frac{m\pi}{6}) = 2^n (\cos \frac{n\pi}{4} + i\sin \frac{n\pi}{4})$$

$$\therefore m = \frac{n}{2}, \frac{m\pi}{6} = \frac{n\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \quad (k: \text{整数})$$

$$\frac{m}{6} = \frac{m}{2} + 2k$$

$$m = 6k$$

∴ m, n は 6 の倍数

$$m = 6, n = \{2, 4\}$$

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1. $\sqrt{2}$ の冪乗の定理

9.

I. $z = r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta) \quad (r > 0, 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi)$ とおくと

$$z^2 = 1$$

$$r^2(\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta) = 1$$

$$r^2(\cos 2\theta + i\sin 2\theta) = \cos 0 + i\sin 0$$

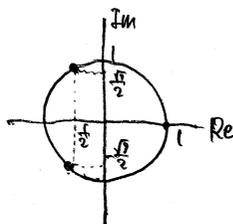
$$\therefore r^2 = 1, 2\theta = 2k\pi \quad (k = 0, 1, 2)$$

$$\therefore r = 1, \theta = \frac{2k\pi}{2} \quad (k = 0, 1, 2)$$

∴ z

$$z = \cos 0 + i\sin 0, \cos \frac{2\pi}{2} + i\sin \frac{2\pi}{2}$$

$$\cos \frac{4\pi}{2} + i\sin \frac{4\pi}{2}$$



II. $z^2 = 8(1 + i\sqrt{3}i)$

$$z = r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta) \quad (r > 0, 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi)$$

$$r^2(\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta) = 8(1 + i\sqrt{3}i)$$

$$r^2(\cos 2\theta + i\sin 2\theta) = 16(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i\sin \frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$\therefore r^2 = 16, 2\theta = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, 3)$$

$$\therefore r = 4, \theta = \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{k\pi}{2} \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, 3)$$

∴ z

$$z = 4(\cos \frac{\pi}{12} + i\sin \frac{\pi}{12}), 4(\cos \frac{7\pi}{12} + i\sin \frac{7\pi}{12})$$

$$4(\cos \frac{13\pi}{12} + i\sin \frac{13\pi}{12}), 4(\cos \frac{19\pi}{12} + i\sin \frac{19\pi}{12})$$

III. $z = \cos \frac{k\pi}{6} + i\sin \frac{k\pi}{6} \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 11)$

$$z^2 + z = \cos \frac{k\pi}{6} + i\sin \frac{k\pi}{6} \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 11)$$

$$z^2 + z + \dots + z^{11} = 1 + z + \dots + z^{11} = \frac{z^{12} - 1}{z - 1} = 0$$

$$z^2 + \dots + z^{11} = z^2 + z^4 + z^8 + \dots + z^8 + z^4 + z^2$$

$$= z^2 + z^4 + z^8 + \dots + z^8 + z^4 + z^2$$

$$= -1$$

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$$I. d) z^n = \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{5} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{5} \right)^n$$

$$= \cos 2n\pi + i \sin 2n\pi = 1$$

$$z^4 z^3 + z^2 z^4 + 1 = \frac{z^7 - 1}{z - 1} = 0$$

$$a) z^4 z^3 z^2 z^4 + 1 = 0, z \neq 0 \text{ 且 } y$$

$$z^4 z^3 z^2 + 1 + \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z^2} = 0$$

$$\left(z + \frac{1}{z}\right)^2 + \left(z + \frac{1}{z}\right) - 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore t^2 + t = 1$$

$$b) z + \frac{1}{z} = 2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{5}$$

$$t^2 + t - 1 = 0 \quad \therefore t = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\cos \frac{2\pi}{5} > 0 \text{ 且 } y$$

$$2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \quad \therefore \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{4}$$

c) 省略

II. d) $z \leq 1$

$$z + z^2 + z^3 + z^4 + z^5 + z^6 = \frac{z(z^6 - 1)}{z - 1} = \frac{z^7 - z}{z - 1} = \frac{1 - z}{z - 1} = -1$$

$$a) \bar{z} = \overline{z + z^2 + z^3} = \bar{z} + \bar{z}^2 + \bar{z}^3 = z^4 + z^5 + z^6$$

$$z + \bar{z} = z + z^4 + z^2 + z^5 + z^3 + z^6 = -1$$

$$z\bar{z} = (z + z^2 + z^3)(z^4 + z^5 + z^6)$$

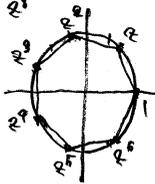
$$= z^5 + z^6 + z^7 + z^6 + z^7 + z^8 + z^7 + z^8 + z^9 + z^{10} = 2$$

$$t^2 - (z + \bar{z})t + z\bar{z} = 0 \text{ 且 } z \neq \bar{z}$$

$$t^2 + t - 2 = 0 \text{ 的解为 } z, \bar{z}$$

故 z 是方程 $x^2 + x - 2 = 0$ 的根

$$z = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$$



$$b) z \leq 1 \text{ 且 } y$$

z 是 $X^2 + X - 2 = 0$ 的根

同时 z^2, \dots, z^6 是 $X^2 + X - 2 = 0$ 的根

所以 z^2, \dots, z^6 是 $X^2 + X - 2 = 0$ 的根

$$X^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$(X - 1)(X + 1) = 0$$

$$z, z^2, \dots, z^6 \text{ 是 } X^2 + X - 2 = 0 \text{ 的根}$$

$$X^6 + \dots + 1 = (X - z)(X - z^2) \dots (X - z^6)$$

$$X = 1 \text{ 或 } \omega \text{ 或 } \omega^2$$

$$z^6 = 1$$

III. d) $d^2 = 1$

$$d + \dots + d^6 = \frac{d(d^6 - 1)}{d - 1} = -1$$

$$a) \frac{1}{1 - d} + \frac{1}{1 - d^6} = \frac{(1 - d^6) + (1 - d)}{(1 - d)(1 - d^6)} = \frac{2 - d - d^6}{2 - d - d^6} = 1$$

b) $(z^2)^2 = 1$

$$\frac{1}{1 - d^2} + \frac{1}{1 - d^4} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{1 - d^2} + \frac{1}{1 - d^4} = 1$$

且

$$z^4 = 1$$

$$c) \frac{d^2}{1 - d} = \frac{d^2 - 1 + 1}{1 - d} = -(d + 1) + \frac{1}{1 - d}$$

$$(z^2)^2 = z^4 = 1$$

$$z^4 = -(d + d^2 + \dots + d^6) - 6 + 1$$

$$= -1 - 6 + 1 = -2$$