

Komplexe fall

$$z = a + ib, \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R}, \quad i^2 = -1$$

Konjugation: $z = a + ib$

$$\bar{z} = a - ib \quad (\bar{z} \text{ konjugiert})$$

Rechenregeln für Konjugation:

$$(i) \quad \overline{z+w} = \bar{z} + \bar{w}$$

$$(ii) \quad \overline{z-w} = \bar{z} - \bar{w}$$

$$(iii) \quad \overline{z \cdot w} = \bar{z} \cdot \bar{w}$$

$$(iv) \quad \overline{\left(\frac{z}{w}\right)} = \frac{\bar{z}}{\bar{w}}$$

Beweis: (iii) $z = a + ib, w = c + id$

$$\overline{z \cdot w} = \overline{(a+ib)(c+id)} = \overline{ac + iad + ibc + \underbrace{i^2}_{-1}bd}$$

$$= \underbrace{(ac - bd)}_{\text{realteil}} + i \underbrace{(ad + bc)}_{\text{imaginärteil}}$$

realteil *imaginärteil*

$$= (ac - bd) - i(ad + bc)$$

$$\bar{z} \cdot \bar{w} = \overline{(a+ib)} \cdot \overline{(c+id)} = (a-ib)(c-id)$$

$$= ac - iad - ibc + \underbrace{i^2}_{-1}bd =$$

$$= (ac - bd) - i(ad + bc)$$

HURRA! □

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

Lösung:

$$4iz - 7 = \underline{2z - 3i}$$

$$-2z + 4iz = 7 - 3i$$

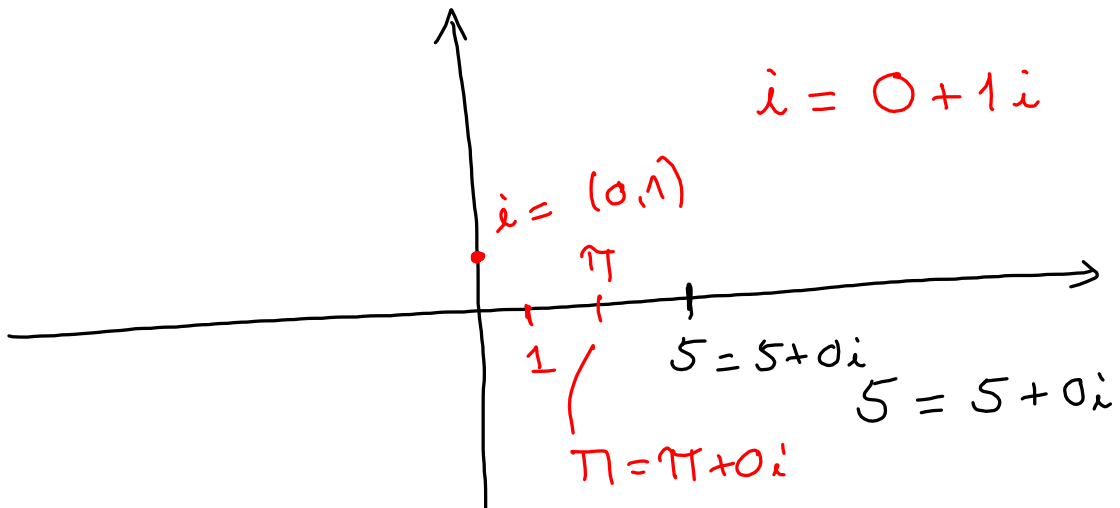
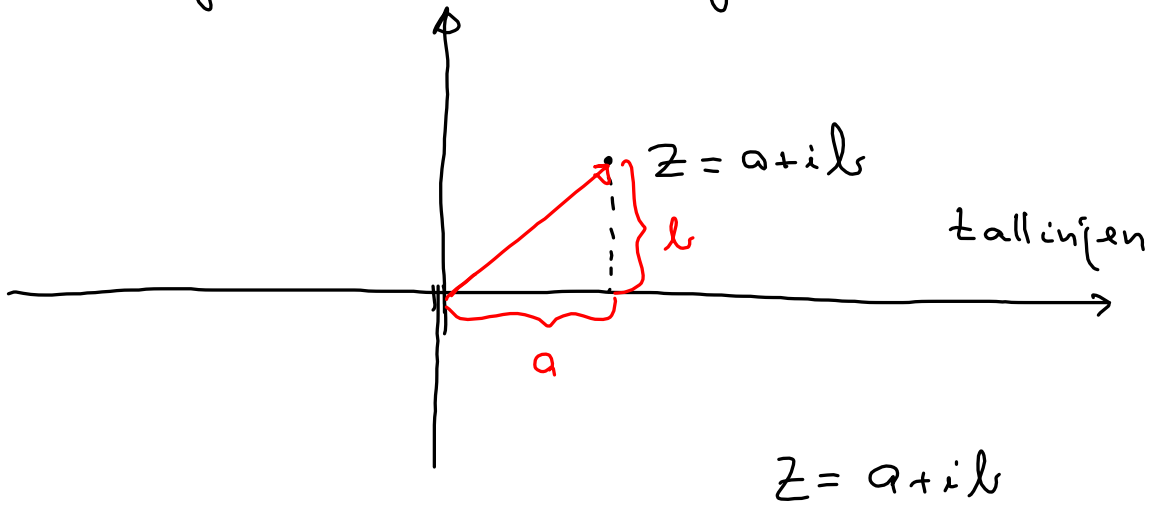
$$z(-2+4i) = 7-3i \quad | :(-2+4i)$$

