

4章 複素関数

BASIC

172 それぞれの複素数を z とする .

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad z &= 4 + 4i + i^2 \\ &= 4 + 4i - 1 = 3 + 4i \\ \text{よって, } \operatorname{Re}(z) &= 3, \operatorname{Im}(z) = 4 \\ |z| &= \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} \\ &= \sqrt{9 + 16} = \sqrt{25} = 5 \\ \bar{z} &= \overline{3 + 4i} = 3 - 4i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad z &= 4 + 2i - 6i - 3i^2 \\ &= 4 - 4i + 3 = 7 - 4i \\ \text{よって, } \operatorname{Re}(z) &= 7, \operatorname{Im}(z) = -4 \\ |z| &= \sqrt{7^2 + (-4)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{49 + 16} = \sqrt{65} \\ \bar{z} &= \overline{7 - 4i} = 7 + 4i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad z &= \frac{3 - 2i}{(3 + 2i)(3 - 2i)} \\ &= \frac{3 - 2i}{9 - 4i^2} \\ &= \frac{3 - 2i}{9 + 4} = \frac{3 - 2i}{13} \\ &= \frac{3}{13} - \frac{2}{13}i \\ \text{よって, } \operatorname{Re}(z) &= \frac{3}{13}, \operatorname{Im}(z) = -\frac{2}{13} \\ |z| &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{13}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{2}{13}\right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{9}{13^2} + \frac{4}{13^2}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{13}{13^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} \\ \bar{z} &= \frac{3}{13} + \frac{2}{13}i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad z &= \frac{(2 + i)(1 + 3i)}{(1 - 3i)(1 + 3i)} \\ &= \frac{2 + 6i + i + 3i^2}{1 - 9i^2} \\ &= \frac{2 + 7i - 3}{1 + 9} = \frac{-1 + 7i}{10} \\ &= -\frac{1}{10} + \frac{7}{10}i \\ \text{よって, } \operatorname{Re}(z) &= -\frac{1}{10}, \operatorname{Im}(z) = \frac{7}{10} \\ |z| &= \sqrt{\left(-\frac{1}{10}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{7}{10}\right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{10^2} + \frac{49}{10^2}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{50}{100}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \bar{z} &= -\frac{1}{10} - \frac{7}{10}i \end{aligned}$$

173 $z = x + yi, z_1 = x_1 + y_1i, z_2 = x_2 + y_2i$ とおくと,
 $\operatorname{Re}(z) = x, \operatorname{Im}(z) = y$
 $\operatorname{Re}(z_1) = x_1, \operatorname{Im}(z_1) = y_1, \operatorname{Re}(z_2) = x_2, \operatorname{Im}(z_2) = y_2$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \text{左辺} &= \operatorname{Re}((x_1 + y_1i) + (x_2 + y_2i)) \\ &= \operatorname{Re}((x_1 + x_2) + (y_1 + y_2)i) \\ &= x_1 + x_2 = \operatorname{Re}(z_1) + \operatorname{Re}(z_2) = \text{右辺} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \text{左辺} &= \operatorname{Im}((x_1 + y_1i) - (x_2 + y_2i)) \\ &= \operatorname{Im}((x_1 - x_2) + (y_1 - y_2)i) \\ &= y_1 - y_2 = \operatorname{Im}(z_1) - \operatorname{Im}(z_2) = \text{右辺} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad \text{左辺} &= \operatorname{Re}((x + yi)^2) \\ &= \operatorname{Re}(x^2 + 2xyi + y^2i^2) \\ &= \operatorname{Re}((x^2 - y^2) + 2xyi) \\ &= x^2 - y^2 = \{\operatorname{Re}(z)\}^2 - \{\operatorname{Im}(z)\}^2 = \text{右辺} \end{aligned}$$

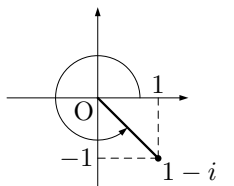
$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad \text{左辺} &= \operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{1}{x + yi}\right) \\ &= \operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{x - yi}{(x + yi)(x - yi)}\right) \\ &= \operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{x - yi}{x^2 - y^2i^2}\right) \\ &= \operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{x - yi}{x^2 + y^2}\right) \\ &= \operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}i\right) \\ &= -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{\operatorname{Im}(z)}{\{\operatorname{Re}(z)\}^2 + \{\operatorname{Im}(z)\}^2} = \text{右辺} \end{aligned}$$

