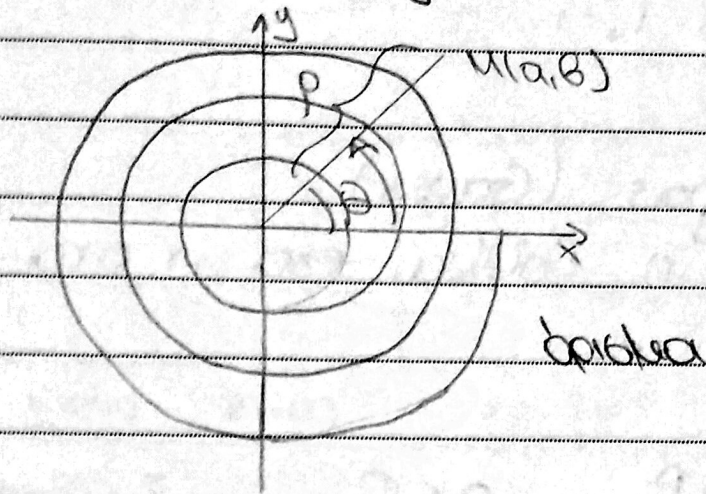


16/10/2017.

Εισαγωγή.

Τριγωνομετρική μορφή μιγαδικού αριθμού.



$$z = \rho (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

$$\rho = |z| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ → πρώτου τεταμένου

$$\left. \begin{aligned} z_1 &= \rho_1 (\cos \theta_1 + i \sin \theta_1) \\ z_2 &= \rho_2 (\cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2) \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow z_1 = z_2 \Leftrightarrow \rho_1 = \rho_2 \text{ και } \theta_1 = \theta_2 + 2k\pi$$

$$z_1 \cdot z_2 = \rho_1 \rho_2 (\cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2))$$

Π.χ

$$\frac{1}{\cos\theta + i\sin\theta} = \frac{\cos\theta - i\sin\theta}{(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)(\cos\theta - i\sin\theta)} = \frac{\cos\theta - i\sin\theta}{\cos^2\theta - (i\sin\theta)^2} = \frac{\cos\theta - i\sin\theta}{\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta} = \cos\theta - i\sin\theta$$

$$\cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) = \cos\theta_1 \cos\theta_2 + \sin\theta_1 \sin\theta_2$$

← το υπολογίζαμε πριν.

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{r_1(\cos\theta_1 + i\sin\theta_1)}{r_2(\cos\theta_2 + i\sin\theta_2)} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} \frac{(\cos\theta_1 + i\sin\theta_1)(\cos(-\theta_2) + i\sin(-\theta_2))}{1} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} (\cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) + i\sin(\theta_1 - \theta_2))$$

Θεώρημα (De Moivre)

Αν $z = r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$ τότε:

$$z^n = r^n (\cos(n\theta) + i\sin(n\theta))$$

(Π.χ) $z^2 + 1 = 0 \quad \Delta = b^2 - 4ac = -4$

$$z^2 + 1 = z^2 - i^2 = (z-i)(z+i) \quad \text{ρίζες: } i, -i$$

Επιπέδινο Θεώρημα της Αλγεβρας (Gauss)

Οποιαδήποτε πολυωνομική εξίσωση n βαθμού έχει n ορισμένες ρίζες στο σύνολο των μιγαδικών.

(Π.χ) $f(z) = a_0 + a_1z + a_2z^2 + \dots + a_nz^n, \quad a_i \in \mathbb{C}$

$$f(z) = a_n(z-r_1)(z-r_2)\dots(z-r_n), \quad r_1, r_2, \dots, r_n \in \mathbb{C}$$

(Π.χ) $f(z) = z^7 = 3z^7 = 3(z-0)(z-0)(z-0)(z-0)(z-0)(z-0)(z-0)$

(Π.χ) $f(z) = z^n - 1 = 0$

$n=1$ $z-1=0 \Leftrightarrow z=1$

$n=2$ $z^2-1=0 \Leftrightarrow (z-1)(z+1)=0 \rightarrow z_1=1, z_2=-1$

$n=4$ $z^4-1=0 \Leftrightarrow (z^2)^2-1=0$

$$(z^2-1)(z^2+1)=0 \Leftrightarrow (z-1)(z+1)(z+i)(z-i)$$

Παράδειγμα:

Στο σύνολο των μιγαδικών αριθμών η εξίσωση $z^n - 1 = 0$ ή $z^n = 1$ όπου η θετικός ακέραιος, έχει n ακριβώς διαφορετικές λύσεις που δίνονται από τον τύπο:

$$z_k = \cos \frac{2k\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{2k\pi}{n}, \text{ όπου } k \in \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}$$

(π.χ) $k=0$: $z_0 = \cos 0 + i \sin 0 = 1$

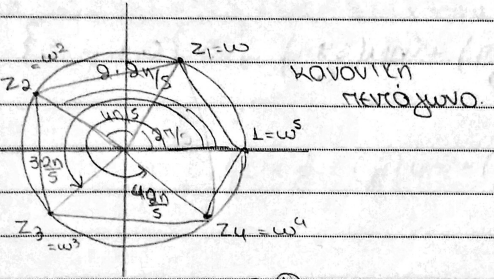
$k=1$: $z_1 = \cos \frac{2\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{n}$

$k=2$: $z_2 = \cos \left(\frac{2 \cdot 2\pi}{n}\right) + i \sin \left(\frac{2 \cdot 2\pi}{n}\right)$ ⊕

k : $z_k = \cos \left(\frac{2k\pi}{n}\right) + i \sin \left(\frac{2k\pi}{n}\right)$

$k=n-1$

(π.χ) $n=5$: $z^5 = 1$ ή $z^5 - 1 = 0$



Θέτω $z_1 = \omega$: $z_2 = \omega^2$ ⊕ και $z_k = \omega^k$.

