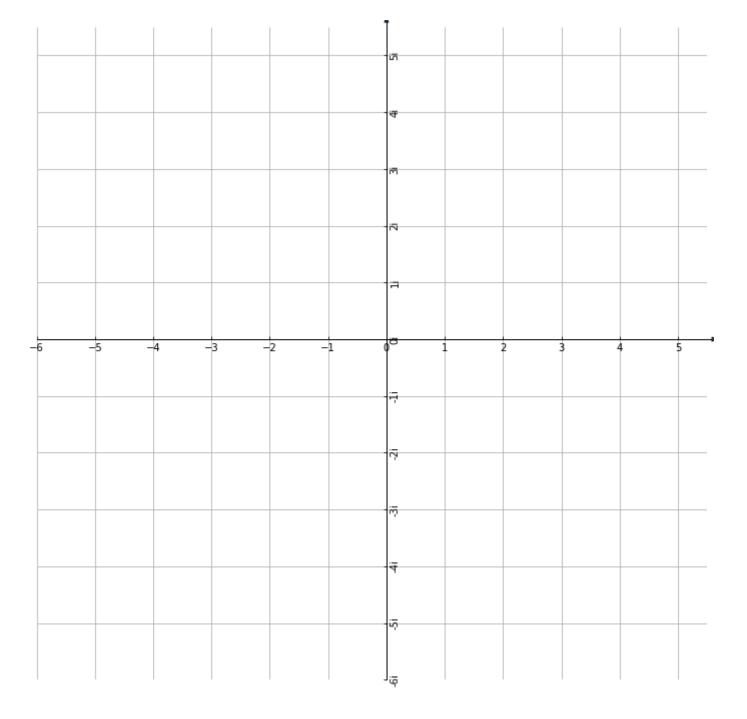
Wiederholung: komplexe Zahlen

$$c := a + b \cdot i$$

$$i=\sqrt{-1}$$
 oder $i^2=-1$



Wiederholung: Operationen mit komplexen Zahlen

Addition:

$$a + b = (x + yi) + (u + vi) = (x + u) + (y + v)i$$

Multiplikation:

```
a \cdot b = (x + yi) \cdot (u + vi)

= x(u + vi) + yi(u + vi)

= xu + xvi + yiu + yivi

= xu + yivi + xvi + yiu

= xu + yvi^2 + xvi + yui

= (xu + yvi^2) + (xvi + yui)

= (xu - yv) + (xvi + yui)

= (xu - yv) + (xv + yu)i
```

Konjugat:

$$c = a + b \cdot i$$

$$\bar{c} = a - b \cdot i$$

Inverse:

$$c_{inv}=rac{1}{c}$$

$$c_{inv} \cdot c = 1$$

Absoluter Wert (Länge):

$$|c| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

Winkel:

$$\tan(\phi) = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\phi = \arctan(\frac{b}{a})$$

Winkel - Alternative:

$$\phi = \arctan 2(\operatorname{Im}(z), \operatorname{Re}(z)).$$

$$rctan \left(rac{y}{x}
ight) \qquad x>0 \ rctan \left(rac{y}{x}
ight) + \pi \qquad x < 0, \ y>0 \ \pm \pi \qquad x < 0, \ y=0 \ rctan \left(rac{y}{x}
ight) - \pi \qquad x < 0, \ y < 0 \ + rac{\pi}{2} \qquad x = 0, \ y < 0 \ -rac{\pi}{2} \qquad x = 0, \ y < 0$$