
Komplexe Zahlen
Übungen (L+)

Version vom 18. Februar 2018

Aufgabe 1.1 (a)

$x + 3 = 8$ nicht lösbar in: —

Aufgabe 1.1 (b)

$x + 7 = 7$ nicht lösbar in: \mathbb{N}

Aufgabe 1.1 (c)

$3x = 12$ nicht lösbar in: —

Aufgabe 1.1 (d)

$4x = 11$ nicht lösbar in: \mathbb{N}, \mathbb{Z}

Aufgabe 1.1 (e)

$8x + 36 = 0$ nicht lösbar in: \mathbb{N}, \mathbb{Z}

Aufgabe 1.1 (f)

$7x + 12 = 0$ nicht lösbar in: \mathbb{N}, \mathbb{Z}

Aufgabe 1.1 (g)

$x^2 = 4.41$ nicht lösbar in: \mathbb{N}, \mathbb{Z}

Aufgabe 1.1 (h)

$x^2 = 5$ nicht lösbar in: $\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Q}$

Aufgabe 1.1 (i)

$x^2 + 9 = 0$ nicht lösbar in: $\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R}$

Aufgabe 1.1 (j)

$(x - 1)(x + 2)(2x - 1)(x^2 - 3) = 0$ nicht lösbar in: —

Aufgabe 1.2

Löse in der Grundmenge \mathbb{C} .

Aufgabe 1.2 (a)

$$x^2 = -25$$

$$x^2 = 25i^2$$

$$x_1 = 5i$$

$$x_2 = -5i$$

Aufgabe 1.2 (b)

$$2x^2 + 32 = 0$$

$$x^2 = -16$$

$$x^2 = 16i^2$$

$$x_1 = 4i$$

$$x_2 = -4i$$

Aufgabe 1.2 (c)

$$x^2 = -5$$

$$x^2 = 5i^2$$

$$x_1 = \sqrt{5}i$$

$$x_2 = -\sqrt{5}i$$

Aufgabe 1.2 (d)

$$16x^2 + 49 = 0$$

$$16x^2 = -49$$

$$x^2 = -\frac{49}{16}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{7}{4}i$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{7}{4}i$$

Aufgabe 1.3

- (a) 2 ist eine natürliche Zahl. *wahr*
- (b) 2 ist eine komplexe Zahl. *wahr*
- (c) $\sqrt{3}$ ist eine rationale Zahl. *falsch* (irrationale Zahl)
- (d) $3 + \frac{1}{2}i$ ist eine reelle Zahl. *falsch* (komplexe Zahl)

(e) $-\sqrt{3}i$ ist eine imaginäre Zahl. *wahr*

(f) π ist eine irrationale Zahl. *wahr*

Aufgabe 1.4

(a) $(8 + 2i) + (7 + 3i) = 15 + 5i$

(b) $(11 - 15i) + (-3 + 8i) = 8 - 7i$

(c) $(1 + 10i) - (5 - 13i) = -4 + 23i$

(d) $25i - (-8 + i) = 8 + 24i$

Aufgabe 1.5

(a) $8 \cdot 5i = 40i$

(b) $8i \cdot 5i = 40i^2 = -40$

(c) $5(6 - 9i) = 30 - 45i$

(d) $(-7 - 12i)5i = -35i - 60i^2 = 60 - 35i$

(e) $-i(14 + 5i) = -14i - 5i^2 = 5 - 14i$

(f) $(8 + 2i)(7 + 3i) = 56 + 24i + 14i + 6i^2 = 50 + 38i$

Aufgabe 1.6

(a) $-z = -3 - 5i$

(b) $-z = i$

(c) $-z = -15$

(d) $-z = 8 - 11i$

Aufgabe 1.7

(a) $\bar{z} = \overline{-3 + 8i} = -3 - 8i$

(b) $\bar{z} = \overline{2 - 3i} = 2 + 3i$

(c) $\bar{z} = \bar{3} = 3$

(d) $\bar{z} = \overline{2i} = -2i$

Aufgabe 1.8

(a) $(-i)^2 = i^2 = -1$

(b) $i^2 + i^3 = -1 - i$

(c) $i^4 + i^6 = 1 + (-1) = 0$

(d) $(-2i)^3 + 5i = (-2)^3 \cdot i^3 + 5i = -8 \cdot (-i) + 5i = 8i + 5i = 13i$

Aufgabe 1.9

(a) Für $z = a + bi$ gilt:

$$(z + \bar{z}) = (a + bi) + (a - bi) = 2a \in \mathbb{R}$$

(b) Für $z = a + bi$ gilt:

$$\begin{aligned}(z \cdot \bar{z}) &= (a + bi)(a - bi) = a^2 - abi + abi - bi^2 \\ &= a^2 + b^2 \in \mathbb{R}\end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 1.10

(a) $12i : 3 = 4i$

(b) $15 : 5i = \frac{15}{5i} = \frac{3}{i} = \frac{3i}{i \cdot i} = \frac{3i}{-1} = -3i$

(c) $(4 + 6i) : 2 = 2 + 3i$

(d) $(4 + 6i) : 2i = \frac{2}{i} + 3 = 3 - 2i$

Aufgabe 1.11

(a) $z^{-1} = \frac{1}{2+i} = \frac{2-i}{(2+i)(2-i)} = \frac{2-i}{4+1} = \frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{5}i$

(b) $z^{-1} = \frac{1}{4+3i} = \frac{4+3i}{(4+3i)(4-3i)} = \frac{4+3i}{25} = \frac{4}{25} + \frac{3}{25}i$

(c) $z^{-1} = \frac{1}{-24-7i} = \frac{-24-7i}{(-24-7i)(-24+7i)}$
 $= \frac{-24+7i}{625} = \frac{-24}{625} + \frac{7}{625}i$

Aufgabe 1.12

$$(a) \frac{5 + 3i}{2 + 4i} = \frac{(5 + 3i)(2 - 4i)}{(2 + 4i)(2 - 4i)} = \frac{22 - 14i}{20} = 1.1 - 0.7i$$

$$(b) \frac{63 + 16i}{4 + 3i} = \frac{(63 + 16i)(4 - 3i)}{(4 + 3i)(4 - 3i)} = \frac{300 - 125i}{25} = 12 - 5i$$

$$(c) \frac{56 + 33i}{12 - 5i} = \frac{(56 + 33i)(12 + 5i)}{(12 - 5i)(12 + 5i)} = \frac{507 - 676i}{169} = 3 + 4i$$

$$(d) \frac{13 - 5i}{1 - i} = \frac{(13 - 5i)(1 + i)}{(1 - i)(1 + i)} = \frac{18 + 8i}{2} = 9 + 4i$$

Aufgabe 1.13

$$(a) \frac{7}{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{5}i} = \frac{7(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{5}i)}{(\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{5}i)(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{5}i)} = \frac{7(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{5}i)}{2 + 5}$$
$$= \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{5}i$$

$$(b) \frac{4i}{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{5}i} = \frac{4i(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{5}i)}{(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{5}i)(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{5}i)}$$
$$= \frac{4\sqrt{5} + 4\sqrt{3}i}{8} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

$$(c) \frac{4 + \sqrt{2}i}{\sqrt{2} - 4i} = \frac{(4 + \sqrt{2}i)(\sqrt{2} + 4i)}{(\sqrt{2} - 4i)(\sqrt{2} + 4i)}$$
$$= \frac{(18i)(\sqrt{2} + 4i)}{18} = i$$

Aufgabe 1.14

$$(a) i^1 = i, i^2 = -1, i^3 = -i, i^4 = 1, i^5 = i, i^6 = -1, i^7 = -i, i^8 = 1$$

$$(b) i^{-1} = i^3 = -i, i^{-2} = i^2 = -1, i^{-3} = i^1 = i, i^{-4} = i^0 = 1,$$

$$(c) i^{17} = i^{16} \cdot i = i, i^{50} = i^{48} \cdot i^2 = -1, i^{91} = i^{88} \cdot i^3 = -i, i^{236} = 1$$

$$(d) i^{-27} = i^{-28} \cdot i = i, i^{-61} = i^{-64} \cdot i^3 = -i, i^{-100} = 1, i^{-50} = i^{-52} \cdot i^2 = -1$$

Aufgabe 1.15

$$(a) \operatorname{Re} \frac{z_1}{z_2} = -\frac{5}{34}$$

$$(b) \frac{\operatorname{Re} z_1}{\operatorname{Re} z_2} = -\frac{5}{3}$$

$$(c) \operatorname{Im} \frac{z_2}{z_1 - z_2} = \frac{31}{73}$$

Aufgabe 1.16

$$(a) (a - 2bi) - (3a + 4ci) = -2a + (-2b - 4c)i$$

$$(b) (7a + 3bi)(4c - di) = (28ac + 3bd) + (12bc - 7ad)i$$

$$(c) \frac{a + bi}{c - di} = \frac{(a + bi)(c + di)}{(c - di)(c + di)} = \frac{ac - bd + (ad + bc)i}{c^2 + d^2}$$
$$= \frac{ac - bd}{c^2 + d^2} + \frac{ad + bc}{c^2 + d^2}i$$

$$(d) i(a + bi) + \frac{1}{i}(a - bi) = ai - b - i(a - bi)$$
$$= ai - b - ai - b = -2b$$

Aufgabe 1.17

$$(a) ai(2b + 3ci) - \frac{a}{i}(2b - 3ci) = ai(2b + 3ci) + ai(2b - 3ci)$$
$$= 4abi$$

$$(b) \overline{(b - ci)}(b - ci)^{-1} = \frac{b + ci}{b - ci} = \frac{(b + ci)(b + ci)}{(b - ci)(b + ci)}$$
$$= \frac{b^2 - c^2 + 2bci}{b^2 + c^2} = \frac{b^2 - c^2}{b^2 + c^2} + \frac{2bc}{b^2 + c^2}i$$

$$(c) \frac{a + bi}{3c + di} - \frac{a - bi}{3c - di}$$
$$= \frac{(a + bi)(3c - di)}{9c^2 + d^2} - \frac{(a - bi)(3c + di)}{9c^2 + d^2}$$
$$= \frac{(3ac + bd + 3bci - adi) - (3ac + bd - 3bci + adi)}{9c^2 + d^2}$$
$$= \frac{6bc - 2ad}{9c^2 + d^2}i$$

$$(d) ai + \frac{\overline{1}}{a}i + \frac{a}{i} + \frac{i}{a} = ai - \frac{1}{a}i - ai + \frac{1}{a}i = 0$$

Aufgabe 1.18

$$(a) \quad i^{11} + i^{12} + i^{13} + i^{14} = -i + 1 + i - 1 = 0$$

$$(a) \quad \sum_{k=1}^{50} i^k = \underbrace{i - 1 - i + 1}_0 + \cdots + \underbrace{i - 1 - i + 1}_0 + i - 1 \\ = -1 + i$$

$$(c) \quad \prod_{k=1}^{25} i^k = i^1 \cdot i^2 \cdot i^3 \cdot \dots \cdot i^{25} = i^{1+2+3+\dots+25} \\ = i^{25 \cdot 2 \cdot (1+25)} = i^{25 \cdot 13} = (i^{25})^{13} = i^{13} = i$$

Aufgabe 1.19

$$(a) \quad \sum_{k=1}^{21} i^{2k+1} = \underbrace{i^3 + i^5}_0 + \cdots + \underbrace{i^{39} + i^{41}}_0 + i^{43} = i^3 = -i$$

$$(b) \quad \sum_{k=1}^{50} \frac{1}{i^k} = i^{-1} + i^{-2} + i^{-3} + i^{-4} + \dots + i^{-48} + i^{-49} + i^{-50} \\ = \underbrace{-i - 1 + i + 1 + \dots + 1}_0 - i - 1 = -1 - i$$

$$(c) \quad \sum_{k=1}^{21} (-i)^{-3k} = \sum_{k=1}^{21} ((-i)^{-3})^k = \sum_{k=1}^{21} (-i)^k \\ = \underbrace{(-i) + (-i)^2 + \dots + (-i)^{20}}_0 + (-i)^{21} \\ = (-i)^1 = -i$$

Aufgabe 1.20

$$(a) \quad z = \bar{z} \\ a + bi = \overline{a + bi} \\ a + bi = a - bi \\ 2bi = 0 \\ b = 0$$

Die Aussage gilt für alle $z \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{(b)} \quad z &= -z \\
a + bi &= -a - bi \\
2a + 2bi &= 0 + 0i \\
a &= 0 \\
b &= 0
\end{aligned}$$

