

Поле комплексных чисел

\mathbb{R}

$$\forall (a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$(a, b) + (c, d) = (a+c, b+d)$$

$$(a, b) \cdot (c, d) = (ac - bd, ad + bc)$$

$$\langle \mathbb{R}^2, +, \cdot \rangle$$

$$(0, 0) = e^+$$

$$(1, 0) = e^i$$

$$(a, b) (1, 0) = (a, b)$$

$$(1, 0) (c, d) = (c, d)$$

Докажем $(a,b)(c,d) = (c,d)(a,b)$

$$\triangleright (ac - bd, ad + bc) = (ca - db, cb + da) \triangleleft$$

\Rightarrow коммутативность есть

Докажем ассоциативность
и дистрибутивность

Докажем (любой ненулевой эл. обратим):

$$(a,b)(x,y) = (1,0)$$

$$(a,b)(x,y) = (ax - by, ay + bx) = (1,0)$$

$$\begin{cases} ax - by = 1 \\ ay + bx = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} ax - by = 1 & / \cdot (-b) \\ bx + ay = 0 & / \cdot a \end{cases}$$

здесь берем
 $1 \cdot a$

$1 \cdot (-b)$

$$b^2y + a^2y = -b$$

$$y(a^2 + b^2) = -b$$

$$y = \frac{-b}{a^2 + b^2} \quad x = \frac{a}{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$z^{-1} = \left(\frac{a}{a^2 + b^2}, \frac{-b}{a^2 + b^2} \right)$$

\mathbb{C} — поле комплексных чисел

Изоморфное вложение

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{R} & \rightarrow & \mathbb{C} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ x & \mapsto & (x, 0) \end{array} \Rightarrow \mathbb{R} \subseteq \mathbb{C}$$

$$(0,1)(0,1) = (-1, 0) = -1$$

$$(0,1)^2 = -1$$

$$(0,1) = i$$

$$i^2 = -1$$

$$(0, -1)(0, -1) = (-1, 0) \Leftrightarrow (-i)^2 = -1$$

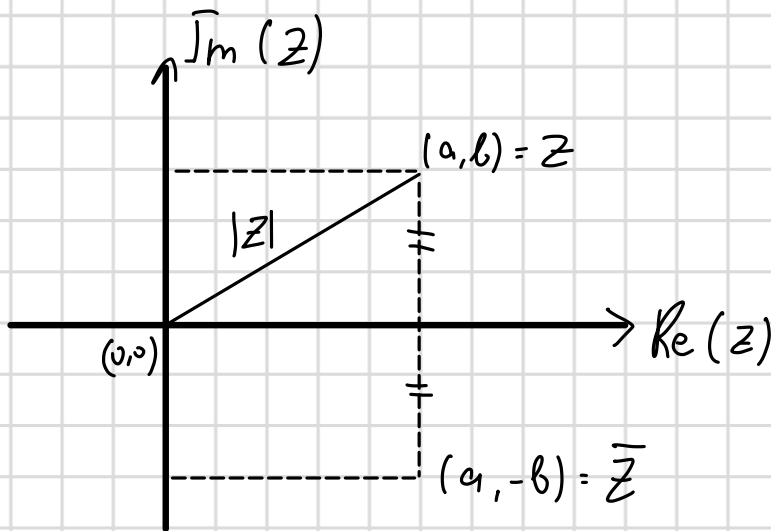
$$(a, b) = (a, 0) + (0, b) = a \underset{1}{(1, 0)} + b \underset{i}{(0, 1)} = a + b \cdot i = z$$

аналитическая
форма записи

$$a = \operatorname{Re}(z) \text{ вещ-ая часть}$$

$$b = \operatorname{Im}(z) \text{ мнимая часть}$$

$$\bar{z} = a - b \cdot i \text{ комплексное сопряжение}$$



$$\begin{aligned} z + \bar{z} &= a + bi + a - bi = \\ &= 2a = 2\operatorname{Re}(z) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z \cdot \bar{z} &= (a + bi)(a - bi) = \\ &= a^2 - (bi)^2 = a^2 + b^2 = \\ &= |z|^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$z \in \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow \bar{z} = z \quad |z| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} - : \mathbb{C} &\rightarrow \mathbb{C} \\ z &\mapsto \bar{z} \end{aligned}$$

$$\overline{(z_1 + z_2)} = \bar{z}_1 + \bar{z}_2 \quad \text{Комплексное сопряжение это}$$

$$\overline{z_1 \cdot z_2} = \bar{z}_1 \cdot \bar{z}_2 \quad \text{автоморфизм } \mathbb{C}$$

$$\overline{(a + bi)(c + di)} = \overline{(ac - bd) + i(ad + bc)} = (ac - bd) - i(ad + bc)$$

$$(a - bi)(c - di) = (ac - bd) - i(ad + bc) //$$

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = z_1 \cdot z_2^{-1} = \frac{z_1 \cdot \overline{z_2}}{z_2 \cdot \overline{z_2}} = \frac{z_1 \cdot \overline{z_2}}{|z_2|^2}$$

