

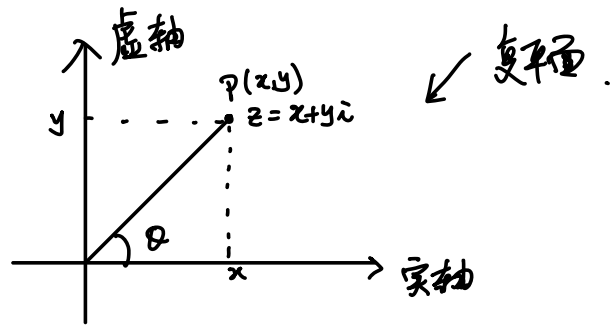
§1.6 复数

2022.02.24

$$z = x + iy$$

$\swarrow \sqrt{\quad}$
 \uparrow \uparrow
 实部 虚部
 $\operatorname{Re} z$ $\operatorname{Im} z$

复数的几何表示



z 用 \vec{OP} 表示 ($z = \vec{OP}$)

z 的模长: $|z| := |\vec{OP}| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

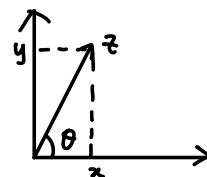
z 的辐角: $\arg z := x$ 轴(逆时针)旋转到 \vec{OP} 的角度 $= \theta + 2k\pi$.
 (一般规定 $0 \leq \arg z < 2\pi$ 主值)

z = x + iy 的共轭复数定义为:

$$\bar{z} = x - iy$$

- 性质:
- $z_1 + z_2 = \vec{OP}_1 + \vec{OP}_2$
 - $|z_1 + z_2| \leq |z_1| + |z_2|$
 - $|\bar{z}| = |z|$, $\arg \bar{z} + \arg z = 2\pi$
 - $|z|^2 = z\bar{z}$, $\overline{z_1 + z_2} = \bar{z}_1 + \bar{z}_2$, $\overline{z_1 z_2} = \bar{z}_1 \cdot \bar{z}_2$

三角表示: $z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$



①

推广: $z_1 = r_1 (\cos \theta_1 + i \sin \theta_1)$, $z_2 = r_2 (\cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2)$ 则

$$|z_1 z_2| = r_1 r_2 \quad \& \quad \arg(z_1 z_2) = \arg z_1 + \arg z_2$$

pf: $\cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) = \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 - \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2$

$$\sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2) = \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 + \cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \quad \square$$

复数乘法的几何解释: $w = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$

$$z \xrightarrow{\text{伸缩}} rz \xrightarrow{\text{旋转}} wz$$

Euler 公式

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

↑ 暂时看成 - 十 记号

推广: 1) $r_1 e^{i\theta_1} \cdot r_2 e^{i\theta_2} = (r_1 r_2) e^{i(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}$

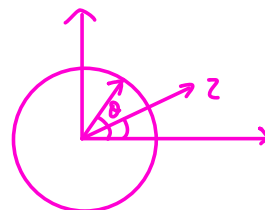
2) (de Moivre) $(r e^{i\theta})^n = r^n \cdot e^{in\theta}$, $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$

例: 求 $z = 1 + i\cos \theta + i^2 \sin^2 \theta$ ($-\pi \leq \theta < \pi$) 的三角形式.

解: $|z| = 2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$

$$\arg z = \arccos \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{\theta}{2}$$

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



例: 逆时针旋转 $z = x + iy$ 角度 $\frac{\pi}{2}$.

解: $z e^{\frac{\pi}{2}i} = (x + iy) i = -y + ix.$

②

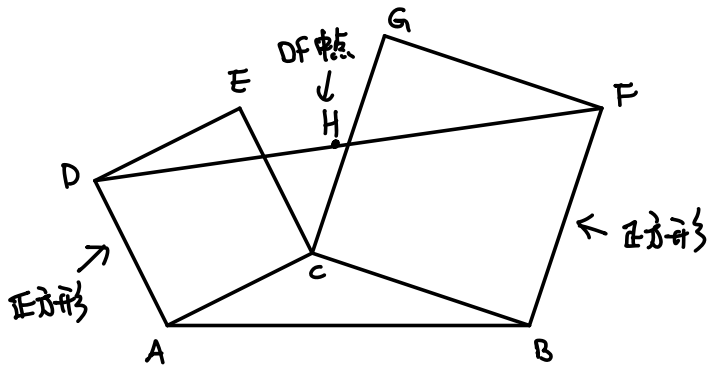
例：解方程： $z^n = a$.

