

习题一

1. 求下列复数的实部, 虚部, 共轭复数, 模与辐角

$$(1) \frac{1}{3+2i}; \quad (2) \frac{1}{i} - \frac{3i}{1-i}; \quad (3) \frac{(3+4i)(2-5i)}{2i}; \quad (4) i^8 - 4i^{21} + i。$$

解: (1) $\frac{1}{3+2i} = \frac{3}{13} - \frac{2}{13}i。$

$$\therefore \operatorname{Re}\left\{\frac{1}{3+2i}\right\} = \frac{3}{13}, \quad \operatorname{Im}\left\{\frac{1}{3+2i}\right\} = -\frac{2}{13}, \quad \overline{\left(\frac{1}{3+2i}\right)} = \frac{3}{13} + \frac{2}{13}i。$$

$$\left|\frac{1}{3+2i}\right| = \left|\frac{3-2i}{13}\right| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{13}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{2}{13}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}。$$

$$\operatorname{Arg}\left(\frac{1}{3+2i}\right) = \operatorname{Arg}\left(\frac{3-2i}{13}\right) = -\arctan\frac{2}{3} + 2k\pi, \quad k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots。$$

$$(2) \frac{1}{i} - \frac{3i}{1-i} = -i - \frac{1}{2}(-3+3i) = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{5}{2}i。$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{Re}\left\{\frac{1}{i} - \frac{3i}{1-i}\right\} = \frac{3}{2}, \quad \operatorname{Im}\left\{\frac{1}{i} - \frac{3i}{1-i}\right\} = -\frac{5}{2}, \quad \overline{\left(\frac{1}{i} - \frac{3i}{1-i}\right)} = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{5}{2}i。$$

$$\left|\frac{1}{i} - \frac{3i}{1-i}\right| = \left|\frac{3}{2} - \frac{5}{2}i\right| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{34}}{2}。$$

$$\operatorname{Arg}\left(\frac{1}{i} - \frac{3i}{1-i}\right) = \operatorname{Arg}\left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{5}{2}i\right) = -\arctan\frac{5}{3} + 2k\pi, \quad k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots。$$

$$(3) \frac{(3+4i)(2-5i)}{2i} = -\frac{7}{2} - 13i。$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{Re}\left\{\frac{(3+4i)(2-5i)}{2i}\right\} = -\frac{7}{2}, \quad \operatorname{Im}\left\{\frac{(3+4i)(2-5i)}{2i}\right\} = -13,$$

$$\overline{\left(\frac{(3+4i)(2-5i)}{2i}\right)} = -\frac{7}{2} + 13i。$$

$$\left|\frac{(3+4i)(2-5i)}{2i}\right| = \frac{5\sqrt{29}}{2}。$$

$$\operatorname{Arg}\left(\frac{(3+4i)(2-5i)}{2i}\right) = \operatorname{Arg}\left(-\frac{7}{2}-13i\right) = \arctan\frac{26}{7} - \pi + 2k\pi, \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

$$(4) \quad i^8 - 4i^{21} + i = (i^2)^4 - 4(i^2)^{10}i + i = 1 - 3i.$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{Re}\{i^8 - 4i^{21} + i\} = 1, \quad \operatorname{Im}\{i^8 - 4i^{21} + i\} = -3, \quad \overline{(i^8 - 4i^{21} + i)} = 1 + 3i.$$

$$|i^8 - 4i^{21} + i| = |1 - 3i| = \sqrt{(1)^2 + (-3)^2} = \sqrt{10}.$$

$$\operatorname{Arg}(i^8 - 4i^{21} + i) = \operatorname{Arg}(1 - 3i) = -\arctan 3 + 2k\pi, \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

2. 设 $z = x + iy$, 求 $\frac{1}{z}$ 和 $\frac{z-1}{z+1}$ 的实部, 虚部。

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

$$\therefore \operatorname{Re}\left\{\frac{1}{z}\right\} = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}, \quad \operatorname{Im}\left\{\frac{1}{z}\right\} = \frac{-y}{x^2+y^2}.$$

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

$$\therefore \operatorname{Re}\left\{\frac{z-1}{z+1}\right\} = \frac{x^2+y^2-1}{(x+1)^2+y^2}, \quad \operatorname{Im}\left\{\frac{z-1}{z+1}\right\} = \frac{2y}{(x+1)^2+y^2}.$$

3. 将下列复数化简成 $x + iy$ 的形式。

(1) $(1+2i)^3$; (2) $(1+i)^n + (1-i)^n$; (3) $\sqrt{5+12i}$; (4) $\sqrt{-i}$; (5) $\sqrt{i} - \sqrt{-i}$;

