

Esercizio

Trovare la rappresentazione algebrica, il complesso coniugato e il modulo di

$$z = \frac{1+2i}{1+3i}$$

Bisogna scrivere $z \in \mathbb{C}$

$$z = \operatorname{Re}(z) + i \operatorname{Im}(z), \quad (i^2 = -1)$$

Usiamo il prodotto notevole

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b)$$

Moltiplichiamo e dividiamo per $(1-3i)$

$$\frac{(1+2i)}{1+3i} \cdot \frac{(1-3i)}{(1-3i)} = \frac{1-3i+2i-6i^2}{1-(3i)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{1-3i+2i-(6)(-1)}{1-9(-1)} = \frac{1-i+6}{1+9} =$$

$$= \frac{7-i}{10} = \underbrace{\frac{7}{10}}_{\text{Re}(z)} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{10}}_{\text{Im}(z)} i$$

Also

$$z = \frac{7}{10} - \frac{1}{10} i$$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{7}{10} + \frac{1}{10} i$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{7}{10}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{49}{100} + \frac{1}{100}} = \sqrt{\frac{50}{100}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z &= \text{Re}(z) + i \text{Im}(z) \\ \bar{z} &= \text{Re}(z) - i \text{Im}(z) \\ |z| &= \sqrt{\text{Re}(z)^2 + \text{Im}(z)^2} \end{aligned}$$

Determinon representam algebrice, complexi cu $n =$
2 modulo 2.

$$z = \frac{1-i}{1+i}$$

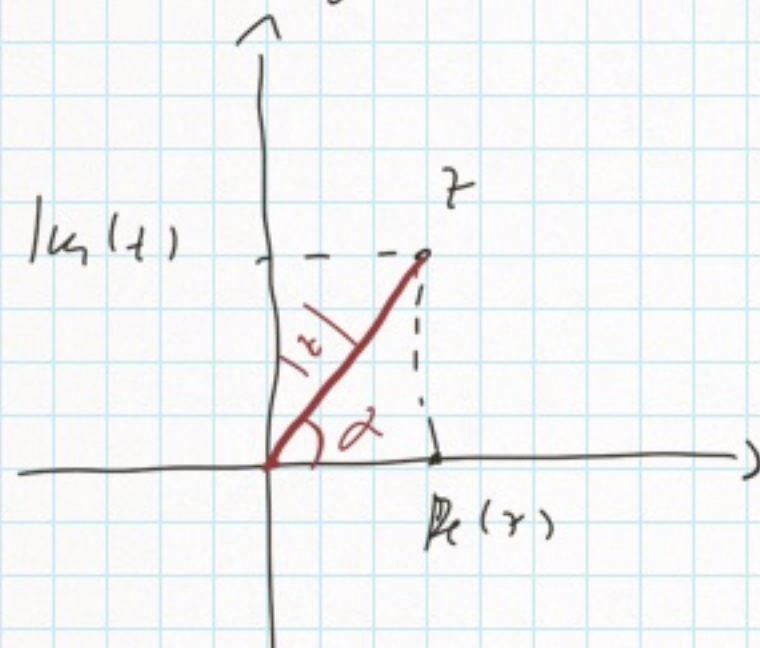
$$z = \frac{(1-i)^2}{(1+i)(1-i)} = \frac{1 + (i)^2 - 2i}{1 - i^2} = \frac{\cancel{1} - \cancel{1} - 2i}{1 - (-1)} =$$

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

$$\operatorname{Re}(z) = 0 \quad \operatorname{Im}(z) = -1$$

$$\bar{z} = i, \quad |z| = 1$$

Representation geometric of an unum complex so



$$z = \text{Re}(z) + i \text{Im}(z)$$

$$\text{Re}(z) = |z| \cos \alpha \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{\text{Re}(z)}{|z|}$$

$$\text{Im}(z) = |z| \sin \alpha \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{\text{Im}(z)}{|z|}$$

$$z = \text{Re}(z) + i \text{Im}(z) = |z| (\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)$$

o.s.s $z = |z| (\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)$

$$z' = |z'| (\cos \alpha' + i \sin \alpha')$$

$$z = z' \Leftrightarrow |z| = |z'| \text{ e } \alpha = \alpha' + 2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Rappresentazione esponenziale

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

Chiamo $\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha = e^{i\alpha}$

Allora

$$z = |z| \cdot e^{i\alpha}$$

Esempio

$$z = \frac{1+i}{1-i}$$

Scrivere forma algebrica, trigonometrica e
esponenziale di z .

