

21.1.08

הערכות על המרחב

$(15^{\circ} - 16^{\circ})$ מעלות גיאומטריות במרחב כטב'

הוכחה מרכזית

$$a(b+c) = ab+ac, \quad ab = ba, \quad a+b = b+a \quad \text{ובן-ונן} = \mathbb{R}$$

$$a \cdot \frac{1}{a} = 1, \quad a + (-a) = 0 : a \in \mathbb{R} \text{ אם } a \neq 0$$

$i \rightarrow i^2 = -1$ מושג $\sqrt{-1} = i$ נגזרת כפולה $\sim 2i$ $i^2 = -1$ מושג $\mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

$$\mathbb{C} = \{x+iy \mid x, y \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

61 כ 2/2

$$x+iy \quad \text{מונע אן}$$

$$0+iy \quad \text{מונע אן}$$

$$z = x+iy \quad \text{מונע אן}$$

הוכחה

$$-z + z = 0 = 0 \cdot iy \Leftarrow -z = -x - iy$$

$$\bar{z} = x - iy$$

$$(1) \text{ if } \operatorname{Im}(z) = y$$

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

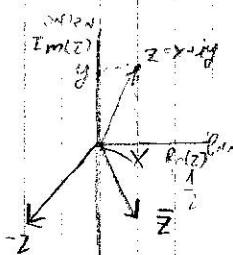
כ-ה' 14:12

$$i^2 = 1 \quad \text{בנוסף מושג}$$

$$(a+ib) + (c+id) = (a+c) + (b+d)i \quad \text{ריבוי}$$

$$(a+ib) \cdot (c+id) = ac + iad + ibc + i^2 bd \quad \text{곱}$$

$$= (ac - bd) + i(ad + bc)$$



$$\frac{1}{4+i} = \frac{1-i}{17} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i$$

לדוגמא

$$z \cdot (\bar{z} \cdot \frac{1}{|z|^2}) = (z \cdot \bar{z}) \cdot \frac{1}{|z|^2} = \frac{|z|^2}{|z|^2} = 1$$

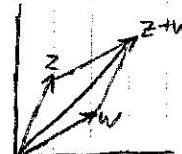
$$z^{-1} = \frac{1}{z} = \frac{\bar{z}}{|z|^2} = \frac{x-iy}{x^2+y^2} \quad \text{בנוסף ל-1}$$

$$z \cdot \bar{z} = (x+iy)(x-iy) \quad \text{בנוסף}$$

$$= x^2 + y^2 \cdot i(x\bar{y} - y\bar{x})$$

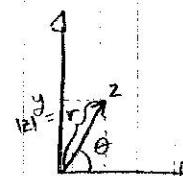
$$= x^2 + y^2 = |z|^2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

21.1.08 (2)

 $\operatorname{Re}(z) = r \cos \theta$ 

$$\operatorname{Re}(z) = \frac{z+\bar{z}}{2}$$

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

 $\operatorname{Re}(z) = r(\cos \theta)$ 

$$x = r \cdot \cos \theta \quad z = x + yi = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

$$y = r \cdot \sin \theta$$

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$

$$z = r \cdot e^{i\theta}$$

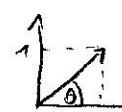
DEFINITION

$$e^{i(\theta+2\pi k)} = e^{i\theta}$$

$-\pi \leq \theta < \pi$ $\theta \Rightarrow \theta \text{ endpoint of } z \text{ in } \rightarrow \theta$

$$\theta = \operatorname{Arg}(z)$$

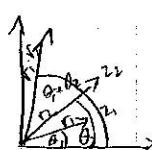
$$z = |z| \cdot e^{i \operatorname{Arg}(z)}$$

DEFINITION

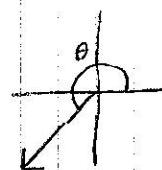
$$z = r \cdot e^{i\theta}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad |z| = \sqrt{1+1} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$1+i = \sqrt{2} \cdot e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} = \sqrt{2} \cdot e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}+2\pi k} \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$



$$(r_1 \cdot e^{i\theta_1})(r_2 \cdot e^{i\theta_2}) = r_1 \cdot r_2 \cdot e^{i(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}$$



$$\theta = \pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \quad -1-i \quad \text{so } \operatorname{re}(z) > 0 \text{ and } \operatorname{im}(z) < 0$$

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

$$-1-i = \sqrt{2} \cdot e^{i(\pi + \frac{\pi}{4})}$$

$$z = r \cdot e^{i\theta} \Rightarrow z^n = r^n \cdot e^{in\theta}$$

DEFINITION

$$z = 2^{50} (\cos 25\pi + i \sin 25\pi) = -2^{50}$$

$$\cos \pi \quad \sin \pi$$

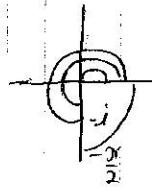
$$(1+i)^{100} = \sum_{j=0}^{100} \binom{100}{j} 1^j i^{100-j}$$

$$= |1+i|^{100} \cdot e^{i \operatorname{Arg}(1+i) 100} = 2^{50} \cdot e^{i 25\pi}$$

DEFINITION

21.1.08 (3)

הנחת גיאומטרית ו-ויליאם



$$-i = e^{i \cdot -\frac{\pi}{2}}, 1 = e^{i \cdot 0}, -1 = e^{i \cdot \pi}, i = e^{i \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\bar{z} = r \cdot e^{i(-\theta)} \quad \text{טבז}$$

ליבורן (טבז) פלאג

$$\cos^3 \theta \quad \text{טבז} \quad \text{טבז}$$

$$\cos^3 \theta + i \sin^3 \theta = e^{i 3\theta} = (\underbrace{e^{i\theta}}_{\text{טבז}})^3 = (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^3$$

$$= \cos^3 \theta + 3i \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta + 3i^2 \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta + i^3 \sin^3 \theta$$

$$= (\cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta) + i(6 \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta - \sin^3 \theta)$$

↓

$$\begin{cases} \cos 3\theta = \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta \\ \sin 3\theta = 3 \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta - \sin^3 \theta \end{cases}$$