(6) $\sqrt[4]{-1}$ 。

解: (1) $(1+2i)^3 = (1+2i)(1+2i)(1+2i) = (-3+4i)(1+2i) = -11-2i$ 。

$$(2) \quad (1+i)^n + (1-i)^n = \left(\sqrt{2} e^{\frac{\pi i}{4}}\right)^n + \left(\sqrt{2} e^{-\frac{\pi i}{4}}\right)^n = 2^{\frac{n}{2}+1} \cos \frac{n\pi}{4}.$$

$$(3) \sqrt{5+12i} = \left[13e^{i\left(\arctan\frac{12}{5}\right)} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{13} \left[\cos \frac{1}{2} \left(\arctan \frac{12}{5} + 2k\pi \right) + i \sin \frac{1}{2} \left(\arctan \frac{12}{5} + 2k\pi \right) \right], k = 0, 1.$$

$$(4) \sqrt{-i} = \left(e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}i} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}+n\pi\right)} = \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}+n\pi\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}+n\pi\right), n = 0, 1.$$

$$\text{即 } \sqrt{-i} = \pm \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i \right).$$

$$(5) \sqrt{i} - \sqrt{-i}$$

$$= e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{4}+m\pi\right)} - e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}+n\pi\right)}$$

$$= \left[\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}+m\pi\right) - \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}+n\pi\right) \right] + i \left[\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}+m\pi\right) - \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}+n\pi\right) \right], m, n = 0, 1.$$

$$(6) \sqrt[4]{-1} = (e^{i\pi})^{\frac{1}{4}} = e^{i\left(\frac{\pi+2n\pi}{4}\right)} = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right), n = 0, 1, 2, 3.$$

4. 如果等式 $\frac{x+1+i(y-3)}{5+3i} = 1+i$ 成立, 试求实数 x, y 为何值?

解: 注意到

$$\frac{x+1+i(y-3)}{5+3i} = \frac{[x+1+i(y-3)](5+3i)}{(5+3i)(5-3i)} = \frac{1}{34} [(5x+3y-4) + i(-3x+5y-18)].$$

我们有

$$\frac{1}{34} [(5x+3y-4) + i(-3x+5y-18)] = 1+i.$$

比较等式两边的实, 虚部, 得

$$\begin{cases} 5x+3y-4=34 \\ -3x+5y-18=34 \end{cases}.$$

解得 $x=1, y=11$ 。

5. 设 $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$, 证明:

$$(1 + \cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^n = 2^n \cos^n \frac{\theta}{2} \left(\cos \frac{n\theta}{2} + i \sin \frac{n\theta}{2} \right).$$

证: $(1 + \cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^n$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left(2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + i 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right)^n = \left[2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \right]^n \\ &= 2^n \cos^n \frac{\theta}{2} \left(\cos \frac{n\theta}{2} + i \sin \frac{n\theta}{2} \right). \end{aligned}$$

6. 求复平面上的点 $z = (x, y) \in \mathbb{C}$ 在单位球面上的球极投影点 $A(x', y', u')$ 的坐标, 并证明若点列 $\{z_n\} \subset \mathbb{C}$, 有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = \infty$, 则 $\{z_n\}$ 的球极投影点列 $\{A_n\}$, 有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = (0, 0, 2)$ 。

解: 因 $\overrightarrow{NA} \parallel \overrightarrow{Nz}$ 且 A 在单位球面上, 有

$$\begin{cases} (x', y', u' - 2) = t(x, y, -2); \\ (x')^2 + (y')^2 + (u' - 1)^2 = 1. \end{cases} \quad 0 < t \leq 1.$$

或

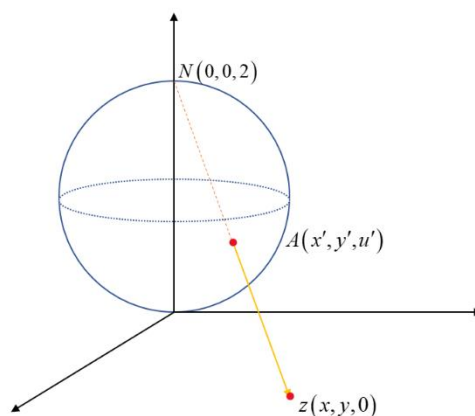
$$\begin{cases} x' = xt \\ y' = yt \\ u' = 2 - 2t \\ (x')^2 + (y')^2 + (u' - 1)^2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad 0 < t \leq 1.$$

