## Занятие 24

Спожение, вычитание, уменожение и деление комплексных чисел, записанных в амебраической

## Форме.

1. 
$$z_1 = x_1 + i y_1$$
  
 $z_2 = x_2 + i y_2$   
 $z_1 \pm z_2 = (x_1 \pm x_2) + i (y_1 \pm y_2)$ 

$$\frac{\text{Tyrrup}}{Z_{2}=3+4i}$$

$$\frac{Z_{2}=3+4i}{Z_{1}+Z_{2}=4+6i}$$

$$\frac{Z_{1}+Z_{2}=4+6i}{Z_{1}-Z_{2}=-2-2i}$$

$$2/3[:z_1 = 2 - 3(:)]$$

$$z_2 = 1 + 4(:)$$

$$z_1 + z_2 - ?$$

$$z_1 - z_2 - ?$$

$$cgence bucy kok$$

$$2 Z_{1} Z_{2} = (X_{1} + i y_{1})(X_{2} + i y_{2}) = (X_{1} X_{2} - y_{1} y_{2}) + i (X_{1} y_{2} + X_{2} y_{1})$$

$$\frac{Z_{1}}{Z_{2}} = \frac{X_{1} + i y_{1}}{X_{2} + i y_{2}} = \frac{(X_{1} + i y_{1})(X_{2} - i y_{2})}{(X_{2} - i y_{2})} = \frac{(X_{1} X_{2} + y_{1} y_{2}) + i (-X_{1} y_{2} + X_{2} y_{1})}{X_{2}^{2} + y_{2}^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{X_{1} X_{2} + y_{1} y_{2}}{X_{2}^{2} + y_{2}^{2}} + i \frac{-X_{1} y_{2} + X_{2} y_{1}}{X_{2}^{2} + y_{2}^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{X_{1} X_{2} + y_{1} y_{2}}{X_{2}^{2} + y_{2}^{2}} + i \frac{-X_{1} y_{2} + X_{2} y_{1}}{X_{2}^{2} + y_{2}^{2}}$$

Borucrup: 
$$(2+3i)(3-i) = 6-2i+9i-3i^2 = 6+7i+3=9+7i$$
 (9mbem: 9+7c:  $-\frac{1}{4}$ 

$$\frac{1 - i}{3} - (1 + i)^{3} = \frac{1 - i}{((1 - i) - (1 + i))((1 - i)^{2} + (1 - i)(1 + i) + (1 + i)^{2})} = a^{3} - b^{3} = (a - b)(a^{2} + ab + b^{2})$$

$$= -2i((1 - 2i + i^{2}) + (1^{2} - i^{2}) + (1 + 2i + i^{2})) = a^{2} - 2i((1 - 2i + i^{2}) + (1 + 2i + i^{2})) = a^{2} - 2i((2 - 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 2i - 1)) = a^{2} - 2i((2 - 1 + i) + 1 + 1 + 1 + 2i - 1) = a^{2} - 2i((2 - 1 + i))^{2} = a^{3} - 3a^{2}b + 3ab^{2} - b^{3}, (a + b)^{3} = a^{3} + 3a^{2}b + 3ab^{2} + b^{3} = a^{3} - 3a^{2}b + 3ab^{2} - b^{3}, (a + b)^{3} = a^{3} + 3a^{2}b + 3ab^{2} + b^{3} = a^{3} - 3a^{2}b + 3ab^{2} - b^{3}, (a + b)^{3} = a^{3} + 3a^{2}b + 3ab^{2} + b^{3} = a^{3} - 3a^{2}b + 3ab^{2} - b^{3}, (a + b)^{3} = a^{3} - 3a^{2}b + 3a^{2}b + b^{3}$$

$$(1 - i)^{3} - (1 + i)^{3}$$

D13 II. N 1.424, 1.425

$$\frac{(1+i)(3+i)}{3-i} - \frac{(1-i)(3-i)}{3+i} = \frac{(1+i)(3+i)^2 - (1-i)(3-i)^2}{(3-i)(3+i)} = \frac{(1+i)(8+6i) - (1-i)(8-6i)}{g-i^2} = \frac{(1+i)(8+6i) - (8-6i-8i-8)}{10} = \frac{(1+i)(8+6i) - (1-i)(8-6i)}{10} = \frac{(1+i)(8+6i) - (8-6i-8i-8)}{10} = \frac{(1+i)(8+6i) - (8-6i-8i-8)}{10} = \frac{(1+i)(8+6i) - (8-6i-8i-8)}{10} = \frac{(1+i)(8+6i) - (1-i)(8-6i)}{10} = \frac{(1+i)(8+6i) - (8-6i-8i-8)}{10} = \frac{(1+i)(8+6i) - (1-i)(8-6i)}{10} = \frac{(1+i)(8+6i) - (1-i)(8-6i)}{$$

#### N1.429

$$\frac{(i^{5}+2)^{2}}{(i^{9}+1)^{2}}$$
Permettice.