$$z = \frac{7-3i}{-2+4i} = \frac{(7-3i)(-2-4i)}{(-2+4i)(-2-4i)}$$

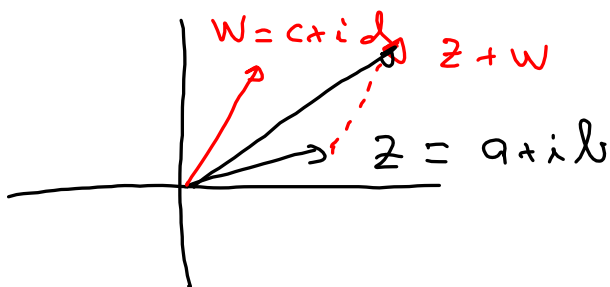
$$= \frac{-14 - 28i + 6i + 12i^2}{(-2)^2 - 4^2 i^2} = \frac{-26 - 22i}{20}$$

$$= \frac{-13 - 11i}{10} = -\frac{13}{10} - \frac{11}{10}i$$

Geometrisk forklaring



Addisjon:

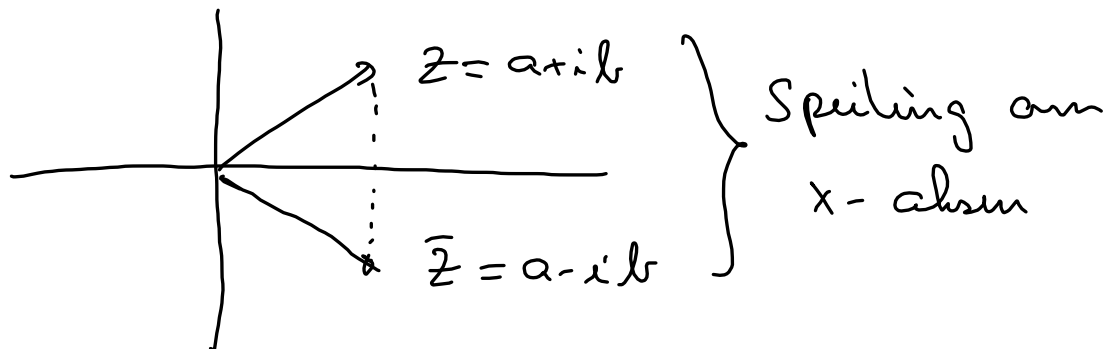


$$z + w = (a + ib) + (c + id)$$

$$= (a + c) + i(b + d)$$

Addisjon og subtraksjon av komplekse tall er "det samme som" vektoraddisjon og - subtraksjon

Konjugasjonen: $z = a + ib$, $\bar{z} = a - ib$



Hva med multiplikasjon og divisjon?