解得

$$t = \frac{4}{x^2 + y^2 + 4}.$$

$$x' = \frac{4x}{x^2 + y^2 + 4}, \quad y' = \frac{4y}{x^2 + y^2 + 4}, \quad u' = \frac{2(x^2 + y^2)}{x^2 + y^2 + 4}.$$

故投影点 A 的坐标为 $\left(\frac{4x}{x^2 + y^2 + 4}, \frac{4y}{x^2 + y^2 + 4}, \frac{2(x^2 + y^2)}{x^2 + y^2 + 4} \right)$ 。



设点列 $\{z_n\} \subset \mathbb{C}$, 有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = \infty$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |z_n| = \infty$ 。从而, 有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x'_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x_n}{x_n^2 + y_n^2 + 4} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2(z_n + \bar{z}_n)}{|z_n|^2 + 4} = 0;$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y'_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4y_n}{x_n^2 + y_n^2 + 4} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2(z_n - \bar{z}_n)}{i(|z_n|^2 + 4)} = 0;$$

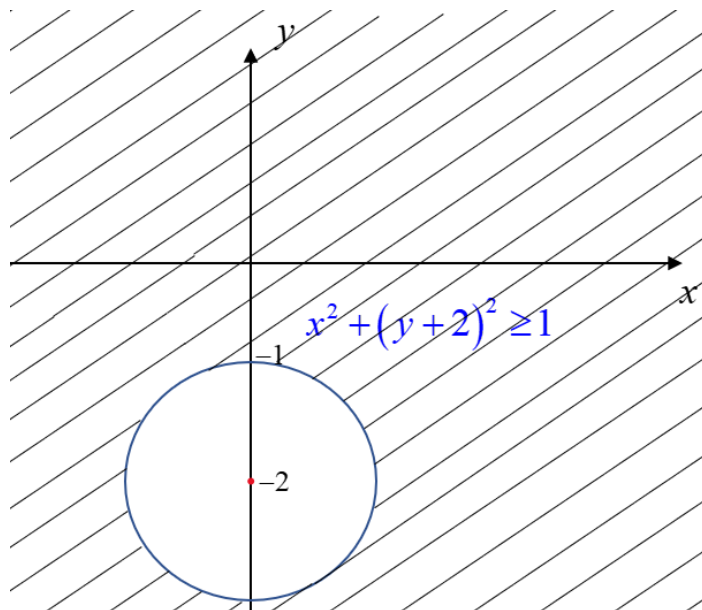
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u'_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2(x_n^2 + y_n^2)}{x_n^2 + y_n^2 + 4} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2|z_n|^2}{|z_n|^2 + 4} = 2。$$

即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = (0, 0, 2)$ 。

7. 指出下列各题中点 z 的存在范围, 并作图。

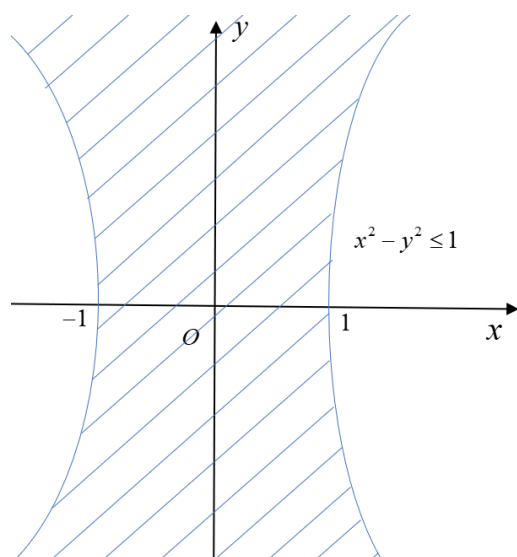
解: (1) $|z + 2i| \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + (y + 2)^2 \geq 1$ 。

