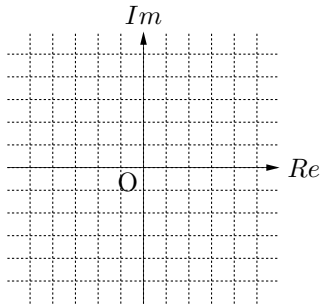


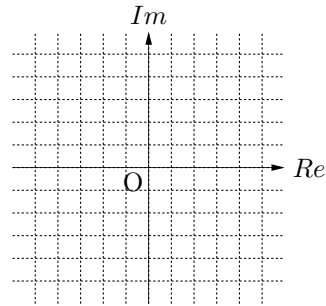
# 反射テスト 複素平面 加減乗除と複素平面の関係 01

1.  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$  を複素平面上に図示せよ. ( S 級 50 秒, A 級 2 分, B 級 3 分, C 級 5 分 )

(1)  $\alpha = 2 - i, \beta = 1 + 3i,$   
 $\gamma = \alpha + \beta, \delta = \beta - \alpha$

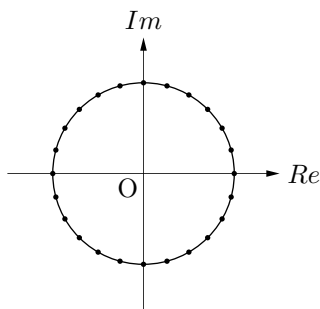


(2)  $\alpha = 3, \beta = \alpha i, \gamma = \beta i, \delta = \gamma i$

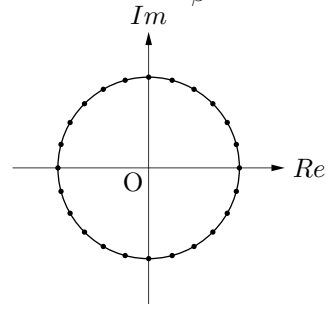


2. 偏角に忠実に  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$  を複素平面上に図示せよ. ただし図の円は半径 1, 周上の点は周を 24 等分していて, 弧 1 つ分が作る中心角は  $15^\circ$  とする. ( S 級 50 秒, A 級 2 分, B 級 3 分, C 級 5 分 )

(1)  $\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i, \beta = \alpha^2, \gamma = \alpha^3, \delta = \alpha^4$

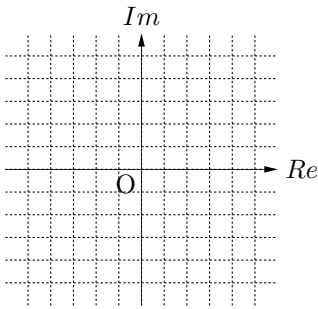


(2)  $\alpha = \cos 30^\circ + i \sin 30^\circ, \beta = \cos 45^\circ + i \sin 45^\circ,$   
 $\gamma = \alpha\beta, \delta = \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$

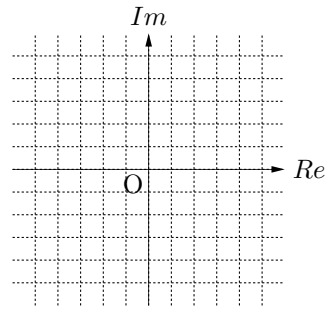


3.  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$  を複素平面上に図示せよ. ( S 級 55 秒, A 級 2 分, B 級 3 分, C 級 5 分 )

(1)  $\alpha = -3 + i, \beta = 2 - 4i,$   
 $\gamma = \alpha + \beta, \delta = \beta - \alpha$

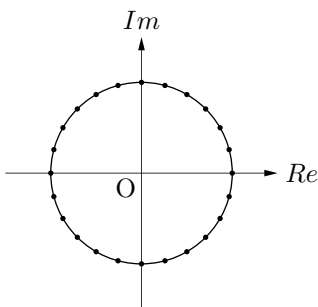


(2)  $\alpha = 3 + i, \beta = \alpha i, \gamma = \beta i, \delta = \gamma i$

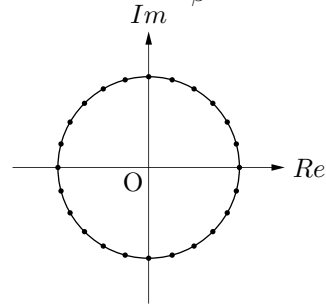


4. 偏角に忠実に  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$  を複素平面上に図示せよ. ただし図の円は半径 1, 周上の点は周を 24 等分していて, 弧 1 つ分が作る中心角は  $15^\circ$  とする. ( S 級 1 分, A 級 2 分, B 級 3 分, C 級 5 分 )

(1)  $\alpha = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i, \beta = \alpha^2, \gamma = \alpha^3, \delta = \alpha^4$



