

تاریخ مختلط :

تعریف عدد مختلط : $z = (x, y)$

$$x = \operatorname{Re}\{z\}$$

$$y = \operatorname{Im}\{z\}$$

$$z_1 + z_2 = (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2)$$

تعریف :

$$z_1 z_2 = (x_1 x_2 - y_1 y_2, x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_1)$$

بخصوص :

$$(x, 0) + (0, y) = (x, y)$$

$$(0, 1)(y, 0) = (0, y)$$

$$(x, y) = (x, 0) + (0, 1)(y, 0)$$

$$z_1 = (x_1, 0)$$

$$z_2 = (x_2, 0)$$

$$z_1 + z_2 = (x_1 + x_2, 0)$$

$$z_1 z_2 = (x_1 x_2, 0)$$

$$(0, 1) = i \text{ یا } j$$

فرض کردیم (1)

۱۲ عدد مختلط یا غیر موهومی صندرا این چنینی لایبش دهم

$$(x, 0) = x$$

$$(0, y) \rightarrow \text{موهومی خالص}$$

$$z \cdot z = z^2$$

نمایش

$$z \cdot z \cdot z = z^3$$

از جمله:

$$(0, 1) \times (0, 1) = i \times i = i^2 = (-1, 0) = -1 \quad i^2 = -1$$

$$z_1 + z_2 = (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2)$$

$$x_1 + iy_1 + x_2 + iy_2 = (x_1 + x_2) + i(y_1 + y_2)$$

$$z_1 z_2 = (x_1 + iy_1)(x_2 + iy_2) = x_1 x_2 - y_1 y_2 + i(x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_1)$$

$$z_1 + z_2 = z_2 + z_1 \quad (z_1 + z_2) + z_3 = z_1 + (z_2 + z_3) = z_1 + z_2 + z_3$$

$$z_1 z_2 = z_2 z_1 \quad (z_1 z_2) z_3 = z_1 (z_2 z_3) = z_1 z_2 z_3$$

$$z_1 (z_2 + z_3) = z_1 z_2 + z_1 z_3$$

عکس متقابل

$$Z_1 + (0,0) = Z_1$$

$$Z_1 + 0 = Z_1$$

عکس متقابل (1,0)

$$Z(1,0) = Z$$

$$Z \times 1 = Z$$

عکس متقابل

$$Z + (-Z) = 0$$

عکس متقابل

$$Z \cdot (Z^{-1}) = 1$$

عکس متقابل

عکس متقابل

برای عدد غیر صفر

(1,0) تعریف

می شود

$$Z = (x,y)$$

$$(x,y) \times (u,v) = (1,0) = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} xu - yv = 1 \\ xv + yu = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow (u,v) = \left(\frac{x}{x^2+y^2}, \frac{-y}{x^2+y^2} \right)$$

Z ≠ 0

تعریف تقسیم دو عدد مختلط :

$$\frac{Z_1}{Z_2} = ? = Z_1 (Z_2)^{-1} = (x_1, y_1) \left(\frac{x_2}{x_2^2 + y_2^2}, \frac{-y_2}{x_2^2 + y_2^2} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2}{x_2^2 + y_2^2}, \frac{x_2 y_1 - x_1 y_2}{x_2^2 + y_2^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{Z_2} = Z_2^{-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{Z_1 Z_2} = \frac{1}{Z_1} \cdot \frac{1}{Z_2}$$

$$\frac{Z_1 + Z_2}{Z_3} = \frac{Z_1}{Z_3} + \frac{Z_2}{Z_3}$$

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

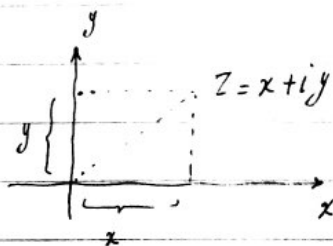
$$= \frac{1-3i}{1+9} = \frac{1}{10} - \frac{3}{10}i$$

$Z_1 Z_2 = 0$ لا اقل یکی از آنها صفر است

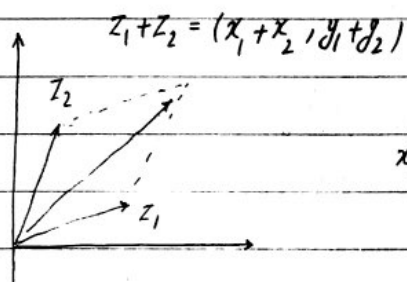
به معنی است : $Z_1 \neq Z_2$

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ریاضیات عددی مختلط



نمایش عدد مختلط :



$$x_1 + iy_1 + x_2 + iy_2 = (x_1 + x_2) + i(y_1 + y_2)$$

مقدار یا اندازه یا قدر مطلق تعریف می شود :

