

Complex Number (2)

- $\cos + \sin$
- exponential + log
- trigonometry + inv.
- $\cos$

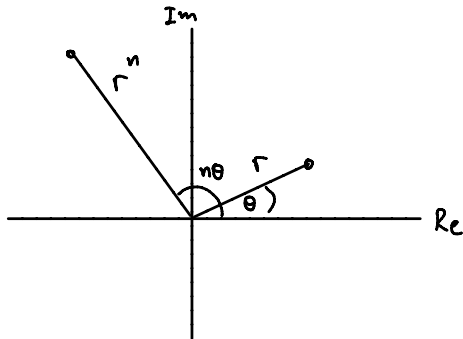
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SCPY205, 20 August 2020

การยกกำลังจำนวนเชิงซ้อน

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

$$z^n = (r e^{i\theta})^n = r^n e^{i(n\theta)}$$

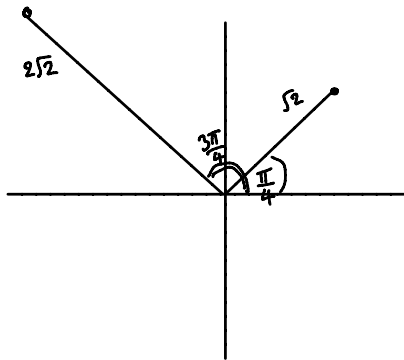


ตัวอย่าง จงหา $(1 + i)^3 = \left(\sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} \right) = 2\sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}}$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + i \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$= -2 + 2i$$



รากของจำนวนเชิงซ้อน

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

หา $w = z^{\frac{1}{n}}$ สำหรับ n ของ z

$$\Rightarrow w^n = z$$

$$z^{\frac{1}{n}} = (r e^{i\theta})^{\frac{1}{n}} = r^{\frac{1}{n}} e^{i(\frac{\theta}{n})}$$

↑
ให้สวย!

ตัวอย่าง จงหา $\sqrt[3]{8}$

$$8 = 8 e^{i\theta}, \quad \theta = 0, 2\pi, 4\pi, \dots, -2\pi, -4\pi, \dots$$
$$= 2\pi n, \quad n \in \mathbb{I}$$

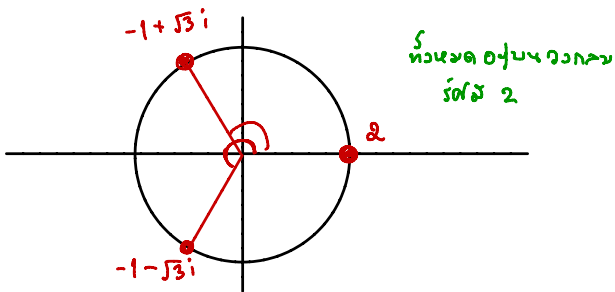
$$\sqrt[3]{8} = (8 e^{i\theta})^{1/3} = 2 e^{i\frac{\theta}{3}}, \quad \theta = 2\pi n, \quad n \in \mathbb{I}$$

$$= \underbrace{2 e^{i0}}_{\downarrow \sqrt[3]{8}}, \underbrace{2 e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}}}_{\downarrow \sqrt[3]{8}}, \underbrace{2 e^{i\frac{4\pi}{3}}}_{\downarrow \sqrt[3]{8}}, \underbrace{2 e^{i\frac{6\pi}{3}}}_{= 2 e^{i2\pi} = 2 e^{i0}}, \underbrace{2 e^{i\frac{8\pi}{3}}}_{= 2 e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}}}, \dots$$

$$\sqrt{\{8\}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{8}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{\{8\}} \Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{8}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sqrt[3]{8} &= 2e^{i0}, 2e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}}, 2e^{i\frac{4\pi}{3}} \\
&= 2, 2\left(\cos\frac{2\pi}{3} + i\sin\frac{2\pi}{3}\right), 2\left(\cos\frac{4\pi}{3} + i\sin\frac{4\pi}{3}\right) \\
&= 2, 2\left(-\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right), 2\left(-\frac{1}{2} - i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \\
&= 2, -1 + \sqrt{3}i, -1 - \sqrt{3}i
\end{aligned}$$



