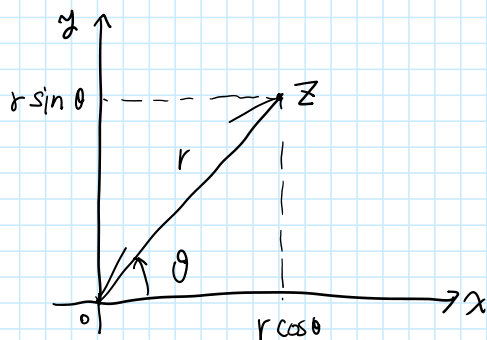


第2講

2024年4月19日 10:32

1.2 複素数の極座標表示 (極形式)



$$\begin{aligned} z &= x + yi \\ &= r \cos \theta + jr \sin \theta \\ &= r(\cos \theta + j \sin \theta) \end{aligned}$$

r : z の絶対値
大まに
 θ : z の偏角 ($\theta = \arg z$)

$$r = |z| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} : z \text{ に対して一意的に定まる}$$

$$\theta = \arg z = \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x} : \theta_0 + 2n\pi \quad (0 \leq \theta_0 < 2\pi, n: \text{整数})$$

↑
 $\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}$

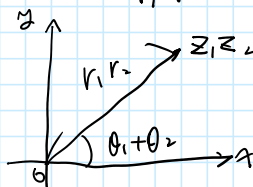
が存在する $\Rightarrow (2\pi \times \text{整数})$ の不定性

$$\cos \theta + j \sin \theta = e^{j\theta} : \text{オイラーの関係式}$$

$$\hookrightarrow z = r \cdot e^{j\theta}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} z_1 &= r_1 e^{j\theta_1} \\ z_2 &= r_2 e^{j\theta_2} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{(乗算)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 z_2 &= r_1 r_2 e^{j\theta_1} e^{j\theta_2} \\ &= r_1 r_2 e^{j(\theta_1 + \theta_2)} \end{aligned}$$

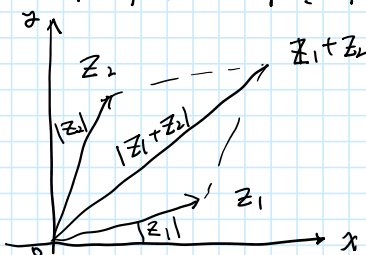


$$\text{除算: } \frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{r_1 e^{j\theta_1}}{r_2 e^{j\theta_2}} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} e^{j(\theta_1 - \theta_2)}$$

(商)

・ 三角不等式:

$$r = |z_1 + z_2| \leq |z_1| + |z_2|$$



$$\arg z_1 = \arg z_2 (+2n\pi)$$

のとき

$$|z_1 + z_2| = |z_1| + |z_2|$$

※ 複素数の表示には 2通り あり: $x + yi$, $re^{j\theta}$

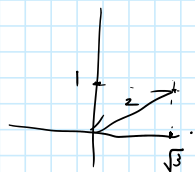
(演習)

(演習)

問1 次の複素数の極座標表示を求めよ。

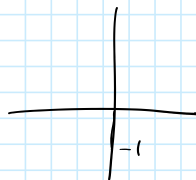
(1) $z = -3$ $(0 \leq \theta < 2\pi)$

$$(3, \pi) \quad 3e^{\pi i}$$



(2) $z = \sqrt{3} + i$

$$(2, \frac{\pi}{6}) \quad 2e^{\frac{\pi}{6}i}$$



(3) $z = i^3 = -i$

$$(1, \frac{3}{2}\pi) \quad e^{\frac{3}{2}\pi i}$$

(4) $z = \frac{(1+i)^2}{1-i} = \frac{1+2i-1}{1-i} = \frac{2i(1+i)}{1-i(1+i)} = -1+i$

$$(\sqrt{2}, \frac{3}{4}\pi) \quad \sqrt{2}e^{\frac{3}{4}\pi i}$$

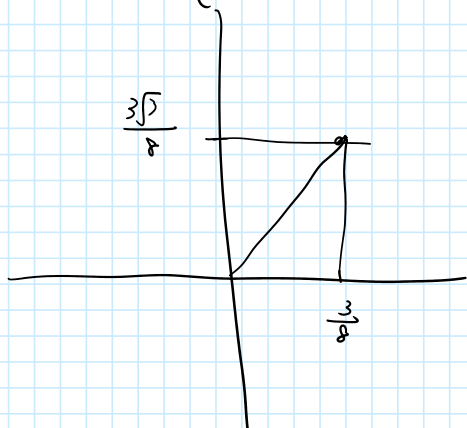
(5) $z = \frac{1-i(1-i)}{1+i(1-i)} = \frac{1-1-2i}{2} = \frac{-2i}{2} = -i$

