Dienstag, 25. März 2025 11:46

KOMPLEXE ZAHLEN

$$z^2 = 2$$
 = σ $x = \pm \sqrt{2}$ neelle listing $z^2 = -2$ hat being reelle listing

DEFIN MION

Mom definient die imprimare Einheit i als die Lösung der Geichung $i^2 = -1$

C Menge der komplexe Zahlen

$$\mathbb{C} = \left\{ x + iy \mid x, y \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$\Re\{z\}=3$$

KONTUGATION

Die zu Z=xtiy Konsugieer Konpuexe ZAHL ist

$$z^* = x - iy$$

ADDITION UND MULTIPLICATION VON KOMPLEXE ZAHLEN

$$\frac{2}{1} + \frac{2}{2} = (x_1 + iy_1) + (x_2 + iy_2) = (x_4 + x_2) + i(y_4 + y_2)$$

$$\frac{2}{1} \cdot \frac{2}{1} = (x_1 + iy_1) + (x_2 + iy_2) = (x_4 + x_2) + i(y_4 + y_2)$$

$$z_1 \cdot z_2 = (x_1 + iy_1) \cdot (x_2 + iy_2) = (x_1 x_2 - y_1 y_2) + i(x_1 y_2 + y_1 x_2)$$

$$(1+2i)\cdot(3+4i) = (1.3-2.4) + i(1.4+3.2) = -5 + i10 = -5 + 10i$$

QUIZ

$$\tau_1 = 2 - 3$$

QUIZ
$$2_1 = 5 + 9i$$
 $2_2 = 2i$

SUBTRIKTION UND DIVISION

$$z_1 = x_1 + iy_1$$
 and $z_2 = x_2 + iy_1$

$$z_1 - z_2 = (x_1 + iy_1) - (x_2 + iy_2) = (x_1 - x_2) + i(y_1 - y_2)$$

$$\frac{24}{22} = \frac{x_1 + iy_1}{x_2 + iy_2} = \frac{(x_1 + iy_1)(x_2 - iy_2)}{(x_2 + iy_2)(x_2 - iy_2)} = \frac{(x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2) + i(y_1 x_2 - x_1 y_2)}{x_2^2 + y_2^2} = \frac{(x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2)}{x_2^2 + y_2^2} + i\frac{(y_1 x_2 - x_1 y_2)}{(x_2^2 + y_2^2)}$$

$$\frac{1+2i}{3+4i} = \frac{(1+2i)}{(3+4i)} \cdot \frac{(3-4i)}{(3-4i)} = \frac{(3+8)+i(6-4)}{9+16} = \frac{11}{25} + \frac{2}{26}i$$

QUIZ

$$\frac{2}{2}$$
, = ?

$$D) 4 + 3i$$

$$\frac{(6+8i) \cdot (-2i)}{(2i)} \cdot \frac{(-2i)}{(-2i)} = \frac{-12i - 16i^2}{-4i^2} = \frac{16 - 12i}{4} = 4 - 3i$$

POLYNOME

DEFINITION

Fim Polymonn vorm Grad n ist ein Ausdruck der Form

$$\sum_{i=0}^{m} C_{i}x^{i} = C_{0}x^{0} + C_{1}x^{1} + C_{2}x^{2} + + C_{m}x^{m}$$

$$= C_{0} + C_{1}x + C_{2}x^{2} + + C_{m}x^{m}$$
where $X^{0} = 1$

· Dre Sume und das Produkt zweier Polymone sind wiederum Polymone.

Aegebraighe Gerchung mit Grad m

$$ax+b=0$$
 Grad 1
 $ax^2+bx+c=0$ Grad 2

> Lisugen sind im appendiment Fall bonplex.

NULLSTELLEN EINES POUNDIS

THEOREM

Es seien Cm, Cm-1, ..., Co co e C. Wir betraction die Gleichung

$$C_{m} \stackrel{2}{\underset{\sim}{\sim}} + C_{m-1} \stackrel{2}{\underset{\sim}{\sim}} + \dots + C_{1} \stackrel{2}{\underset{\sim}{\sim}} + C_{0} = 0$$

2 € C

Diese Gleichung hat für die Umbekannte Variable ze C genau m Lösungen, wobei Vieefachheiten mitgezählt werden.

