

motivatie voor complexe getallen ①

1545 Cardano (Tartaglia):

De vgl. $x^3 + px + q = 0$ heeft oplossing

$$x = \sqrt[3]{-\frac{q}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{q}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{p}{3}\right)^3}} + \sqrt[3]{-\frac{q}{2} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{q}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{p}{3}\right)^3}} \quad (\text{green coldestof})$$

Voorbeeld: $x^3 + 6x - 20 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} p &= 6 & q &= -20 \\ \frac{p}{3} &= 2 & \frac{q}{2} &= -10 \end{aligned}$$

Invullen

$$x = \sqrt[3]{+10 + \sqrt{100 + 8}} + \sqrt[3]{+10 - \sqrt{108}} = 2$$

Maar: $x=2$: $2^3 + 6 \cdot 2 - 20 = 0$.

Merk op

$$\begin{aligned} (1 + \sqrt{3})^3 &= 1 + 3\sqrt{3} + 9 + 3\sqrt{3} = 10 + 6\sqrt{3} \neq 10 + \sqrt{108} \\ (1 - \sqrt{3})^3 &= 1 - 3\sqrt{3} + 9 - 3\sqrt{3} = 10 - 6\sqrt{3} \neq 10 - \sqrt{108} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \sqrt[3]{(1 + \sqrt{3})^3} + \sqrt[3]{(1 - \sqrt{3})^3} \\ &= 1 + \sqrt{3} + 1 - \sqrt{3} = 2. \end{aligned}$$

Voorbeeld

$$x^3 - 15x - 4 = 0$$

$$\frac{p}{3} = -5$$

$$\frac{q}{2} = -2$$

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$$x = \sqrt[3]{2 + \sqrt{4 - 125}} + \sqrt[3]{2 - \sqrt{4 - 125}}$$
$$= \sqrt[3]{2 + \sqrt{-121}} + \sqrt[3]{2 - \sqrt{-121}} = 4$$

Want

$$\begin{array}{l} (2 + \sqrt{-1})^3 = 8 + 12\sqrt{-1} + 6\sqrt{-1} + \sqrt{-1} = 2 + 11\sqrt{-1} \\ (2 - \sqrt{-1})^3 = 8 - 12\sqrt{-1} - 6\sqrt{-1} - \sqrt{-1} = 2 - 11\sqrt{-1} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} 2 + \sqrt{-121} \\ 2 - \sqrt{-121} \end{array} \right.$$

Necessity is the mother of invention.

Vanaf hier weer Collegestof.

We introduceren dus een nieuw getal i met eigenschap $i^2 = -1$

Daarmee: samengestelde getallen $a + bi$ (voorb: $3 - 7i$
" complex $4 + 8i$
 $\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{\pi}i$ etc



