

Tamsayilar

-6,-5,-1 0,1 2,10,100

Reel sayilar

-10, -0.65, 0.217, 10, 99, 0.1111..., 0.12121212.....

0.78787878.... $\pi=3.14159265...$

$\sqrt{2}=1.4142135..$ $\sqrt{3}=1.7320508...$

$\sqrt{15}=3.8729...$ $\log(2)=0.301029..$ $\log(6)=0.7781..$

Rasyonel sayilar

$\frac{a}{b}$ seklinde yazilabilen reel sayilar.

-10, -0.65, 0.217, 10, 99, 0.1111..., 0.12121212.....

0.78787878....

Irrasyonel sayilar

Reel olup $\frac{a}{b}$ seklinde yazilamayan sayilar

$\pi=3.14159265...$, $\sqrt{2}=1.4142135..,$

$\sqrt{3}=1.7320508...$, $\sqrt{15}=3.8729...$,

$\log(2)=0.301029..$ $\log(6)=0.7781..$

$2^{1/3}=2.462288826689...$ $1.4^{2/5}=2.319103274...$

Kompleks Sayilar (Sanal sayilar)

$i^2=-1$, seklinde tanimlanan i sayisini icinde bulunduran sayilar dir.

$$i^2=-1 \rightarrow i=\sqrt{-1}$$

a+bi, seklinde gosterilir. a reel kisim b sanal kisimdir
(a:real part, b:imaginary part)

$3+4i, 5+20i, -3+6i, -6-100i ...$

$\pi+3i, \log(2)-\pi i, \sqrt{2}-6.1i, 12+\sqrt{2}i$

a-bi, ifadesine **a+bi** nin **eslenigi** denir.

(eslenik=conjugate)

Toplama ve cikarma Islemi

Toplama ve cikarmada, reel kisimlar ve sanal kisimlar ayri ayri toplanir.

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

Ornekler

$$(3+4i) + (5+6i) = (3+5) + (4+6)i = 8+10i$$

$$(3+4i) - (5+6i) = (3-5) + (4-6)i = -2 - 2i$$

$$5-3i - (-2+8i) = 5-(-2) + (-3-8)i = 7-11i$$

$$-10-2i - (-7-8i) = -10-(-7) + (-2-(-8))i = -3+6i$$

$$-10-2i + (-7-8i) = -10+(-7) + (-2+(-8))i = -17-10i$$

$$-10-2i + (-7+8i) = -10+(-7) + (-2+8)i = -17+6i$$

$$-10-2i + 7+8i = -10+7 + (-2+8)i = -3+6i$$

$$-10-2i - 7+8i = -10 - 7 + (-2+8)i = -17+6i$$

Carpma islemi

$$\begin{aligned}(a+bi)(c+di) &= ac + adi + bci + bd i^2 \\ &= ac + (ad + bc)i + bd (-1) \\ &= ac - bc + (ad + bc)i\end{aligned}$$

O/rnek 11

$$\begin{aligned}(3+4i)(5+6i) &= 3 \cdot 5 + 3 \cdot 6i + 4 \cdot 5i + 4 \cdot 6i^2 \\ &= 15 + 18i + 20i - 24 \\ &= 15 - 24 + (18 + 20)i = -9 + 38i\end{aligned}$$

O/rnek 12

$$\begin{aligned}(3+4i)(5-6i) &= 3 \cdot 5 - 3 \cdot 6i + 4 \cdot 5i + 4 \cdot (-6)i^2 \\ &= 15 - 18i + 20i + 24 \\ &= 15 + 24 + (-18 + 20)i = 39 + 2i\end{aligned}$$

O/rnek 13

$$\begin{aligned}(3-4i)(5-6i) &= 3 \cdot 5 - 3 \cdot 6i - 4 \cdot 5i + 4 \cdot 6i^2 \\ &= 15 - 18i - 20i - 24 \\ &= 15 - 24 + (-18 - 20)i = -9 - 38i\end{aligned}$$

O/rnek 14

$$\begin{aligned}(-3-4i)(5-6i) &= -3 \cdot 5 + 3 \cdot 6i - 4 \cdot 5i + 4 \cdot 6i^2 \\ &= -15 + 18i - 20i - 24 \\ &= -15 - 24 + (18 - 20)i = -39 - 2i\end{aligned}$$

