

Complex Number

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Closure of a Number System

จำนวนเต็ม $\{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$ $x^2 = 2$?
" — " $x^2 = -1$?



Integer $\{\dots, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ $x^2 = 2$?
จำนวนเต็ม $x^2 = -1$?



Rational Number $\left\{ \frac{p}{q}, p, q \in \mathbb{I} \right\}$ $x^2 = 2$?
จำนวนตรรกยะ π, e ?



Real Number $x^2 = -1$?
จำนวนจริง $\sin x = 2$? \Rightarrow Complex Number

จำนวนเชิงซ้อน (Complex Number)

$$z = x + iy$$

↑ ↑ ↑
จำนวนจริง จำนวนจริง จำนวนเชิงซ้อน
(Real part) (Imaginary part)

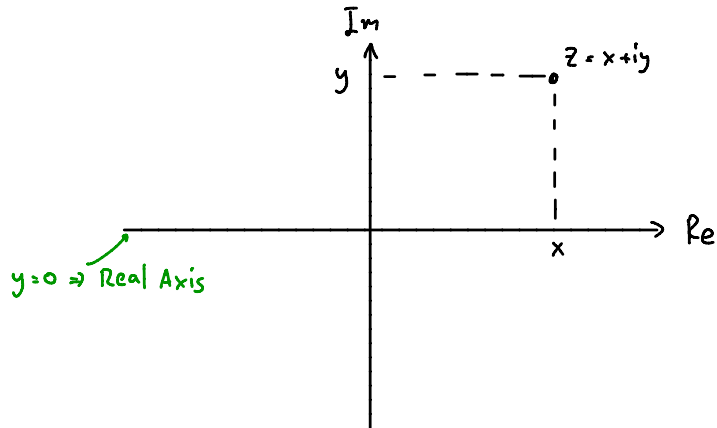
$$\left[\begin{array}{l} i^2 = -1 \Rightarrow i = \sqrt{-1} \\ x, y \text{ เป็น Real Number} \end{array} \right]$$

ถ้า $y = 0 \Rightarrow z$ เป็น Real Number

$$\mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{C}$$

จำนวนจริง = จำนวนจริง 2 จำนวน

ระนาบเชิงซ้อน (Complex Plane)

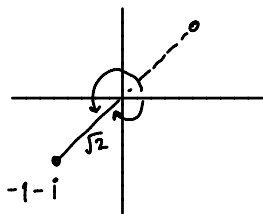


$$z = x + iy$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \arctan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$z = -1 - i$$



$$r = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\theta = 225^\circ = \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

$$(\text{=} -135^\circ = -\frac{3\pi}{4})$$

$$\arctan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \arctan\left(\frac{-1}{-1}\right) = 45^\circ$$

$$\arctan_2(x, y)$$

สรุปนิยามศัพท์ทั้งหลาย

$$z = x + iy = r e^{i\theta}$$

x = Real Part

y = Imaginary Part

r = Modulus (Absolute value)

θ = Argument (Phase)

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\theta = \arctan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

Euler's Formula

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

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots$$

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

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

$$= 1 + i\theta - \frac{\theta^2}{2!} - i\frac{\theta^3}{3!} + \frac{\theta^4}{4!} + i\frac{\theta^5}{5!} + \dots$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2!} + \frac{\theta^4}{4!} - \dots\right) + i\left(\theta - \frac{\theta^3}{3!} + \frac{\theta^5}{5!} - \dots\right)$$

$$= \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$$

พีชคณิตของจำนวนเชิงซ้อน (Complex Arithmetic)

① พีชคณิตธรรมดา ; เลขตัวแปร

② $i^2 = -1$

ตัวอย่าง กำหนดให้ $z_1 = 2 + 3i$ และ $z_2 = 1 - i$ จงหา $z_1 + z_2$ และ $3z_1 + 5z_2$

$$\begin{aligned}z_1 + z_2 &= (2 + 3i) + (1 - i) \\ &= 3 + 2i\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}3z_1 + 5z_2 &= 3(2 + 3i) + 5(1 - i) \\ &= 6 + 9i + 5 - 5i \\ &= 11 + 4i\end{aligned}$$

