

培尖教育2022五一刷题班(5.1)(I)

本文为培尖教育2022五一刷题班(5.1)的复数专题复习笔记,系统梳理了复数的代数、三角、指数三种形式及几何应用(面积、共圆、相似),并通过10道典型例题详细演示了数形结合、旋转技巧、单位根求和及辐角主值处理等竞赛常用方法。

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复习

复数的三种形式

- 代数形式: $z = a + bi (a, b \in \mathbb{R}), a = \Re(z), b = \Im(z)$
- 三角形式: $z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta), (r \geq 0)$
 - $\arg(z) \in [0, 2\pi)$ 表示辐角主值, $\text{Arg}(z) \in \mathbb{R}$ 表示辐角
 - $z_1 z_2 = r_1 r_2 [\cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)]$
 - $\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} [\cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_1 - \theta_2)]$
 - $z^n = r^n (\cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta)$
 - $\sqrt[n]{z} = \sqrt[n]{r} (\cos \frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n}), k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$
- 指数形式: $e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$

复数的应用

- $S_{\triangle} = \frac{1}{2} |\text{Im}(\overline{z_1} z_2 + \overline{z_2} z_3 + \overline{z_3} z_1)|$
- 四点共圆的充要条件: $\frac{z_3 - z_1}{z_4 - z_1} : \frac{z_3 - z_2}{z_4 - z_2} \in \mathbb{R}$
- $\triangle z_1 z_2 z_3, \triangle w_1 w_2 w_3$ 相似的充要条件: $\frac{z_3 - z_2}{z_2 - z_1} = \frac{w_3 - w_2}{w_2 - w_1}$

刷题

例1

若 $z \in C, |z - 2| \leq 1$, 求 $|z|$ 的最大和最小值, 和 $\arg(z)$ 的范围

解: z 在复平面内代表的点在圆心为 $(2, 0)$, 半径为 1 的圆上.

由于有 $||z| - 2| \leq |z - 2| \leq |z| + |2|$:

所以 $-1 \leq |z| - 2 \leq 1, 1 \leq |z| \leq 3$

由数形结合, $\arg(z) \in [0, \frac{\pi}{6}] \cup [\frac{11}{6}\pi, 2\pi)$

例2

复数 z 满足 $\arg(z + 3) = \frac{6}{5}\pi$, 求 $\min |z + 6| + |z - 3i|$.

解: 易知 $\arg(z + 3) = \frac{6}{5}\pi$ 表示的轨迹为 $y = -\frac{1}{2}(x + 3) (x < -3)$

所求 $|z + 6| + |z - 3i|$ 相当于 z 在复平面内对应点到 $(-6, 0), (0, 3)$ 的距离之和.

显然 $\min |z + 6| + |z - 3i| = \sqrt{6^2 + 3^2} = 3\sqrt{5}$ (两点之间线段最短).

例3

已知 $|z - 2i| \leq 1$, 求 $\max \arg(z - 4i)$ 显然 $\max \arg(z - 4i) = \frac{5}{3}\pi$

例4

已知直线 l 过坐标原点, 抛物线 C 的顶点在原点, 焦点在 x 轴正半轴上, 若点 $A(-1, 0)$ 和 $B(0, 8)$ 关于 l 的对称点都在 C 上, 求直线 l 与抛物线 C 的方程.

设抛物线 $C: y^2 = 2px (p > 0)$, 直线 $l: y = kx$.

如果考虑算出对称点坐标后带入抛物线, 则计算极繁.

我们建立复平面, 设 $\vec{OA'}, \vec{OB'}$ 对应复数 $x_1 + y_1i, x_2 + y_2i$.

显然 $\vec{OA'} \perp \vec{OB'}, |OA'| = 1, |OB'| = 8$

因此 $x_2 + y_2i = 8i(x_1 + y_1i)$, 于是
$$\begin{cases} x_2 = -8y_1, \\ y_2 = 8x_1 \end{cases}$$

把 A', B' 带入抛物线:

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_1^2 &= 2px_1(1) \\
 y_2^2 &= 2px_2(2) \\
 x_2 &= -8y_1(3) \\
 y_2 &= 8x_1(4) \\
 \frac{(1)(2)}{(3)(4)} : -y_1y_2 &= 4p^2 \\
 (1)(4) : y_1^2 &= \frac{p}{4}y_2 \\
 y_1 &= -p, y_2 = 4p \\
 x_1 &= \frac{p}{2} \\
 x_1^2 + y_1^2 &= \left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 + p^2 = 1, p = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \\
 C : y^2 &= \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5}x
 \end{aligned}$$

下求直线方程:

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_1 &= \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, y_1 = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \\
 -\frac{1}{k} &= \frac{y_1 - 0}{x_1 - (-1)} \\
 k &= \frac{x_1 + 1}{-y_1} = \frac{\frac{p}{2} + 1}{p} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \\
 l : y &= \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}x
 \end{aligned}$$

例5

若点 $A(3, 0)$, B 在椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1$ 上, 点 A, B, C 三点按顺时针方向排列, 且 $\triangle ABC$ 为正三角形, 求点 C 的轨迹.

