

Blatt 2, Aufgabe 3

$$z_1 = 4 + 5i, z_2 = 3 + i$$

(a)

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 + z_2 &= 4 + 5i + 3 + i = 7 + 6i \\ \implies \operatorname{Re}(z_1 + z_2) &= 7, \operatorname{Im}(z_1 + z_2) = 6 \quad (\text{nicht } 6i) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 - z_2 &= 4 + 5i - (3 + i) = 1 + 4i \\ \implies \operatorname{Re}(z_1 - z_2) &= 1, \operatorname{Im}(z_1 - z_2) = 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 \cdot z_2 &= (4 + 5i)(3 + i) = 12 + 4i + 15i + 5i^2 \stackrel{(i^2 = -1)}{=} 7 + 19i \\ \implies \operatorname{Re}(z_1 \cdot z_2) &= 7, \operatorname{Im}(z_1 \cdot z_2) = 19 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{z_1}{z_2} &= \frac{4 + 5i}{3 + i} = \frac{(4 + 5i)(3 - i)}{(3 + i)(3 - i)} = \frac{12 - 4i + 15i - 5i^2}{9 - i^2} \\ &= \frac{17 + 11i}{10} = \frac{17}{10} + \frac{11}{10}i \\ \implies \operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right) &= 1,7, \operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right) = 1,1 \end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\bar{z}_1 = 4 - 5i, \bar{z}_2 = 3 - i, |z_2| = \sqrt{3^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{10}$$

(c)

$$\begin{aligned} (3 + i)^2 - 6(3 + i) + 10 &= 9 + 6i + i^2 - 18 - 6i + 10 \\ &= 9 + (-1) - 18 + 10 = 0 \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$(3 - i)^2 - 6(3 - i) + 10 = 9 - 6i + i^2 - 18 + 6i + 10 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

(d) **zu zeigen:** \mathbb{C} ist ein Körper

Überprüfen der Körperaxiome:

Seien $z_j = x_j + iy_j \in \mathbb{C}$ bel. für $j = 1, 2, 3$ ($x_j, y_j \in \mathbb{R}$).

Additive Eigenschaften:

(i) Assoziativität:

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 + (z_2 + z_3) &= x_1 + iy_1 + (x_2 + iy_2 + x_3 + iy_3) \\ &= x_1 + iy_1 + ((x_2 + x_3) + i(y_2 + y_3)) \\ &= x_1 + (x_2 + x_3) + i(y_1 + (y_2 + y_3)) \\ &\stackrel{\mathbb{R} \text{ Körper}}{=} (x_1 + x_2) + x_3 + i((y_1 + y_2) + y_3) \\ &= (x_1 + x_2 + i(y_1 + y_2)) + x_3 + iy_3 \\ &= (x_1 + iy_1 + x_2 + iy_2) + x_3 + iy_3 = (z_1 + z_2) + z_3 \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

(ii) Kommutativität:

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 + z_2 &= x_1 + iy_1 + x_2 + iy_2 = x_1 + x_2 + i(y_1 + y_2) \\ &\stackrel{\mathbb{R} \text{ Körper}}{=} x_2 + x_1 + i(y_2 + y_1) = x_2 + iy_2 + x_1 + iy_1 = z_2 + z_1 \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

(iii) Neutrales Element bezüglich der Addition:

$\mathbf{0} = 0 + i \cdot 0$ ist das neutrale Element, da

$$z_1 + \mathbf{0} = x_1 + iy_1 + 0 + i \cdot 0 = x_1 + 0 + i(y_1 + 0) = x_1 + iy_1 = z_1$$

(iv) Inverses Element bezüglich der Addition:

zu $z = x + iy$ ist $-z := -x + i(-y)$ das inverse Element, da

$$z + (-z) = x + iy + (-x) + i(-y) = x + (-x) + i(y + (-y)) = 0 + i \cdot 0 = \mathbf{0}$$

Multiplikative Eigenschaften:

(i) Assoziativität:

