

Opgave 1

1/10/2022

Maj 2021 Opg 3

a) Børn argumentet og modulus for z . 75%

$$\begin{aligned} z &= (2+i) \cdot (5+i) \cdot (8+i) \\ i^2 &= -1 \\ z &= (10+7i-1)(8+i) \\ z &= (9+7i)(8+i) \\ i^2 &= -1 \\ z &= (72+9i+56i-7) \\ z &= 65+65i \end{aligned}$$

Beregn Modulus

$$|z| = \sqrt{65^2 + 65^2} = \sqrt{8450} = \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{4225} = \underline{\underline{65\sqrt{2}}}$$

Beregn Argumentet

$$\arg(z) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{65}{65}\right) = \underline{\underline{\frac{\pi}{4}}}$$

b) Bestem $|w^4|$ og $\arg(w^4)$ 75%

$$w^4 = -256i$$

Bestem Modulus

$$|w^4| = \sqrt{0^2 + (-256)^2} = \underline{\underline{256}}$$

Bestem Argumentet

$$\arg(w^4) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{-256}{h}\right) \right) = \underline{\underline{\frac{-\pi}{2}}}$$

Opgave 4

1/10/2022

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c) Bestem den komplekse ligning

100%

$$w^4 = -256i$$

Skriv w^4 på polar

$$W^4 = 256 \cdot \left(\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi p\right) + i \cdot \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi p\right) \right), \quad p \in \mathbb{Z}$$

der Moivre's formel

$$Z^4 = r^4 (\cos(4\theta) + i \cdot \sin(4\theta))$$

\Downarrow

$$r^4 = 256 \Leftrightarrow r^2 = 16 \Leftrightarrow r = 4$$

$$4\theta = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi p \Leftrightarrow \theta = -\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{4\pi p}{8}, \quad p \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$p=0: \theta = -\frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$p=1: \theta = -\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{4\pi}{8} = \frac{3\pi}{8}$$

$$p=-1: \theta = -\frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{4\pi}{8} = -\frac{5\pi}{8}$$

$$p=2: \theta = -\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{8\pi}{8} = \frac{7\pi}{8}$$

Det er altså løsningerne på polar form.

$$W_1 = 4 \cdot e^{\frac{-\pi i}{8}}$$

$$W_2 = 4 \cdot e^{\frac{3\pi i}{8}}$$

$$W_3 = 4 \cdot e^{\frac{-5\pi i}{8}}$$

$$W_4 = 4 \cdot e^{\frac{7\pi i}{8}}$$

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d) Tegn de komplekse tal i det komplekse plan. 100%

$$W_1 = 2 \cdot e^{i \cdot \frac{3\pi}{8}}$$

det er polær form \rightarrow

altså må dette være modulus og argument

$$r_1 = |W_1| = 2$$

$$\theta_1 = \frac{3\pi}{8}$$

de samme værdier aflæses fra W_2 .

$$W_2 = 2 \cdot e^{-i \cdot \frac{5\pi}{8}}$$

$$r_2 = |W_2| = 2$$

$$\theta_2 = -\frac{5\pi}{8}$$

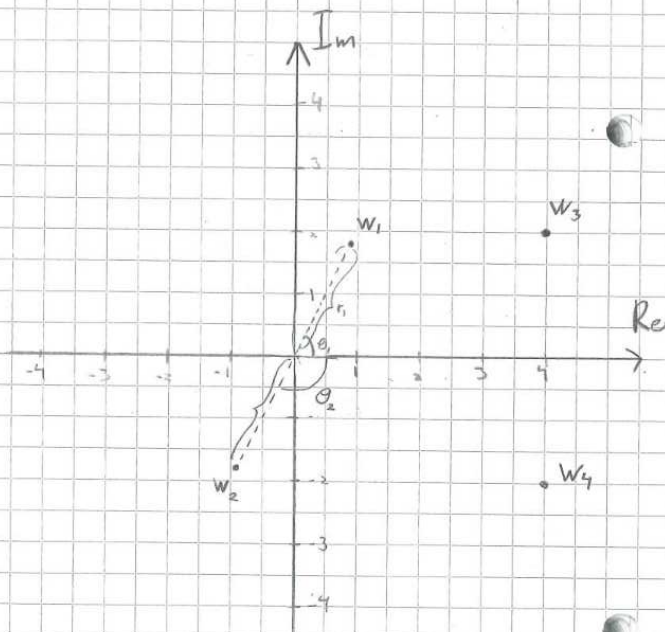
W_3 og W_4 er på rektangulær form. Deres reelle del kan der aflæses og plottes direkte.

$$W_3 = 4 + 2i$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(W_3) = 4, \operatorname{Im}(W_3) = 2$$

$$W_4 = 4 - 2i$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(W_4) = 4, \operatorname{Im}(W_4) = -2$$



Opgave 1

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Januar 2021 Opg 3

a) Beregn $|Z|$ og $\arg(Z)$

75%

$$Z = ze^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot (1+i) \rightarrow W = 1+i$$

$$Z = 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} \\ Z = 2\sqrt{2} \cdot e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}}$$

Opskriv W til polær form

$$|W| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\arg(W) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{1}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

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

Dette er π på polær form. Vi kan nu aflæse

$|Z|$ og $\arg(Z)$.

$$|Z| = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\arg(Z) = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

b) Bestem $|W^3|$ og $\arg(W^3)$.