设 $C(x, y)$, 则由几何关系 $[(x - 3) + yi](\cos 60^\circ + i \sin 60^\circ) = (x_B - 3) + y_B i$

$$\text{则} \begin{cases} x_B = 3 + \frac{x-3}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}y = \frac{x-\sqrt{3}y+3}{2} \\ y_B = \frac{\sqrt{3}(x-3)}{2} + \frac{y}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}x+y-3\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases}$$

带入椭圆方程:

$$\left(\frac{x - \sqrt{3}y + 3}{2}\right)^2 + 4\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}x + y - 3\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 = 4$$

进一步化简系数:

$$(x - \sqrt{3}y + 3)^2 + 4(\sqrt{3}x + y - 3\sqrt{3})^2 = 16$$

例6

设 $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$, $z_1 = 2 - \sqrt{3}x + xi$, $z_2 = \sqrt{3}y - 1 + (\sqrt{3} - y)i$, 已知 $|z_1| = |z_2|$, $\arg \frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$,

(1) 求 $\left(\frac{z_1+z_2}{2}\right)^{100}$

(2) 设 $z = \frac{z_1+z_2}{2}$, 求集合 $A = \{x \mid x = z^{2k} + z^{-2k}, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ 中元素的个数。

(1)

因为 $\arg\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $|z_1| = |z_2|$

所以 $z_1 = iz_2$

$$(2 - \sqrt{3}x) + xi = i[(\sqrt{3}y - 1) + (\sqrt{3} - y)i]$$

得:

$$\begin{cases} 2 - \sqrt{3}x = y - \sqrt{3}, \\ x = \sqrt{3}y - 1 \end{cases}$$

解得:

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ y = \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases}$$

所以有:

$$\begin{cases} z_1 = \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2}i \\ z_2 = \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}i \end{cases}$$

于是:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\frac{z_1 + z_2}{2} \right)^{100} \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right)^{100} \\
 &= (\cos 60^\circ + i \sin 60^\circ)^{100} \\
 &= \cos 6000^\circ + i \sin 6000^\circ \\
 &= \cos 240^\circ + i \sin 240^\circ \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i
 \end{aligned}$$

考虑 $(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i)^3 = -1$ 计算更简便.

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= z^{2k} + z^{-2k} \\
 &= (\cos 60^\circ + i \sin 60^\circ)^{2k} + (\cos 60^\circ + i \sin 60^\circ)^{-2k} \\
 &= 2 \cos(120k)^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

考虑到 $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, 可能的 $x = 2 \cos(120k)$ 有 2 个. $|A| = 2$

令 $\omega = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$

有 $z = -\bar{\omega}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= z^{2k} + z^{-2k} \\
 &= (-\bar{\omega})^{2k} + (-\bar{\omega})^{-2k} \\
 &= (\bar{\omega})^{2k} + (\bar{\omega})^{-2k} \\
 &= \omega^k + \omega^{-k}
 \end{aligned}$$

考虑 $k = 3m, 3m + 1, 3m + 2$, 得到 x 有两个可能值.

例7

设复数 $z = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta (0 < \theta < \pi)$, $w = \frac{1 - (\bar{z})^4}{1 + z^4}$, 并且 $|w| = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$, $\arg w < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 求 θ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 & w \\
 &= \frac{(1 - \cos 4\theta) + i \sin 4\theta}{(1 + \cos 4\theta) + i \sin 4\theta} \\
 &= \frac{2 \sin^2 2\theta + 2 \sin 2\theta \cos 2\theta i}{2 \cos^2 2\theta + 2 \sin 2\theta \cos 2\theta i} \\
 &= \tan 2\theta \frac{\sin 2\theta + i \cos 2\theta}{\cos 2\theta + i \sin 2\theta} \\
 &= \tan 2\theta \frac{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2\theta) + i \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2\theta)}{\cos 2\theta + i \sin 2\theta} \\
 &= \tan 2\theta [\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - 4\theta) + i \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - 4\theta)]
 \end{aligned}$$

要求: $|\tan 2\theta| = |w| = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, 2\theta = \pm \frac{1}{6}\pi + k\pi$

情况1

$$\tan 2\theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\theta = \frac{1}{12}\pi \text{ or } \frac{7}{12}\pi$$

$$w = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6}), \arg(w) = \frac{\pi}{3} < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

情况2

$$\tan 2\theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\theta = \frac{5}{12}\pi \text{ or } \frac{11}{12}\pi$$

$$w = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}(\cos \frac{5}{6}\pi + i \sin \frac{5}{6}\pi) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}(\cos \frac{11\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{11\pi}{6})$$

$$\arg(w) > \frac{\pi}{2}$$

综上, $\theta = \frac{1}{12}\pi \text{ or } \frac{7}{12}\pi$

例8

证明: $\cos \frac{\pi}{7} - \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{7} = \frac{1}{2}$

构造一个方程: $z^7 - 1 = 0$

由棣莫弗公式: $z_k = \cos \frac{2k\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{2k\pi}{7}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 6$

