Rheinisch-Westfälische Technische Hochschule Aachen Lehrstuhl I für Mathematik Prof. Dr. Christof Melcher

Übungen zur Höheren Mathematik 4 Serie 01 vom 12. April 2010

Teil A

Aufgabe A1 Zerlegen Sie die folgenden komplexen Zahlen in Real- und Imaginärteil:

$$z_1 = \frac{5+5i}{3-4i} + \frac{20}{4+3i}, \qquad z_2 = \frac{3i^{30}-i^{19}}{2i-1}.$$

Aufgabe A2 Geben Sie die Polardarstellung der folgenden komplexen Zahlen an:

$$z_1 = 1 + i\sqrt{3}$$
, $z_2 = -1 - i$.

Aufgabe A3 Bestimmen Sie alle Nullstellen der Funktion $f: \mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{C}$, definiert durch

$$f(z) := \sinh(z) := \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2}$$
.

Aufgabe A4

- Zeigen Sie, dass $\overline{z} = z^{-1}$ äquivalent ist zu |z| = 1.
- Zeigen Sie die Gleichheit $|z a|^2 = |z|^2 \overline{a}z a\overline{z} + |a|^2$.

Aufgabe A5 Welche Punkte der z-Ebene erfüllen $z = 1 + i + \lambda(5 - 2i)$ mit reellem $\lambda \ge 0$ bzw. |(1 + i)z| = 5?

Aufgabe A6 Bestimmen Sie den Konvergenzradius folgender Potenzreihen:

$$\mathbf{a)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z^{n!},$$

b)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n! \cdot z^n}{n^n}.$$

Teil B

Aufgabe B1 Bestimmen Sie alle Lösungen der Gleichungen

$$z^4 = 1 + i$$
, $z^3 = -i$, $z^3 = -5 - 5i$.

Aufgabe B2 Geben Sie die Polardarstellung der folgenden komplexen Zahl an:

$$z = -\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2i}.$$

Berechnen Sie \sqrt{z} .

Aufgabe B3 Zeigen Sie: $|z| = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{|z-a|}{|1-\overline{a}z|} = 1$.

Aufgabe B4 Geben Sie eine Folge $(z_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}\subset\mathbb{C}$ an, mit $z_n\stackrel{n\to\infty}{\longrightarrow} 0$, wobei aber $(\arg(z_n))_{n\in\mathbb{N}}\subset\mathbb{C}$ and $(z_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}\subset\mathbb{C}$ and $(z_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}\subset\mathbb{C}$

Aufgabe B5 Bestimmen Sie alle Nullstellen der Funktion $f: \mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{C}$, definiert durch

$$f(z) := \sin(z) := \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i}$$
.

Aufgabe B6 Welche Punkte der z-Ebene erfüllen

a)
$$z = 2 - i + 5e^{i\varphi}$$
, $\varphi \in [0, 2\pi)$,

b)
$$|z-3| < 3|z+3|$$
,

c)
$$\operatorname{Im}(z) \geq -2$$
,

d)
$$\operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$
?

Aufgabe B7 Es sei $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cdot z^n$ eine Potenzreihe mit Konvergenzradius $0 < R < \infty$. Bestimmen Sie den Konvergenzradius folgender Potenzreihen:

$$\mathbf{a)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cdot z^{2n} \,,$$

$$\mathbf{b)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2 \cdot z^n \,,$$

c)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2 \cdot z^{2n},$$

$$\mathbf{d)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n!} z^n.$$

$$| \frac{\pi}{11, 1} | \frac{\pi}{11, 1}$$

$$= \sum_{z=1}^{\infty} z = \begin{cases} -\sqrt{z} + 1 + i, -\sqrt{z} - 1 - i \end{cases}$$

$$= \sum_{z=1}^{\infty} |z| = \int (-\sqrt{z} + 1)^{2} + 1 = \int (4 - 2\sqrt{z})^{2}$$

$$|z| = \int (4 + \sqrt{z} \cdot 2)^{2} + 1 = \int (4 - 2\sqrt{z})^{2}$$

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$$|z| = \sum_{z=1}^{\infty} |z| = \int$$

arg(z) = un bes Dunt feur x=y=0

arg(
$$z_1$$
)= arctan ($\frac{1}{1-\sqrt{2}}+\pi$)

arg(z_2)= arctan ($\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}}+\pi$)

=) $z = \left\{ \sqrt{4.2\sqrt{2}} e^{i\left(\operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}}\right)+\pi\right)} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4+2\sqrt{2}}} e^{i\left(\operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}}\right)+\pi\right)} \right\}$

$$\frac{|z| = 1}{|z| = 1} = \frac{|z - \alpha|}{|1 - \overline{\alpha}z|} = \frac{|z - \alpha|}{|1 - \overline{\alpha}z|} = \frac{|z - \alpha|}{|\overline{z} - \overline{\alpha}z \cdot \overline{z}|} = \frac{|z - \alpha|}{|\overline{z} - \overline{\alpha}z \cdot \overline{z}|} = \frac{|z - \alpha|}{|\overline{z} - \overline{\alpha}|} = \frac{|z - \alpha|}{|\overline{z} - \overline{\alpha}|} = \frac{|z - \alpha|}{|\overline{z} - \overline{\alpha}|} = \frac{1}{|z - \overline{\alpha}|} = \frac{1}{|z$$