(5) i) \Rightarrow
 z が実数であるから, $z = x$
 よって, $|z| = |x| = |\operatorname{Re}(z)|$
 ii) \Leftarrow
 $|z| = |\operatorname{Re}(z)|$ より, $|z|^2 = |\operatorname{Re}(z)|^2$
 これより, $x^2 + y^2 = x^2$ であるから, $y = 0$
 したがって, $z = x$ となるから, z は実数である .

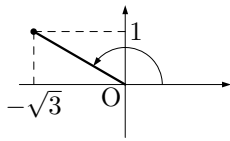
(6) i) \Rightarrow
 z が純虚数であるから, $z = yi$
 よって, $|z| = |yi| = |y| = |\operatorname{Im}(z)|$
 ii) \Leftarrow
 $|z| = |\operatorname{Im}(z)|$ より, $|z|^2 = |\operatorname{Im}(z)|^2$
 これより, $x^2 + y^2 = y^2$ であるから, $x = 0$
 したがって, $z = yi$ となるから, z は純虚数である .

174 それぞれの複素数を $z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) = re^{i\theta}$ とする .

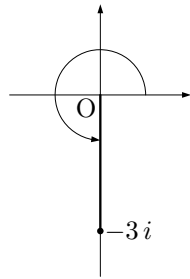
$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad r &= |z| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{2} \\ \theta &= \arg z = \frac{7}{4}\pi \\ \text{よって} \\ z &= \sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{7}{4}\pi + i \sin \frac{7}{4}\pi \right) \\ &= \sqrt{2} e^{\frac{7}{4}\pi i} \end{aligned}$$



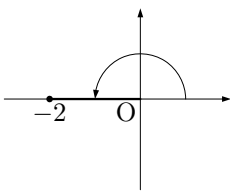
$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad r = |z| &= \sqrt{(-\sqrt{3})^2 + 1^2} \\ &= \sqrt{4} = 2 \\ \theta = \arg z &= \frac{5}{6}\pi \\ \text{よって} \\ z &= 2 \left(\cos \frac{5}{6}\pi + i \sin \frac{5}{6}\pi \right) \\ &= 2 e^{\frac{5}{6}\pi i} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad r = |z| &= \sqrt{0^2 + (-3)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{9} = 3 \\ \theta = \arg z &= \frac{3}{2}\pi \\ \text{よって} \\ z &= 3 \left(\cos \frac{3}{2}\pi + i \sin \frac{3}{2}\pi \right) \\ &= 3 e^{\frac{3}{2}\pi i} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad r = |z| &= \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 0^2} \\ &= \sqrt{4} = 2 \\ \theta = \arg z &= \pi \\ \text{よって} \\ z &= 2(\cos \pi + i \sin \pi) \\ &= 2 e^{\pi i} \end{aligned}$$



175 (1) 左辺 = $|e^{i(-\theta)}|$

$$\begin{aligned} &= |\cos(-\theta) + i \sin(-\theta)| \\ &= \sqrt{\cos^2(-\theta) + \sin^2(-\theta)} \\ &= \sqrt{1} = 1 = \text{右辺} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 左辺 = $\overline{e^{i(-\theta)}}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \overline{\cos(-\theta) + i \sin(-\theta)} \\ &= \cos(-\theta) - i \sin(-\theta) \\ &= \cos \theta + i \sin \theta \\ &= e^{i\theta} = \text{右辺} \end{aligned}$$

176 (1) $|(-2+i) - (2+4i)| = |-2+i-2-4i|$

$$\begin{aligned} &= |-4-3i| \\ &= \sqrt{(-4)^2 + 3^2} \\ &= \sqrt{25} = 5 \end{aligned}$$

(2) $|(-5) - (12i)| = |-5-12i|$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sqrt{(-5)^2 + (-12)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{25 + 144} = \sqrt{169} = 13 \end{aligned}$$

