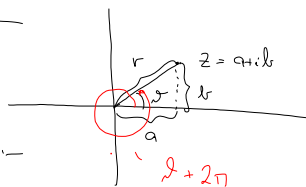


Oppsummering

$$z = a + ib$$

a kalles realdelen til z

b — " — imaginærdelen — "



Polarkoordinater: r — modulus

θ — argument

$$a = r \cos \theta, b = r \sin \theta$$

$$z = r \cos \theta + i r \sin \theta$$

Hvis θ er et argument for z , så er $\theta + 2\pi$, $\theta + 4\pi, \dots$ også argumenter for z .

Exponentialformen

Vi vil ha e^x er når x er et reell tall,

men hva er e^z når z er et komplekst tall?

Regel for e^x : $e^x \cdot e^y = e^{x+y}$

Ønsker at behandle slike hjelpeuttrykk $e^z \cdot e^w = e^{z+w}$

Det virker som at det bare er ett mulig valg:

Definisjon: Hvis $z = a + ib$, så defineres vi

$$e^z = e^{a+ib} = e^a (\cos b + i \sin b)$$

Eksempel: Hva skjer hvis z tilfellevis er et reell tall, f.eks. $z = 7 = 7 + 0i$

$$e^7 = e^{7+0i} = e^7 (\underbrace{\cos 0}_1 + i \underbrace{\sin 0}_0) = e^7$$

Eksempel: $z = i\pi = 0 + i\pi$

$$e^{i\pi} = e^0 (\underbrace{\cos \pi}_{-1} + i \underbrace{\sin \pi}_0) = -1, \text{ der } e^{i\pi} = -1$$

eller $e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$ Eulers formel

Eksempel: $z = 2\pi i = 0 + 2\pi i$

$$e^{2\pi i} = e^{0+2\pi i} = e^0 (\underbrace{\cos 2\pi}_1 + i \underbrace{\sin 2\pi}_0) = 1$$

$$\boxed{e^{2\pi i} = 1}$$

Eksempel: $z = i\theta = 0 + i\theta$

$$e^{i\theta} = e^{0+i\theta} = e^0 (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$

Polar/exponentialform: $z = a + ib$ med polarkoordinater r og θ

$$z = r \cos \theta + i r \sin \theta = r (\underbrace{\cos \theta + i \sin \theta}_{e^{i\theta}}) = r e^{i\theta}$$

Søking: Hvis z og w er komplekse tall, så er

$$e^z \cdot e^w = e^{z+w}$$

$$z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

Bers: Anta at $z = a + ib$ og $w = c + id$. Da er
 $z + w = (a + c) + i(b + d)$. Da er

$$e^{z+w} = e^{(a+c) + i(b+d)} = e^{a+c} (\cos(b+d) + i \sin(b+d))$$

Tilsvarende er

$$e^z = e^{a+ib} = e^a (\cos b + i \sin b)$$

$$e^w = e^{c+id} = e^c (\cos d + i \sin d)$$

komplekst tall med
modulus e^a og
argument b

komplekst tall
med modulus e^c
og argument d

$$e^z \cdot e^w : \text{modulus: } e^a \cdot e^c = e^{a+c}$$

$$\text{argument: } b + d$$

Dermed

$$e^z \cdot e^w = e^{a+c} (\cos(b+d) + i \sin(b+d)) = e^{z+w}$$

Denne regel kan vi skrive til flere ledd:

$$e^{z_1} \cdot e^{z_2} \cdot e^{z_3} \cdot \dots \cdot e^{z_n} = e^{z_1 + z_2 + z_3 + \dots + z_n}$$

Hvorfor:
$$\underbrace{e^{z_1} \cdot e^{z_2}}_{e^{z_1+z_2}} \cdot e^{z_3} = e^{z_1+z_2} \cdot e^{z_3} = e^{z_1+z_2+z_3}$$

Hva skjer når $z_1 = z_2 = \dots = z_n$?

$$(e^z)^n = e^z \cdot e^z \cdot e^z \cdot \dots \cdot e^z = e^{z+z+z+\dots+z} = e^{nz}$$

Søking: Når z er et komplekst tall og $n = 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$,

$$\text{så } (e^z)^n = e^{nz}$$

De Moivre's formula:

$$(e^{iz})^n = e^{inz}$$

Sehung: For $n=1,2,\dots$

$$(\cos \vartheta + i \sin \vartheta)^n = \cos n\vartheta + i \sin n\vartheta$$

Beweis:

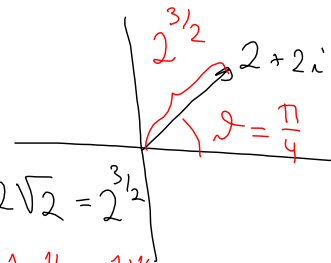
$$(\underbrace{\cos \vartheta + i \sin \vartheta}_{e^{i\vartheta}})^n = (e^{i\vartheta})^n = e^{in\vartheta} = \cos n\vartheta + i \sin n\vartheta$$