O/rnek 15

$$(-3-4i)(-5-6i) = 3 \cdot 5 + 3 \cdot 6i + 4 \cdot 5i + 4 \cdot 6i^2 = 15 + 18i + 20i - 24 = -9 + 38i$$

Bolme islemi

Bolme isleminde paydanin eslenigi ile carpilir.

$$\frac{a+bi}{c+di} = \frac{(a+bi)(c-di)}{(c+di)(c-di)} = \frac{ac - adi + bci - bdi}{c^2 - cdi + dci - d^2i^2}$$

$-cdi+dci$ birbirinin ters isaretli oldugu icin toplami sifir yapar. $i^2=-1$, yazilirsa

$$= \frac{ac - adi + bci - bdi^2}{c^2 - cdi + dci - d^2i^2} = \frac{ac + bd + (bc - ad)i}{c^2 + d^2}$$

olarak bulunur.

O/rnek 21

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{6+10i}{3+4i} &= \frac{(6+10i)(3-4i)}{(3+4i)(3-4i)} = \frac{18-24i+30i-40i^2}{3^2 - 3 \cdot 4i + 4 \cdot 3i - 4^2i^2} \\ &= \frac{18+40+(30-24)i}{3^2 + 4^2} = \frac{58+6i}{25} = \frac{58}{25} + \frac{6}{25}i\end{aligned}$$

O/rnek 22

$$\frac{8+6i}{3+4i} = \frac{(8+6i)(3-4i)}{(3+4i)(3-4i)} = \frac{24 - 32i + 18i - 24i^2}{3^2 + 4^2}$$

$$= \frac{24 + 24 + (18 - 32)i}{25} = \frac{48}{25} - \frac{14}{25}i$$

O/rnek 23

$$\frac{8+6i}{3-4i} = \frac{(8+6i)(3+4i)}{(3-4i)(3+4i)} = \frac{24 + 32i + 18i + 24i^2}{3^2 + 4^2}$$

$$= \frac{24 - 24 + (18 + 32)i}{25} = \frac{0}{25} + \frac{50}{25}i = 2i$$

O/rnek 24

$$\frac{8+6i}{-3-4i} = \frac{(8+6i)(-3+4i)}{(-3-4i)(-3+4i)} = \frac{-24 + 32i - 18i + 24i^2}{3^2 + 4^2}$$

$$= \frac{-24 - 24 + (32 - 18)i}{25} = -\frac{48}{25} + \frac{14}{25}i$$

O/rnek 25

$$\frac{8-6i}{-3-4i} = \frac{(8-6i)(-3+4i)}{(-3-4i)(-3+4i)} = \frac{-24 + 32i + 18i - 24i^2}{3^2 + 4^2}$$

$$= \frac{-24 + 24 + (32 + 18)i}{25} = \frac{0}{25} + \frac{50}{25}i = 2i$$

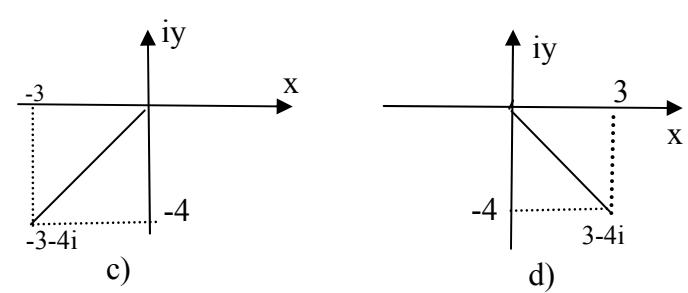
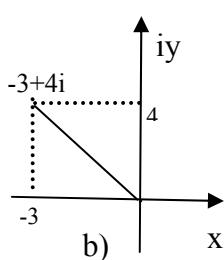
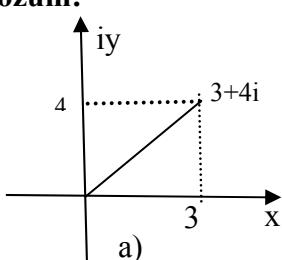
Kompleks Duzlemler

Kompleks sayinin $z=a+ib$ seklinde ifade edilmesine o kompleks sayinin **kartezyen koordinatlarda** gosterimi denir.

