

Orga Ü 8 Komplexe Zahlen

ab Mitte nä Woche oder übernä Woche:
Ane Schmitter ✓ + eine Ü

Wdh

Betrag komplexer Zahl

Darstellungsformen — kartesisch $x+iy$

— polar $\begin{cases} \text{trig.} \\ \text{exp } re^{i\varphi} \end{cases}$

Gaußsche Zahlenebene

Eulersche Formel $e^{i\varphi} = \cos(\varphi) + i\sin(\varphi)$

Potenzieren, Multipl., Division:

← einfach in der Polarform (wg $e^{i\varphi}$)

$$z = w^n \quad n \text{ ganze Zahl}$$

$$= (Re^{i\alpha})^n = R^n e^{in\alpha}$$

Wurzelziehen $z = w^{\frac{1}{n}}$ (n-te Wurzel)

oder allg $z = w^{\frac{p}{q}}$ ("p hoch" und q-te Wurzel)

Rezept für $w^{\frac{p}{q}}$

1) w in Polarform

2) w^p bilden, dann $+2k\pi$ im Exponent

3) alles im Exponent durch q dividieren

[4) optional: z_i zurück in kartesisch]

Beispiel Was ist $i^{\frac{5}{3}}$?

Lsg 1) w in Polarform $i = e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}$

2) $w^p : z = \left(e^{i(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 5 + 2k\pi)} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$

3) $z = e^{i(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{2}{3}k\pi)}$, $k = 0, 1, 2$

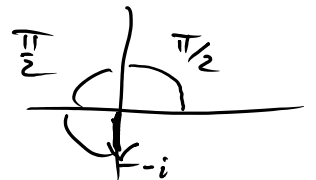
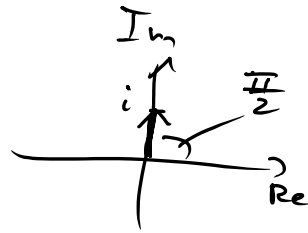
$$\left\{ \frac{2}{3}k\pi \stackrel{k=3}{=} \frac{2}{3}3\pi = 2\pi \equiv 0 \right\}^{q-1}$$

$z_0 = e^{i\frac{5}{6}\pi} = -0.866 + 0.5i$

$z_1 = e^{i\frac{9}{6}\pi} = e^{i\frac{3}{2}\pi} = -i$

$z_2 = e^{i\frac{13}{6}\pi} = e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}} = 0.866 + 0.5i$

2π abziehen

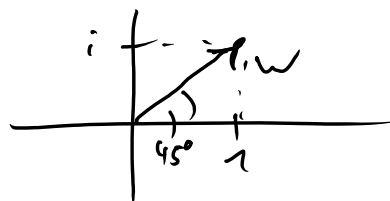


$$\textcircled{i} \quad z = \underbrace{(1+i)}_w^{\frac{3}{4}}$$

1) w in Polar form: $w = x + iy = 1 + i \quad \left\{ \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x=1 \\ y=1 \end{array} \right.$

$$r = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}, \quad \varphi = \arctan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \arctan(1) = 45^\circ = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$w = \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$



$$z = w^{\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$= \left(\sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} \right)^{\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$= \left(2^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^{\frac{3}{4}} \left(e^{i\left(\frac{3\pi}{4} + 2k\pi\right)} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$= 2^{\frac{3}{8}} \left(e^{i\left(\frac{3\pi}{16} + \frac{2k\pi}{4}\right)} \right)$$

$$\underbrace{\quad}_{+k\frac{\pi}{2} = k\pi\frac{8}{16}}$$

$$, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

$$\text{d.h.} \quad z_0 = 2^{\frac{3}{8}} e^{i\frac{3\pi}{16}}$$

$$z_1 = 2^{\frac{3}{8}} e^{i\frac{11\pi}{16}}$$

$$z_2 = 2^{\frac{3}{8}} e^{i\frac{19\pi}{16}}$$

$$z_3 = 2^{\frac{3}{8}} e^{i\frac{27\pi}{16}}$$

Quadratische Gl. im Komplexen

Beispiel quadratisch Ergänzung

$$z^2 + z = -\frac{10}{4}$$

$$z^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}z + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = -\frac{10}{4} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\left(z + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = -\frac{9}{4}$$

$$z + \frac{1}{2} = \pm i \frac{3}{2}$$

$$z = -\frac{1}{2} \pm i \frac{3}{2}$$

| Wurzelziehen
 $()^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$$\textcircled{\text{ii}} \quad z^2 - (4-2i)z + (5-4i) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z^2 - \underbrace{2(2-i)}_b z + \underbrace{(5-4i)}_a = 0 \quad \left| +b^2 \right.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z^2 - 2(2-i)z + (2-i)^2 = (2-i)^2 - (5-4i)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (z - (2-i))^2 = 4 - 1 - 2i - 2i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (z - (2-i))^2 = -2 \quad \left| \sqrt{} \right.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z - (2-i) = \pm i\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{\underline{z = 2-i \pm i\sqrt{2}}}$$

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

$$a^2 - 2ba + b^2$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \parallel \\ z^2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ (2-i) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \parallel \\ z \end{array}$$

$$(2-i)$$

$$(2-i)(2-i)$$

$$= 2 \cdot 2 + (-i)(-i)$$

$$+ 2(-i) + (-i)2$$

$$= 4 - 1 - 4i$$