

Φυλλάριο 1. άσκηση 4

$$(ii) (3 - 2i) - (6 + 4i) = (3 + (-2)i) + (-6 + (-4)i) = (3 + (-6)) + ((-2) + (-4))i = -3 - 6i$$

$$(iii) 3i(6+i) = 18i + 3i^2 \stackrel{i^2 = -1}{=} 18i - 3 = -3 + 18i$$

$$(iv) 1/(1+i) \quad (\text{αναστρέψτε } (1+i)^{-1}) = \frac{1}{1+i} = \frac{1+i}{(1+i)(1-i)} = \frac{1-i}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + (-\frac{1}{2})i;$$

Παρατήστε την απλύτως την παραπάνω σχέση για την επίλυση της μηδαμής

Συλλογικός. Αν $z \in \mathbb{C}$ δέχεται $z^2 = z$, $z^3 = z \cdot z^2$, $z^4 = z \cdot z^3$, $z^{u+1} = z \cdot z^u$

$$\bullet (1 + i\sqrt{3})^2 = (1 + \sqrt{3}i)(1 + \sqrt{3}i) = 1^2 + 2\sqrt{3}i + (\sqrt{3}i)^2 = 1 + 2\sqrt{3}i - 3 = -2(-1 + \sqrt{3}i)$$

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DYNAMIC II COY I

$$i^2 = i \quad i^3 = -1 \quad i^5 = 1 \quad i^7 = -1 \quad i^9 = 1 \quad i^{11} = -1$$

$$i^2 = -1 \quad i^4 = 1 \quad i^6 = -1 \quad i^8 = 1 \quad i^{10} = -1$$

Înălțările și puterile în oricărui

Naturale Dacă sunt $z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{C}$, $|z_1 z_2| = |z_1| |z_2|$

În particular $|z^2| = |z|^2$

Înălțările $|z^3| = |z z^2| = |z| |z^2| = |z| |z| |z|^2 = |z|^3$

$|z^4| = |z|^4$, și de asemenea $\forall u \in \mathbb{Z}, u \geq 1$

$|z^u| = |z|^u$

$n \times$ Av $|z| = 2$, căci $|z^{2018}| = |z|^{2018} = 2^{2018}$

Av $|z|=1$, căci $|z^u|=1, \forall u \in \mathbb{Z}$

Astăzi să studiem $z = a+bi$

$$|(z-i)^2(z+i)^4| = |(1-i)^2| |(a+i)^4| = |1-i|^2 |z+i|^4 = (\sqrt{2})^2 (\sqrt{2})^4 = 2 \cdot 2^2 = 8$$

Înălțările. Să sună $z = a+bi \in \mathbb{C}$ și $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$. O să descompunem z ca $b=0$

Operează O să descompunem z ca $a=0$

$n \times$ 0. Înălțările sunt astăzi oarecum neînțelese

0 0, -1 -1

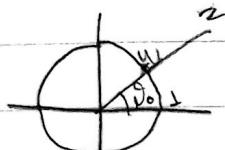
0 i și sună oarecum neînțelese

Propozitie. Să sună $z \in \mathbb{C}$ și $z \neq 0$. Căci (i) $\exists \theta \in \mathbb{R}$ astfel încât $z = |z|(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$

(ii) \exists numărul $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$ astfel încât $z = |z|(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$ (*)

H (*) desemnează argументul lui z

Analogie Adăugăm $z \neq 0$ exponențială $|z| \neq 0$. Desigur $w = \frac{z}{|z|}$ căci $|w| = |zz^{-1}| = |z| |z^{-1}| = 1$



Apăreați \exists numărul $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$ și $w = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$

Παραδείγματα: Στον $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ (συνδικό $z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$) και στον $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ (συνδικό $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$)
 $|z| = |z|$ (επιλεγμένης) και $|x| = |x|$ (επιλεγμένης)

Τότε οι λογαρίθμοι από πάνω και πάνω $\phi_1 - \phi_2 = 2k\pi$.

Ανεξαρτήτως αν $\phi_1, \phi_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ η ίδια η αριθμούς και τον $\phi_1 - \phi_2 = 2k\pi$.

Τότε $\text{arg}(z) + 2k\pi = \text{arg}(z) + 2k\pi$

Φυτώστε! Task 1.

