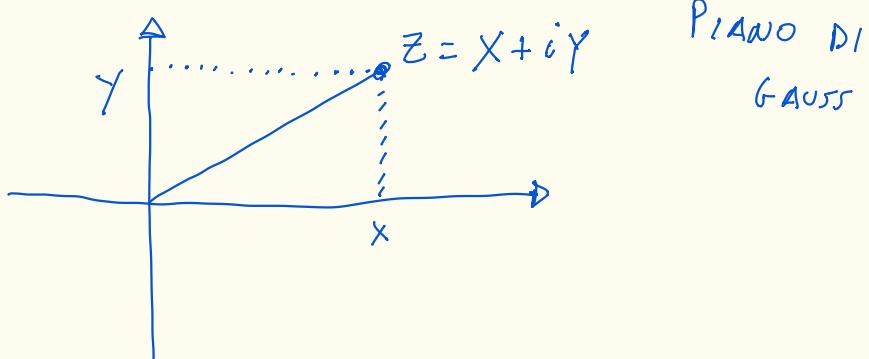


NUMERI COMPLESSIRASSUNTO

$$z = x + iy \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

i = UNITÀ IMMAGINARIA

$$i^2 = -1$$

ovvero " $i = \sqrt{-1}$ ".

$x = \operatorname{Re}(z)$ PARTE REALE

$y = \operatorname{Im}(z)$ PARTE IMMAGINARIA

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

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

$\underbrace{}_{\text{PARTE REALE}}$ $\underbrace{}_{\text{PARTE IMMAG.}}$

POTENZE DI i

$$i^2 = -1$$

$$i^3 = i^2 \cdot i = (-1) \cdot i = -i$$

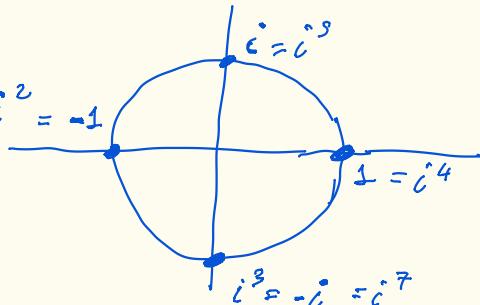
$$i^4 = i^3 \cdot i = (-i) \cdot i = -i^2 = -(-1) = 1$$

$$i^5 = i^4 \cdot i = 1 \cdot i = i$$

$$i^6 = i^2 = -1$$

SI RIPETE

$$i^6 = i^2 = -1$$

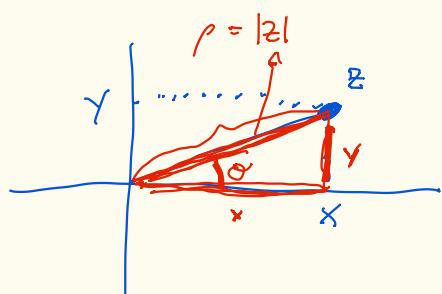


FORMA TRIGONOMETRICA

$$z = x + iy$$

MODULO DI z È

$$|z| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \geq 0 \text{ REAL}$$



$|z|$ = LUNGHEZZA DEL SEGMENTO.

DI SOLITO $|z|$ SI INDICA CON $\rho = |z|$.

θ = angolo formato dal segmento z con l'asse x

È DETTO ARGOMENTO DI z

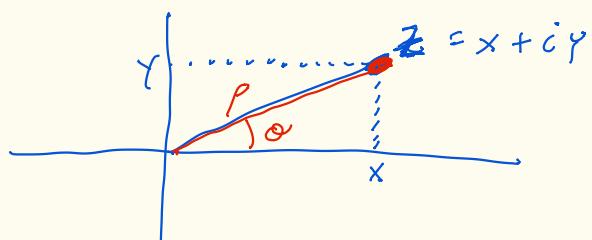
COME SI CALCOLA θ ?

