· llodouvopiuis afionosis

I: az2+ Bz+8=0, a, B, 8 ER, a +0

Ear D= 62-4ar 20 piJEs civas Z1,2= 6 ± iVID

17. X. Z + Z+1=0

 $\frac{z^2 + z + 1 = 0}{z^2} = \frac{-1 \pm i\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $\frac{-1 \pm i\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $\frac{-1 - i\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $\frac{-1 - i\sqrt{3}}{2}$

II: Modumvufinis Equowsers balfoi > 2 fe ourtedectés ER

Eσω ρ(z)= anz"+ a_{n-1}z"+...+ a₁z+a₀ = ∑ αuzk, αμεικ, ο≤k≤Ν

 $\frac{\prod_{p \in Taen} 1}{AnoSu\xi_n: P(\overline{z_o}) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} a_k \overline{z_o}^k = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \overline{a_k} \overline{z_o}^k = \sum_{k=0}^{n} a_k \overline{z_o}^k = \overline{P(z_o)} = 0}$

Mopropa: Ear Zolpija tou P, toté to P Siaipeitai pe to (z-Zo)(z-Zo)= = z2-(z+\overline{z})z+1zo12= z2-2Re(zo)z+1zo12

Mapasarha: Na rudei n P(z)=0, o nou P(z)= z4-z3+2z2-z+1 Diveral ot P(i)=0

Nion: And to noprofia => to P(z) Starpeitar fre to z2+1 Z4-Z3+2Z2-Z+1 | Z2+1

 $O \qquad \boxed{\prod(z) = z^2 - z + 1}$

Novw the $z^2 = z + 1 = 0 = 1$ $z_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm i \sqrt{3}}{2}$

Terina or pifes civar: ±i, 1±i/3

• Τριγωνομετρική μορφή μιγαδικού αριθμού Έστω Z= a+ib Et, z ≠0 δηλαδή (a,b) ≠(0,0)

H (1) eivai pia Tpiywvopetpikin popqin Tou Z

Exòdio: Ear n q inavoroisé inv D, tôte kai n 2km+q ikavonoisi env D, Yke Z

Για δοσμένο z to, èva οποιοδήποτε φεβ που ιμανοποιεί την D ovofaferal oplopa tou z

MapaSerpha: Z=V3-i

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

Tapà Seixtra:
$$Z = \sqrt{3} - i$$

$$|Z| = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 + (-1)^2} = 2$$

$$Z = 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i\right) = 2\left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + i\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right)$$

Άρα το - Τ είναι ενα ορισμα του Ζ

AnoSugn: Exoupe $Z=|Z|(\cos\varphi_1+i\sin\varphi_1)$ = $Z=|Z|(\cos\varphi_1+i\sin\varphi_2)$ = $Z=|Z|(\cos\varphi_1+i\sin\varphi_1)$ = $Z=|Z|(\cos\varphi_1+i\sin\varphi_1)$

ENINATION -4<6174 (C) -4<6174 $-\pi < \varphi_2 \leq \pi$ $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (-1) - \pi \leq -\varphi_2 < \pi$ (+) -2n<41-42<2n=)-2n<2kn<2n=)-1<k(上)

=> k=0 Enogèros 91= 92

Opropos 1: Forw ZGC, Z = O. To povadruò òpropa rou z nou aviver στο (-17, Π) ονομαζεται πρωτεύον ορισμα του z και συμβολίζεται με Arg(Z) π.x. Arg(J3-i)=-76(-π, π]

· Enderiun ouvapinon ez, zet

Kirntpo: $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ $e^{x} = 1 + \frac{x}{11} + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{4}}{4!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} + \frac{x^{6}}{6!} + \dots$

Ατυπα θέτουμε όπου x το βί, βεx και παίρνουμε $(i^2 - 1)$ $e^{6i} = 1 + \frac{6}{1!}$ $(i - \frac{6}{2!})^2 - \frac{6}{3!}$ $(i + \frac{64}{4!})^4 + \frac{65}{5!}$ $(i - \frac{6}{6!})^4 + \dots = (i^3 - i)$ $(i^3 - i)$ $(i^5 - i)$

 $= \left(1 - \frac{\beta^{2}}{2!} + \frac{\beta^{4}}{4!} - \frac{\beta^{6}}{6!} + \ldots\right) + i\left(\beta - \frac{\beta^{3}}{3!} + \frac{\beta^{5}}{5!} - \ldots\right) =$

= cosb+isinb

Opiopos 2: YBER, opiJoupe el=cosbtisinb

TIX ein = cosntisinn = -1

 $e^{i\frac{1}{3}} = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

<u>Oρισμός 3:</u> far Z=a+bi et, α, βεβ

opijoupe e= ea ebi = ea (cosb+isinb)

 $\pi.X. \quad e^{1+i\frac{\pi}{4}} = e^{1} \left(\cos\frac{\pi}{4} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = e\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$

Ixòlio: |ez| = ea, rob civar òpropa tou ez

(a) $|e^{i\theta}| = 1$, $\forall \theta \in \mathbb{R}$ (b) $\forall z \in \mathcal{C}$, $|e^{z}| = e^{\operatorname{Re}(z)}$ Kal $e^{z} \neq 0$ (DEV UTRAPXEL $e^{z} > 0$)

(8) Y z, wet, ez+w = ez. ew [Tia the arabush ditoupe z=a+bi, w=8+Si Kal

χρησημοποιούμε τις ταυτότητες σος (x+y) = cosx cosy-sinxsiny,

sin(x+y)=sinxcosy+sinycosx7

(8) (ez) = ekz, YKEZ, YZEC

(στ) Η Z → ez είναι 2πi-περιοδιμή Inhabi ez+2kmi = ez, Yzek, Y kez

Mpastaci av Z= a+Bi, Z+2kmi= a+(b+2km)i

 $e^{\pm i2k\pi i}$ = $e^{\alpha}[\cos(6+2k\pi)+i\sin(6+2k\pi)]=e^{\alpha}(\cos6+i\sin6)=e^{\pm}$

Mpotaon 3:

Far z, wet rote e=eWED [] kez: z-w=2kmi]

AnoSugn: Eoto Z=a+bi, w=y+Si

 $e^{z} = e^{w} \Rightarrow e^{\alpha}(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) = e^{x}(\cos \delta + i \sin \delta)$

Or napanàva experiens siva terrimoperencis propes tou idiou

 $\Rightarrow \int e^{\alpha} = e^{\beta} \Rightarrow \alpha = \delta$ $\begin{cases} e^{\alpha} = e^{\beta} \Rightarrow \alpha = \delta \\ e^{-\delta} = 2 \ln n, \text{ sia kanolo } k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$

Tedina Z=W=(α+βi) - (γ+δi) = (β-δ)i = 2 kπi

H avanosn katerosuvon excl john anosersei $e^{1/2}$ en $e^{1/2}$ en

⇒ Z= ln2+in+2kni, keZ ⇒ Z= ln2+ni(2k+1), keZ