5. CVIKO

KOMPLEXNÍ ANALÝZA

Komplexní číslal ad algebraický tvat

Komplexni cisla Nutnost Fesit tornice typu $\begin{array}{c} x^2 + 1 = 0 \\ x = \pm \sqrt{-1} \\ - \chi \end{array}$

2=atbj (algebr.tvar)

sdružené číslo

$$|Z| = \sqrt{\alpha^2 + b^2}$$

121 = Va2+02 velikost císla z

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

 $|z|^2 = z \cdot \overline{z} \left(\alpha^2 + b^2 = (\alpha + b_j)(\alpha - b_j)\right)$

(PD Uprav na algebraický tvar

$$(\lambda) \left[\frac{20-10j}{1-3j} + (2j-1)^2 \right] = \frac{20-10j}{1-3j} \cdot \frac{1+3j}{1+3j} + (-4)-4j+1 = \frac{20+60j-10j+30}{1+9} - 3-4j = \frac{50+50j}{10} - 3-4j = 5+5j-3-4j = 2+j$$

$$(\lambda\lambda)\left[y^{1291} - \frac{1}{j^{74}} + (j|1-j|)^{6} = j^{1288}j^{3} - \frac{1}{j^{72}j^{2}} + (j\sqrt{2})^{6} = 1 - (-j) - \frac{1}{1\cdot(-1)} + (-1)\cdot 8 = -j + 1 - 8 = -j - 3$$

Pr Dú-CAS Řešte rovnici 121-2=1+2j V C.

$$\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}} - x - yy = 1+2y$$

$$\frac{\Re e \, z}{x^{2}+y^{2}} - x = 1$$

$$x^{2}+y^{2} = x^{2}+2x+4$$

$$\frac{2}{x^{2}+y^{2}} - x = 1$$

$$x^{2}+y^{2} = x^{2}+2x+4$$

$$\frac{4}{x^{2}+y^{2}} = 2x+1$$

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 $x^2 + y^2 = x^2 + 2x + 1$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - x - yy = 1 + 2y$$