(i) $z = 1+i = \sqrt{2}\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{4} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$. Άρα το σύντομο είναι το $A(1, 1)$



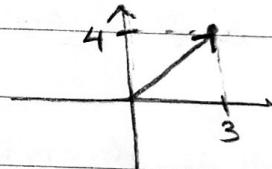
(ii) $z = 1 = 1+0i$. Άρα το σύντομο είναι το $A(1, 0)$



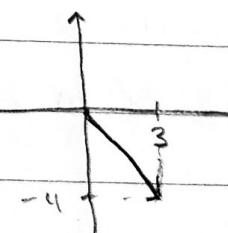
(iii) $z = i = 0 + 1i$. Άρα το σύντομο είναι το $A(0, 1)$



(iv) $z = 3+4i$. Άρα το σύντομο είναι το $A(3, 4)$

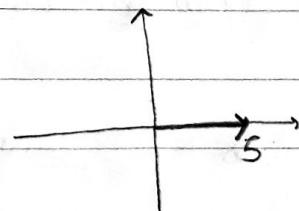


(v) $z = 3-4i$. Άρα το σύντομο είναι το $A(3, -4)$



Άρας ο λιγαδικός είναι ο ωφελός με γραφίτινη
 \times ή πολύτιμη να εξηγήσει τι βοηθά τα
κανόνες

(vi) $z = 5 = 5+0i$. Άρα το σύντομο είναι το $A(5, 0)$



(vii) $z = 0 = 0+0i$. Άρα το σύντομο είναι το $A(0, 0)$



o6x4

$$(i) (-4+6i)+(7-2i) = 3+4i$$

$$\cdot (4+4i)+(-8-7i)+(5+3i) = (4-8+5)+(4i-7i+3i) = 1+0i=1$$

$$\cdot (3+2i)\cdot(4+5i) = 12+15i+8i+10i^2 = 12+23i+10i^2 = 12+23i-10 = 2+23i$$

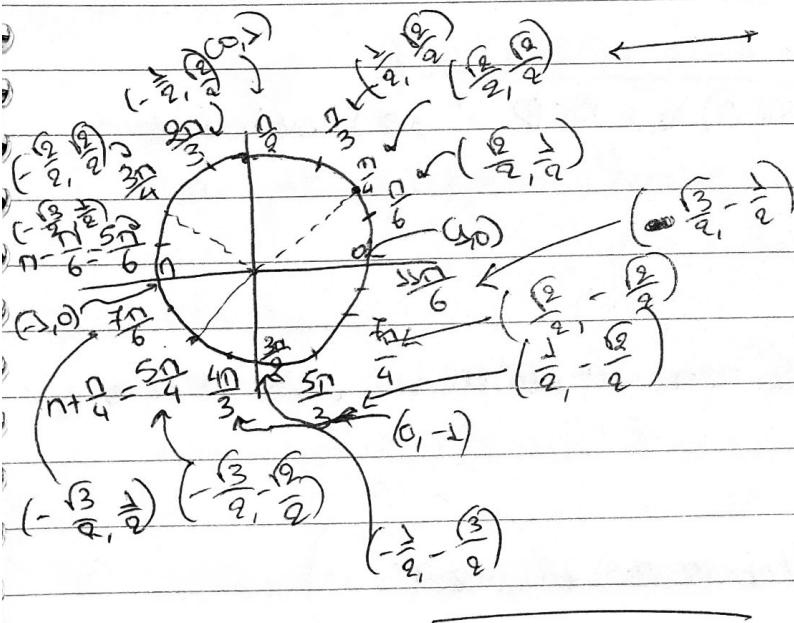
$$\cdot (4+3i)(4-3i) = 16-12i+12i-9i^2 = 16+9 = 25+0i=25$$

$$(ii) i^2+2i+3 = -1+2i+3 = 2+2i = 2i$$

$$(iii) \frac{3+i}{2-i} = \frac{(3+i)(2+i)}{(2-i)(2+i)} = \frac{6+3i+2i+i^2}{4+2-2i-i} = \frac{5+5i}{6-3i} = \frac{(5+5i)(6+3i)}{(6-3i)(6+3i)} = \frac{30+15i+30i+15i^2}{36+18i-18i-9i^2} =$$

$$= \frac{15+45i}{45} = \frac{1+3i}{3} = \frac{1}{3} + i$$

$$\cdot \frac{(6-i\sqrt{2})}{(1+i\sqrt{2})} = \frac{(6-i\sqrt{2})(1-i\sqrt{2})}{(1+i\sqrt{2})(1-i\sqrt{2})} = \frac{6-6i\sqrt{2}-i(9+9i^2)}{-2i+1+i\sqrt{2}-2i} = \frac{6-5\sqrt{2}i-9}{1+2} = \frac{4-\sqrt{2}i}{3} = \frac{4}{3} - \frac{i\sqrt{2}}{3}$$



