

V2023-05-15

Montag, 15. Mai 2023 10:56

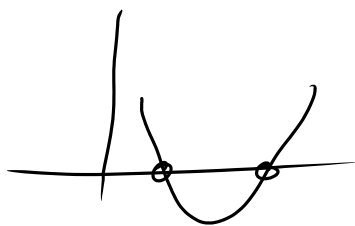
Orga 1) Heute 15.05 : 13 Uhr - Ü ZOOM -> S. Tias

2) Klausureinsicht : 26.5. , 12⁴⁵ - 13³⁰ , R3.230

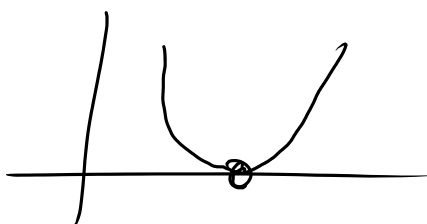
3) Wechsel Aue Schmittler :

ab 31.5. Analysis mehrere Veränderl.
Graphentheorie

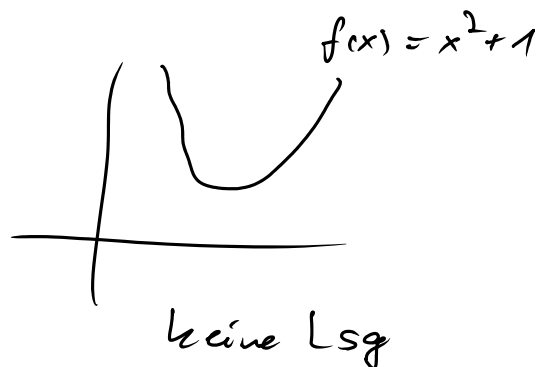
Nullstellen einer Parabel



2 Lsg



1 Lsg



keine Lsg

im Reellen viele versch Fälle

im Komplexen: (Fundamentalsatz Algebra
eine quadrat. Gl hat immer 2 Nullstellen

Komplexe Zahlen $z_1 = a_1 + ib_1$
 $z_2 = a_2 + ib_2$

Addition $z_1 + z_2 = a_1 + ib_1 + a_2 + ib_2$
 $= \underbrace{(a_1 + a_2)}_{\text{Re}(z_1 + z_2)} + i \underbrace{(b_1 + b_2)}_{\text{Im}(z_1 + z_2)}$

Multiplikation $z_1 \cdot z_2 = (a_1 + ib_1)(a_2 + ib_2)$
 $= a_1 a_2 + ib_1 a_2 + a_1 ib_2 + \underbrace{i^2}_{-1} b_1 b_2$
 $= (a_1 a_2 - b_1 b_2) + i(a_1 b_2 + a_2 b_1)$

$$\overbrace{\operatorname{Re}(z_1 z_2)}$$

$$\overbrace{\operatorname{Im}(z_1 z_2)}$$

Division

$$\frac{\bar{z}_1}{z_2} = \frac{(a_1 + ib_1) \cdot (a_2 - ib_2)}{(a_2 + ib_2) \cdot (a_2 - ib_2)}$$

$$\stackrel{(S. 11-1)}{=} \frac{a_1 a_2 + ib_1 ib_2 - ia_1 b_2 + ib_1 a_2}{a_2^2 + b_2^2}$$

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

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

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

ii) a) $i \cdot (3-2i) = 3i - 2\underbrace{i^2}_{(-1)}$

$$= 3i - 2(-1)$$

$$= \underline{\underline{2 + 3i}}$$

$$\boxed{i^2 = -1 \text{ gilt immer}}$$

b) $|3-4i| = \sqrt{(3)^2 + (-4)^2} = \sqrt{25} = \underline{\underline{5}}$

SM-1, Nr. 2

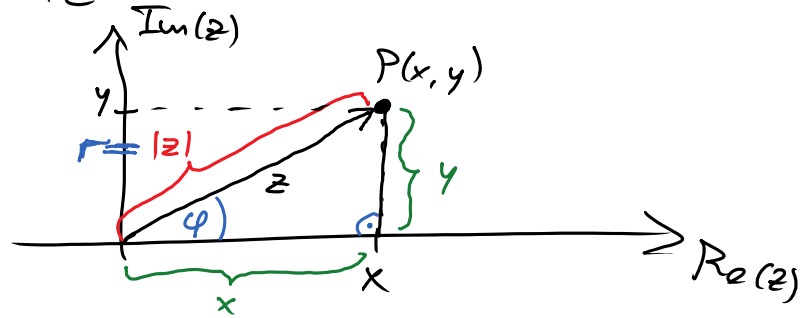
c) $\frac{3+4i}{2-i} = \frac{(3+4i)(2+i)}{(2-i)(2+i)} = \frac{3 \cdot 2 + 4i \cdot \overset{-1}{i^2} + i(3+8)}{2^2 + 1^2}$

$$= \frac{2 + i \cdot 11}{5}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{2}{5} + i \frac{11}{5}}}$$

Gaußsche Zahlenebene

$$z = \underbrace{x}_{\text{Re}(z)} + i \underbrace{y}_{\text{Im}(z)}$$



$$|z| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{(\text{Re}(z))^2 + (\text{Im}(z))^2}$$

Pythagoras

z kann 1) durch x, y beschrieben werden,
 $z = x + iy$ (kartesische Form)

z kann 2) durch r, φ beschrieben werden
 $x = r \cos \varphi$
 $y = r \sin \varphi$

$$\Rightarrow z = r \cos \varphi + i r \sin \varphi$$

(trigonometrische Form)

3) alternativ durch r, φ

$$z = r \underbrace{(\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)}_{e^{i\varphi}} \quad ?$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{z = r e^{i\varphi}} \quad (\text{Exponentialform})$$

"Beweis" der Euler-Formel

$$e^x = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots$$

$$e^{i\varphi} = 1 + \frac{i\varphi}{1!} + \frac{(i\varphi)^2}{2!} + \frac{(i\varphi)^3}{3!} + \frac{(i\varphi)^4}{4!} + \frac{(i\varphi)^5}{5!} + \dots$$

$$= \underbrace{1 - \frac{\varphi^2}{2!} + \frac{\varphi^4}{4!} + \dots}_{\cos \varphi} + i \underbrace{\left(\frac{\varphi}{1!} - \frac{\varphi^3}{3!} + \frac{\varphi^5}{5!} + \dots \right)}_{\sin \varphi}$$

$$\cos \varphi = 1 - \frac{\varphi^2}{2!} + \frac{\varphi^4}{4!} + \dots$$

$$i \sin \varphi = i \left(\frac{\varphi}{1!} - \frac{\varphi^3}{3!} + \frac{\varphi^5}{5!} + \dots \right)$$

$$\boxed{e^{i\varphi} = \cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi}$$

q.e.d.

$$\begin{aligned} i^0 &= 1 = i^4 = i^8 = \dots; \\ i^1 &= i = i^5 = i^9 = \dots; \\ i^2 &= -1 = i^6 = i^{10} = \dots; \\ i^3 &= -i = i^7 = i^{11} = \dots; \end{aligned}$$

Übung

Tabelle ausfüllen

z	Re(z)	Im(z)
$e^{i0} = 1$	$\cos(0) = 1$	$\sin(0) = 0$
$e^{i\pi/2} = i$	$\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$	$\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 1$
$e^{i\pi} = -1$	$\cos(\pi) = -1$	$\sin(\pi) = 0$
$e^{i2\pi} = 1$	$\cos(2\pi) = 1$	$\sin(2\pi) = 0$

