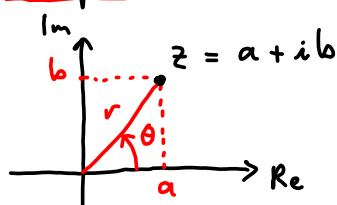


Komplekse tall

$$\frac{a}{r} = \cos \theta \quad \text{og} \quad \frac{b}{r} = \sin \theta$$

$$\text{Så } a = r \cos \theta \quad \text{og} \quad b = r \sin \theta$$

$a = \operatorname{Re}(z)$  kalles realdelen til  $z$

$b = \operatorname{Im}(z)$  --- imaginærdelen til  $z$

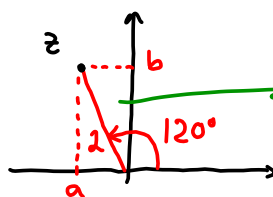
$r = |z|$  kalles modulus eller absoluttverdi til  $z$

$\theta$  kalles et argument til  $z$ , eller vinkelen til  $z$

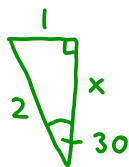
$a$  og  $b$  kalles de kartesiske eller rektangulære koordinatene til  $z$ , mens  $r$  og  $\theta$  kalles polarkoordinatene.

Eks.  $z$  har polarkoordinater  $r = 2$  og  $\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ .  
Skriv  $z$  på formen  $a + bi$ .

Løsn.



$$\theta = \frac{2}{3}\pi = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 180^\circ = 120^\circ$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pyt: } x^2 + 1^2 &= 2^2 \\ x^2 &= 3 \\ x &= \sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Så } a = -1, \quad b = \sqrt{3}$$

$$z = \underline{\underline{-1 + \sqrt{3}i}}$$

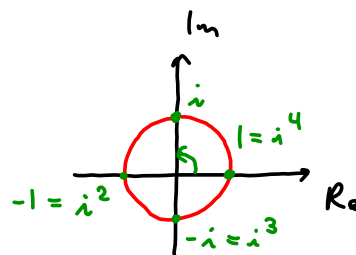
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Alternativt: } a &= r \cos \theta = 2 \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} = \text{osv.} \\ b &= r \sin \theta = 2 \cdot \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} = \text{osv.} \end{aligned}$$

Eks. Finn  $i^3$ ,  $i^4$  og  $i^5$

Løsn.  $i^3 = i \cdot i^2 = i \cdot (-1) = -i$

$$i^4 = (i^2)^2 = (-1)^2 = 1$$

$$i^5 = i \cdot i^4 = i \cdot 1 = i$$



### Kompleks eksponentialfunksjon

Fra reell analyse (se Kalkulus s. 754) har vi rekkene

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2! &= 2 \cdot 1 \\ 3! &= 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \\ \text{osv.} \end{aligned}$$

Hvis vi setter  $x = i\theta$  inn i rekken for  $e^x$ , får vi

$$e^{i\theta} = 1 + (i\theta) + \frac{(i\theta)^2}{2!} + \frac{(i\theta)^3}{3!} + \frac{(i\theta)^4}{4!} + \frac{(i\theta)^5}{5!} + \dots$$

$$= 1 + i\theta - \frac{\theta^2}{2!} - i \frac{\theta^3}{3!} + \frac{\theta^4}{4!} + i \frac{\theta^5}{5!} - \dots$$

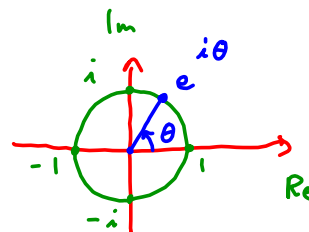
$$= \left(1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2!} + \frac{\theta^4}{4!} - \dots\right) + i \left(\theta - \frac{\theta^3}{3!} + \frac{\theta^5}{5!} - \dots\right)$$

"Antar"

$$= \cos \theta + i \cdot \sin \theta$$

Derfor definerer vi for alle  $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$

$$e^{i\theta} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$



Berømt spesialtilfelle:

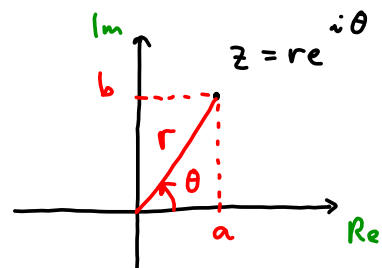
$$e^{i\pi} = \cos \pi + i \cdot \sin \pi = -1 + i \cdot 0 = -1$$

dvs.  $e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$  Eulers likning. Berømt!

