

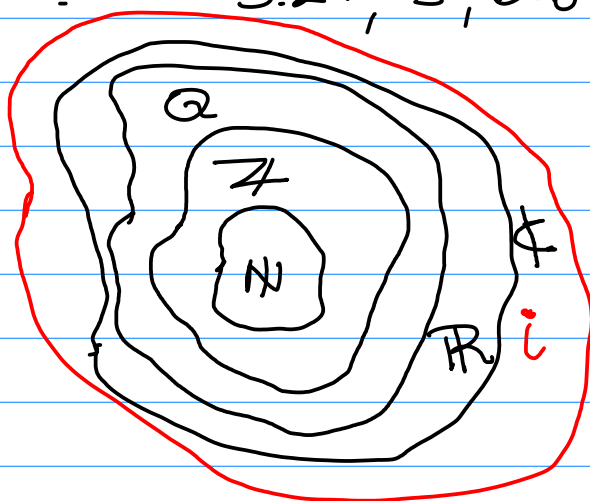
Introduction Complex Numbers

\mathbb{N} Natural : 1, 2, 3, 4, ...

\mathbb{Z} Integer : Natural + 0 + Negative Integers

\mathbb{Q} Rational : $-3/2, -2/2, -1/2, 5/3, \dots$

\mathbb{R} Real : 3.24, 5, 6.62, 1.000.000



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

$$\text{Ex]} \quad \sqrt{-25} = \sqrt{i^2 \cdot 5^2} = \sqrt{(i5)^2} = i \cdot 5$$

Complex Numbers :

$$z = a + ib$$



$$\text{Re}(z) \quad \text{Im}(z)$$

$$\text{Ex]} \quad z = 1 + 2i \rightarrow \text{Re}(z) = 1, \quad \text{Im}(z) = 2$$

$$z = 4i \rightarrow \text{Re}(z) = 0, \quad \text{Im}(z) = 4$$

Arithmetics

1) Addition : $z_1 = a + ib$
 $z_2 = c + id$

$$z_1 + z_2 = (a + c) + i(b + d)$$

Ex] $\left. \begin{array}{l} z_1 = 1 + i \\ z_2 = 3 + 2i \end{array} \right\} z_1 + z_2 = (1 + 3) + i(2 + 2) =$
 $= 4 + i \cdot 3$

2) Substruction :

Ex] $\left. \begin{array}{l} z_1 = 2 + i \\ z_2 = 1 + 2i \end{array} \right\}$

$$z_1 - z_2 = (2 - 1) + (1 - 2)i = 1 - i$$

3) Multiplication : $z_1 = a + ib$
 $z_2 = c + id$

$$z_1 \cdot z_2 = (a + ib)(c + id) = \underbrace{ac} + i \underbrace{ad} + i \underbrace{bc} + \underbrace{i^2 bd}_{(i^2) = -1} =$$

$$= ac - bd + i(ad + bc)$$

$$\text{Ex]} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} z_1 = 1 + 2i \\ z_2 = 5 - i \end{array} \right\} \quad z_1 \cdot z_2 = (1 + 2i)(5 - i) =$$

$$= 5 - i + 10i + 2 = 7 - 9i$$

4) Division : $z_1 = a + ib$
 $z_2 = c + id$

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{(a + ib)(c - id)}{(c + id)(c - id)} =$$

$$\boxed{\overline{z_2} = c - id} = \frac{ac - iad + ibc + bd}{c^2 - \cancel{icd} + \cancel{idc} + d^2} =$$

$$= \frac{(ac + bd) + i(-ad + bc)}{c^2 + d^2}$$

$$\text{Ex]} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} z_1 = 3 + 4i \\ z_2 = 1 + 3i \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{3 + 4i}{1 + 3i} \cdot \frac{(1 - 3i)}{(1 - 3i)} = \frac{3 - 9i + 4i + 12}{1^2 + 3^2} =$$

$$= \frac{15}{4} - \frac{5i}{4} =$$

Complex Conjugate

Ex] $z = a + ib$

$$\bar{z} = a - ib$$

1) $z + \bar{z} = (a + a) + i(\overset{0}{b - b}) = 2a = 2\operatorname{Re}(z) \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\operatorname{Re}(z) = \frac{z + \bar{z}}{2}}$$

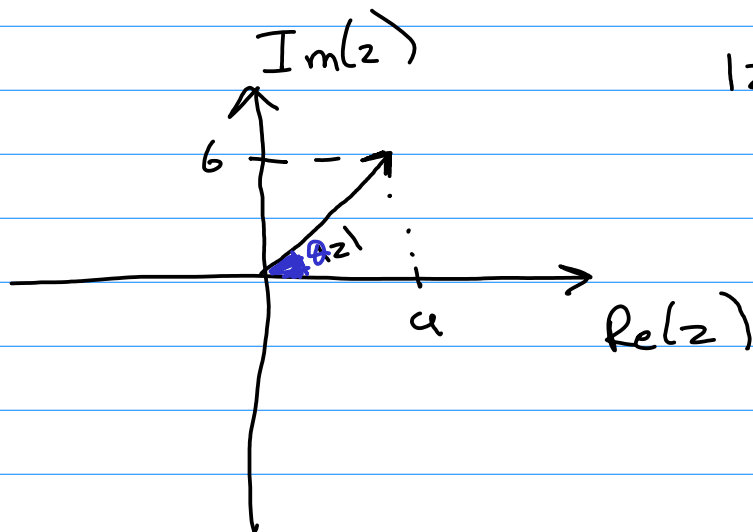
2) $z - \bar{z} = (a - a) + i(b - (-b)) = 2 \cdot ib = 2i\operatorname{Im}(z) \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\operatorname{Im}(z) = \frac{z - \bar{z}}{2i}}$$

3) $z \cdot \bar{z} = (a + ib)(a - ib) = a^2 - iab + iab + b^2 =$

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

$$z = a + ib$$



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

$$\sin \theta = \frac{b}{|z|}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{a}{|z|}$$

$$\Rightarrow b = |z| \sin \theta$$

$$a = |z| \cos \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} z = a + ib &= |z| \cos \theta + i |z| \sin \theta = \\ &= |z| (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Euler's formula : } e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$

$$e^{-i\theta} = \cos \theta - i \sin \theta$$

\Rightarrow

$$z = |z| e^{i\theta}$$

















