1 Dont de nombre complesor Z1 = 5+31/22 = -2-5i, edulen: 6) ZA + Z2 = (5+34)+ (-1-54) = 3-24 b) 24 - 22 = (5+34) - (-2-54) = 17+84 Per mon o rater appears, ben to men o be valer la part veel il la part imagina and l'inférire. c) ZA · Zz = (5434) · (-2-54) = -10 -C4 -154 -154 = 5-314  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{(5+3)}{(-2-5)}$ Burran zis ty zis = a + bi on vilhom == = zis o tombé podrem night from zis melliphices d' menute à describble pel conjust complet le ZI (ZI) i chindre le moderne response Teim: Za = zz · zz & zz = a + h (5+32) = (-2-52) · (a+1) €7 (5+3x)=(-2a+5b)+(-5a-2b)i Tandom: 5 = -2a + 5b  $b = \frac{5+2a}{5} = 7 3 = -5a - 2 \cdot \left(\frac{5+2a}{5}\right) = -5a - \frac{1}{5} = -5a - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{5}$ Igalon l pod IR only lo IR: le inoginent aul l'inôginoirà P. dot: 23 = a + bi = -25 + 19; 0 d ox  $\bar{a}$  d matrix ope  $\frac{(5+3i)}{(-2-5i)} = \frac{-25}{29} + \frac{49}{29}i$ e)( ZA + ZL = (5+34) + (-2+54) = 3+84 121 = -2+5à Notion et complex conjust de  $\overline{Z_i}^n$  és  $z_2$ .  $\overline{Z_2} = \frac{\overline{Z_1}}{\overline{Z_1}^n} \cdot \frac{\overline{Z_2}}{\overline{Z_2}^n} \cdot \frac{\overline{Z_2}}{\overline{Z_2}^n} \cdot \frac{\overline{Z_2}}{\overline{Z_2}^n} \cdot \frac{\overline{Z_2}}{\overline{Z_2}^n} \cdot \frac{\overline{Z_2}}{(-2+5\lambda) \cdot (-2-5\lambda)}$ Els realted exterior how at expressed on four contenious, form- he are per and former polar + (r.sin 0) i Notem: 0 = 19 a por a > 0 (i. 0 + 1, 0 + i) =7 3 -24 = VB · (cos (-0.585) + 4. sin (-0.588)) \[ \sqrt{13} \BOX81933.69 (a) r = \32+1-2)2 = 13 t = 17 (-2) = -7.588 rcl =77+8x= 113. (105 (0.854)+ x. sin (0.854)) b) (= \frac{7^2 + 8^2}{10} = \sqrt{13} T= +51 (= )= 0.851 red 1986 80.83° => 5-314 = N986. (105 (-141) + i. x1 (-1.41)) c) r= 152+(-31)2 = 1986 0= 151 (-31/5) =-1.41 ral d)  $r = \sqrt{\left(\frac{25}{29}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{49}{29}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{986}}{29}$ ;  $\theta = \frac{1}{9}$   $\left(\frac{19}{29}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{9}$   $\left(\frac{19}{25}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{29}$   $\left(\frac{19}{25}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{29}$   $\left(\frac{19}{25}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{29}$   $\left(\frac{19}{29}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{29$ 

