

Komplexe Zahlen

Definition und Rechenregeln

Quadratische Gleichung

$$z^2 - 2z + 2 = 0$$

$$(z-1)^2 = -1$$

$$z_1 = 1 + \sqrt{-1} = 1 + i = 1 \cdot \underline{1} + 1 \cdot \underline{i} = (1, 1)$$

$$z_2 = 1 - \sqrt{-1} = 1 - i = 1 \cdot \underline{1} - 1 \cdot \underline{i} = (1, -1)$$

$$i \equiv \sqrt{-1}, \quad \boxed{i^2 = -1} \quad \text{„imaginäre Einheit“}$$

$$\underline{z = x + i \cdot y = (x, y)} \quad \text{Standard-Darstellung}$$

$$x = \operatorname{Re} z, \quad \text{Realteil}$$

$$x = 0: z \text{ rein imaginär}$$

$$y = \operatorname{Im} z, \quad \text{Imaginärteil}$$

$$y = 0: z \text{ rein reell}$$

$$z_1 \xrightarrow{i \rightarrow -i} z_2, \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} z = x + iy \\ \bar{z} = x - iy \end{array} \right\} \text{konjugiert-komplex}$$

$$\operatorname{Re} z = \frac{1}{2}(z + \bar{z})$$

$$\operatorname{Im} z = \frac{1}{2i}(z - \bar{z}) = -\frac{i}{2}(z - \bar{z})$$

$$\underline{\underline{\frac{1}{i} = \frac{i}{i \cdot i} = \frac{i}{-1} = -i}}}$$

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Rechenregeln

gegeben: $z_1 = x_1 + iy_1$, $z_2 = x_2 + iy_2$

a) $z_1 = z_2$: $x_1 = x_2$ und $y_1 = y_2$

b) Addition: $z_1 + z_2 = (x_1 + x_2) + i(y_1 + y_2)$

c) Subtraktion: $z_1 - z_2 = (x_1 - x_2) + i(y_1 - y_2)$

d) Multiplikation: $z_1 \cdot z_2 = (x_1 + iy_1)(x_2 + iy_2)$

|| $z_1 z_2 = (x_1 x_2 - y_1 y_2) + i(x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_1)$

speziell: $z \bar{z} = (x + iy)(x - iy) = x^2 + y^2 \geq 0$
reell

aber: $z^2 = (x + iy)(x + iy)$
 $= (x^2 - y^2) + 2ixy$, komplex

e) Division

Kehrwert

$$\frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{x + iy} = \frac{x - iy}{(x + iy)(x - iy)} = \frac{x - iy}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{z} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{z} = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$$

Beispiel: $\frac{1}{i} \rightarrow z = i$, $x = 0$
 $y = 1$

$$\operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{i} = 0, \quad \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{i} = -\frac{1}{1} = -1$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{i} = -i\right)$$

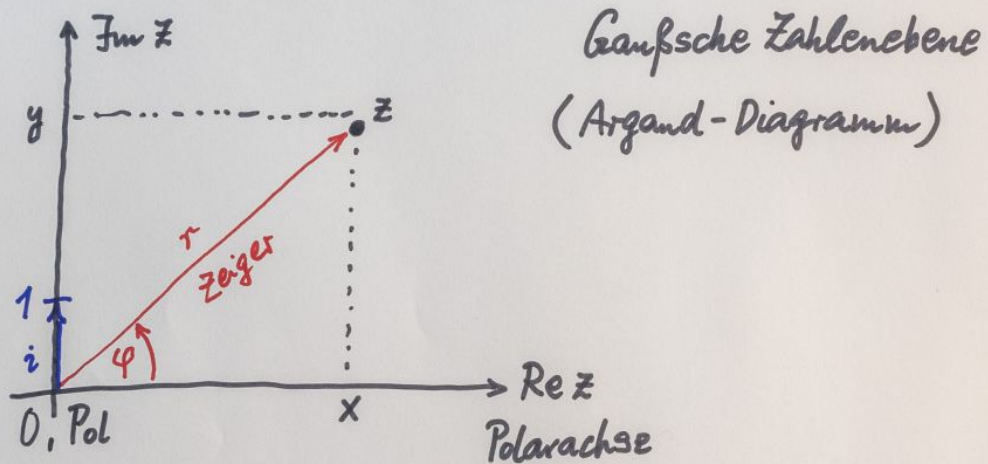
Quotient

|| $\frac{z_1}{z_2} = z_1 \cdot \frac{1}{z_2} = \frac{z_1 \bar{z}_2}{z_2 \bar{z}_2} = \frac{x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2}{x_2^2 + y_2^2} + i \frac{x_2 y_1 - x_1 y_2}{x_2^2 + y_2^2}$

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Gaußsche Zahlenebene und Polarkoordinaten

graphische Darstellung: $z = x + iy$



Abszisse: $\operatorname{Re} z$

Ordinate: $\operatorname{Im} z$

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

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

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Polardarstellung

Multiplikation

$$\begin{aligned}z_1 z_2 &= r_1 r_2 (\cos \varphi_1 + i \sin \varphi_1) (\cos \varphi_2 + i \sin \varphi_2) \\ &= r_1 r_2 \left[(\cos \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_2 - \sin \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_2) + i (\sin \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_2 + \cos \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_2) \right]\end{aligned}$$