点 z 的范围是复平面上以 $-2i$ 为圆心, 1 为半径的圆周及它的外部。



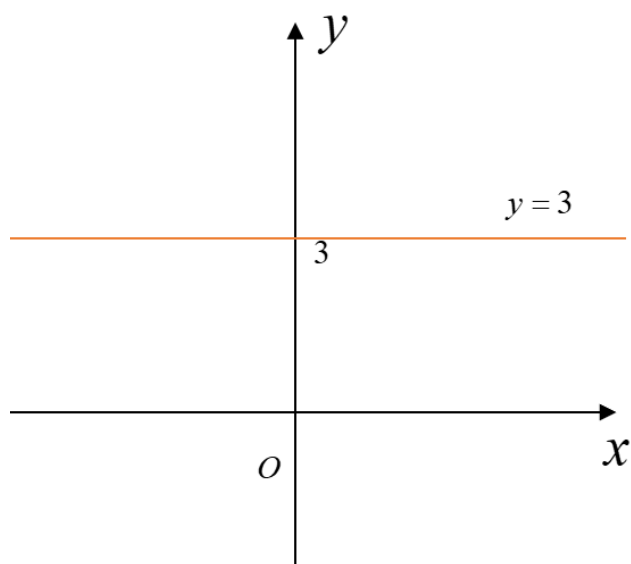
(2) $\operatorname{Re} z^2 \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - y^2 \leq 1$ 。

点 z 的范围是双曲线 $x^2 - y^2 = 1$ 及其内部。



(3) $\operatorname{Re}(i\bar{z}) = 3 \Leftrightarrow y = 3$ 。

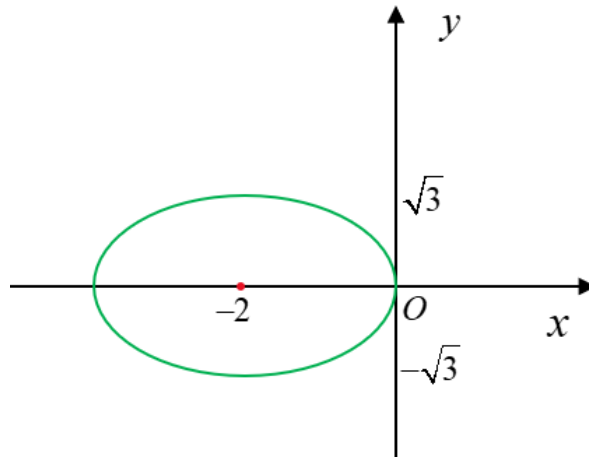
点 z 的范围是直线 $y = 3$ 。



$$(4) |z+3|+|z+1|=4 \Leftrightarrow |z+3|^2=(4-|z+1|)^2 \Leftrightarrow x-2=-2|z+1|$$

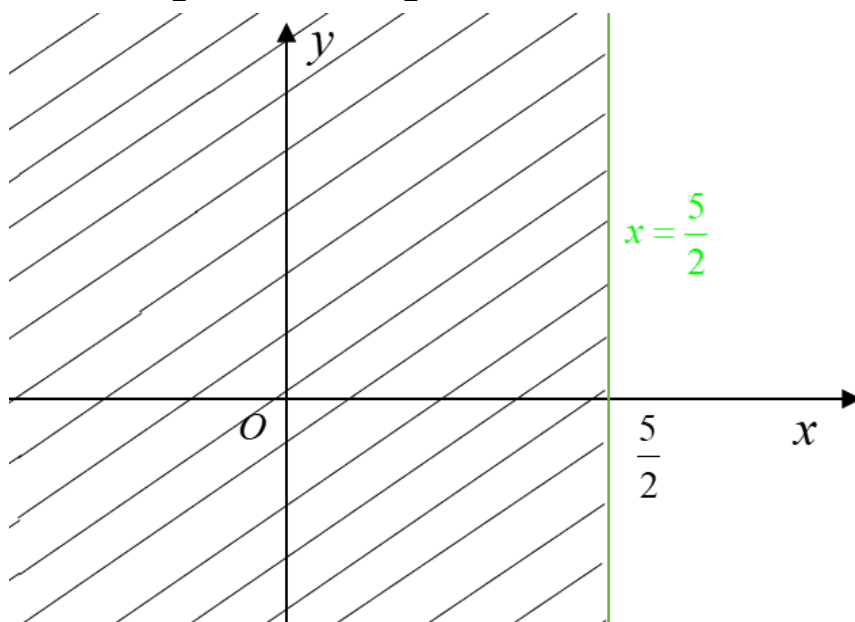
$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(x+2)^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1。$$