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos \theta = x/\rho \\ \sin \theta = y/\rho \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \text{DA QUI SI RICAVA } \theta.$$

NOTA] θ È DEFINITO A MENO DI MULTIPLI DI 2π

QUANDO θ È IN $[0, 2\pi)$ O $[-\pi, \pi)$ SI DICE CHE θ È L'ARGOMENTO PRINCIPALE

UN PUNTO NEL PIANO È DESCRITTO TRAMITE
LE PROIEZIONI SUGLI ASSI COORDINATI O TRAMITE
MODULO E ARGOMENTO



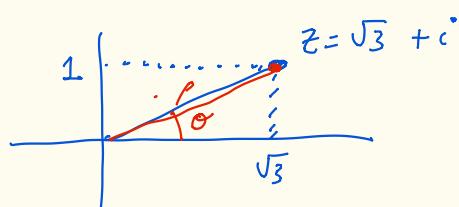
$$\begin{aligned} z &= x + iy = \rho \cos \theta + i (\rho \sin \theta) = \\ &= \rho (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \end{aligned}$$

ESEMPIO

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

$$x = \sqrt{3}$$

$$y = 1$$



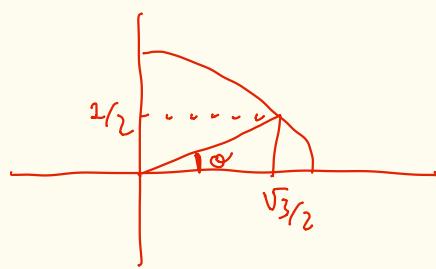
$$\rho = |z| = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

TROVIAMO ORA O L'ARGOMENTO

DOBBIAMO RISOLVERE

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos \theta = \frac{x}{\rho} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \sin \theta = \frac{y}{\rho} = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

NOTO CHE O È NEL I° QUADRANTE



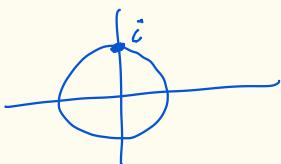
$$\boxed{\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}}$$

FORMA ALGEBRICA

$$z = \sqrt{3} + i = \rho (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) = 2 (\cos(\pi/6) + i \sin(\pi/6))$$

ESERCIZIO

$$z = i$$



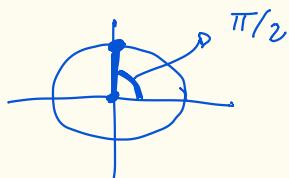
$$x = 0$$

$$y = 1$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{0^2 + 1^2} = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos \theta = x/\rho = 0 \\ \sin \theta = y/\rho = 1/1 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\theta = \pi/2$$



$$\begin{aligned} z = i &= \rho (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) = \\ &= 1 (\cos(\pi/2) + i \sin(\pi/2)) \end{aligned}$$

PER CASA

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

FORMULE DI DE MOIVRE

LA FORMA TRIGONOMETRICA È UTILE PER
CALCOLARE PRODOTTI E QUOTIENTI

$$z_1 = \rho_1 (\cos \theta_1 + i \sin \theta_1)$$

$$z_2 = \rho_2 (\cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2)$$

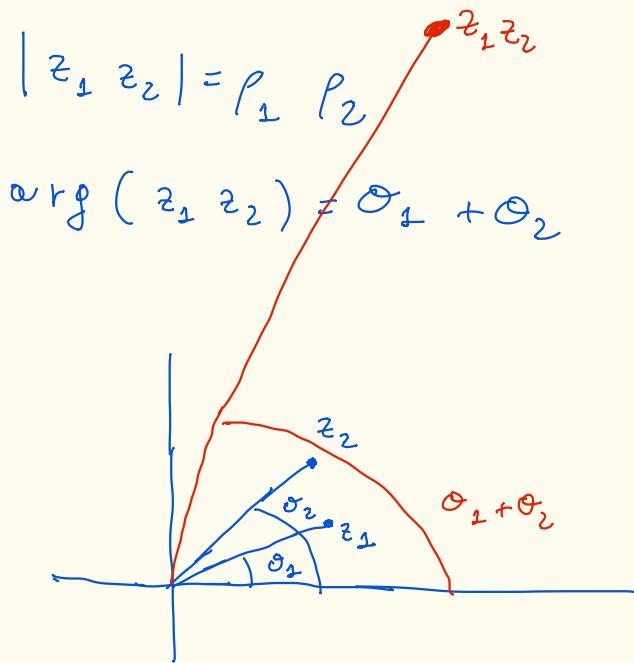
CALCOLIAMO

$$z_1 \cdot z_2 = \rho_1 \rho_2 (\cos \theta_1 + i \sin \theta_1) (\cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2)$$