75%

$$W^3 = 8i$$

$$|W^3| = \sqrt{0^2 + 8^2} = 8$$

$$\arg(W^3) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{8}{h}\right) \right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

c) Løs den komplekse ligning.

$$W^3 = 8i$$

polær form (Brugor tidligere resultat)

$$W^3 = 8 \cdot \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi p\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi p\right) \right)$$

Brugor de Moirres Formel til at finde r og θ .

$$r^3 = 8 \Leftrightarrow r = 2$$

$$3\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi p \Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{4\pi p}{6}$$

$$p=0: \theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$p=1: \theta_2 = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{4\pi}{6} = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$p=-1: \theta_3 = \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{4\pi}{6} = -\frac{3\pi}{6} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$W_1 = 2 \cdot e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}}$$

$$W_2 = 2 \cdot e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}}$$

$$W_3 = 2 \cdot e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

75%

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d) Tegn løsningerne

$$z_1 = 2 \cdot e^{i \cdot \frac{2\pi}{6}}, \quad z_2 = 2 \cdot e^{i \cdot \frac{5\pi}{6}}, \quad z_3 = 2 \cdot e^{-i \cdot \frac{\pi}{6}}, \quad z_4 = 2 \cdot e^{-i \cdot \frac{4\pi}{6}}$$

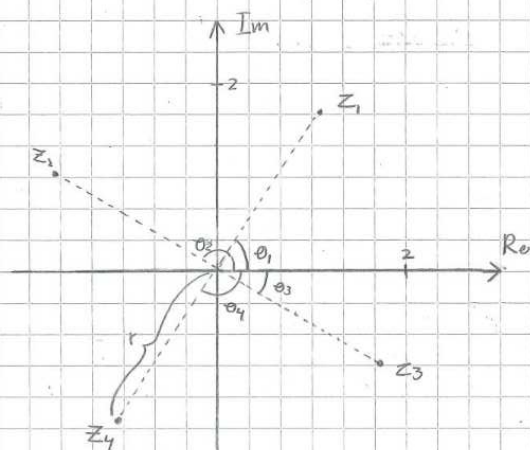
$$\theta_1 = \frac{2\pi}{6}$$

$$\theta_2 = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$\theta_3 = \frac{-\pi}{6}$$

$$\theta_4 = \frac{-4\pi}{6}$$

$$r = 2$$



100%

Opgave 1

1/10/2022

Januar 2017 Opg 3.

a) Opskriv et reduceret udtryk for $\arg(-1+i\alpha)$ 25%

$$\arg(-1+i\alpha) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\alpha}{-1}\right) = \underline{\underline{\tan^{-1}(-\alpha)}}$$

b) Opskriv et reduceret udtryk for $|-1+i\alpha|$ 100%

$$|-1+i\alpha| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + \alpha^2} = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + 1}}}$$

c) Opskriv $\arg(z)$ på reduceret form. 100%

$$\arg(z) = \arg((-1+i\alpha) \cdot e^{i\beta})$$

$$= \arg(\sqrt{\alpha^2 + 1} \cdot e^{i \tan^{-1}(-\alpha)} \cdot e^{i\beta})$$

$$= \arg(\sqrt{\alpha^2 + 1} \cdot e^{i(\tan^{-1}(-\alpha) + \beta)})$$

$$\underline{\underline{\arg(z) = \tan^{-1}(-\alpha) + \beta + \pi}}$$

Omskriv $-1+i\alpha$ til polar form.

Gang de komplekse tal sammen.

af \tan^{-1} af negativt. Læg π til da vid) Beregn z på rektangulær form. 100%

$$\alpha = 1$$

$$\beta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{\alpha^2 + 1} \cdot 1 = \sqrt{1+1} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\arg(z) = \tan^{-1}(-1) + \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi = \frac{-\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi = \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

trækker 2π fra da $\frac{5\pi}{4} > \pi$

$$\arg(z) = \frac{5\pi}{4} - \frac{8\pi}{4} = \frac{-3\pi}{4}$$

Omskriv til rektangulær form.

$$z = \sqrt{2} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{-3\pi}{4}\right) + i \sqrt{2} \cdot \sin\left(\frac{-3\pi}{4}\right)$$

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

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

$$\underline{\underline{z = -1 - i}}$$