Die Aussage gilt für $z = 0 + 0i = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{(c)} \quad z &= z^{-1} \\
a + bi &= \frac{1}{a + bi}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(a + bi)(a + bi) &= 1 \\
(a^2 - b^2) + 2abi &= 1 + 0i
\end{aligned}$$

Koeffizientenvergleich: $a = 0$ oder $b = 0$ aber nicht $a = b = 0$.

$$\text{Falls } b = 0: a^2 = 1 \Rightarrow a = \pm 1$$

$$\text{Falls } a = 0: -b^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \text{keine Lösung}$$

Die Aussage gilt für $z = 1$ oder $z = -1$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{(d)} \quad -\bar{z} &= \overline{-z} \\
-\overline{a + bi} &= \overline{-(a + bi)} \\
-(a - bi) &= \overline{-a - bi} \\
-a + bi &= -a + bi \\
0 &= 0
\end{aligned}$$

Die Aussage gilt für alle $z \in \mathbb{C}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{(e)} \quad \operatorname{Re}(z) &= \operatorname{Re}(\bar{z}) \\
\operatorname{Re}(a + bi) &= \operatorname{Re}(\overline{a + bi}) \\
a &= \operatorname{Re}(a - bi) \\
a &= a \\
0 &= 0
\end{aligned}$$

Die Aussage gilt für alle $z \in \mathbb{C}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{(f)} \quad \operatorname{Im}(z) + \operatorname{Im}(-z) &= 0 \\
\operatorname{Im}(a + bi) + \operatorname{Im}(-(a + bi)) &= 0 \\
b + \operatorname{Im}(-a - bi) &= 0 \\
b + (-b) &= 0 \\
0 &= 0
\end{aligned}$$

Die Aussage gilt für alle $z \in \mathbb{C}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(g)} \quad & -z^{-1} = (-z)^{-1} \\
 & -\frac{1}{a+bi} = \frac{1}{-(a+bi)} \\
 & -(-a-bi) = a+bi \\
 & a+b = a+bi \\
 & 0 = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Die Aussage gilt für alle $z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(h)} \quad & \overline{-z^{-1}} = -(\bar{z})^{-1} \\
 & \frac{\overline{-1}}{a+bi} = \frac{-1}{\overline{a+bi}} \\
 & \frac{-1}{\overline{a+bi}} = \frac{-1}{a-bi} \\
 & \frac{-1}{a-bi} = \frac{-1}{a-bi}
 \end{aligned}$$

Die Aussage gilt für alle $z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(i)} \quad & \operatorname{Im}(z) = \operatorname{Im}(\bar{z}) \\
 & \operatorname{Im}(a+bi) = \operatorname{Im}(\overline{a+bi}) \\
 & b = \operatorname{Im}(a-bi) \\
 & b = -b \\
 & 2b = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Die Aussage gilt für alle $z \in \mathbb{R}$.

Aufgabe 1.21

$$\text{(a)} \quad \overline{(2+3i) + (4-7i)} = \overline{6-4i} = 6+4i$$

$$\text{(b)} \quad \overline{(-1+2i) \cdot (3-3i)} = \overline{3+9i} = 3-9i$$

oder:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \overline{(-1+2i) \cdot (3-3i)} &= \overline{(-1+2i)} \cdot \overline{(3-3i)} \\
 &= (-1-2i) \cdot (3+3i) = 3-9i
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(c)} \quad \overline{(6+4i)} - \overline{(5+3i)} = 6-4i - (5-3i) = 1-i$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(d)} \quad \overline{(18-i)} : \overline{(4-3i)} &= \frac{18+i}{4+3i} = \frac{(18+i)(4-3i)}{(4+3i)(4-3i)} \\
 &= \frac{75-50i}{25} = 3-2i
 \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 1.22

Merke: $z \cdot \bar{z} = |z|^2$

$$(a) \overline{a+b} - (\bar{a} + \bar{b}) = \bar{a} + \bar{b} - \bar{a} - \bar{b} = 0$$

$$(b) \overline{a \cdot b} \cdot \overline{(a/b)} = \bar{a} \cdot \bar{b} \cdot a/\bar{b} = a^2$$

$$(c) \overline{(a \cdot b)^3} \cdot \overline{(b : a)^3} = \bar{a}^3 \cdot \bar{b}^3 \cdot \bar{a}^3 = (b \cdot \bar{b})^3 = (|b|^2)^3 = |b|^6$$

$$(d) \overline{(a+b)} \cdot a - \bar{b} \cdot (\bar{a} + \bar{b}) = \bar{a}a + a\bar{b} - a\bar{b} - \bar{b}\bar{b} = \bar{a}a - \bar{b}\bar{b} \\ = |a|^2 - |\bar{b}|^2$$

Aufgabe 1.23

$$(a) |(3+4i)(5-7i)| = |(3+4i)| \cdot |(5-7i)| = \sqrt{25} \cdot \sqrt{74} = 5\sqrt{74}$$

$$(b) |(3+4i) + (5-7i)| = |8-3i| = \sqrt{73}$$

$$(c) |(2+3i)^2| = |(2+3i)|^2 = (\sqrt{13})^2 = 13$$

$$(d) |(21+220i) : (12+5i)| = |21+220i| : |12+5i| \\ = 221 : 13 = 17$$

$$(e) |(7+16i) - (12-4i)| = |-5+20i| = 5|-1+4i| = 5\sqrt{17}$$

$$(f) |(1+i)^7| = |1+i|^7 = \sqrt{2}^7 = 8\sqrt{2}$$

Aufgabe 1.24

$$(a) z - \bar{z} = (x+iy) - (x-iy) = 2iy \text{ imaginär}$$

$$(b) z \cdot \bar{z} = (x+iy)(x-iy) = x^2 - i^2y^2 = x^2 + y^2 \text{ reell}$$

$$(c) \frac{\bar{z}}{z} - \frac{z}{\bar{z}} = \frac{\bar{z} \cdot \bar{z} - z \cdot z}{z\bar{z}} = \frac{(x-iy)^2 - (x+iy)^2}{x^2 + y^2} \\ = \frac{x^2 - 2iy - y^2 - (x^2 + 2iy + y^2)}{x^2 + y^2} \\ = \frac{-4i}{x^2 + y^2} \text{ imaginär}$$

$$(d) iz - i\bar{z} = i(x+iy) - i(x-iy) = ix - y - (ix + y) = -2y \text{ reell}$$

(e) $i(x + iy) + i(x - iy) = ix - y + xi + y = 2xi$ imaginär

(f) $\frac{z + \bar{z}}{2z\bar{z}} = \frac{x + iy + (x - iy)}{2(x^2 + y^2)} = \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2}$ reell

(a) $|z + 2i|^2 + 4 \operatorname{Im}(\bar{z}) = |x + yi + 2i|^2 + 4 \operatorname{Im}(x - yi)$
 $= x^2 + (y + 2)^2 - 4y$
 $= x^2 + y^2 + 4y + 4 - 4y$
 $= |z|^2 + 4$

(b) $\operatorname{Re}(8i\bar{z}) + |z - 3i|^2 - |z + i|^2$
 $= \operatorname{Re}(8i(x - yi)) + |x + i(y - 3)|^2 - |x + i(y + 1)|^2$
 $= \operatorname{Re}(8ix + 8y) + x^2 + (y - 3)^2 - (x^2 + (y + 1)^2)$
 $= 8y + y^2 - 6y + 9 - (x^2 + y^2 + 2y + 1)$
 $= 8y - 8y + 8 = 8$

(c) $|3z + 4i|^2 + |4\bar{z} + 3i|^2 - |5z|^2$
 $= |3(x + yi) + 4i|^2 + |4x - 4yi + 3i|^2 - 25(x^2 + y^2)$
 $= |3x + i(3y + 4)|^2 + |4x - i(4y - 3)|^2 - 25x^2 - 25y^2$
 $= 9x^2 + (3y + 4)^2 + 16x^2 + (4y - 3)^2 - 25x^2 - 25y^2$
 $= 9x^2 + 9y^2 + 24y + 16 + 16x^2 + 16y^2 - 24y + 9 - 5x^2 - 5y^2$
 $= 16 + 9 = 25$

Aufgabe 1.26

(a) linke Seite:

$$|z|^2 = |x + iy|^2 = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

rechte Seite:

$$2 \operatorname{Re}^2(z) - \operatorname{Re}(z^2) = 2 \operatorname{Re}^2(x + iy) - \operatorname{Re}((x + iy)^2)$$

$$= 2x^2 - \operatorname{Re}(x^2 + 2ixy - y^2)$$

$$= 2x^2 - (x^2 - y^2)$$

$$= x^2 + y^2$$

(b) linke Seite:

$$|z + i\bar{z}|^2 = |(x + iy) + i(x - iy)|^2$$

$$= |x + iy + ix + y|^2$$

$$= |(x + y) + i(x + y)|^2$$

$$= (x + y)^2 + (x + y)^2 = 2(x + y)^2$$

rechte Seite:

$$\begin{aligned}
2|z|^2 + 2\operatorname{Im}(z^2) &= 2(x^2 + y^2) + 2\operatorname{Im}((x + iy)^2) \\
&= 2x^2 + 2y^2 + 2\operatorname{Im}(x^2 + 2ixy - y^2) \\
&= 2x^2 + 2y^2 + 4xy \\
&= 2(x^2 + 2xy + y^2) \\
&= 2(x + y)^2
\end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 2.1

- (a) $r = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$
 $\varphi = \arctan \frac{4}{3} = 0.927$
 $z = (5, 0.927 \text{ rad}) = 5 \operatorname{cis} 0.927$
- (b) $r = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + 4^2} = 5$
 $\varphi = \arctan\left(\frac{4}{-3}\right) + \pi = 2.214$
 $z = (5, 2.214 \text{ rad}) = 5 \operatorname{cis} 2.214$
- (c) $r = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + (-4)^2} = 5$
 $\varphi = \arctan\left(\frac{-4}{-3}\right) + \pi = 4.069$
 $z = (5, 4.069 \text{ rad}) = 5 \operatorname{cis} 4.069$
- (d) $r = \sqrt{3^2 + (-4)^2} = 5$
 $\varphi = \arctan\left(\frac{-4}{3}\right) + 2\pi = 5.356$
 $z = (5, 5.356 \text{ rad}) = 5 \operatorname{cis} 5.356$
- (e) $r = \sqrt{4.4^2 + 3.3^2} = 5.5$
 $\varphi = \arctan\left(\frac{3.3}{4.4}\right) = 0.644$
 $z = (5.5, 0.644 \text{ rad}) = 5.5 \operatorname{cis} 0.644$
- (f) $r = \sqrt{(-4.4)^2 + 3.3^2} = 5.5$
 $\varphi = \arctan\left(\frac{3.3}{-4.4}\right) + \pi = 2.498$
 $z = (5.5, 2.498 \text{ rad}) = 5.5 \operatorname{cis} 2.498$
- (g) $r = \sqrt{12^2 + 5^2} = 13$
 $\varphi = \arctan \frac{5}{12} = 0.395$
 $z = (13, 0.395 \text{ rad}) = 13 \operatorname{cis} 0.395$
- (h) $r = \sqrt{12^2 + (-5)^2} = 13$
 $\varphi = \arctan\left(\frac{-5}{12}\right) + 2\pi = 5.888$
 $z = (13, 5.888 \text{ rad}) = 13 \operatorname{cis} 5.888$

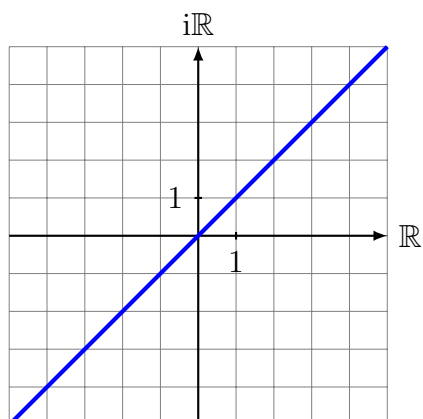
Aufgabe 2.2

- (a) $2 + 2i = 2\sqrt{2} \operatorname{cis} 45^\circ$
- (b) $-2 + 2i = 2\sqrt{2} \operatorname{cis} 135^\circ$
- (c) $-2 - 2i = 2\sqrt{2} \operatorname{cis} 225^\circ$
- (d) $2 - 2i = 2\sqrt{2} \operatorname{cis} 315^\circ$
- (e) $3 = 3 \operatorname{cis} 0^\circ$
- (f) $3i = 3 \operatorname{cis} 90^\circ$
- (g) $-3 = 3 \operatorname{cis} 180^\circ$
- (h) $-3i = 3 \operatorname{cis} 270^\circ$
- (i) $2 + 2\sqrt{3}i = 4 \operatorname{cis} 60^\circ$
- (j) $-2 + 2\sqrt{3}i = 4 \operatorname{cis} 120^\circ$
- (k) $-6\sqrt{2} - 6\sqrt{2}i = 12 \operatorname{cis} 225^\circ$
- (l) $6\sqrt{2} - 6\sqrt{2}i = 12 \operatorname{cis} 315^\circ$

