

Numeri Complessi

$$x^2 + 1 = 0 ?$$

"Aggiungiamo" ai numeri reali un SIMBOLO: i

All'incirca: polinomi nell'indeterminata i :

$$\sqrt{2} + 2i - 7i^2 + \frac{1}{\pi} i^3 \dots$$

Ma possiamo

$$\boxed{i^2 = -1}$$

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

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

Q: insieme delle scritture $a+ib$ con $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

• due numeri complessi sono uguali se
 $a+ib = a'+ib' \iff \begin{cases} a=a' \\ b=b' \end{cases}$

$$\bullet (a+ib) + (c+id) = (a+c) + i(b+d)$$

$$\bullet (a+ib) \cdot (c+id) = ac + iad + ibc + i^2 bd = \left(\begin{matrix} i^2 = -1 \end{matrix} \right) \\ = ac - bd + i(ad+bc)$$

PROPRIETA': le solite algebriche.

zero: $0+0i$

unità: $1+0i$

$$-(a+ib) = -a-ib$$

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

$$(a+ib) + (0+0i) = (a+0) + (b+0)i = a+bi$$

1615

$$(a+ib)(1+0i) = a+ib + \frac{0ai + 0 \cdot b \cdot i^2}{0}$$

potrei cercare il reciproco di $z=a+bi$ ($\neq 0+0i$)

risolvendo l'equazione del 3° tipo

$$(a+ib)(x+iy) = 1+0i \quad \text{equazione in } x, y$$

$$ax - by + i(ay + bx) = 1 + 0i$$

$$\begin{cases} ax - by = 1 \\ ay + bx = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} ax + \frac{b^2}{a}x = 1 \\ y = -\frac{b}{a}x \end{cases} \quad (\text{purché } a \neq 0)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{a}{a^2+b^2} \\ y = -\frac{b}{a^2+b^2} \end{cases}$$

Se invece $a=0$ il numero z ha la forma $(0+ib)$

e considero il numero $x+iy$ che ottengo per $a=0$ trova: $0 - \frac{1}{b}i$. Che è il reciproco di $(0+ib)$

purché

$$(0+ib) \left(0 - \frac{1}{b}i\right) = 0 - (-1) + 0 \left(\frac{-1}{b}i\right) + 0 \cdot i \cdot b \\ = 1 + 0i$$

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

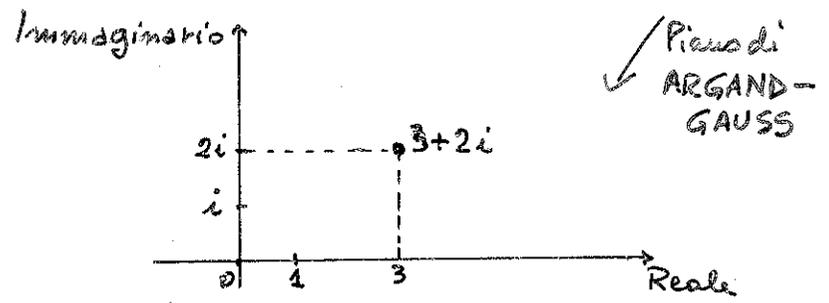
\mathbb{C} è un campo che "contiene \mathbb{R} ": $\{a+ib\}$

Identifichiamo a con $a+ib$ (le operazioni definite su \mathbb{C} ristrette al s.i. dei complessi reali si comportano come quelle su \mathbb{R})

Questa è la FORMA ALGEBRICA dei numeri complessi.

Corrispondentemente: FORMA CARTESIANA

$$a+ib \leftrightarrow (a,b)$$



Somma ?

Zero ?