解：设 $a = r e^{i\theta}$, $r \geq 0, 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$.

设 $z = s e^{i\phi}$, 则

$$\left. \begin{aligned} s^n &= r \\ n\phi &= \theta + 2k\pi \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} s = \sqrt[n]{r} \\ \phi = \frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n} \end{cases} \Rightarrow z = \sqrt[n]{r} e^{i \frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n}} \quad \square$$

例：



则 H 与 C 无关.

证：
$$\begin{aligned} \vec{AH} &= \frac{1}{2} \vec{AD} + \frac{1}{2} (\vec{AB} + \vec{BF}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \vec{AB} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{AC} e^{\frac{\pi i}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{CB} e^{\frac{\pi i}{2}} = \frac{1+i}{2} \cdot \vec{AB} \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

§1.7 数域

数集 := 复数集的子集

例: $\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}$

定义 1.7.1. 设数集 F 关于 $+, -, \times, \div$ 封闭, 若 $F \neq \emptyset$ 则称 F 为数域.

性质: $F = \text{数域} \Rightarrow \mathbb{Q} \subseteq F$. (即 \mathbb{Q} 为最小的数域).

例: $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}) := \{a + b\sqrt{2} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Q}\}$ 为数域

§1.6 高维数组向量

定义: 一个 n 维数组向量 a 是一个有序的 n 元数组

$$a = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \quad \text{其中 } a_i \in F$$

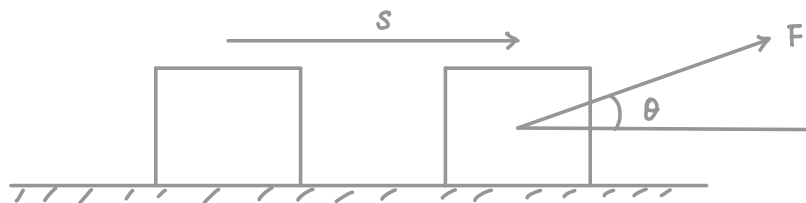
表示形式: 行向量 $a = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$, 列向量 $a = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$

基本向量 $e_1 = (1, 0, 0, \dots, 0)$
 $e_2 = (0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$
 \vdots
 $e_n = (0, 0, 0, \dots, 1)$

事实: 任意 n 维数组向量都可以表示为基本向量的线性组合.

④ $\text{Pf: } \forall a = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \Rightarrow a = a_1 e_1 + a_2 e_2 + \dots + a_n e_n \quad \square$

向量的数量积 (内积, 点积)



力F所作的功为: $W = |F| \cdot |s| \cdot \cos \theta$

定义 1.3.1. a 与 b 的数量积 (内积)

$$a \cdot b := |a| \cdot |b| \cdot \cos \theta$$

↙ a 与 b 的夹角.

注: $a \perp b \Leftrightarrow a \cdot b = 0$.

命题 1.3.1. $a \cdot b = b \cdot a$ ✓

$$(a+b) \cdot c = a \cdot c + b \cdot c \quad ?$$

$$(\lambda a) \cdot b = \lambda (a \cdot b) = a \cdot (\lambda b) \quad \checkmark$$

$$a^2 := a \cdot a \geq 0 \quad \checkmark$$

↑ 等号成立当且仅当 $a=0$.

$$a \cdot a = |a|^2$$

推论: 1) $(a \pm b)^2 = a^2 \pm 2a \cdot b + b^2$ ✓

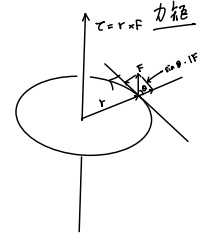
$$2) |a| + |b| \geq |a+b|$$

Pf: $|a+b|^2 = (a+b) \cdot (a+b) = a^2 + b^2 + 2|a| \cdot |b| \cdot \overset{\text{夹角}}{\cos \theta} \leq a^2 + b^2 + 2|a| \cdot |b| = (|a| + |b|)^2 \quad \square$

内积 \Rightarrow 模长 & 夹角

$$\begin{cases} |a| = \sqrt{a^2} \\ \cos \theta = \frac{a \cdot b}{|a| \cdot |b|} \end{cases}$$

向量的向量积 (外积, 叉积)



定义 1.4.1 a, b 的向量积

$$a \times b := \begin{cases} \text{大小} & |a| \cdot |b| \cdot \sin \theta \quad (\text{平行四边形的面积}) \\ \text{方向} & a \times b \perp a \ \& \ a \times b \perp b \ \& \ a, b, a \times b \text{ 右手系} \end{cases}$$

