

## Komplexe Zahlen

Fragen?

## \* Rechnen mit komplexen Zahlen. Berechnen Sie:

a) 
$$2(3+4i)-(-2-2i)$$
 c)  $(3+4i)\cdot(3-4i)$ 

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e) 
$$\frac{2-3i}{3+4i}$$

b) 
$$(3+4i) \cdot (-2-2i)$$
 d)  $\frac{2-i}{1+2i}$ 

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$$\frac{2-i}{1+2i}$$

$$f) -\frac{2}{1+i}$$

Nun skizzieren Sie bitte die Zahlen aus a), c), d) und f). Berechnen Sie außerdem Länge/Betrag der Zahlen und den Winkel zur x-Achse.

Wiederholung 
$$|z| = |x + iy| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \sqrt{2 \cdot z}$$

## Lösung.

a) 
$$2(3+4i)-(-2-2i)=6+8\dot{1}+2+2\dot{1}=8+40\dot{2}$$

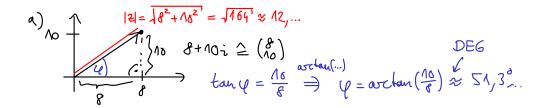
b) 
$$(3+4i)\cdot(-2-2i) = -6-6i-8i-8i^2 = 2-14i$$

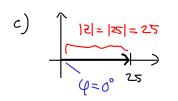
b) 
$$(3+4i) \cdot (-2-2i) = -6-6i-8i-8i-8i^2 = 2-14i$$
  
c)  $(3+4i) \cdot (3-4i) = 3^2-(4i)^2 = 9+16 = 25 \in \mathbb{R}$  All  $2 \cdot \overline{2} = x^2+y^2$ 

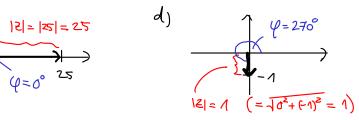
d) 
$$\frac{2-i}{1+2i} = \frac{2-i}{1+2i} \cdot \frac{1-2i}{1-2i} = \frac{2-4i-i+2i^2}{1^2+2^2} = \frac{-5i}{5} = -i$$

e) 
$$\frac{2-3i}{3+4i} = \frac{(2-3i)\cdot(3-4i)}{3^2+4^2} = \frac{6-8i-9i+12(-1)}{25} = \frac{-6-17i}{25} = -\frac{6}{25} - \frac{17}{25}i$$

f) 
$$-\frac{2}{1+i} = -\frac{2 \cdot (1-i)}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2} = -1+i$$



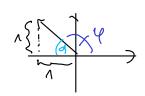




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tan 
$$\alpha = \frac{1}{1}$$
 =)  $\alpha = \operatorname{archan}(1) = 45^{\circ}$   
=)  $\gamma = 180^{\circ} - 45^{\circ} = 135^{\circ}$ .

a) 
$$2(3+4i) - (-2-2i) =$$

b) 
$$(3+4i) \cdot (-2-2i) =$$

c) 
$$(3+4i)\cdot(3-4i) =$$

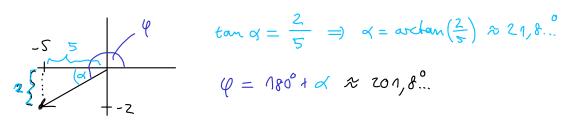
$$d) \frac{2-i}{1+2i} =$$

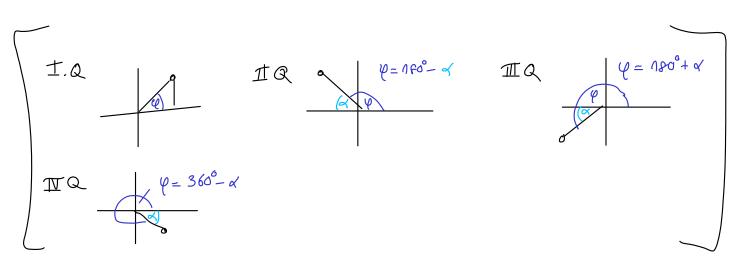
e) 
$$\frac{2-3i}{3+4i} =$$

f) 
$$-\frac{2}{1+i} =$$

Winkel zur x-Achse. Berechnen Sie den Winkel von -5-2i zur x-Achse.

Lösung.





Eigener Lösungsversuch.