1)  $\frac{n}{0}$  in Coney,  $i^{5}=1$ 

1 i 2) Hadiged

2 -1

3 -i =  $\frac{(2+i)(1+3)}{(1-i)(1+3)}$ 
 $\frac{4}{5}$  -  $\frac{1}{5}$  =  $\frac{1}{4}(1+3)$ 
 $\frac{4k}{5}$  = 1

 $\frac{4k+1}{5}$  = i

 $\frac{4k+2}{5}$  = -1

 $\frac{4k+3}{5}$  = -i

 $\frac{2k+3}{5}$   $\frac{2k+3}{5}$   $\frac{2k+3}{5}$   $\frac{2k+3}{5}$   $\frac{2k+3}{5}$   $\frac{2k+3}{5}$   $\frac{2k+3}{5}$ 

Cuef, 
$$i^{5} = i'$$
,  $i^{19} = i^{16+3} = -i'$   
2) Haligeu  $\left(\frac{i+2}{-i+1}\right)^{2} = \left(\frac{2+i}{1-i}\right)^{2} =$ 

$$= \left(\frac{(2+i)(1+i)}{(1-i)(1+i)}\right)^{2} = \left(\frac{2+2i+i+i^{2}}{1-i^{2}}\right)^{2} = \left(\frac{1+3i}{2}\right)^{2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}(1+3i)^{2} = \frac{1}{4}(1+6i+9\cdot i^{2}) = \frac{1}{4}(1+6i-9) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}(-8+6i) = -2 + \frac{3}{2}i'$$

$$0 \text{ when: } -2 + \frac{3}{2}i'$$

D13 III N 1.426, 1.427

# Пригонашетрическая форма записи комплексного числа,

$$y = X + iy \rightarrow 1$$
 maggine  $Z : [12|=\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}], O \delta c y n. 2$ 

$$z) a prejudent Z : a c y \in [0; 2\pi] \text{ uny } (-\pi; \pi]$$

$$\alpha r g z = \alpha r g z + 2\pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{x}{z}, \sin \varphi = \frac{y}{z}$$

$$Z = x + iy = z(\cos\varphi + i\sin\varphi)$$

Гуредставить в тригоношетрической форми и изобранить на комплексной плоскосте:  $Z = 1 - \sqrt{3}i'$ 

Pemerue. 3anumeu z b buge z=r(cosprisinp), ze q=corg z.

$$7 = \sqrt{1^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{1}{2} \implies \varphi = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\sin \varphi = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \pmod{\varphi = -\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$\text{using } (\pi, \tau, \kappa, \varphi)$$

$$\text{upon } (\pi, \tau, \kappa, \varphi)$$

$$\text{upon } (\pi, \tau, \kappa, \varphi)$$

$$\text{upon } (\pi, \tau, \kappa, \varphi)$$

Cues, 
$$z=2(\cos(-\frac{\pi}{3})+i\sin(-\frac{\pi}{3}))$$

Ombem:  $2(\cos(-\frac{3}{3}) + i\sin(-\frac{3}{3}))$ (unu  $2(\cos(\frac{53}{3}) + i\sin(\frac{53}{3}))$ 

#### 1.440

The gordburg b pun.  $popule u uyo opaquis na kommekchod <math>z = sin \frac{\pi}{3} + i \cos \frac{\pi}{3}$ .

Penerule. Banumer z b buge  $z = z(\cos(\varphi + i\sin \varphi), ze \varphi = \cos \varphi z$ Theophysical  $z = \sin \frac{\pi}{3} + i\cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + i\frac{1}{2}$ 

Icn.

И рисунка

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$2 = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{4}} = 1$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{2}{1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \} \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\sin \varphi = \frac{2}{1} = \frac{1}{2} \} (arg \varphi = \frac{\pi}{6})$$

Popularition Porruction:

$$z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}^2 + (\frac{1}{2})^2 = \sqrt{\frac{4}{4}} = 1$$
 $cos φ = \frac{x}{z} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 3$ 
 $sin φ = \frac{y}{2} = \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{2}$ 
 $cos φ = \frac{y}{z} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ 
 $cos φ = \frac{y}{z} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ 

Ombem: 1/cos 7 + sin ?).