BEISPIEC

$$(2-4)(2-5)^2 = C$$

$$(2-4)(2-5)^2 = 0$$
 $(2-4)(2^2-102+25) = 2^3+...$

Reel

 $(2-5)^2 = 0$ $(2-5)\cdot(2-5) = 0$ 2=5 Vierfachheit 2

Grad 3 =0 3 Lösyen

BEISPIEL

 $qx^2 + bx + c = 0$ Eximoup

 $D = b^2 - 4ac = -144$ = 64 - 4.2.26

$$2 = \frac{1}{2a} \left(-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{2}{2q} = \frac{1}{2q} \left(\frac{2}{2q} + \frac{1}{2q} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(g \pm \sqrt{-144} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left(g \pm \sqrt{(-1)12^2} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left(g \pm \sqrt{(-1)12^2} \right)$$

$$=\frac{1}{4}(8\pm 12)$$
 = 2±3;

RECHENREGELN PIT KOTUGATION

• Re{z} =
$$\frac{1}{2}(2+2^*)$$

Pa(2) - 1 (2+2)

**
$$\operatorname{Pe}\{z\} = \frac{1}{2}(2+z^{2})$$
** $\operatorname{Pe}\{z\} = \frac{1}{2}(2+z^{2})$

 $x = 121 \cos \varphi$ $y = 121 \sin \varphi$

2 = (x, y) Paar zweior reellen Zahlen

Reele Zahlen haben Sm(2) = 0 =0 x- Achse

POLICIARSTELLUNG 2 = | 21 (COS 4 + i SIM 4)

121. Betrop 9: Phase

2 = 121. cas 4 + 121 simp

$$\frac{1}{2} = |2| \cdot \cos \varphi + i|2| \sin \varphi$$

$$= x + iy$$

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

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{|x| \sin \varphi}{|x| \cos \varphi} = 0 \quad \varphi = \operatorname{andam} \frac{y}{x}$$

$$3n \cdot 2z = |2n| \cdot |2z| \left[\cos(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2) + i \sin(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2) \right]$$

$$\frac{2n}{2z} = \frac{|2n|}{|2z|} \left[\cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) + i \sin(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) \right]$$

DIE FORMEL VON MOIVRE

Aus
$$z_1 \cdot z_2 = |z_1| \cdot |z_2| \left[\cos(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2) + i \sin(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2) \right]$$
fogt $z^m = |z|^m \left(\cos m\varphi + i \sin m\varphi \right)$

DIE FORREL VON EULER

$$2 = |2| (\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)$$

$$e^{i\varphi} = (\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi) \qquad \text{Exponential Darstelling}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2z = |3|(2z) e^{i(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)}$$

$$\frac{2}{2} = \frac{|2|}{|2|} e^{i(\gamma_1 - \gamma_2)}$$

Quit
$$i^g = ?$$

L IN POWE FORM

$$|\dot{c}| = \sqrt{\dot{c}c^*} = \sqrt{\dot{c}(-\dot{c})} = \sqrt{-\dot{c}^2} = \sqrt{4} = 1$$

$$|i| = \sqrt{i \cdot i^*} = \sqrt{i(-i)} = \sqrt{-i^2} = \sqrt{1} = 1$$

$$i = 0 + i \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$2 = x + iy$$

$$= cos \varphi + i s in \varphi$$

POTENZEN VON C

$$m \in \mathbb{Z} \qquad i^{m} = \cos\left(\frac{m \pi}{2}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{2}\right) \\
i^{0} = \cos\left(\frac{m\pi}{2}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{2}\right) \\
i^{1} = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = i$$

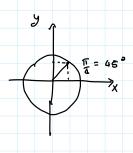
$$i^{2} = \cos\left(\pi\right) + i \sin\left(\pi\right) = -1$$

$$i^{3} = \cos\left(\frac{3}{2}\pi\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = -i$$

Vi = i 2

DUIZ

$$\begin{aligned}
\sqrt{i} &= ? \\
\lambda) &-1 \\
B) &i \\
\epsilon) &\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(A+i) \\
D) &-1+i
\end{aligned}$$



$$i = e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$i^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{2}} = e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} = \cos\frac{\pi}{4} + i\sin\pi$$

$$(x^{m})^{m}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + i\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1+i)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \qquad \qquad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$