Konjugation und Inverse. Berechnen Sie die Konjugation und die Inverse von folgenden komplexen Zahlen:

a) 
$$5 + 2i$$

b) 
$$3 - i$$

Wiederholung. Für  $z = x + iy \in \mathbb{C}$  gilt:

$$\overline{z} = \overline{x + iy} = \underline{x - iy},$$

$$z^{-1} = \frac{1}{z} = \frac{\overline{z}}{z \cdot \overline{z}} = \underline{\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot \overline{z}$$
Spigelly on x-Achs

Lösung.

a) 
$$\overline{5+2i} = 5-2i$$

b) 
$$\overline{3-i} = 3 + i$$

c) 
$$\overline{i} = \neg \dot{\imath}$$

d) 
$$\overline{2} = \overline{2+0.i} = 2-0.i = 2$$

$$\underline{(5+2i)^{-1}} = \frac{1}{5^{2}+2^{2}} (5-2i) = \frac{1}{29} (5-2i)$$

$$(3-i)^{-1} = \frac{1}{3^2 + (-1)^2} (3+i) = \frac{1}{10} (3+i)$$

$$i^{-1} = \frac{\gamma}{\sigma^2 + \gamma^2} \left( -i \right) = \frac{\Lambda}{\gamma} \left( -i \right) = -i$$

$$2^{-1} = \frac{1}{2^2 + 0^2} \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

Probe: 
$$i \cdot (-i) = -i^2 = -(-1) = 1$$

a) 
$$\overline{5 + 2i} =$$

b) 
$$3 - i =$$

c) 
$$\overline{i} =$$

d) 
$$\bar{2} =$$

$$(5+2i)^{-1} = \frac{\Lambda}{S+2i} \cdot \frac{S-Zi}{S-2i} = \frac{S-Zi}{S^2-(2i)^2} = \frac{\Lambda}{29} (S-Zi)$$

$$(3-i)^{-1} =$$

$$i^{-1} =$$

$$2^{-1} =$$

Betrag. Zeigen Sie: 
$$|z| = \sqrt{z\overline{z}}$$
 für  $z \in \mathbb{C}$ .

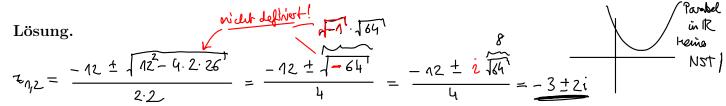
Lösung.

LS: 
$$|z| = |x+iy| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

RS:  $\sqrt{2 \cdot \overline{z}} = \sqrt{(x+iy)(x-iy)} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 

$$= x^2 - (iy)^2 + y^2$$

Mitternachtsformel. Berechnen Sie alle Lösungen in  $\mathbb{C}$  von  $2z^2+12z+26=0$ .



In C gibt as Warseln der -1, d.h. Lösungen der bleichung 
$$z^2 = -1$$
 ( $z = \sqrt{-1}$ ) nämlich:  $z = \pm i$  ( $z^2 = (\pm i)^2 = -1$ ), also  $z = \pm i = \sqrt{-1}$ "

Polynome über C. Bestimmen Sie alle Nullstellen von folgenden Polynomen:

a) 
$$z^2 - 4z + 5$$

b) 
$$z^4 - z^3 - 2z^2 + 6z - 4$$

Lösung.

a) 
$$2_{1/2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 5}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{14}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{14}}{2} = 2 \pm i$$

b) Rate NST in 
$$\mathbb{Z}$$
 als Teiler von  $-4$ :  $\mathcal{E} = \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 4 \longrightarrow \mathcal{E}_1 = 1$ ,  $\mathcal{Z}_2 = -2$ 

Polynomdiv: 
$$(z^{4}-z^{3}-2z^{2}+6z-4):(z-1)(z+2)=z^{2}-2z+2$$
  
 $-\frac{(z^{4}+z^{3}-2z^{2})}{-2z^{3}}+6z$ 

$$\frac{(2^{1} + 2^{2} - 22^{2})}{-2z^{3} + 6z}$$

$$-(\frac{-2z^{3} - 2z^{2} + 4z}{2z^{2} + 2z - 4})$$

$$-(2z^{2} + 2z - 4)$$

$$-\frac{(-2z^{3}-2z^{2}+4z)}{2z^{2}+2z-4}$$

$$-\frac{(2z^{2}+2z-4)}{-(-2z^{2}+2z-4)}$$

$$\frac{-(2z^{2}+2z-4)}{-(-2z^{2}+2z-4)}$$

$$\frac{-(2z^{2}+2z-4)}{-(-2z^{2}+2z-4)}$$

$$\frac{-(2z^{2}+2z-4)}{-(-2z^{2}+2z-4)}$$

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4 NST!