

Lösungen der Übungsaufgaben Analysis 1 (Serie 4)
Studiengang Network Computing
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1 Normalform komplexer Zahlen

1.1

$$\begin{aligned} & 1 + 3i + (2 - i)(2 + i) \\ = & 1 + 3i + (4 + 2i - 2i - i^2) \\ = & 1 + 3i + 4 + 1 \\ = & 6 + 3i \end{aligned}$$

1.2

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2 + i}{1 - 2i} \\ = & \frac{(2 + i)(1 + 2i)}{(1 - 2i)(1 + 2i)} \\ = & \frac{2 + 4i + i + 2i^2}{1^2 + 2^2} \\ = & \frac{0 + 5i}{5} \\ = & i \end{aligned}$$

1.3

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{1+i}{1-i} \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{(1+i)(1+i)}{(1-i)(1+i)} \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{1+2i+i^2}{1^2+1^2} \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{0+2i}{2} \right| \\ &= |i| \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

2 Rechenregeln

2.1

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re}(i \cdot z) &= \operatorname{Im} z & z &= a + bi \\ \operatorname{Re}(i(a + bi)) &= \operatorname{Im}(a + bi) \\ \operatorname{Re}(ai + bi^2) &= b \\ \operatorname{Re}(-b + ai) &= b \\ & -b = b \end{aligned}$$

Gegenbeispiel ($z = 5 + 3i$)

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re}(i(5 + 3i)) &= \operatorname{Re}(5i - 3) = -3 \\ \operatorname{Im}(5 + 3i) &= 3 \\ & -3 \neq 3 \end{aligned}$$

2.2

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Im}(i \cdot z) &= \operatorname{Re} z & z &= a + bi \\ \operatorname{Im}(i(a + bi)) &= \operatorname{Re}(a + bi) \\ \operatorname{Im}(ai + bi^2) &= a \\ \operatorname{Im}(-b + ai) &= a \\ & a = a \end{aligned}$$

2.3

$$\begin{aligned} |z \cdot w| &= |z| \cdot |w| & z &= a + bi, \quad w = c + di \\ |(a + bi)(c + di)| &= |a + bi| \cdot |c + di| \\ |ac + adi + bci + bdi^2| &= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \cdot \sqrt{c^2 + d^2} \\ |(ac - bd) + (ad + bc)i| &= \sqrt{(a^2 + b^2)(c^2 + d^2)} \\ \sqrt{(ac - bd)^2 + (ad + bc)^2} &= \sqrt{(a^2 + b^2)(c^2 + d^2)} \\ (ac)^2 - 2abcd + (bd)^2 + (ad)^2 + 2abcd + (bc)^2 &= (ac)^2 + (ad)^2 + (bc)^2 + (bd)^2 \\ (ac)^2 + (ad)^2 + (bc)^2 + (bd)^2 &= (ac)^2 + (ad)^2 + (bc)^2 + (bd)^2 \end{aligned}$$

2.4

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{z \cdot w} &= \bar{z} \cdot w & z &= a + bi, \quad w = c + di \\ \overline{(a + bi)(c + di)} &= \overline{(a + bi)}(c + di) \\ \overline{(a + bi)(c - di)} &= (a - bi)(c + di) \\ \overline{ac - adi + bci - bdi^2} &= ac + adi - bci - bdi^2 \\ \overline{(ac + bd) + (bc - ad)i} &= (ac + bd) + (ad - bc)i \\ (ac + bd) + (ad - bc)i &= (ac + bd) + (ad - bc)i \end{aligned}$$

3 Gleichungssystem

$$\begin{aligned} w &= z^2 + c \\ &= (x + yi)^2 + (a + bi) \\ &= (x^2 + 2xyi + y^2i^2) + (a + bi) \\ &= (x^2 - y^2) + 2xyi + a + bi \\ &= (x^2 - y^2 + a) + (2xy + b)i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= x^2 - y^2 + a \\ v &= 2xy + b \end{aligned}$$

4 Polare Darstellung

4.1

$$\begin{aligned}z &= \frac{-2 + i}{1 + 2i} \\&= \frac{(-2 + i)(1 - 2i)}{(1 + 2i)(1 - 2i)} \\&= \frac{-2 + 4i + i - 2i^2}{1^2 + 2^2} \\&= \frac{0 + 5i}{5} \\&= i\end{aligned}$$

$$r = |z| = \sqrt{1^2} = 1$$

$$\operatorname{Re} z = 0 \wedge \operatorname{Im} z > 0 \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$z = 1 \cdot \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

4.2

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

$$\begin{aligned}r = |z| &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)^2} \\&= \sqrt{\frac{3}{4} + \frac{9}{4}} \\&= \sqrt{\frac{12}{4}} \\&= \sqrt{3}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\tan \varphi &= \frac{-\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \\&= -\frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} \\&= -\sqrt{3}\end{aligned}$$

$\operatorname{Re} z > 0 \wedge \operatorname{Im} z < 0 \Rightarrow z$ liegt im 4. Quadranten

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi &= \pi - \frac{\pi}{3} + \pi \\&= 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} \\&= \left(2 - \frac{1}{3}\right)\pi \\&= \frac{5}{3}\pi\end{aligned}$$

