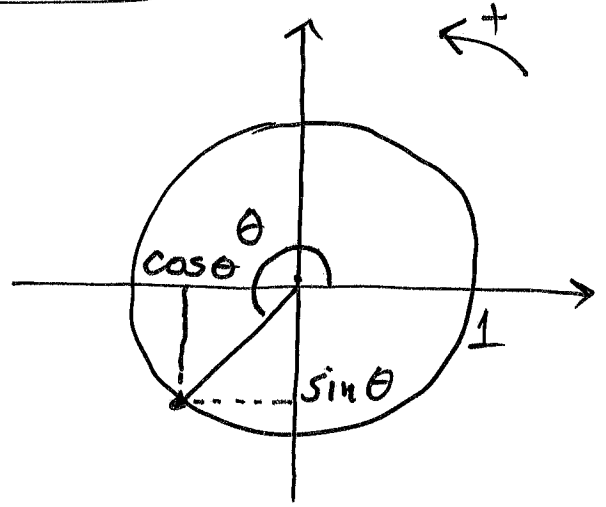
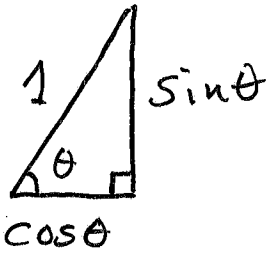


11. jan 2016

Komplekse tall

Sinus og kosinus

①



$$-1 \leq \cos \theta \leq 1$$

$$-1 \leq \sin \theta \leq 1$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$$

definiert når $\cos \theta \neq 0$.

$\cos \theta = 0$ når

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi \cdot n$$

n heltall.

$\cos \theta$ og $\sin \theta$ er periodiske funksjoner

med periode 2π :

$$\cos(\theta + 2\pi) = \cos \theta$$

$$\sin(\theta + 2\pi) = \sin \theta$$

for alle θ .

$$\cos(\theta + \pi) = -\cos \theta$$

$$\sin(\theta + \pi) = -\sin \theta$$

alle θ

(geometrisk argument: reflekterer om origo)

$$\tan(\theta + \pi) = \tan(\theta) \text{ for alle } \theta$$

\tan er periodisk med periode π .

Pytagoras :

$$(\underbrace{|\cos \theta|}_{\text{lengden på katetene}})^2 + (\underbrace{|\sin \theta|}_{\text{lengden på katetene}})^2 = \underbrace{1}_{\text{lengde hypotenus}}^2$$

$$\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1$$

($\cos^2 \theta$ betyr $(\cos \theta)^2$, $\cos \theta^2$ betyr $\cos(\theta^2)$)

②

$$\cos \theta = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) \text{ for alle } \theta \text{ (hvorfor?)}$$

polare koordinater

r, θ

r, θ

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n \quad y > 0, x = 0$$

$$\theta = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2\pi \cdot n \quad y < 0, x = 0$$

$$\theta = \arctan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + 2\pi \cdot n, \quad x > 0$$

$$\theta = \arctan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + \pi + 2\pi \cdot n \quad x < 0$$

n hellettall

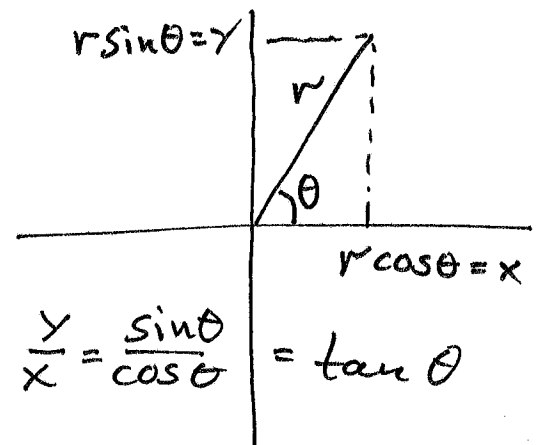
(antall hele om θ i)
positiv retning)

Kartesiske koordinater

(x, y)

$$\longrightarrow x = r \cos \theta, \quad y = r \sin \theta$$

$$\longleftarrow (x, y)$$

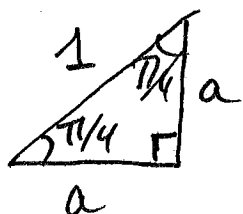


$$\arctan(v)$$

$$= \tan^{-1}(v)$$

③ 2, $\frac{\pi}{4}$ polare koordinater.

i kartesiske koordinater $(2\cos(\frac{\pi}{4}), 2\sin(\frac{\pi}{4}))$



Pythagoras: $a^2 + a^2 = 1$

$$2a^2 = 1$$

$$a^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$a > 0$ så $a = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

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

Kartesisk form: $(2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$
 $= \underline{\underline{(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})}}$

Beskriv $1 + \sqrt{3}i$ på polar form.