点 z 的范围是以 $(-3,0)$ 和 $(-1,0)$ 为焦点，长半轴为 2，短半轴为 $\sqrt{3}$ 的一个椭圆。



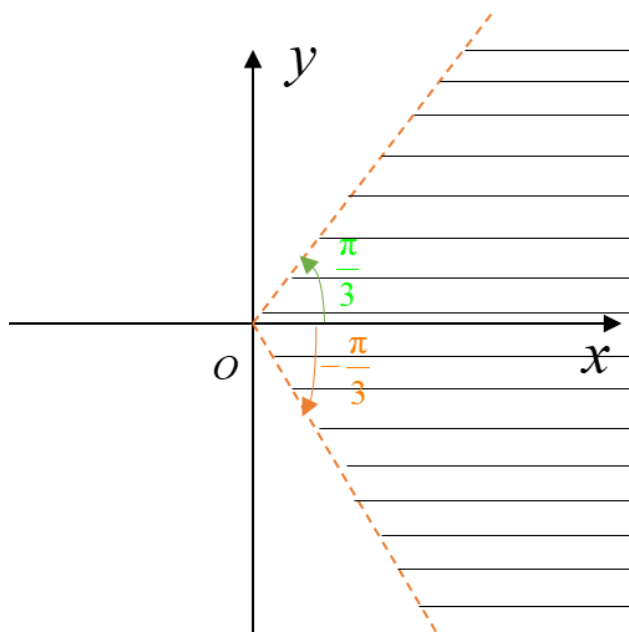
$$(5) \left| \frac{z-3}{z-2} \right| \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow |z-3|^2 \geq |z-2|^2 \Leftrightarrow (z-3)(\bar{z}-3) \geq (z-2)(\bar{z}-2) \Leftrightarrow x \leq \frac{5}{2}。 \text{ 点 } z$$

的范围是直线 $x = \frac{5}{2}$ ，及直线 $x = \frac{5}{2}$ 左边的区域。



$$(6) |\arg z| < \frac{\pi}{3} \Leftrightarrow -\frac{\pi}{3} < \arg z < \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

点 z 的范围是两条从原点出发的射线 $\arg z = \pm \frac{\pi}{3}$ 所夹的区域, 不含边界。



8. 设 z, z_1, z_2 是三个复数, 证明:

$$(1) \overline{z_1 + z_2} = \overline{z_1} + \overline{z_2}, \quad \overline{z_1 z_2} = \overline{z_1} \overline{z_2}, \quad \overline{\overline{z}} = z;$$

(2) 当且仅当 $z = \overline{z}$ 时, z 是实数。

$$(3) |z_1 + z_2|^2 = |z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 + 2\operatorname{Re}(z_1 \overline{z_2});$$

$$(4) \operatorname{Re}(z_1 \overline{z_2}) \leq |z_1 \overline{z_2}| = |z_1| |z_2|.$$

证: 设 $z = x + iy, z_1 = x_1 + iy_1, z_2 = x_2 + iy_2$ 。于是

$$(1) \overline{z_1 + z_2} = \overline{(x_1 + x_2) + i(y_1 + y_2)} = (x_1 + x_2) - i(y_1 + y_2) = x_1 - iy_1 + x_2 - iy_2 = \overline{z_1} + \overline{z_2};$$

$$\overline{z_1 z_2} = \overline{(x_1 x_2 - y_1 y_2) + i(x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_1)} = (x_1 x_2 - y_1 y_2) - i(x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_1) = (x_1 - iy_1)(x_2 - iy_2) = \overline{z_1} \overline{z_2};$$

$$\overline{\overline{z}} = \overline{x - iy} = x + iy = z.$$

$$(2) z = \overline{z} \Leftrightarrow x + iy = x - iy \Leftrightarrow y = 0 \Leftrightarrow z = x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(3) \quad |z_1 + z_2|^2 = (z_1 + z_2)(\bar{z}_1 + \bar{z}_2) = |z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 + (z_1\bar{z}_2 + \bar{z}_1z_2) \\ = |z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 + (z_1\bar{z}_2 + \overline{z_1\bar{z}_2}) = |z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 + 2\operatorname{Re}(z_1\bar{z}_2)。$$

$$(4) \quad \operatorname{Re}(z_1\bar{z}_2) = x_1x_2 + y_1y_2 \leq \sqrt{(x_1x_2 + y_1y_2)^2 + (-x_1y_2 + x_2y_1)^2} \\ = |z_1\bar{z}_2| = \sqrt{x_1^2x_2^2 + y_1^2y_2^2 + x_1^2y_2^2 + x_2^2y_1^2} \\ = \sqrt{(x_1^2 + y_1^2)(x_2^2 + y_2^2)} = |z_1||z_2|。$$

9. 试求下列极限

解: (1) $\lim_{z \rightarrow 1+i} \frac{\bar{z}}{z} = \frac{1-i}{1+i} = \frac{1}{2}(1-i)^2 = -i。$

(2) $\lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{z\bar{z} + 2z - \bar{z} - 2}{z^2 - 1} = \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{(\bar{z} + 2)(z - 1)}{(z + 1)(z - 1)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{\bar{z} + 2}{z + 1} = \frac{2-i}{1+i} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2}i。$