## Умножение и демение гисел, записанных в пригонометрической форме

$$Z_1 = c_1(\cos\varphi_1 + i\sin\varphi_1)$$

$$Z_2 = c_2(\cos\varphi_2 + i\sin\varphi_2)$$

$$Z_1 Z_2 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \cos(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2) + i \sin(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2) \right)$$

$$\frac{Z_1}{Z_2} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) + i \sin(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) \right)$$

$$\frac{2i}{2i} = 2i = 2i = 2i$$

$$\frac{2i}{2} = 2i = 2i = 2i$$

$$\frac{2i}{2} = 2i = 2i = 2i$$

$$\frac{2i}{2} = 2i$$

$$\frac{2i}{2}$$

$$Z_{1}Z_{2} = 2\sqrt{2} \cdot 1 \left( CO\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} + \frac{1}{6} \right) + i Scu(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6}) \right) =$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} \left( CO\sqrt{\frac{5}{12}} + i Sin \frac{57}{12} \right)$$

$$\frac{Z_{1}}{Z_{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{1} \left( CO\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} - \frac{1}{6} \right) + i Sin \left( \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6} \right) \right) =$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} \left( CO\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} + i Sin \frac{1}{12} \right)$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} \left( CO\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} + i Sin \frac{1}{12} \right)$$

$$D/31V: Z_1 = 2(Cot \frac{7}{3} + i Sin \frac{7}{3})$$
  
 $Z_2 = 3(Cot \frac{7}{6} + i Sin \frac{7}{6})$ 

Peuvenue. Icn. 1) Theospayyeou: 
$$Z = \frac{1-\hat{c}}{1+\hat{c}} = \frac{(1-\hat{c})(1-\hat{c})}{(1+\hat{c})(1-\hat{c})} = \frac{1^2-2\hat{c}+\hat{c}^2}{1^2-\hat{c}^2} = \frac{-2\hat{c}}{2} = -\hat{c}$$

Up pucyreca:
$$2 = i \left( \frac{1}{505} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) + i \frac{1}{5} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \right)$$

$$-i \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

2) Popularishtaning Extension (x=0, y=-1)
$$z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{0^2 + (-1)^2} = 1$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{x}{2} = \frac{0}{1} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \text{ org } \varphi = -\frac{\pi}{2} \quad (um \frac{3\pi}{2})$$

$$\sin \varphi = \frac{4}{2} = \frac{1}{1} = -1 \quad \Rightarrow \text{ cus} \quad (-\frac{\pi}{2}) + i \sin(-\frac{\pi}{2}) \quad .$$

<u>Пеп. 1)</u> Запишем гекл. и знаси. в при Форие.

$$Z_{1}=1-i \Rightarrow Z_{1}=\sqrt{2}\left(\cos(-\frac{\pi}{4})+i\sin(-\frac{\pi}{4})\right)$$
 $i \mapsto \frac{z_{2}}{4}$ 
 $-i \mapsto z_{1}$ 
 $Z_{2}=1+i \Rightarrow Z_{2}=\sqrt{2}\left(\cos(\frac{\pi}{4})+i\sin(\frac{\pi}{4})\right)$ 

Ombean: 1(cos(-7)+isin(-7)) unu 1(cos37+isin37).

комплексного тисла в натур степень.

$$z = z(\cos\varphi + i\sin\varphi) = ze^{i\varphi} \Rightarrow z^h = z^h(\cos\eta\varphi + i\sin\eta\varphi) = z^he^{i\eta\varphi}$$

Typunep

B mokazar. popue: 
$$Z=2e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

1) 
$$2^2 = 2^2 e^{(2.7)} = 4 e^{(2)} = 4 = 4 (\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2}) = 4 i j$$

2) 
$$z^{3} = 2^{3}e^{i3\frac{\pi}{4}} =$$

$$= 8(\cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4}) =$$

$$= 8(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = -4\sqrt{2} + 4\sqrt{2}i$$

$$z = \sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{2} = 2(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i\sin \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{B \eta_{\text{DM}} \cdot \varphi_{\text{DM}}}{B \eta_{\text{DM}} \cdot \varphi_{\text{DM}}} = 1$$

$$1 \quad z^2 = 2^2(\cos 2\frac{\pi}{4} + i\sin 2\frac{\pi}{4}) = 4(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i\sin \frac{\pi}{2}) = 1$$

$$\int_{-2\pi}^{2\pi} z^{2} = 2^{2} \left( \cos^{2\pi} \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin^{2\pi} \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = 4i \cos^{2\pi} \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin^{2\pi} \frac{\pi}{4} = 4i$$

2) 
$$z^3 = 2^3 (\cos 3 \cdot \frac{7}{4} + (\sin 3 \cdot \frac{7}{4}) = 8(\cos \frac{37}{4} + (\sin \frac{37}{4}) =$$
  
=  $-4\sqrt{2} + 4\sqrt{2}$  (

$$D/3\sqrt{1}$$
  $z=1(\cos T+i\sin T)$   
 $Howing u$  Hapucobaro  $z^2, z^3, z^4, z^5$   
 $z^2=3(\cos T+i\sin T)$   
 $z^2=3(\cos T+i\sin T)$   
 $z^2, z^3$   
 $z^2, z^3$ 

