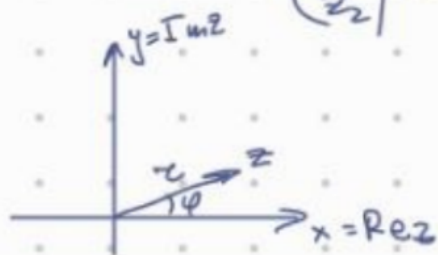


$$\mathbb{R}^2: (\overbrace{x_1, y_1}^{z_1}, \overbrace{x_2, y_2}^{z_2})$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 0) z_1 = z_2 &\Leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2, y_1 = y_2 \\ 1) z_1 + z_2 &= (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2) \\ 2) z_1 \cdot z_2 &= (x_1 x_2 - y_1 y_2, x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_1) \end{aligned} \right\} \mathbb{C}$$

Сопреженное: $\bar{z} = x - iy$ — сопряженное с. z

$$\overline{\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right)} = \frac{\overline{z_1}}{\overline{z_2}}$$



$$x = r \cos \varphi$$

$$y = r \sin \varphi$$

$$r = |z| \text{ — модуль}$$

$$\varphi = \arg z$$

$$z_1 = r_1 (\cos \varphi_1 + i \sin \varphi_1) \text{ — норм. ф.}$$

норм. r_1

$$z_2 = r_2 (\cos \varphi_2 + i \sin \varphi_2)$$

$$0 \neq z_1 = z_2 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z_1 = z_2 \\ \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}: \varphi_2 = \varphi_1 + 2\pi k \end{cases}$$

$$z_1 = z_2 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = x_2 \\ y_1 = y_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\arg z = \{ \arg z \}$$

$$\arg_0 z \in (-\pi, \pi]$$

$$\arg(1+i) = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \arg_0(-1) = \pi$$

$$(x_1, 0) + (x_2, 0) = (x_1 + x_2, 0)$$

$$(x_1, 0) \cdot (x_2, 0) = (x_1 x_2, 0)$$

$$\frac{(x_1, 0)}{(x_2, 0)} = \left(\frac{x_1}{x_2}, 0\right)$$

$$(x, 0) = x$$

Эйлерово соотношение

$$e^z = e^{x+iy} = e^x \cos y + i e^x \sin y$$

$$e^z = e^{x+iy} = e^x \cos y + i e^x \sin y, \quad z \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$0) e^{x+i0} = e^x$$

$$1) |e^z| = e^x \neq 0$$

$$2) e^{z_1} \cdot e^{z_2} = e^{z_1 + z_2}$$

$$3) (e^z)^n = e^{zn}$$

$$4) e^{z+2\pi ki} = e^z \text{ — периодичность; } 2\pi ki \text{ — единич. вер.}$$

Полюсное соотношение

$$z_1 = r_1 (\cos \varphi_1 + i \sin \varphi_1)$$

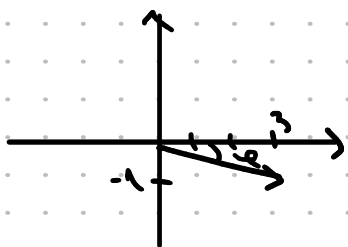
$$\rightarrow z_1 = r_1 e^{i\varphi_1}$$

$$\forall z_1, z_2: \frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} e^{i(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)}$$

$$z_1 \cdot z_2 = r_1 r_2 e^{i(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)}$$

модуль равен
анг. сумме углов

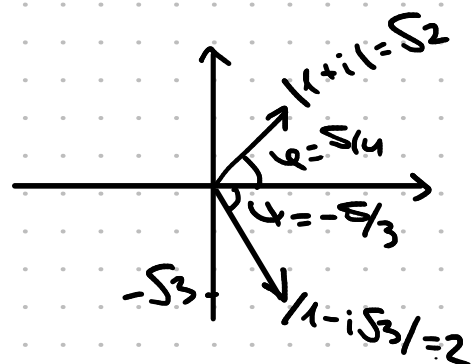
$\Gamma p. \quad \delta 1 \quad 2) \quad \frac{5}{1+i} + \frac{5}{2-i} = \frac{5(1-i)}{(1+i)(1-i)} + \frac{5(2+i)}{(2-i)(2+i)} =$
 $= \frac{5(1-i)}{2} + \frac{5(2+i)}{5} = 3-i = \sqrt{10} e^{-i \arctan 1/3}$