$$e^{\frac{3}{2}\pi i}$$

$4 - |2i|^2 = 4 - 4 = 0$

(6) $z = \frac{3}{(i-\sqrt{3})^2} = \frac{3}{-1+3-2\sqrt{3}i} = \frac{3(2+2\sqrt{3}i)}{(2-2\sqrt{3}i)(2+2\sqrt{3}i)} = \frac{3(2+2\sqrt{3}i)}{16} = \frac{3(1+\sqrt{3}i)}{8} = \frac{3}{8} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}i$

$$= \frac{6}{8} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right) = \frac{6}{8} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = \frac{3}{4} e^{\frac{\pi}{3}i}$$



問2

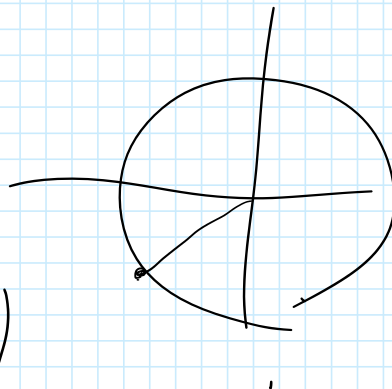
(1)

$$z = 2e^{\frac{\pi}{3}i}$$

$$z = 2 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right)$$

$$= 1 + \sqrt{3}i$$



(2)

$$z = e^{-\frac{3}{4}\pi i}$$

$$z = \cos \left(-\frac{3}{4}\pi \right) + i \sin \left(-\frac{3}{4}\pi \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}$$

(3)

$$z = (1 - \sqrt{3}i)^3$$

$$= (2)^3 \left(\cos \left(-\frac{\pi}{3} \right) + i \sin \left(-\frac{\pi}{3} \right) \right)^3 \quad 4+3$$

$$= 8 \left(\cos(-\pi) + i \sin(-\pi) \right)$$

$$= -8$$

(4)

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

(5)

$$z = \frac{2-\sqrt{3}i(1-i)}{1+i(1-i)} = \frac{2-2i-\sqrt{3}i-\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{(2-\sqrt{3})-(2+\sqrt{3})i}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{-2-\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

(6)

$$z = \frac{(1+i)(2+3i)}{(2-3i)(2+3i)} = \frac{2+3i+2i-3}{13} = \frac{-1+5i}{13} = -\frac{1}{13} + \frac{5}{13}i$$

指数関数 e^x のテイラー展開:

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

$$e^{ix} = 1 + ix + \frac{(ix)^2}{2!} + \frac{(ix)^3}{3!} + \dots$$

三角関数 $\sin x, \cos x$ のテイラー展開:

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

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

1x1.8y

$$e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x : \text{オイラーの関係}$$

$$\circ e^{-i\theta} = \cos(-\theta) + i \sin(-\theta)$$

$$= \cos \theta - i \sin \theta$$

$$\circ e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta} = 2 \cos \theta$$

$$\therefore \cos \theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}}{2}$$

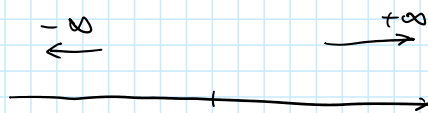
$$e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta} = 2i \sin \theta$$

$$\therefore \sin \theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}}{2i}$$

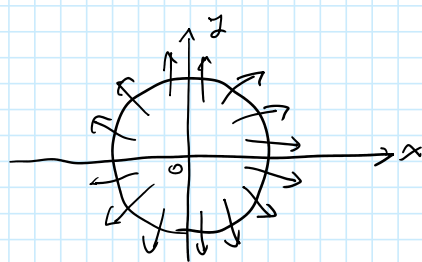
1.4 無限遠点

実数: \mathbb{R}

複素数: \mathbb{C}



⇒ 極限は
2方向のみ



⇒ あらゆる方向
無数にある

・複素平面 \Rightarrow 球面に対応させる. (平面で球を作るイメージ)

