

TEOREMA

- 1) Facendo il prodotto di due numeri complessi, i moduli si moltiplicano, gli argomenti si sommano

$$zw = |z||w| (\cos(\varphi + \theta) + i \sin(\varphi + \theta))$$

$$\text{se } z = |z| \underbrace{(\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)}_{e^{i\varphi}}, w = |w| \underbrace{(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)}_{e^{i\theta}}$$

- 2) Facendo il rapporto di due numeri complessi, i moduli si dividono, gli argomenti si sottraggono.

$$\frac{z}{w} = \frac{|z|}{|w|} (\cos(\varphi - \theta) + i \sin(\varphi - \theta))$$

Questo suggerisce una notazione di tipo esponenziale.

$$e^{i\varphi} := \cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi \quad \forall \varphi \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$e^{i0} = \cos 0 + i \sin 0 = 1.$$

$$e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = i$$

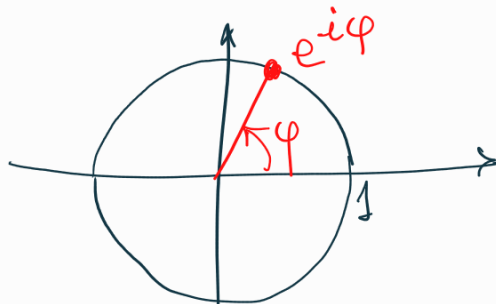
$$e^{i\pi} = \cos \pi + i \sin \pi = -1.$$

$$e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$$

Formula di Eulero

$$e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}} = \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (1 - i)$$

$$e^{i\varphi}$$



Con questa notazione, il precedente teorema diventa naturale:

$$\& \quad z = |z|e^{i\varphi}, \quad w = |w|e^{i\theta}$$

$$1) \quad zw = |z|e^{i\varphi} |w|e^{i\theta} = |z||w|e^{i(\varphi+\theta)}$$

$$2) \quad \frac{z}{w} = \frac{|z|e^{i\varphi}}{|w|e^{i\theta}} = \frac{|z|}{|w|}e^{i(\varphi-\theta)}$$

Esercizio. Dati $z = 1-i$, $w = 2+2i$,
trovare zw e $\frac{z}{w}$.

1) In coordinate cartesiane

$$zw = (1-i)(2+2i) = 2 + \cancel{2i} - \cancel{2i} + 2 = 4$$

$$\frac{z}{w} = \frac{1-i}{2+2i} \cdot \frac{2-2i}{2-2i} = \frac{\cancel{2} - 2i - 2i - \cancel{2}}{4+4} = \frac{-4i}{8} = -\frac{i}{2}$$

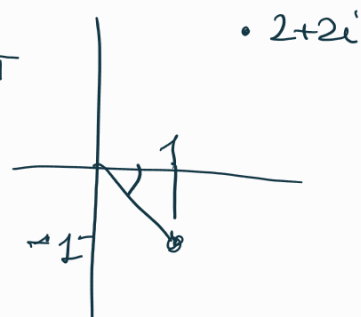
2) In coord. polari. $z = 1-i = \sqrt{2}e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}} = \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{7}{4}\pi}$

$$w = 2+2i = 2\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$z \cdot w = 2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2} \underbrace{e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}}_{e^{i0}=1} = 4$$

$$\frac{z}{w} = \frac{\sqrt{2}e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}}}{2\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}} = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}}}_{\parallel} = -\frac{i}{2}$$

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



Calcolare $(1+i)^4 = (1+i)(1+i)(1+i)(1+i)$

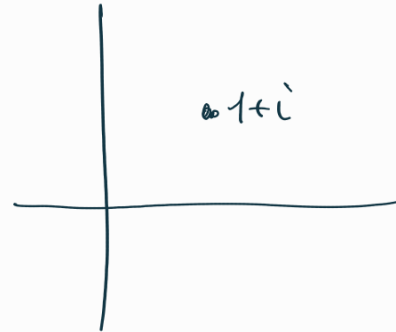
In coord. cartesiane. (uso il binomio di Newton)

$$(1+i)^4 = 1^4 + 4 \cdot 1^3 i + 6 \cdot 1^2 i^2 + 4 \cdot 1 \cdot i^3 + i^4 = \\ = 1 + \cancel{4i} - 6 - \cancel{4i} + 1 = -4$$

In coord. polari

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

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



$(1+i)^{17}$

In coord. cartesiane

$$(1+i)^{17} = 1^{17} + 17 \cdot 1^{16} i + \binom{17}{2} 1^{15} i^2 + \dots$$

non particolarmente conveniente.