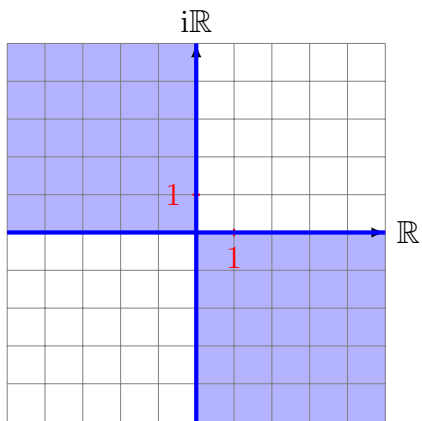
Aufgabe 2.3

- (a) $4 \operatorname{cis} \frac{\pi}{2} = 4i$
- (b) $3 \operatorname{cis} 0 = 3$
- (c) $2 \operatorname{cis} \pi = -2$
- (d) $2.5 \operatorname{cis} \frac{3\pi}{2} = -2.5i$
- (e) $8 \operatorname{cis} \frac{5\pi}{4} = -4\sqrt{2} - 4\sqrt{2}i$
- (f) $2 \operatorname{cis} \frac{7\pi}{6} = -\sqrt{3} - i$

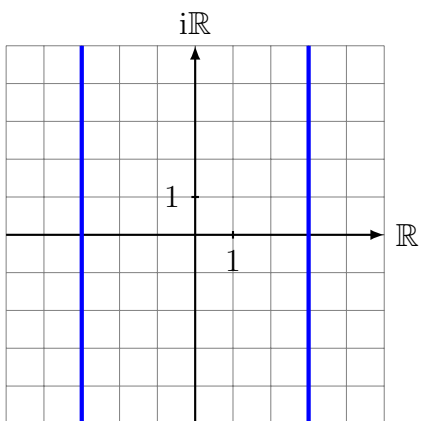
Aufgabe 2.4



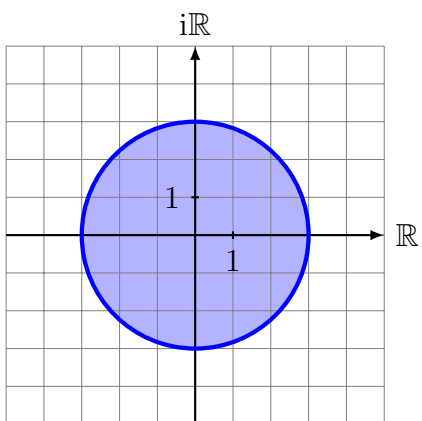
Aufgabe 2.5



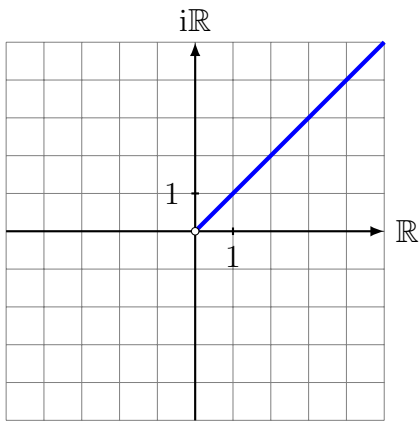
Aufgabe 2.6



Aufgabe 2.7

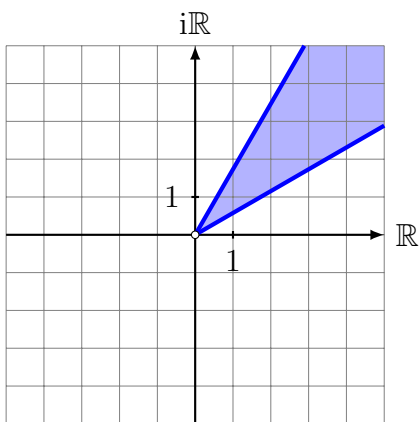


Aufgabe 2.8

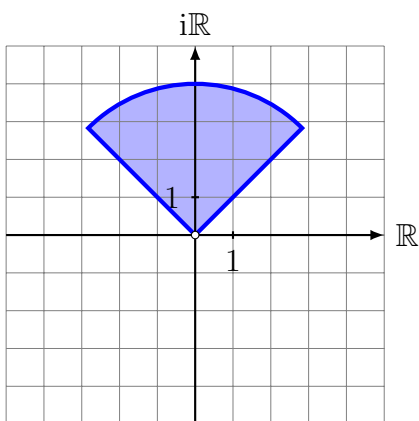


Achtung: $\arg(0)$ ist nicht definiert.

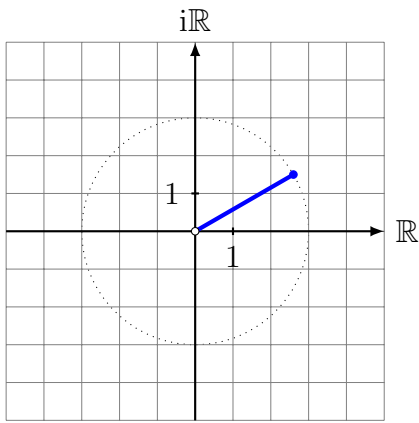
Aufgabe 2.9



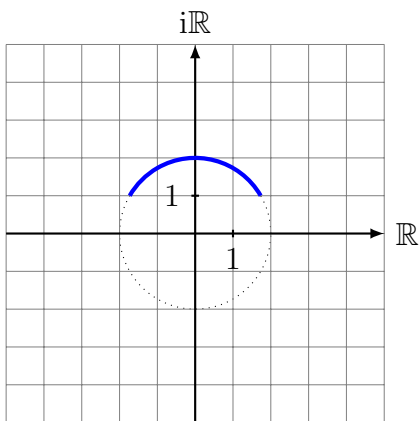
Aufgabe 2.10



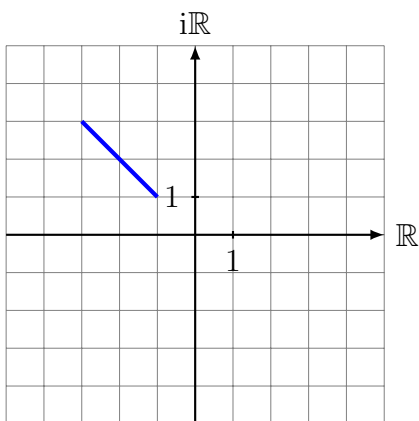
Aufgabe 2.11



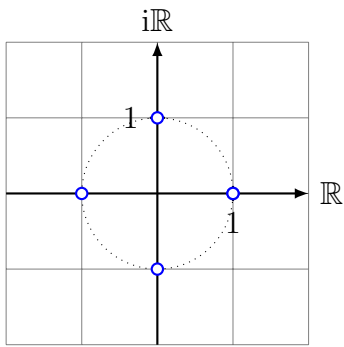
Aufgabe 2.12



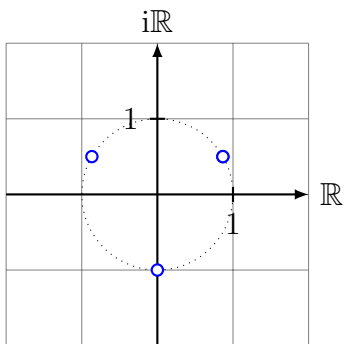
Aufgabe 2.13



Aufgabe 2.14



Aufgabe 2.15



Aufgabe 2.16

- (a) $\text{cis } 20^\circ \cdot \text{cis } 30^\circ = \text{cis } 50^\circ$
- (b) $\text{cis } 141^\circ \cdot \text{cis } 247^\circ = \text{cis } 388^\circ = \text{cis } 28^\circ$
- (c) $\text{cis } 145^\circ \cdot \text{cis } 85^\circ \cdot \text{cis } 23^\circ = \text{cis } 253^\circ$
- (d) $\text{cis } 90^\circ \cdot \text{cis } 100^\circ \cdot \text{cis } 110^\circ \cdot \text{cis } 120^\circ = \text{cis } 420^\circ = \text{cis } 60^\circ$

Aufgabe 2.17

- (a) $\text{cis } 150^\circ : \text{cis } 60^\circ = \text{cis } 90^\circ$
- (b) $\text{cis } 250^\circ : \text{cis } 300^\circ = \text{cis}(-50^\circ) = \text{cis } 310^\circ$
- (c) $(\text{cis } 30^\circ : \text{cis } 60^\circ) : \text{cis } 200^\circ = \text{cis}(-230^\circ) = \text{cis } 130^\circ$
- (d) $\text{cis } 140^\circ : (\text{cis } 20^\circ : \text{cis } 50^\circ) = \text{cis } 170^\circ$

Aufgabe 2.18

- (a) $(\text{cis } 30^\circ)^2 = \text{cis } 60^\circ$
- (b) $(\text{cis } 75^\circ)^6 = \text{cis } 450^\circ = \text{cis } 90^\circ$
- (c) $(\text{cis } 25^\circ)^{-8} \cdot (\text{cis } 35^\circ)^4 = \text{cis}(-60^\circ) = \text{cis } 300^\circ$
- (d) $(\text{cis } 12^\circ)^{15} : (\text{cis } 15^\circ)^{12} = \text{cis } 0^\circ$

Aufgabe 2.19

- (a) $\operatorname{cis} \varphi \cdot \operatorname{cis}(-\varphi) = \operatorname{cis} 0^\circ = 1$
- (b) $\operatorname{cis} \varphi : \operatorname{cis}(-\varphi) = \operatorname{cis} 2\varphi$
- (c) $\operatorname{cis} \varphi + \operatorname{cis}(-\varphi) = (\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi) + (\cos(-\varphi) + i \sin(-\varphi))$
 $= \cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi + \cos \varphi - i \sin \varphi$
 $= 2 \cos \varphi$
- (d) $\operatorname{cis} \varphi - \operatorname{cis}(-\varphi) = (\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi) - (\cos(-\varphi) + i \sin(-\varphi))$
 $= \cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi - \cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi$
 $= 2i \cos \varphi$

Aufgabe 2.20

- (a) $\prod_{k=1}^{20} \operatorname{cis} \frac{k \cdot \pi}{5} = \operatorname{cis} \frac{(1 + 2 + 3 \dots + 20) \cdot \pi}{5}$
 $= \operatorname{cis} \frac{210 \cdot \pi}{5} = \operatorname{cis} 42 \cdot \pi = 1$
- (b) $\prod_{k=0}^{19} \operatorname{cis} \frac{k \cdot 2\pi}{9} = \operatorname{cis} \frac{(0 + 1 + 2 + \dots + 19) \cdot 2\pi}{9}$
 $= \operatorname{cis} \frac{190 \cdot 2\pi}{9} = \operatorname{cis} \frac{2\pi}{9} = \operatorname{cis} 40^\circ$
- (c) $\sum_{k=0}^5 \operatorname{cis} \frac{k \cdot \pi}{3} = \dots$
 $= 0$

Aufgabe 2.21

- (a) $(\cos 15^\circ + i \sin 15^\circ) \cdot (\cos 60^\circ + i \sin 60^\circ)$
 $= \operatorname{cis}(15^\circ) \cdot \operatorname{cis}(60^\circ) = \operatorname{cis} 75^\circ$
- (b) $(\cos 25^\circ - i \sin 25^\circ) \cdot (\cos 35^\circ - i \sin 35^\circ)$
 $= \frac{1 \cdot 1}{(\cos 25^\circ + i \sin 25^\circ) \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \sin 35^\circ)}$
 $= \frac{1}{\operatorname{cis}(25^\circ) \cdot \operatorname{cis}(35^\circ)} = \frac{\operatorname{cis}(360^\circ)}{\operatorname{cis}(60^\circ)} = \operatorname{cis}(300^\circ)$

$$\begin{aligned}
(c) \quad & \frac{\cos 75^\circ + i \sin 75^\circ}{\cos 45^\circ - i \sin 45^\circ} \\
&= \frac{(\cos 75^\circ + i \sin 75^\circ) \cdot (\cos 45^\circ + i \sin 45^\circ)}{(\cos 45^\circ - i \sin 45^\circ) \cdot (\cos 45^\circ + i \sin 45^\circ)} \\
&= \frac{\operatorname{cis}(75^\circ) \cdot \operatorname{cis}(45^\circ)}{\cos^2 45^\circ + \sin^2 45^\circ} = \frac{\operatorname{cis}(120^\circ)}{1} = \operatorname{cis}(120^\circ)
\end{aligned}$$

$$(d) \quad \frac{\cos 210^\circ + i \sin 210^\circ}{\cos 150^\circ + i \sin 150^\circ} = \frac{\operatorname{cis}(210^\circ)}{\operatorname{cis}(150^\circ)} = \operatorname{cis} 60^\circ$$

