

3. cvičení z M1110, podzim 2022

Počítání s komplexními čísly

Komplexní čísla

Reálná čísla $x \in \mathbb{R}$ $x^2 = x \cdot x \geq 0$

Rovnice $x^2 + 1 = 0$, $x^2 = -1$,

nemá řešení v \mathbb{R}

Kompl. čísla vznikla „přidáním“ čísel k reálným číslům tak, aby počítání s nimi byla stejně jako s reálnými čísly.

① Vermeme tzv. imaginární jednotku $i^2 = -1$.

② Dále vermeme všechny reálné násobky čísla i

$$ai \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$ai + bi = (a+b) \cdot i$$

$$(ai) \cdot (bi) = (a \cdot b) \cdot i^2 = -a \cdot b$$

$$1i = i$$

③ Vermeme součty $a + bi$, $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

$$(a + bi) + (c + di) = (a+c) + (b+d)i$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{(a + bi)(c + di)} &= a \cdot c + a \cdot di + bic + bidc \\ &= a \cdot c + (ad)i + (bc)i + \underbrace{bd}_{-1}i^2 = \\ &= \underline{(a \cdot c - b \cdot d) + (ad + bc)i} \end{aligned}$$

Počítání $a \in \mathbb{R} \quad a \mapsto a + 0i \in \mathbb{C}$

$$\mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{C} \quad 0 = 0 + 0 \cdot i$$

$$(a + bi) + 0 = a + bi$$

$$(a+bi) \cdot 1 = (a+bi)(1+0 \cdot i) = a+bi$$

Operacii' lempl. c'nda le $z = a+bi$
 i' c'ndu $-z = -a-bi$

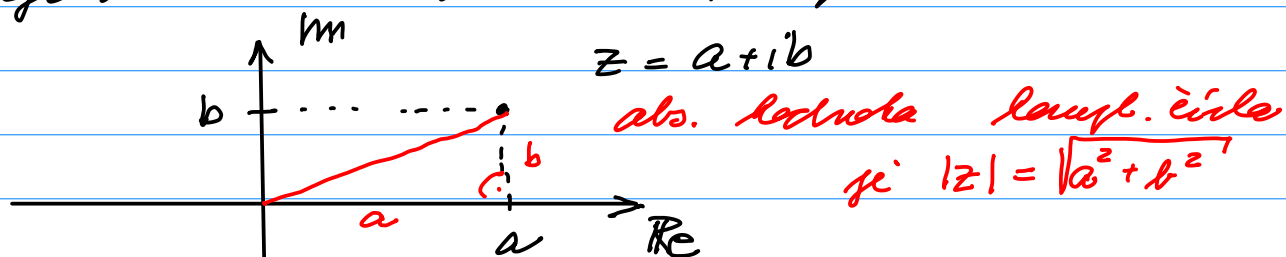
$$z + (-z) = a+bi + (-a-bi) = 0+0i = 0$$