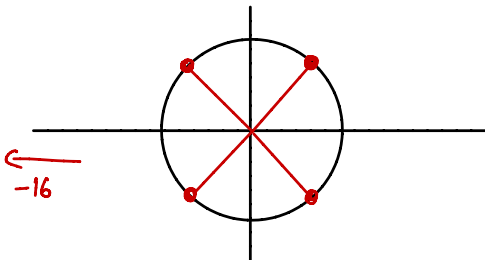
ตัวอย่าง จงหา $\sqrt[4]{-16}$

$$-16 = 16 e^{i\theta}, \quad \theta = \pi, 3\pi, 5\pi, \dots, -\pi, -3\pi, \dots$$
$$= \pi + 2\pi n, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\sqrt[4]{-16} = 2 e^{i\frac{\theta}{4}}$$

$$= 2 e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}, 2 e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}}, 2 e^{i\frac{5\pi}{4}}, 2 e^{i\frac{7\pi}{4}}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}i, -\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}i, -\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}i, \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}i$$



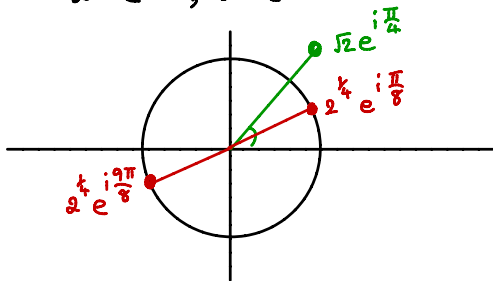
ตัวอย่าง จงหา $\sqrt{1+i}$

$$1+i = \sqrt{2} e^{i\theta}, \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi, \frac{\pi}{4} + 4\pi, \dots$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi n, \quad n \in \mathbb{I}$$

$$\sqrt{1+i} = (\sqrt{2} e^{i\theta})^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= 2^{\frac{1}{4}} e^{i\frac{\theta}{2}}$$

$$= 2^{\frac{1}{4}} e^{i\frac{\pi}{8}}, 2^{\frac{1}{4}} e^{i\frac{9\pi}{8}}$$



สรุปวิธีการหาของจำนวนเชิงซ้อน

เชิงพีชคณิต

$$\begin{aligned} - \quad z &= r e^{i\theta} \\ &= r e^{i\theta}, r e^{i(\theta+2\pi)}, r e^{i(\theta+4\pi)}, \dots \\ &= r e^{i(\theta+2\pi k)}, k \in \mathbb{I} \end{aligned}$$

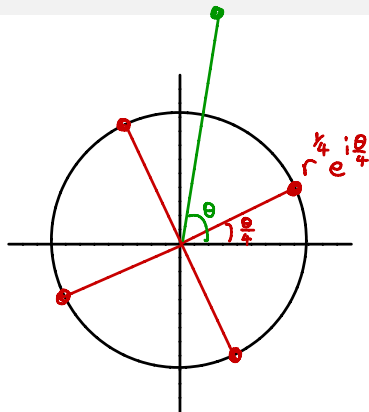
$$\begin{aligned} - \quad z^{\frac{1}{n}} &= r^{\frac{1}{n}} e^{i\frac{\theta}{n}}, r^{\frac{1}{n}} e^{i(\frac{\theta}{n} + \frac{2\pi}{n})}, \dots \\ &= r^{\frac{1}{n}} e^{i(\frac{\theta}{n} + \frac{2\pi k}{n})}, k \in \mathbb{I} \end{aligned}$$

- k มา n ดั้งเดิมก็ $\Rightarrow z^{\frac{1}{n}}$ มา n ดั้งเดิมก็

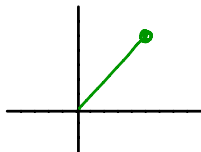
สรุปวิธีการหาของจำนวนเชิงซ้อน

เชิงเรขาคณิต

- $z = r e^{i\theta}$, θ ใดก็ได้
- $z^k = r^k e^{i\frac{\theta}{k}}$ $\Rightarrow$ ได้ 1 รน
- แบ่งวงกลมให้ k ส่วน
 $\Rightarrow$ ได้ k รน



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



ฟังก์ชัน exponential ของจำนวนเชิงซ้อน

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

$$e^z = e^{x+iy}$$

$$= e^x e^{iy}$$

$$= e^x (\cos y + i \sin y)$$

$$e^{x+iy} = e^x \cos y + i e^x \sin y$$

ตัวอย่าง จงหา e^{1+i}

$$\begin{aligned} e^{1+i} &= e^1 e^i \\ &= e(\cos 1 + i \sin 1) \quad \leftarrow 1 \text{ is radian} \\ &= 2.718(0.54 + i \times 0.84) \\ &= 1.4 + 2.3i \end{aligned}$$

ฟังก์ชันตรีโกณมิติของจำนวนเชิงซ้อน

Trigonometry

$z \Rightarrow$ หา $\sin z, \cos z$?

