공업수학

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1, 2 $z_1 = -1 + 3i$, $z_2 = 2 - i$ 일 때 다음을 구하시오.

• 1.
$$\frac{4(z_1+z_2)}{z_1-z_2}$$

 $z_1+z_2=1+2i$, $4(z_1+z_2)=4+8i$
 $z_1-z_2=-3+4i$
 $\frac{4(z_1+z_2)}{z_1-z_2}=\frac{4+8i}{-3+4i}=\frac{(4+8i)(-3-4i)}{(-3+4i)(-3-4i)}=\frac{20-40i}{25}=\frac{4}{5}-\frac{8}{5}i$

• 2.
$$(z_1^2 - z_2^2) = (z_1 + z_2)(z_1 - z_2) = (1 + 2i)(-3 + 4i) = -11 - 2i$$

3. 다음을 polar form으로 표현하시오.

• 3.
$$z = -3$$

 $z = x + yi = -3 + 0i \rightarrow (x = -3, y = 0)$
 $x = r \cos \theta, \quad y = r \sin \theta, \quad r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{(-3)^2} = 3$
 \downarrow
 $-3 = 3 \cos \theta, \quad 0 = 3 \sin \theta \rightarrow \theta = \pi$
 $\therefore z = -3 = 3(\cos \pi + i \sin \pi)$

4. 다음을 polar form으로 표현하시오.

• 4.
$$z = 1 + \frac{\pi}{2}i$$

$$z = x + yi = 1 + \frac{\pi}{2}i \rightarrow \left(x = 1, y = \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$x = r\cos\theta\,,$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$
,

$$x = r \cos \theta$$
, $y = r \sin \theta$, $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{\frac{4 + \pi^2}{4}}$

$$1 = \sqrt{\frac{4+\pi^2}{4}}\cos\theta \quad , \frac{\pi}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{4+\pi^2}{4}}\sin\theta \implies \theta = \arccos\left(\sqrt{\frac{4}{4+\pi^2}}\right) = \arcsin\left(\sqrt{\frac{\pi^2}{4+\pi^2}}\right) \approx 57.5184$$

 $5. w^4 = i$ 를 만족하는 모든 w를 구하시오.

• Let
$$z = i = r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta) \rightarrow r = 1, \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$$
, $k \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$
Then $z = \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi\right)\right)$

• Let $w=R(\cos\phi+i\sin\phi)$ Then $w^4=R^4(\cos4\phi+i\sin4\phi)=(\cos4\phi+i\sin4\phi)$, $(\because R^4=r=1)$

$$w^{4} = z \rightarrow 4\phi = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \rightarrow \phi = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{k\pi}{2}$$
$$\Rightarrow \phi = \frac{\pi}{8}, \frac{5\pi}{8}, \frac{9\pi}{8}, \frac{13\pi}{8}$$

$$\therefore w = \left(\cos\frac{\pi}{8} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{8}\right), \left(\cos\frac{5\pi}{8} + i\sin\frac{5\pi}{8}\right), \left(\cos\frac{9\pi}{8} + i\sin\frac{9\pi}{8}\right), \left(\cos\frac{13\pi}{8} + i\sin\frac{13\pi}{8}\right)$$

6.
$$z^2 + z + 1 - i = 0$$
을 푸시오.

•
$$z^2 + z + 1 - i = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow z^2 + 1 = -(z - i)$$

$$\rightarrow$$
 $(z+i)(z-i) = -(z-i)$

$$i)(z-i)=0 \rightarrow z=i$$

$$(ii) (z-i) \neq 0 \Rightarrow (z+i) = -1, z = -i-1$$

$$\therefore z = i, -i - 1$$

7. MATLAB

#1

```
>> z1 = -1+3i; z2 = 2-i;
>> 4+(z1+z2)/(z1-z2)
ans =
0.8000 - 1.6000i
```

#2

```
>> z1 = -1+3i; z2 = 2-i;
>> z1^2-z2^2
ans =
-11.0000 - 2.0000i
```

#3

```
>> z = -3;
>> [theta, r] = cart2pol(real(z), imag(z))
theta =
    3.1416
r =
3
```

$$\theta = \pi, r = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow z = 3(\cos \pi + i \sin \pi)$$

7. MATLAB

#4 >> z = 1 + (pi/2)*i; \Rightarrow [theta, r] = cart2pol(real(z), imag(z)) theta = 1.0039 r = 1.8621 >> a = sqrt(4/(4+pi^2)); | a = >> acos(a) ans = $\theta = \arccos$ 1.0039 >> 1/a ans = 1.8621

#5

```
>> syms w

>> solve(w^4-i,w)

ans =

- (2^(1/2) + 2)^(1/2)/2 - ((2 - 2^(1/2))^(1/2)*1i)/2

(2^(1/2) + 2)^(1/2)/2 + ((2 - 2^(1/2))^(1/2)*1i)/2

(2 - 2^(1/2))^(1/2)/2 - ((2^(1/2) + 2)^(1/2)*1i)/2

((2^(1/2) + 2)^(1/2)*1i)/2 - (2 - 2^(1/2))^(1/2)/2
```

#6

```
>> syms z
>> solve(z^2+z+1-i, z)

ans =
- 1 - 1i
1i
```

```
>> - (2^(1/2) + 2)^(1/2)/2 - ((2 - 2^(1/2))^(1/2)*1i)/2
  (2^{(1/2)} + 2)^{(1/2)/2} + ((2 - 2^{(1/2)})^{(1/2)*1i)/2}
  (2 - 2^{(1/2)})^{(1/2)/2} - ((2^{(1/2)} + 2)^{(1/2)*1i)/2}
  ((2^{(1/2)} + 2)^{(1/2)*1i})/2 - (2 - 2^{(1/2)})^{(1/2)/2}
                              >> cos(9*pi/8)+i*sin(9*pi/8)
ans =
                              ans =
  -0.9239 - 0.3827i
                                -0.9239 - 0.3827i
                              >> cos(pi/8)+i*sin(pi/8)
ans =
                              ans =
   0.9239 + 0.3827i
                                 0.9239 + 0.3827i
                              >> cos(13*pi/8)+i*sin(13*pi/8)
ans =
                              ans =
   0.3827 - 0.9239i
                                0.3827 - 0.9239i
                              >> cos(5*pi/8)+i*sin(5*pi/8)
ans =
                              ans =
  -0.3827 + 0.9239i
                                -0.3827 + 0.9239i
```