177 $|z_1 + z_2| \leq |z_1| + |z_2|$ において, $z_1 = z_1, z_2 = -z_2$ とおくと

$$\begin{aligned} |z_1 + (-z_2)| &\leq |z_1| + |-z_2| \\ |z_1 - z_2| &\leq |z_1| + |z_2| \end{aligned}$$

178 (1) $-i$ は, $|z| = 1, \arg(-i) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ であるから

$$\begin{aligned} |-iz| &= |-i||z| \\ &= 1 \cdot |z| = |z| \\ \arg(-iz) &= \arg(-i) + \arg z \\ &= \arg z - \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

したがって, $-iz$ は, 点 z を原点のまわりに $-\frac{\pi}{2}$ 回転した

点を表す.

(2) $|1+i| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}, \arg(1+i) = \frac{\pi}{4}$ であるから

$$\begin{aligned} |(1+i)z| &= |1+i||z| \\ &= \sqrt{2}|z| \\ \arg(1+i)z &= \arg(1+i) + \arg z \\ &= \arg z + \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

したがって, $(1+i)z$ は, 点 z を原点のまわりに $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 回転した点を z_2 とし, 線分 Oz_2 を $\sqrt{2}$ 倍に拡大した端の点を表す.

(3) $|\sqrt{3}+i| = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 + 1^2} = 2, \arg(\sqrt{3}+i) = \frac{\pi}{6}$ であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{z}{\sqrt{3}+i} \right| &= \frac{|z|}{|\sqrt{3}+i|} \\ &= \frac{|z|}{2} \\ \arg\left(\frac{z}{\sqrt{3}+i}\right) &= \arg z - \arg(\sqrt{3}+i) \\ &= \arg z - \frac{\pi}{6} \end{aligned}$$

したがって, $\frac{z}{\sqrt{3}+i}$ は, 点 z を原点のまわりに $-\frac{\pi}{6}$ 回転した点を z_3 とし, 線分 Oz_3 を $\frac{1}{2}$ 倍に拡大した端の点を表す.

179 ド・モアブルの公式より

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左辺} &= \cos n(-\theta) + i \sin n(-\theta) \\ &= \cos(-n\theta) + i \sin(-n\theta) \\ &= \cos n\theta - i \sin n\theta = \text{右辺} \end{aligned}$$

[別解]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左辺} &= (e^{i(-\theta)})^n \\ &= e^{in(-\theta)} \\ &= e^{i(-n\theta)} \\ &= \cos(-n\theta) + i \sin(-n\theta) \\ &= \cos n\theta - i \sin n\theta = \text{右辺} \end{aligned}$$

180 (1) $|1+i| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}, \arg(1+i) = \frac{\pi}{4}$ であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= (\sqrt{2}e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i})^8 \\ &= (\sqrt{2})^8 \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i \cdot 8} \\ &= 16 \cdot e^{2\pi i} \\ &= 16(\cos 2\pi + i \sin 2\pi) \\ &= 16(1+i \cdot 0) = 16 \end{aligned}$$

(2) $|1+i| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}, \arg(1+i) = \frac{\pi}{4}$ であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= (1+i)^{-7} \\ &= (\sqrt{2}e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i})^{-7} \\ &= (\sqrt{2})^{-7} \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i \cdot (-7)} \\ &= \frac{1}{8\sqrt{2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{7}{4}\pi i} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} \left\{ \cos\left(-\frac{7}{4}\pi\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{7}{4}\pi\right) \right\} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{16}(1+i) \end{aligned}$$

181 (1) $z = re^{i\theta}$ ($0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$) とおくと, $z^6 = r^6 e^{6i\theta} = -1$
 両辺の絶対値を比較すると, $r^6 = 1$ であるから, $r = \pm 1$
 よって, $e^{6i\theta} = \cos 6\theta + i \sin 6\theta = -1$ となるので