$$= \rho_1 \rho_2 (\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 + i \cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \underbrace{i^2}_{-1} \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \Big) = \\
 & = p_1 p_2 \left(\underbrace{\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 - \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2}_{\cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2)} + i \left(\underbrace{\cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 +}_{\sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2} \right. \right. \\
 & \quad \left. \left. \downarrow \qquad \downarrow \right) \right) \\
 & = p_1 p_2 \left(\cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

NO TIAMO CHE



LA FORMULA A GENERALIZZATA A N NUMERI COMPLESSI, CHÉ SE

$$z_1 = p_1 (\cos \theta_1 + i \sin \theta_1)$$

$$z_2 = p_2 (\cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2)$$

⋮

$$z_N = p_N (\cos \theta_N + i \sin \theta_N)$$

$$z_1 \cdot z_2 \cdot \dots \cdot z_N = p_1 \cdot p_2 \cdot \dots \cdot p_N \left(\cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \dots + \theta_N) + i \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \dots + \theta_N) \right)$$

DA QUI SI RICAVA LA FORMULA DELLO POTENZIAMENTO
CHE È IL CASO

$$z_1 = z_2 = \dots = z_N = z = \rho (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

$$\boxed{z^N = \rho^N (\cos(N\theta) + i \sin(N\theta))}$$

FORMULA DI
DE MOLYRÈ

ESEMPIO

$$(1+i)^7 \quad \leftarrow \text{CALCOLARE QUESTO}$$

$$z = 1+i \quad \text{VOGLIO CALCOLARE } z^7$$

USIAMO LA FORMA TRIGONOM.

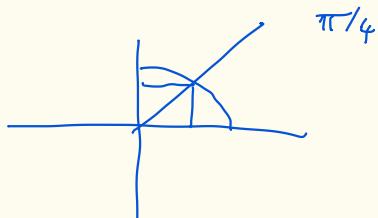
MODULO E ARGOMENTO DI $z = 1+i$ $x=1$
 $y=1$

$$\rho = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos \theta = x/\rho = 1/\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2}/2 \\ \sin \theta = y/\rho = 1/\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2}/2 \end{cases}$$

θ IN I° QUADRANTE

$$\theta = \pi/4 = 45^\circ$$



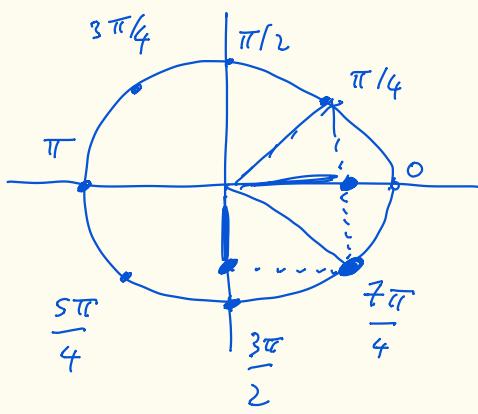
$$z = 1+i = \sqrt{2} (\cos(\pi/4) + i \sin(\pi/4))$$

$$z^7 = \rho^7 (\cos(7\theta) + i \sin(7\theta))$$

DE MOLYRÈ;

$$z^7 = (\sqrt{2})^7 \left(\cos\left(7 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + i \sin\left(7 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right)$$

$$= 8\sqrt{2} \left(\cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}\right) \right) =$$



$$\cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$= 8\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \right) = 8 - 8i$$

