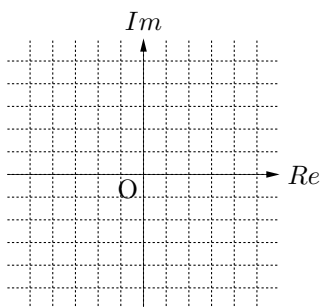


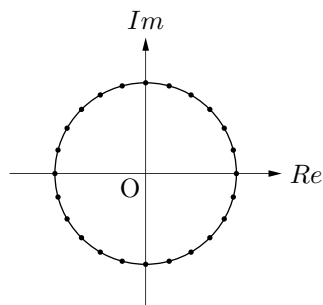
# 反射テスト 複素平面 乗除と回転移動 01

1.  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  を複素平面上に図示せよ. ただし (2) の図の円は半径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40秒, A級2分, B級4分, C級6分)

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

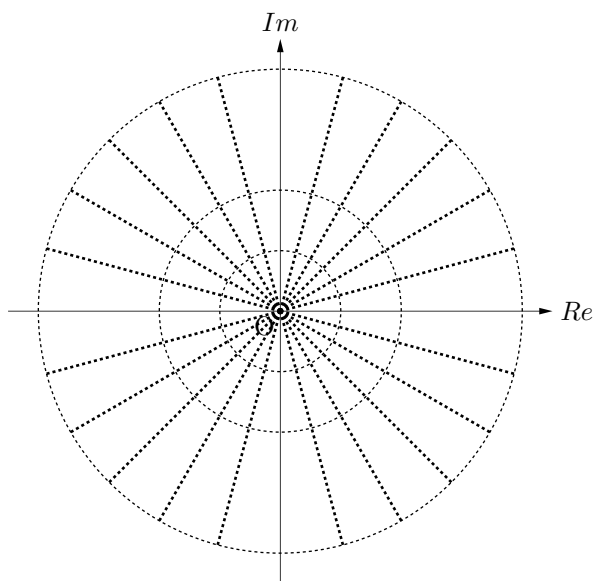


(2)  $\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i, \beta = \frac{1}{\alpha}, \gamma = \frac{1}{\alpha^2}$



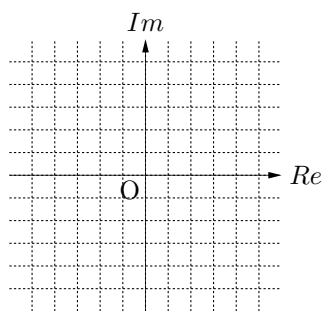
2. 偏角に忠実に  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$  を複素平面上に図示せよ. ただし図の小円, 中円, 大円の半径はそれぞれ1, 2, 4とし, 最小の扇形が作る中心角は $15^\circ$ とする.  
(S級1分10秒, A級2分, B級4分, C級6分)

$$\alpha = 2(\cos 120^\circ + i \sin 120^\circ), \beta = 2(\cos 45^\circ + i \sin 45^\circ), \gamma = \alpha\beta, \delta = \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$$

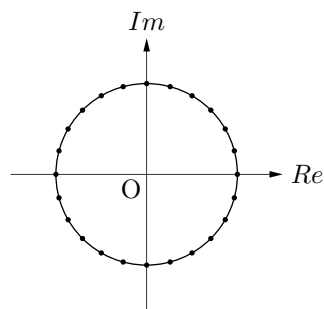


3.  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  を複素平面上に図示せよ. ただし (2) の図の円は半径1, 周上の点は周を24等分していて, 弧1つ分が作る中心角は $15^\circ$ とする.  
(S級40秒, A級2分, B級4分, C級6分)