Prodotto ??? \rightarrow serve passare a coordinate polari

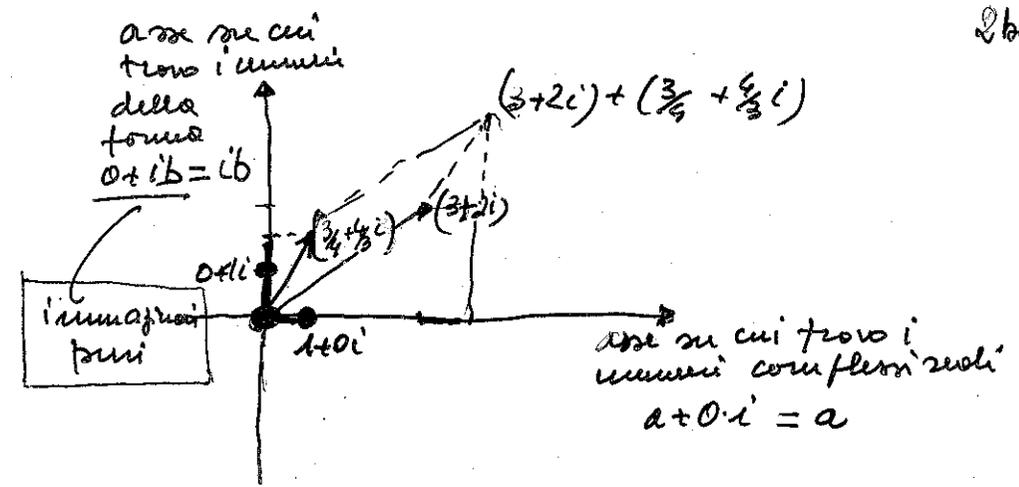
Parte reale di $z = a+ib$: $Re z = a$

Parte immaginaria di z : $Im z = b$

Coniugato di z : $\bar{z} = a-ib = Re z - i Im z$

Modulo di z : $|z| = \sqrt{a^2+b^2} = \sqrt{z \cdot \bar{z}}$

2 bis



quando scrivo il numero complesso nella forma $a+ib$ dico che l'ho rappresentato in forma algebrica.

$$4(2+i) = \boxed{8} + \boxed{4}i \leftarrow \text{F.A.}$$

↑ ↑
parte reale parte immag.

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

$$(a+ib)^{-1} = \frac{1}{|a+ib|^2} \overline{(a+ib)} = \frac{\overline{a+ib}}{(a+ib)(\overline{a+ib})}$$

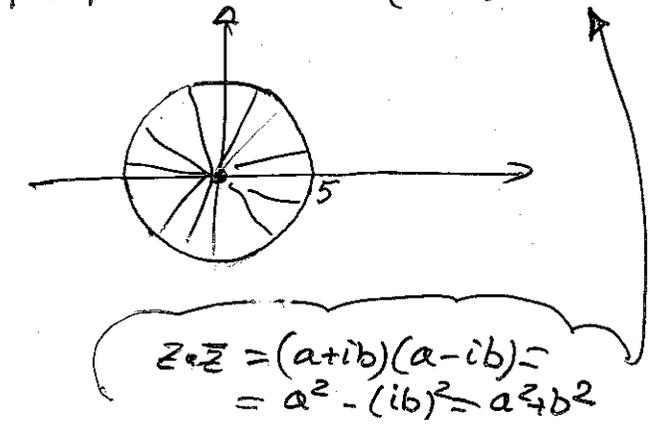
$$|z| = 5$$

$$z = a+ib$$

$$\sqrt{a^2+b^2} = 5$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$a^2+b^2 = 5^2$$



Proprietà:

$$z + \bar{z} = 2 \operatorname{Re} z$$

$$z - \bar{z} = 2i \operatorname{Im} z$$

$$\overline{z_1 + z_2} = \bar{z}_1 + \bar{z}_2$$

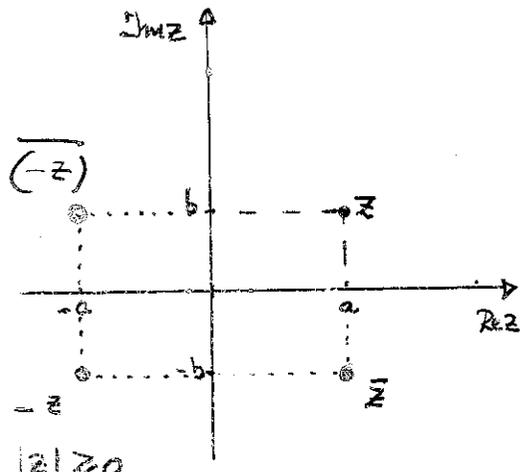
$$\overline{z_1 \cdot z_2} = \bar{z}_1 \cdot \bar{z}_2$$

$$\overline{\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)} = \frac{1}{\bar{z}}$$