根据韦达定理: $z_0 + z_1 + z_2 + \dots + z_6 = 0$

实部等于0:

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + \cos \frac{2}{7}\pi + \cos \frac{4}{7}\pi + \cos \frac{6}{7}\pi + \cos \frac{8}{7}\pi + \cos \frac{10}{7}\pi + \cos \frac{12}{7}\pi \\ = 1 - 2(\cos \frac{\pi}{7} - \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{7}) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Q.E.D

如果考虑使用三角恒等变换:

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \frac{\pi}{7} - \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{7} \\ = \cos \frac{\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{5\pi}{7} \end{aligned}$$

对于同名等差角的三角函数求和,解决方法是:乘以**差角的一半的正弦的2倍**

$$\begin{aligned} & 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{7} (\cos \frac{\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{5\pi}{7}) \\ &= \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} + \sin 0 + \sin \frac{4\pi}{7} - \sin \frac{-2\pi}{7} + \sin \frac{6\pi}{7} - \sin \frac{4\pi}{7} \\ &= \sin \frac{\pi}{7} \end{aligned}$$

Q.E.D

例9

化简 $\frac{\sin x + \sin 3x + \sin 5x + \dots + \sin(2n-1)x}{\cos x + \cos 3x + \cos 5x + \dots + \cos(2n-1)x}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\sin x + \sin 3x + \sin 5x + \cdots + \sin(2n-1)x}{\cos x + \cos 3x + \cos 5x + \cdots + \cos(2n-1)x} \\
&= \frac{2 \sin x [\sin x + \sin 3x + \sin 5x + \cdots + \sin(2n-1)x]}{2 \sin x [\cos x + \cos 3x + \cos 5x + \cdots + \cos(2n-1)x]} \\
&= \frac{-[(\cos 2x - \cos 0) + (\cos 4x - \cos 2x) + (\cos 6x - \cos 4x) + \cdots + (\cos 2nx - \cos(2n-2)x)]}{(\sin 2x - \sin 0) + (\sin 4x - \sin 2x) + (\sin 6x - \sin 4x) + \cdots + (\sin 2nx - \sin(2n-2)x)} \\
&= \frac{1 - \cos 2nx}{\sin 2nx} \\
&= \frac{2 \sin^2 nx}{2 \sin nx \cos nx} \\
&= \tan nx
\end{aligned}$$

考虑复数的做法:令 $z = \cos x + i \sin x$

于是有:
$$\begin{cases} \cos nx = \frac{z^n + \bar{z}^n}{2} \\ \sin nx = \frac{z^n - \bar{z}^n}{2i} \end{cases}$$

所以分子:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sin x + \sin 3x + \sin 5x + \cdots + \sin(2n-1)x \\
&= \frac{1}{2i} [(z + z^3 + \cdots + z^{2n-1}) - (\bar{z} + \bar{z}^3 + \cdots + \bar{z}^{2n-1})] \\
&= \frac{1}{2i} \left[\frac{z^{2n+1} - z}{z^2 - 1} - \frac{\bar{z}^{2n+1} - \bar{z}}{\bar{z}^2 - 1} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2i} \left[\frac{z^{2n+1} - z}{z^2 - z\bar{z}} - \frac{\bar{z}^{2n+1} - \bar{z}}{\bar{z}^2 - z\bar{z}} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2i} \left[\frac{(z^{2n} - 1) + (\bar{z}^{2n} - 1)}{z - \bar{z}} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2i} \frac{(z^n - \bar{z}^n)^2}{z - \bar{z}} = \left(\frac{z^n - \bar{z}^n}{2i} \right)^2 \frac{2i}{z - \bar{z}} = \frac{\sin^2 nx}{\sin x}
\end{aligned}$$

同理分母:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \cos x + \cos 3x + \cos 5x + \cdots + \cos(2n-1)x \\
&= \frac{1}{2} [(z + z^3 + \cdots + z^{2n-1}) + (\bar{z} + \bar{z}^3 + \cdots + \bar{z}^{2n-1})] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{(z^{2n} - 1) - (\bar{z}^{2n} - 1)}{z - \bar{z}} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{(z^n + \bar{z}^n)(z^n - \bar{z}^n)}{z - \bar{z}} \right] \\
&= \left(\frac{z^n + \bar{z}^n}{2} \right) \left(\frac{z^n - \bar{z}^n}{2} \right) \left(\frac{2i}{z - \bar{z}} \right) = \frac{\sin nx \cos nx}{\sin x}
\end{aligned}$$

相除即得到 $\tan nx$

例10

熟知: $\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}$

使用合分比定理:

$$\frac{1 + \sin \alpha - \cos \alpha}{1 + \sin \alpha + \cos \alpha} = \tan \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\frac{1 + 2 \sin \alpha - \cos \alpha}{1 + \sin \alpha + 2 \cos \alpha} = \tan \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2} \sin \alpha - \sqrt{3} \cos \alpha}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} \sin \alpha + \sqrt{2} \cos \alpha} = \tan \frac{\alpha}{2}$$