In coord. polari

$$(1+i)^{17} = (\sqrt{2})^{17} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 17} = 256 \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{17\pi}{4}} = 256 \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} =$$

$\underbrace{e^{i\frac{17\pi}{4}}}_{e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}}$

$$= 256 \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \\ = 256 (1+i)$$

Potenze intere di un numero complesso.

Se $z = |z| e^{i\varphi}$, $n \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow$

$$z^n = |z|^n e^{i\varphi n} = \\ = |z|^n (\cos(n\varphi) + i \sin(n\varphi))$$

Oss. La formula $(e^{i\varphi})^n = e^{in\varphi}$ si scrive esplicitamente come

$$(\cos\varphi + i\sin\varphi)^n = \cos(n\varphi) + i\sin(n\varphi) \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

Formula di De Moivre.

Radici n-esime di un numero complesso

Sia $z \in \mathbb{C}$. Sia $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $n \geq 2$. Voglio risolvere l'eq^{ne}

$$w^n = z \quad \text{in } w \in \mathbb{C}$$

Cioè voglio trovare le radici n-esime di z , cioè tutti quei numeri complessi w t.c. $w^n = z$.

• Caso banale: $z=0$ $w^n=0 \iff w=0$.

• Caso interessante: $z \neq 0 \Rightarrow z = |z|e^{i\varphi}$.

$$w \text{ (incognita)} = |w|e^{i\theta}$$

$$w^n = z \text{ diventa } |w|^n e^{in\theta} = |z|e^{i\varphi}$$

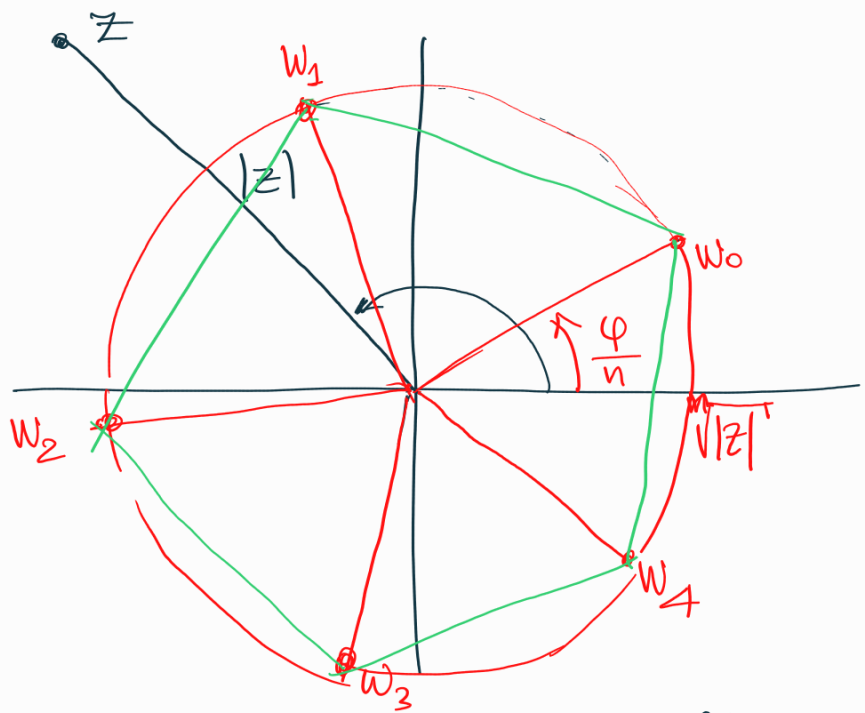
$$\text{deve essere } |w|^n = |z| \iff |w| = \sqrt[n]{|z|} \quad (\text{radice n-esima reale})$$

$$n\theta = \varphi + 2k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\theta = \theta_k = \frac{\varphi + 2k\pi}{n} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$k=0 \Rightarrow \theta_0 = \frac{\varphi}{n} \Rightarrow w_0 = \sqrt[n]{|z|} e^{i\frac{\varphi}{n}}$$

$$k=1 \Rightarrow \theta_1 = \frac{\varphi + 2\pi}{n} = \frac{\varphi}{n} + \frac{2\pi}{n} \Rightarrow w_1 = \sqrt[n]{|z|} e^{i(\frac{\varphi}{n} + \frac{2\pi}{n})}$$



$$k=2 \Rightarrow \theta_2 = \frac{\varphi + 4\pi}{n} = \frac{\varphi}{n} + \frac{4\pi}{n} \Rightarrow w_2 = \sqrt[n]{|z|} e^{i\left(\frac{\varphi}{n} + \frac{4\pi}{n}\right)}$$

$$k=3$$

$$k=4$$

$$k=n-1$$

$$k=n \Rightarrow \theta_n = \frac{\varphi + 2n\pi}{n} = \frac{\varphi}{n} + 2\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow w_n = \sqrt[n]{|z|} e^{i\left(\frac{\varphi}{n} + 2\pi\right)} = \sqrt[n]{|z|} e^{i\frac{\varphi}{n}} = w_0$$

e si ripetono tutti. : $w_{n+1} = w_1, w_{n+2} = w_2$

Le radici n-esime di z sono n

TEOREMA Sia $z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$. Sia $n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2$.