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 6\theta &= -1, \quad \sin 6\theta = 0 \\ 0 \leq 6\theta < 12\pi &\text{ であるから} \\ 6\theta &= \pi, 3\pi, 5\pi, 7\pi, 9\pi, 11\pi \\ \theta &= \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{7\pi}{6}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{11\pi}{6} \\ \text{これより, } z &= e^{\frac{\pi}{6}i}, e^{\frac{\pi}{2}i}, e^{\frac{5\pi}{6}i}, e^{\frac{7\pi}{6}i}, e^{\frac{3\pi}{2}i}, e^{\frac{11\pi}{6}i} \\ \text{よって, } z &= \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i, \\ &\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = i, \\ &\cos \frac{5\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{6} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i, \\ &\cos \frac{7\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{7\pi}{6} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i, \\ &\cos \frac{3\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} = -i, \\ &\cos \frac{11\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{11\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i, \end{aligned}$$

まとめると, $z = \pm i, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2}i, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2}i$

(2) $z = re^{i\theta}$ ($0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$) とおくと, $z^3 = r^3 e^{3i\theta} = -8i$
 両辺の絶対値を比較すると, $r^3 = 8$ であるから, $r = 2$
 よって, $e^{3i\theta} = \cos 3\theta + i \sin 3\theta = -i$ となるので

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 3\theta &= 0, \quad \sin 3\theta = -1 \\ 0 \leq 3\theta < 6\pi &\text{ であるから} \\ 3\theta &= \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{7\pi}{2}, \frac{11\pi}{2} \\ \theta &= \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{7\pi}{6}, \frac{11\pi}{6} \\ \text{これより, } z &= 2e^{\frac{\pi}{2}i}, 2e^{\frac{7\pi}{6}i}, 2e^{\frac{11\pi}{6}i} \\ \text{よって, } z &= 2\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 2i, \\ &2\left(\cos \frac{7\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{7\pi}{6}\right) = -\sqrt{3} - i, \\ &2\left(\cos \frac{11\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{11\pi}{6}\right) = \sqrt{3} - i \end{aligned}$$

まとめると, $z = 2i, \pm\sqrt{3} - i$

182 (1) 与式 $= e^0 \cdot e^{-\pi i}$
 $= 1 \cdot \{\cos(-\pi) + i \sin(-\pi)\}$
 $= -1 + i \cdot 0 = -1$

(2) 与式 $= e^1 \cdot e^{\pi i}$
 $= e \cdot (\cos \pi + i \sin \pi)$
 $= e(-1 + i \cdot 0) = -e$

(3) 与式 $= e^0 \cdot e^{1 \cdot i}$
 $= 1 \cdot (\cos 1 + i \sin 1)$
 $= \cos 1 + i \sin 1$

183 $z = x + yi$ とおく.

(1) 左辺 $= \overline{e^{x+yi}}$
 $= \overline{e^x(\cos y + i \sin y)}$
 $= e^x(\cos y - i \sin y)$
 $= e^x\{\cos(-y) + i \sin(-y)\}$
 $= e^{x+(-y)i}$
 $= e^{x-yi} = e^{\bar{z}} = \text{右辺}$

(2) 左辺 $= |e^{iy}|$
 $= |\cos y + i \sin y|$
 $= \sqrt{\cos^2 y + \sin^2 y}$
 $= \sqrt{1} = 1 = \text{右辺}$

184 (1) 第1式

左辺 $= \frac{e^{i(z+\pi)} + e^{-i(z+\pi)}}{2}$
 $= \frac{e^{iz+i\pi} + e^{-iz+i\pi}}{2}$
 $= \frac{e^{iz}e^{i\pi} + e^{-iz}e^{i\pi}}{2}$
 $= \frac{e^{iz} \cdot (-1) + e^{-iz} \cdot (-1)}{2}$
 $= \frac{-e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2}$
 $= -\frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2} = -\cos z = \text{右辺}$

第2式

左辺 $= \frac{e^{i(z+\pi)} - e^{-i(z+\pi)}}{2i}$
 $= \frac{e^{iz+i\pi} - e^{-iz+i\pi}}{2i}$
 $= \frac{e^{iz}e^{i\pi} + e^{-iz}e^{i\pi}}{2i}$
 $= \frac{e^{iz} \cdot (-1) - e^{-iz} \cdot (-1)}{2i}$
 $= \frac{-e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2i}$
 $= -\frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i} = -\sin z = \text{右辺}$

