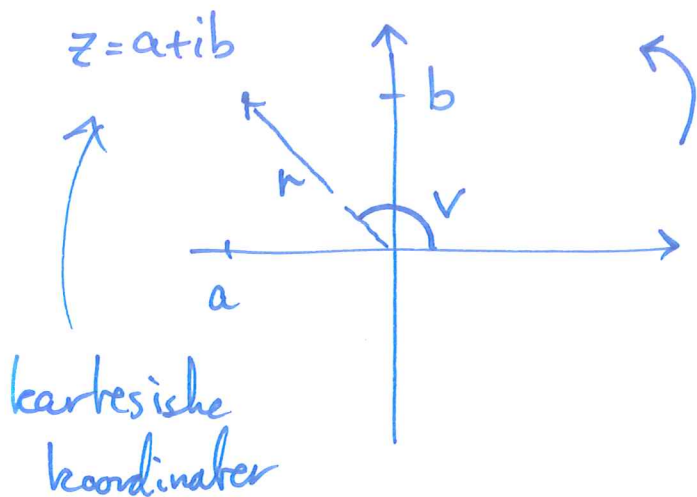


22.08

Multiplikasjon av komplekse tall



r avstand fra origo

v vinkel (radianer)

$$360^\circ = 2\pi \text{ radian}$$

$$90^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ radian}$$

$$r = |z| \geq 0$$

$$r = 0 \text{ når } z = 0$$

Vi kan beskrive punkt i (det komplekse) planet ved polare koordinater r, v .

Resultat: Kompleks multiplikasjon er gitt ved å gange sammen lengdene til tallene og legge sammen (addere) vinklene.

Eksempler:

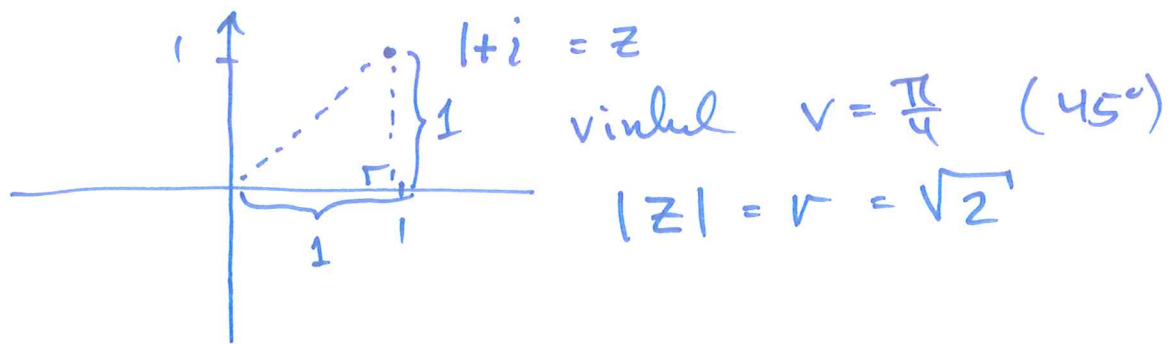
polare koordinater

i lengde 1 vinkel 90°

$$i^2 = -1$$

lengde 1

vinkel 180°



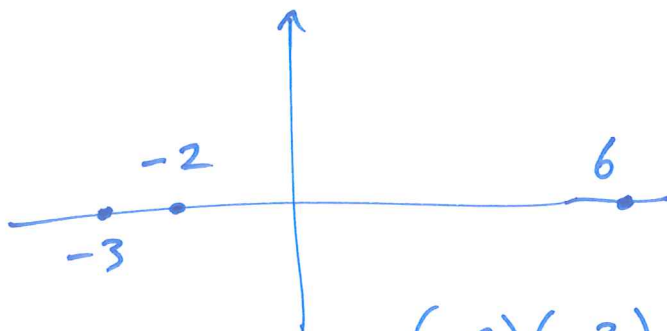
$$(1+i)^2 = z^2$$

forventer længde: $\sqrt{2}^2 = 2$
 vinkel: $\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$(1+i)^2 = (1+i)(1+i)$$

$$= \underbrace{1+i^2}_0 + 1 \cdot i + i \cdot 1 = 2i \quad \checkmark$$

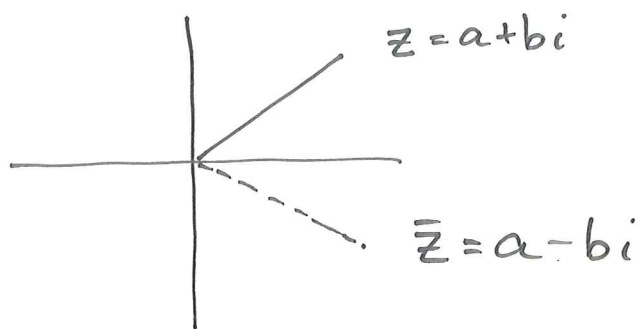
længden er 2
 or vinkelen er $\frac{\pi}{2}$!



