

Komplex számok

A valós számok halmazán az $x^2 = -1$ egyenletnek nincs megoldása.

Jelöljük i -t a számot, melyre teljesül, hogy $i^2 = -1$.

En az i egy új, nem valós szám.

Legyen $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$. A $z = a + bi$ alakú számokat komplex számoknak hívjuk. A komplex számok halmaza: \mathbb{C} .

$$\text{Pl. } z = 5 + 2i$$

$$z = a + bi, \quad a: \text{valós rész}$$

$$b: \text{képző rész}$$

A $z = a + bi$ alakban megadott komplex számot a komplex szám algebrai alakjának hívjuk.

$$z = 4 - 3i, \quad a = 4, \quad b = -3$$

A $z = a + bi$ komplex szám konjugáltja: $\bar{z} = a - bi$

$$\text{Pl. } z = 9 + 2i, \quad \bar{z} = 9 - 2i$$

Műveletek komplex számokkal

$$z_1 = a_1 + b_1 i, \quad z_2 = a_2 + b_2 i$$

$$z_1 + z_2 = (a_1 + b_1 i) + (a_2 + b_2 i) = (a_1 + a_2) + (b_1 + b_2) i$$

$$z_1 - z_2 = (a_1 + b_1 i) - (a_2 + b_2 i) = (a_1 - a_2) + (b_1 - b_2) i$$

$$z_1 z_2 = (a_1 + b_1 i)(a_2 + b_2 i) = a_1 a_2 + a_1 b_2 i + a_2 b_1 i + b_1 b_2 (i^2) = a_1 a_2 - b_1 b_2 + (a_1 b_2 + a_2 b_1) i$$

Pl. $z_1 = 4 + 3i, z_2 = 8 - 5i$

$$z_1 + z_2 = (4 + 3i) + (8 - 5i) = 12 - 2i$$

$$z_1 - z_2 = (4 + 3i) - (8 - 5i) = -4 + 8i$$

$$z_1 z_2 = (4 + 3i)(8 - 5i) = 32 - 20i + 24i - 15i^2 = 47 + 4i$$

$\frac{z_1}{z_2}$ = algebrai alakban?

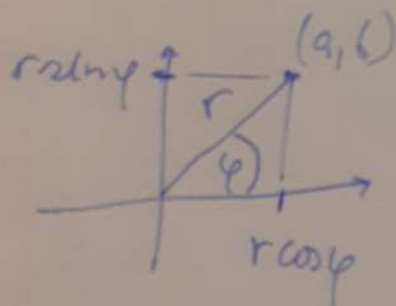
$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{a_1 + b_1 i}{a_2 + b_2 i} = \frac{(a_1 + b_1 i)(a_2 - b_2 i)}{(a_2 + b_2 i)(a_2 - b_2 i)} = \frac{a_1 a_2 - a_1 b_2 i + a_2 b_1 i - b_1 b_2 i^2}{a_2^2 - a_2 b_2 i + a_2 b_2 i - b_2^2 i^2} =$$

$$\frac{a_1 a_2 + b_1 b_2 + (a_2 b_1 - a_1 b_2) i}{a_2^2 + b_2^2} = \frac{a_1 a_2 + b_1 b_2}{a_2^2 + b_2^2} + \frac{a_2 b_1 - a_1 b_2}{a_2^2 + b_2^2} i$$

Pl. $\frac{4 + 3i}{8 - 5i} = \frac{(4 + 3i)(8 + 5i)}{(8 - 5i)(8 + 5i)} = \frac{32 + 20i + 24i + 15i^2}{64 + 40i - 40i - 25i^2} = \frac{17 + 44i}{89} = \frac{17}{89} + \frac{44}{89}i$

Trigonometrikus alak

$$z = a + bi$$



$$a = r \cos \varphi$$

$$b = r \sin \varphi$$

$$z = a + bi = r \cos \varphi + r \sin \varphi \cdot i =$$

$$r(\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi), \quad 0 \leq \varphi < 2\pi$$

komplex névsz. trigonometrikus alakja

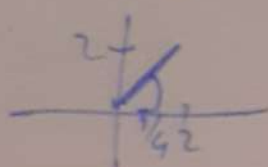
$$r = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}, \quad \operatorname{tg} \varphi = \frac{b}{a}$$

Pl. Jele trigonometrikus alakba $z = a + bi$ alakban adott komplex névsz.!

pl. $z = 2 + 2i, a = 2, b = 2, r = \sqrt{4 + 4} = \sqrt{8}$

$$\operatorname{tg} \varphi = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{\pi}{4} \vee \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

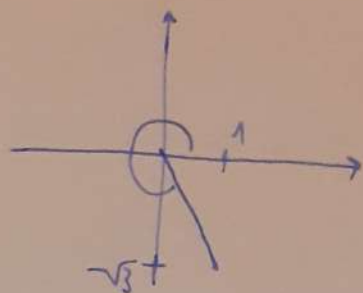
$$z = 2 + 2i = \sqrt{8} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$



$$b) z = 1 - \sqrt{3}i : a = 1, b = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$r = \sqrt{1+3} = 2$$

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{1} = -\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{2\pi}{3} \vee \frac{5\pi}{3}$$

