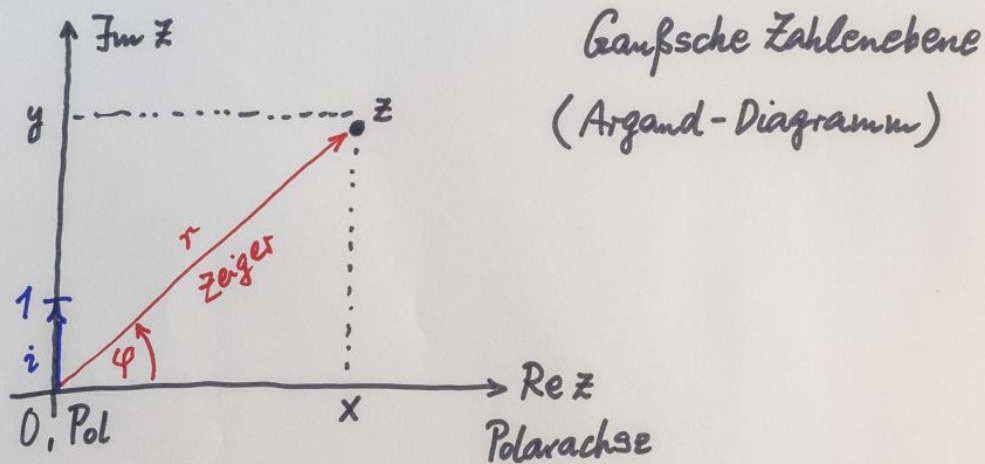


# Komplexe Zahlen

## Gaußsche Zahlenebene und Polarkoordinaten

graphische Darstellung:  $z = x + iy$



Abszisse:  $\operatorname{Re} z$

Ordinate:  $\operatorname{Im} z$

$r, \varphi$ : Polarkoordinaten

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} r = |z| \quad \text{Betrag von } z \rightarrow r^2 = x^2 + y^2 \\ \varphi = \arg z \quad \text{Argument von } z \end{array} \right\} z \bar{z} = r^2$$

Gleichheit:  $|z_1| = |z_2|$

$$\varphi_1 - \varphi_2 = 2\pi \cdot n, \quad n \text{ ganz}$$

Hauptwert von  $\arg z$ :  $0 \leq \varphi < 2\pi$

## Polardarstellung

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = r \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \varphi \end{array} \right\} \frac{y}{x} = \tan \varphi$$

$$\underline{\underline{z = r(\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi| &= \sqrt{(\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)(\cos \varphi - i \sin \varphi)} \\ &= \sqrt{\cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

Beispiel:  $z = i$ ,  $r = \sqrt{z \bar{z}} = \sqrt{i \cdot (-i)} = \sqrt{-i^2} = 1$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = 0 = \cos \varphi \\ y = 1 = \sin \varphi \end{array} \right\} \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$$