

1 סימול - 1 סימול סימול

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15.1.11: דפוס של
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אנדרסון
virtual

סימול סימול סימול

$$z^2 + \frac{b}{a}z + \frac{c}{a} = 0$$

$$z^2 + \frac{b}{a}z + \frac{b^2}{4a^2} - \frac{b^2}{4a^2} + \frac{c}{a} = 0$$

$$\left(z + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 = \frac{b^2}{4a^2} - \frac{c}{a}$$

? ל-2 סימול = מיליון 23.1.11

$$az^2 + bz + c = 0$$

אם $a, b, c \in \mathbb{C}$

$$z_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

סימול

? סימול סימול של ענין א'סימול p'1

$$(x+iy)^2 = u+iv$$

:(סימול 286) I p'2

$$x^2 - y^2 = u \quad 2xy = v$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{u} \quad y = 0, u \geq 0 \text{ א"כ } v = 0 \text{ א"כ}$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{u} \quad x = 0, u \leq 0 \text{ א"כ}$$

$$y = \frac{v}{2x} \quad \text{סימול II-N, סימול}$$

$$x^2 - \left(\frac{v}{2x}\right)^2 = u \Rightarrow u^2 - v^2 = u \cdot u^2$$

סימול

$$u^2 - u \cdot u^2 - v^2 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{u \pm \sqrt{u^2 - v^2}}{2} = \frac{u \pm \sqrt{u^2 - v^2}}{2} = \frac{u \pm |u+iv|}{2}$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{u \pm \sqrt{u^2 - v^2}}{2}}$$

$$y = \frac{v}{2x} = \pm \frac{v}{\sqrt{2(u \pm |u+iv|)}}$$

$$z = u+iv = \rho(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

$$z = \pm \sqrt{\rho} \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$$

:(סימול 17) II p'2

$$\cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2}} \quad \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2}}$$

סימול

$$z^2 - 3z + (3+i) = 0$$

$$z_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 4(3+i)}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{-3-4i}}{2}$$

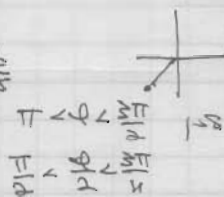
$$r = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5 \rightarrow -3-4i = 5\left(-\frac{3}{5} - \frac{4}{5}i\right) \rightarrow \cos \theta = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\sqrt{-3-4i} = \pm \sqrt{5} \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$$

$$\text{also: } \textcircled{A} \sqrt{\frac{1-3/5}{2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1+3/5}{2}} = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\Rightarrow z_{1,2} = \frac{z \pm \sqrt{5} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + i \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \right)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (z \pm (-1+2i)) \begin{matrix} \nearrow +i \\ \searrow -i \end{matrix}$$



Wichtiges Ergebnis:

Lemma:

Sei $z \neq 0$ und $w \neq 0$ (oder $w=0$) dann gilt:

Satz:

(Sei $z = r(\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)$ und $w = s(\cos \psi + i \sin \psi)$)

$$z \cdot w = rs \left(\cos \frac{\varphi+\psi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\varphi+\psi}{2} \right)$$

$$\arg(zw) = \arg(z) + \arg(w), \quad |zw| = |z| \cdot |w|$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} i(x+iy) + z - zi \\ -y + z + i(x-z) \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{Matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} -y + z \\ x - z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$z' - (5+2i) = i(z - (5+2i))$$

$$\Rightarrow z' = iz + 7 - 3i$$

Satz:

Sei $a, b \in \mathbb{C}$ und $z \in \mathbb{C}$ dann gilt:

Lemma:

$$z = \tilde{z} \cdot a + b$$

$$\tilde{z} = \frac{z-b}{a}$$

$$\operatorname{Re}[(z-\tilde{z}a) \cdot \bar{a}] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{Re}[(z-b) \cdot \bar{a}] = 0$$

$$\operatorname{Re}[(z-b) \cdot \bar{a}] = \tilde{z} \cdot |a|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{z} = \frac{\operatorname{Re}[(z-b) \bar{a}]}{|a|^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{z} = \operatorname{Re} \left[\frac{z-b}{a} \right] \cdot a + b$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{z} = \frac{z+b}{2} \Rightarrow z' = 2\tilde{z} - z = 2 \operatorname{Re} \left[\frac{z-b}{a} \right] \cdot a + 2b - z$$

$$\Rightarrow z' = \frac{z+b}{2} \Rightarrow z' = 2\tilde{z} - z = 2 \operatorname{Re} \left[\frac{z-b}{a} \right] \cdot a + 2b - z$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{Re} \left[\frac{z-b}{a} \right] \cdot a + 2b - z = \frac{z+b}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{z-b}{a} + \frac{\bar{z}-\bar{b}}{\bar{a}} = \frac{z+b}{2}$$

$$z \mapsto b + (\bar{z}-\bar{b}) \cdot \frac{a^2}{|a|^2}$$