### N 1.486

Borrucuire  $(1+i)^{5}$  Pennenne,  $(1-i)^{3}$  Barnunen  $\beta$  Tpun.  $\varphi$  Openle:  $2=1+i=\sqrt{2}\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{4}+iS\sin\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$   $\overline{z}=1-i=\sqrt{2}\left(\cos(-\frac{\pi}{4})+iS\sin(-\frac{\pi}{4})\right)$ 

$$Z = 1 + i' = \sqrt{2} \left( COJ \frac{\pi}{4} + i' S \dot{C} \dot{D} \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$= 1 - i = \sqrt{2} \left( \cos(-\frac{\pi}{4}) + i \sin(-\frac{\pi}{4}) \right)$$

$$z^{5} = \sqrt{2}^{5} \left( \cos \frac{5\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$\overline{z}^{3} = \sqrt{2}^{3} \left( \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} \right) + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2^{5}}{2^{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}^{5}}{\sqrt{2}^{3}} \left( \cos \left( \frac{5\eta}{4}, \frac{3\eta}{4} \right) + i \sin \left( \frac{5\eta}{4}, \frac{3\eta}{4} \right) \right) = \sqrt{2}^{2} \left( \cos \left( \frac{5\eta}{4}, \frac{3\eta}{4} \right) \right) = 2 \left( 1 + i 0 \right) = 2 \left( \frac{1 + i 0}{4} \right) = 2 \left( \frac{5\eta}{4}, \frac{3\eta}{4} \right) = 2 \left( \frac{5\eta}{4}, \frac{3\eta}{4}$$

Ombem: 2

$$\underline{Onp} \ Z^0 = 1, \ Z^{-n} = \frac{1}{Z^n}, \ n \in \mathbb{N}$$

Cuez, onpegenence yeras crenent kouns rucha Z.

Parricruis (1+i)8(1-iv3)6

Pemerue. 
$$\frac{(1+i)^8}{(1-i\sqrt{3})^6}$$
  $\equiv$ 

$$(1+i)^{8} = \sqrt{2}^{8} (\cos(8\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}) + i\sin(8\cdot\frac{\pi}{4})) = 16(\cos(2\pi + i\sin(2\pi))) = 16$$

$$(1-i\sqrt{3})^{6} = 2^{6} (\cos(6(-\frac{\pi}{3})) + i\sin(6(-\frac{\pi}{3}))) = 64(\cos(-2\pi) + i\sin(-2\pi)) = 64$$

$$=\frac{16}{64}=\frac{1}{4}$$

D13VII J 1.485, 1.487

# Извистение корня нат. степени из компл. числа

$$Z = \mathcal{E}(COS\varphi + iSin\varphi) = \mathcal{E}e^{i\varphi} \implies$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{Z} = \sqrt{\mathcal{E}}(COS\frac{\varphi + 2\pi k}{n} + iSin\frac{\varphi + 2\pi k}{n}) = \sqrt{\mathcal{E}}e^{i\frac{\varphi + 2\pi k}{n}},$$

$$recen = 0,1,...,n-1. \quad \exists n \quad n \quad recen = 0,2,...,Z_{n-1}.$$

$$(\varphi \circ p_{MYNA} \quad My \land BPA).$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
\text{Typullepsi} \\
1) z = -1 = 1(\cos \pi + i \sin \pi) \Rightarrow \sqrt{z} = \sqrt{1}(\cos \frac{\pi + 2\pi k}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi + 2\pi k}{2}), \text{ if } h = 0, 1.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
\text{Culf.}, z_0 = 1(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2}) = i \\
\text{Z}_1 = 1(\cos \frac{3\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{2}) = -i
\end{aligned}$$

$$2) = -1 = 1(\cos \pi + i \sin \pi) \Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{z} = \sqrt[3]{(\cos \frac{\pi + 2\pi k}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi + 2\pi k}{3})}, \text{ go } k = 0,1,2.$$

(ug, 
$$z_0 = 1(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3}) = \frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\pi}{2}$$
  
 $z_1 = 1(\cos \frac{3\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{3}) = -1$   
 $z_2 = 1(\cos \frac{5\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{3}) = \frac{1}{2} - i \frac{\pi}{2}$ 

2/3/11:47; Vi, Vi; VI, VI, VI.

Hairmy V-1+iv3.

Pemerne. 3 annueu z = -1+iv3 6 Tpm. Popme

$$k=0 \implies 20 = \sqrt{2}(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3}) = \sqrt{2}\left(\frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$k=1 \Rightarrow z_1 = \sqrt{2}(\omega_3 \frac{40}{3} + i \sin \frac{40}{3}) = \sqrt{2}(-\frac{1}{2} + i(-\frac{13}{2})) = -\frac{12}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

Ombem: 
$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

131X: N 1.500, 1.501