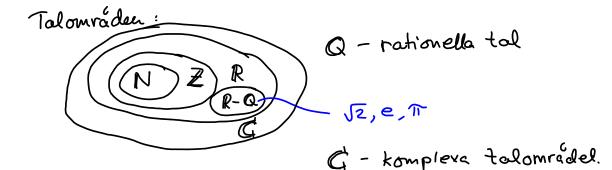
Block 1: Komplexa tal



ex) $z^{2} - 6z + 25 = 0$ $z = 3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 25}$ $z = 3 \pm \sqrt{-16}$

reella lomingar saleuas.

 $Z = 3 \pm \sqrt{i^2 \cdot 16}$ $Z = 3 \pm 4i$ $\begin{cases} Z_1 = 3 \pm 4i \\ Z_2 = 3 - 4i \end{cases} \qquad \overline{1 \vee a} \quad k \text{ simplex a r sher} \\ \overline{1 \vee a} \quad z_1 = 2i \cdot c \quad \overline{crc} ds \quad elev.$

Till <u>nite</u> grads ekv. finns det <u>nst</u> roller ev. komplexe.

| $e_{X}) \qquad \begin{array}{c} x^{2} + 1 = 0 \\ x^{2} = -1 \\ x^{2} = i^{2} \\ x = \pm i \end{array}$ | Satt $\overline{i^2 = -1}$ |
|--|---|
| Allmand komplext tol: | z = x + iy z = a + ib imaginardelen av z. Im(z) = b real delen $av z$ |
| 085! a och bär reella tal. | Re(z) = a |
| ex) $Z = -2i $ $\omega = -\pi i + 3.14$ $Z_{i} = .87$ | Re(z) = 1 $Im(z) = -2Re(\omega) = 3.14 Im(\omega) = -TRe(z_1) = 1.87 Im(z_1) = 0$ |
| Regler: rakna som vanligt | men byt i ² mot -1 |
| e_{x}) $z = 3 + i$ $\omega = -2 + 4i$ | |

•
$$Z - W = 3 + i - (-2 + 4i) = 5 - 3i$$

• $Z \cdot W = (3 + i)(-2 + 4i) = -6 + 12i - 2i + 4i^2 = -4$
= $-10 + 10i$

$$\frac{l'omplexa \ konjugatet}{imagrinoirdelen} = byter techen pet
imagrinoirdelen$$

$$Z = X + iy = X - iy$$

$$\overline{Z} = \overline{X + iy} = X - iy$$

$$beleckning av konjugalet till Z.$$

$$\omega = -1 + 3i \implies 2$$

$$\overline{\omega} = -1 - 3i \qquad konjugalet till Z.$$

$$\omega = -1 + 3i \implies 2$$

$$\overline{\omega} = -1 - 3i \qquad konjugalet till \omega.$$

$$w\overline{w} = (-1 + 3i)(-1 - 3i) = 1 + 3i - 3i - 9i^{2} = 10$$

$$\overline{2 \cdot 2} = (X + iy)(X - iy) = X^{2} - (iy)^{2} = X^{2} - iy^{2} = X^{2} + y^{2}$$
Multiplikation av hourplext tal mead den konjugat ger ett reut reellt tal.
$$\frac{Division}{1 - 2i} = \frac{(2 + 3i)(1 + 2i)}{(1 - 2i)(1 + 2i)} = \frac{2 + 4i + 3i + 6i^{2}}{(+2x - 2i - 4i)^{2}} = \frac{-4 + 7i}{5} = -\frac{4}{5} + \frac{2}{5}i$$

$$\frac{1}{1 - 2i} = \frac{-4 + 7i}{5} = -\frac{4}{5} + \frac{2}{5}i$$

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$$\frac{k_{\text{omplexa}}}{k_{\text{omplexa}}} = \frac{k_{\text{omplexa}}}{k_{\text{omplexa}}} = \frac{k_{\text{omplexa}}}{k_{\text{omplexa}}} = \frac{k_{\text{omplexa}}}{k_{\text{omplexa}}} = \frac{k_{\text{omplexa}}}{k_{\text{off}}} = \frac{k_{\text{off}}}{k_{\text{off}}} = \frac{k_{\text{off}}$$

Tenha example:
Bookin belopped as
$$\omega = \frac{1-3i}{i\cdot(3-i)^{5}}$$

 $|\omega| = \frac{1(-3i)}{1(1\cdot(3-i)\cdot(3-i)\cdot(3-i)\cdot(3-i)\cdot(3-i)}$
 $|i| = 1$
 $|1-3i| = \sqrt{1^{6}+(3)^{2}} = \sqrt{10}$
 $|3-i| = \sqrt{9+(-i)^{8}} = \sqrt{10}$
 $(\omega) = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{1\cdot\sqrt{10}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{1}{10^{2}} = \frac{1}{100} = 0.01$
 $|z-\omega| = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{1\cdot\sqrt{10}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{1}{10^{2}} = \frac{1}{100} = 0.01$
 $|z-\omega| = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{1\cdot\sqrt{10}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} =$

$$i^{7} = \underbrace{i \cdot i \cdot i \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}_{-1} = -i$$