(2) 右辺 $= \frac{e^{iz_1} - e^{-iz_1}}{2i} \cdot \frac{e^{iz_2} + e^{-iz_2}}{2}$
 $- \frac{e^{iz_1} + e^{-iz_1}}{2} \cdot \frac{e^{iz_2} - e^{-iz_2}}{2i}$
 $= \frac{(e^{iz_1} - e^{-iz_1})(e^{iz_2} + e^{-iz_2})}{4i}$
 $- \frac{(e^{iz_1} + e^{-iz_1})(e^{iz_2} - e^{-iz_2})}{4i}$
 $= \frac{e^{i(z_1+z_2)} + e^{i(z_1-z_2)} - e^{-i(z_1-z_2)} - e^{-i(z_1+z_2)}}{4i}$
 $- \frac{e^{i(z_1+z_2)} - e^{i(z_1-z_2)} + e^{-i(z_1-z_2)} - e^{-i(z_1+z_2)}}{4i}$
 $= \frac{2e^{i(z_1-z_2)} - 2e^{-i(z_1-z_2)}}{4i}$
 $= \frac{e^{i(z_1-z_2)} - e^{-i(z_1-z_2)}}{2i}$
 $= \sin(z_1 - z_2) = \text{左辺}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \text{ 右辺} &= \frac{e^{iz_1} + e^{-iz_1}}{2} \cdot \frac{e^{iz_2} + e^{-iz_2}}{2} \\
 &\quad + \frac{e^{iz_1} - e^{-iz_1}}{2i} \cdot \frac{e^{iz_2} - e^{-iz_2}}{2i} \\
 &= \frac{(e^{iz_1} + e^{-iz_1})(e^{iz_2} + e^{-iz_2})}{4} \\
 &\quad + \frac{(e^{iz_1} - e^{-iz_1})(e^{iz_2} - e^{-iz_2})}{4i^2} \\
 &= \frac{e^{i(z_1+z_2)} + e^{i(z_1-z_2)} + e^{-i(z_1-z_2)} + e^{-i(z_1+z_2)}}{4} \\
 &\quad - \frac{e^{i(z_1+z_2)} - e^{i(z_1-z_2)} - e^{-i(z_1-z_2)} + e^{-i(z_1+z_2)}}{4} \\
 &= \frac{2e^{i(z_1-z_2)} + 2e^{-i(z_1-z_2)}}{4} \\
 &= \frac{e^{i(z_1-z_2)} + e^{-i(z_1-z_2)}}{2} \\
 &= \cos(z_1 - z_2) = \text{左辺}
 \end{aligned}$$

185 $f(z) = \cos z \sin z$ とおく .

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(z + \pi) &= \cos(z + \pi) \sin(z + \pi) \\
 &= (\cos z \cos \pi - \sin z \sin \pi)(\sin z \cos \pi + \cos z \sin \pi) \\
 &= (-\cos z)(-\sin z) \\
 &= \cos z \sin z = f(z)
 \end{aligned}$$

よって, $f(z)$ は周期 π の周期関数である .

186 z の絶対値は r , 偏角は θ である .

$$z^2 = (re^{i\theta})^2 = r^2 e^{i(2\theta)}$$

よって, z^2 は絶対値が r^2 , 偏角が 2θ の点である .

187 $w = \frac{1}{z+i}$ より, $z = \frac{1}{w} - i$

$$z = x + yi, w = u + vi \text{ とおくと}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x + yi &= \frac{1}{u + vi} - i \\
 &= \frac{u - vi}{(u + vi)(u - vi)} - i \\
 &= \frac{u - vi}{u^2 + v^2} - i \\
 &= \frac{u}{u^2 + v^2} - \frac{vi}{u^2 + v^2} - i \\
 &= \frac{u}{u^2 + v^2} + \left(-1 - \frac{v}{u^2 + v^2}\right)i
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よって, } x = \frac{u}{u^2 + v^2}, y = -1 - \frac{v}{u^2 + v^2} \dots \textcircled{1}$$