10. 记 $z = x + iy$, $e^z = e^x(\cos y + i\sin y)$ 。证明: $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^z - 1}{z} = 1。$

证: $\because e^z - 1 - z$

$$= e^x(\cos y + i\sin y) - 1 - x - iy \\ = e^x - 1 - x - e^x(1 - \cos y) + ie^x(\sin y - y) + i(e^x - 1)y。$$

$$\therefore \left| \frac{e^z - 1}{z} - 1 \right| = \left| \frac{e^z - 1 - z}{z} \right| \\ = \left| \frac{x}{z} \left(\frac{e^x - 1}{x} - 1 \right) - \frac{y}{z} e^x \left(\frac{1 - \cos y}{y} \right) + i \frac{y}{z} e^x \left(\frac{\sin y}{y} - 1 \right) + i \frac{x}{z} \left(\frac{e^x - 1}{x} \right) y \right| \\ \leq \left| \frac{e^x - 1}{x} - 1 \right| + e^x \left| \frac{1 - \cos y}{y} \right| + e^x \left| \frac{\sin y}{y} - 1 \right| + \left| \frac{e^x - 1}{x} \right| |y|。$$

由于 $z \rightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow x \rightarrow 0$ 且 $y \rightarrow 0$, 于是

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^z - 1}{z} - 1 \right) = 0。$$

即 $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^z - 1}{z} = 1。$

11. 证明: z 平面上的圆的方程可以写成

$$az\bar{z} + \bar{e}z + e\bar{z} + d = 0$$

的形式, 其中 $a, d \in \mathbb{R}, a > 0, e \in \mathbb{C}$, 且 $|e|^2 - ad > 0$ 。

证: 设直角坐标系的圆的方程为

$$a(x^2 + y^2) + bx + cy + d = 0 \quad (*) ,$$

其中 $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$ 且 $a > 0$ 。于是

$$a(z\bar{z}) + b \frac{z + \bar{z}}{2} + c \frac{z - \bar{z}}{2i} + d = 0$$

$$a(z\bar{z}) + \frac{b - ic}{2} z + \frac{b + ic}{2} \bar{z} + d = 0$$

$$az\bar{z} + \bar{e}z + e\bar{z} + d = 0$$

其中 $e = \frac{b + ic}{2}$ 。又 (*) 可以写成

$$a\left(x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x\right) + a\left(y^2 + \frac{c}{a}y\right) = -d$$

$$a\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 + a\left(y + \frac{c}{2a}\right)^2 = -d + \frac{b^2}{4a} + \frac{c^2}{4a}。$$

由 $-d + \frac{b^2}{4a} + \frac{c^2}{4a} = \frac{1}{a}\left(\frac{b^2}{4} + \frac{c^2}{4} - ad\right) = \frac{1}{a}(|e|^2 - ad) > 0$, 得

$$|e|^2 - ad > 0。$$

12. 解方程: $z^2 - 3iz - (3 - i) = 0$ 。

解: $z = \frac{1}{2}\left(3i + \sqrt{-9 + 4(3 - i)}\right)$

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

$$= \frac{3i}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} e^{\frac{i}{2}\left(-\arctan\frac{4}{3} + 2k\pi\right)}$$

$$= \frac{3i}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \left[\cos \frac{1}{2} \left(-\arctan \frac{4}{3} + 2k\pi \right) + i \sin \frac{1}{2} \left(-\arctan \frac{4}{3} + 2k\pi \right) \right], k = 0, 1.$$

13. 试证: $\arg z$ ($-\pi < \arg z \leq \pi$) 在负实轴上(包括原点)不连续, 除此之外在 z 平面上处处连续。

证: 设 $f(z) = \arg z$ 。因为 $f(0)$ 无定义, 所以 $f(z)$ 在原点不连续。

当 $z_0 = x_0 + iy_0$ 为负实轴上的点时, 有 $x_0 < 0, y_0 = 0$ 且

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+, x = x_0} \left(\arctan \frac{y}{x} + \pi \right) = \pi;$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0^-, x = x_0} \left(\arctan \frac{y}{x} - \pi \right) = -\pi.$$

所以 $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \arg z$ 不存在, 即 $\arg z$ 在负实轴上不连续。而在 z 平面上的其它点处

$$\arg z = \begin{cases} 0 & x > 0, y = 0; \\ \arctan \frac{y}{x} & x > 0, y > 0; \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & x = 0, y > 0; \\ \arctan \frac{y}{x} + \pi & x < 0, y > 0; \\ \arctan \frac{y}{x} - \pi & x < 0, y < 0; \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} & x = 0, y < 0; \\ \arctan \frac{y}{x} & x > 0, y < 0. \end{cases}$$