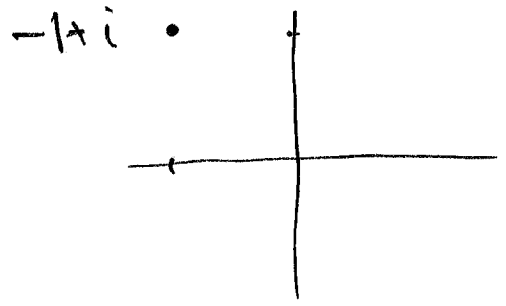
$$r = \sqrt{1^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{1+3} = \sqrt{4} = \underline{\underline{2}}$$

$$\theta = \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{1}\right) + (2\pi \cdot n)$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi \cdot n}}$$

Beskriv $-1 + i$ på polarform.

(4)



$$r = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + 1^2} = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$\theta = \arctan(-1) + \underline{\underline{\pi}} + 2\pi \cdot n$$

$$\frac{y}{x} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{3\pi}{4}}} + 2\pi \cdot n$$

$$\arctan(-1) = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

Vi viser at multiplikasjon av to komplekse tall ^{ergitt ved a^2} ~~gange~~ sammen lenger og legge sammen vinklen.

$$r_1 (\cos \theta_1 + i \sin \theta_1) \cdot r_2 (\cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2)$$

$$= r_1 \cdot r_2 (\cos \theta_1 \cdot \cos \theta_2 + i^2 \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 + i (\sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 + \sin \theta_2 \cos \theta_1))$$

$$= r_1 r_2 (\cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2))$$

Vi har benyttet addisjonsformlene for cos og sin

$$\cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) = \cos(\theta_1) \cos(\theta_2) - \sin(\theta_1) \sin \theta_2$$

$$\sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2) = \sin(\theta_1) \cos(\theta_2) + \sin(\theta_2) \cos(\theta_1)$$

De Moivres formel

$$\underbrace{\cos(n\theta) + i\sin(n\theta)}_{\substack{\text{lengde 1} \\ \text{vinkel } n \cdot \theta}} = \underbrace{(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)}_{\substack{\text{lengde 1} \\ \text{vinkel } \theta}}^n.$$

⑤

$$n=2 \quad \cos(2\theta) + i\sin(2\theta)$$

$$= (\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$$

$$= \cos^2\theta + i^2\sin^2\theta + i(2 \cdot \sin\theta \cos\theta)$$

(Realdel og imaginær delene må være like:)

$$\cos(2\theta) = \cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta$$

formler for

$$\sin(2\theta) = 2\sin\theta \cdot \cos\theta.$$

dobling av
vinkelen.

$$n=3 \quad \cos(3\theta) + i\sin(3\theta) =$$

$$(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)^3 = \cos^3\theta + 3\cos\theta(i\sin\theta)^2$$

$$+ (i\sin\theta)^3 + 3\cos^2\theta(i\sin\theta)$$

[Vi har her benyttet $(a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$.]

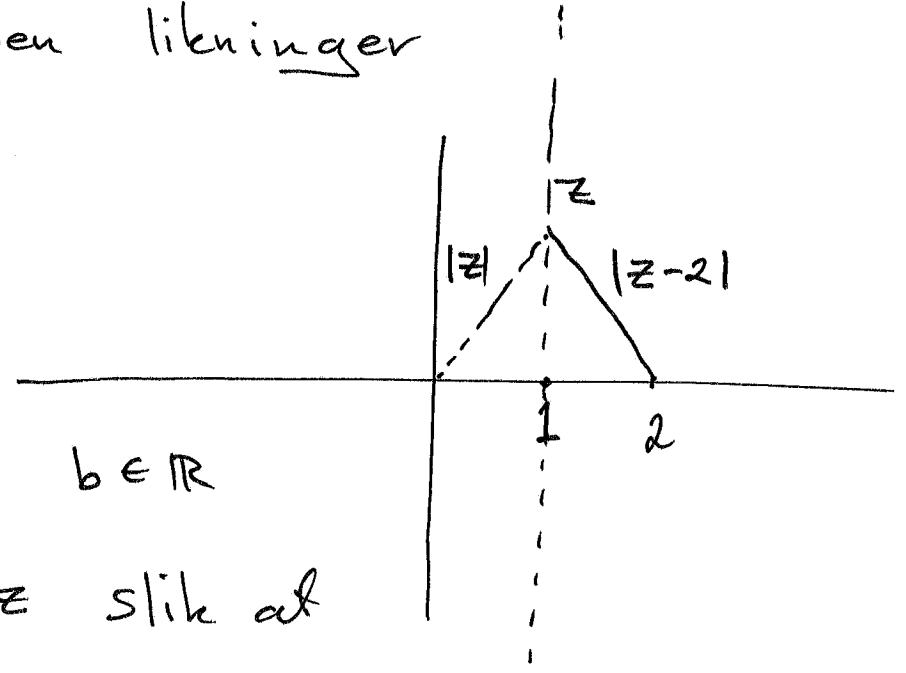
$$\cos(3\theta) = \cos^3\theta - 3\cos\theta\sin^2\theta$$