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

$$(1+i)^{2024}$$

$$|z| = \rho$$

$$a+bi = \sqrt{a^2+b^2} \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} + \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} i \right) = |z| (\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi) = \rho (\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)$$

$$\varphi = \arg(z) \quad \varphi \in \Pi$$

$$\sin(\varphi + \psi) = \sin \varphi \cos \psi + \cos \varphi \sin \psi$$

$$\boxed{\rho e^{i\varphi} = \rho (\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)} \quad \text{непременно в тетрадь}$$

$$z = \rho (\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)$$

$$\rho \neq 0: \cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi = e^{i\varphi}$$

угел жон-ба:

$$e^x = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 \dots$$

$$e^0 = 1$$

$$(e^x)' = e^x = a_1 + 2a_2 x + 3a_3 x^2 + \dots$$

$$e^0 = 1 = a_1 \quad a_2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad a_3 = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} \quad a_n = \frac{1}{n!}$$

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} \dots$$

$$\text{Пр.: } \frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 \dots$$

$$x = 0: \quad 1 = 1$$

а т.ч. не работает!! а в sin и cos

$$x = -1: \quad \frac{1}{2} = 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 \dots$$

работает

$$\sin x = b_0 + b_1 x + b_2 x^2 + b_3 x^3 \dots$$

$$\text{I } x=0 \Rightarrow b_0 = 0$$

$$(\sin x)' = \cos x$$

$$\cos 0 = b_1 + b_2 x + b_3 x^2 \Rightarrow b_1 = 1$$

$$b_2 = 0 \quad b_3 = \frac{-1}{3!}$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} \dots$$

$$\cos x = c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2 + c_3 x^3$$

$$c_0 = 1$$

$$c_1 = 0 = c_3 = c_5$$

$$c_2 = -\frac{1}{2!} \quad c_4 = \frac{1}{4!}$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} \dots$$

$$e^x = e^{i\varphi} = 1 + i\varphi - \frac{\varphi^2}{2!} - i \cdot \frac{\varphi^3}{3!} + \frac{\varphi^4}{4!} + i \frac{\varphi^5}{5!} - \frac{\varphi^6}{6!} \dots =$$

$$= \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{\varphi^2}{2!} + \frac{\varphi^4}{4!} - \frac{\varphi^6}{6!} \dots\right)}_{\cos \varphi} + i \underbrace{\left(\varphi - \frac{\varphi^3}{3!} + \frac{\varphi^5}{5!} - \frac{\varphi^7}{7!} \dots\right)}_{\sin \varphi}$$