Additionstheoreme der trigonometrischen Funktionen

$$= r_1 r_2 \left[\cos(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2) + i \sin(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2) \right] = r (\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)$$

$$\rightarrow r = r_1 r_2, \quad \varphi = \varphi_1 + \varphi_2$$

Division $\frac{z_1}{z_2} \rightarrow r = \frac{r_1}{r_2}, \quad \varphi = \varphi_1 - \varphi_2$

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Die Formeln von Eüler und Moivre

Eülersche Formel

$$f(\varphi) = \cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi \quad (*)$$

$$f'(\varphi) = \frac{df}{d\varphi} = -\sin \varphi + i \cos \varphi \\ = i(\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)$$

$$f'(\varphi) = i f(\varphi)$$

Ansatz: $f(\varphi) = k \cdot e^{i\varphi} \quad (**)$

$$f'(\varphi) = i k e^{i\varphi} = i f(\varphi)$$

Konstante k : $\varphi=0 \rightarrow f(0)=1$ aus $(*)$ } $\underline{k=1}$
 $\rightarrow f(0)=k$ aus $(**)$

$$\underline{\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi = e^{i\varphi}} \quad \text{Eülersche Formel}$$

$$\underline{\underline{z = r \cdot e^{i\varphi}}} \quad \text{Exponentialdarstellung}$$

Beispiele:

- $z=i$: $r=1, \varphi=\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$i = e^{i \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

- $z=-1$: $r=1, \varphi=\pi$

$$-1 = e^{i\pi}, \quad \underline{e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0}$$

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Die Formel von Moivre

$$\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi : \varphi \rightarrow n \cdot \varphi, \quad \underline{n = 0, 1, 2, \dots}$$

$$\cos(n\varphi) + i \sin(n\varphi) = e^{in\varphi} = (e^{i\varphi})^n = (\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)^{-n} &= \frac{1}{(\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)^n} \frac{(\cos \varphi - i \sin \varphi)^n}{(\cos \varphi - i \sin \varphi)^n} = \frac{(\cos \varphi - i \sin \varphi)^n}{1}, \quad \text{gerade und ungerade} \\ &= [\cos(-\varphi) + i \sin(-\varphi)]^n = \cos(-n\varphi) + i \sin(-n\varphi) \\ &\quad \text{Funktionen} \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{(\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)^n = \cos(n\varphi) + i \sin(n\varphi)}, \quad n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots, \quad \text{Moivresche Formel}$$

Beispiel: $(-1+i)^{-8}$?

$$z = -1+i : r = \sqrt{z\bar{z}} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x = -1 &= r \cos \varphi \\ y = +1 &= r \sin \varphi \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} \cos \varphi &= -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \\ \sin \varphi &= \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \end{aligned} \rightarrow \varphi = \frac{3}{4}\pi$$

$$(-1+i)^{-8} = (\sqrt{2} e^{\frac{3}{4}\pi i})^{-8} = \frac{1}{16} e^{-6\pi i} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{16}}}$$

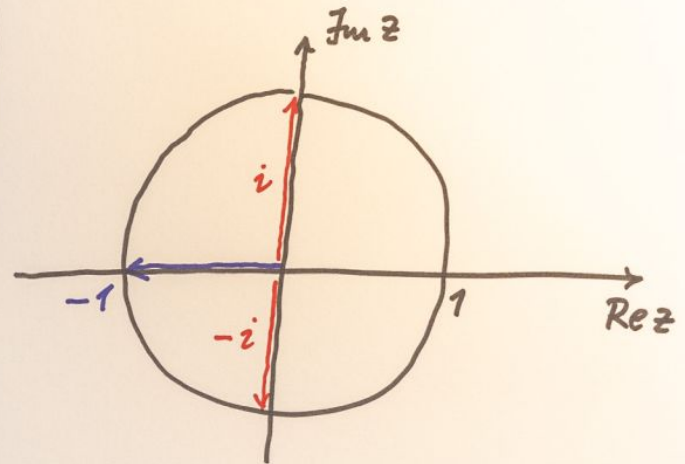
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Radizieren komplexer Zahlen. Kreisteilung

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

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

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



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

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

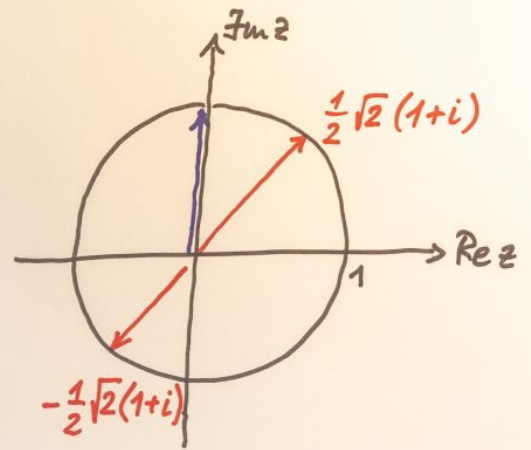
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Kreisteilung: Beispiele