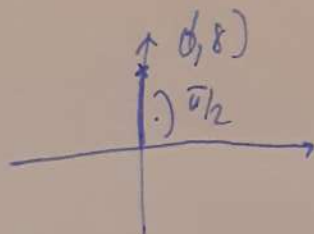


$$z = 2 \left(\cos \frac{5\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$c) z = 8i : a = 0, b = 8$$

$$r = \sqrt{0^2 + 8^2} = 8$$

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{8}{0} \text{ nem értelmez}$$



$$z = 8 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

Műveletek trigonometrikus alakban adott komplex számokkal

$$z_1 = r_1 (\cos \varphi_1 + i \sin \varphi_1)$$

$$z_2 = r_2 (\cos \varphi_2 + i \sin \varphi_2)$$

$$z_1 z_2 = r_1 (\cos \varphi_1 + i \sin \varphi_1) r_2 (\cos \varphi_2 + i \sin \varphi_2) =$$

$$r_1 r_2 (\cos \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_2 + i \sin \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_2 + i \sin \varphi_2 \cos \varphi_1 + i^2 \sin \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_2)$$

$$= r_1 r_2 (\underbrace{\cos \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_2 - \sin \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_2}_{\cos(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)} + i \underbrace{(\sin \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_2 + \sin \varphi_2 \cos \varphi_1)}_{\sin(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)})$$

$$r_1 r_2 (\cos(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2) + i \sin(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2))$$

Jgy $z = r (\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)$ esetek

$$z^2 = r^2 (\cos 2\varphi + i \sin 2\varphi)$$

$$z^3 = z^2 \cdot z = r^2 (\cos 2\varphi + i \sin 2\varphi) r (\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi) =$$

$$r^3 (\cos 3\varphi + i \sin 3\varphi)$$

⋮

$$z^n = r^n (\cos n\varphi + i \sin n\varphi) \text{ ha } n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

Megmutatható, hogy

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{r_1(\cos \varphi_1 + i \sin \varphi_1)}{r_2(\cos \varphi_2 + i \sin \varphi_2)} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} (\cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) + i \sin(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)).$$

$$\frac{1}{z} = \frac{1(\cos 0 + i \sin 0)}{r(\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)} = \frac{1}{r} (\cos(-\varphi) + i \sin(-\varphi))$$

Általában: $z = r(\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)$ esetén

$$z^{-n} = r^{-n} (\cos(-n\varphi) + i \sin(-n\varphi))$$

Összefoglalva $z = r(\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)$ esetén ha $m \in \mathbb{Z}$,

$$\text{akkor } z^m = r^m (\cos m\varphi + i \sin m\varphi)$$

Gyökösök

A $z \in \mathbb{C}$ komplex számhoz a $w \in \mathbb{C}$ n -edik gyöke, ha

$$w^n = z.$$

$$\text{Ugyan } z = r(\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)$$

$$w = \rho(\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)$$

$$\text{Így } r(\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi) = z = w^n = \rho^n (\cos n\alpha + i \sin n\alpha),$$

$$\text{ahonnan } r = \rho^n \Rightarrow \rho = r^{1/n}$$

$$n\alpha = \varphi + k \cdot 2\pi \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\varphi + k \cdot 2\pi}{n}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Csak $k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$ esetén kapunk különböző komplex megoldásokat, így a $z \neq 0$ komplex számhoz n db n -edik gyöke van.

$$z^{1/n} = r^{1/n} \left(\cos \frac{\varphi + k \cdot 2\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{\varphi + k \cdot 2\pi}{n} \right)$$

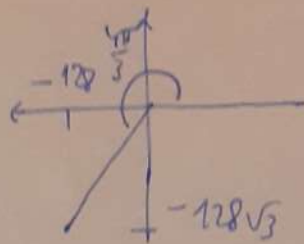
$$k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1.$$

12. 1. $z = -128 - 128\sqrt{3}i$, $z^{1/4} = ?$ algebra alahban

(5)

$$a = -128, b = -128\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow r = \sqrt{(-128)^2 + (-128\sqrt{3})^2} = 256$$

$$\varphi = \frac{-128\sqrt{3}}{-128} = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{\pi}{3} \vee \frac{4\pi}{3}$$



$$z^{1/4} = 256^{1/4} \left(\cos \frac{\frac{4\pi}{3} + k2\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\frac{4\pi}{3} + k2\pi}{4} \right)$$

$k = 0, 1, 2, 3$

$$k=0: z_1 = 256^{1/4} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = 4 \left(\frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = 2 + 2\sqrt{3}i$$

$$k=1: z_2 = 256^{1/4} \left(\cos \frac{5\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{6} \right) = 4 \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + i \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right) = -2\sqrt{3} + 2i$$

$$k=2: z_3 = 256^{1/4} \left(\cos \frac{4\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{4\pi}{3} \right) = 4 \left(-\frac{1}{2} + i \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \right) = -2 - 2\sqrt{3}i$$

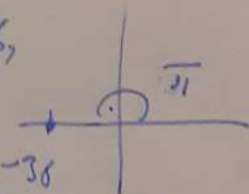
$$k=3: z_4 = 256^{1/4} \left(\cos \frac{11\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{11\pi}{6} \right) = 4 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + i \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) \right) = 2\sqrt{3} - 2i$$

2. $z^2 + 4z + 13 = 0$

$$z_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 52}}{2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{-36}}{2}$$

$a = -36,$
 $b = 0$

$$\sqrt{-36}: -36 = 36 (\cos \pi + i \sin \pi)$$



$$\sqrt{-36} = 36^{1/2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi + k2\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi + k2\pi}{2} \right) \quad k=0,1$$

$$k=0: 36^{1/2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = 6i$$

$$k=1: 36^{1/2} \left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} \right) = -6i$$

$$z_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm (\pm 6i)}{2} = \frac{-4 \pm 6i}{2} \quad \begin{matrix} -2 + 3i \\ -2 - 3i \end{matrix}$$