z_1, z_2 lempl. c'nda

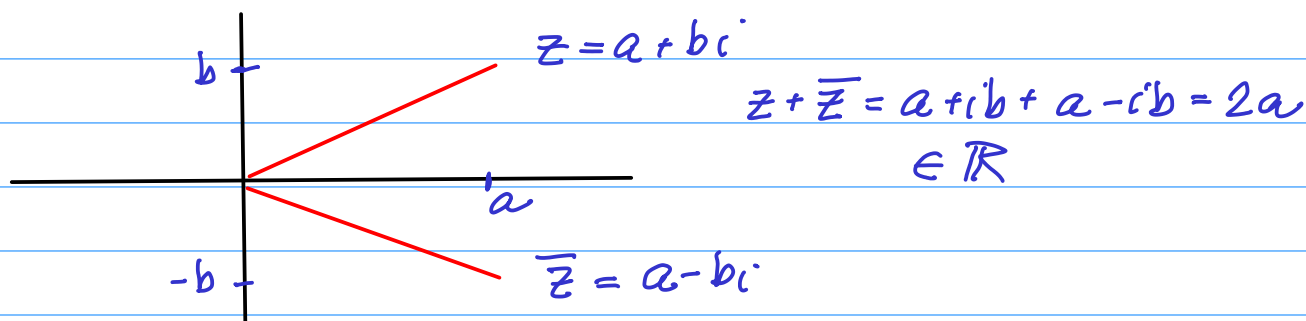
$$z_1 - z_2 = z_1 + (-z_2)$$

Di' va'cene' c'nda le c'ndu $z = a+bi \neq 0+0i$

Geometrice' r'vareni' lempl. c'ndu



$a \in \mathbb{R}$ $|a| = \sqrt{a^2 + 0^2} = |a+0 \cdot i|$



$$z \cdot \bar{z} = (a+bi)(a-bi) = a^2 - \cancel{abi} + \cancel{bia} - \cancel{b^2}i^2 = a^2 + b^2 = |z|^2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{1}{a+bi} = \frac{a-bi}{(a+bi)(a-bi)} = \frac{a-bi}{a^2+b^2} =$$

$$= \frac{a}{a^2+b^2} - \frac{b}{a^2+b^2}i \quad \left| \quad \frac{1}{z} = \frac{\bar{z}}{z \cdot \bar{z}} = \frac{\bar{z}}{|z|^2} \right.$$

Příklad 1. V oboru komplexních čísel spočítejte a zapište ve tvaru $a + bi$

a) $(1+i)(1+2i)$,

b) $\frac{1}{i} + \frac{1}{1+i} + \frac{1}{1-i}$,

c) $\frac{1+i+2i^2-3i^3+i^4+i^5+i^6}{1-5i}$,

d) $\left(\frac{1+2i}{1-2i}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1-2i}{1+2i}\right)^2$.

$$(1+i)(1+2i) = -1+3i \checkmark$$

$$1-2+3i$$

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

$$= -i+1 \checkmark$$

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

$$= 1-i \checkmark$$

(c) $\frac{1+i+2i^2-3i^3+i^4+i^5+i^6}{1-5i} =$

$$= \frac{1+i-2+3i+1+i-1}{1-5i} =$$

$$= \frac{-1+5i}{1-5i} = -1$$

$$i^2 = -1$$

$$i^3 = i^2 \cdot i = -i$$

$$i^4 = i^2 \cdot i^2 = (-1)(-1) = 1$$

$$i^5 = i$$

$$i^6 = -1$$

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

$$\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right)^2 = \frac{z_1^2}{z_2^2} = \frac{-3+4i}{-3-4i} - \frac{-3-4i}{-3+4i} = \frac{(-3+4i)(-3+4i) + (3+4i)(-3-4i)}{(-3-4i)(-3+4i)}$$

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

$(-3-4i)$

$$\frac{(-3+4i)^2 - (3+4i)^2}{3^2+4^2} = \frac{3^2-4^2-24i - ((3^2-4^2)+24i)}{25}$$
$$= \frac{-48i}{25} = -\frac{48}{25}i$$

Příklad 2. Vypočítejte absolutní hodnotu komplexního čísla

$$\left| \frac{5 + 12i}{8 - 6i} \right|$$

Přičítání a abs. hodnotou v \mathbb{R} i \mathbb{C}

$$|z_1 \cdot z_2| = |z_1| \cdot |z_2|$$

$$L = |(a+ib)(c+id)| = |ac-bd + (ad+bc)i| = \sqrt{(ac-bd)^2 + (ad+bc)^2}$$

$$P = |a+ib| |c+id| = \sqrt{a^2+b^2} \sqrt{c^2+d^2}$$

$$(ac-bd)^2 + (ad+bc)^2 = (a^2+b^2)(c^2+d^2)$$

$$L = \underline{a^2c^2} - \cancel{2abcd} + \underline{b^2d^2} + \underline{a^2d^2} + \cancel{2abcd} + \underline{b^2c^2}$$

$$P = (a^2+b^2)(c^2+d^2) = \underline{a^2c^2} + \underline{a^2d^2} + \underline{b^2c^2} + \underline{b^2d^2}$$

$$|z_1 \cdot z_2| = |z_1| |z_2| \quad |a-bi| = |a+bi|$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{z} \right| = \frac{1}{|z|}$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{z} \right| = \left| \frac{\bar{z}}{z \cdot \bar{z}} \right| = \left| \frac{\bar{z}}{|z|^2} \right| = \frac{1}{|z|^2} \cdot |\bar{z}| = \frac{1}{|z|^2} |z| = \frac{1}{|z|}$$

$$\left| \frac{z_1}{z_2} \right| = \left| z_1 \cdot \frac{1}{z_2} \right| = |z_1| \left| \frac{1}{z_2} \right| = |z_1| \cdot \frac{1}{|z_2|} = \frac{|z_1|}{|z_2|}$$

$$\left| \frac{5+12i}{8-6i} \right| = \frac{|5+12i|}{|8-6i|} = \frac{\sqrt{5^2+12^2}}{\sqrt{8^2+6^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{169}}{\sqrt{100}} = \frac{13}{10}$$