Aufgabe 2.22

$$(a) \quad 2^i = e^{\ln(2^i)} = e^{i \ln 2} = \cos(\ln 2) + i \sin(\ln 2)$$

$$(b) \quad \sqrt{i} = \sqrt{e^{i\pi/2}} = e^{i\pi/4} = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$(c) \quad i^i = (e^{i\pi/2})^i = e^{i^2 \cdot \pi/2} = e^{-\pi/2}$$

$$(d) \quad \ln(i) = \ln e^{i\pi/2} = i \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \ln e = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot i$$

Aufgabe 3.1

$$\text{Ansatz: } z = x + yi$$

$$5(x + yi) - 3x - 8 = 4y + 10i$$

$$5x + 5yi - 3x - 8 = 4y + 10i$$

$$2x - 4y + 5yi = 8 + 10i$$

$$\text{Vergleich der Real- und Imaginärteile: } 2x - 4y = 8 \quad (1)$$

$$5y = 10 \quad (2)$$

Aus (2) folgt $y = 2$ und damit $x = 8$ aus (1)

$$\text{Insgesamt: } z = 8 + 2i$$

Aufgabe 3.2

$$\text{Ansatz: } z = x + yi$$

$$i(x + yi) - 2(x - yi) = 6xi + 8 + 11i$$

$$xi - y - 2x + 2yi = 6xi + 8 + 11i$$

$$-5xi - y - 2x + 2yi = 8 + 11i$$

$$(-2x - y) + (-5x + 2y)i = 8 + 11i$$

$$\text{Vergleich der Real- und Imaginärteile: } -2x - y = 8 \quad (1)$$

$$-5x + 2y = 11 \quad (2)$$

Addiere das Doppelte von Gleichung (1) zur Gleichung (2):

$$-9x = 27 \Rightarrow x = -3 \Rightarrow y = -2$$

$$z = -3 - 2i$$

Aufgabe 3.3

Ansatz: $z = x + yi$

$$x + yi + 2i(x + yi) = 8 + 6i$$

$$x + yi + 2xi - 2y = 8 + 6i$$

$$(x - 2y) + (2x + y)i = 8 + 6i$$

Vergleich der Real- und Imaginärteile: $x - 2y = 8$ (1)

$$2x + y = 6$$
 (2)

Addiere das Doppelte von Gleichung (2) zur Gleichung (1):

$$5x = 20 \Rightarrow x = 4 \Rightarrow y = -2$$

$$z = 4 - 2i$$

Aufgabe 3.4

Klammere $(3 + 2i)$ aus:

$$(3 + 2i)[(z + 4i) - (z + 2)] = 6 - 8i$$

$$(3 + 2i)(-2 + 4i) = 6 - 8i$$

$$-6 - 8 + 12i - 4i = 6 - 8i$$

$$0 = 20 - 16i$$

Die Gleichung kann nicht erfüllt werden.

$$L = \{ \}$$

Aufgabe 3.5

$$\frac{z - 3i - 3}{z + 2 + 4i} = i$$

$$z - 3i - 3 = i(z + 2 + 4i)$$

$$z - 3i - 3 = zi + 2i + 4i^2$$

$$z - zi = 2i - 4 + 3i + 3$$

$$z(1 - i) = -1 + 5i \quad || \cdot (1 + i)$$

$$z(1 - i)(1 + i) = (-1 + 5i)(1 + i)$$

$$2z = -1 - i + 5i - 5$$

$$2z = -6 + 4i$$

$$z = -3 + 2i$$

Aufgabe 3.6

Ansatz: $z = x + yi$

$$(2 + i)(x + yi) - 3 \operatorname{Re}(x + yi) = -18 + 30i$$

$$2x - y + 2yi + xi - 3x = -18 + 30i$$

$$-x - y + (x + 2y)i = -18 + 30i$$

Vergleich der Real- und Imaginärteile: $-x - y = -18$ (1)

$$x + 2y = 30$$
 (2)

Addiere das Doppelte von Gleichung (1) zur Gleichung (2):

$$-x = -6 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = 6$$

Addiere Gleichungen (1) und (2):

$$y = 12$$

$$z = 6 + 12i$$

Aufgabe 3.7

$$3z_1 + 2z_2 = 7 + i$$

$$5z_1 - 3z_2 = -1 + 8i$$

Das dreifache der oberen Gleichung zum doppelten der unteren addieren:

$$19z_1 = 19 + 19i \quad \Rightarrow \quad z_1 = 1 + i$$

z_1 in die obere Gleichung einsetzen:

$$3(1 + i) + 2z_2 = 7 + i \quad \Rightarrow \quad 2z_2 = 4 - 2i \quad \Rightarrow \quad z_2 = 2 - i$$

Aufgabe 3.8

...

$$L = \{(2i, -3)\}$$

Aufgabe 3.9

$$z^4 = 16 \cdot \operatorname{cis}(0^\circ)$$

$$z_k = \sqrt[4]{16} \cdot \operatorname{cis}\left(\frac{0 + k \cdot 360^\circ}{4}\right) \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$z_0 = 2 \cdot \operatorname{cis}(0^\circ) = 2$$

$$z_1 = 2 \cdot \operatorname{cis}(90^\circ) = 2i$$

$$z_2 = 2 \cdot \operatorname{cis}(180^\circ) = 2 \cdot (-1) = -2$$

$$z_3 = 2 \cdot \operatorname{cis}(270^\circ) = 2 \cdot (-i) = -2i$$

Aufgabe 3.10

$$z^3 = 8 \cdot \text{cis}(90^\circ)$$

$$z_k = \sqrt[3]{8} \cdot \text{cis}\left(\frac{90^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ}{3}\right) \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$z_0 = 2 \cdot \text{cis}(30^\circ) = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\right) = \sqrt{3} + i$$

$$z_1 = 2 \cdot \text{cis}(150^\circ) = 2i = 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\right) = -\sqrt{3} + i$$

$$z_2 = 2 \cdot \text{cis}(270^\circ) = 2 \cdot (-1) = -2$$

Aufgabe 3.11

$$r = \sqrt{32 + 32} = \sqrt{64} = 8$$

$$\varphi = \arctan \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{-2\sqrt{2}} + 180^\circ = -\arctan(1) + 180^\circ = 135^\circ$$

$$z^3 = 8 \cdot \text{cis}(135^\circ)$$

$$z_k = \sqrt[3]{8} \cdot \text{cis}\left(\frac{135^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ}{3}\right) \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$z_0 = 2 \cdot \text{cis}(45^\circ) = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i\right) = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}i$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 &= 2 \cdot \text{cis}(45^\circ) \cdot \text{cis}(120^\circ) = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}i) \cdot (-1 + \sqrt{3}i) \\ &= \frac{-\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{2}i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_2 &= 2 \cdot \text{cis}(45^\circ) \cdot \text{cis}(240^\circ) = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}i) \cdot (-1 - \sqrt{3}i) \\ &= \frac{-\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{2} + \frac{-\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{2}i \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 3.12

$$D = b^2 - 4ac = 16 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 29 = 16 - 116 = -100 = 100i^2$$

$$x_1 = \frac{b + \sqrt{D}}{2a} = \frac{4 + \sqrt{100i^2}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{4 + 10i}{2} = 2 + 5i$$

$$x_2 = \dots = 2 - 5i$$

Aufgabe 3.13

$$D = b^2 - 4ac = (2i)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-10) = -4 + 40 = 36$$

$$z_1 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{D}}{2a} = \frac{2i + 6}{2} = 3 + i$$

$$z_2 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{D}}{2a} = \frac{2i - 6}{2} = -3 + i$$

Aufgabe 3.14

$$d^2 = 5 - 12i$$

$$(x + yi)^2 = 5 - 12i$$

$$x^2 - y^2 + 2xyi = 5 - 12i$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - y^2 = 5 & \Rightarrow x_1 = 3 & \text{oder} & x_2 = -3 \\ 2xy = -12 & y_1 = -2 & & y_2 = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$z_1 = 3 - 2i$$

$$z_2 = -3 + 2i$$

Aufgabe 3.15

$$(2 - i)z^2 + (6 - 8i)z = 0$$

$$z[(2 - i)z + (6 - 8i)] = 0 \Rightarrow z_1 = 0$$

$$(2 - i)z + (6 - 8i) = 0$$

$$z_2 = \frac{-6 + 8i}{2 - i} = \frac{(-6 + 8i)(2 + i)}{(2 - i)(2 + i)}$$

$$z_2 = \frac{-20 - 10i}{5} = -4 - 2i$$

Aufgabe 3.16

$$D = b^2 - 4ac = (4 + 4i)^2 - 4(6 - 2i)(-1 + i)$$

$$= (0 + 32i) - 4(-4 + 8i) = 16$$

$$z_1 = \frac{-(4+4i)+4}{2(6-2i)} = \frac{-4i}{4(3-i)} = \frac{-i}{3-i}$$

$$= \frac{-i(3+i)}{(3-i)(3+i)} = \frac{1-3i}{10} = 0.1 - 0.3i$$

$$z_2 = \frac{-(4+4i)-4}{2(6-2i)} = \frac{-8-4i}{4(3-i)} = \frac{-2-i}{3-i}$$

$$= \frac{(-2-i)(3+i)}{(3-i)(3+i)} = \frac{-5-5i}{10} = -0.5 - 0.5i$$

Aufgabe 3.17

$$D = b^2 - 4ac = (2-6i)^2 - 4 \cdot 1(7+2i)$$

$$= (-32-24i) - 28 - 8i = -60 - 32i = (x+yi)^2$$

$$x^2 - y^2 = -60 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{raten} \\ \Rightarrow \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} d_1 = 2 - 8i \\ d_2 = -2 + 8i \end{array}$$

$$2xy = -32$$

$$z_1 = \frac{-2+6i+2-8i}{2} = \frac{-2i}{2} = -i$$

$$z_2 = \frac{-2+6i-2+8i}{2} = \frac{-4+14i}{2} = -2+7i$$

Aufgabe 3.18

$$D = b^2 - 4ac = (3i)^2 - 4 \cdot (-3-i)$$

$$= -9 + 12 + 4i = 3 + 4i = (x+yi)^2$$

$$x^2 - y^2 = 3 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{raten} \\ \Rightarrow \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} d_1 = 2 + 1i \\ d_2 = -2 - 1i \end{array}$$

$$2xy = 4$$

$$z_1 = \frac{-3i+2+i}{2} = \frac{2-2i}{2} = 1-i$$

$$z_2 = \frac{-3i-2-i}{2} = \frac{-2-4i}{2} = -1-2i$$

Aufgabe 3.19

normierte Form: $x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 4 = 0$

$$r = -3, s = -3, t = -4$$

$$p = s - \frac{r^2}{3} = -6$$

$$q = \frac{2r^3}{27} - \frac{rs}{3} + t = -9$$

$$D = \left(\frac{p}{3}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{q}{2}\right)^2 = -8 + \frac{81}{4} = \frac{49}{4} > 0$$

$$u = \sqrt[3]{-\frac{q}{2} + \sqrt{D}} = \sqrt[3]{-\frac{-9}{2} + \frac{7}{2}} = \sqrt[3]{8} = 2$$

$$v = \sqrt[3]{-\frac{q}{2} - \sqrt{D}} = \sqrt[3]{-\frac{-9}{2} - \frac{7}{2}} = \sqrt[3]{-1} = -1$$

$$y_1 = u + v = 3$$

$$y_2 = -\frac{u+v}{2} + \frac{u-v}{2}\sqrt{3}i = -\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}i$$

$$y_3 = -\frac{u+v}{2} - \frac{u-v}{2}\sqrt{3}i = -\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}i$$

$$x_1 = y_1 - \frac{r}{3} = 3 - (-1) = 4$$

$$x_2 = y_2 - \frac{r}{3} = -\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}i - (-1) = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}i$$

$$x_3 = y_3 - \frac{r}{3} = -\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}i - (-1) = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}i$$