$$i^0 = 1$$

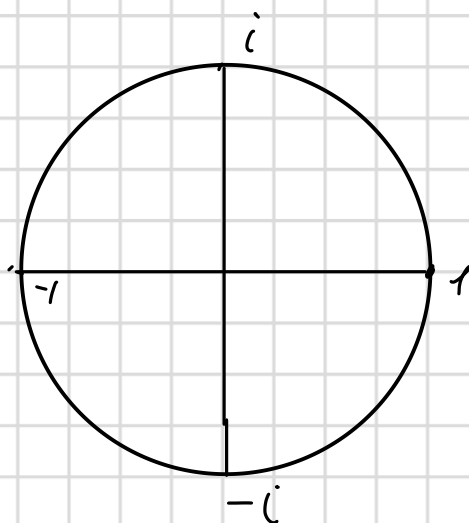
$$i^4 = 1$$

$$i^1 = i$$

$$i^5 = i$$

$$i^2 = -1$$

$$i^3 = -i$$

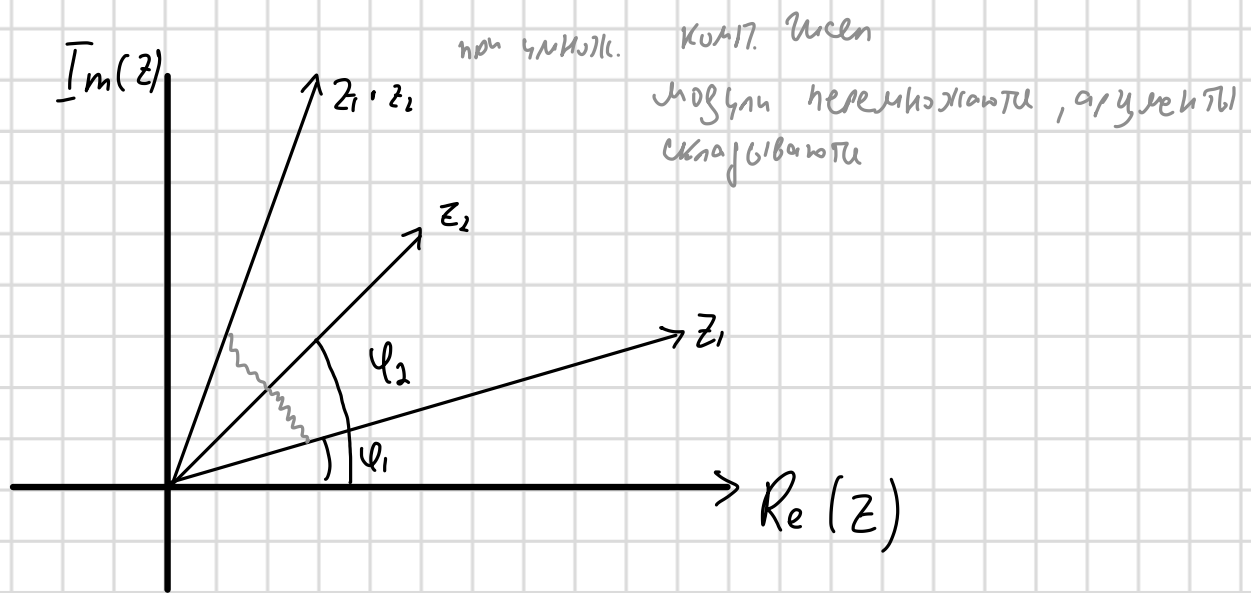


$$e^{i\pi} = -1$$

$$z_1 = \rho_1 (\cos \varphi_1 + i \cdot \sin \varphi_1) = \rho_1 e^{i\varphi_1}$$

$$z_2 = \rho_2 (\cos \varphi_2 + i \cdot \sin \varphi_2) = \rho_2 e^{i\varphi_2}$$

$$z_1 \cdot z_2 = \rho_1 \rho_2 e^{i(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)} = \rho_1 \rho_2 (\cos(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2) + i \cdot \sin(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2))$$



формула Муавра:

$$z^n = (\rho (\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi))^n = \rho^n (\cos(n\varphi) + i \sin(n\varphi))$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1+i)^{2024} &= \left(\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \right)^{2024} = 2^{1012} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)^{2024} = \\ &= 2^{1012} \left(\cos \left(\frac{2024\pi}{4} \right) + i \cdot \sin \left(\frac{2024\pi}{4} \right) \right) = 2^{1012} (\cos 0 + i \sin 0) = \\ &= 2^{1012} \end{aligned}$$

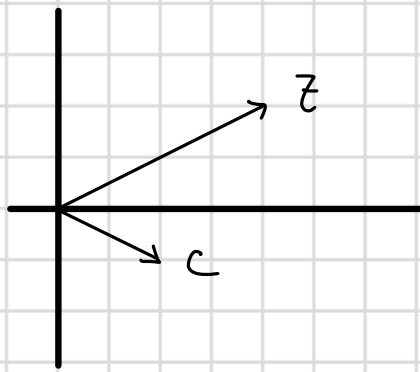
$$z = (\rho (\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)) \quad : \quad \sqrt[n]{z} = c \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$c^n = z$$

$$\exists c = r (\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi) \quad | \quad ^n$$

$$c^n = r^n (\cos(n\varphi) + i \sin(n\varphi)) = \rho (\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)$$

$$\rho = r^n$$



$$n\psi = \varphi + 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

основные корни

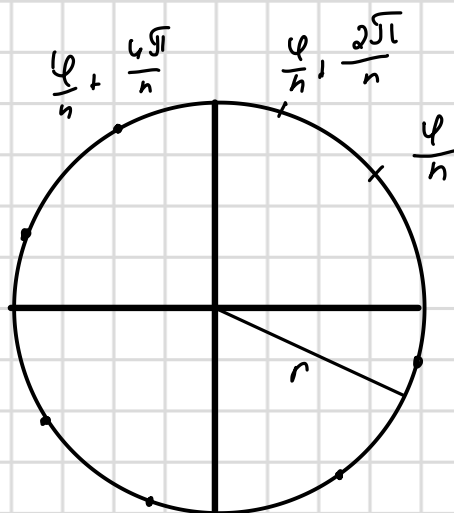
$$r = \sqrt[n]{\rho}$$

$$\psi = \frac{\varphi + 2\pi k}{n}$$

$$c = \sqrt[n]{\rho} \left(\cos \frac{\varphi + 2\pi k}{n} + i \cdot \sin \frac{\varphi + 2\pi k}{n} \right)$$

