

物理情報数学 A - 問題解答.

7. (1) $z_1 = r_1 e^{i\theta_1}$, $z_2 = r_2 e^{i\theta_2}$ とおくと, $z_1 z_2 = r_1 e^{i\theta_1} \cdot r_2 e^{i\theta_2} = r_1 r_2 e^{i(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}$ とおくと,
 $\overline{z_1 z_2} = r_1 r_2 e^{-i(\theta_1 + \theta_2)} = r_1 e^{-i\theta_1} r_2 e^{-i\theta_2} = \overline{z_1} \cdot \overline{z_2}$

(2) $|z_1 z_2| = |r_1 r_2 e^{i(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}| = r_1 r_2 = |z_1| \cdot |z_2|$ ($z = r e^{i\theta}$ ならば, $|z| = r$)

8. (1) $z^3 = 1$ の共役をとると, $\overline{z}^3 = 1$. これより $(z \overline{z})^3 = 1$.

-5, $z \overline{z} = |z|^2$ より, $|z|^6 = 1$. $|z| \geq 0$ より, $|z| = 1$.

ゆえに, $z = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$ とおくと, これより $z^3 = 1$ は $1 \neq 0$ となる,

$(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^3 = 1 \Leftrightarrow \cos(3\theta) + i \sin(3\theta) = 1$.

ゆえに $\cos(3\theta) = 1$, $\sin(3\theta) = 0$. $\therefore 3\theta = 0, 2\pi, 4\pi$. i.e., $\theta = 0, \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}$.

よって, 解は $z_1 = 1$, $z_2 = e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}}$, $z_3 = e^{i\frac{4\pi}{3}}$ の3つ. (下図)

(2) (1)と同様に $z = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$ とおくと, 今度は $\cos(4\theta) = 1$, $\sin(4\theta) = 0$.

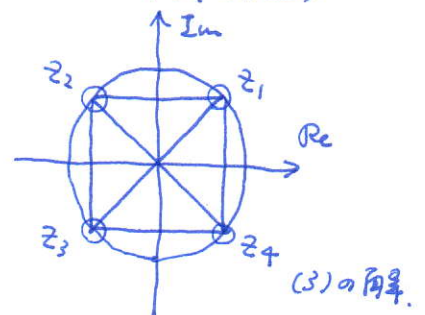
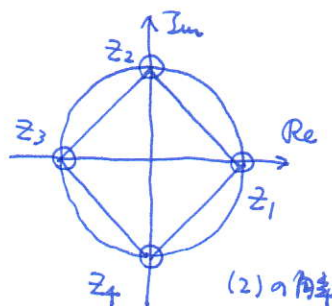
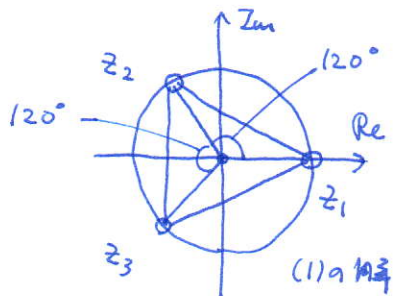
$\therefore 4\theta = 0, 2\pi, 4\pi, 6\pi$ より $\theta = 0, \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}$.

ゆえに 解は $z_1 = 1$, $z_2 = e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}$, $z_3 = e^{i\pi}$, $z_4 = e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2}}$ の4つ. (下図)

(3) $z = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$ とおくと, 今度は $\cos(4\theta) = -1$, $\sin(4\theta) = 0$.

$\therefore 4\theta = \pi, 3\pi, 5\pi, 7\pi$. i.e., $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4}$

ゆえに 解は $z_1 = e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$, $z_2 = e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}}$, $z_3 = e^{i\frac{5\pi}{4}}$, $z_4 = e^{i\frac{7\pi}{4}}$ の4つ. (下図)



9. (1) $f(z) = f(x+iy) = (x+iy)^2 = x^2 + 2ixy - y^2 = (x^2 - y^2) + i(2xy)$
 $\therefore u(x,y) = x^2 - y^2, \quad v(x,y) = 2xy$

(2) $x=k$ のとき, $u = k^2 - y^2, \quad v = 2ky$

$k=0$ のとき, $u = -y^2, \quad v = 0$ かつ, これは実軸の $u \leq 0$ の部分 (半直線.)

