

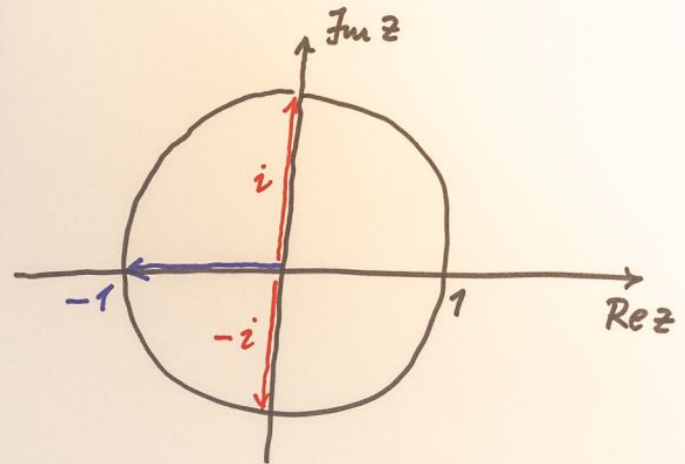
Komplexe Zahlen

Radizieren komplexer Zahlen. Kreisteilung

$$z = \sqrt[n]{r(\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{r(\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)} = s(\cos \vartheta + i \sin \vartheta)$$

$$\begin{aligned} r(\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi) &= s^n (\cos \vartheta + i \sin \vartheta)^n \\ &= s^n [\cos(n\vartheta) + i \sin(n\vartheta)], \text{ Moivre} \end{aligned}$$



Vergleich:
$$\left. \begin{aligned} s &= \sqrt[n]{r} & \cos \varphi &= \cos(n\vartheta) \\ & & \sin \varphi &= \sin(n\vartheta) \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} n\vartheta &= \varphi + 2\pi \cdot k, \quad k \text{ ganz} \\ \vartheta &= \frac{\varphi}{n} + 2\pi \cdot \frac{k}{n}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, (n-1) \\ & \quad n \text{ verschiedene Werte} \end{aligned}$$

$$z_k = \sqrt[n]{r(\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)} = \sqrt[n]{r} \left[\cos\left(\frac{\varphi}{n} + 2\pi \frac{k}{n}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\varphi}{n} + 2\pi \frac{k}{n}\right) \right]$$

Beispiele: 1) $\sqrt{-1}$: $n=2, k=0, 1$
 $r=1, \varphi=\pi$

$$\sqrt{-1} = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \pi \cdot k\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \pi \cdot k\right) \left\{ \begin{aligned} k=0 & \quad \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = i \\ k=1 & \quad \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} = -i \end{aligned} \right.$$