$|z| = \sqrt{10};$
 $\arg(3-i) = -\arctan 1/3$

$\Delta 2 \quad 4) \quad z = \frac{(1+i)^9}{(1-i\sqrt{3})^6} =$

$= \frac{(\sqrt{2} e^{i\pi/4})^9}{(2 e^{-i\pi/3})^6} = \frac{2^{9/2} e^{9i\pi/4}}{2^6 e^{-2i\pi}} = 2^{3/2} e^{i\pi/4}$



$\Delta 3 \quad 4) \quad |z|^2 - 2z + 2i = 0 \quad \text{peu?}$

$(x^2 + y^2) - 2i(x + iy) + 2i = 0$

$(x^2 + y^2 + 2y) + i(2 - 2x) = 0 + i \cdot 0$

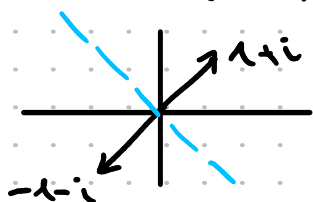
$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + 2y = 0 \\ 2 - 2x = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} y = -1 \\ x = 1 \end{matrix}$

$\text{Oub. 1 peu: } z = 1-i$

$\Delta 4 \quad 2) \quad |z^2 - 2i| = 4 \quad (1)$

$|z + 1 + i| = |z - 1 - i| \quad (2)$

$(2): |z - (-1-i)| = |z - (1+i)|$



$(2) \Leftrightarrow y = -x; \quad z = x - ix$

$|(x - ix)^2 - 2i| = 4$

$|x^2 - i^2 x^2 - 2ix^2 - 2i| = 4$

$|(-2i)(x^2 + 1)| = 4 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 1 = 2$

$\text{Oub. } 1-i;$
 $-1+i$

Пр. Решим: $z^n = a$

случ. 1: $a = 0$: $\exists!$ реш $z = 0$

гз: однозначно

случ. 2: $a \neq 0$

⚡ $z^n = a$ имеет n решений:

$$(\sqrt[n]{a})_k = \sqrt[n]{|a|} e^{i \frac{\arg a + 2\pi k}{n}} \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$$

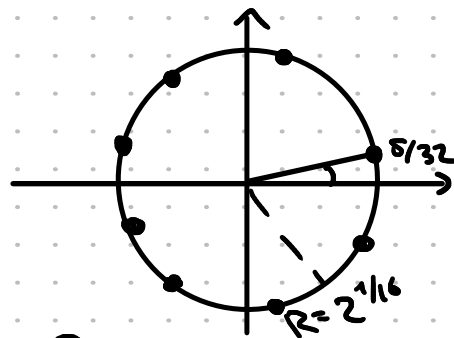
пр. 4) $z^8 = \underbrace{1+i}_{=a} \neq 0$

$n=8$

$$|1+i| = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\arg(1+i) = \pi/4$$

$$\Rightarrow (\sqrt[8]{1+i})_k = 2^{1/8} \cdot e^{i \frac{\pi/4 + 2\pi k}{8}}, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, 7$$



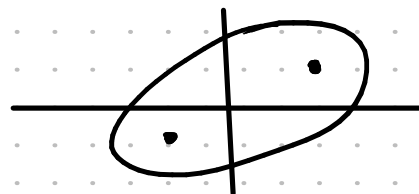
пр. 6) Пусть $p(z) = a_0 + a_1 z + \dots + a_n z^n$, $a_k \in \mathbb{R}$

Дано: если z - корень, то \bar{z} - корень

Утверд: $p(z) = 0 \Rightarrow \overline{p(z)} = \bar{0} = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow 0 &= a_0 + a_1 z + \dots + a_n z^n = \overline{a_0 + a_1 z + \dots + a_n z^n} = \\ &= \overline{a_0} + \overline{a_1} \bar{z} + \dots + \overline{a_n} \bar{z}^n = p(\bar{z}) \quad \text{ч.ч.г} \end{aligned}$$