Aufgabe 3.20

normierte Form: $x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x - 5 = 0$

$$r = -3, s = -9, t = -5$$

$$p = s - \frac{r^2}{3} = -9 - 3 = -12$$

$$q = \frac{2r^3}{27} - \frac{rs}{3} + t = -2 - 9 - 5 = -16$$

$$D = \left(\frac{p}{3}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{q}{2}\right)^2 = (-4)^3 + (-8)^2 = -64 + 64 = 0$$

$$y_1 = -\sqrt[3]{4q} = -\sqrt[3]{-64} = 4$$

$$y_2 = y_3 = \sqrt[3]{\frac{q}{2}} = \sqrt[3]{-8} = -2$$

$$x_1 = y_1 - \frac{r}{3} = 4 + 1 = 5$$

$$x_2 = y_2 - \frac{r}{3} = -2 + 1 = -1$$

$$x_3 = x_2 = -1$$

Aufgabe 3.21

$x^3 - 6x^2 + 4 = 0$ (reduzierte Form, da $r = 0$)

$$p = -6, q = 4$$

$$D = \left(\frac{p}{3}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{q}{2}\right)^2 = (-2)^3 + 2^2 = -8 + 4 = -4$$

$$\varrho = \sqrt{-\left(\frac{p}{3}\right)^3} = \sqrt{-(-2)^3} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\cos(\varphi) = -\frac{q}{2\varrho} = -\frac{4}{2 \cdot 2\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\varphi = \arccos\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = 135^\circ$$

$$y_1 = 2\sqrt[3]{\varrho} \cos\frac{\varphi}{3} = 2\sqrt[3]{2\sqrt{2}} \cos(45^\circ) = 2\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_2 &= 2\sqrt[3]{\varrho} \cos\left(\frac{\varphi}{3} + 120^\circ\right) = 2\sqrt{2} \cos(45^\circ + 120^\circ) \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} [\cos(45^\circ) \cos(120^\circ) - \sin(45^\circ) \sin(120^\circ)] \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{-1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right] = -1 - \sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Beachte: } \cos\left(\frac{\varphi}{3} + 240^\circ\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\varphi}{3} - 120^\circ\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_3 &= 2\sqrt[3]{\varrho} \cos\left(\frac{\varphi}{3} - 120^\circ\right) = 2\sqrt{2} \cos(45^\circ - 120^\circ) \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} [\cos(45^\circ) \cos(120^\circ) + \sin(45^\circ) \sin(120^\circ)] \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{-1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right] = -1 + \sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

wegen $r = 0$ (die Gleichung war bereits reduziert) gilt:

$$x_1 = y_1 - \frac{r}{3} = 2$$

$$x_2 = y_2 - \frac{r}{3} = -1 - \sqrt{3}$$

$$x_3 = y_3 - \frac{r}{3} = -1 + \sqrt{3}$$

Aufgabe 3.22

$$\text{Allgemeine Form: } 2x^3 - 9x^2 + 9x + 7 = 0$$

$$\text{Normierte Form: } x^3 - \frac{9}{2}x^2 + \frac{9}{2}x + \frac{7}{2} = 0$$

$$r = -\frac{9}{2}, s = \frac{9}{2}, t = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$p = s - \frac{r^2}{3} = \dots = -\frac{9}{4}$$

$$q = \frac{2r^3}{27} - \frac{rs}{3} + t = \dots = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$D = \left(\frac{p}{3}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{q}{2}\right)^2 = \dots = \frac{169}{64} > 0$$

$$u = \sqrt[3]{-\frac{q}{2} + \sqrt{D}} = \dots = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$v = \sqrt[3]{-\frac{q}{2} - \sqrt{D}} = \dots = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$y_1 = u + v = -2$$

$$y_2 = -\frac{u+v}{2} + \frac{u-v}{2}\sqrt{3}i = \dots = 1 + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}i$$

$$y_3 = -\frac{u+v}{2} - \frac{u-v}{2}\sqrt{3}i = \dots = 1 - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}i$$

$$x_1 = y_1 - \frac{r}{3} = \dots = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x_2 = y_2 - \frac{r}{3} = \dots = \frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}i$$

$$x_3 = y_3 - \frac{r}{3} = \dots = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}i$$

Aufgabe 3.23

Normierte Form: $x^3 + 5x^2 + 7x + 3 = 0$

$$r = 5, s = 7, t = 3$$

$$p = s - \frac{r^2}{3} = \dots = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$q = \frac{2r^3}{27} - \frac{rs}{3} + t = \dots = \frac{16}{27}$$

$$D = \left(\frac{p}{3}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{q}{2}\right)^2 = \dots = 0$$

$$y_1 = -\sqrt[3]{4q} = \dots = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$y_2 = y_3 = -\sqrt[3]{\frac{q}{2}} = \dots = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$x_1 = y_1 - \frac{r}{3} = \dots = -3$$

$$x_2 = x_3 = y_2 - \frac{r}{3} = \dots = -1$$

Aufgabe 3.24

normierte Form: $x^3 - 3x^2 + 1 = 0$

$$r = -3, s = 0, t = 1$$

$$p = s - \frac{r^2}{3} = 0 - 3 = -3$$

$$q = \frac{2r^3}{27} - \frac{rs}{3} + t = \frac{2 \cdot (-27)}{27} - 0 + 1 = -1$$

$$D = \left(\frac{p}{3}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{q}{2}\right)^2 = -\frac{3}{4} < 0$$

$$\varrho = \sqrt{-\frac{p^3}{27}} = \sqrt{-\frac{-27}{27}} = \sqrt{1} = 1$$

$$\cos(\varphi) = -\frac{q}{2\varrho} = -\frac{-1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \varphi = 60^\circ$$

$$y_1 = 2\sqrt[3]{\varrho} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\varphi}{3}\right) = 2 \cos(20^\circ)$$

$$y_2 = 2\sqrt[3]{\varrho} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\varphi}{3} + 120^\circ\right) = 2 \cos(140^\circ)$$

$$y_3 = 2\sqrt[3]{\varrho} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\varphi}{3} + 240^\circ\right) = 2 \cos(260^\circ)$$

$$x_1 = y_1 - \frac{r}{3} = 1 + \cos(20^\circ)$$

$$x_2 = y_2 - \frac{r}{3} = 1 + \cos(140^\circ)$$

$$x_3 = y_3 - \frac{r}{3} = 1 + \cos(260^\circ)$$

Aufgabe 3.25

normierte Form: $x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 9 = 0$

$$r = -3, s = 3, t = -9$$

$$p = s - \frac{r^2}{3} = \dots = 0$$

$$q = \frac{2r^3}{27} - \frac{rs}{3} + t = \dots = -8$$

$$D = \left(\frac{p}{3}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{q}{2}\right)^2 = \dots = 16 > 0$$

$$u = \sqrt[3]{-\frac{q}{2} + \sqrt{D}} = \dots = 2$$

$$v = \sqrt[3]{-\frac{q}{2} - \sqrt{D}} = \dots = 0$$

$$y_1 = u + v = 2$$

$$y_2 = -\frac{u+v}{2} + \frac{u-v}{2}\sqrt{3}i = \dots = -1 + \sqrt{3}i$$

$$y_3 = -\frac{u+v}{2} - \frac{u-v}{2}\sqrt{3}i = \dots = -1 - \sqrt{3}i$$

$$x_1 = y_1 - \frac{r}{3} = \dots = 3$$

$$x_2 = y_2 - \frac{r}{3} = \dots = \sqrt{3}i$$

$$x_3 = y_3 - \frac{r}{3} = \dots = -\sqrt{3}i$$

Aufgabe 3.26

$$x^3 - 3x - 2 = 0 \quad (\text{bereits in reduzierter Form})$$

$$p = -3, q = -2$$

$$D = \left(\frac{p}{3}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{q}{2}\right)^2 = \dots = 0$$

$$y_1 = -\sqrt[3]{4q} = \dots = 2$$

$$y_2 = y_3 = -\sqrt[3]{\frac{q}{2}} = \dots = -1$$

$$x_1 = y_1 - \frac{r}{3} = \dots = 2$$

$$x_2 = x_3 = y_2 - \frac{r}{3} = \dots = -1$$

Aufgabe 3.27

$$\text{normierte Form: } x^3 - 3x^2 - 6x + 8 = 0$$

$$r = -3, s = -6, t = 8$$

$$p = s - \frac{r^2}{3} = \dots = -9$$

$$q = \frac{2r^3}{27} - \frac{rs}{3} + t = \dots = 0$$

$$\text{reduzierte Form: } y^3 - 9y = y(y^2 - 9) = 0$$

Dieser Fall lässt sich direkt durch Faktorisieren lösen.

$$y_1 = 0$$

$$y_2 = 3$$

$$y_3 = -3$$

$$x_1 = y_1 - \frac{r}{3} = \dots = 1$$

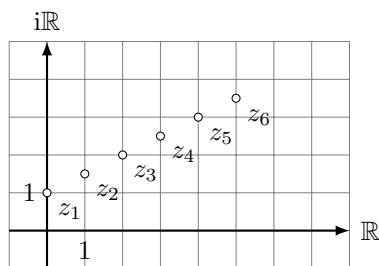
$$x_2 = y_2 - \frac{r}{3} = \dots = 4$$

$$x_3 = y_3 - \frac{r}{3} = \dots = -2$$

Aufgabe 4.1

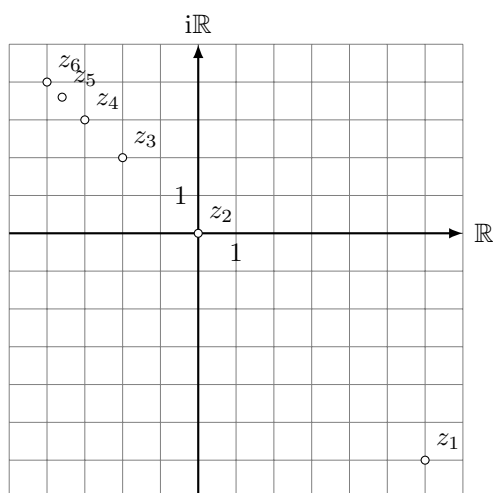
$$(a) \quad z_1 = i, z_2 = 1 + 1.5i, z_3 = 2 + 2i,$$

$$z_4 = 3 + 2.5i, z_5 = 4 + 3i, z_6 = 5 + 3.5i, \dots$$



Die Folge (z_n) *divergiert*.

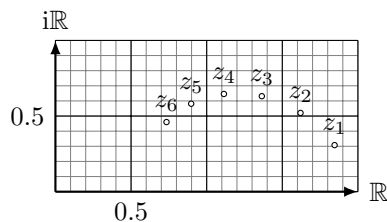
(b) $z_1 = 6 - 6i, z_2 = 0, z_3 = -2 + 2i,$
 $z_4 = -3 + 3i, z_5 = -3.6 + 3.6i, z_6 = -4 + 4i, \dots$



Die Folge (z_n) konvergiert gegen $-6 + 6i$.

Aufgabe 4.2

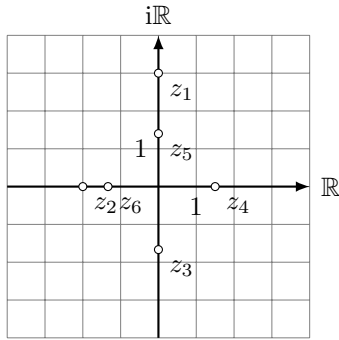
(a) $z_1 \approx 1.9 + 0.31i, z_2 \approx 1.7 + 0.58i, z_3 \approx 1.5 + 0.77i,$
 $z_4 \approx 1.2 + 0.88i, z_5 \approx 0.86 + 0.88i, z_6 \approx 0.56 + 0.78i,$
 $z_7 \approx 0.32 + 0.59i, z_8 \approx 0.16 + 0.32i$



Die Folge (z_n) konvergiert gegen 1.