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

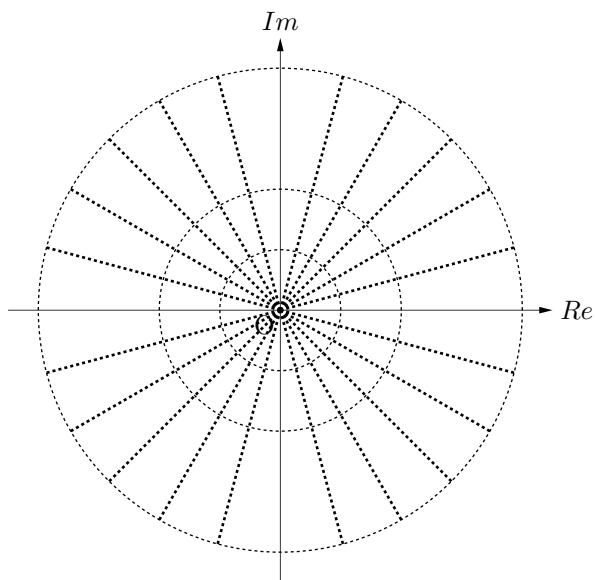


(2)  $\alpha = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i, \beta = \frac{1}{\alpha}, \gamma = \frac{1}{\alpha^2}$



4. 偏角に忠実に  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$  を複素平面上に図示せよ. ただし図の小円, 中円, 大円の半径はそれぞれ $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, 1$ とし, 最小の扇形が作る中心角は $15^\circ$ とする.  
(S級1分10秒, A級2分, B級4分, C級6分)

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2} (\cos 150^\circ + i \sin 150^\circ), \beta = \frac{1}{2} (\cos 135^\circ + i \sin 135^\circ), \gamma = \alpha\beta, \delta = \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$$



# 反射テスト 複素平面 乗除と回転移動 01 解答解説

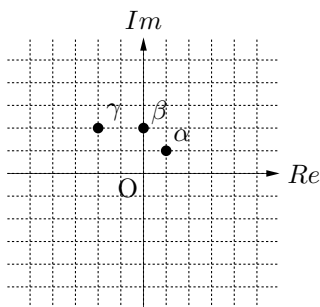
1.  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  を複素平面上に図示せよ. ただし (2) の図の円は半径1, 周上の点は周を24等分していて, 弧1つ分が作る中心角は $15^\circ$ とする. (S級40秒, A級2分, B級4分, C級6分)

★ 複素数の乗除 (除算は逆数の積と考えれば, 下の公式にあてはめられる.)

2つの複素数  $z_1, z_2$  があるとき,  $\begin{cases} |z_1 \cdot z_2| = |z_1| \cdot |z_2| & \leftarrow \text{☆積の絶対値は絶対値の積 (☆商は絶対値の商)} \\ \arg z_1 \cdot z_2 = \arg z_1 + \arg z_2 & \leftarrow \text{☆積の偏角は偏角の和 (☆商は偏角の差)} \end{cases}$

★ 極形式での複素数の乗算  $(\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)(\cos \beta + i \sin \beta) = \cos(\alpha + \beta) + i \sin(\alpha + \beta)$

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



$$\beta = (1 + i)^2 = 1^2 + 2i + i^2 = 2i$$

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

★ 複素数の乗除

複素数の乗除は, 絶対値の乗除と回転移動で説明可能.

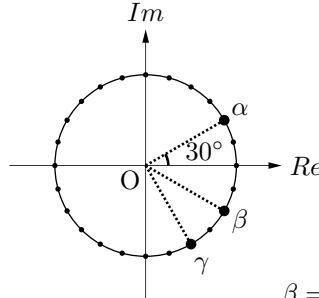
$$\alpha = \sqrt{2}(\cos 45^\circ + i \sin 45^\circ)$$

$$\beta = \alpha^2 = (\sqrt{2})^2 (\cos 45^\circ + i \sin 45^\circ)^2$$

$$= 2(\cos 90^\circ + i \sin 90^\circ) \leftarrow \star$$

☆ 乗算は正の回転移動

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



$$\beta = \frac{\bar{\alpha}}{\alpha\bar{\alpha}} = \cos 30^\circ - i \sin 30^\circ$$

$$= \cos(-30^\circ) + i \sin(-30^\circ)$$

$$\gamma = \beta^2 = \{\cos(-30^\circ) + i \sin(-30^\circ)\}^2$$

$$= \{\cos^2(-30^\circ) - \sin^2(-30^\circ) + i\{2 \sin(-30^\circ) \cos(-30^\circ)\}\}$$