FORMA ALGEBRAICA DI

$$\frac{1+i}{1-i} = \frac{(1+i)^2}{(1-i)(1+i)} = \frac{\cancel{1} + 2i - \cancel{1}}{1 - (-1)} = \frac{2i}{2} = i$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(z) = 0 \quad |u|(z) = 1$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{0^2 + 1^2} = 1$$

FORMA TRIGONOMETRICA

$$\alpha \in [0, 2\pi]$$

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

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\operatorname{Re}(z)}{|z|} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

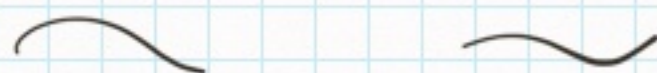
$$\sin \alpha = \frac{|u_z|}{|z|} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$z = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Rappresentazione esponenziale

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



Es. $z = 1 + i$

TIPO VALORE FORMA TRIGONOMETRICA E
ESPOENZIALE

$$|z| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2} \quad \operatorname{Im}(z) = 1 \quad \operatorname{Re}(z) = 1$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\operatorname{Re}(z)}{|z|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{\operatorname{Im}(z)}{|z|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

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

Forme exponential

$$z = \sqrt{2} e^{i \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

Soit $z = |z| (\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)$

$$z' = |z'| (\cos \beta + i \sin \beta)$$

Alors

$$z \cdot z' = |z| |z'| (\cos(\alpha + \beta) + i \sin(\alpha + \beta))$$

14. general

$$z^n = |z|^n (\cos(n\alpha) + i \sin(n\alpha))$$

Example

$$z = 1 - i \quad (A)$$

calculate z^{15}

Scrine us z in form trigonometric

$$|z| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(z) = 1, \quad \operatorname{Im}(z) = -1$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\sin \alpha = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \alpha = 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{7}{4} \pi$$

Allo

$$\boxed{z = \sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{7}{4} \pi + i \sin \frac{7}{4} \pi \right)} \quad (*)$$

De qu

$$z^{15} = (\sqrt{2})^{15} \left(\cos \frac{7 \cdot 15}{4} \pi + i \sin \left(\frac{7 \cdot 15}{4} \right) \pi \right)$$

RADICE M -sima di un numero complesso

DEF. Sia $w \in \mathbb{C}$

Si dice RADICE M -sima di w ogni $z \in \mathbb{C}$

$$\text{t.c.} \quad z^M = w$$

Le n -radici n -esime DISTINTE di w

si calcolano attraverso la formula:

$$\text{f.e. } w = |w|(\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)$$

Allora $\forall k = 0, \dots, n-1$

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

ESEMPIO

Trova le soluzioni di

$$z^4 + 4 = 0$$

$$z^4 = -4$$

Devo calcolare le 4 RADICI QUARTE DISTINTE di $w = -4$

Occasionally solve $\omega = -4$ in $\mathbb{C}$
in $\mathbb{C}$ as well

$$|\omega| = 4 \quad \operatorname{Im}(\omega) = 0 \quad \operatorname{Re}(\omega) = -4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \alpha &= \frac{\operatorname{Re}(\omega)}{|\omega|} = -1 \\ \sin \alpha &= \frac{\operatorname{Im}(\omega)}{|\omega|} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \cos \alpha &= \frac{\operatorname{Re}(\omega)}{|\omega|} = -1 \\ \sin \alpha &= \frac{\operatorname{Im}(\omega)}{|\omega|} = 0 \end{aligned}} \right\} \alpha = 2 = \pi$$

Also

$$\omega = 4 (\cos \pi + i \sin \pi)$$

Also

$$|\omega| = 4$$

$$\alpha = \pi$$

$$z_k = \sqrt[4]{|\omega|} \left(\cos \left(\frac{\alpha + 2k\pi}{4} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\alpha + 2k\pi}{4} \right) \right)$$

$$k = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

Die 9m:

$$z_0 = \sqrt[4]{4} \left(\cos \left(\frac{\pi + 0}{4} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\pi + 0}{4} \right) \right) =$$

$$= \sqrt[4]{2^2} \left(\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right) =$$

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

$$z_1 = \sqrt[4]{|\omega|} \left(\cos \left(\frac{2 + 2\pi}{4} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{2 + 2\pi}{4} \right) \right) =$$

$$= \sqrt[4]{4} \left(\cos \left(\frac{\pi + 2\pi}{4} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\pi + 2\pi}{4} \right) \right) =$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{3}{4} \pi + i \sin \frac{3}{4} \pi \right) =$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + i \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = -1 + i$$

Per similitudine

$$z_3 = -1 - i$$

$$z_4 = 1 - i$$

Risolvi la seguente equazione

$$z^3 = \underbrace{(1+i)^5}_{\text{SCRIVERE IN FORMA TR, FONORE TR, A}}$$

SCRIVERE IN FORMA TR, FONORE TR, A

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

$$(1+i)^5 = (\sqrt{2})^5 \left(\cos \frac{5}{4}\pi + i \sin \frac{5}{4}\pi \right)$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{PO TRE NTA DI } (1+i)}$