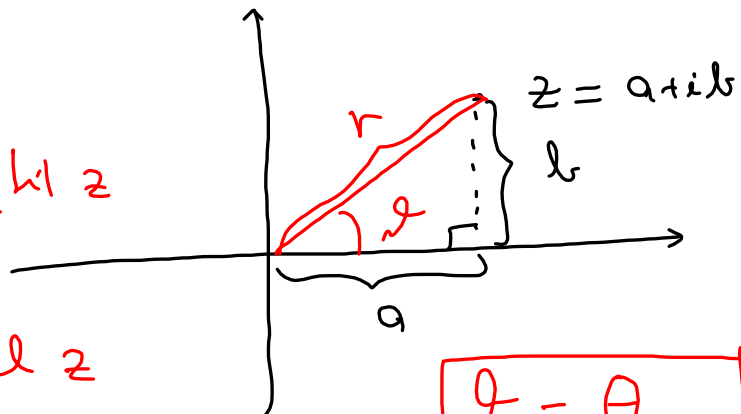
Har de en geometrisk tolkning

Forvekslinger:

Polarkoordinater til z

$r =$ modulus til z

$\vartheta =$ argument til z



$$\vartheta = \theta$$

theta

(a, b er kartesiske koordinater)

$$r = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$\cos \vartheta = \frac{a}{r}, \quad \sin \vartheta = \frac{b}{r}$$

Måttet vi: $a = r \cos \vartheta$, $b = r \sin \vartheta$

$$Z = a + ib = \underbrace{r \cos \vartheta}_a + i \underbrace{r \sin \vartheta}_b \quad \text{på polarform}$$

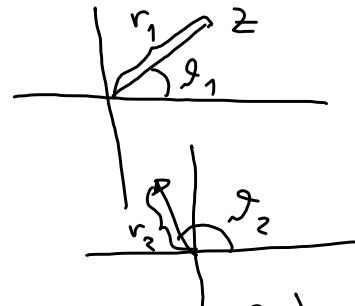
Minner om:

$$\cos(u+v) = \cos u \cos v - \sin u \sin v$$

$$\sin(u+v) = \cos u \sin v + \sin u \cos v$$

$$Z_1 = r_1 \cos \vartheta_1 + i r_1 \sin \vartheta_1$$

$$Z_2 = r_2 \cos \vartheta_2 + i r_2 \sin \vartheta_2$$



$$Z_1 Z_2 = (r_1 \cos \vartheta_1 + i r_1 \sin \vartheta_1) (r_2 \cos \vartheta_2 + i r_2 \sin \vartheta_2)$$


$$= \underbrace{r_1 \cos \vartheta_1 r_2 \cos \vartheta_2} + i \underbrace{r_1 \cos \vartheta_1 r_2 \sin \vartheta_2}$$

$$+ i \underbrace{r_1 \sin \vartheta_1 r_2 \cos \vartheta_2} + \underbrace{i^2 r_1 \sin \vartheta_1 r_2 \sin \vartheta_2}$$

$$= r_1 r_2 (\underbrace{\cos \vartheta_1 \cos \vartheta_2 - \sin \vartheta_1 \sin \vartheta_2})$$