8) 
$$x_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{$$

 $\int (x) = \int (0) + x \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} + \frac{1}{2!} x^2 \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x^2} \Big|_{x=0} + \frac{1}{3!} x^3 \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x^3} \Big|_{x=0} + \cdots$ coluler of describyout of be finan to (x), sin (x), may do x=0. Per trober l'expans de la since de Taylor de cos(x) isin (x) prop de x=0, for de colle la voca desoules ax= b i avaluar la rêne. Le rêne de Taylor d'un fruir f(x) colonde en x= a ve drade per  $f(x) = \sum \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n = \int_{a}^{(n)}(a) indu l'n-icima directe de <math>f(x)$  audude en x=a. En el nortre cor, a = 0. Greenan calabort el ration en el purt x=0 de la frais sincer i le revenirse deivades: f(x) = min (x) =7 f(0) = min (0)= 0 f (x) = f(x) =7 f (0) = f(0) = sin(0)=0 g(x) = (00 (x) -) g(0) = (00 (0) = 1 g(5)(x) = g'(x) g'(x) = -am(x) = f(a) = -m(x) = 0 f(b)(x) = f"(x) 1" (x) - wo (x) = ) flo) = - world= -1 A estimais, in align el desendaport es sire de Toyla d'us pur g(x) (d) a x = 0 a le fine sisses obtain:  $s(n(x)) \approx 6 + x + \frac{0 \cdot x^{2}}{21} - \frac{4 \cdot x^{3}}{51} + \frac{0 \cdot x^{2}}{41} + \frac{x^{3}}{51} + \frac{0 \cdot x^{2}}{61} - \frac{4x^{3}}{7!} + \cdots$  $\sin(x) \approx x - \frac{3}{7!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} \times , \text{ per } n \ge 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ o de forme corrector:} \sin(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{2n} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!}$ Notion eye be four flx)=sin(x) & we fruit imparell ty-rink) = sin(-x). I polinom composit de tylen mores to patiene imporable de x. Seguin while of whom on it put = 0 de le forme co (x) , le survoirs deivades. P(x) = war(x) => P(0) = war(0) = 1 P(x) = p(x) = war(x) => P(x) = (0) = (0) = 1 plx) = -ma(0) = plo) = -ma(0) = 0 pls) = p'(0) = 0 |"(x) = -606(1) -, |11/2) = -607(0) = -1 | |101 (0) = |11 (0) = -1 p" (x) = 7 (x) => p" (>) = 7 (0) = 0 A cotineur, in gliga el desendepat en rene de Topla d'un four p(x) (d) a x=0 a le four cor (x) obtain:  $(os(x) \approx 1 + \frac{0x}{11} - \frac{x^2}{21} + \frac{0x^3}{31} + \frac{1 \cdot x^9}{41} + \frac{0 \cdot x^5}{51} - \frac{x^6}{61} + \frac{0 \cdot x^3}{71} + \cdots$  $(\cos(x) \approx 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \frac{x^8}{8!} + \dots + \frac{(-1)\frac{2n}{x}}{(2n)!}$  / per  $n \ge 0$   $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$  o de fare compostes:  $\cos(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^n}{(2n)!}$ Noter que e four p(x)=100 (x) & ue four perell top 100 (x)=100 (-x). El polimon de Toylor comp parels de x

describerant en sinc d'Topla d'un frie ples pet propers a x=01

5. Colaber el desirablycant en sèrie de Tophon de la freis d'aprop de x=0 a compron que en soufrer la répettod:

Anothogonet a l'escuici enterior, per trobar l'espensis de le rème de Touglor de é pap de x=0, form de aduler les rème desirendes a x=0 : and an le rème . Si verorden l'espensis (2) de l'exemini 4, et desarralment de le rème de Toylor de la frais  $f(x)=e^{ix}$  et voltant de x=0 é:  $f(x)=\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}\frac{(0)}{(ix)}=\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n!}\cdot x^n$ 

on  $\int_{0}^{(n)}(0) dente l'n-is; na derivente de <math>\int_{0}^{\infty} x=0$ . (alulen la derivente de  $\int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) dx = e^{ix} = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(0) = e^{ix} = -i$   $\int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) = -e^{ix} = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(0) = -i \cdot e^{ix} = -i$ Vien doner que de desembly and en mine de Taylor de  $\int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) = e^{ix} dx = 0$  of

$$\int (x) \approx 4 + 4 \cdot x - \frac{x^2}{2!} = \frac{3}{3!} + \frac{3}{4!} + \dots \quad 0 \quad \text{Index} : e^{x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n!} \cdot x^n = 4 + 4 \cdot x - \frac{x^2}{2!} - \frac{3}{3!} + \frac{3}{4!} + \dots$$

borron que per implifier le rème exterior, podem agreen els terres parells: imparello, recordon l'exercic 4 per emple. Precisarent, les rème que les obtingés en la numo de dues rèmes le préviers, un pel comme : un pul simo.

$$e^{ix} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{i^n}{n!} \cdot x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-4)^n}{(2n)!} x^n + i \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-4)^n}{(2n+1)!} x^n \right)$$
 (3)

Això es deu je que le befinier del comm i sinos en tens de potències en:

$$(ox(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-4)^n}{(2n)!} x^{2n}$$

A:  $Sin(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-4)^n}{(2n+4)!} x^{2n+1}$ 

Per tont, poden excine (3) com: [ex= cor(x) + x. sun(x)]

Hen literest per tout le faule d'Euler. Aren poir, en quele reinfren le régnottent. He faver per x = Tr. Schristinen 1= Tr a le faule: en (05(11) + 2: sin(11) = 0 (idelité d'euler)

laien que aquita i soutet à cote par x=11 / pe a mont volon aprofic de x) i mien que palen esta reguns que le famile es cote V radon de x.