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta \quad \text{---(1)}$$

$$e^{-i\theta} = \cos\theta - i\sin\theta \quad \text{---(2)}$$

$$\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} \quad 2\cos\theta = e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \cos\theta = \frac{1}{2}(e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta})$$

$$\textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} \quad 2i\sin\theta = e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sin\theta = \frac{1}{2i}(e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta})$$

นิยาม

$$\sin z = \frac{1}{2i}(e^{iz} - e^{-iz})$$

$$\cos z = \frac{1}{2}(e^{iz} + e^{-iz})$$

ตัวอย่าง จงหา $\cos(i)$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} (e + \frac{1}{e}) \approx 1.54 > 1 !$$

ตัวอย่าง จงหา $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + i \ln 2\right)$

$$\begin{aligned}\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + i \ln 2\right) &= \frac{1}{2i} \left(e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + i \ln 2\right)} - e^{-i\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + i \ln 2\right)} \right) \\&= \frac{1}{2i} \left[\underbrace{e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}}_i \underbrace{e^{-\ln 2}}_{\substack{\downarrow \\ e^{\ln 2^{-1}} = \frac{1}{2}}} } - \underbrace{e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}}}_{-i} \underbrace{e^{\ln 2}}_2 \right] \\&= \frac{1}{2i} \left[\frac{i}{2} + 2i \right] \\&= \frac{5}{4} > 1 !\end{aligned}$$

$$e^{[...]} \Rightarrow \exp(\dots)$$

$\backslash \exp$

เอกลักษณ์ตรีโกณมิติ?

$$\sin^2 z + \cos^2 z = 1$$

$$\frac{d \sin z}{dz} = \cos z$$

$$\frac{d \cos z}{dz} = -\sin z$$



พิสูจน์ได้ทั้งหมด

$$\tan z = \frac{\sin z}{\cos z} \quad \dots$$

ตัวอย่าง จงหา $\int \sin^2 x \, dx$

$$= \int \left(\frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2i} \right)^2 dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \int (e^{2ix} - 2 + e^{-2ix}) dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{1}{2i} e^{2ix} - 2x - \frac{1}{2i} e^{-2ix} \right] + C$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2i} (e^{2ix} - e^{-2ix}) + C$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + C$$

$$\int \cos 5x \sin 3x \, dx = ?$$

ตัวอย่าง จงหา $\int_0^{2\pi} \sin x \sin 2x \, dx$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2i} \right) \left(\frac{e^{2ix} - e^{-2ix}}{2i} \right) dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(e^{3ix} - e^{ix} - e^{-ix} + e^{3ix} \right) dx$$


cos 3x

$$= 0$$

ตัวอย่าง จงหา $\int e^{ax} \cos bx \, dx$ และ $\int e^{ax} \sin bx \, dx$

$$\text{นั่นคือ } e^{(a+ib)x} = e^{ax} e^{ibx} = e^{ax} (\cos bx + i \sin bx)$$

$$\int e^{(a+ib)x} dx = \boxed{\int e^{ax} \cos bx \, dx} + i \boxed{\int e^{ax} \sin bx \, dx}$$

↓

$$\int e^{(a+ib)x} dx = \frac{1}{a+ib} e^{(a+ib)x} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{a+ib} \frac{a-ib}{a-ib} e^{ax} (\cos bx + i \sin bx)$$

$$= \frac{a-ib}{a^2+b^2} e^{ax} (\cos bx + i \sin bx)$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{e^{ax}}{a^2+b^2} (a \cos bx + b \sin bx)} + i \boxed{\frac{e^{ax}}{a^2+b^2} (a \sin bx - b \cos bx)}$$

ฟังก์ชัน logarithm ของจำนวนเชิงซ้อน

$$z = r e^{i\theta} \quad \text{หา } \ln z = ?$$

$$w = \ln z \Rightarrow e^w = z$$

$$\begin{aligned}\ln z &= \ln(r e^{i\theta}) \\ &= \ln r + i\theta \quad \leftarrow \theta \text{ ใดก็ได้!}\end{aligned}$$

$$z = r e^{i(\theta + 2\pi k)}, \quad k \in \mathbb{I}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\ln z &= \ln r + i(\theta + 2\pi k) \\ &= \ln(r) + i(\theta + 2\pi k)\end{aligned}$$