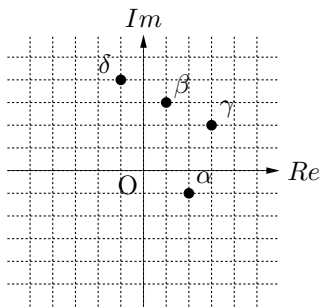
(2)  $\alpha = \cos 60^\circ + i \sin 60^\circ, \beta = \cos 240^\circ + i \sin 240^\circ,$   
 $\gamma = \alpha\beta, \delta = \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$



# 反射テスト 複素平面 加減乗除と複素平面の関係 01 解答解説

1.  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$  を複素平面上に図示せよ. (S級 50秒, A級 2分, B級 3分, C級 5分)

(1)  $\alpha = 2 - i, \beta = 1 + 3i,$   
 $\gamma = \alpha + \beta, \delta = \beta - \alpha$



$$\gamma = (2 - i) + (1 + 3i) = 3 + 2i$$

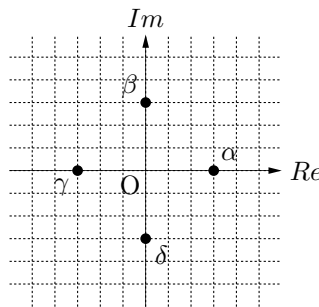
$$\delta = (1 + 3i) - (2 - i) = -1 + 4i$$

★ 複素数の加減と複素平面 … 平行移動

ベクトルの加減と同じイメージである.

普通は許されない表現だが, 説明のためにあえて書けば,  
 $O, \alpha, \gamma, \beta$  が平行四辺形を作るため,  $\vec{O\gamma} = \vec{O\alpha} + \vec{O\beta}$ ,  
 また  $\vec{O\delta} = \vec{O\beta} - \vec{O\alpha}$  と考えられる.

(2)  $\alpha = 3, \beta = \alpha i, \gamma = \beta i, \delta = \gamma i$



$$\beta = 3 \cdot i = 3i$$

$$\gamma = 3i \cdot i = -3$$

$$\delta = -3 \cdot i = -3i$$

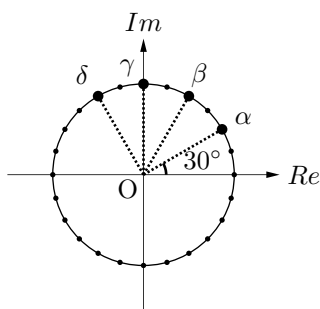
★  $\times i$  は原点を中心とした +90度の回転移動.

★ 複素数の乗除と複素平面 … 回転移動と拡大縮小

複素数の乗除は, 回転移動と絶対値の乗除で説明可能.

2. 偏角に忠実に  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$  を複素平面上に図示せよ. ただし図の円は半径1, 周上の点は周を24等分していて, 弧1つ分が作る中心角は  $15^\circ$  とする. (S級 50秒, A級 2分, B級 3分, C級 5分)

(1)  $\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i, \beta = \alpha^2, \gamma = \alpha^3, \delta = \alpha^4$



$$|\alpha| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} = 1, \arg \alpha = 30^\circ$$

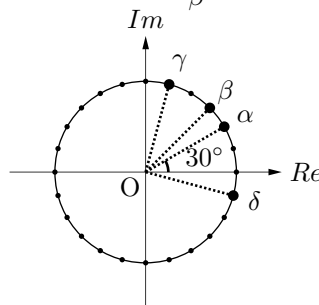
$$\beta = \alpha^2 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

$$\gamma = \alpha^3 = \beta\alpha = i$$

$$\delta = \alpha^4 = \gamma\alpha = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

★ +30度の回転移動

(2)  $\alpha = \cos 30^\circ + i \sin 30^\circ, \beta = \cos 45^\circ + i \sin 45^\circ,$   
 $\gamma = \alpha\beta, \delta = \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$



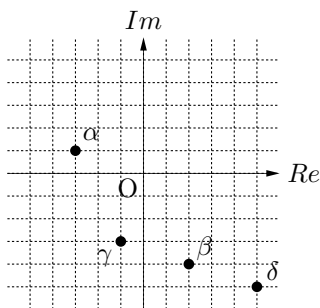
$$\begin{aligned} \gamma &= (\cos 30^\circ \cos 45^\circ - \sin 30^\circ \sin 45^\circ) \\ &\quad + i(\sin 30^\circ \cos 45^\circ + \cos 30^\circ \sin 45^\circ) \\ &= \cos(30^\circ + 45^\circ) + i \sin(30^\circ + 45^\circ) \\ &= \cos 75^\circ + i \sin 75^\circ \quad \leftarrow \star \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta &= \frac{\alpha\bar{\beta}}{\beta\bar{\beta}} = (\cos 30^\circ + i \sin 30^\circ)(\cos 45^\circ - i \sin 45^\circ) \\ &= (\cos 30^\circ \cos 45^\circ + \sin 30^\circ \sin 45^\circ) \\ &\quad + i(\sin 30^\circ \cos 45^\circ - \cos 30^\circ \sin 45^\circ) \\ &= \cos(30^\circ - 45^\circ) + i \sin(30^\circ - 45^\circ) \\ &= \cos(-15^\circ) + i \sin(-15^\circ) \quad \leftarrow \star \end{aligned}$$