Le radici n-esime di z sono n e si scrivono così.

$$w_k = \sqrt[n]{|z|} e^{i\theta_k} \quad \text{dove} \quad \theta_k = \frac{\varphi + 2k\pi}{n}, k=0, 1, \dots, n-1.$$

* radice n-esima di un numero reale positivo

dove $z = |z| e^{i\varphi}$.

Tali n radici si trovano sui vertici di un poligono regolare di n lati inscritto nella circonferenza di raggio $\sqrt[n]{R}$ centrata nell'origine.

Trovare le radici quarte di -4

$$-4 = 4e^{i\pi}$$

Le radici quarte di -4 sono

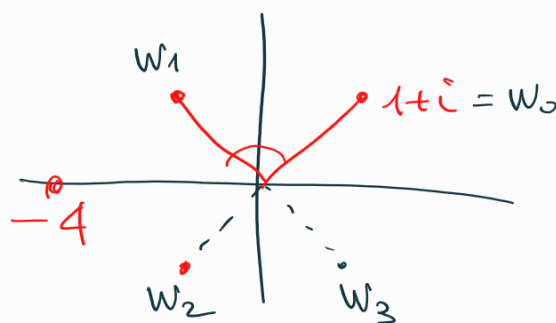
$$w_k = \underbrace{\sqrt[4]{4}}_{\sqrt{2}} e^{i\theta_k} \quad \text{dove} \quad \theta_k = \frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\frac{\pi}{2}$$
$$k = 0, 1, 2, 3.$$

$$w_0 = \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} = \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = 1 + i$$

$$w_1 = \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}} = -1 + i$$

$$w_2 = \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{5\pi}{4}} = -1 - i$$

$$w_3 = \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{7\pi}{4}} = 1 - i$$



Le radici quarte di 4 :

$$4 = 4e^{i0}$$

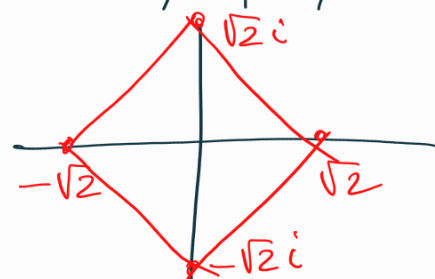
$$w_k = \underbrace{\sqrt[4]{4}}_{\sqrt{2}} e^{i\theta_k}$$

$$\theta_k = \frac{0 + 2k\pi}{4} = \frac{k\pi}{2}$$

$$k = 0, 1, 2, 3.$$

$$w_0 = \sqrt{2} e^{i0} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$w_1 = \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} = \sqrt{2}i$$



$$w_2 = \sqrt{2} e^{i\pi} = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$w_3 = \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{3}{2}\pi} = -\sqrt{2}i$$

Radici cubiche di $-8i$

$$-8i = 8 e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

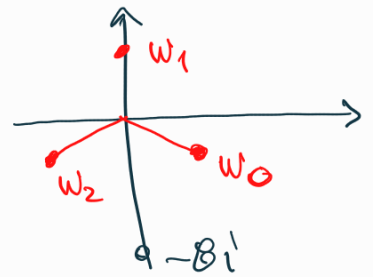
Radici cubiche

$$w_k = \sqrt[3]{8} e^{i\theta_k}$$

" 2

$$\theta_k = \frac{-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi}{3} = -\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2}{3}k\pi$$

$k = 0, 1, 2$



$$w_0 = 2 e^{-i\frac{\pi}{6}} = 2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{i}{2} \right) = \sqrt{3} - i$$

$$w_1 = 2 e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2i$$

$$w_2 = 2 e^{i\frac{7}{6}\pi} = 2 \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{i}{2} \right) = -\sqrt{3} - i$$

Radice quadrate di -4 .