FORMULA DI DE MOIVRE PER

I QUOTIENTI

$$z_1 = p_1 (\cos \theta_1 + i \sin \theta_1)$$

$$z_2 = p_2 (\cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2) \neq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{z_1}{z_2} &= \frac{p_1 (\cos \theta_1 + i \sin \theta_1)}{p_2 (\cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2)} \cdot \frac{\cos \theta_2 - i \sin \theta_2}{\cos \theta_2 - i \sin \theta_2} = \\ &= \frac{p_1}{p_2} \cdot \frac{\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 - i \cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 - i^2 \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2}{\cos^2 \theta_2 - i \cos \theta_2 \sin \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2 \cos \theta_2 - i^2 \sin^2 \theta_2} \\ &= \frac{p_1}{p_2} \cdot \frac{\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 + \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 + i (\sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 - \cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_2)}{\cos^2 \theta_2 + \sin^2 \theta_2} \\ &\quad \text{FORMULA DI TRIGONOMETRIA} \quad \text{FORMULE DI ADDIZIONE E SOTTRAZIONE DEGLI ANGOLI} \\ &= \frac{p_1}{p_2} \left(\cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_1 - \theta_2) \right) \quad (\text{PROSTAGRESI}) \end{aligned}$$

NO TIAMO CHE:

$$P = \left| \frac{z_1}{z_2} \right| = \frac{p_1}{p_2}$$

$$\arg\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right) = \theta_1 - \theta_2$$

RADICI N-ESIME

LA RADICE N-ESIMA DI UN NUMERO COMPLESSO w È UN COMPLESSO z TALE CHE $z^N = w$.

SIA $w = r (\cos(\varphi) + i \sin(\varphi)) \neq 0$
 w AMMAGG $\sqrt[N]{r}$ RADICI N-ESIME.

COME SI CALCOLANO?

QUESTE SONO:

$$z_k = r^{1/N} \left(\cos(\theta_k) + i \sin(\theta_k) \right)$$

$k = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$

$$\theta_k = \frac{\varphi + 2k\pi}{N}$$

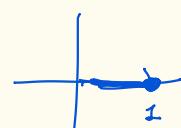
RADICI N-ESIME
DI w .

ESEMPIO

CALCOLIAMO LE RADICI CUBICHE DI $w = 1$
 CIÒ È $\sqrt[3]{1}$ INTESA COME RADICI COMPLESSI.

$w = 1$ IN FORMA TRIGONOM.

$$w = 1 = \cos(0) + i \sin(0)$$



$r = 1$
 \uparrow
 MODULO
DI w

$\varphi = 0$
 \uparrow
 ARGOMENTO DI w

HÖ 3 RADICI CUBICHE DI $w = 1$

$$z_k = 1^{1/3} \left(\cos \theta_k + i \sin \theta_k \right) \quad k = 0, 1, 2$$

$$\theta_k = \frac{\varphi + 2k\pi}{3} = \frac{2k\pi}{3}$$

$$\theta_0 = \frac{0}{3} = 0$$

$$\theta_1 = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$\theta_2 = \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

LE RADICI SONO

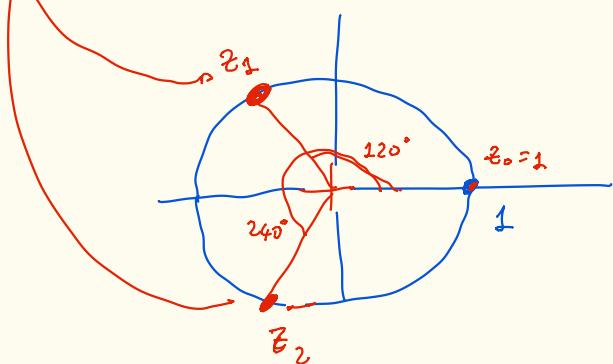
$$z_0 = \cos(0) + i \sin(0) = 1 + 0i$$

$$z_1 = \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$z_2 = \cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{3}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{4\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{3} = 120^\circ$$

$$\frac{4\pi}{3} = 240^\circ$$



ESERCIZIO PER CASA: CALCOLARE RADICI CUBICHE DI -1