

1. Příklad: Sečtěte komplexní čísla:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a) (2-3i) + (5+7i) = 7+4i \\ b) (3+8i) + (2-3i) = 5+5i \\ c) (-2+3i) + (6-2i) = 4+i \end{array} \right\}$$

obecně: $(a+bi) + (c+di) = (a+c) + (b+d)i$

2. Příklad: Vynásobte komplexní čísla:

$$a) (2-3i) \cdot (5+7i) = 10 - 21i^2 + 14i - 15i = 10 + 21 - i = 31 - i$$

$$b) (3+8i) \cdot (2-3i) = 6 - 24i^2 + 16i - 9i = 6 + 24 + 7i = 30 + 7i$$

$$c) (-2+3i) \cdot (6-2i) = -12 - 6i^2 + 18i + 4i = -12 + 6 + 22i = -6 + 22i$$

Porovnáváme jak jsme zvyklí, jen pamatujeme na to, že $i^2 = -1$.

obecně: $(a+bi) \cdot (c+di) = ac - bd + (bc+ad)i$

3. Příklad: Převeďte na algebraický tvar.

$$a) \frac{1}{2+5i} = \frac{1}{(2+5i) \cdot (2-5i)} = \frac{2-5i}{4-10i+10i-25i^2} = \frac{2-5i}{4+25} = \frac{2-5i}{29} = \frac{2}{29} - \frac{5}{29}i$$

$$b) \frac{3+2i}{4-i} = \frac{(3+2i) \cdot (4+i)}{(4-i) \cdot (4+i)} = \frac{12-2+(8+3)i}{16-4i+4i-i^2} = \frac{10+11i}{16+1} = \frac{10}{17} + \frac{11}{17}i$$

$$c) (3-5i)^2 = 3^2 - 30i + 25i^2 = 9 - 30i - 25 = -16 - 30i$$

$$d) (3+i)^3 = 3^3 + 3 \cdot 3^2 \cdot i + 3 \cdot 3 \cdot i^2 + i^3 = 27 + 27i - 9 - i = 18 + 26i$$

$i^2 \cdot i = -1 \cdot i = -i$

$$e) i^4 = i^2 \cdot i^2 = (-1) \cdot (-1) = 1 = 1 + 0i$$

$$f) i^{537} = i^{533+4} = i^{533} \cdot i^4 = i^{533} = i^{33} = i^5 = i = 0 + 1i$$

mocnině i můžeme odečítat násobky 4

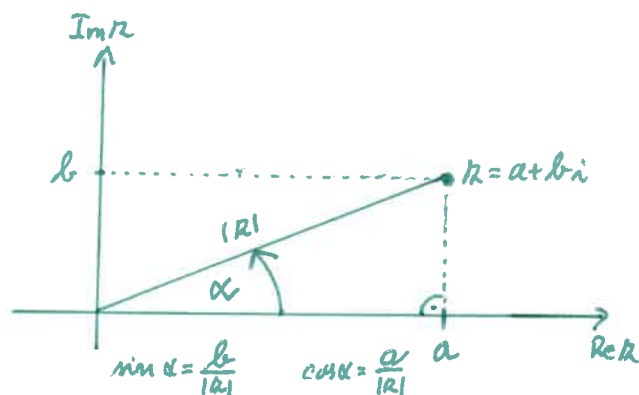
4. Pr. Převést na goniometrický tvar.

obecně: $z = a + bi$... znázorníme jako bod $[a, b]$:

$|z| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$... modul z = vzdálenost z od počátku

α ... viz obrázek $\Rightarrow$

$$z = a + bi = \underbrace{|z| (\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)}_{\text{goniometrický tvar } z}$$