$k \neq 0$ のとき, $y = \frac{v}{2k}$ かつ, $u = k^2 - \frac{v^2}{4k^2}$

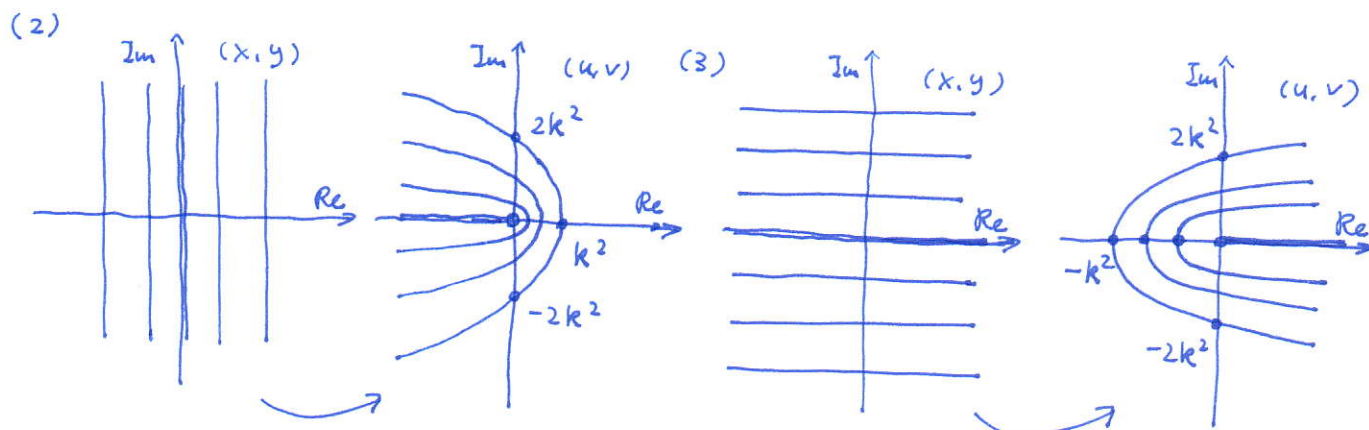
これは 2 次曲線. k を色で変えていくと軌跡は ~~変化する~~ 下図.

(3) $y=k$ のとき $u = x^2 - k^2, \quad v = 2kx.$

$k=0$ のとき $u = x^2, \quad v = 0$ かつ これは実軸の $u \geq 0$ の部分 (半直線.)

$k \neq 0$ のとき, $x = \frac{v}{2k}$ かつ, $u = \frac{v^2}{4k^2} - k^2$

2本の直線, $x = \pm k$ は
1本の2次曲線に対応.
つまり, 写像は 1対1 ではない.



10. (1) $f(z) = f(x+iy) = e^{x+iy} = e^x(\cos y + i \sin y)$

$\therefore u(x,y) = e^x \cos y, \quad v(x,y) = e^x \sin y$

1対1.

(2) $x=k$ のとき, $u = e^k \cos y, \quad v = e^k \sin y$

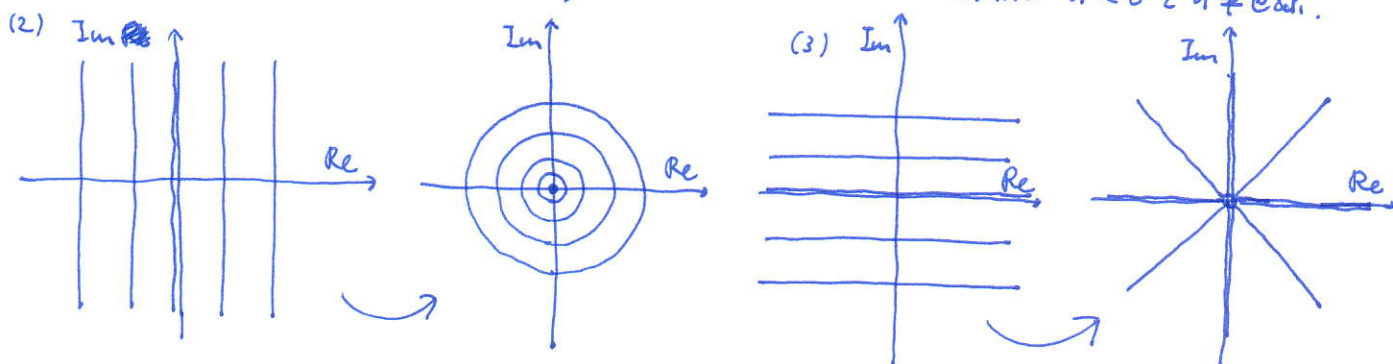
$\therefore u^2 + v^2 = e^{2k} \quad (A)$

(3) $y=k$ のとき, $u = e^x \cos k, \quad v = e^x \sin k$

1対1 2対1 なる.