$k =$

$$\text{Корни} = 0, 1, 2 \dots n-1$$



вывод: корни комплексного числа $\sqrt[n]{\rho}$ и ψ зависят от n и φ и они расположены в вершинах n -угольника

$$\sqrt[2]{1} : 1, -1$$

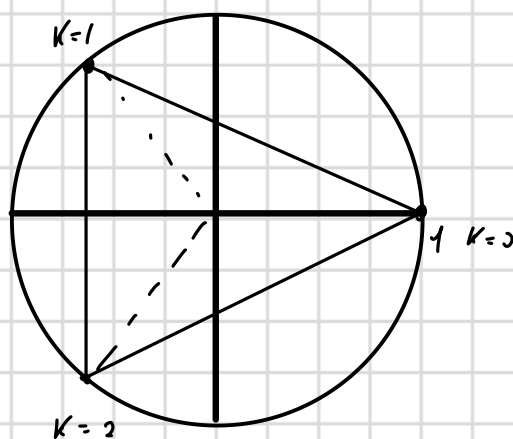
$$\sqrt[4]{1} : 1, -1, i, -i$$

$$\sqrt[3]{1} : 1 = 1 + 0 \cdot i = 1 \left(\varphi + 0 \cdot i \right) = 1 \left(\cos 0 + i \sin 0 \right) = 1$$

$$k=0 : \cos \frac{0+2\pi \cdot 0}{3} + i \cdot \sin \left(\frac{0+2\pi \cdot 0}{3} \right) = 1$$

$$k=1 : \cos \frac{0+2\pi \cdot 1}{3} + i \cdot \sin \frac{0+2\pi \cdot 1}{3} = -\frac{1}{2} + i \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$k=2: \cos \frac{0+2\pi \cdot 2}{3} + i \cdot \sin \frac{0+2\pi \cdot 2}{3} = -\frac{1}{2} - i \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$



$$\sqrt[n]{1} = \left\{ e^{\frac{i \cdot 2\pi k}{n}} \in \mathbb{C} \mid k=0, 1, \dots, n-1 \right\}$$

$$e^{\frac{i \cdot 2\pi k_1}{n}} \cdot e^{\frac{i \cdot 2\pi k_2}{n}} = e^{\frac{i \cdot 2\pi (k_1 + k_2) \bmod n}{n}}$$

$$k=0 \quad e^0=1 \quad \leftarrow \text{центр окружности}$$

$$\left(e^{i \frac{2\pi k}{n}} \right)^{-1} = e^{i \frac{2\pi (n-k)}{n}} \quad \leftarrow \text{обратный}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{1} = \left\{ e^{\frac{i \cdot 2\pi k}{n}} \in \mathbb{C} \mid k=0, 1, \dots, n-1 \right\} = \overset{\text{мно}}{M}_n = U_n$$

Углы корней из 1-го n-ой степени

$$|M|=n \quad M_n \simeq \mathbb{Z}_n$$

$$\{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z|=1\} = \{e^{i\varphi}\} \simeq \overset{\text{углы узлов}}{\Pi}$$

$$e^{i\varphi_1} \cdot e^{i\varphi_2} = e^{i(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2) \bmod 2\pi}$$

$$\sin 3\varphi$$

$$(\cos \varphi + i \cdot \sin \varphi)^3 = \cos 3\varphi + i \sin 3\varphi$$

$$(\cos \varphi)^3 + 3(\cos \varphi)^2 (i \cdot \sin \varphi) + 3 \cos \varphi (i \cdot \sin \varphi)^2 + (i \cdot \sin \varphi)^3$$

$$\cos 3\varphi = \cos^3 \varphi - 3 \cos \varphi \cdot \sin^2 \varphi$$

$$\sin 3\varphi = 3 \cos^2 \varphi \cdot \sin \varphi - \sin^3 \varphi = 3(1 - \sin^2 \varphi) \sin \varphi - \sin^3 \varphi = 3 \sin \varphi - 4 \sin^3 \varphi$$