ตัวอย่าง จงหา $(2 + 3i) \times (1 - i)$

$$\begin{aligned}z_1 z_2 &= (2 + 3i)(1 - i) \\&= 2 - 2i + 3i - 3i^2 \\&= 2 - 2i + 3i - 3(-1) \\&= 5 + i\end{aligned}$$

ตัวอย่าง กำหนดให้ $z_1 = a + bi$ และ $z_2 = a - bi$ จงหา $z_1 \times z_2$

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 z_2 &= (a+bi)(a-bi) \\ &= a^2 - \cancel{abi} + \cancel{abi} - \underbrace{b^2 i^2}_{+b^2} \\ &= a^2 + b^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$z = a + bi \Rightarrow \bar{z} = a - bi$$

Complex conjugate
สังยุค

$$\underbrace{z \bar{z}}_{\text{Real number!}} = a^2 + b^2 = r^2 = |z|^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{i\theta} &= \cos\theta + i\sin\theta \\ e^{-i\theta} &= \cos\theta - i\sin\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$z = \frac{2+3i}{4-5i} e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} \Rightarrow \bar{z} = \frac{2-3i}{4+5i} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

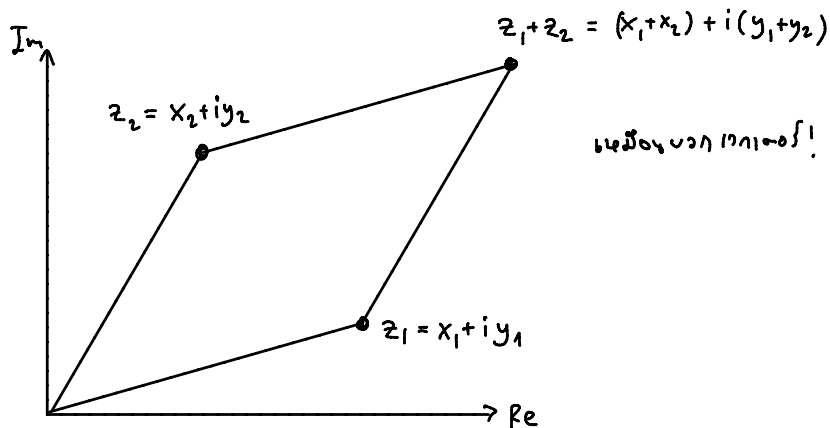
ตัวอย่าง จงหา $\frac{2+3i}{1-i}$

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

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

$$= \frac{5+i}{2} = \frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i$$

การบวกเลขบนระนาบเชิงซ้อน



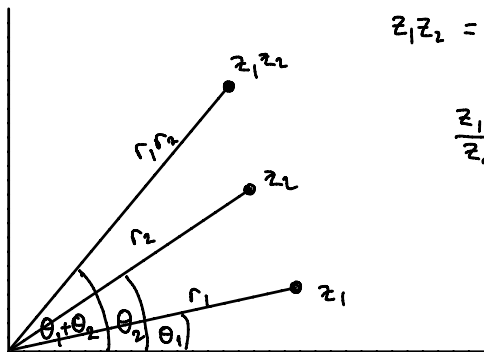
การคูณหารบนระนาบเชิงซ้อน

$$z_1 = x_1 + iy_1 = r_1 e^{i\theta_1}, \quad z_2 = x_2 + iy_2 = r_2 e^{i\theta_2}$$

$$z_1 z_2 = (r_1 e^{i\theta_1})(r_2 e^{i\theta_2})$$

$$z_1 z_2 = (r_1 r_2) e^{i(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{z_1}{z_2} &= \frac{r_1 e^{i\theta_1}}{r_2 e^{i\theta_2}} \\ &= \left(\frac{r_1}{r_2}\right) e^{i(\theta_1 - \theta_2)} \end{aligned}$$