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 \cdot (z_2 \cdot z_3) &= (x_1 + iy_1) \cdot ((x_2x_3 - y_2y_3) + i(x_2y_3 + x_3y_2)) \\ &= x_1 \cdot (x_2x_3 - y_2y_3) - y_1 \cdot (x_2y_3 + x_3y_2) \\ &\quad + i \cdot (x_1 \cdot (x_2y_3 + x_3y_2) + (x_2x_3 - y_2y_3) \cdot y_1) \\ &\stackrel{\mathbb{R} \text{ Körper}}{=} x_1x_2x_3 - x_1y_2y_3 - y_1x_2y_3 - y_1x_3y_2 \\ &\quad + i(x_1x_2y_3 + x_1x_3y_2 + x_2x_3y_1 - y_2y_3y_1) \\ &\stackrel{\mathbb{R} \text{ Körper}}{=} (x_1x_2 - y_1y_2) \cdot x_3 - (x_1y_2 + x_2y_1) \cdot y_3 \\ &\quad + i \cdot ((x_1x_2 - y_1y_2) \cdot y_3 + x_3 \cdot (x_1y_2 + x_2y_1)) \\ &= (x_1x_2 - y_1y_2 + i(x_1y_2 + x_2y_1)) \cdot (x_3 + iy_3) \\ &= ((x_1 + iy_1) \cdot (x_2 + iy_2)) \cdot (x_3 + iy_3) = (z_1 \cdot z_2) \cdot z_3 \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

(ii) Kommutativität:

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 \cdot z_2 &= (x_1 + iy_1) \cdot (x_2 + iy_2) = (x_1x_2 - y_1y_2) + i(x_1y_2 + x_2y_1) \\ &\stackrel{\mathbb{R} \text{ Körper}}{=} (x_2x_1 - y_2y_1) + i(x_2y_1 + x_1y_2) \\ &= (x_2 + iy_2) \cdot (x_1 + iy_1) = z_2 \cdot z_1 \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

(iii) Neutrales Element bezüglich der Multiplikation:

$\mathbf{1} = 1 + i \cdot 0$ ist das neutrale Element, da

$$\mathbf{1} \cdot z_1 = (1 + i \cdot 0) \cdot (x_1 + iy_1) = (1 \cdot x_1 - 0 \cdot y_1) + i(1 \cdot y_1 + x_1 \cdot 0) = x_1 + iy_1 = z_1$$

(iv) Inverses Element bezüglich der Multiplikation:

zu $z = x + iy \neq \mathbf{0}$ ist $z^{-1} := \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} + i \cdot \frac{-y}{x^2+y^2}$ das inverse Element, da

$$\begin{aligned} z \cdot z^{-1} &= (x + iy) \cdot \left(\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} + i \cdot \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2} + i \cdot \left(\frac{-xy}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 + y^2} + i \cdot 0 = 1 + i \cdot 0 = \mathbf{1} \end{aligned}$$

Distributivität:

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 \cdot (z_2 + z_3) &= (x_1 + iy_1) \cdot ((x_2 + x_3) + i(y_2 + y_3)) \\ &= x_1 \cdot (x_2 + x_3) - y_1 \cdot (y_2 + y_3) + i \cdot (x_1 \cdot (y_2 + y_3) + (x_2 + x_3) \cdot y_1) \\ &\stackrel{\mathbb{R} \text{ Körper}}{=} x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 - y_1y_2 - y_1y_3 + i(x_1y_2 + x_1y_3 + x_2y_1 + x_3y_1) \\ &\stackrel{\mathbb{R} \text{ Körper}}{=} x_1x_2 - y_1y_2 + i(x_1y_2 + x_2y_1) + x_1x_3 - y_1y_3 + i(x_1y_3 + x_3y_1) \\ &= (x_1 + iy_1) \cdot (x_2 + iy_2) + (x_1 + iy_1) \cdot (x_3 + iy_3) = z_1 \cdot z_2 + z_1 \cdot z_3 \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

Alle Körperaxiome sind erfüllt $\implies \mathbb{C}$ ist ein Körper