$$= \frac{|z-\alpha|}{|1-\overline{\alpha}z|} = \frac{|z-\alpha|}{|1-\overline{\alpha}z| \cdot |\overline{z}|} = \frac{|z-\alpha|}{|\overline{z}-\overline{\alpha}z|}$$

$$= \frac{|z-\alpha|}{|\overline{z}-\overline{\alpha}|} = \frac{|z-\alpha|}{|\overline{z}-\overline{\alpha}|} = 1$$

z. = |Z|=1

$$\frac{\Pi(1)}{Z_n = \frac{1}{n} \cdot e^{i\left(1\right)^n \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{n} \cdot i \cdot (-1)^n}$$

$$|Z_n| \to 0, \text{ aber arg}(Z_n) \text{ diverglent.}$$

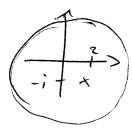
$$\frac{D(S, z)}{f(z) = ch(z)} = \frac{e^{iz} - e^{iz}}{2i}$$

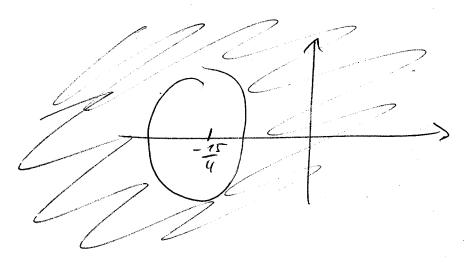
$$\frac{d(z)}{d(z)} = \frac{d}{d(z)} = \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i}$$

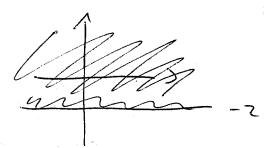
$$\frac{d(z)}{d(z)} = \frac{e^{-iz}}{2i}$$

$$\frac{d(z)}{d(z)} = \frac$$

$$\frac{\mathbb{Q}(6.) \cdot \underline{\alpha}_{i}}{z} = 7 - i + 5e^{i\theta} \qquad \forall \in [0, 2\pi)$$



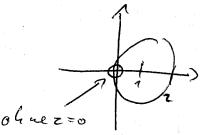




di) Re
$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \implies z \neq 0$$

$$\frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{\overline{z}}{\overline{z}} = \frac{\overline{z}}{|z|^2}$$

$$\operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{\overline{z}}{|z|^2}\right) = \operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{x-iy}{x^2+y^2}\right) = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$



Ci)
$$\underset{n=1}{\overset{2}{\underset{n}}{\underset{n=1}{\overset{2}{\underset{n=1}{\overset{2}{\underset{n=1}{\overset{2}{\underset{n=1}{\overset{2}{\underset{n=1}{\overset{2}{\underset{n=1}}{\overset{2}{\underset{n=1}}{\overset{2}{\underset{n=1}{\overset{2}{\underset{n=1}}{\overset{2}{\underset{n=1}{\overset{2}{\underset{n=1}{\overset{2}{\underset{n=1}}{\overset{2}{\underset{n=1}}{\overset{2}}{\underset{n=1}}{\overset{2}{\underset{n=1}}{\overset{2}{\underset{n=1}{\overset{2}{\underset{n=1}}{\overset{2}{\underset{n=1}{\overset{2}{\underset{n=1}}{\overset{2}{\underset{n=1}{\overset{2}{\underset{n}}{\underset{n=1}}{\overset{2}{\underset{n=1}}{\overset{2}}{\underset{n=1}}{\overset{2}{\underset{n=1}}{\overset{2}{\underset{n=1}}{\overset{2}{\underset{n=1}}{\overset{2}{\underset{n=1}}{\overset{2}{\underset{n=1}}{\overset{2}{\underset{n=1}}{\overset{2}{\underset{n=1}}{\overset{2}{\underset{n=1}}{\overset{2}{\underset{n}}{\overset{2}{\underset{n}}{\overset{2}}{\underset{n}}}{\overset{2}}{\underset{n}}{\overset{2}{\underset{n}}{\overset{2}}{\underset{n}}{\overset{2}}{\underset{n}}{\overset{2}}{\underset{n}}}{\overset{2}}{\underset{n}}{\overset{2}}{\underset{n}}{\overset{2}}{\underset{n}}{\overset{2}}{\underset{n}}{\overset{2}}{\underset{n}}{\overset{2}}{\underset{n}}{\overset{2}}{\underset{n}}{\overset{2}}{\underset{n}}{\overset{2}}{\underset{n}}{\overset{2}}{\underset{n}}{\overset{2}}{\underset{n}}{\overset{1}}{\underset{n}}{\overset{1}{\underset{n}}{\overset{1}}{\underset{n}}}{\overset{1}}{\underset{n}}{\overset{1}}{\underset{n}}{\overset{1}}{\underset{n}}{\overset{1}}{\underset{$$

=> Kouvergenz für alle z E C.