Příklad 3. Najděte všechna komplexní čísla z taková, že

$$z^2 = 3 - 4i$$

a znázorněte je v komplexní rovině.

$$z^2 = 3 - 4i$$

$$z = x + yi$$

$$(x + yi)^2 = 3 - 4i$$

$$x^2 + y^2 i^2 + 2xyi = 3 - 4i$$

$$(x^2 - y^2) + (2xy)i = 3 - 4i$$

$$x^2 - y^2 = 3$$

$$2xy = -4$$

$$x \neq 0, y \neq 0$$

$$y = -\frac{4}{2x} = -\frac{2}{x}$$

Posadíme

$$x^2 - \left(-\frac{2}{x}\right)^2 = 3$$

$$x^2 - \frac{4}{x^2} = 3 \quad / \quad x^2$$

$$x^4 - 3x^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$a = x^2$$

$$a^2 - 3a - 4 = 0$$

$$D = 3^2 - 4 \cdot (-4) \cdot 1 = 9 + 16 = 25 > 0$$

$$a_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{25}}{2} = \begin{matrix} 4 \\ -1 \end{matrix}$$

$$x^2 = 4 \quad \text{nebo} \quad -1$$

x je 'realne'

$$x^2 = 4$$

$$x = 2 \quad \text{nebo} \quad -2$$

$$x = 2, y = -\frac{2}{x} = -1$$

$$x = -2, y = -\frac{2}{-2} = 1$$

Řešení $z_1 = 2 - i$ nebo $z_2 = -2 + i$.

$$a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$D = b^2 - 4ac < 0$$

Pol irou ieremim leupl. čísla

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm i\sqrt{-D}}{2a} = \underbrace{-\frac{b}{2a}}_{\in \mathbb{R}} \pm i \underbrace{\frac{\sqrt{-D}}{2a}}_{\in \mathbb{R}}$$

$$a \left(\frac{-b \pm i\sqrt{-D}}{2a} \right)^2 + b \left(\frac{-b \pm i\sqrt{-D}}{2a} \right) + c =$$

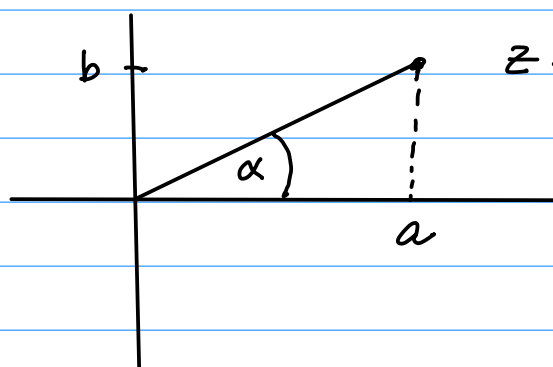
$$= \frac{a}{4a^2} \left(b^2 - (-D) \mp 2ib\sqrt{-D} \right) + \frac{(-b^2 \pm ib\sqrt{-D})}{2a} + c =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4a} \left\{ b^2 + D \mp 2ib\sqrt{-D} - 2b^2 \pm 2ib\sqrt{-D} + 4ac \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4a} \left\{ \cancel{-b^2} + \cancel{b^2} - 4ac \mp 2ib\sqrt{-D} \pm 2ib\sqrt{-D} + 4ac \right\}$$

$$= \frac{0}{4a} = 0.$$

Goniometrický tvar leupl. čísla



$$z = a + ib$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{a}{|z|} \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{b}{|z|}$$