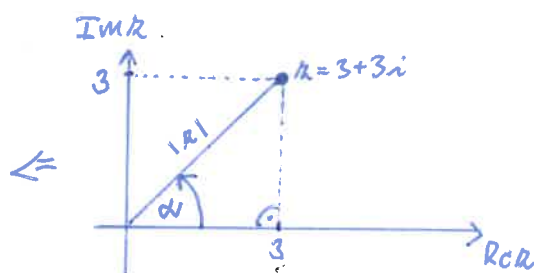


a) $z = 3 + 3i$

$$|z| = \sqrt{3^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 9} = 3 \cdot \sqrt{2}$$

$$\alpha = 45^\circ = \frac{\pi}{4} \dots \text{jasné z obrázku}$$

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



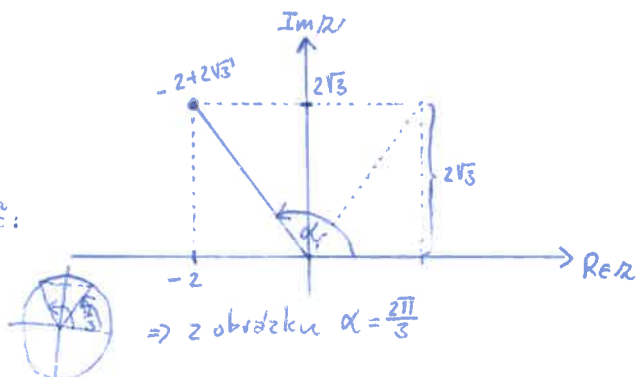
b) $z = \overset{a}{-2} + \overset{b}{2\sqrt{3}}i$

$$|z| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (2\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{4 + 12} = 4$$

α ... z obrázku neodhadneme $\Rightarrow$ určíme pomocí:

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{b}{|z|} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{3} \\ \text{nebo} \\ \frac{2\pi}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{\underline{z = 4 (\cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{3})}}$$



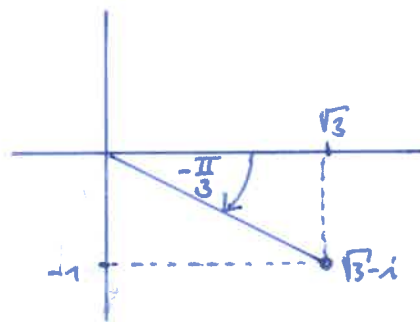
c) $z = \sqrt{3} - i$

$$|z| = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{a}{|z|} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \text{nebo} \\ -\frac{\pi}{6} \end{cases}$$



$$\underline{\underline{z = 2 (\cos(-\frac{\pi}{6}) + i \sin(-\frac{\pi}{6}))}}$$



5. Pr. Vynásobte komplexní čísla.

obecně: $z_1 = |z_1| (\cos \alpha_1 + i \sin \alpha_1)$; $z_2 = |z_2| (\cos \alpha_2 + i \sin \alpha_2) \Rightarrow$
 $z_1 \cdot z_2 = |z_1| \cdot |z_2| (\cos(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + i \sin(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2))$

a) $z_1 = 3 (\cos 80^\circ + i \sin 80^\circ)$, $z_2 = 2 (\cos 40^\circ + i \sin 40^\circ)$

$$z_1 \cdot z_2 = \underline{\underline{6 (\cos 120^\circ + i \sin 120^\circ)}}$$

b) $z_1 = 4 (\cos 50^\circ + i \sin 50^\circ)$, $z_2 = 3 (\cos 20^\circ + i \sin 20^\circ)$

$$z_1 \cdot z_2 = 12 (\cos 70^\circ + i \sin 70^\circ)$$

6. Pr. Umocněte komplexní číslo.

obecně: $z = |z| (\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha) \Rightarrow z^m = |z|^m (\cos(m\alpha) + i \sin(m\alpha))$

a) $z = 2 (\cos 30^\circ + i \sin 30^\circ) \Rightarrow$

$$z^2 = 4 (\cos 60^\circ + i \sin 60^\circ)$$

$$z^3 = 8 (\cos 90^\circ + i \sin 90^\circ)$$

$$z^4 = 16 (\cos 120^\circ + i \sin 120^\circ)$$

b) $z = 3 (\cos 40^\circ + i \sin 40^\circ) \Rightarrow$

$$z^6 = 3^6 (\cos 240^\circ + i \sin 240^\circ)$$

c) $z = 1 + i \Rightarrow z^3 = ?$

$$z = (1 + i) = \sqrt{2} (\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4}) \Rightarrow z^3 = (\sqrt{2})^3 (\cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4})$$

