

6. oktober

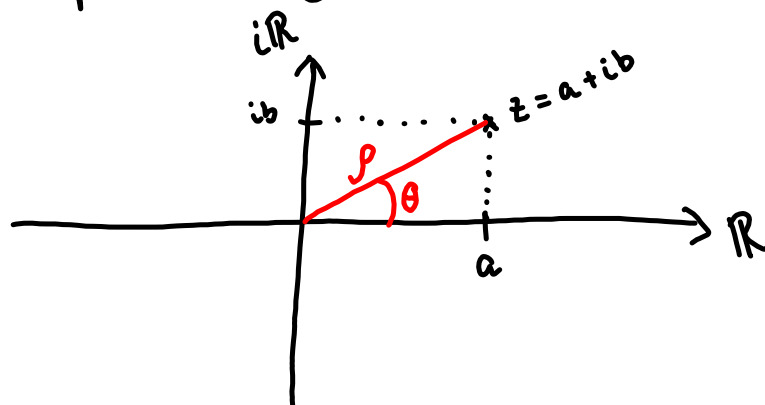
Rep: Komplekse tall

$$z = a + ib, \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$z \in \mathbb{C}, \quad \operatorname{Re}(z) = a, \quad \operatorname{Im}(z) = b$$

Den konjugerte: $\bar{z} = a - ib$ 1 dag: Geometrisk framstilling

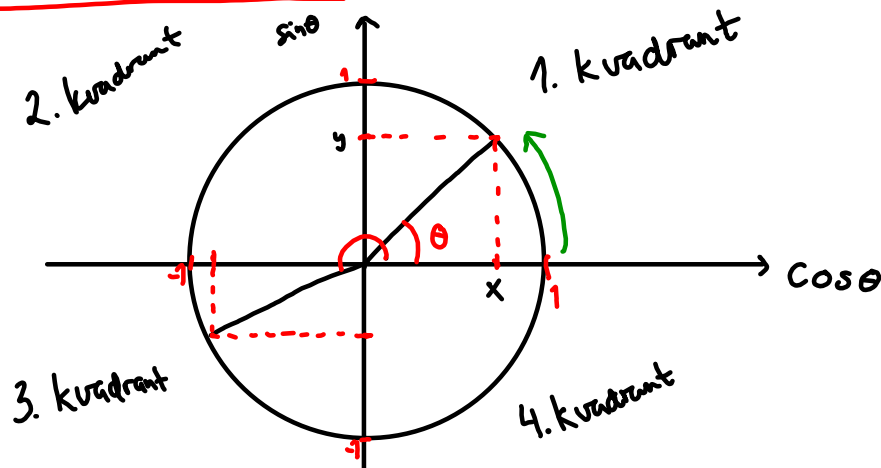
Et komplekst tall har to

"deler" a og b .Tenk på a og b som koordinater

Vi ser at vi kan definere z
 med avstanden fra origo ρ "rho"
 og vinkelen θ "teta"

Mellomstasjon: Trigonometri (forkurshefte)

♥ Enhets sirkelen - din venn i nøden



$$\begin{aligned}\cos \theta &= x \\ \sin \theta &= y\end{aligned}$$

Vinkelen måles i radianer:

$$360^\circ = 2\pi$$

$$180^\circ = \pi$$

$$90^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$45^\circ = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$60^\circ = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$30^\circ = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

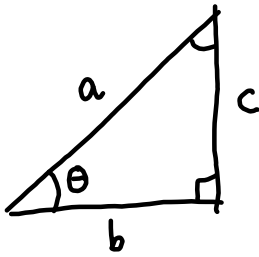
Periodisitet: $4\pi = 2 \cdot 2\pi$

$$3\pi = 2\pi + \pi$$

$$127\pi = 126\pi + \pi$$

$$= 63 \cdot 2\pi + \pi$$

cos θ / sin θ



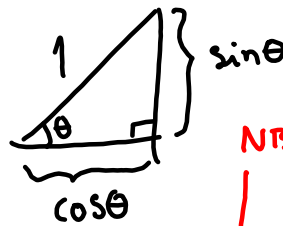
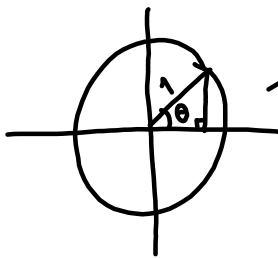
Husk: $a^2 = b^2 + c^2$