Dobbiamo trovare le 3 radici, TRE + E

DISTINTE DI

$$w = 2^{\frac{5}{2}} \left(\cos \frac{5}{4}\pi + i \sin \frac{5}{4}\pi \right)$$

$$z_k = \sqrt[3]{|w|} \left(\cos \left(\frac{\frac{5}{4}\pi + 2k\pi}{3} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\frac{5}{4}\pi + 2k\pi}{3} \right) \right)$$

$$k = 0, 1, 2$$

Also

$$z_0 = 2^{\frac{5}{6}} \left(\cos \left(\frac{\frac{5}{4}\pi}{3} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\frac{5}{4}\pi}{3} \right) \right) =$$

$$= 2^{\frac{5}{6}} \left(\cos \frac{5}{12}\pi + i \sin \frac{5}{12}\pi \right)$$

$$z_1 = 2^{\frac{5}{6}} \left(\cos \left(\frac{\frac{5}{4}\pi + 2\pi}{3} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\frac{5}{4}\pi + 2\pi}{3} \right) \right)$$

$$= 2^{\frac{5}{6}} \left(\cos \frac{13}{12}\pi + i \sin \left(\frac{13}{12}\pi \right) \right)$$

$$z_2 = 2^{\frac{5}{6}} \left(\cos \left(\frac{\frac{5}{4}\pi + 4\pi}{3} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\frac{5}{4}\pi + 4\pi}{3} \right) \right)$$

$$= 2^{\frac{5}{6}} \left(\cos \left(\frac{21}{12}\pi \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{21}{12}\pi \right) \right)$$

Appello del 23-02-24

Dato il numero complesso

$$w = \frac{3+i}{1-i}$$

- (1) calcolare la parte reale di w ;
- (2) calcolare $(w - 3i)^3$.

$S \text{ VO } L G, n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ } \bar{J} 0$

$$\omega = \frac{3+i}{1-i} = \frac{(3+i)(1+i)}{(1-i)(1+i)} =$$

$$= \frac{3+3i+i-1}{1-(-1)} = \frac{2+4i}{2} = \underbrace{1+2i}$$

Albre $\omega = 1+2i$ -

Per le seconde domande, occorre calcolare

$$(\omega - 3i)^9$$

Calcolo $\omega - 3i = 1+2i - 3i = 1-i$

Donner schreiben $1-i$ in Polarform
(siehe folie)

$$1-i = \sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{7}{4}\pi + i \sin \frac{7}{4}\pi \right)$$

Also

$$(1-i)^3 = 2^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\cos \frac{3 \cdot 7}{4}\pi + i \sin \frac{3 \cdot 7}{4}\pi \right) =$$

$$= 2^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\cos \left(\frac{63}{4}\pi \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{63}{4}\pi \right) \right)$$

Appello del 20-01-23

Dato il numero complesso

$$w = \frac{3-2i}{2+3i}$$

- (1) Calcolare la sua forma algebrica
- (2) Calcolare le sue radici cubiche
(risolvere l'equazione $z^3 = w$)

Svolgimento:

$$\begin{aligned} w &= \frac{3-2i}{2+3i} = \frac{(3-2i)(2-3i)}{(2+3i)(2-3i)} = \frac{\cancel{6-9i-4i-6}}{4-(-9)} \\ &= -\frac{13i}{13} = -i \end{aligned}$$

Dobbiamo trovare le soluzioni di

$$z^3 = -i$$

Occorre scrivere $-i$ in forma trigonometrica

$$\operatorname{Re}(-i) = 0 \quad \operatorname{Im}(-i) = -1$$

$$|-i| = 1$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \cos \alpha = 0 \\ \sin \alpha = -1 \end{array} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \alpha = \frac{3}{2} \pi$$

$$-i = \left(\cos \frac{3}{2} \pi + i \sin \frac{3}{2} \pi \right)$$

$$z_k = \sqrt[3]{|1-i|} \left(\cos \frac{\frac{3}{2}\pi + 2k\pi}{3} + i \sin \left(\frac{\frac{3}{2}\pi + 2k\pi}{3} \right) \right)$$

$\downarrow$
 1

$$k = 0, 1, 2$$

Also

$$z_0 = \cos \left(\frac{\frac{3}{2}\pi}{3} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\frac{3}{2}\pi}{3} \right) =$$

$$= \cos \left(\frac{1}{2}\pi \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{1}{2}\pi \right) = 0 + i = i$$

$$z_1 = \cos \left(\frac{\frac{3}{2}\pi + 2\pi}{3} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\frac{3}{2}\pi + 2\pi}{3} \right) =$$

$$= \cos \left(\frac{7}{6}\pi \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{7}{6}\pi \right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 z_2 &= \cos\left(\frac{\frac{3}{2}\pi + 4\pi}{3}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\frac{3}{2}\pi + 4\pi}{3}\right) = \\
 &= \cos\left(\frac{11}{6}\pi\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{11}{6}\pi\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i
 \end{aligned}$$

Appello del 13-04-23

$$\text{Dato } w = \frac{8+i}{2-3i}$$

(1) Scrivere la forma algebrica di w

$$[w = 1 + 2i]$$

(2) Calcolare $(w-1)^6$

$$(w-1)^6 = (1+2i-1)^6 = (2i)^6 = 2^6 \cdot (i^6) =$$

$$2^6 (-1)^3 = -2^6$$