пр. 2) 3) $\begin{cases} |z - z_1| + |z - z_2| = 2a \\ a > 1/2 |z_1 - z_2| \end{cases}$



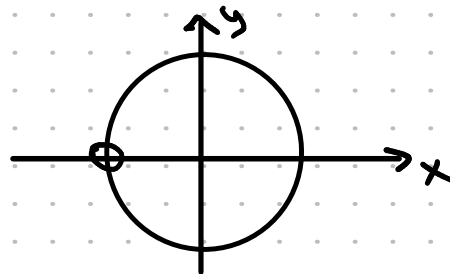
пр. 9) 4) $a > 0$

$$\operatorname{Re} \frac{z-a}{z+a} = 0$$

Найти все реш. в \mathbb{C} , удовлетворяющ. ух

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re} \frac{x+iy-a}{x+iy+a} &= \operatorname{Re} \frac{(x+iy-a)(x-iy+a)}{(x+iy+a)(x-iy+a)} = \operatorname{Re} \frac{(x+iy-a)(x-iy+a)}{(x+a)^2 + y^2} = \\ &= \frac{x^2 + ax - ax - a^2 + y^2}{(x+a)^2 + y^2} = \frac{x^2 - a^2 + y^2}{(x+a)^2 + y^2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

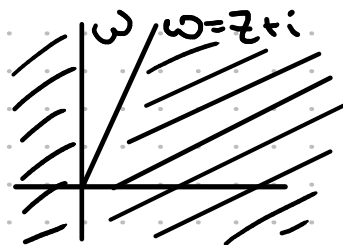
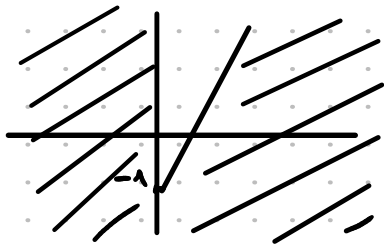
$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = a^2 \\ |x+a| + |y| \neq 0 \end{cases}$$



Пр. м.б.о. пел?

$$\pi/4 < \arg(z+1) < \pi/2$$

$$\pi/4 < \arg w < \pi/2$$



II. Дифференциальные уравнения

$$e^{i\pi/2} = i$$

$$e^{i\pi} = -1$$

$$e^{-i\pi/2} = -i$$

$$\cos z = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2}$$

$$\sin z = \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i}$$

$$\operatorname{ch} z = \frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{sh} z = \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(iz) = \operatorname{ch} z$$

$$\operatorname{ch}(iz) = \cos z$$

$$\sin(iz) = i \operatorname{sh} z$$

$$\operatorname{sh}(iz) = i \sin z$$

$$\operatorname{th} z = \frac{\operatorname{sh} z}{\operatorname{ch} z}$$

Функция
одна и та же

$$\cos(x+iy) = \frac{e^{ix-y} + e^{-ix+y}}{2} = \frac{(\cos x + i \sin x)e^{-y} + (\cos(-x) + i \sin(-x))e^y}{2} = \cos x$$

$$\S 3 \text{ 19 8) Д-у. } \cos(z_1+z_2) = \cos z_1 \cos z_2 - \sin z_1 \sin z_2 =$$

$$= \frac{(e^{iz_1} + e^{-iz_1})(e^{iz_2} + e^{-iz_2})}{2 \cdot 2} - \frac{(e^{iz_1} - e^{-iz_1})(e^{iz_2} - e^{-iz_2})}{2i \cdot 2i} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\cancel{e^{i(z_1+z_2)}} + \cancel{e^{i(z_1-z_2)}} + \cancel{e^{i(z_2-z_1)}} + e^{i(-z_1-z_2)} + e^{i(z_1+z_2)} - \right.$$

$$\left. - \cancel{e^{i(z_2-z_1)}} - \cancel{e^{i(z_1-z_2)}} + e^{i(-z_1-z_2)} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (e^{i(z_1+z_2)} + e^{-i(z_1+z_2)}) = \cos(z_1+z_2)$$