(1) $|z| = 2$ の両辺を 2 乗して, $|z|^2 = 4$

$$\text{これより, } x^2 + y^2 = 4$$

これに ① を代入して

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left(\frac{u}{u^2 + v^2}\right)^2 + \left(-1 - \frac{v}{u^2 + v^2}\right)^2 &= 4 \\
 \frac{u^2}{(u^2 + v^2)^2} + 1 + \frac{2v}{u^2 + v^2} + \frac{v^2}{(u^2 + v^2)^2} &= 4 \\
 \frac{u^2}{(u^2 + v^2)^2} + \frac{2v}{u^2 + v^2} + \frac{v^2}{(u^2 + v^2)^2} &= 3 \\
 \frac{u^2 + v^2}{(u^2 + v^2)^2} + \frac{2v}{u^2 + v^2} &= 3 \\
 \frac{1}{u^2 + v^2} + \frac{2v}{u^2 + v^2} &= 3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{これより, } 1 + 2v = 3(u^2 + v^2)$$

$$u^2 + v^2 - \frac{2}{3}v = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$u^2 + \left(v - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$u^2 + \left(v - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9}$$

$$u^2 + \left(v - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{4}{9}$$

よって, 中心が $\left(0, \frac{1}{3}\right)$, すなわち, $\frac{i}{3}$ で, 半径が $\frac{2}{3}$ の円に移る .

(2) $\text{Im}(z) = 2$ より, $y = 2$

これに ① を代入して

$$-1 - \frac{v}{u^2 + v^2} = 2$$

$$\frac{v}{u^2 + v^2} = -3$$

$$\text{これより, } v = -3(u^2 + v^2)$$

$$u^2 + v^2 + \frac{1}{3}v = 0$$

$$u^2 + \left(v + \frac{1}{6}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{36} = 0$$

$$u^2 + \left(v + \frac{1}{6}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{36}$$

よって, 中心が $\left(0, -\frac{1}{6}\right)$, すなわち, $-\frac{i}{6}$ で, 半径が $\frac{1}{6}$ の円に移る .

ただし, $u^2 + v^2 \neq 0$ より, 原点を除く .

$$\begin{aligned}
 188(1) \text{ 与式} &= \frac{(2+i)^2}{(2+i) - 2} \\
 &= \frac{4 + 4i + i^2}{i} = \frac{3 + 4i}{i} \\
 &= \frac{i(3 + 4i)}{i^2} \\
 &= -(3i + 4i^2) = 4 - 3i
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \text{ 与式} &= \lim_{z \rightarrow -i} \frac{(z+i)(z-i)}{(z+i)(2z-i)} \\
 &= \lim_{z \rightarrow -i} \frac{z-i}{2z-i} \\
 &= \frac{-i-i}{-2i-i} = \frac{-2i}{-3i} = \frac{2}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \text{ 与式} &= \{(1+i) + (1-i)\}^2 \\
 &= 2^2 = 4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 189(1) w' &= (2z)(z^2 + iz - 1) + (z^2 + i)(2z + i) \\
 &= 2z^3 + 2iz^2 - 2z + 2z^3 + iz^2 + 2iz + i^2 \\
 &= 4z^3 + 3iz^2 + (-2 + 2i)z - 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) w' &= \frac{(z-i) - z}{(z-i)^2} \\
 &= -\frac{i}{(z-i)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) w' &= 6(z^2 - iz - 1)^5(z^2 - iz - 1)' \\
 &= 6(z^2 - iz - 1)^5(2z - i)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 190(1) u + vi &= \frac{1}{(x+yi) + 1} \\
 &= \frac{1}{(x+1) + yi} \\
 &= \frac{(x+1) - yi}{\{(x+1) + yi\}\{(x+1) - yi\}} \\
 &= \frac{(x+1) - yi}{(x+1)^2 - y^2 i^2} \\
 &= \frac{(x+1) - yi}{(x+1)^2 + y^2} \\
 &= \frac{x+1}{(x+1)^2 + y^2} - \frac{y}{(x+1)^2 + y^2} i
 \end{aligned}$$