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

$$\sqrt{i} = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k\right)$$

$$\begin{cases} k=0 & \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1+i) \\ k=1 & \cos \frac{5\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{4} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1+i) \end{cases}$$



3, n-te Einheitswurzeln

$\sqrt[n]{1}$: $n, k=0,1,\dots,(n-1)$
 $r=1, \varphi=0$

$$\sqrt[n]{1} = \cos\left(2\pi \frac{k}{n}\right) + i \sin\left(2\pi \frac{k}{n}\right)$$

reell. $k=0$: $z_0=1$

$2\pi \frac{k}{n} \stackrel{!}{=} \pi \rightarrow n=2k$ gerade : $z_{n/2} = -1$

komplex: $j < \frac{n}{2}$ ganz : $z_j = \cos\left(2\pi \frac{j}{n}\right) + i \sin\left(2\pi \frac{j}{n}\right)$
 $z_{n-j} = \cos \frac{2\pi(n-j)}{n} + i \sin \frac{2\pi(n-j)}{n}$

$$= \underbrace{\cos 2\pi}_{1} \cos \frac{2\pi j}{n} + \sin \cancel{2\pi} \sin \frac{2\pi j}{n} + i \left[\sin \cancel{2\pi} \cos \frac{2\pi j}{n} - \underbrace{\cos 2\pi}_{1} \sin \frac{2\pi j}{n} \right]$$

(Additionstheoreme)

$$z_{n-j} = \cos \frac{2\pi j}{n} - i \sin \frac{2\pi j}{n} = \bar{z}_j$$

Kreisradius $\sqrt[n]{r}$

n Punkte

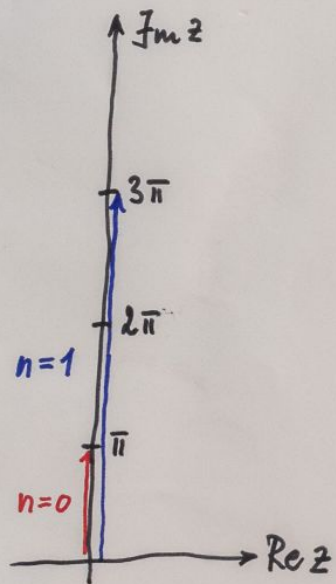
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Funktionen mit komplexen Argumenten

Exponentialdarstellung $-1 = e^{i\pi} \cdot 1 = e^{i\pi} \cdot e^{2\pi ni} = e^{i\pi(1+2n)}$

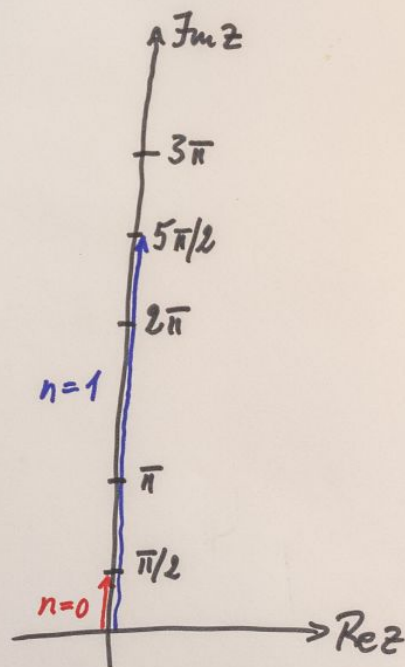
$$\underline{\underline{1 = e^{2\pi ni}, \quad n \text{ ganz}}}$$
$$= \underbrace{\cos 2\pi n}_1 + i \underbrace{\sin 2\pi n}_0$$

Logarithmus: $\ln(-1) = i\pi(1+2n)$



$$i = e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot e^{2\pi ni} = e^{i\pi(\frac{1}{2}+2n)}$$

$$\ln i = i\pi\left(\frac{1}{2}+2n\right)$$



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Funktionen mit komplexen Argumenten - Teil 2

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Eulersche Formel} \\ \text{Konj.-komplex} \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi = e^{i\varphi} \\ \cos \varphi - i \sin \varphi = e^{-i\varphi} \end{array} \right\} + \mid -$$

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

$$\sin \varphi = \frac{1}{2i} (e^{i\varphi} - e^{-i\varphi}) = -i \sinh(i\varphi)$$

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

Beispiel: $\cosh z = -1$? keine reelle Lösung

$$\frac{1}{2} (e^z + e^{-z}) = -1$$

$$e^z + e^{-z} = -2$$

$$e^z + e^{-z} + 2 = 0 \quad \left| e^z \right.$$

$$e^{2z} + 1 + 2e^z = 0$$

$$(e^z + 1)^2 = 0$$

$$e^z = -1$$

$$z = \ln(-1)$$

$$z = (2n+1)\pi \cdot i, \quad n \text{ ganz}$$