它是连续的。

14. 将函数 $w = x \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \right) + iy \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \right)$ 表示成变量 z 的表达式。

证：因为 $x = \frac{1}{2}(z + \bar{z})$, $y = \frac{1}{2i}(z - \bar{z})$, $x^2 + y^2 = z\bar{z}$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} w &= x \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \right) + iy \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(z + \bar{z}) \left(1 + \frac{1}{z\bar{z}} \right) + i \frac{1}{2i}(z - \bar{z}) \left(1 - \frac{1}{z\bar{z}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(z + \bar{z} + \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{\bar{z}} + z - \bar{z} - \frac{1}{\bar{z}} + \frac{1}{z} \right) \\ &= z + \frac{1}{z}. \end{aligned}$$

15. 设 $|z_0| < 1$ 。证明：若 $|z| = 1$, 则 $\left| \frac{z - z_0}{1 - \bar{z}_0 z} \right| = 1$ 。若 $|z| < 1$, 则

$$(1) \left| \frac{z - z_0}{1 - \bar{z}_0 z} \right| < 1;$$

$$(2) \frac{\left| |z| - |z_0| \right|}{1 - |z_0||z|} \leq \left| \frac{z - z_0}{1 - \bar{z}_0 z} \right| \leq \frac{|z| + |z_0|}{1 + |z_0||z|}.$$

证：若 $|z| = 1$, 则

$$\left| \frac{z - z_0}{1 - \bar{z}_0 z} \right| = \frac{|z - z_0|}{|1 - \bar{z}_0 z| |\bar{z}|} = \frac{|z - z_0|}{|z - z_0|} = 1.$$

若 $|z| < 1$, 注意到

$$\left| \frac{z - z_0}{1 - \bar{z}_0 z} \right|^2 = \frac{|z - z_0|^2}{|1 - \bar{z}_0 z|^2} = \frac{(z - z_0)(\bar{z} - \bar{z}_0)}{(1 - \bar{z}_0 z)(1 - z_0 \bar{z})} = \frac{|z|^2 - z\bar{z}_0 - z_0\bar{z} + |z_0|^2}{1 - z_0\bar{z} - z\bar{z}_0 + |z|^2 |z_0|^2}.$$

由 $|z_0| < 1$ 和 $|z| < 1$, 有

$$(1 - |z|^2)(1 - |z_0|^2) > 0.$$

于是, 得

$$|z|^2 + |z_0|^2 - 1 - |z|^2 |z_0|^2 < 0.$$

从而, 有

$$|z|^2 - z\bar{z}_0 - z_0\bar{z} + |z_0|^2 < 1 - z_0\bar{z} - z\bar{z}_0 + |z|^2 |z_0|^2.$$

故 $\left| \frac{z-z_0}{1-\overline{z_0}z} \right|^2 < 1$, 即(1)成立。

对于(2), 注意到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\|z|-|z_0\|}{1-|z_0||z|} &\leq \left| \frac{z-z_0}{1-\overline{z_0}z} \right| \leq \frac{\|z\|+|z_0\|}{1+|z_0||z|} \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{\|z\|-|z_0\|}{1-|z_0||z|} \right)^2 \leq \left| \frac{z-z_0}{1-\overline{z_0}z} \right|^2 \leq \left(\frac{\|z\|+|z_0\|}{1+|z_0||z|} \right)^2 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \frac{|z|^2+|z_0|^2-2|z||z_0|}{1+|z|^2|z_0|^2-2|z||z_0|} \leq \frac{|z|^2+|z_0|^2-(z\overline{z_0}+\overline{z}z_0)}{1+|z|^2|z_0|^2-(z\overline{z_0}+\overline{z}z_0)} \leq \frac{|z|^2+|z_0|^2+2|z||z_0|}{1+|z|^2|z_0|^2+2|z||z_0|}. \end{aligned}$$