$$\underline{\underline{Im}}_{2}: -y=2 \Rightarrow \underline{y}=-2$$

$$=\frac{3}{2}-2$$
 $\frac{4}{|x|}=\frac{2}{|x|}$

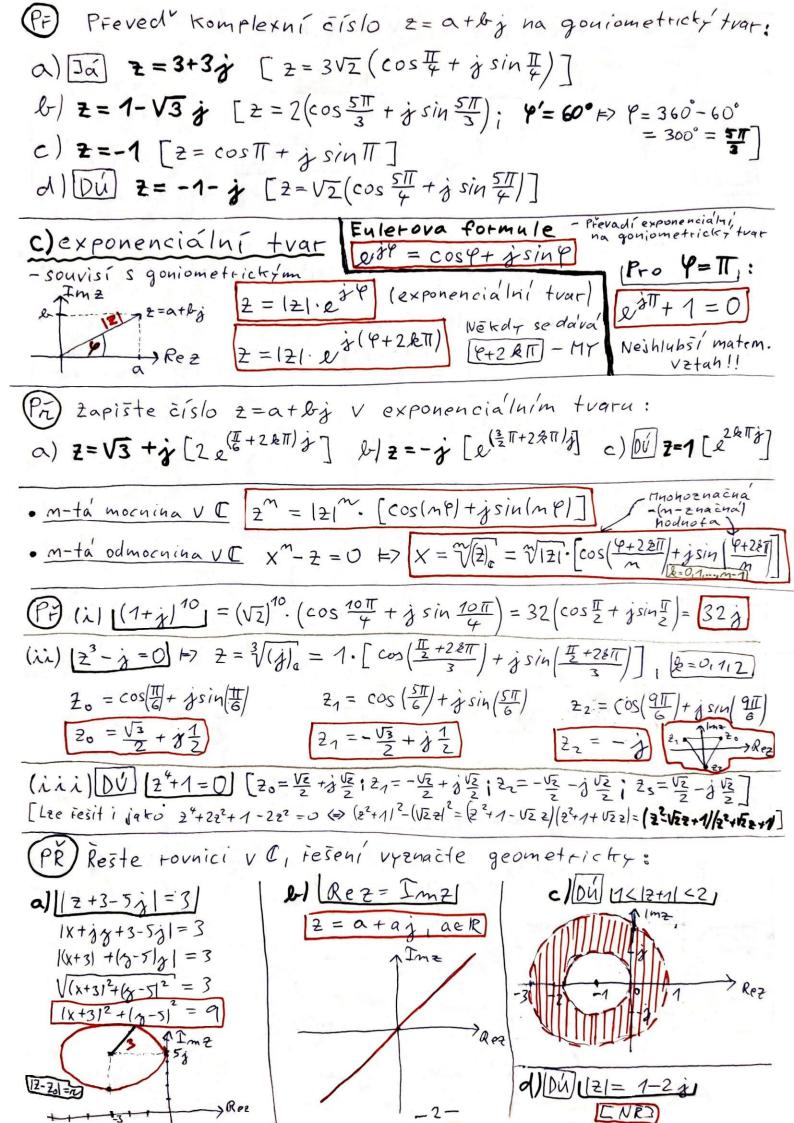
1) goniometricky trat

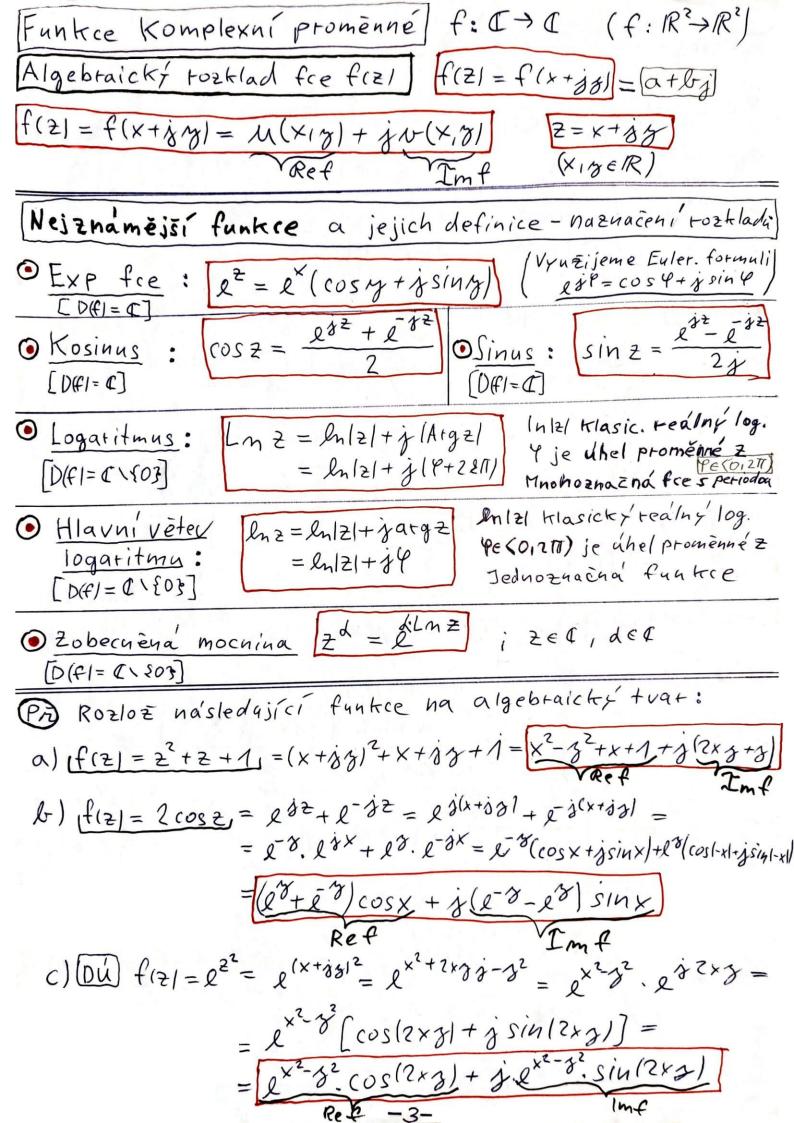
Výpočet θ z rovnic: cos θ = α | α | sin θ = | t | (Lze i vyčíst) | z obrakku!