Ornek 51: Asagidaki sayilar complex duzlemlerde gosterin

- a) $z_1=3+4i$ b) $z_2=-3+4i$ c) $z_3=-3-4i$ d) $z_4=3-4i$

Cozum:

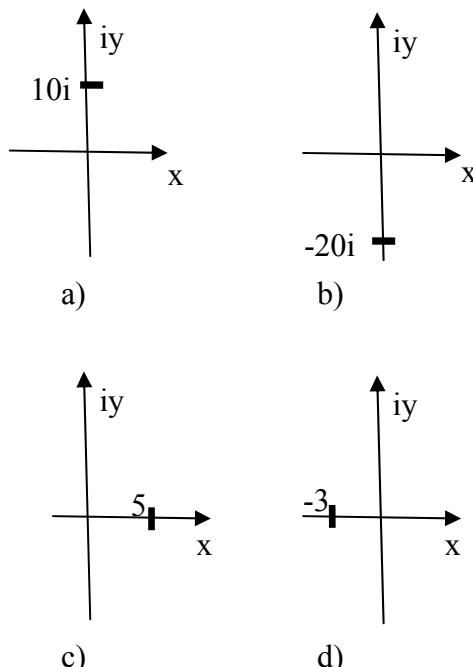


Ornek 52: Asagidaki sayilar complex duzlemlerde gosterin

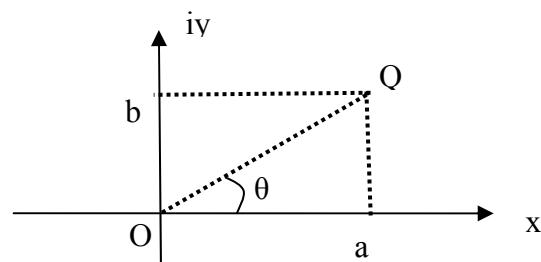
- a) $z_1=10i$ b) $z_2=-20i$ c) $z_3=5$ d) $z_4=-3$

Cozum:

a) $z_1=0+10i$ b) $z_2=0-20i$ c) $z_3=5+0i$ d) $z_4=-3+0i$ gibi dusunelim ve belirtilen noktalari bulalim



Kompleks sayilarin kutupsal (polar) formu.



$$z=a+bi, |z|=r=\sqrt{a^2+b^2}, \quad a=r \cos \theta, \quad b=r \sin \theta$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{b}{r}, \quad \cos \theta = \frac{a}{r}, \quad \tan \theta = \frac{b}{a},$$

r: genlik, (modulus, magnitude, amplitude, absolute value),

θ: aci, faz, (angle, argument, phase)

Kompleks sayinin $z=r \angle \theta$ seklinde ifade edilmesine o kompleks sayinin **kutupsal koordinatlarda** gosterimi (**kutupsal formda** ifade edilmesi) denir.

Aclarlama:

$$\tan(x)=A \Rightarrow \tan^{-1}(A)=x$$

$$\tan(45^\circ)=1 \Rightarrow \tan^{-1}(1)=45^\circ$$

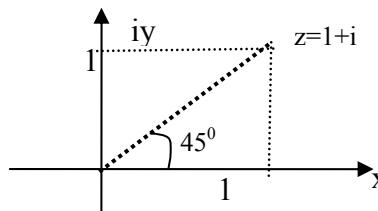
$$\tan(30^\circ)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \tan^{-1}(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})=30^\circ$$

$$\tan(60^\circ)=\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \tan^{-1}(\sqrt{3})=60^\circ$$

Ornek 61: $z=1+i$ sayisini complex düzlemden gösterin ve kutupsal formda ifade edin.

Cozum: $r=\sqrt{1^2+1^2}=\sqrt{2}=1.41$

$$\theta=\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{1}=\tan^{-1}1=45^\circ$$

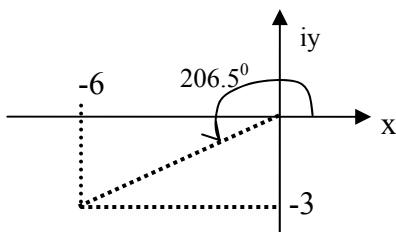


kutupsal form: $z=1.41 \angle 45^\circ$

O/rnek 62: $z=-6-3i$ sayisini complex düzlemden gösterin ve kutupsal formda ifade edin.