$$= \cos(-60^\circ) + i \sin(-60^\circ) \leftarrow \star$$

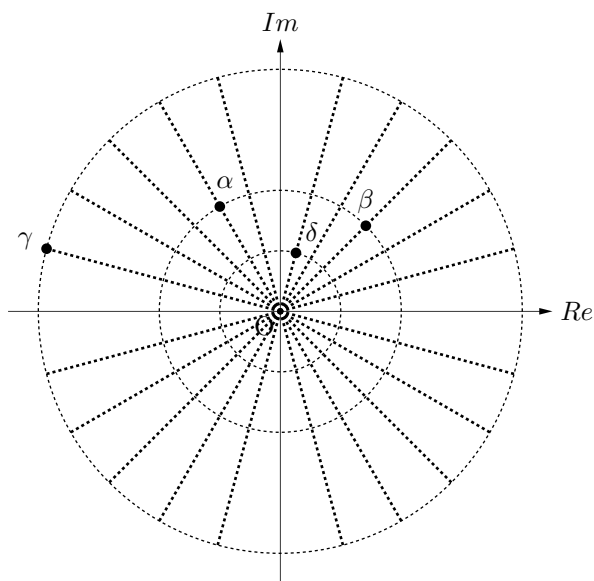
★ 極形式での複素数の除算

$$(\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha) \div (\cos \beta + i \sin \beta)$$

$$= \cos(\alpha - \beta) + i \sin(\alpha - \beta) \leftarrow \text{☆除算は負の回転}$$

2. 偏角に忠実に  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$  を複素平面上に図示せよ. ただし図の小円, 中円, 大円の半径はそれぞれ1, 2, 4とし, 最小の扇形が作る中心角は $15^\circ$ とする. (S級1分10秒, A級2分, B級4分, C級6分)

$$\alpha = 2(\cos 120^\circ + i \sin 120^\circ), \beta = 2(\cos 45^\circ + i \sin 45^\circ), \gamma = \alpha\beta, \delta = \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$$



★ 複素数の極形式であるから,  $\begin{cases} |\alpha| = 2, & \arg \alpha = 120^\circ \\ |\beta| = 2, & \arg \beta = 45^\circ \end{cases}$

$$\gamma = \alpha\beta = 2^2 (\cos 120^\circ + i \sin 120^\circ)(\cos 45^\circ + i \sin 45^\circ)$$

$$= 4(\cos 120^\circ \cos 45^\circ - \sin 120^\circ \sin 45^\circ + i(\sin 120^\circ \cos 45^\circ + \cos 120^\circ \sin 45^\circ))$$

$$= 4\{\cos(120 + 45)^\circ + i \sin(120 + 45)^\circ\} \leftarrow \star$$

$$= 4(\cos 165^\circ + i \sin 165^\circ)$$

$$\delta = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha\bar{\beta}}{\beta\bar{\beta}} = \frac{\alpha\bar{\beta}}{4}$$

$$= (\cos 120^\circ + i \sin 120^\circ)(\cos 45^\circ - i \sin 45^\circ)$$

$$= (\cos 120^\circ \cos 45^\circ + \sin 120^\circ \sin 45^\circ + i(\sin 120^\circ \cos 45^\circ - \cos 120^\circ \sin 45^\circ))$$

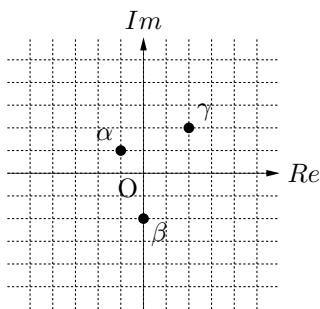
$$= \cos(120 - 45)^\circ + i \sin(120 - 45)^\circ \leftarrow \star$$

$$= \cos 75^\circ + i \sin 75^\circ$$

☆絶対値  $\times 2, \div 2$ . ☆  $\pm 45$  度の回転移動

3.  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  を複素平面上に図示せよ. ただし (2) の図の円は半径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40秒, A級2分, B級4分, C級6分)