Kan nå skrive komplekse tall på eksponentiell form

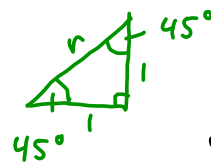
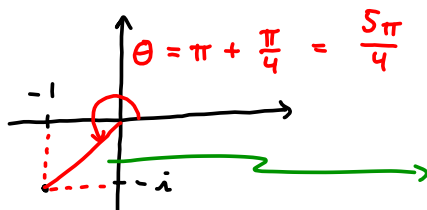
$$z = r e^{i\theta} \quad (\text{kalles også polarform})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Har: } z &= r \cdot (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \\ &= \underbrace{(r \cos \theta)}_a + \underbrace{(r \sin \theta)}_b \cdot i \end{aligned}$$



Eks. Skriv  $z = -1 - i$  på formen  $z = r e^{i\theta}$

Løsn.  $z = (-1) + (-1) \cdot i$



$$\begin{aligned} 1^2 + 1^2 &= r^2 \\ r^2 &= 2 \\ r &= \sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Så } z = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{2} e^{i(5\pi/4)}}}$$

## Divisjon av komplekse tall

På polarform:

$$z = \frac{6 e^{i(\pi/4)}}{2 e^{i(\pi/3)}} = 3 \cdot e^{i(\pi/4)} \cdot e^{-i(\pi/3)}$$

$$= 3 \cdot e^{i(\pi/4) - i(\pi/3)}$$

$$= 3 \cdot e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)} = 3 \cdot e^{i\left(\frac{3\pi}{12} - \frac{4\pi}{12}\right)}$$

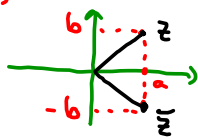
$$= \underline{\underline{3 \cdot e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{12}\right)}}}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} b & c & b+c \\ a \cdot a & = & a \end{array}$$

På rektangulær form:

$$\frac{5+7i}{3+2i} = \frac{(5+7i) \cdot (3-2i)}{(3+2i) \cdot (3-2i)} = \frac{15-10i+21i+14}{9-\cancel{6i}+\cancel{6i}+4}$$

**Triks:** Ganger med det konjugerte av nevneren oppe og nede.  
 Det konjugerte til  $z = a + bi$  er  $\bar{z} = a - bi$



Speiler punktet om reell akse.

$$= \frac{29+11i}{13} = \underline{\underline{\frac{29}{13} + \frac{11}{13}i}}$$

## Finne inverse av komplekse tall

Polarform  $z = 3e^{i(\pi/3)}$  gir

$$z^{-1} = \left(3e^{i(\pi/3)}\right)^{-1}$$

$$\boxed{(ab)^n = a^n b^n} \Rightarrow 3^{-1} \left(e^{i(\pi/3)}\right)^{-1}$$

$$\boxed{(a^b)^c = a^{bc}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \cdot e^{i(\pi/3) \cdot (-1)} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{3} e^{i(-\pi/3)}}}$$

Rektangulær form:

$$z^{-1} = \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1 \cdot \bar{z}}{z \cdot \bar{z}} = \text{etc. (divisjonstrikket)}$$

## Løse likninger med komplekse tall

Eks. 1  $5z + 3 = iz + 5i$

$$5z - iz = -3 + 5i$$

$$z \cdot (5 - i) = -3 + 5i$$

$$z = \frac{-3 + 5i}{5 - i} = \text{etc. (divider)}$$

Eks. 2 Finn  $z$  og  $w$  slik at

$$\begin{cases} iz + w = -2 & \text{I} \\ z - w = i & \text{II} \end{cases}$$

II sier  $z = w + i$

I sier da

$$i(w + i) + w = -2$$

$$iw - 1 + w = -2$$

$$w(1 + i) = -1$$

$$w = \frac{-1}{1 + i} = \underline{\underline{\text{etc.}}}$$