Cozum: $r=\sqrt{6^2+3^2}=\sqrt{45}=6.7$

$$\theta=\tan^{-1}\frac{-3}{-6}=180^\circ+\tan^{-1}0.5=180^\circ+26.5^\circ=206.5^\circ$$



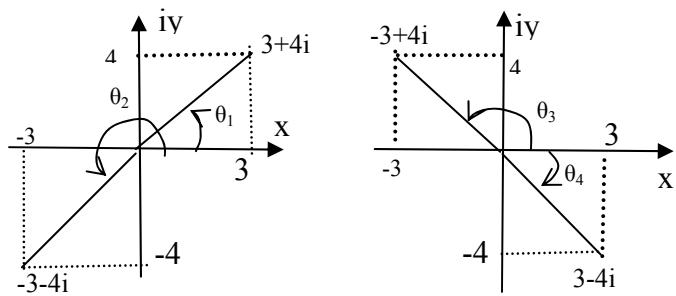
kutupsal form $z=6.7 \angle 206.5^\circ$

$$\text{Note: } \frac{-3}{-6}=\frac{3}{6} \quad \text{fakat} \quad \tan^{-1}\frac{-3}{-6} \neq \tan^{-1}\frac{3}{6}$$

Ornek 63: Aşağıdaki sayıları complex düzlemden gösterin ve kutupsal formda ifade edin.

a) $z_1=3+4i$ b) $z_2=-3-4i$ c) $z_3=-3+4i$ d) $z_4=3-4i$

Solution:



a) $z_1=3+4i$

$$\theta_1=\tan^{-1}\frac{4}{3}=\tan^{-1}1.33=53.13^\circ$$

$$r_1=\sqrt{3^2+4^2}=\sqrt{25}=5$$

Polar form $z_1=5 \angle 53.13^\circ$

b) $z_2=-3-4i$

$$\theta_2=180+\tan^{-1}\frac{4}{3}=180+\tan^{-1}1.33=180^\circ+53.1^\circ=233.1^\circ$$

$$r_2=\sqrt{3^2+4^2}=\sqrt{25}=5$$

Polar form $z_2=5 \angle 233.1^\circ$

c) $z_3=-3+4i$

$$\theta_3=180-\tan^{-1}\frac{4}{3}=180-\tan^{-1}1.33=180^\circ-53.1^\circ=126.9^\circ$$

$$r_3=\sqrt{3^2+4^2}=\sqrt{25}=5$$

Polar form $z_3=5 \angle 126.9^\circ$

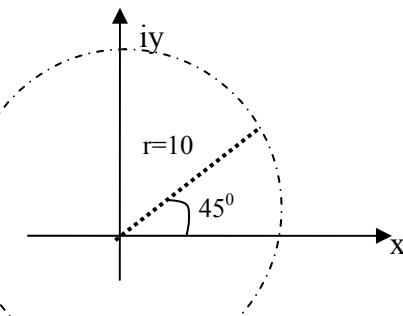
d) $z_4=3-4i$

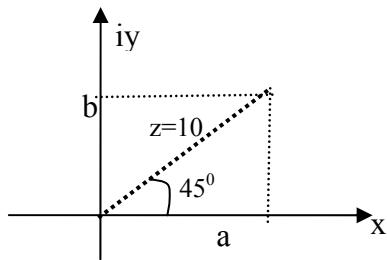
$$\theta_4=-\tan^{-1}\frac{4}{3}=-\tan^{-1}1.33=-53.13^\circ$$

$$r_4=\sqrt{3^2+4^2}=\sqrt{25}=5$$

Polar form $z_4=5 \angle -53.1^\circ$

Ornek 71) $z=10 \angle 45^\circ$ s ayisini kompleks düzlemden gösterin ve kartezyen koordinatlarda ifade edin. Evvela 1.41 yarıçaplı cemberin 45° yi kestigi noktayı bulalım.





Sekilden goruldugu gibi.

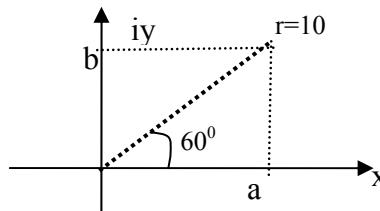
$$a = 10 \cos(45) = 10 \cdot 0.707 = 7.07$$

$$b = 10 \sin(45) = 10 \cdot 0.707 = 7.07$$

$$\text{kartezyen form } z = a + bi = 7.07 + 7.07i$$

$$10 \angle 45^\circ = 7.07 + 7.07i$$

Ornek 72) $z = 10 \angle 60^\circ$ sayisini kompleks düzlemede gösterin ve kartezyen koordinatlarda ifade edin.