$$|Z| \triangleq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$|Z_1| < |Z_2|$$

$$|Z|^2 = \text{Re}\{Z\}^2 + \text{Im}\{Z\}^2$$

$$|Z| \geq |\text{Re}\{Z\}| \geq \text{Re}\{Z\}$$

$$|Z| \geq |\text{Im}\{Z\}| \geq \text{Im}\{Z\}$$

تعریف مزدوج یک عدد مختلط

$$Z = (x, y)$$

$$\bar{Z} \triangleq (x, -y)$$

$$|\bar{z}| = |z|$$

$$(\bar{\bar{z}}) = z$$

$$\overline{z_1 + z_2} = \bar{z}_1 + \bar{z}_2$$

$$\overline{z_1 z_2} = \bar{z}_1 \cdot \bar{z}_2$$

$$\overline{\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right)} = \frac{\bar{z}_1}{\bar{z}_2}$$

$$z \cdot \bar{z} = (x, y)(x, -y) = x^2 + y^2$$

$$z \cdot \bar{z} = |z|^2$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{z \bar{z}}$$

داریم :

$$|z_1 z_2| = |z_1| \cdot |z_2|$$

$$|z_1 z_2|^2 = (z_1 z_2)(\bar{z}_1 \bar{z}_2) = z_1 \bar{z}_1 \cdot z_2 \bar{z}_2 = |z_1|^2 |z_2|^2$$

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

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برای هر دو

$$|z_1 + z_2| \leq |z_1| + |z_2|$$

$$|z_1 + z_2|^2 = (z_1 + z_2)(\bar{z}_1 + \bar{z}_2) = |z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 + \underbrace{z_1 \bar{z}_2 + \bar{z}_1 z_2}_{2 \operatorname{Re}\{z_1 \bar{z}_2\}} \leq |z_1|^2 +$$

$$+ |z_2|^2 + 2|z_1 z_2|$$

$$2 \operatorname{Re}\{z_1 \bar{z}_2\}$$

$$\operatorname{Re}\{z_1 \bar{z}_2\} \leq |z_1 z_2|$$

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^N z_k \right| \leq \sum_{k=1}^N |z_k|$$

$$||z_1| - |z_2|| \leq |z_1 + z_2| \leq |z_1| + |z_2|$$

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

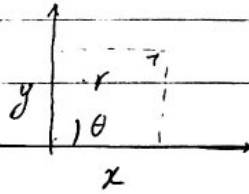
$$|z_1| - |z_2| \leq |z_1 + z_2|$$

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

$$|z_2| - |z_1| \leq |z_1 + z_2|$$

نمایش قطبی عدد مختلط :

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$$



$$Z = x + iy = r \cos \theta + i r \sin \theta = r (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

$$-\pi < \theta < \pi$$

$$Z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta), \theta = \text{Arg}(Z)$$

$$\theta = \arg(z)$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\arg(z_1 z_2) = \arg(z_1) + \arg(z_2)$$

$$z_1 = r_1 (\cos \theta_1 + i \sin \theta_1) \quad \theta_1 = \arg z_1$$

$$z_2 = r_2 (\cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2) \quad \theta_2 = \arg z_2$$

$$z_1 z_2 = r_1 r_2 (\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 - \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2) + i r_1 r_2 (\cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 + \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2)$$

$$= r_1 r_2 [\cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)]$$

$$\arg(z_1 z_2)$$

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رابطه سینوسی

معکوس $\frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{r_1} [\cos(0-\theta_1) + i \sin(0-\theta_1)] = \frac{1}{r_1} [\cos\theta_1 - i \sin\theta_1]$

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{r_1 [\cos\theta_1 + i \sin\theta_1]}{r_2 [\cos\theta_2 + i \sin\theta_2]} = \frac{r_1}{r_2}$$

$$z \cdot z = r^2 [\cos 2\theta + i \sin 2\theta]$$

$$z^n = \underbrace{z \cdots z}_{n \text{ بار}} = r [\cos\theta + i \sin\theta] \cdot r [\cos\theta + i \sin\theta] \cdots$$

رابطه : $= r^n [\cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta] = [r (\cos^n\theta + i \sin^n\theta)]$

در صورتی که

$$[r (\cos\theta + i \sin\theta)]^n = r^n (\cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta)$$

$$\cos\theta + i \sin\theta = e^{i\theta} \quad \text{فرمول دیوار}$$

$$z = r e^{i\theta} \quad \text{نمایش جدید}$$

$$e^{i\theta_1} \cdot e^{i\theta_2} = e^{i(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}$$