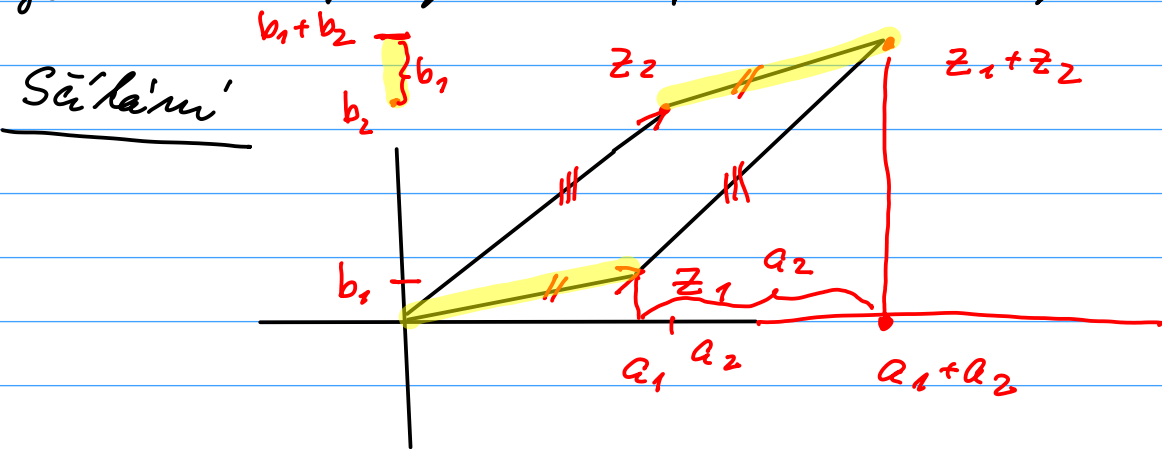
$$a = |z| \cos \alpha \quad b = |z| \sin \alpha$$

$$z = |z| \cos \alpha + |z| \sin \alpha \cdot i =$$

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

Geometrichiy' kva' kopl. čisla.

Geometrichiy' n'iznan operaci' s kopl. čisly



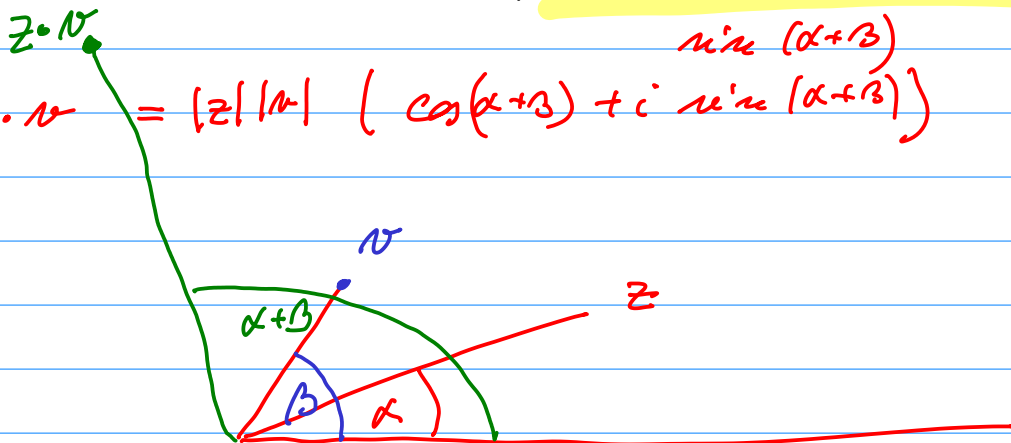
Sčita'mi' kopl. čisel p' da'no sčita'mi' n'ekle'm' n' korime'.

Naznačeni'

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

$$\begin{aligned} z \cdot w &= |z| \cdot |w| (\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha i \sin \beta + i \sin \alpha \cos \beta \\ &\quad + \underbrace{(i^2)}_{-1} \sin \alpha \sin \beta) = \\ &= |z| |w| \left(\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta + \right. \\ &\quad \left. + i (\cos \alpha \sin \beta + \sin \alpha \cos \beta) \right) \end{aligned}$$

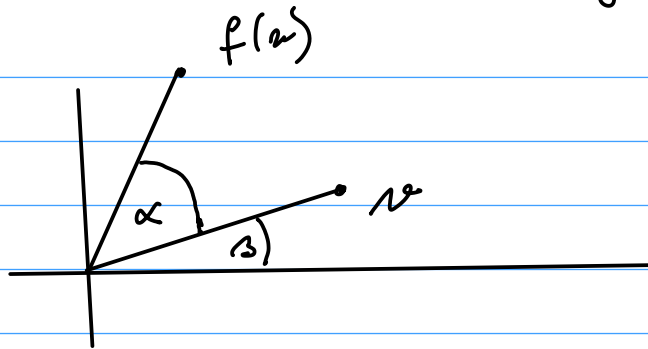
$$z \cdot w = |z| |w| (\cos(\alpha + \beta) + i \sin(\alpha + \beta))$$