$\cos k \neq 0$ のとき, $\frac{v}{u} = \frac{e^x \sin k}{e^x \cos k} = \tan k \quad \therefore v = (\tan k)u \quad (\text{半直線}).$

さらに $\cos k > 0$ ならば $u > 0$ の半直線, $\cos k < 0$ ならば $u < 0$ の半直線.



$$\begin{aligned}
 // (1) \quad f(z) = f(x+iy) &= \frac{e^{i(x+iy)} - e^{-i(x+iy)}}{2i} = \frac{e^{ix}e^{-y} - e^{-ix}e^y}{2i} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2i} e^{-y} (\cos x + i \sin x) - \frac{1}{2i} e^y (\cos x - i \sin x) \\
 &= \frac{e^{-y} \cos x - e^y \cos x}{2i} + \frac{e^{-y} \sin x + e^y \sin x}{2} \\
 &= \frac{-ie^{-y} \cos x + ie^y \cos x}{2} + \frac{e^{-y} \sin x + e^y \sin x}{2} \quad (\text{第1项: 分子, 分母是 } -i \sin x \text{ 和 } i)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore u(x, y) = \frac{e^y + e^{-y}}{2} \sin x, \quad v(x, y) = \frac{e^y - e^{-y}}{2} \cos x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad |\sin z|^2 = u^2 + v^2 &= \frac{e^{2y} + 2 + e^{-2y}}{4} \sin^2 x + \frac{e^{2y} - 2 + e^{-2y}}{4} \cos^2 x \\
 &= \frac{e^{2y} + e^{-2y}}{4} (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) + \frac{1}{2} (\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x) \\
 &= \frac{e^{2y} + e^{-2y}}{4} + \frac{2\sin^2 x - 1}{2} = \sin^2 x + \frac{e^{2y} - 2 + e^{-2y}}{4} = \sin^2 x + \left(\frac{e^y - e^{-y}}{2}\right)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

例2, 例3: $x = \frac{\pi}{2}, y = 1$ 和 4 例. $|\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + i)|^2 = 1 + \left(\frac{e - e^{-1}}{2}\right)^2 > 1$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad \sin(z_1 + z_2) &= \frac{e^{i(z_1+z_2)} - e^{-i(z_1+z_2)}}{2i} = \frac{1}{2i} (e^{iz_1} e^{iz_2} - e^{-iz_1} e^{-iz_2}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2i} \left\{ (\cos z_1 + i \sin z_1)(\cos z_2 + i \sin z_2) - (\cos z_1 - i \sin z_1)(\cos z_2 - i \sin z_2) \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2i} \left(\cos z_1 \cos z_2 + i \cos z_1 \sin z_2 + i \sin z_1 \cos z_2 - \sin z_1 \sin z_2 \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \cos z_1 \cos z_2 + i \cos z_1 \sin z_2 + i \sin z_1 \cos z_2 + \sin z_1 \sin z_2 \right) \\
 &= \cos z_1 \sin z_2 + \sin z_1 \cos z_2
 \end{aligned}$$

(4) 一般2, $a+bi=0 \Leftrightarrow a=0, b=0$

$$\text{例2, } \sin z = \frac{e^y + e^{-y}}{2} \sin x + i \frac{e^y - e^{-y}}{2} \cos x = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{e^y + e^{-y}}{2} \sin x = 0 \\ \frac{e^y - e^{-y}}{2} \cos x = 0 \end{cases}$$

第1式: 注意到3, 对于 $e^y + e^{-y} > 0$ 的 y , $\sin x = 0$.

对于 $\cos x \neq 0$ 的 x , 第2式: $e^y - e^{-y} = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^{2y} = 1 \therefore y = 0$.

例2, $\sin z = 0$ 则 $z = x + iy$ 是,

$$(x, y) = \dots, (-2\pi, 0), (-\pi, 0), (0, 0), (\pi, 0), (2\pi, 0), \dots$$

例3, 类似方程 $\sin x = 0$ 的情况相同.

12. (1) $u = \frac{e^y + e^{-y}}{2} \cos x, v = \frac{e^y - e^{-y}}{2} \sin x$ (2) $|\cos z|^2 = \cos^2 x + \left(\frac{e^y - e^{-y}}{2}\right)^2$

(3) 例3. (4) $\cos x = 0, y = 0$ 则 $z = x + iy$.