$$z \bar{z} = |z|^2$$

$$\overline{(\operatorname{Re} z)} = \operatorname{Re} z$$

$$\overline{i(\operatorname{Im} z)} = -(\operatorname{Im} z)i$$



$$|z| \geq 0$$

$$|\bar{z}| = |z|$$

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

$$|z_1 + z_2| \leq |z_1| + |z_2|$$

$$||z_1| - |z_2|| \leq |z_1 + z_2|$$

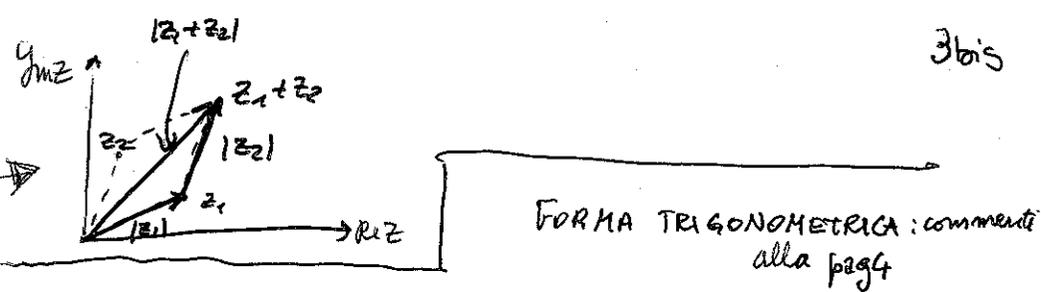
Trovare la forma algebrica di $z = \frac{1-i\sqrt{3}}{1+i}$

Quindi $\operatorname{Re} z =$

$\operatorname{Im} z =$

$\bar{z} =$

$|z| =$



$$z_1 = \rho_1 (\cos \theta_1 + i \sin \theta_1)$$

$$z_2 = \rho_2 (\cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 z_2 &= \rho_1 \rho_2 [(\cos \theta_1 + i \sin \theta_1)(\cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2)] = \\ &= \rho_1 \rho_2 [\underbrace{(\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 - \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2)}_{\cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2)} + i \underbrace{(\sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 + \cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_2)}_{\sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}] \end{aligned}$$

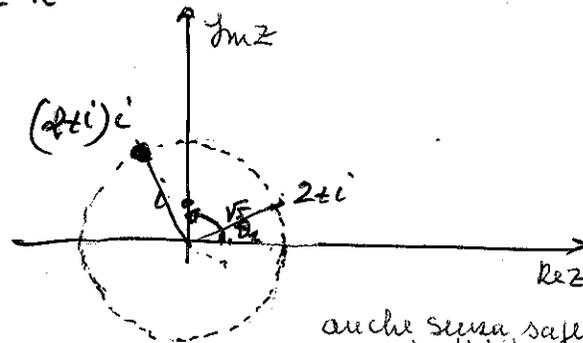
ESEMPIO:

$$z_1 = 2 + i$$

$$z_2 = i$$

$$|z_1| = \sqrt{5}$$

$$|i| = 1$$



$$\theta_1: \cos \theta_1 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

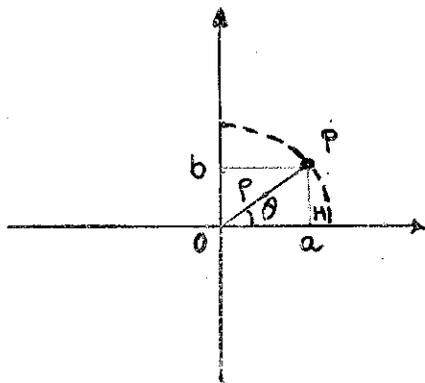
$$\theta_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\theta_1 + \theta_2 = \theta_1 + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

anche senza sapere quanto misurare θ_1 posso individuare il prodotto sul piano di Arg.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{z} &= \frac{\bar{z}}{|z|^2} = \frac{\rho (\cos(-\theta) + i \sin(-\theta))}{\rho^2} = \frac{1}{\rho} (\cos(\theta) + i \sin(\theta)) \\ \bar{z} &= \rho (\cos(-\theta) + i \sin(-\theta)) \end{aligned}$$

COORDINATE POLARI



$$a = \rho \cos \theta$$

$$b = \rho \sin \theta$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$\theta = ?? \text{ Sono infiniti}$$

individuato
"modulo 2π "

Argomento di z
Argomento principale di z
 $-\pi < \theta \leq \pi$

$$z = a + ib = \rho (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) : \text{FORMA TRIGONOMETRICA}$$

$$z_1 \cdot z_2 = \rho_1 \rho_2 (\cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2))$$

$$\frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{\rho} (\cos(-\theta) + i \sin(-\theta))$$

GRAFICAMENTE?