Zakazani' : $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad w = |w| (\cos \beta + i \sin \beta)$

$$\begin{aligned} f(w) &= (\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha) \cdot w \\ &= |w| (\cos(\alpha + \beta) + i \sin(\alpha + \beta)) \end{aligned}$$

Robaseni lude geometrichy



Minule $g: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ rotace o uhl α

$$g \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} x \cos \alpha - y \sin \alpha \\ x \sin \alpha + y \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad v = x + iy$$

$$f(v) = (\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha) (x + iy)$$

$$= (\cos \alpha \cdot x - \sin \alpha \cdot y) + (\sin \alpha \cdot x + \cos \alpha \cdot y) i$$

$f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ kemu algebra' robaseni'

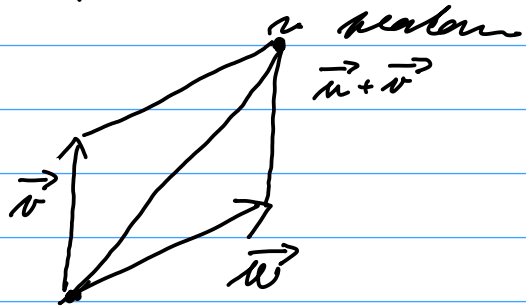
$$g: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$v \in \mathbb{C} \quad v = x + iy \quad \dots \quad \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

Vektory se stejnou délkou

byly "orientované tříply" v rovině

Sčítání:



$\vec{0}$ nulový vektor

$$\vec{0} = \overrightarrow{AA}$$

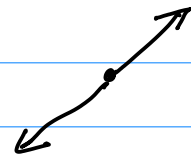
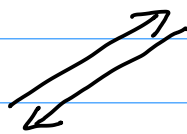
$$\vec{u} + \vec{0} = \vec{u}$$

Opacný vektor

$$\vec{u} = \overrightarrow{AB}$$

$$-\vec{u} = \overrightarrow{BA}$$

$$\vec{u} + (-\vec{u}) = \vec{0}$$

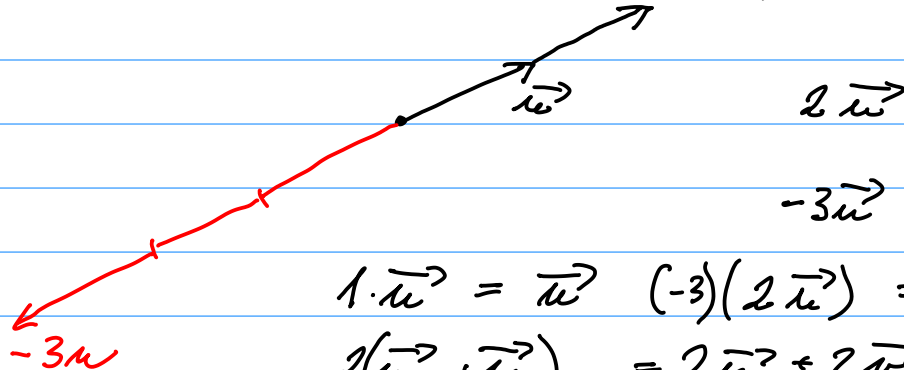


$$(\vec{u} + \vec{v}) + \vec{w} = \vec{u} + (\vec{v} + \vec{w})$$

Sčítání vektorů a násobení skalárem

Násobení vektoru skalárem

- násobení vektoru reálným číslem



V lin. algebře se píše VELKÉ ZOBECNĚNÍ
kolem \mathbb{R} vektor

POJEM VEKT. PROSTORU.

Vekt. ruubi K uerjirduu' uuoiua U
(uuhy uu'ruime uuhy) uuaruu'
uuuruu :

(1) uu'uu' $+$: $U \times U \rightarrow U$
 $(u, v) \mapsto u + v$

(2) uu'uu' uu'uuu

\cdot : $K \times U \rightarrow U$
 $(a, u) \mapsto a \cdot u$

K uu'uu' uu' $\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}$

Tylo uuuruu uu'uu' uu' 8 uu'uu' uu'uuuu