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

$$z^3 = 2\sqrt{2} (-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$$

$$\underline{\underline{z^3 = -\sqrt{2} + i \sqrt{2}}}$$

6. Pr. Určete $\sqrt[n]{z}$, $\sqrt[n]{z}$ a $\sqrt[n]{z}$.

obecně: Každé nenulové komplexní číslo $z = |z|(\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)$ má n různých n -tých odmocnin. Jsou to:

$$\sqrt[n]{z} = \begin{cases} z_0 = \sqrt[n]{|z|} \left(\cos \frac{\alpha}{n} + i \sin \frac{\alpha}{n} \right) \\ z_1 = \sqrt[n]{|z|} \left(\cos \left(\frac{\alpha}{n} + \frac{2\pi}{n} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\alpha}{n} + \frac{2\pi}{n} \right) \right) \\ z_2 = \sqrt[n]{|z|} \left(\cos \left(\frac{\alpha}{n} + \frac{2\pi}{n} + \frac{2\pi}{n} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\alpha}{n} + \frac{2\pi}{n} + \frac{2\pi}{n} \right) \right) \\ \vdots \\ z_{n-1} = \sqrt[n]{|z|} \left(\cos \left(\frac{\alpha}{n} + (n-1) \frac{2\pi}{n} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\alpha}{n} + (n-1) \frac{2\pi}{n} \right) \right) \end{cases}$$

a) $z = 81 (\cos 120^\circ + i \sin 120^\circ)$

$$\sqrt[2]{z} = \begin{cases} 9 (\cos 60^\circ + i \sin 60^\circ) = z_0 & \dots \text{ k úhlu přičítám } \frac{2\pi}{2} = 180^\circ \\ 9 (\cos 240^\circ + i \sin 240^\circ) = z_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{z} = \begin{cases} \sqrt[3]{81} (\cos 40^\circ + i \sin 40^\circ) = z_0 & \dots \text{ k úhlu přičítám } \frac{2\pi}{3} = 120^\circ \\ \sqrt[3]{81} (\cos 160^\circ + i \sin 160^\circ) = z_1 \\ \sqrt[3]{81} (\cos 280^\circ + i \sin 280^\circ) = z_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt[4]{z} = \begin{cases} 3 (\cos 30^\circ + i \sin 30^\circ) = z_0 & \dots \text{ k úhlu přičítám } \frac{2\pi}{4} = 90^\circ \\ 3 (\cos 120^\circ + i \sin 120^\circ) = z_1 \\ 3 (\cos 210^\circ + i \sin 210^\circ) = z_2 \\ 3 (\cos 300^\circ + i \sin 300^\circ) = z_3 \end{cases}$$

b) $z = 25 (\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2})$

$$\sqrt[2]{z} = \begin{cases} 5 (\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4}) & \dots \text{ k úhlu přičítám } \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi = \frac{4\pi}{4} \\ 5 (\cos \frac{5\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{4}) \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{z} = \begin{cases} \sqrt[3]{25} (\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6}) & \dots \text{ k úhlu přičítám } \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{4\pi}{6} \\ \sqrt[3]{25} (\cos \frac{5\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{6}) \\ \sqrt[3]{25} (\cos \frac{9\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{9\pi}{6}) \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt[4]{z} = \begin{cases} \sqrt[4]{25} (\cos \frac{\pi}{8} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{8}) & \dots \text{ přičítám } \frac{2\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \sqrt[4]{25} (\cos \frac{5\pi}{8} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{8}) \\ \sqrt[4]{25} (\cos \frac{9\pi}{8} + i \sin \frac{9\pi}{8}) \\ \sqrt[4]{25} (\cos \frac{13\pi}{8} + i \sin \frac{13\pi}{8}) \end{cases}$$