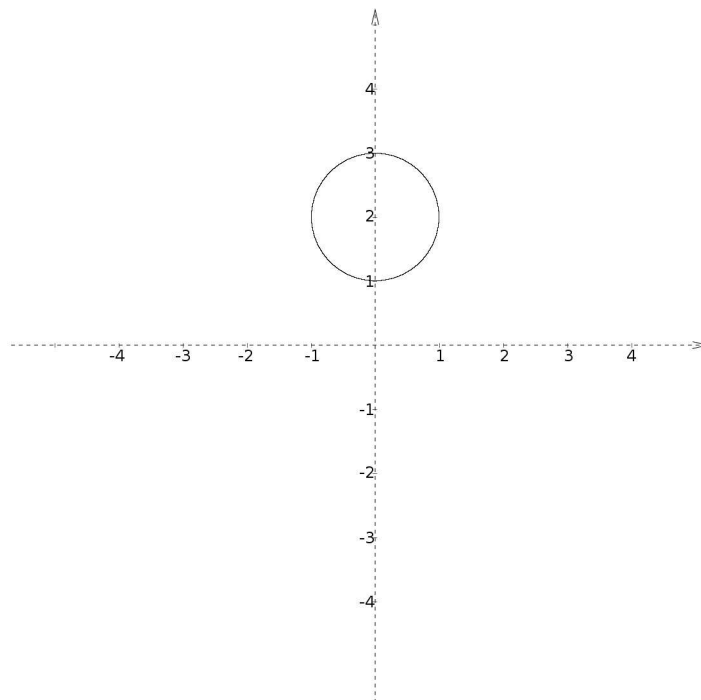
$$z = \sqrt{3} \left(\cos \frac{5}{3}\pi + i \sin \frac{5}{3}\pi \right)$$

5 Punkt Mengen

5.1

$$\begin{aligned} |z - 2i| &= 1 & z &= x + yi \\ |(x + yi) - 2i| &= 1 \\ |x + (y - 2)i| &= 1 \\ \sqrt{x^2 + (y - 2)^2} &= 1 \\ \sqrt{(x - 0)^2 + (y - 2)^2} &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

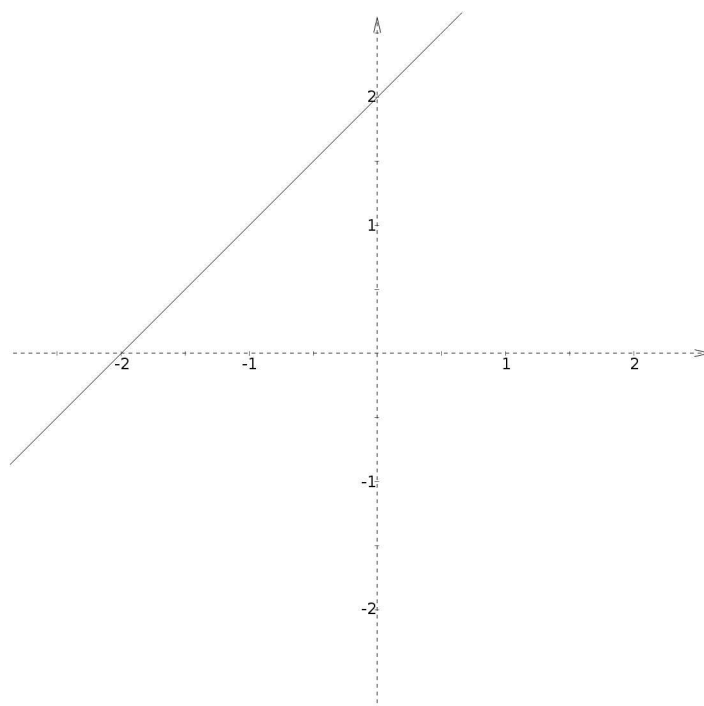
Die Gleichung beschreibt eine Kreislinie mit dem Mittelpunkt $M(0, 2)$ und dem Radius $r = 1$.



5.2

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{Im}((1-i)z) &= 2 & z &= x + yi \\ \operatorname{Im}((1-i)(x+yi)) &= 2 \\ \operatorname{Im}(x+yi - xi - yi^2) &= 2 \\ \operatorname{Im}((x+y) + (y-x)i) &= 2 \\ y - x &= 2 \\ y &= x + 2\end{aligned}$$

Die Gleichung beschreibt eine Gerade mit dem Anstieg 1 und der Nullstelle $(-2, 0)$.



5.3

$$\begin{aligned} |z|^2 &< \operatorname{Im} z & z = x + yi \\ |x + yi|^2 &< \operatorname{Im}(x + yi) \\ (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})^2 &< y \\ x^2 + y^2 &< y \\ x^2 + y^2 - y &< 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 - \frac{2}{2}y + \frac{1}{4} &< \frac{1}{4} \\ (x - 0)^2 + \left(y - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 &< \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Die Ungleichung beschreibt eine Kreisscheibe ohne Rand mit dem Mittelpunkt $M(0, \frac{1}{2})$ und dem Radius $r = \frac{1}{2}$.