Beispiel: Berechnung $(2+2i)^{43}$

Schreibe $z = 2+2i$ in Polardarstellung.

$$r = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2} = 2^{3/2}$$

$2 \cdot 4 \quad 2^1 \cdot 2^{1/2} = 2^{1+1/2}$



$$\vartheta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Also:

$$z = r(\cos \vartheta + i \sin \vartheta) = 2^{3/2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = a^n b^n$$

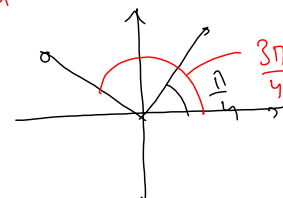
Berechnung

$$z^{43} = \left[2^{3/2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right]^{43} = \left(2^{3/2} \right)^{43} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)^{43}$$

$$= 2^{\frac{129}{2}} \left(\cos \frac{43\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{43\pi}{4} \right) \quad \frac{43}{4}\pi = \frac{40}{4}\pi + \frac{3}{4}\pi$$

$$= 2^{\frac{129}{2}} \left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} \right) \quad = 10\pi + \frac{3}{4}\pi$$

$$= 2^{\frac{129}{2}} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \quad \text{w. synlig ram}$$



$$= 2^{\frac{129}{2}} \frac{2^{1/2}}{2} (-1 + i)$$

$$= 2^{\frac{129}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - 1} (-1 + i) = \underline{\underline{2^{64} (-1 + i)}}$$

Exempel: Husk $\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$
 $\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$
 $= 2\cos^2 x - 1 = 1 - 2\sin^2 x$

Hva med $\sin 3x, \cos 3x$
 $\sin 4x, \cos 4x$
 \vdots

$n=3$: De Moivre

$$(\overset{a}{\cos x} + i \overset{b}{\sin x})^3 = \cos 3x + i \sin 3x$$

$$= \cos^3 x + 3 \cos^2 x i \sin x + 3 \cos x (i \sin x)^2 + (i \sin x)^3$$

$$= \cos^3 x + \underbrace{3i \cos^2 x \sin x}_{-1} + \underbrace{3 \cos x \sin^2 x}_{\rightarrow i^3 = i i^2 = -i} - \sin^3 x$$

$$= \cos^3 x - 3 \cos x \sin^2 x + i (3 \cos^2 x \sin x - \sin^3 x)$$

$$\underline{\underline{= \cos^3 x - 3 \cos x \sin^2 x + i (3 \cos^2 x \sin x - \sin^3 x)}}$$

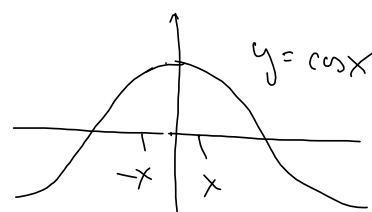
Altså: $\cos 3x = \cos^3 x - 3 \cos x \sin^2 x$
 $\sin 3x = 3 \cos^2 x \sin x - \sin^3 x$

$$\begin{array}{r} (a+b)^3 \\ = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} & & & 1 & & & \\ & & & 1 & & 1 & \\ & & 1 & & 2 & & 1 \\ & 1 & & 3 & & 3 & \\ 1 & & & 3 & & 1 & \end{array}$$

Trigonometrische Funktionen

Husk at: $e^{i\vartheta} = \cos \vartheta + i \sin \vartheta$

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

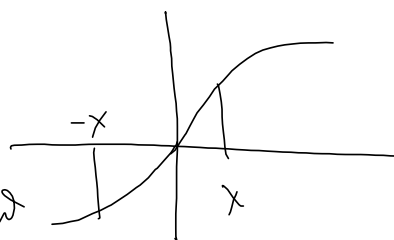


Also:

$$e^{i\vartheta} = \cos \vartheta + i \sin \vartheta$$

$$e^{-i\vartheta} = \cos \vartheta - i \sin \vartheta$$

Addieren: $e^{i\vartheta} + e^{-i\vartheta} = 2 \cos \vartheta \Rightarrow \cos \vartheta = \frac{e^{i\vartheta} + e^{-i\vartheta}}{2}$



Subtrahieren: $e^{i\vartheta} - e^{-i\vartheta} = 2i \sin \vartheta \Rightarrow \sin \vartheta = \frac{e^{i\vartheta} - e^{-i\vartheta}}{2i}$

Quia nò el z er el komplex Hall. Da definieren

$$\cos z = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2}, \quad \sin z = \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i}$$

Reflektionsstund:

3. grads / 4. grads Längungen

$$y'' + ay' + by = 0 \quad \left/ \quad \begin{array}{l} e^{rx} \quad e^{-rx} \\ \hline e^{rx} (A \cos bx + B \sin bx) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\underline{e^{(a+ib)x}} = \underline{e^{ax} (\cos bx + i \sin bx)}$$

\Rightarrow elektromagnetische

\Rightarrow Quantenmechanik: \rightarrow Schrödinger Gleichung