(b) $z_1 = 3i, z_2 = -2, z_3 = -\frac{5}{3}i, z_4 = \frac{3}{2},$

$$z_5 = \frac{7}{5}i, z_6 = -\frac{4}{3}, z_7 = -\frac{9}{7}i, z_8 = \frac{5}{4},$$



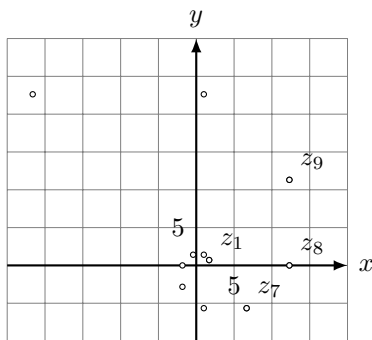
Die Folge (z_n) strebt gegen den Zyklus $\{i, -1, -i, 1\}$.

Aufgabe 4.3

(a) $z_1 = 1, z_2 = 1 + i, z_3 = 2i, z_4 = -2 + 2i,$

$$z_5 = -4, z_6 = -4 - 4i, z_7 = -8i, z_8 = 8 - 8i,$$

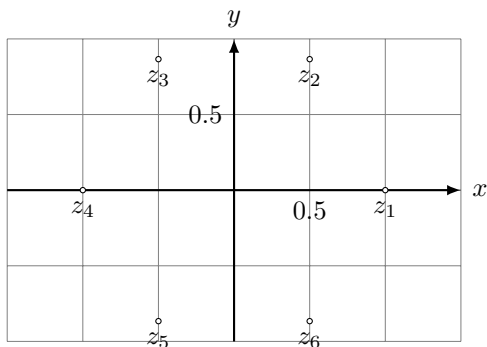
$$z_9 = 16, z_{10} = 16 + 16i, z_{11} = 32i, z_{12} = -32 + 32i$$



Die Folge (z_n) divergiert.

(b) $z_1 = 1, z_2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}i, z_3 = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}i, z_4 = -1,$

$$z_5 = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}i, z_6 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}i, z_7 = 1 = z_1, z_8 = z_2, \dots$$

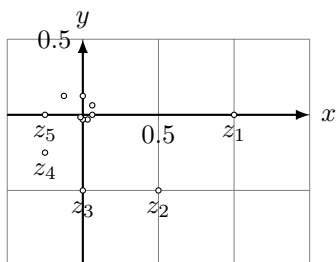


Die Folge (z_n) ist der Zyklus $\{\text{cis}(k \cdot 60^\circ) : k = 0, 1, \dots, 5\}$

$$(c) \quad z_1 = 1.0, z_2 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i, z_3 = -\frac{1}{2}i, z_4 = -\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}i,$$

$$z_5 = -\frac{1}{4}, z_6 = -\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8}i, z_7 = \frac{1}{8}i, z_8 = \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16}i,$$

$$z_9 = \frac{1}{16}, z_{10} = \frac{1}{32} - \frac{1}{32}i, z_{11} = -\frac{1}{32}i, z_{12} = -\frac{1}{64} - \frac{1}{64}i \dots$$



Die Folge (z_n) konvergiert gegen 0.

Aufgabe 4.4

$$(a) \quad q = \frac{a_2}{a_1} = \frac{-4 + 4i}{8i} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i$$

$$z_n = a_1 \cdot q^{n-1} = 8i \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\right)^{n-1}$$

$$(b) \quad s_n = a_1 \cdot \frac{1 - q^n}{1 - q} = 8i \cdot \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\right)^n}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\right)}$$

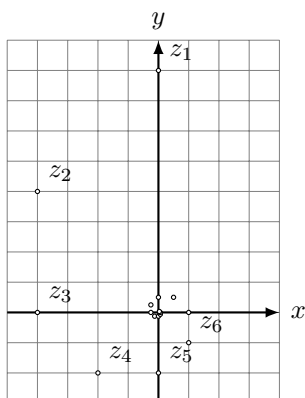
$$= \frac{8i}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i} \cdot \left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\right)^n\right] = (-8 + 8i) \left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\right)^n\right]$$

$$s = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-8 + 8i) \left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\right)^n\right]$$

$$= (-8 + 8i) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\right)^n\right] = (-8 + 8i)$$

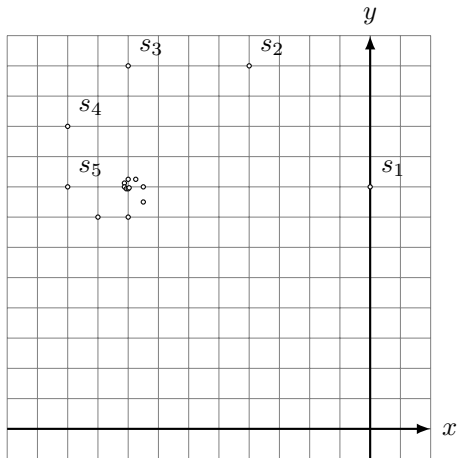
$$(c) \quad z_1 = 8i, z_2 = -4 + 4i, z_3 = -4,$$

$$z_4 = -2 - 2i, z_5 = -2i, z_6 = 1 - i$$



$$s_1 = 8i, s_2 = -4 + 12i, s_3 = -8 + 12i,$$

$$s_4 = -10 + 10i, s_5 = -10 + 8i, s_6 = -9 + 7i$$



Aufgabe 4.5

(a) $q = \frac{z_2}{z_1} = \frac{4i}{5} = \frac{4}{5}i = 0.8i$

$$z_n = 5 \cdot \left(\frac{4}{5}i\right)^{n-1} = 5 \cdot 0.8i^{n-1}$$

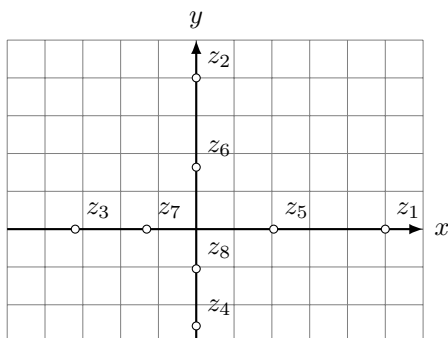
(b) $s_n = z_1 \cdot \frac{1 - q^n}{1 - q} = 5 \cdot \frac{1 - \left(\frac{4}{5}i\right)^n}{1 - \frac{4}{5}i}$

$$= \left(\frac{125}{41} + \frac{100}{41}i\right) \left(1 - \left(\frac{4}{5}i\right)^n\right)$$

$$s = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = \frac{125}{41} + \frac{100}{41}i$$

(c) $z_1 = 5, z_2 = 4i, z_3 = -\frac{16}{5} = -3.2, z_4 = -\frac{64}{25}i = -2.56i,$

$$z_5 = \frac{256}{125} = 2.048, z_6 = \frac{1024}{625}i = 1.6384i$$

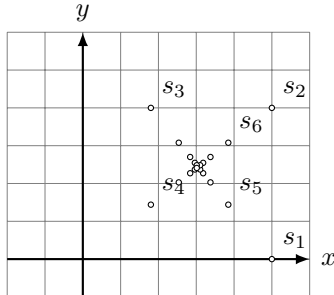


$$s_1 = 5, s_2 = 5 + 4i, s_3 = \frac{9}{5} + 4i = 1.8 + 4i,$$

$$s_4 = \frac{9}{5} + \frac{36}{25}i = 1.8 + 1.44i,$$

$$s_5 = \frac{481}{125} + \frac{36}{25}i = 3.848 + 1.44i,$$

$$s_6 = \frac{481}{125} + \frac{1924}{625}i = 3.848 + 3.0784i$$



Aufgabe 4.6

(a) $f(z) = z + 1 + 3i$

$$z_1 = 0$$

$$z_2 = f(z_1) = 0 + 1 + 3i = 1 + 3i$$

$$z_3 = f(z_2) = 1 + 3i + 1 + 3i = 2 + 6i$$

$$z_4 = f(z_3) = 2 + 6i + 1 + 3i = 3 + 9i$$

$$z_5 = f(z_4) = 3 + 9i + 1 + 3i = 4 + 12i$$

$$z_n = n - 1 + (3n - 3)i$$

(b) $f(z) = z + 1 + 3i$

$$z_1 = -1 + i$$

$$z_2 = f(z_1) = -1 + i + 1 + 3i = 4i$$

$$z_3 = f(z_2) = 4i + 1 + 3i = 1 + 7i$$

$$z_4 = f(z_3) = 1 + 7i + 1 + 3i = 2 + 10i$$

$$z_5 = f(z_4) = 2 + 10i + 1 + 3i = 3 + 13i$$

$$z_n = n - 2 + (3n - 2)i$$

Aufgabe 4.7

(a) $f(z) = (1 + 2i)z$

$$z_1 = 1$$

$$z_2 = f(z_1) = (1 + 2i) \cdot 1 = 1 + 2i$$

$$z_3 = f(z_2) = (1 + 2i) \cdot (1 + 2i) = -3 + 4i$$

$$z_4 = f(z_3) = (1 + 2i) \cdot (-3 + 4i) = -11 - 2i$$

$$z_5 = f(z_4) = (1 + 2i) \cdot (-11 - 2i) = -7 - 24i$$

$$z_n = (1 + 2i)^{n-1}$$

$$(b) f(z) = (1 + 2i)z$$

$$z_1 = 1 + i$$

$$z_2 = f(z_1) = (1 + 2i) \cdot (1 + i) = -1 + 3i$$

$$z_3 = f(z_2) = (1 + 2i) \cdot (-1 + 3i) = -7 + i$$

$$z_4 = f(z_3) = (1 + 2i) \cdot (-7 + i) = -9 - 13i$$

$$z_5 = f(z_4) = (1 + 2i) \cdot (-9 - 13i) = 17 - 31i$$

$$z_n = (1 + i)(1 + 2i)^{n-1}$$

Aufgabe 4.8

$$(a) f(z) = 2z + 1$$

$$z_1 = 1$$

$$z_2 = f(z_1) = 2 \cdot 1 + 1 = 3$$

$$z_3 = f(z_2) = 2 \cdot 3 + 1 = 7$$

$$z_4 = f(z_3) = 2 \cdot 7 + 1 = 15$$

$$z_5 = f(z_4) = 2 \cdot 15 + 1 = 31$$

$$z_n = 2^n - 1$$

$$(b) f(z) = 2z + 1$$

$$z_1 = i$$

$$z_2 = f(z_1) = 2 \cdot i + 1 = 1 + 2i$$

$$z_3 = f(z_2) = 2 \cdot (1 + 2i) + 1 = 3 + 4i$$

$$z_4 = f(z_3) = 2 \cdot (3 + 4i) + 1 = 7 + 8i$$

$$z_5 = f(z_4) = 2 \cdot (7 + 8i) + 1 = 15 + 16i$$

$$z_n = 2^n - 1 + 2^{n-1} \cdot i$$

Aufgabe 4.9

$$(a) f(z) = (1 + i)z + 2i$$

$$z_1 = 1$$

$$z_2 = f(z_1) = (1 + i) \cdot 1 + 2i = 1 + 3i$$

$$z_3 = f(z_2) = (1 + i) \cdot (1 + 3i) + 2i = -2 + 6i$$

$$z_4 = f(z_3) = (1 + i) \cdot (-2 + 6i) + 2i = -8 + 6i$$

$$z_5 = f(z_4) = (1 + i) \cdot (-8 + 6i) + 2i = -14$$

$$z_n = 3(1 + i)^{n-1} - 2$$

(b) $f(z) = (1 + i)z + 2i$

$$z_1 = 2 - i$$

$$z_2 = f(z_1) = (1 + i) \cdot (2 - i) + 2i = 3 + 3i$$

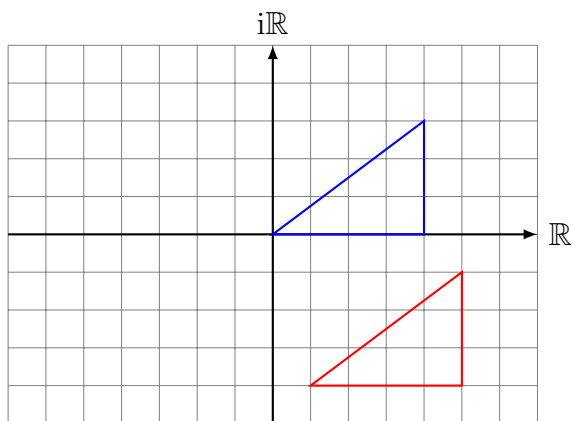
$$z_3 = f(z_2) = (1 + i) \cdot (3 + 3i) + 2i = 8i$$