$$-4 = 4 e^{i\pi}$$

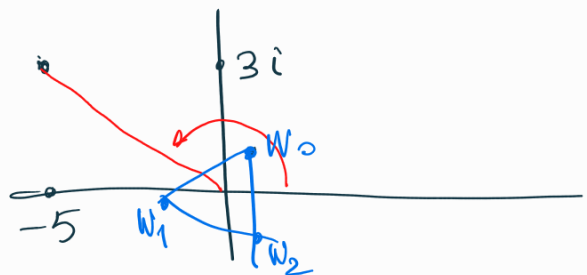
$$w_0 = 2 e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2i$$

$$w_1 = 2 e^{i\frac{3}{2}\pi} = -2i$$

Calcolare le radici terze di $z = -5 + 3i$

$$z = \sqrt{34} e^{i\varphi}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{34} \cos \varphi = -5 \\ \sqrt{34} \sin \varphi = 3 \end{cases}$$



$$\cos \varphi = -\frac{5}{\sqrt{34}}$$

$$\sin \varphi = \frac{3}{\sqrt{34}}$$

$$\varphi = \pi - \arcsin \frac{3}{\sqrt{34}} = \arccos \left(-\frac{5}{\sqrt{34}} \right)$$

$$w_k = \sqrt[6]{34} e^{i\theta_k}$$

$$\theta_k = \frac{\varphi}{3} + \frac{2k\pi}{3} \quad k=0,1,2$$

$$w_0 = \sqrt[6]{34} e^{i\frac{\varphi}{3}}$$

$$w_1 = \sqrt[6]{34} e^{i\left(\frac{\varphi}{3} + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)}$$

$$w_2 = \sqrt[6]{34} e^{i\left(\frac{\varphi}{3} + \frac{4\pi}{3}\right)}$$

Esercizio: Risolvere l'eq^{ue} $|z|^3 z^3 = 64i$.

$$z = |z| e^{i\varphi}$$

$$|z|^3 z^3 = |z|^3 |z|^3 e^{i3\varphi} = |z|^6 e^{i3\varphi} \stackrel{\downarrow}{=} 64 e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}.$$

$$\Rightarrow |z|^6 = 64 \Rightarrow |z| = \sqrt[6]{64} = 2.$$

$$3\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2k\pi}{3}$$

~~$$k \in \mathbb{Z}$$~~

$$k = 0, 1, 2.$$

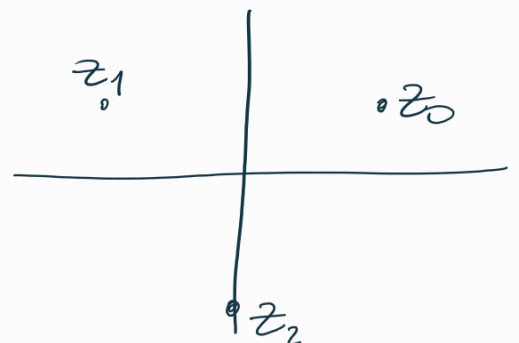
$$z_k = 2 e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2k\pi}{3}\right)}$$

$$k = 0, 1, 2.$$

$$z_0 = 2 e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}} = \sqrt{3} + i$$

$$z_1 = 2 e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}} = -\sqrt{3} + i$$

$$z_2 = 2 e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2}} = -2i$$



Quando conviene usare coord. polari e quando coord. cartesiane per risolvere un'eq^{ne}?

• In linea di massima:

Coord. cartesiane se ci sono prevalentemente somme/differenze.

es. $z + \bar{z} - 3 \ln(z) = z^2 + |z|$

Coord. polari se ci sono prevalentemente potenze/prodotti/rapporti

es: $|z|^3 z^3 = 64i$

TEOREMA FONDAMENTALE DELL'ALGEBRA

Un polinomio $P_n(z) = a_n z^n + a_{n-1} z^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 z + a_0 =$
$$= \sum_{k=0}^n a_k z^k,$$

dove $a_n, a_{n-1}, \dots, a_0 \in \mathbb{C}$ t.c. $a_n \neq 0$, e la variabile $z \in \mathbb{C}$ ammette sempre una radice complessa, cioè un numero $z_1 \in \mathbb{C}$ t.c. $P_n(z_1) = 0$. (Quindi il polinomio è divisibile per $z - z_1$)

Ne segue che esistono n numeri complessi (anche tra loro coincidenti)
 $z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n$ t.c.

$$P_n(z) = a_n (z - z_1)(z - z_2) \dots (z - z_n)$$

OSS. Il risultato è falso nei reali.

$P_2(x) = x^2 + 1$ non ha radici reali,
ma ha radici complesse $z_1 = i$, $z_2 = -i$.