$$\text{Re}(z) = -4$$

$$\text{Im}(z) = 3$$

$$\bar{z} = -4 - 3i$$

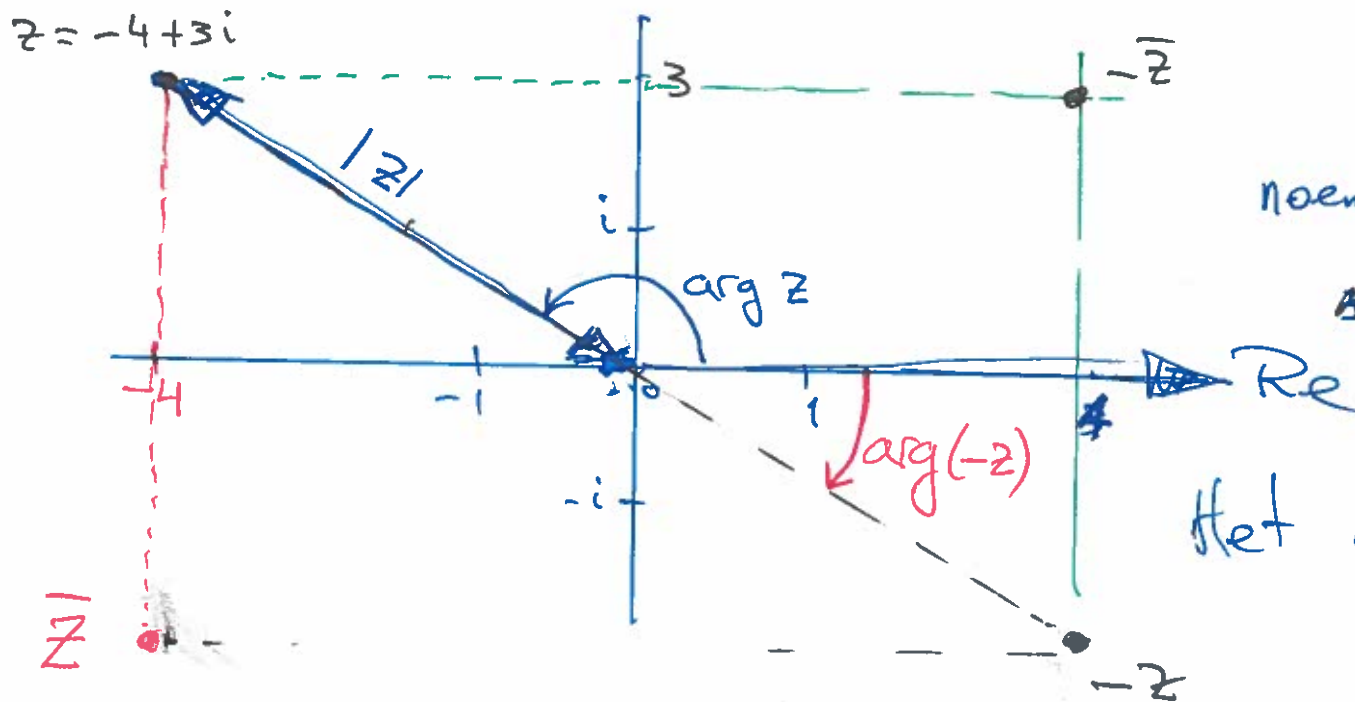
~~z = -4 + 3i~~

$$-z = +4 - 3i$$

$$-\bar{z} = +4 + 3i$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}$$

• $3 + 4i$



noem $\arg z = \varphi$, dan $\tan \varphi = \frac{\text{Im } z}{\text{Re } z}$

MAP

Het complexe vlak.

Maak altijd plaatje.

Webwork: als er staat Arg dan is de Hoofdwaarde bedoeld
 $-\pi < \text{Arg } z \leq +\pi$

rechthoek notatie

$$z = x + iy$$

poolnotatie

z heeft modulus $|z| \leftrightarrow r$

argument $\arg z \leftrightarrow \varphi$

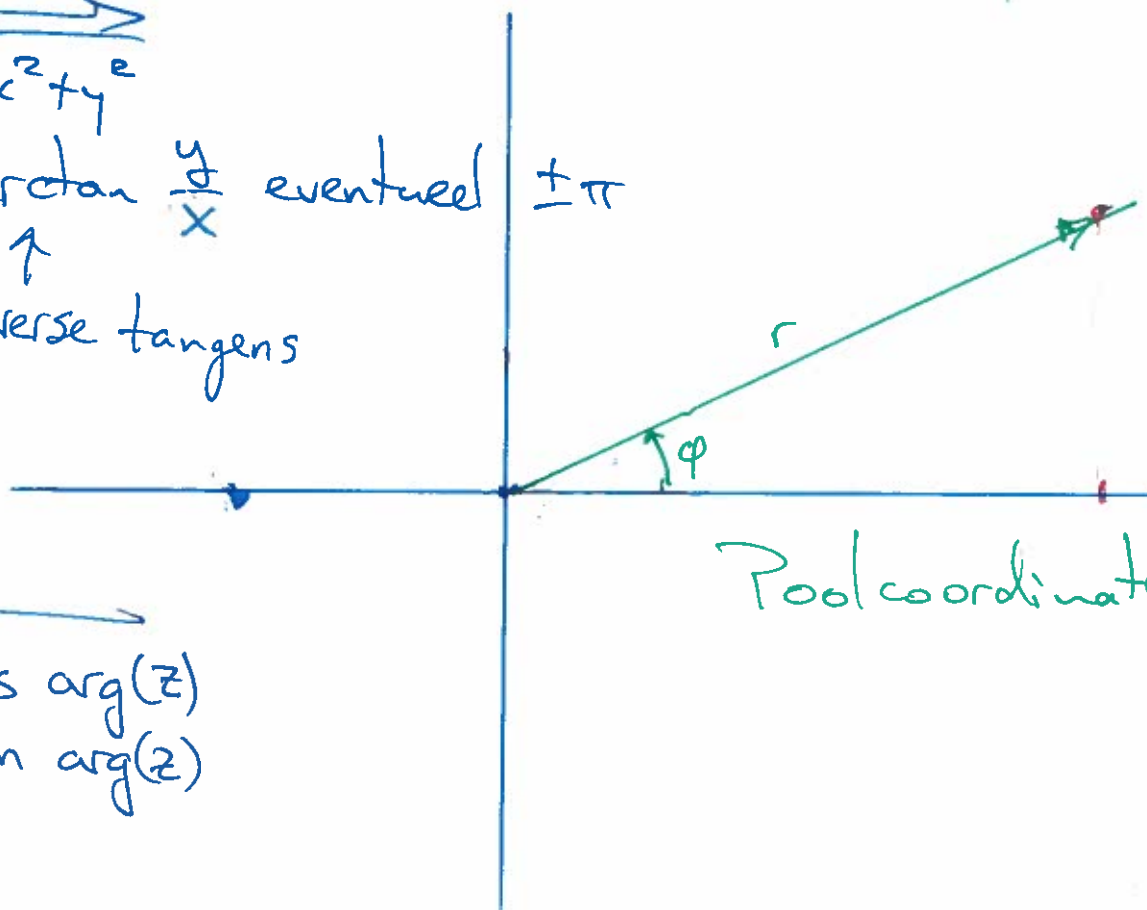
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$$|z| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\arg z = \arctan \frac{y}{x} \text{ eventueel } \pm \pi$$