αποδείξτε:

$z^n = 1$

Έστω r ρίζα του $z^n = 1 \Rightarrow r^n = 1$

$r = \rho(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \Leftrightarrow (\rho(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta))^n = 1 \Rightarrow \rho^n (\cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta) = 1 \cdot (\cos 0 + i \sin 0)$

$\Rightarrow \rho^n = 1$ και $n\theta = 0 + 2k\pi$

$\rho \in \mathbb{R}, \rho \geq 0 \Rightarrow \rho = 1, \theta = \frac{2k\pi}{n}$

($k=0$): $z_0 = \cos 0 + i \sin 0 = 1$

($k=1$): $z_1 = \cos \frac{2\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{n}$ $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$k=k$: $z_k = \cos \frac{2k\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{2k\pi}{n}$

$$Z_{n-1} = \cos\left(\frac{2(n-1)\pi}{n}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{2(n-1)\pi}{n}\right)$$

$$Z_n = \cos\left(\frac{2n\pi}{n}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{2n\pi}{n}\right) = \cos(2\pi) + i\sin(2\pi)$$

$$k = 2n + u \rightarrow \text{unözüthető}$$

$$0 \leq u < n$$

$$Z_k = \cos\left(\frac{2k\pi}{n}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{2k\pi}{n}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{2(2n+u)\pi}{n}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{2(2n+u)\pi}{n}\right)$$

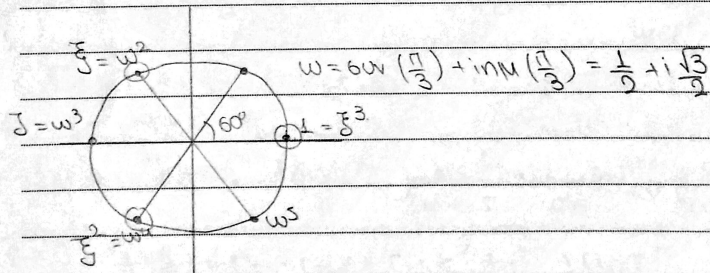
$$= \cos\left(\frac{2u\pi}{n}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{2u\pi}{n}\right)$$

$$= \cos\left(\frac{2u\pi}{n}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{2u\pi}{n}\right), \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq u < n \\ u \in \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{Teh } Z_s = \cos\left(\frac{2s\pi}{n}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{2s\pi}{n}\right), \quad s \in \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}$$

evveléjártak n-dobos pijsés 7ns periódus.

$$\text{IX} \quad Z^6 = 1, \quad Z_s = \cos\left(\frac{2s\pi}{6}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{2s\pi}{6}\right), \quad s \in \{0, 1, \dots, 5\}$$



$$\text{Ábrán: } Z^7 = 1$$

$$Z_s = \cos\left(\frac{2s\pi}{7}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{2s\pi}{7}\right) = \omega^s$$

$$\omega = \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{7}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{7}\right)$$

#2

Άσκηση: 12: (Εισαγωγή)

Όταν έχω: $z^n = a$. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a=0, z=0 \\ a \neq 0 \end{array} \right.$ $a \neq 0$: $a \in \mathbb{C}$: $a = \rho(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$

$$z_0 = \sqrt[n]{\rho} \left(\cos\left(\frac{\theta}{n}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{\theta}{n}\right) \right) \Leftrightarrow a = z_0^n$$

$$z^n = a \Rightarrow z^n = z_0^n, \quad z_0^n \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{z}{z_0}\right)^n = 1 \quad \text{δηλ.} \quad \frac{z}{z_0} = \omega^s, \quad s \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}$$

$$\omega = \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{n}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{n}\right)$$

$$z = z_0 \omega^s \Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{\rho} \left(\cos\left(\frac{\theta}{n}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{\theta}{n}\right) \right) \left(\cos\left(\frac{2s\pi}{n}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{2s\pi}{n}\right) \right)$$

$$= \sqrt[n]{\rho} \left(\cos\left(\frac{2s\pi}{n} + \frac{\theta}{n}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{2s\pi}{n} + \frac{\theta}{n}\right) \right)$$

4.) $z^3 = 1-i = \sqrt{2} \left(\cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}\right) \right)$ ← ήπειρο

$$z = \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{2}} \left(\cos\left(\frac{2s\pi}{3} + \frac{7\pi}{4}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{2s\pi}{3} + \frac{7\pi}{4}\right) \right) = \sqrt[6]{2}$$