よって, $u = \frac{x+1}{(x+1)^2 + y^2}, v = -\frac{y}{(x+1)^2 + y^2}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad u + vi &= \{(x + yi) + i\}^2 \\
 &= \{x + (y + 1)i\}^2 \\
 &= x^2 + 2x(y + 1)i + (y + 1)^2 i^2 \\
 &= \{x^2 - (y + 1)^2\} + 2x(y + 1)i \\
 &\text{よって, } u = x^2 - (y + 1)^2, v = 2x(y + 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad u + vi &= \{(x + yi) - 2(x - yi)\}^2 \\
 &= (-x + 3yi)^2 \\
 &= x^2 - 6xyi + 9y^2 i^2 \\
 &= (x^2 - 9y^2) - 6xyi \\
 &\text{よって, } u = x^2 - 9y^2, v = -6xy
 \end{aligned}$$

191 (1) $f(z) = u + vi$ とすると, $u = -y, v = x$

$$u_x = 0$$

$$v_y = 0$$

また,

$$u_y = -1$$

$$v_x = 1$$

よって, $u_x = v_y, u_y = -v_x$ が成り立つので, $f(z)$ は正則であり,

$$f'(z) = u_x + v_x i = 0 + 1i = i$$

(2) $g(z) = u + vi$ とすると, $u = x^3 - 3xy^2, v = 3x^2y - y^3$

$$u_x = 3x^2 - 3y^2$$

$$v_y = 3x^2 - 3y^2$$

また,

$$u_y = -6xy$$

$$v_x = 6xy$$

よって, $u_x = v_y, u_y = -v_x$ が成り立つので, $g(z)$ は正則であり,

$$g'(z) = u_x + v_x i = (3x^2 - 3y^2) + 6xyi$$

192 $g'(z) = f'(z)$ より, $g'(z) - f'(z) = 0$

$h(z) = g(z) - f(z)$ とおくと

$$h'(z) = g'(z) - f'(z) = 0$$

よって, $h(z)$ は定数となるから

$$h(z) = C \quad (C \text{ は複素数の定数})$$

とおくことができる.

したがって, $g(z) - f(z) = C$ となるので

$$g(z) = f(z) + C$$

$$= 2z^2 + 3iz + 4 + C$$

ここで, $g(i) = 2$ より

$$2 \cdot i^2 + 3i \cdot i + 4 + C = 2$$

$$-2 + 3i^2 + 4 + C = 2$$

$$-2 - 3 + 4 + C = 2$$

$$C = 3$$

よって, $g(z) = 2z^2 + 3iz + 4 + 3 = 2z^2 + 3iz + 7$

$$\begin{aligned}
 193 \quad (\cot z)' &= \left(\frac{\cos z}{\sin z} \right)' = \frac{-\sin z \cdot \sin z - \cos z \cdot \cos z}{\sin^2 z} \\
 &= \frac{-\sin^2 z - \cos^2 z}{\sin^2 z} \\
 &= \frac{-(\sin^2 z + \cos^2 z)}{\sin^2 z} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{\sin^2 z}
 \end{aligned}$$

[別解]

$$\cot z = \frac{\cos z}{\sin z} = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}} = \frac{i(e^{iz} + e^{-iz})}{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\cot z)' &= \left\{ \frac{i(e^{iz} + e^{-iz})}{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}} \right\}' \\
 &= \frac{i(i e^{iz} - i e^{-iz})(e^{iz} - e^{-iz}) - i(e^{iz} + e^{-iz})(i e^{iz} + i e^{-iz})}{(e^{iz} - e^{-iz})^2} \\
 &= \frac{i^2(e^{iz} - e^{-iz})(e^{iz} - e^{-iz}) - i^2(e^{iz} + e^{-iz})(e^{iz} + e^{-iz})}{(e^{iz} - e^{-iz})^2} \\
 &= \frac{-(e^{iz} - e^{-iz})^2 + (e^{iz} + e^{-iz})^2}{(e^{iz} - e^{-iz})^2} \\
 &= \frac{(e^{iz} + e^{-iz})^2 - (e^{iz} - e^{-iz})^2}{(e^{iz} - e^{-iz})^2} \\
 &= \frac{\{(e^{iz} + e^{-iz}) + (e^{iz} - e^{-iz})\}\{(e^{iz} + e^{-iz}) - (e^{iz} - e^{-iz})\}}{(e^{iz} - e^{-iz})^2} \\
 &= \frac{2e^{iz} \cdot 2e^{-iz}}{(e^{iz} - e^{-iz})^2} = \frac{4}{(e^{iz} - e^{-iz})^2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\left(\frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i}\right)^2} = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 z}
 \end{aligned}$$

194 (1) $\varphi_x = 6xy$

$$\varphi_{xx} = 6y$$

$$\varphi_y = 3x^2 - 3y^2$$

$$\varphi_{yy} = -6y$$

よって, $\varphi_{xx} + \varphi_{yy} = 6y + (-6y) = 0$ であるから, $\varphi(x, y)$ は調和関数である.

