25/1/2019

Transformere il numero 2 = -3+2i in formo esponensiale

$$|2| = \sqrt{3 + 4} = \sqrt{13}$$

$$\theta = \arctan\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) + \pi$$

$$z = \sqrt{13}$$
  $e^{i\left[\arctan\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) + \pi\right]}$ 

Come possions trovere il reciproco  $2^{-1} = \frac{1}{-3+2i}$ ? Unians le proprieté delle potense:

$$2^{-1} = \left(\sqrt{13} e^{i\left[\arctan\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) + \pi\right]}\right)^{-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} e^{-i\left[\arctan\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) + \pi\right]} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} e^{-i\left[\arctan\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) + \pi\right]}$$

$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{13}}e^{i\left[-\arctan\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)-\pi\right]}$$

$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{13}}e^{i\left[\arctan\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)-\pi\right]}$$
anctan  $(-x)=-\arctan x$ 
[for direction betae applies tan ed applies to a ed

In alternative:

a alternativa:
$$2^{-1} = \frac{1}{-3 + 2i} \cdot \frac{-3 - 2i}{-3 - 2i} = \frac{-3 - 2i}{9 + 4} = -\frac{3}{13} - \frac{2}{13}i$$

Sons le sterse numero? SÍ. Trosformians - 3 - 2 i in forma exponensiele per vederlo:

$$|Q = |2^{-1}| = \sqrt{\frac{9}{13^2} + \frac{4}{13^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{13}{13^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}}$$

$$\overline{\mathcal{I}} = \arctan \frac{-\frac{2}{13}}{-\frac{3}{13}} + \pi = \arctan \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) + \pi \implies \overline{\mathcal{I}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} e^{i\left[\arctan \frac{2}{3} + \pi\right]}$$

quindi sons le stesse numer perché \( \frac{7}{2} - \frac{7}{2} = 2\pi \).