Trovare argomento principale e modulo di:

$$10, 3i, 3+i, \sqrt{3}+i, 1-\sqrt{3}i$$

Trovare la forma algebrica di

$$z = \frac{1-i\sqrt{3}}{1+i}$$

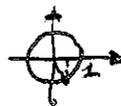
Ci sono 2 modi:

a) "liberarsi" del denominatore

$$\begin{aligned} z &= \frac{(1-i\sqrt{3})(1-i)}{(1+i)(1-i)} = \frac{(1-\sqrt{3})+i(-\sqrt{3}-1)}{1+1} = \\ &= \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2} + i \frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

b) "passare attraverso le rappresentazioni trigonometriche del num. e del denom."

$$z_1 = 1-i\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow |z_1| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2$$



$$\begin{aligned} \theta_1 : \cos \theta_1 &= \frac{1}{2} \quad \sin \theta_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \theta_2 &= -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{z = a + ib = \rho \cos \theta + i \rho \sin \theta}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{a}{\rho} \quad \sin \theta = \frac{b}{\rho}$$

$$z_2 = 1+i \Rightarrow |z_2| = \sqrt{1+1} = \sqrt{2}$$



$$\theta_2 \text{ tale che } \cos \theta_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \sin \theta_2$$

$$\theta_2 = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$$

$$\left| \frac{z_1}{z_2} \right| = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}$$

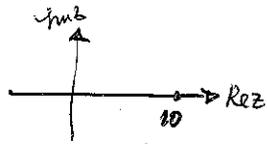
$$\arg \frac{z_1}{z_2} = \theta_1 + (-\theta_2) = -\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{7\pi}{12}$$

$$z = \sqrt{2} (\cos(-\frac{7\pi}{12}) + i \sin(-\frac{7\pi}{12})) \text{ ecc.}$$

Trovare modulo e argomento di:

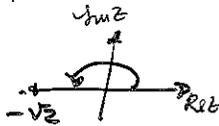
4 ter

$$z = 10$$



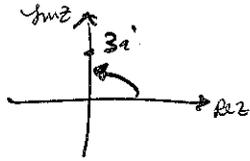
$$|z| = 10 \quad \arg z = 0 + 2k\pi$$

$$z = -\sqrt{2}$$



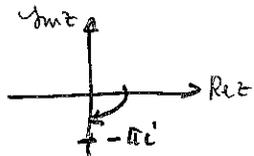
$$|z| = \sqrt{2} \quad \arg z = \pi + 2k\pi$$

$$z = 3i$$



$$|z| = 3 \quad \arg z = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$$

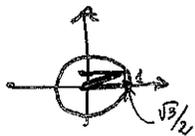
$$z = -\pi i$$



$$|z| = \pi \quad \arg z = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$$

Argomento principale di un numero complesso z è l'argomento di z che è compreso nell'intervallo $(-\pi, \pi]$

$$z = \sqrt{3} + i$$

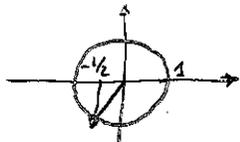


$$|z| = \sqrt{3+1} = 2$$

$$\arg z = \theta : \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$$

$$z = -1 - \sqrt{3}i$$



$$|z| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2$$

$$\arg z = \theta \quad \cos \theta = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \sin \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\theta = -\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi$$

$$z^3 = z^2 \cdot z = \rho^2 (\cos 2\theta + i \sin 2\theta) \rho (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) = \rho^3 (\cos 3\theta + i \sin 3\theta)$$

Oss. Se $z_1 = \rho_1 (\cos \theta_1 + i \sin \theta_1)$ e $z_2 = \rho_2 (\cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2)$

$$z_1 z_2 = (\rho_1 \rho_2) (\cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2))$$

PRODOTTO PRODOTTO SOMMA

SE DEFINISCO $\cos \theta + i \sin \theta = e^{i\theta}$ POSSO RISCRIVERE TUTTO COME

$$z_1 z_2 = (\rho_1 e^{i\theta_1}) (\rho_2 e^{i\theta_2}) \quad (1^{\circ} \text{ MEMBRO})$$

$$= (\rho_1 \rho_2) e^{i(\theta_1 + \theta_2)} \quad (2^{\circ} \text{ MEMBRO})$$

Le due scritture algebriche sono formalmente uguali (leggi sulla potenza). Quindi la def. data è SENSATA.

Per questo si scrive allora

$$z = \rho (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) = \rho e^{i\theta}$$

ESERCIZIO

$$(\sqrt{3} + i)^{10} = \left[2 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \right]^{10} =$$

$$= 2^{10} \left(\cos \frac{5\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{3} \right) = \dots$$

$$= 2^{10} \left(\frac{1}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) =$$

$$= 2^9 - 2^9 \sqrt{3} i =$$

$$= 512 - 512\sqrt{3} i$$