$$\sin(3\theta) = -\sin^3\theta + 3\cos^2\theta\sin\theta.$$

6

Noen likninger

$$|z| = |z-2|$$



Løsningen
består av alle
 $z = 1 + bi$

$$b \in \mathbb{R}$$

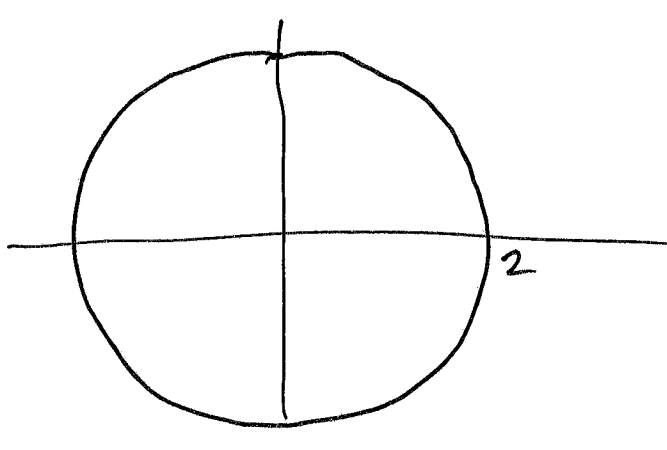
Det er alle z slik at
 $\text{Re}(z) = 1$.

$$\underbrace{z \cdot \bar{z}}_{|z|^2} - 4 = 0$$

$$|z|^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$|z|^2 = 4$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{4} = 2$$



Løsningsmengden
er en sirkel med
radius 2 og
senter i origo.

$$z(\bar{z} - 2) = 3$$

$$z \cdot \bar{z} - 2z = 3$$

$$|z|^2 - 2z = 3$$

$$-2z = 3 - |z|^2 \text{ reell}$$

z reell: $|z|^2 = z^2$ så

$$z^2 - 2z - 3 = 0$$

$$(z-1)^2 - 1 - 3 = 0 \quad (-\log 3)$$

$$(z-1)^2 = 4, \quad z-1 = \pm 2, \quad \underline{\underline{z = -1, 3}}$$

7

Ekspontenfunksjoner

Potens
grunnfall $\rightarrow a^b$ ← eksponent

$$2^3 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2$$

$$a^b \cdot a^c = a^{b+c}$$

$$(a^b)^c = a^{b \cdot c}$$

$$2^{1/3} = \sqrt[3]{2}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{a} = a^{1/n} \quad a \geq 0$$

$$a^{2/3} = (a^{1/3})^2 = (\sqrt[3]{a})^2$$

$$a^{n/m} = (\sqrt[m]{a})^n$$

Utvider til a^r r reelt tall
(ved å henvise at a^r skal være kontinuerlig
kontinuerlig)

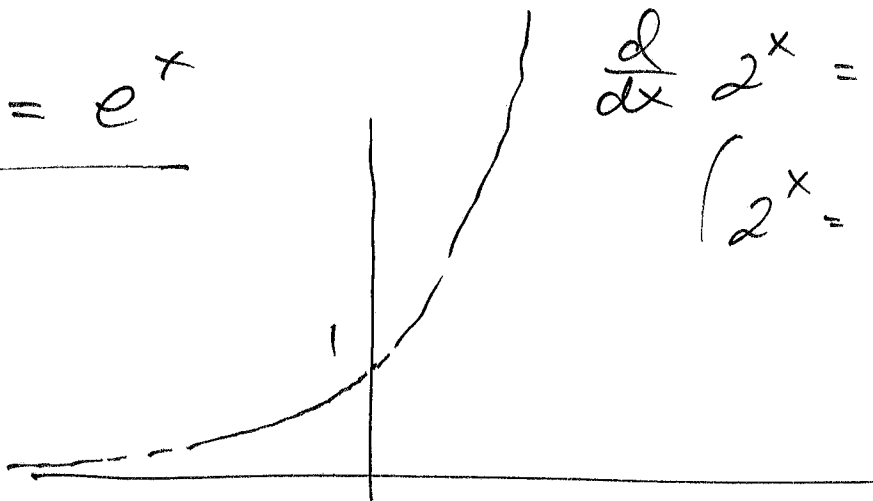
$$e = 2.718\dots$$

Euler tallet

$$e^x = \exp(x)$$

naturlig eksponential-
funksjon.

$$\frac{d}{dx} e^x = e^x$$



$$\frac{d}{dx} 2^x = 2^x \cdot \ln(2)$$

$$(2^x = e^{\ln 2 \cdot x} \dots)$$

⑧ exp tar sum til produkt

$$\exp(x+y) = \exp(x) \cdot \exp(y)$$

$$\exp(0) = 1.$$

Funksjonen $i \times$ gitt ved

$\cos x + i \sin x$ 1) tar sum til produkt.

2) sender 0 til $\cos(0) + i \sin(0) = 1$

3) Den deriverte er:

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

(Kjernevegelen: $(e^{ax})' = a e^{ax}$)

Dette motiverer Eulers formel

$$e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$$

$$e^{2+3i} = e^2 \cdot e^{3i} = e^2 (\cos(3) + i \sin(3))$$

Vi kan skrive et komplekst tall på

polar form som $r e^{i\theta}$

Dette er lik $r \cos \theta + i r \sin \theta$. (kartesisk form)