

21/3/2017

Μαθημα 2*

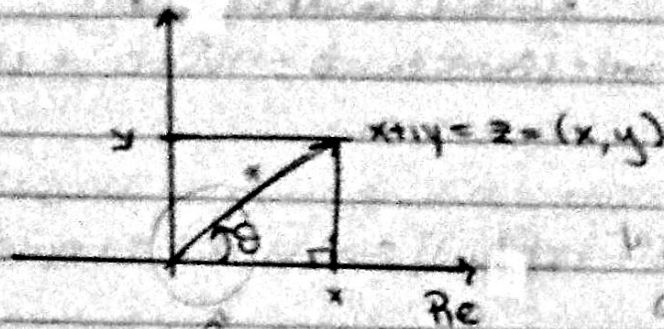
$C \quad \Re(z) \neq 0$

$n = 1$

$z = x + iy, \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R}$

$x = \Re(z)$

$y = \Im(z)$



κάθε ζεύγμα
αριθμών (x, y)
επιπλέον
positive και
negative }
αυτοί πολλαπλαζ

$|z| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

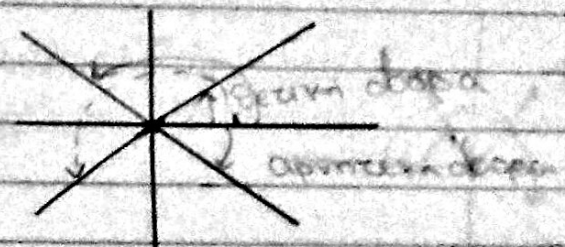
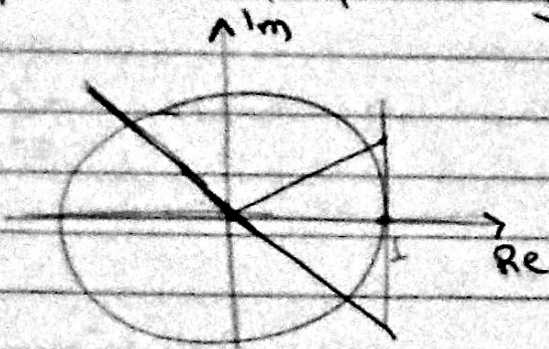
$|z - w|$

θ ορίζει τον ριχθδικό αριθμό z

$\theta = \arg(z)$

Την συντομότερη γωνία που σχηματίζεται την οριζόντια

Βασικό ορίθρα: $\text{Arg}(z)$

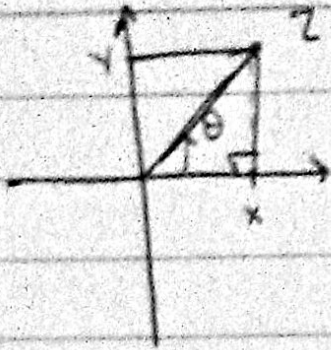


$z = x + iy$

$z \neq 0$

$$\text{Arg}(z) = \begin{cases} \arctan \frac{y}{x} & x > 0, y > 0 \\ \arctan \frac{y}{x} & x > 0, y < 0 \\ \pi + \arctan \frac{y}{x} & x < 0, y > 0 \\ -\pi + \arctan \frac{y}{x} & x < 0, y < 0 \\ \pi/2 & x = 0, y > 0 \end{cases}$$

$-\frac{\pi}{2} \quad x = 0, y < 0$



$$x = |z| \cos \theta$$

$$y = |z| \sin \theta$$

$$z = x + iy = |z| (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

$$z = |z| (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \text{ ΤΡΙΓΩΝΟΜΕΤΡΙΚΗ}$$

ΠΑΡΑΣΤΑΣΗ

$$w = |w| (\cos \phi + i \sin \phi)$$

$$z \cdot w = |z| |w| (\cos \theta \cos \phi - \sin \theta \sin \phi + i (\cos \theta \sin \phi + \sin \theta \cos \phi))$$

