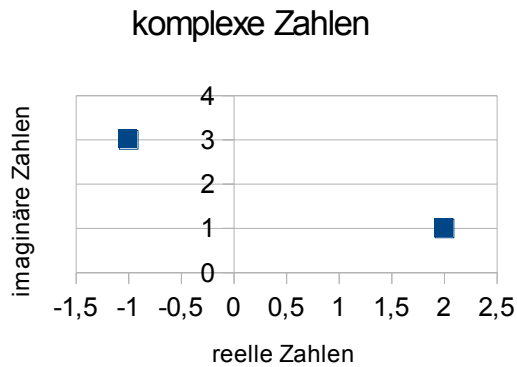


Exkursion in die Theorie des komplexen Zahlenraumes



$$z_1 = 2 + i$$

$$z_2 = -1 + 3i$$

$$z_1 + z_2 = (2 + i) + (-1 + 3i) = 1 + 4i$$

$$z_1 \cdot z_2 = (2 + i) \cdot (-1 + 3i)$$

$$z_1 \cdot z_2 = -2 - i + 6i - 3 = -5 + 5i$$

$$|z_1| = \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$z = (Länge \cdot Winkel) \quad z_1 = \sqrt{5} \cdot \arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \quad (\text{Polarkoordinatendarstellung})$$

Ohne Nachweis

$$|z_1 \cdot z_2| = \sqrt{(-5)^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{50}; \quad \text{Phi} = \arctan\left(\frac{5}{-5}\right) = 135^\circ$$

$$z_1 \cdot z_2 = (|z_1| \cdot |z_2|; \text{phi}_1 \cdot \text{phi}_2) = (\sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{10}; 26,6^\circ + 108,5^\circ) = (7,07; 135,1^\circ)$$

Hauptsatz der Algebra

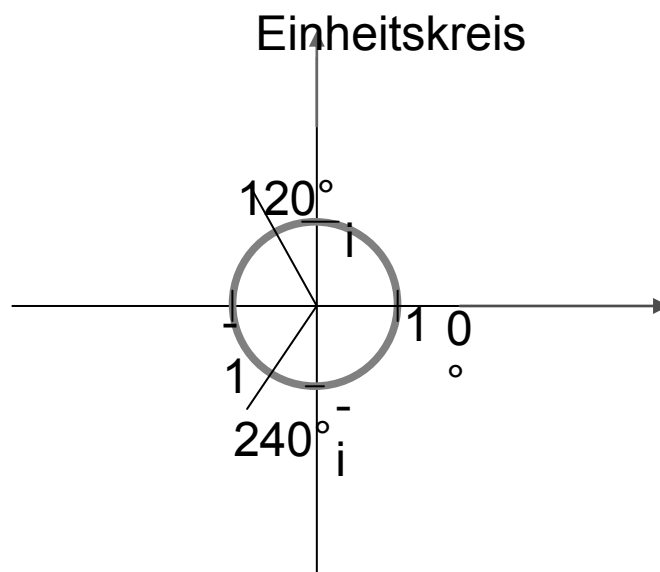
$$z = (|z| / \text{Phi})$$

z.B.: $\sqrt[3]{1} = (1; 360^\circ)$

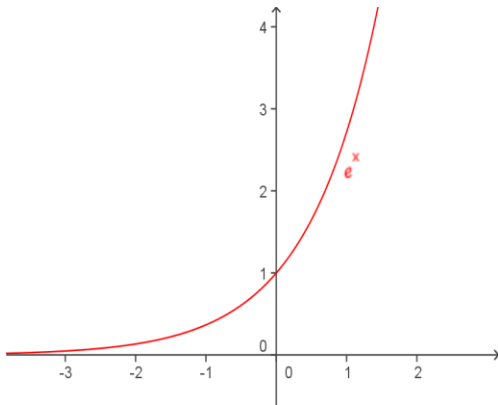
$$\Rightarrow z^n = (|z|^n; k \cdot n \cdot \text{Phi}) \quad k = 1 \dots n$$

$$\sqrt[3]{1} = (\sqrt[3]{1}; 120^\circ \cdot 1) = (\sqrt[3]{1}; 120^\circ \cdot 2) = (\sqrt[3]{1}; 120^\circ \cdot 3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{z} = \left(\sqrt[n]{|z|}; \frac{1}{n} \cdot \text{Phi}\right)$$



Die komplexe Funktion



Quelle: exbook.de

komplexe Funktion

1. Ableitung $(e^{ix}) = i \cdot e^{ix}$ $(\sin(x)) = \cos(x)$ $(\cos(x)) = -\sin(x)$

2. Ableitung $(e^{ix}) = i^2 e^{ix} = -e^{ix}$ $(\sin(x)) = -\sin(x)$ $(\cos(x)) = -\cos(x)$

Die Dgl. $(\ddot{f}) = f$ hat als die Lösung $f(x) = \sin(x)$; $f(x) = \cos(x)$; $f(x) = e^{ix}$

Definition: $e^{ix} = \sin(x) + i \cdot \cos(x)$

damit $(e^{ix}) = \cos(x) - i \cdot \sin(x) \Rightarrow$ erfüllt die Dgl. $f = -f$

$$(e^{ix}) = -\sin(x) - i \cdot \cos(x) = -e^{ix}$$

$$e^{ix} \text{ mit } |e^{ix}| = \sqrt{\sin(x)^2 + \cos(x)^2} = 1$$