$$z_4 = f(z_3) = (1 + i) \cdot 8i + 2i = -8 + 10i$$

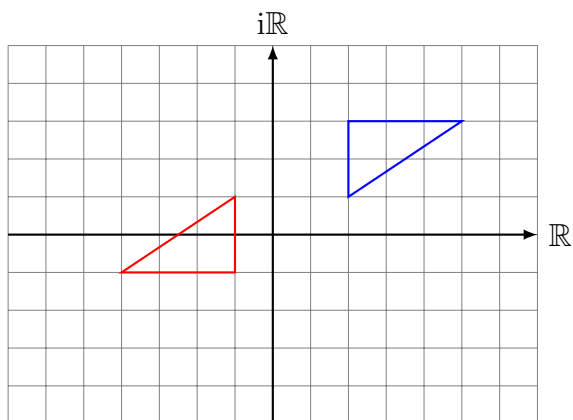
$$z_5 = f(z_4) = (1 + i) \cdot (-8 + 10i) + 2i = -18 + 4i$$

$$z_n = (4 - i)(1 + i)^{n-1} - 2$$

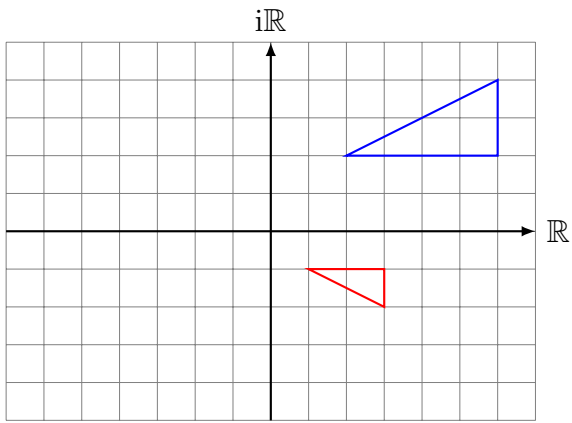
Aufgabe 5.1



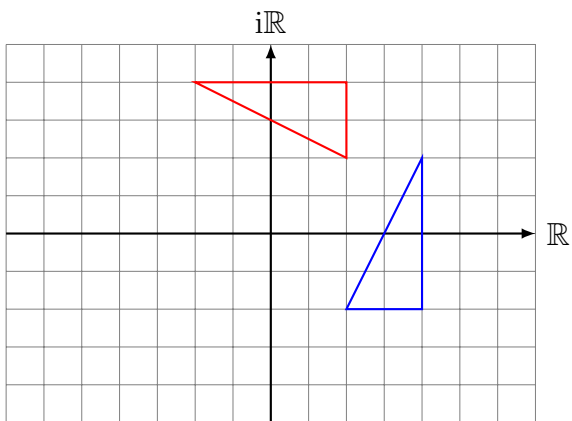
Aufgabe 5.2



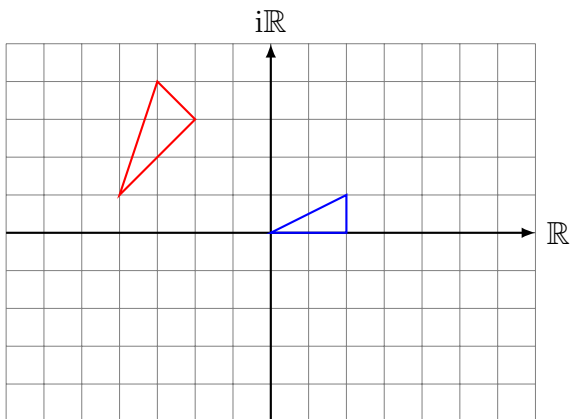
Aufgabe 5.3



Aufgabe 5.4



Aufgabe 5.5



Aufgabe 5.6

Translation um $3 + 2i$

Aufgabe 5.7

zentrische Streckung mit Faktor 2

Aufgabe 5.8

Spiegelung am Ursprung

Aufgabe 5.9

Spiegelung an der reellen Achse

Aufgabe 5.10

Translation um $-4 - i$

Aufgabe 5.11

Punktspiegelung an O und Achsenspiegelung an der reellen Achse
 \Rightarrow Spiegelung an der imaginären Achse

Aufgabe 5.12

zentrische Streckung am Ursprung mit Faktor -5
ausführlicher: Drehstreckung an O mit Faktor 5 und Winkel 180°

Aufgabe 5.13

Drehung mit Zentrum 0 und Drehwinkel 90°

Aufgabe 5.14

Drehstreckung mit Zentrum 0 , Faktor $\sqrt{2}$ und Winkel -45°

Aufgabe 5.15

$$f(z) = z + 3i$$

Aufgabe 5.16

$$f(z) = -(z - i) + i = -z + 2i$$

Aufgabe 5.17

$$f(z) = 5z$$

Aufgabe 5.18

$$\begin{aligned}
f(z) &= -[z - (1 + i)] + (1 + i) \\
&= -[z - 1 - i] + 1 + i \\
&= -z + 1 + i + 1 + i \\
&= -z + 2 + 2i
\end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 5.19

$$f(z) = z - 2 + 3i$$

Aufgabe 5.20

$$f(z) = -\frac{1}{2}(z - 3i) + 3i = -\frac{1}{2}z + \frac{9}{2}i$$

Aufgabe 5.21

$$\begin{aligned}
f(z) &= 2[z - (2 + 3i)] + (2 + 3i) \\
&= 2z - 4 - 6i + 2 + 3i \\
&= 2z - 2 - 3i
\end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 5.22

Der Fixpunkt ist das Drehzentrum (der Gesamtabbildung):

$$z_0 = -2z_0 - 4 + 6i \quad || + 2z_0$$

$$3z_0 = -4 + 6i$$

$$z_0 = -\frac{4}{3} + 2i$$

$$\alpha = \arg a = \arg(-2) = \arctan\left(\frac{0}{-2}\right) + 180^\circ = 0^\circ + 180^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$k = |a| = |-2| = 2$$

Aufgabe 5.23

Der Fixpunkt ist das Drehzentrum (der Gesamtabbildung):

$$z_0 = -\frac{1}{2}iz_0 - 7 + 9i \quad || + \frac{1}{2}iz_0$$

$$z_0(1 + \frac{1}{2}i) = -7 + 9i \quad || \cdot (1 - \frac{1}{2}i)$$

$$z_0(1 + \frac{1}{2}i)(1 - \frac{1}{2}i) = (-7 + 9i)(1 - \frac{1}{2}i)$$

$$z_0 \cdot \frac{5}{4} = -7 + \frac{7}{2}i + 9i + \frac{9}{2}$$

$$z_0 \cdot \frac{5}{4} = -\frac{5}{2} + \frac{25}{2}i \quad || \cdot \frac{4}{5}$$

$$z_0 = -2 + 10i$$

$$\alpha = \arg a = \arg(-\frac{1}{2}i) = -90^\circ = 270^\circ$$

$$k = |a| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 0^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Aufgabe 5.24

$$z_0 = (-1 + i)z_0 + 8i \quad || - (-1 + i)z_0$$

$$[1 - (-1 + i)]z_0 = 8i$$

$$(2 - i)z_0 = 8i \quad || \cdot (2 + i)$$

$$(2 - i)(2 + i)z_0 = 8i(2 + i)$$

$$5z_0 = -8 + 16i \quad || : 5$$

$$z_0 = -1.6 + 3.2i$$

$$\alpha = \arg(-1 + i) = 135^\circ$$

$$k = |a| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

Aufgabe 5.25

$$z_0 = (\sqrt{3} + i)z_0 + 6 + 2i \quad || - (\sqrt{3} + i)z_0$$

$$[1 - (\sqrt{3} + i)]z_0 = 6 + 2i$$

$$(1 - \sqrt{3} - i)z_0 = 6 + 2i \quad || \cdot (1 - \sqrt{3} + i)$$

$$[(1 - \sqrt{3})^2 + 1]z_0 = (6 + 2i)(1 - \sqrt{3} + i)$$

$$[(1 - 2\sqrt{3} + 3) + 1]z_0 = 6 - 6\sqrt{3} + 6i + 2i - 2\sqrt{3}i - 2$$

$$(5 - 2\sqrt{3})z_0 = 4 - 6\sqrt{3} + (8 - 2\sqrt{3})i \quad || \cdot (5 + 2\sqrt{3})$$

$$13z_0 = -16 - 22\sqrt{3} + (28 + 6\sqrt{3})i$$

$$z_0 = \frac{-16 - 22\sqrt{3}}{13} + \frac{28 + 6\sqrt{3}}{13}i$$

Die Multiplikation mit $(5 + \sqrt{3})$ sorgt dafür, dass im letzten Schritt die Nenner (13) wurzelfrei sind.

$$\alpha = \arg(a) = \arg(\sqrt{3} + i) = \arctan\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = 30^\circ$$

$$k = |a| = \sqrt{3^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{10}$$

Aufgabe 5.26

Wer den Faktor $a = 3i$ nicht „erraten“ kann, greift auf die Umrechnungsformeln von der Polarform zur kartesischen Form ($r = 3, \varphi = 90^\circ$) $\rightarrow (x, y)$ zurück:

$$\operatorname{Re}(a) = |a| \cdot \cos(\arg a) = 3 \cdot \cos(90^\circ) = 3 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\operatorname{Im}(a) = |a| \cdot \sin(\arg a) = 3 \cdot \sin(90^\circ) = 3$$

$$a = \operatorname{Re}(a) + i \cdot \operatorname{Im}(a) = 3i$$

Durch Einsetzen von a und dem Drehzentrum $z_0 = 0$ erhält man aus der Fixpunktgleichung der Wert der Translation b :

$$z_0 = az_0 + b$$

$$0 = 0 + b$$

$$b = 0$$

$$f(z) = 3i \cdot z$$

Aufgabe 5.27

Aus der Polarform $a = (r = 5, \alpha = 120^\circ)$ folgt mit den Umrechnungformeln:

$$\operatorname{Re}(a) = |a| \cdot \cos \arg(a) = 5 \cdot \cos(120^\circ) = 5 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{Im}(a) = |a| \cdot \sin \arg(a) = 5 \cdot \sin(120^\circ) = 5 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} = \frac{5}{2}\sqrt{3}$$

$$a = -\frac{5}{2} + \frac{5}{2}\sqrt{3}i$$

Durch Einsetzen von a und dem Drehzentrum $z_0 = 3$ erhält man aus der Fixpunktgleichung der Wert der Translation b :

$$z_0 = az_0 + b$$

$$3 = \left(-\frac{5}{2} + \frac{5}{2}\sqrt{3}i\right)3 + b$$

$$\frac{6}{2} = -\frac{15}{2} + \frac{15}{2}\sqrt{3}i + b$$

$$b = \frac{21}{2} - \frac{15}{2}\sqrt{3}i$$

$$f(z) = \left(-\frac{5}{2} + \frac{5}{2}\sqrt{3}i\right)z + \frac{21}{2} - \frac{15}{2}\sqrt{3}i$$

Aufgabe 5.28

Wer den Faktor $a = \sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{2}$ nicht „erraten“ kann, greift auf die Umrechnungsformeln von der Polarform zur kartesischen Form ($r = 2, \varphi = 45^\circ$) $\rightarrow (x, y)$ zurück:

$$\operatorname{Re}(a) = |a| \cdot \cos(\arg a) = 2 \cdot \cos(45^\circ) = 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\operatorname{Im}(a) = |a| \cdot \sin(\arg a) = 2 \cdot \sin(45^\circ) = 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$a = \operatorname{Re}(a) + i\operatorname{Im}(a) = \sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{2}$$

Durch Einsetzen von a und dem Drehzentrum $z_0 = 1 + i$ erhält man aus der Fixpunktgleichung der Wert der Translation b :

$$z_0 = az_0 + b$$

$$1 + i = (\sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{2})(1 + i) + b$$

$$b = 1 + i - (\sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{2})(1 + i)$$

$$b = 1 + i - (\sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2})$$

$$b = 1 + i - 2i\sqrt{2} = 1 + (1 - 2\sqrt{2})i$$

$$f(z) = (\sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{2})z + 1 + (1 - 2\sqrt{2})i$$