(2) $\varphi_x = -e^{-x} \sin y$

$$\varphi_{xx} = e^{-x} \sin y$$

$$\varphi_y = e^{-x} \cos y$$

$$\varphi_{yy} = e^{-x}(-\sin y) = -e^{-x} \sin y$$

よって, $\varphi_{xx} + \varphi_{yy} = e^{-x} \sin y + (-e^{-x} \sin y) = 0$ であるから, $\varphi(x, y)$ は調和関数である.

195 (1) $|-i| = 1, \arg(-i) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ より

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

$$= \pm \left\{ \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right\}$$

$$= \pm \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i \right)$$

$$= \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1 - i)$$

(2) $|1 - i| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{2}, \arg(1 - i) = -\frac{\pi}{4}$ より

$$\sqrt{1 - i} = \pm \sqrt{\sqrt{2}} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{8}}$$

$$= \pm \sqrt[4]{2} \left\{ \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{8}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{8}\right) \right\}$$

$$= \pm \sqrt[4]{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{8} - i \sin \frac{\pi}{8} \right)$$

(3) $|9i| = 9, \arg(9i) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ より

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{9i} &= \pm\sqrt{9}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} \\ &= \pm 3\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{4} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\ &= \pm 3\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + i\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \\ &= \pm\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}(1+i)\end{aligned}$$

(4) $|1 + \sqrt{3}i| = \sqrt{1^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2} = 2$, $\arg(1 + \sqrt{3}i) = \frac{\pi}{3}$ よ

り

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{3}i} &= \pm\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}} \\ &= \pm\sqrt{2}\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{6} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \\ &= \pm\sqrt{2}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + i\frac{1}{2}\right) \\ &= \pm\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(\sqrt{3} + i)\end{aligned}$$

196 (1) $|1 - i| = \sqrt{2}$ より, $\log|1 - i| = \log\sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{2}\log 2$

また, $\arg(1 - i) = -\frac{\pi}{4} + 2n\pi$ (n は整数)

よって

$$\log(1 - i) = \frac{1}{2}\log 2 + \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} + 2n\pi\right)i \quad (n \text{ は整数})$$

(2) $|3i| = 3$ より, $\log|3i| = \log 3$

また, $\arg 3i = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi$ (n は整数)

よって

$$\log 3i = \log 3 + \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi\right)i \quad (n \text{ は整数})$$

(3) $|i| = 1$ より, $\log|i| = \log 1 = 0$

また, $-\pi < \arg i \leq \pi$ とすれば, $\arg i = \frac{\pi}{2}$

よって

$$\text{Log } i = 0 + \frac{\pi}{2}i = \frac{\pi}{2}i$$

(4) $|\sqrt{3} - i| = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 + (-1)^2} = 2$ より, $\log|\sqrt{3} - i| = \log 2$

また, $-\pi < \arg(\sqrt{3} - i) \leq \pi$ とすれば, $\arg(\sqrt{3} - i) = -\frac{\pi}{6}$

よって

$$\text{Log}(\sqrt{3} - i) = \log 2 - \frac{\pi}{6}i$$

197 値域を適当に制限して, 1 価関数としたとき, $w = \sqrt[3]{z}$ より,

$$w^3 = z$$

これより, $\frac{dz}{dw} = 3w^2$

$$= 3(\sqrt[3]{z})^2$$

$$= 3\sqrt[3]{z^2}$$

よって, $z \neq 0$ のとき, $(\sqrt[3]{z})' = \frac{dw}{dz} = \frac{1}{\frac{dz}{dw}} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{z^2}}$