↑
inverse tangens

$$x = |z| \cos \arg(z)$$
$$y = |z| \sin \arg(z)$$



Poolcoördinaten r, φ

Rekenen

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$$z = a + bi$$

$$w = x + yi$$

$$(a+x) + (b+y)i$$

$$zw = (a+bi)(x+yi)$$

$$= ax - by + (ay + bx)i$$

$$\frac{z}{w} = \frac{a+bi}{x+yi} \cdot \frac{x-yi}{x-yi} = \frac{z\bar{w}}{|w|^2}$$

$$\frac{(x+yi)}{w} \frac{(x-yi)}{\bar{w}} = x^2 + \cancel{xyi} - \cancel{xyi} + y^2 = |w|^2$$

$$z = |z| (\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)$$

$$\text{met } \varphi = \arg z$$

$$w = |w| (\cos \psi + i \sin \psi)$$

$$\psi = \arg w$$

$$zw = |z||w| (\underbrace{\cos \varphi \cos \psi + (\cos \varphi)(i \sin \psi) + i \sin \varphi \cos \psi - \sin \varphi \sin \psi}_{\downarrow})$$

$$= |z||w| (\cos \varphi \cos \psi - \sin \varphi \sin \psi + (\cos \varphi \sin \psi + \sin \varphi \cos \psi) i)$$

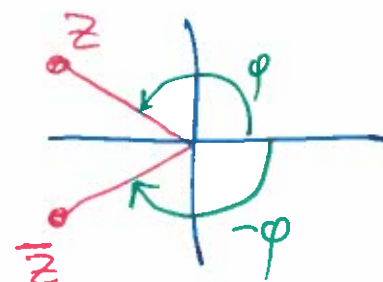
$$= |z||w| (\cos(\varphi + \psi) + i \sin(\varphi + \psi))$$

Betekenis:

$$|zw| = |z||w| \quad \text{en} \quad \arg(zw) = \arg z + \arg w$$

Vermenigvuldigen en delen gaan super makkelijk in poolnotatie

Optellen/aftrekken in rechthoeknotatie.



Neem $z = x + iy$ Wat is dan e^{x+iy} ?

Hoop: $e^{x+iy} = e^x e^{iy}$ (?) Kunnen we hier betekenis aan geven?

Wil graag: $f(0) = e^{i \cdot 0} = e^0 = 1$
en: $f'(y) = \frac{d}{dy} e^{iy} = i e^{iy} = i f(y)$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 0 + i \sin 0 &= 1 \\ (\cos y + i \sin y)' &= -\sin y + i \cos y \end{aligned}$$

$$f''(y) = -f(y)$$

$$f'''(y) = -i f(y)$$

$$f^{(4)}(y) = f(y)$$



Sinus?
Cosinus?

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Wil ook nog:

$$f(a+b) = e^{i(a+b)} = e^{ia} e^{ib} = f(a)f(b)$$

Als we definiëren: $e^{iy} = \cos y + i \sin y$
dan zijn al onze wensen vervuld.