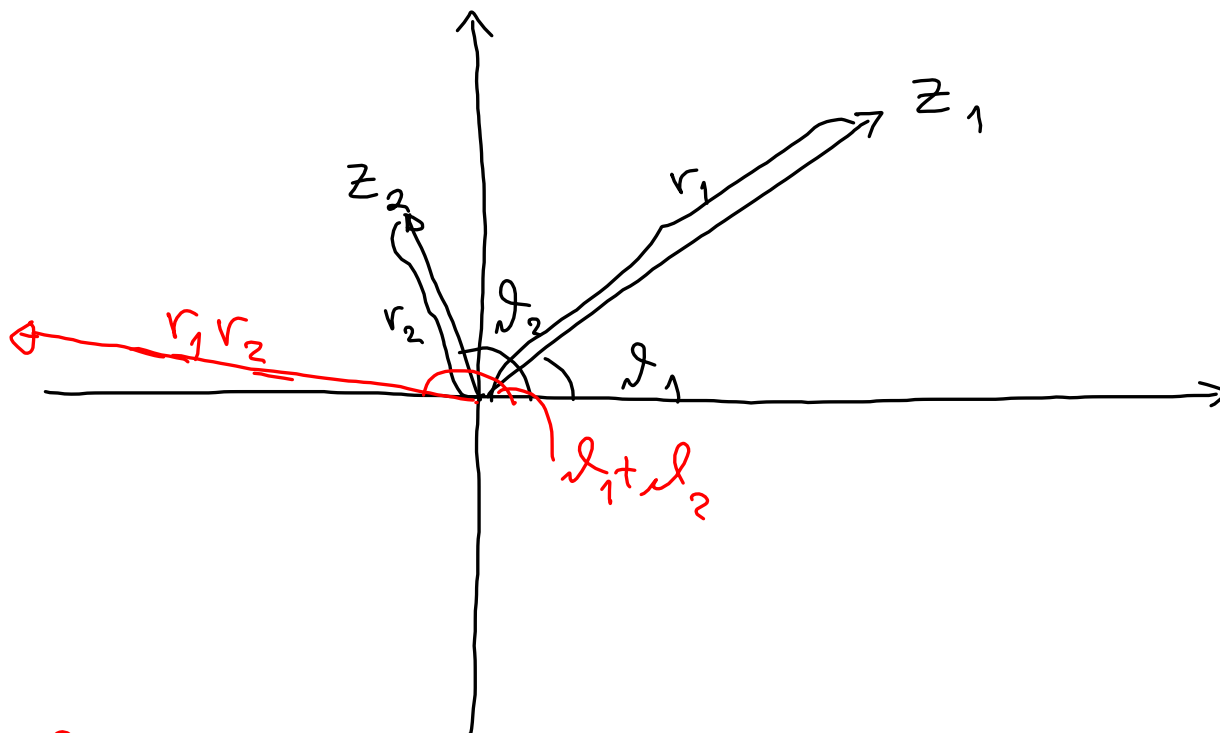
$$+ i r_1 r_2 (\underbrace{\cos \vartheta_1 \sin \vartheta_2 + \sin \vartheta_1 \cos \vartheta_2})$$

$$= \underbrace{r_1 r_2}_{r} \cos(\underbrace{\vartheta_1 + \vartheta_2}_{\vartheta}) + i \underbrace{r_1 r_2}_{r} \sin(\underbrace{\vartheta_1 + \vartheta_2}_{\vartheta})$$

(Husk $r \cos \vartheta + i r \sin \vartheta$ )

et komplekstall med modulus
 $r_1 r_2$ og argument $\vartheta_1 + \vartheta_2$

Regel: Når vi multipliserer to komplekse
tall, multipliserer vi modulusene og
adderer vinklene.



Division

$$z_1 = r_1 \cos \varphi_1 + i r_1 \sin \varphi_1$$

$$z_2 = r_2 \cos \varphi_2 + i r_2 \sin \varphi_2$$

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) + i \frac{r_1}{r_2} \sin(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)$$

Vi divider modulerne og subtraher argumentene.