Product (Círcos de Moiré). Seja $z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{C} - \{0\}$ t.c. $z_2 = |z_2|(\cos \vartheta_2 + i \sin \vartheta_2)$

$$z_0 = |z_2|(\cos \vartheta_2 + i \sin \vartheta_2)$$

$\vartheta_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{Então } z_0 z_2 = |z_2||z_2|(\cos(\vartheta_2 + \vartheta_2) + i \sin(\vartheta_2 + \vartheta_2))$$

Análisis

$$\text{Existe } z_1 z_2 = |z_1||z_2| (\cos \varphi_1) (\cos \varphi_2) - (\sin \varphi_1) (\sin \varphi_2) + i (\cos \varphi_1) (\sin \varphi_2) + (\cos \varphi_2) (\sin \varphi_1)$$

Ano las corrientes $\cos(\omega_1 t + \varphi_1), \sin(\omega_1 t + \varphi_1)$ zo corrienteza encau

Nómina

$$\text{Exm } z \in \mathbb{C} - \{0\} \text{ k } z = |z|(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \text{ k } \theta \in \mathbb{R}. \text{ Toge } \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{|z|} (\cos(-\theta) + i \sin(-\theta))$$

Análisis

$$\text{Ano zero de Moirre: } (|z|(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)) \left(\frac{1}{|z|} (\cos(-\theta) + i \sin(-\theta)) \right) = \frac{|z|}{|z|} (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) = 1$$

Nómina

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{z} &= \frac{1}{|z|} (\cos(-\theta) + i \sin(-\theta)) = \frac{1}{|z|} (\cos \theta - i \sin \theta) = \frac{1}{|z|^2} |z| (\cos \theta - i \sin \theta) = \\ &= \frac{1}{|z|^2} \bar{z} \end{aligned}$$

Yeridion

$$z^1 = z, z^2 = z \cdot z, z^3 = z \cdot z^2$$

Nómina: Exm $z \in \mathbb{C}$ k $z = |z|(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$ k $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$ k' $n \geq 1$ óticas

$$\text{Toge } z^n = |z|^n (\cos(n\theta) + i \sin(n\theta))$$

Análisis

Si $n = 1$ óticas. Si $n = 2$ óticas anóimo de Moirre. Si $n \geq 3$ k' enayuji

$$n \times \text{Exm } z = 1 + i \text{ k' óticas k } z^{2019}$$

$$\left(z^{2019} = |z|^{2019} (\cos(2019\theta) + i \sin(2019\theta)) = |z|^{2019} (\cos(2019\theta) + i \sin(2019\theta)) \right)$$

$$\text{Bukta } \rightarrow |z| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

Bukta 20: Dicm $w = \frac{z}{|z|}$. Kadojifw $\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$ wze $w = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$

$$\text{Nómina}, w = \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + i \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ Apa } \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Zwieris,

$$2^{\frac{1}{4}}(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4})$$
. Apa arī noīza,

$$2^{2019} = (\sqrt{2})^{2018} \left(\cos \frac{2019\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{2019\pi}{4} \right)$$
. Esoties:

$$\sqrt{2}^{2019} = \sqrt{2} \cdot (\sqrt{2})^{2018} = 2^{1009} \sqrt{2}$$

Kārtīc Eukleida vairošan 2019 (vēr 8.apa 2018) $\frac{8}{252}$

$$2019 = 8 \cdot 252 + 3$$

$$\text{Apa } \frac{2019n}{4} = \frac{(8 \cdot 252 + 3)n}{4} = 252 \cdot 2n + \frac{3n}{4}$$

$$\text{Apa } \cos \frac{2019n}{4} + i \sin \left(\frac{2019n}{4} \right) = \cos \left(\frac{3n}{4} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{3n}{4} \right) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\text{Apa } 2^{2019} = 2^{1009} \sqrt{2} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)$$