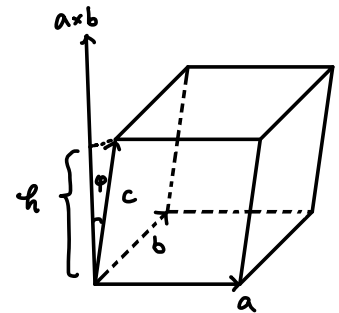
- 命题 1.4.1
- 1) $a \times b = -b \times a$ ✓ 反交换
 - 2) $(\lambda a) \times b = \lambda(a \times b) = a \times (\lambda b)$
 - 3) $(a+b) \times c = a \times c + b \times c$
- } 线性 ✓ ?

向量的混合积 $(a \times b) \cdot c$

§1.5.1 混合积的几何意义

$$V = \overset{\text{体积}}{\downarrow} S \cdot \overset{\text{高}}{\downarrow} h = |a \times b| \cdot |c| \cdot |\cos \varphi| = |(a \times b) \cdot c|$$

$$\Rightarrow (a \times b) \cdot c = \begin{cases} V & \text{若 } a, b, c \text{ 为右手系} \\ -V & \dots \text{ 左} \dots \end{cases}$$



推论: 1) $(a \times b) \cdot c = (b \times c) \cdot a = (c \times a) \cdot b$
 $= -(b \times a) \cdot c = -(c \times b) \cdot a = -(a \times c) \cdot b$

3) $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ 共面 $\Leftrightarrow (a \times b) \cdot c = 0$

特别 $a \parallel b$ or $a \parallel c$ or $b \parallel c \Rightarrow (a \times b) \cdot c = 0$

⑥

计算内外积的坐标

$$[0; \vec{i}, \vec{j}, \vec{k}] = \text{直角坐标系} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \vec{i} \cdot \vec{i} = \vec{j} \cdot \vec{j} = \vec{k} \cdot \vec{k} = 1 \\ \vec{i} \cdot \vec{j} = \vec{j} \cdot \vec{k} = \vec{k} \cdot \vec{i} = 0 \end{cases}$$

由积夹角公式: $a = a_1 \vec{i} + a_2 \vec{j} + a_3 \vec{k}$, $b = b_1 \vec{i} + b_2 \vec{j} + b_3 \vec{k}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} a \cdot b &= a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3 \\ \cos \theta &= \frac{a \cdot b}{|a| |b|} = \frac{a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3}{\sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2} \sqrt{b_1^2 + b_2^2 + b_3^2}} \end{aligned} \Rightarrow |a| = \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2}$$

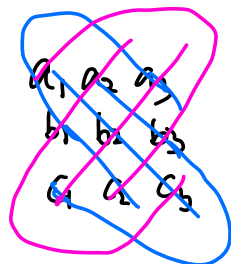
$$\Rightarrow (a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3)^2 \leq (a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2) (b_1^2 + b_2^2 + b_3^2)$$

公式: $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = (a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2, a_3 b_1 - a_1 b_3, a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1)$

pf: $\begin{cases} \vec{i} \times \vec{i} = \vec{j} \times \vec{j} = \vec{k} \times \vec{k} = 0 \\ \vec{i} \times \vec{j} = \vec{k}, \vec{j} \times \vec{k} = \vec{i}, \vec{k} \times \vec{i} = \vec{j} \end{cases}$

公式:

$$\begin{aligned} (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} &= a_1 b_2 c_3 + a_2 b_3 c_1 + a_3 b_1 c_2 \\ &\quad - a_1 b_3 c_2 - a_2 b_1 c_3 - a_3 b_2 c_1 \end{aligned}$$



例: 求垂直于 $a = (-1, 2, 1)$ 及 $b = (1, 0, 3)$ 的单位向量.

解: $a \times b = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 6\vec{i} + 4\vec{j} - 2\vec{k} \Rightarrow |a \times b| = 2\sqrt{14} \Rightarrow \text{单位向量由 } \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}(3, 2, -1)$

例 $A(1, 2, 3), B(2, 1, 4), C(1, 3, 5), D(2, 2, 1) \Rightarrow V_{ABCD} = ?$

解: $V = \frac{1}{6} |(\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC}) \cdot \vec{AD}| = \frac{1}{6} \left| \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \right| = \frac{4}{3}$

□ (7)