$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{hos}}{\text{hyp}} = \frac{b}{a}$

$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{mot}}{\text{hyp}} = \frac{c}{a}$

$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{\text{mot}}{\text{hos}} = \frac{c}{b}$

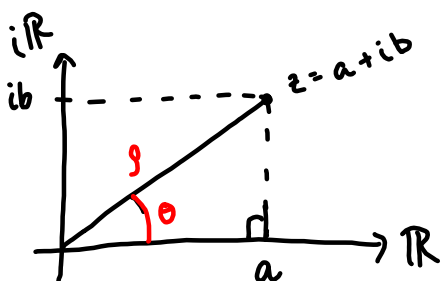
1 enhetssirkelen er radiusen 1



Se tabeller
s. 160, 161

NB $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

Tilbake til komplekse tall



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

$\cos \theta = \frac{a}{\rho} \Rightarrow a = \rho \cdot \cos \theta$

$\sin \theta = \frac{b}{\rho} \Rightarrow b = \rho \cdot \sin \theta$

$z = a + ib = \rho (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \rightarrow \text{POLARFORM}$

ρ = modulus

θ = argument

Oppg: skriv om fra normalform ($z = a + ib$)
til polarform ($z = \rho(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$)

1) Kladd z i det komplekse planet

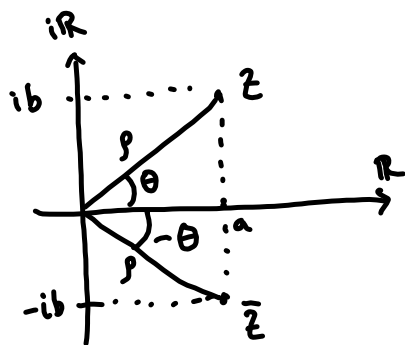
$$2) \rho^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

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

3) Finn $\theta \left(\in [0, 2\pi) \right)$ → fra og med 0 til 2π

v.h.a. $\cos\theta = \frac{a}{\rho}$ og $\sin\theta = \frac{b}{\rho}$

Nyttig:



$$z = a + ib$$

$$\bar{z} = a - ib$$

Kompakt polarform / eksponentialform

$$z = \rho e^{i\theta} = \rho (\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$$

Husk potensregler

$$a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n}$$

$$\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}$$

$$a^0 = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{a^n} = a^{-n}$$

Eks: $e^{2\pi i} = \cos 2\pi + i\sin 2\pi$
 $= 1 + 0 = 1 = e^0$

de Moivre's formel:

$$(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)^n = \cos(n\cdot\theta) + i\sin(n\cdot\theta)$$

Kap. 8: Andre ordens lineære differensiallikning

For å definere x_{n+2} trenger
vi x_{n+1} og x_n .

<u>Homogen</u>	<u>Inhomogen</u>
$x_{n+2} + bx_{n+1} + cx_n = 0$ $b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ $c \neq 0$	$x_{n+2} + bx_{n+1} + cx_n = f(n)$ \uparrow $f(n)$ er et gitt uttrykk i n ("noe med n ")

Løsningsmetode homogen

$$x_{n+2} + bx_{n+1} + cx_n = 0$$

1) Finn løsningene ^{rotter} til

$$r^2 + br + c = 0$$

$$r = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4c}}{2}$$

3 mulige utfall:

1: To ulike reelle rotter r_1 og r_2 :

$$x_n = C \cdot r_1^n + D \cdot r_2^n, \quad C, D \in \mathbb{R}$$

2: En reell rot r_1 :

$$x_n = C \cdot r_1^n + D \cdot n \cdot r_1^n$$

3: To komplekse rotter r_1 og \bar{r}_1

$$x_n = E r_1^n + \bar{E} \bar{r}_1^n, \quad E \in \mathbb{C}$$