Χρησιμοποιώντας τις ταυτότητες

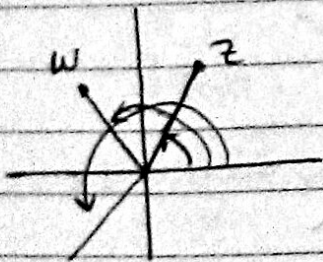
που αναφέρονται στο χινοειδές τριγωνο αριθμων

$$z \cdot w = |z| |w| [\cos(\theta + \phi) + i \sin(\theta + \phi)]$$

$$|z \cdot w| = |z| |w|$$

$$\theta + \phi = \arg(zw) = \arg(z) + \arg(w) \quad (+2\pi n)$$

$$\text{Arg}(z \cdot w) \neq \text{Arg} z + \text{Arg}(w)$$

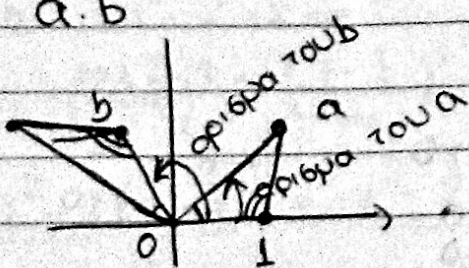


{ δεν μπορεί να είναι
το βασικό ορίσμα μεγαλύτερο του π }

a, b

a, b ≠ 0

$$a \cdot b = z \cdot 1$$



$$\frac{a}{z} = \frac{1}{b} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ή οποιαδήποτε} \\ \text{άλλη αναλογία} \end{array} \right\}$$

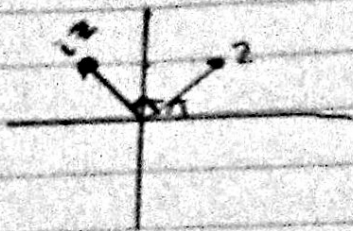
▷ Σε ποια περίπτωση ισχύει αυτή η αναλογία;
Τα τριγωνα πρέπει να είναι όμοια.

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

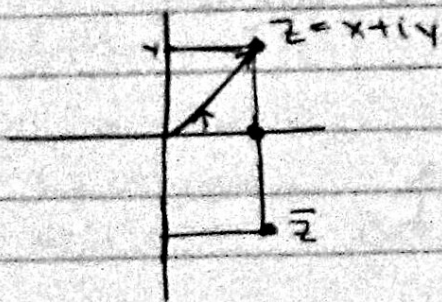
$$w = i$$

$$\text{Arg}(i) = \pi/2$$

$$iz = |z|(\cos(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2}) + i\sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2}))$$



Αν ειναι $w = -i$ θα περιστρεφω απο κατω
γιαυ θα ειναι $-\pi/2$



$$\bullet \text{Re}(z) = \text{Re}(\bar{z})$$

$$\text{Im}(z) = -\text{Im}(\bar{z})$$

$$1) \overline{z+w} = \bar{z} + \bar{w}$$

$$2) \overline{z \cdot w} = \bar{z} \cdot \bar{w}$$

$$3) w \neq 0 \quad \frac{z}{w} = \frac{z \cdot \bar{w}}{|w|^2} = z \cdot w^{-1}$$

↑
παραπομπη
επιλογη

$$z = x + iy$$

$$z + \bar{z} = 2x$$

$$\bar{z} = x - iy$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{z + \bar{z}}{2} \quad (1)$$

⊛ μας φερει πωρ το $\mathbb{R}^2 \Leftrightarrow \mathbb{C}$

$$z - \bar{z} = 2iy \Rightarrow y = \frac{z - \bar{z}}{2i} \quad (2)$$

→ ΚΥΚΛΟΣ

$$\mathbb{R}^2 \quad x^2 + y^2 + 2x = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{z + \bar{z}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{z - \bar{z}}{2i}\right)^2 + 2\left(\frac{z + \bar{z}}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$\frac{z^2 + 2z\bar{z} + \bar{z}^2}{4} - \frac{z^2 - 2z\bar{z} + \bar{z}^2}{4} + z + \bar{z} = 0$$

$z \cdot \bar{z} + z + \bar{z} = 0$ } \Rightarrow κυκλος στο μιγαδικο επιπεδο }

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

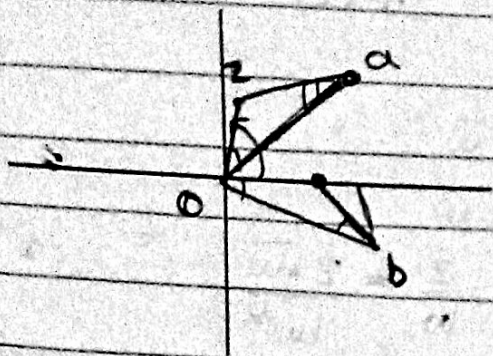
$$\bar{z} = |z|(\cos\theta - i\sin\theta)$$

$$\frac{z}{w} = \frac{1}{|w|^2} \cdot |z| |w| (\cos(\theta - \phi) + i\sin(\theta - \phi))$$