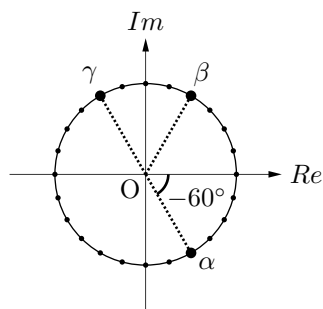
(1)  $\alpha = -1 + i, \beta = \alpha^2, \gamma = \alpha^3$



$$\beta = (-1 + i)^2 = (-1)^2 - 2i + i^2 = -2i$$

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

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



$$\beta = \frac{\bar{\alpha}}{\alpha\bar{\alpha}} = \cos(-60^\circ) - i\sin(-60^\circ)$$

$$= \cos 60^\circ + i\sin 60^\circ$$

$$\gamma = \beta^2 = (\cos 60^\circ + i\sin 60^\circ)^2$$

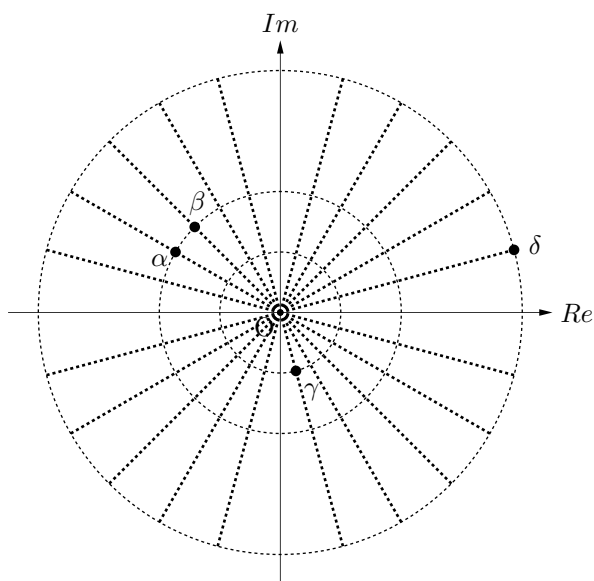
$$= (\cos^2 60^\circ - \sin^2 60^\circ) + i(2\sin 60^\circ \cos 60^\circ)$$

$$= \cos 120^\circ + i\sin 120^\circ$$

☆負の負の回転移動

4. 偏角に忠実に  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$  を複素平面上に図示せよ. ただし図の小円, 中円, 大円の半径はそれぞれ  $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, 1$  とし, 最小の扇形が作る中心角は $15^\circ$ とする.  
(S級1分10秒, A級2分, B級4分, C級6分)

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2}(\cos 150^\circ + i\sin 150^\circ), \beta = \frac{1}{2}(\cos 135^\circ + i\sin 135^\circ), \gamma = \alpha\beta, \delta = \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$$



★複素数の極形式であるから,  $\begin{cases} |\alpha| = \frac{1}{2}, & \arg \alpha = 150^\circ \\ |\beta| = \frac{1}{2}, & \arg \beta = 135^\circ \end{cases}$

$$\gamma = \alpha\beta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\cos 150^\circ + i\sin 150^\circ) (\cos 135^\circ + i\sin 135^\circ)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (\cos 150^\circ \cos 135^\circ - \sin 150^\circ \sin 135^\circ)$$

$$+ i(\sin 150^\circ \cos 135^\circ + \cos 150^\circ \sin 135^\circ)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \{ \cos(150 + 135)^\circ + i\sin(150 + 135)^\circ \}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (\cos 285^\circ + i\sin 285^\circ)$$

$$\delta = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha\bar{\beta}}{\beta\bar{\beta}} = 4\alpha\bar{\beta}$$

$$= 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\cos 150^\circ + i\sin 150^\circ) (\cos 135^\circ - i\sin 135^\circ)$$

$$= (\cos 150^\circ \cos 135^\circ + \sin 150^\circ \sin 135^\circ)$$

$$+ i(\sin 150^\circ \cos 135^\circ - \cos 150^\circ \sin 135^\circ)$$

$$= \cos(150 - 135)^\circ + i\sin(150 - 135)^\circ$$

$$= \cos 15^\circ + i\sin 15^\circ$$

☆絶対値  $\times \frac{1}{2}, \div \frac{1}{2}$ . ☆  $\pm 135$  度の回転移動