↑
เห็นไหมนี่ Real

ตัวอย่าง จงหา $\ln(-1)$

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

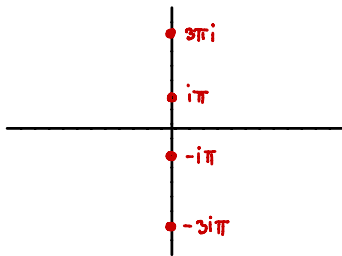
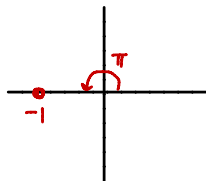
$$\ln(-1) = \ln 1 + i(\pi+2\pi n)$$

$$= i(\pi+2\pi n)$$

$$= \boxed{i\pi}, 3i\pi, 5i\pi, \dots, -i\pi, -3i\pi, \dots$$

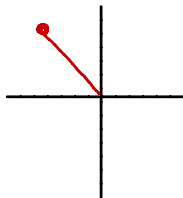
Principal value

$$0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$$



ตัวอย่าง จงหา $\ln(-1+i)$

$$-1+i = \sqrt{2} e^{i\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}+2\pi k\right)}, \quad k \in \mathbb{I}$$



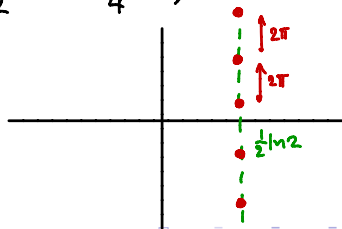
$$\ln(-1+i) = \ln(\sqrt{2}) + i\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}+2\pi k\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + i\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}+2\pi k\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{3\pi}{4} i, \quad \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{11\pi}{4} i, \quad \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{19\pi}{4} i, \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{5\pi}{4} i, \quad \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{13\pi}{4} i, \dots$$

Principal value
 $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$



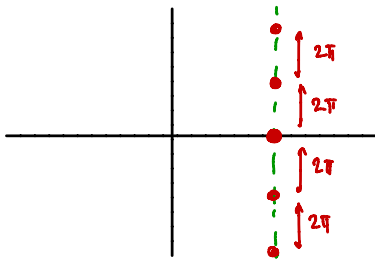
ตัวอย่าง จงหา $\ln 5$

$$5 = 5 e^{i(2\pi k)}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\ln 5 = \operatorname{Ln} 5 + i(2\pi k)$$

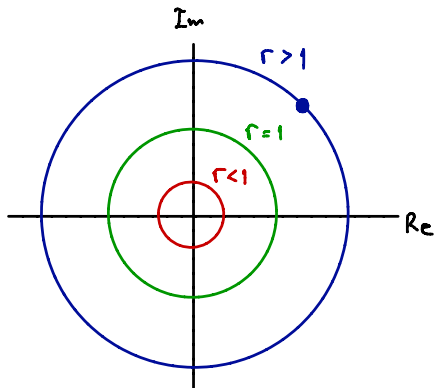
$$= \boxed{\operatorname{Ln} 5}, \operatorname{Ln} 5 + 2\pi i, \operatorname{Ln} 5 + 4\pi i, \dots$$
$$\operatorname{Ln} 5 - 2\pi i, \operatorname{Ln} 5 - 4\pi i, \dots$$

Principal value

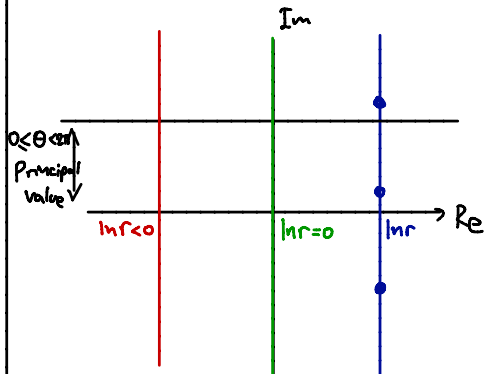


ฟังก์ชัน logarithm ของจำนวนเชิงซ้อน

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



$$\ln z$$



Quiz

- 1 จงหาค่าทั้งหมดที่เป็นไปได้ของ $\sqrt[3]{-8i}$
- 2 จงเขียน $\cos(\pi - 2i \ln 3)$ ในรูป $x + iy$
- 3 จงเขียน $(i-1)^{(i+1)}$ ในรูป $x + iy$