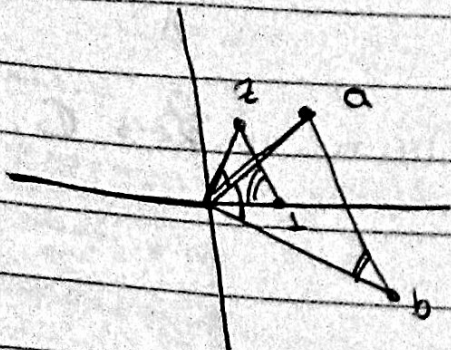
$$\frac{z}{w} = \frac{|z|}{|w|} (\cos(\theta - \phi) + i\sin(\theta - \phi))$$

$$\left| \frac{z}{w} \right| = \frac{|z|}{|w|}$$

$$\arg\left(\frac{z}{w}\right) = \theta - \phi = \arg(z) - \arg(w)$$



$$\frac{a}{b} = z = \frac{z}{1}$$



$$\overline{z+w} = \bar{z} + \bar{w}$$

$$\overline{z \cdot w} = \bar{z} \cdot \bar{w}$$

$$\overline{\frac{z}{w}} = \frac{\bar{z}}{\bar{w}}$$

$$\overline{R(a, b, c, \dots, z)} = R(\bar{a}, \bar{b}, \bar{c}, \dots, \bar{z})$$

$$R(z) = z^5 + 3z^4 + 2z^3 + z + 1$$

$$R(z) = 0 \Rightarrow \overline{R(z)} = 0$$

$$R(\bar{z}) = 0$$

$$\overline{R(z)} = \bar{z}^5 + 3\bar{z}^4 + 2\bar{z}^3 + \bar{z} + 1$$

→ Κάθε πολυωνυμική περιττου βαθμού έχει τουλάχιστον μια πραγματική λύση.

$$z \cdot \omega = |z| |\omega| (\cos(\theta + \phi) + i \sin(\theta + \phi))$$

$$z^2 = |z|^2 (\cos(2\theta) + i \sin(2\theta))$$

$$z^v = |z|^v (\cos(v\theta) + i \sin(v\theta))$$

$$|z^v| = |z|^v$$

$$\arg(z^v) = v \arg(z)$$

$$\rightarrow |z| = 1$$

$$z^v = \cos(v\theta) + i \sin(v\theta) = (\cos(\theta) + i \sin(\theta))^v \quad | \text{ De Moivre}$$

$$i(\sin(\theta) + i \cos(\theta) + \dots + i^k \sin(\theta) + \dots)$$

$$\frac{\cos(\theta) + \cos(2\theta) + \dots + \cos(v\theta)}{i(\sin(\theta) + \sin(2\theta) + \dots + \sin(v\theta))}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^v (\cos(k\theta) + i \sin(k\theta))^k$$

⇔ εφαρμογή

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

Παραδείγματα

$$a) 1 + i + i^2 + \dots + i^{100} = \frac{i^{101} - 1}{i - 1}$$

$$b) (a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$c) 1 + \omega + \omega^2 + \dots + \omega^v = \frac{\omega^{v+1} - 1}{\omega - 1}$$

$$w \in \mathbb{C}, v \in \mathbb{N} : z \in \mathbb{C} : z^v = w$$

$$w = p(\cos \vartheta + i \sin \vartheta)$$

$$z = r(\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi), \quad z^v = r^v (\cos v\varphi + i \sin v\varphi) = r^v (\cos(v\varphi) + i \sin(v\varphi))$$

$$z^v = w : r^v (\cos(v\varphi) + i \sin(v\varphi)) = p(\cos \vartheta + i \sin \vartheta)$$

$$\Rightarrow r^v = p \Rightarrow \boxed{r = \sqrt[v]{p}}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \cos(v\varphi) = \cos \vartheta \Rightarrow v\varphi = \vartheta + 2k\pi \quad v\varphi = -\vartheta \\ \sin(v\varphi) = \sin \vartheta \Rightarrow v\varphi = \vartheta + 2k\pi \\ v\varphi = \pi - \vartheta \end{array} \right|$$

$$\varphi = \frac{\vartheta + 2k\pi}{v}$$

$$k=0 \quad \varphi = \frac{\vartheta}{v}$$

$$k=1 \quad \varphi = \frac{\vartheta + 2\pi}{v}$$

$$\vdots k=v-1 = \varphi = \frac{\vartheta + 2(v-1)\pi}{v}$$

$$k=v \quad \varphi = \frac{\vartheta + 2v\pi}{v} = \frac{\vartheta}{v} + 2\pi$$