现在, 由 $|z_0| < 1$ 和 $|z| < 1$, 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[|z|^2+|z_0|^2-(z\overline{z_0}+\overline{z}z_0) \right] \left(1+|z|^2|z_0|^2+2|z||z_0| \right) - \left[1+|z|^2|z_0|^2-(z\overline{z_0}+\overline{z}z_0) \right] \left(|z|^2+|z_0|^2+2|z||z_0| \right) \\ &= 2|z||z_0| \left(|z|^2+|z_0|^2 \right) - (z\overline{z_0}+\overline{z}z_0) \left(1+|z|^2|z_0|^2 \right) - 2|z||z_0| \left(1+|z|^2|z_0|^2 \right) + (z\overline{z_0}+\overline{z}z_0) \left(|z|^2+|z_0|^2 \right) \\ &= 2|z||z_0| \left(|z|^2-1 \right) \left(1-|z_0|^2 \right) + (z\overline{z_0}+\overline{z}z_0) \left(|z|^2-1 \right) \left(1-|z_0|^2 \right) \\ &= \left(|z|^2-1 \right) \left(1-|z_0|^2 \right) \left(2|z||z_0|+z\overline{z_0}+\overline{z}z_0 \right) \\ &= \left(|z|^2-1 \right) \left(1-|z_0|^2 \right) \left(2|\overline{z}z_0|+2\operatorname{Re}\{\overline{z}z_0\} \right) \\ &< 0. \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\left| \frac{z-z_0}{1-\overline{z_0}z} \right|^2 \leq \left(\frac{\|z\|+|z_0\|}{1+|z_0||z|} \right)^2.$$

从而

$$\left| \frac{z-z_0}{1-\overline{z_0}z} \right| \leq \frac{\|z\|+|z_0\|}{1+|z_0||z|}.$$

同理可证

$$\frac{\|z\|-|z_0\|}{1-|z_0||z|} \leq \left| \frac{z-z_0}{1-\overline{z_0}z} \right|.$$

16*. 证明: 方程 $\left| \frac{z-z_1}{z-z_2} \right| = k (z_1 \neq z_2, k > 0, k \neq 1)$ 表示复平面上圆心为

$$z_0 = \frac{z_1 - k^2 z_2}{1 - k^2}, \text{ 半径为 } \rho = k \frac{|z_1 - z_2|}{|1 - k^2|} \text{ 的圆周: } |z - z_0| = \rho.$$

证: 因为 $\left| \frac{z-z_1}{z-z_2} \right| = k \Leftrightarrow \left| \frac{z-z_1}{z-z_2} \right|^2 = k^2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{z-z_1}{z-z_2} \cdot \frac{\bar{z}-\bar{z}_1}{\bar{z}-\bar{z}_2} = k^2$, 所以

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

即

$$\begin{aligned} z\bar{z}(1-k^2) - z(\bar{z}_1 - k^2\bar{z}_2) - \bar{z}(z_1 - k^2z_2) &= k^2z_2\bar{z}_2 - z_1\bar{z}_1 \\ \Leftrightarrow z\bar{z} - z\left(\frac{\bar{z}_1 - k^2\bar{z}_2}{1-k^2}\right) - \bar{z}\left(\frac{z_1 - k^2z_2}{1-k^2}\right) &= \frac{k^2z_2\bar{z}_2 - z_1\bar{z}_1}{1-k^2}, k \neq 1 \\ \Leftrightarrow z\bar{z} - z\left(\frac{\overline{z_1 - k^2z_2}}{1-k^2}\right) - \bar{z}\left(\frac{z_1 - k^2z_2}{1-k^2}\right) &= \frac{k^2z_2\bar{z}_2 - z_1\bar{z}_1}{1-k^2}. \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} \left| z - \frac{z_1 - k^2z_2}{1-k^2} \right|^2 &= \left(z - \frac{z_1 - k^2z_2}{1-k^2} \right) \left(\bar{z} - \frac{\overline{z_1 - k^2z_2}}{1-k^2} \right) \\ &= z\bar{z} - z\left(\frac{\overline{z_1 - k^2z_2}}{1-k^2}\right) - \bar{z}\left(\frac{z_1 - k^2z_2}{1-k^2}\right) + \frac{|z_1 - k^2z_2|^2}{(1-k^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{k^2z_2\bar{z}_2 - z_1\bar{z}_1}{1-k^2} + \frac{(z_1 - k^2z_2)(\bar{z}_1 - k^2\bar{z}_2)}{(1-k^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{(k^2z_2\bar{z}_2 - z_1\bar{z}_1)(1-k^2) + z_1\bar{z}_1 - k^2z_1\bar{z}_2 - k^2\bar{z}_1z_2 + k^4z_2\bar{z}_2}{(1-k^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{k^2|z_1 - z_2|^2}{(1-k^2)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

故 $|z - z_0| = \rho$, 这里 $z_0 = \frac{z_1 - k^2z_2}{1 - k^2}$, $\rho = k \frac{|z_1 - z_2|}{|1 - k^2|}$.