Aufgabe 5.29

$$g: 2x - y + 3 = 0$$

$$A = 2, B = -1, C = 3$$

$$b = A + Bi = 2 - i, c = 2C = 6$$

$$g: (2 + i)z + (2 - i)\bar{z} + 6 = 0$$

Aufgabe 5.30

$$g: x - 3 = 0$$

$$A = 1, B = 0, C = -3$$

$$b = A + Bi = 1, c = 2C = -6$$

$$g: z + \bar{z} - 6 = 0$$

Aufgabe 5.31

$$g: y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 4 \Leftrightarrow 3y = -x + 12 \Leftrightarrow x + 3y - 12 = 0$$

$$A = 1, B = 3, C = -12$$

$$b = A + Bi = 1 + 3i, c = 2C = -24$$

$$g: (1 - 3i)z + (1 + 3i)\bar{z} - 24 = 0$$

Aufgabe 5.32

$$g: y + 5 = 0$$

$$A = 0, B = 1, C = 5$$

$$b = A + Bi = i, c = 2C = 10$$

$$g: -iz + i\bar{z} + 10 = 0$$

Aufgabe 5.33

$$g: (4 + 3i)z + (4 - 3i)\bar{z} + 12 = 0$$

$$b = (4 - 3i) = A + Bi \Rightarrow A = 4, B = -3$$

$$c = 2C = 12 \Rightarrow C = 6$$

$$g: 4x - 3y + 6 = 0$$

Aufgabe 5.34

$$2z + 2\bar{z} + 3 = 0$$

$$b = 2 = A + Bi \Rightarrow A = 2, B = 0$$

$$c = 2C = 3 \Rightarrow C = 1.5$$

$$g: 2x + 1.5 = 0 \Leftrightarrow g: 4x + 3 = 0$$

Aufgabe 5.35

$$g: (5 + 2i)z + (5 - 2i)\bar{z} + 4 = 0$$

$$b = 5 - 2i = A + Bi \Rightarrow A = 5, B = -2$$

$$c = 2C = 4 \Rightarrow C = 2$$

$$g: 5x - 2y + 2 = 0$$

Aufgabe 5.36

$$g: 3iz - 3i\bar{z} + 9 = 0$$

$$b = -3i = A + Bi \Rightarrow A = 0, B = -3$$

$$c = 2C = 9 \Rightarrow C = 4.5$$

$$g: -3y + 4.5 = 0 \Leftrightarrow g: 2y - 3 = 0$$

Aufgabe 5.37

- Schnittpunkt mit der reellen Achse ($z = \bar{z}$):

$$iz - i\bar{z} + 8 = 0$$

$$iz - iz + 8 = 0$$

$$8 = 0$$

Kein Schnittpunkt mit der reellen Achse.

- Schnittpunkt mit der imaginären Achse ($-z = \bar{z}$):

$$iz - i\bar{z} + 8 = 0$$

$$iz + iz + 8 = 0$$

$$2iz + 8 = 0$$

$$z = 4i$$

Aufgabe 5.38

- Schnittpunkt mit der reellen Achse ($z = \bar{z}$):

$$(-8 + i)z + (-8 - i)\bar{z} - 16 = 0$$

$$(-8 + i)z + (-8 - i)z - 16 = 0$$

$$-16z - 16 = 0$$

$$z = -1$$

- Schnittpunkt mit der imaginären Achse ($-z = \bar{z}$):

$$(-8 + i)z + (-8 - i)(-\bar{z}) - 16 = 0$$

$$2iz - 16 = 0$$

$$z = -8i$$

Aufgabe 5.39

$$k: |z - 3| = 1$$

$$m = 3, r = 1$$

$$c = m \cdot \bar{m} - r^2 = 3 \cdot 3 - 1 = 8$$

$$k: z\bar{z} - 3z - 3\bar{z} + 8 = 0$$

Aufgabe 5.40

$$|z - 2 + 2i| = |z - (2 - 2i)| = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$m = 2 - 2i, r = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$c = m \cdot \bar{m} - r^2 = 2^2 + (-2)^2 - (2\sqrt{2})^2 = 8 - 8 = 0$$

$$k: z\bar{z} - (2 + 2i)z - (2 - 2i)\bar{z} = 0$$

(Die Kreislinie geht durch den Ursprung.)

Aufgabe 5.41

$$z\bar{z} + 2iz - 2i\bar{z} + 3 = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad z\bar{z} - \bar{m}z - m\bar{z} + c = 0$$

$$m = 2i, c = 3$$

$$c = m\bar{m} - r^2$$

$$r = \sqrt{m\bar{m} - c} = \sqrt{4 - 3} = \sqrt{1} = 1$$

$$k: |z - 2i| = 1$$

Aufgabe 5.42

$$k: z\bar{z} + (2 - i)z + (2 + i)\bar{z} + 1 = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad z\bar{z} - \bar{m}z - m\bar{z} + c = 0$$

$$m = -(2 + i) = -2 - i, \quad c = 1$$

$$c = m\bar{m} - r^2$$

$$r = \sqrt{m\bar{m} - c} = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-1)^2 - 1} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$k: |z + 2 + i| = 2 \text{ oder } |z - (-2 - i)| = 2$$

Aufgabe 5.43

- Schnittpunkte mit der reellen Achse: $z = x$

$$|x - (-3 + 4i)| = \sqrt{13}$$

$$([x + 3] - 4i)([x + 3] + 4i) = 13$$

$$(x + 3)^2 + 16 = 13$$

$$(x + 3)^2 = -3 \quad \text{keine Schnittpunkte mit } \mathbb{R}$$

- Schnittpunkte mit der imaginären Achse: $z = yi$

$$|yi - (-3 + 4i)| = \sqrt{13}$$

$$(3 + [y - 4]i)(3 - ([y - 4]i)) = 13$$

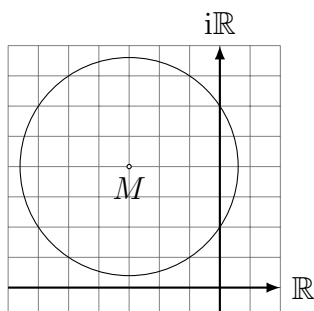
$$9 + (y - 4)^2 = 13$$

$$(y - 4)^2 = 4$$

$$y - 4 = \pm 2$$

$$y_1 = 6 \quad \Rightarrow \quad z_1 = 6i$$

$$y_2 = 2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad z_2 = 2i$$



Aufgabe 5.44

$$z\bar{z} + 4iz - 4i\bar{z} - 9 = 0$$

Schnittpunkt(e) mit der reellen Achse: ($z = \bar{z}$)

$$z^2 + 4iz - 4iz - 9 = 0 \quad z^2 - 9 = 0$$

$$(z + 3)(z - 3) = 0$$

$$z_1 = -3$$

$$z_2 = 3$$

Schnittpunkt(e) mit der imaginären Achse: ($-z = \bar{z}$)

$$-z^2 + 4iz + 4iz - 9 = 0 \quad -z^2 + 8iz - 9 = 0$$

$$(iz + 9)(iz - 1) = 0$$

$$iz = -9 \quad || \cdot (-i)$$

$$z_3 = 9i$$

$$iz = 1 \quad || \cdot (-i)$$

$$z_4 = -i$$

Aufgabe 5.45

Umkehrfunktion von $f(x) = (2 - i)z = w$:

$$f^{-1}(w) = \frac{w}{2 - i} = z$$

$g: x + y - 1 = 0$ (Koordinatenform)

$$A = 1, B = 1, C = -1$$

$$b = A + Bi = 1 + i, c = 2C = -2$$

$g: (1 - i)z + (1 + i)\bar{z} - 2 = 0$ (komplexe Form)

$z = \frac{w}{2 - i}$ und $\bar{z} = \frac{\bar{w}}{2 + i}$ oben einsetzen:

$$\frac{(1 - i)w}{2 - i} + \frac{(1 + i)\bar{w}}{2 + i} - 2 = 0 \quad || \cdot (2 - i)(2 + i)$$

$$(1 - i)(2 + i)w + (1 + i)(2 - i)w + 2 \cdot 5 = 0$$

$$g': (3 - i)w + (3 + i)\bar{w} - 10 = 0 \quad (\text{komplexe Form})$$

$$g': 3u + v - 5 = 0 \quad (\text{Koordinatenform})$$

$k: |z - 2i| = 1$ (Betragsform)

$$m = 2i, \bar{m} = -2i, r = 1$$

$$c = m \cdot \bar{m} - r^2 = 4 - 1 = 3$$

$k: z\bar{z} + 2iz - 2i\bar{z} + 3 = 0$ (betragsfreie Form)

$z = \frac{w}{2 - i}$ bzw. $\bar{z} = \frac{\bar{w}}{2 + i}$ oben einsetzen:

$$\frac{w\bar{w}}{(2-i)(2+i)} + \frac{2iw}{2-i} - \frac{2i\bar{w}}{2-i} + 3 = 0 \quad || \cdot (2+i)(2-i)$$

$$w\bar{w} + 2i(2+i)w - 2i(2-i)\bar{w} + 15 = 0$$

$$k': w\bar{w} - (2-4i)w - (2+4i)\bar{w} + 15 = 0$$

$$k': |w - (2+4i)| = \sqrt{5}$$

Aufgabe 5.46

Bestimmung der Umkehrfunktion f^{-1} :

$$f(z) = (-1+i)z + (3+i) = w$$

$$f^{-1}(w) = \frac{w-3-i}{i-1} = z$$

Aufgabe 5.46

Gleichung der imaginären Achse: $g: x = 0$ (Koordinatenform)

$$A = 1, B = 0, C = 0$$

$$b = A + Bi = 1, c = 2C = 0$$

$g: z + \bar{z} = 0$ (komplexe Form)

$$z = \frac{w-3-i}{-1+i} \text{ und } \bar{z} = \frac{\bar{w}-3+i}{-1-i} \text{ einsetzen:}$$

$$\frac{w-3-i}{-1+i} + \frac{\bar{w}-3+i}{-1-i} = 0 \quad || \cdot (-1+i)(-1-i)$$

$$(-1-i)(w-3-i) + (-1+i)(\bar{w}-3+i) = 0$$

$$g': (-1-i)w + (-1+i)\bar{w} + 4 = 0 \quad (\text{komplexe Form})$$

$$g': u - v - 2 = 0 \quad (\text{Koordinatenform})$$

$$k: |z| = 2 \quad (\text{Betragsform})$$

Da es sich bei $f(z) = (-1+i)z + (3+i) = w$ um eine Ähnlichkeitsabbildung handelt, wird der Mittelpunkt $m = 0$ von k auf $m' = f(0) = 3+i$ abgebildet.

Darüber hinaus enthält die lineare Abbildung den Streckungsfaktor $a = |-1+i| = \sqrt{2}$, weshalb der Bildradius $r' = 2\sqrt{2}$ beträgt.

$$\text{Daraus folgt: } k' = |w - (3+i)| = 2\sqrt{2} \quad (\text{Betragsform})$$

Aufgabe 5.47

$$\text{Abbildung: } f(z) = 1/\bar{z} = w.$$

$$\text{Umkehrabbildung: } f^{-1}(w) = 1/\bar{w}$$

$$(1 - i)z + (1 + i)\bar{z} + 4 = 0 \text{ (Gerade nicht durch Ursprung)}$$

$$(1 - i)\frac{1}{\bar{w}} + (1 + i)\frac{1}{w} + 4 = 0 \quad || \cdot \bar{w}w$$

$$(1 - i)w + (1 + i)\bar{w} + 4w\bar{w} = 0 \quad || : 4$$

$$w\bar{w} - \left(-\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}i\right)w - \left(-\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}i\right)\bar{w} = 0$$

$$m = -\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}i$$

$$c = 0 = m \cdot \bar{m} - r^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad r = \sqrt{\frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{8}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\left|w - \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}i\right)\right| = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \text{ (Kreis durch Ursprung)}$$

Aufgabe 5.48

$$\text{Abbildung: } f(z) = 1/z = w$$

$$\text{Umkehrabbildung: } f^{-1}(w) = 1/w = z$$

$$z\bar{z} - (3 - i)z - (3 + i)\bar{z} + 6 = 0 \text{ (Kreis nicht durch 0)}$$

$$\frac{1}{w} \cdot \frac{1}{\bar{w}} - (3 - i)\frac{1}{w} - (3 + i)\frac{1}{\bar{w}} + 6 = 0 \quad || \cdot \bar{w}w$$

$$1 - (3 - i)\bar{w} - (3 + i)w + 6w\bar{w} = 0 \quad || : 6$$

$$w\bar{w} - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6}i\right)w - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6}i\right)\bar{w} + \frac{1}{6} = 0$$

$$m = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6}i$$

$$r^2 = m \cdot \bar{m} - c = \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{36}\right) - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{4}{36} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\left|w - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6}i\right)\right| = \frac{1}{3} \text{ (Kreis nicht durch 0)}$$