$$(-2)(-3)$$

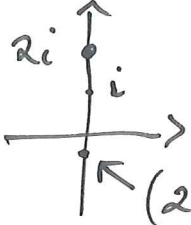
-2 længde 2, vinkel π
 -3 — 3, — π

længde $2 \cdot 3 = 6$
 vinkel $\pi + \pi = 2\pi$



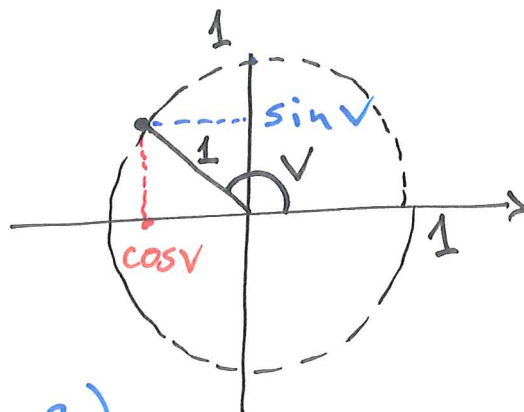
Kompleks konjugasjon : Refleksjon om den reelle akse.

Invers element z^{-1} : Refleksjon om real ake dele med lengden kvadrert.

eks  $(2i)^{-1} = (\frac{1}{2})(-i) = -\frac{1}{2}i$.

Sinus og cosinus

Pytagoras $\cos^2 v + \sin^2 v = 1$
for alle v



$(\cos^2 v = (\cos v)^2 \neq \cos v^2)$

tangens $\tan v = \frac{\sin v}{\cos v}$. $\cos(v) \neq 0$

$\cos(0) = 1$

$\sin(0) = 0$

$\tan 0 = 0$

$\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$

$\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 1$

~~$\tan(\frac{\pi}{2})$~~

\tan er ikke definert for $v = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

Polare koordinater

Kartesiske koordinater

lengde vinkel
 r, φ

$$\longmapsto r \cos(\varphi) + r \sin(\varphi) i$$

lengden $r = |z| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \longleftarrow z = a + bi$

Hva er φ ?

$$\tan(\varphi) = \frac{b}{a} \quad (\text{når } a \neq 0)$$

Det er ikke tilstrekkelig å bare forsøke å anvende invers tan for å finne vinkelen φ .

- Hvis:
- $a = 0, b > 0$: $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$
 - $a = 0, b < 0$: $\varphi = \frac{3\pi}{2}$
 - $a = 0, b = 0$: φ ikke bestemt

$$a \neq 0 \quad \tan(\varphi) = \frac{b}{a}$$

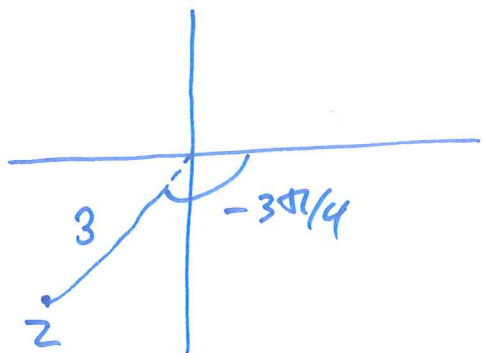
• $a > 0$ $\varphi = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) = \arctan\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$

• $a < 0$ $\varphi = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) + \pi$

Eks. polar \rightarrow kartesisk

$$r = 3 \quad \varphi = -\frac{3\pi}{4} \quad (-135^\circ)$$

Pa kartesisk form: $r \cos \varphi + r \sin(\varphi) i$



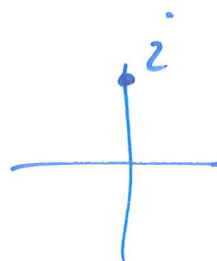
$$z = 3 \left(-\frac{\cos(45^\circ)}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} + \frac{-\sin(45^\circ) i}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \right)$$

$$z = \frac{-\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} i}{1}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{(\sqrt{2})^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)$$

kartesisk \rightarrow polare koordinater:

i vinkel: $\pi/2$
lengde: 1



$$1+2i \quad \tan \varphi = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

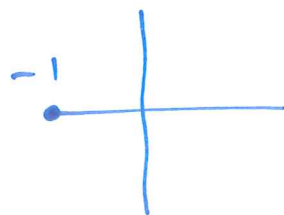
$$\varphi = \arctan(2) = 1.107... \text{ rad}$$

$$\text{lengden } r = |1+2i| = \sqrt{1^2+2^2} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$-1 (= -1+0 \cdot i)$$

$$\text{lengden } |-1| = 1$$

$$\text{vinkelen } = \pi$$



Eulers formel

$$e^{iv} = \cos(v) + \sin(v)i$$

e
Euler tallet
 $e = 2.71828\dots$

$$z = r e^{iv}$$

r længde
 v vinkel.

$$e^{2 + (\pi/2) \cdot i} = e^2 \cdot \underbrace{e^{(\pi/2)i}}_i = e^2 \cdot i$$

$$e^{i \cdot v} \cdot e^{i \cdot u} = e^{i(v+u)} \quad (\text{potensregel})$$

e^{iv} tar sum til produkt

$$e^{i \cdot 0} = e^0 = 1.$$

$$(e^{iv})' = i e^{iv}.$$

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

Derfor er $(e^{iv})' = i e^{iv}$