ตัวอย่าง จงหา i^{30}

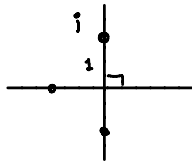
$$\begin{aligned}i &= 0 + 1i \\ &= \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \\ &= e^{i \frac{\pi}{2}}\end{aligned}$$

$$i^2 = (e^{i \frac{\pi}{2}})^2 = e^{i \pi} = -1$$

$$i^3 = e^{i \frac{3\pi}{2}} = -i$$

$$i^4 = e^{i 2\pi} = 1$$

$$i^{30} = e^{i 15\pi} = -1$$

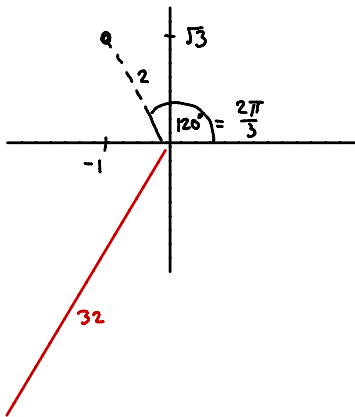


ตัวอย่าง จงหา $(-1 + \sqrt{3}i)^5$

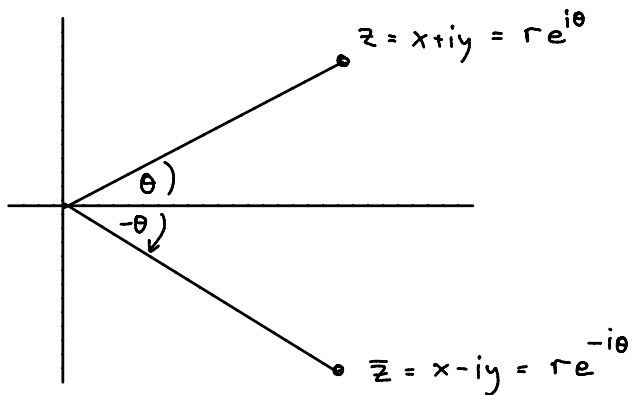
$$-1 + \sqrt{3}i = 2 e^{i \frac{2\pi}{3}}$$

$$(-1 + \sqrt{3}i)^5 = 2^5 e^{i \frac{10\pi}{3}}$$

$$= 32 e^{i \frac{4\pi}{3}}$$



Complex Conjugate



Modulus of Complex Number

$$\text{Q47} \quad |z|, \quad z = \frac{(1+i)^{50}}{(1-i)^{30}}$$

$$|z| = \frac{|1+i|^{50}}{|1-i|^{30}} = \frac{(\sqrt{2})^{50}}{(\sqrt{2})^{30}} = 1024$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} |z_1 z_2| &= |z_1| |z_2| \\ \left| \frac{z_1}{z_2} \right| &= \frac{|z_1|}{|z_2|} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} |z_1 z_2| &= |r_1 e^{i\theta_1} r_2 e^{i\theta_2}| \\ &= |r_1 r_2 e^{i(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}| \\ &= r_1 r_2 \\ &= |z_1| |z_2| \end{aligned}$$

De Moivre's Theorem

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

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

$$e^{i(n\theta)}$$

$$\cos(n\theta) + i\sin(n\theta) = (\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)^n$$

$$\cos(n\theta) + i\sin(n\theta) = (\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)^n$$

$$\begin{aligned}n = 2 : \quad \cos 2\theta + i\sin 2\theta &= (\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)^2 \\ &= \cos^2\theta + 2i\cos\theta\sin\theta + i^2\sin^2\theta\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\cos 2\theta = \cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta$$

$$\sin 2\theta = 2\sin\theta\cos\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned}n = 3 \quad \cos 3\theta + i\sin 3\theta &= (c + is)^3 \\ &= c^3 + 3ic^2s - 3cs^2 - is^3 \\ &= (c^3 - 3cs^2) + i(3c^2s - s^3)\end{aligned}$$

Quiz

- 1 จงเขียน $z = (-\sqrt{3} + 1)^2$ ให้อยู่ในรูปเชิงขั้ว
- 2 จงเขียน $z = \left(\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^6$ ให้อยู่ในรูปเชิงขั้ว
- 3 จงเขียน $z = (i - \sqrt{3})(1 + \sqrt{3}i)$ ในรูป $x + iy$
- 4 จงเขียน $z = e^{-2\pi i} + e^{-4\pi i} + e^{6\pi i}$ ในรูป $x + iy$
- 5 จงหา $|z|$ เมื่อ $z = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}i}{1-i}\right)^{12}$