Pe (0,211)

Y= arg = jiné značení - tzv. HLAVM ARGUMENT

Argz = 9+2RTT - OBECNY ARGUMENT EISLA Z





$$\begin{array}{ll} \bigcap_{1} & \text{Spointej} & \text{Zapis} & \text{Valgebraickem tvaru}: \\ \bigcirc & \text{L}^{1+j}\Pi = 2^{1} \cdot l^{3}\Pi = 2 \cdot (\cos \Pi + j \sin \Pi) = l(-1+0) = -l \\ \bigcirc & \text{Lm}(-1)_{j} = \ln |-1| + j \cdot (\Pi + 2 \cdot 2\Pi) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\frac{2}{2} + 1)_{j} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\ \bigcirc & \text{Lm}(\frac{1+j}{\sqrt{2}}) = \ln \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}} + j \cdot (\frac{\Pi}{4} + 2 \cdot 2\Pi) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\frac{\Pi}{4} + 2 \cdot 2\Pi)_{j} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\ \bigcirc & \text{Lm}(\frac{1+j}{\sqrt{2}}) = \ln 2 + \ln \left(l^{3}\frac{1}{2} \right) = \ln 2 + j \cdot \frac{\Pi}{2} \\ \bigcirc & \text{Lm}(\frac{1}{2})_{j} = \ln 1 + j \cdot \frac{\Pi}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\ \bigcirc & \text{Lm}(\frac{1}{2})_{j} = \ln 1 + j \cdot \frac{\Pi}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\ \bigcirc & \text{Lm}(\frac{1}{2})_{j} = \ln 1 + j \cdot \frac{\Pi}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\ \bigcirc & \text{Lm}(\frac{1}{2})_{j} = \ln 1 + j \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\ \bigcirc & \text{Lm}(\frac{1}{2})_{j} = \ln 1 + j \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\ \bigcirc & \text{Lm}(\frac{1}{2})_{j} = \ln 1 + j \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\ \bigcirc & \text{Lm}(\frac{1}{2})_{j} = \ln 1 + j \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\ \bigcirc & \text{Lm}(\frac{1}{2})_{j} = \ln 1 + j \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\ \bigcirc & \text{Lm}(\frac{1}{2})_{j} = \ln 1 + j \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\ \bigcirc & \text{Lm}(\frac{1}{2})_{j} = \ln 1 + j \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\ \bigcirc & \text{Lm}(\frac{1}{2})_{j} = \ln 1 + j \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\ \bigcirc & \text{Lm}(\frac{1}{2})_{j} = \ln 1 + j \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{$$

Pr Reste rovnici sinz = - 3) v komplexním obotu.

$$\frac{2^{\frac{3^{2}}{2}} - 2^{-\frac{3^{2}}{2}}}{2^{\frac{3^{2}}{2}}} = -3^{\frac{3^{2}}{2}} / 2^{\frac{3^{2}}{2}}$$

$$2^{\frac{3^{2}}{2}} - 2^{\frac{3^{2}}{2}} = 6$$

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$$2^{\frac{3^{2}}{2}} - 2^{\frac{3^{2}}{2}} = 2^{\frac{3^{2}}{2}} + 2^{\frac{3^{2}}{2}} = 2^{\frac{3^{2}}{2}} = 2^{\frac{3^{2}}{2}} + 2^{\frac{3^{2}}{2}} = 2^{\frac{3^{2}}{2}$$

$$l^{3=2} = 2 \ln (\sqrt{70} + 3)$$

$$3z = L_m(\sqrt{70} + 3)$$

$$3z = \ln (\sqrt{70} + 3) + j(0 + 2 ET)$$

$$2z = 2 ET - j \ln (\sqrt{70} + 3)$$

$$2z = 2 ET + j \ln (\sqrt{70} + 3)$$

$$2z = 2 ET + j \ln (\sqrt{70} + 3)$$

$$2z = 2 ET + j \ln (\sqrt{70} - 3)$$

$$2z = 2 ET + j \ln (\sqrt{70} - 3)$$

Obotu.
In
$$2^{3^{2}} = -\sqrt{70} + 3$$

 $2^{3^{2}} = 2^{\ln(-\sqrt{70} + 3)}$
 $3^{2} = 2^{\ln(-\sqrt{70} + 3)}$
 $3^{2} = 2^{\ln(-\sqrt{70} + 3)}$
 $3^{2} = 2^{\ln(\sqrt{70} - 3)} + 3^{\ln(\sqrt{70} - 3)}$
 $3^{2} = (2^{2} + 1)\Pi + 3^{\ln(\sqrt{70} + 3)}$
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