☆加法定理  $\Rightarrow$  ★ +45度と -45度の回転移動

3.  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$  を複素平面上に図示せよ。(S級 55秒, A級 2分, B級 3分, C級 5分)

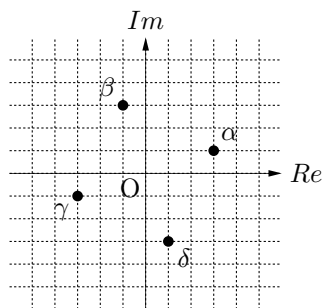
(1)  $\alpha = -3 + i, \beta = 2 - 4i,$   
 $\gamma = \alpha + \beta, \delta = \beta - \alpha$



$$\gamma = (-3 + i) + (2 - 4i) = -1 - 3i$$

$$\delta = (2 - 4i) - (-3 + i) = 5 - 5i$$

(2)  $\alpha = 3 + i, \beta = \alpha i, \gamma = \beta i, \delta = \gamma i$



$$\beta = (3 + i) \cdot i = -1 + 3i$$

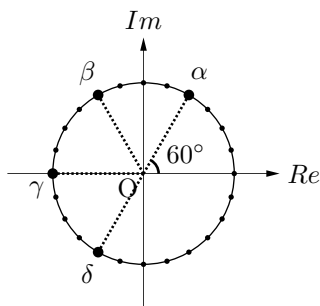
$$\gamma = (-1 + 3i) \cdot i = -3 - i$$

$$\delta = (-3 - i) \cdot i = 1 - 3i$$

★  $\times i$  は原点を中心とした +90 度の回転移動。

4. 偏角に忠実に  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$  を複素平面上に図示せよ。ただし図の円は半径 1, 周上の点は周を 24 等分していて、弧 1 つ分が作る中心角は  $15^\circ$  とする。(S級 1分, A級 2分, B級 3分, C級 5分)

(1)  $\alpha = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i, \beta = \alpha^2, \gamma = \alpha^3, \delta = \alpha^4$



$$|\alpha| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = 1, \arg \alpha = 60^\circ$$

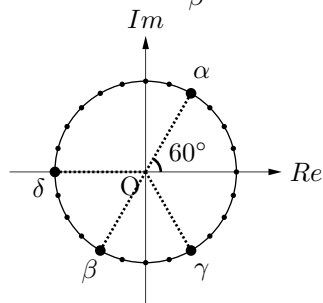
$$\beta = \alpha^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right)^2 = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

$$\gamma = \alpha^3 = \beta\alpha = -1$$

$$\delta = \alpha^4 = \gamma\alpha = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

★ +60 度の回転移動

(2)  $\alpha = \cos 60^\circ + i \sin 60^\circ, \beta = \cos 240^\circ + i \sin 240^\circ,$   
 $\gamma = \alpha\beta, \delta = \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$



$$\begin{aligned} \gamma &= (\cos 60^\circ \cos 240^\circ - \sin 60^\circ \sin 240^\circ) \\ &\quad + i(\sin 60^\circ \cos 240^\circ + \cos 60^\circ \sin 240^\circ) \\ &= \cos(60^\circ + 240^\circ) + i \sin(60^\circ + 240^\circ) \\ &= \cos 300^\circ + i \sin 300^\circ \quad \leftarrow \star \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta &= \frac{\alpha\bar{\beta}}{\beta\bar{\beta}} = (\cos 60^\circ + i \sin 60^\circ)(\cos 240^\circ - i \sin 240^\circ) \\ &= (\cos 60^\circ \cos 240^\circ + \sin 60^\circ \sin 240^\circ) \\ &\quad + i(\sin 60^\circ \cos 240^\circ - \cos 60^\circ \sin 240^\circ) \\ &= \cos(60^\circ - 240^\circ) + i \sin(60^\circ - 240^\circ) \\ &= \cos(-180^\circ) + i \sin(-180^\circ) \quad \leftarrow \star \end{aligned}$$

☆ 加法定理  $\Rightarrow$  ★ +240 度と -240 度の回転移動