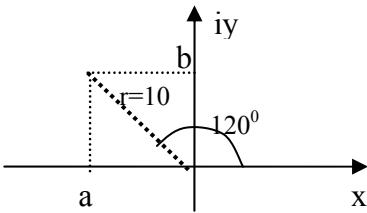


$$a = 10 \cos(60) = 10 \cdot 0.5 = 5$$

$$b = 10 \sin(60) = 10 \cdot 0.866 = 8.66$$

$$z = 5 + 8.66i$$

Ornek 73) $z = 10 \angle 120^\circ$ sayisini kompleks düzlemede gösterin ve kartezyen koordinatlarda ifade edin.



$$a = 10 \cos(120) = 10 \cdot (-0.5) = -5$$

$$b = 10 \sin(120) = 10 \cdot 0.866 = 8.66$$

$$z = -5 + 8.66i$$

Kutupsal formda carpma, bolme, us alma.

Carpma islemi

Iki kompleks sayı kutupsal formda çarpıldığında genlikler çarpılır acılar toplanır.

Ornek 81) $(3+4i)(-4+6i)$ ifadesini hesaplayın.

Cozum: Evvela bildigimiz yontemle cozelim.

$$\begin{aligned} (3+4i)(-4+6i) &= -12 + 18i - 16i + 24i^2 \\ &= -12 - 24 + (18 - 16)i = -36 + 2i \end{aligned}$$

Simdi kutupsal koordinatlari kullanarak hesaplayalim.

$(3+4i)$ nin genligini ve acisini hesapla

$$|3+4i| = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$$

$$\angle(3+4i) = \tan^{-1}(4/3) = 53.13^\circ$$

$(-4+6i)$ nin genligini ve acisini hesapla

$$|-4+6i| = \sqrt{4^2 + 6^2} = 7.211$$

$$\angle(-4+6i) = \tan^{-1} \frac{6}{-4} = 180 - \tan^{-1} \frac{6}{4}$$

$$= 180 - 56.31 = 123.69^\circ$$

Carpimin genligi genliklerin carpimidir.

$$5 \cdot 7.211 = 36.0555$$

Carpimin acisi acilarin toplamidir.

$$53.13 + 123.69 = 176.82$$

Sonuc

$$(3+4i)(-4+6i) = 36.055 \angle 176.82$$

Kontrol: Buldugumuz sonunu kartezyen koordinatlara cevirelim.

$$a = 36.055 \cos(176.82) = -36$$

$$b = 36.055 \sin(176.82) = 2$$

$$z = -36 + 2i$$

Bolme Islemi

Bolumun genligi= payin genligi/paydanin genligi
bolumun acisi = payin acisi-paydanin acisi.

Ornek 121) $\frac{3+4i}{-4+6i}$ ifadesini hesaplayin.

Evvela bildigimiz yontemle cozelim.

$$\frac{3+4i}{-4+6i} = \frac{(3+4i)(-4-6i)}{(-4+6i)(-4-6i)} = \frac{-12-18i-16i+24}{4^2+6^2}$$

$$= \frac{12-34i}{52} = 0.23 - 0.65i$$

Simdi kutupsal koordinatlari kullanarak cozelim.

payin genligini ve acisini hesapla

$$|3+4i| = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$$

$$\angle(3+4i) = \tan^{-1}(4/3) = 53.1^\circ$$

paydanin genligini ve acisini hesapla

$$|-4+6i| = \sqrt{4^2 + 6^2} = 7.21$$

$$\angle(-4+6i) = \tan^{-1} \frac{6}{-4} = 180 - \tan^{-1} \frac{6}{4}$$

$$= 180 - 56.3 = 123.7^\circ$$

Bolumun genligi= payin genligi/paydanin genligi
bolumun acisi = payin acisi-paydanin acisi.

$$\frac{3+4i}{-4+6i} = \frac{5 \angle 53.1^\circ}{7.21 \angle 123.7^\circ} = \frac{5}{7.21} \angle (53.1 - 123.7) = 0.69 \angle -70.6$$

kartezyen koordinatlara cevirelim.

$$= 0.69(\cos(-70.6) + i \sin(-70.6)) = 0.69(0.33 - i 0.94)$$

$$= 0.23 - 0.65i$$