

TEOREMA

Ber agni coppia di numeri complemi
$$2_1, 2_2$$
 ni ba:

 $2_1 + 2_2 = 2_1 \cdot 2_2$

OSSERVAZIONI

1) $|2^2| = e^{Re2}$ dunque l'exponenside compleme NON SI ANNUMA MAI

2) $e^{2_1} = e^{2_2}$ ne e solo se $e^{2_1} - e^{2_2} = e^{2_1}$ non $e^{2_1} = e^{2_2}$ ne e solo se $e^{2_1} - e^{2_2} = e^{2_1}$ non $e^{2_1} = e^{2_2}$ non $e^{2_1} = e^{2_1}$ non e^{2_1}

Formule di Eulero

3) $2^{M} = (ee^{i\theta})^{M} = e^{M}e^{im\theta}$

Consideriamo le uguaglianze $e^{i\alpha} = \cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha$ ed $e^{-i\alpha} = \cos \alpha - i \sin \alpha$.

• Sommiamo membro a membro:

$$\begin{array}{l}
 e^{i\alpha} = \cos\alpha + i\sin\alpha \\
 e^{-i\alpha} = \cos\alpha - i\sin\alpha \\
 \hline
 e^{i\alpha} + e^{-i\alpha} = 2\cos\alpha \rightarrow
 \end{array}$$

$$\cos\alpha = \frac{e^{i\alpha} + e^{-i\alpha}}{2}.$$

• Sottraiamo membro a membro:

$$e^{i\alpha} = \cos\alpha + i\sin\alpha
 e^{-i\alpha} = \cos\alpha - i\sin\alpha
 e^{i\alpha} - e^{-i\alpha} = 2i\sin\alpha \rightarrow$$

$$\sin\alpha = \frac{e^{i\alpha} - e^{-i\alpha}}{2i}.$$

Le quattro formule evidenziate sono dette formule di Eulero.

Per $\alpha = \pi$ la prima formula è $e^{\pi i} = \cos \pi + i \sin \pi = -1$: $e^{\pi i} + 1 = 0$, dove compaiono insieme cinque numeri importanti: 1, 0, e, π , i.

399
$$x^{2} - (2 + 2i)x + 2i - 1 = 0$$
 [i, 2 + i]

$$x^{2} - 2(1+i)x + 2i - 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = (1+i)^{2} - 2i + 1 = 1 + i^{2} + 2i - 2i + 1 = 1 - 1 + 1 = 1$$

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

$$Q = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{16}} + \frac{1}{16} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{16}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \mathcal{D} = \frac{5}{6}\pi$$

$$(4) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\cos\frac{5}{6}\pi + i\sin\frac{5}{6}\pi\right)$$

$$Z_{0} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}\left(\cos\frac{5}{6}\pi + i\sin\frac{5}{6}\pi\right)$$

$$Z_{1} = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}\left(\cos\frac{5}{6}\pi + i\sin\frac{5}{6}\pi\right)$$

$$\frac{5\pi}{6}\pi$$

$$\frac{5\pi}{6}\pi$$

$$\frac{5\pi}{6}\pi$$

$$\frac{7\pi}{6}\pi$$

$$\frac{7\pi$$

Calculation le radici quote de
$$z = -256 = -28$$

$$z = 2^{8} \cdot (-1) = 2^{8} \cdot (\cos \pi + i \sin \pi)$$

$$z_{0} = \sqrt[4]{2^{8}} \cdot (\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4}) = 4 \cdot (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = 2\sqrt{2} + i 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$z^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = z^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

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

$$z_{2} = 4 \cdot (\cos (\frac{3}{4}\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}) + i \sin (\frac{5}{4}\pi + \frac{\pi}{2})) = 4 \cdot (-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = -2\sqrt{2} - i 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$z_{3} = 4 \cdot (\cos (\frac{5}{4}\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}) + i \sin (\frac{5}{4}\pi + \frac{\pi}{2})) = 4 \cdot (\sqrt{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = 2\sqrt{2} - i 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$z_{4} = 2^{8}$$

$$z_{1} = 4 \cdot (\cos (\frac{5}{4}\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}) + i \sin (\frac{5}{4}\pi + \frac{\pi}{2})) = 4 \cdot (\sqrt{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = 2\sqrt{2} - i 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$z_{3} = 4 \cdot (\cos (\frac{5}{4}\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}) + i \sin (\frac{5}{4}\pi + \frac{\pi}{2})) = 4 \cdot (\sqrt{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = 2\sqrt{2} - i 2\sqrt{2}$$