

Complex Numbers

A complex number is a combination of two real numbers a , b and i .

$$z = a + bi$$

where $i^2 = -1$.

Real Part

$$\operatorname{Re}(z) = a$$

Imaginary Part

$$\operatorname{Im}(z) = b$$

Euler's Formula

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$

Complex numbers make many calculations much easier.

Ex Find double angle formulas $\sin 2\theta$, $\cos 2\theta$

$$e^{i2\theta} = e^{i\theta} e^{i\theta}$$

$$= (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

$$= (\cos^2 \theta + i^2 \sin^2 \theta) + 2i \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$= \cos 2\theta + i \sin 2\theta \quad \text{Euler's formula.}$$

For two complex numbers to be equal, the real and the imaginary parts must be equal.

$$z_1 = a_1 + ib_1, \quad z_2 = a_2 + ib_2$$

If $z_1 = z_2$,

$$\text{Re}(z_1) = a_1 = \text{Re}(z_2) = a_2$$

$$\text{Im}(z_1) = b_1 = \text{Im}(z_2) = b_2$$

Since the real and imaginary parts of a complex number are independent, if we can solve an equation in terms of a complex \hat{f}

$$\frac{\partial^2 \hat{f}}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2 \hat{f}}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

Then the physical (real) solution is

$$f = \text{Re}(\hat{f})$$

~~Modulus~~

Complex conjugate of $z \equiv z^*$

$$\text{If } z = a + ib, \quad z^* = a - ib$$

3

Modulus of z

$$|z| = \sqrt{z^* z} = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

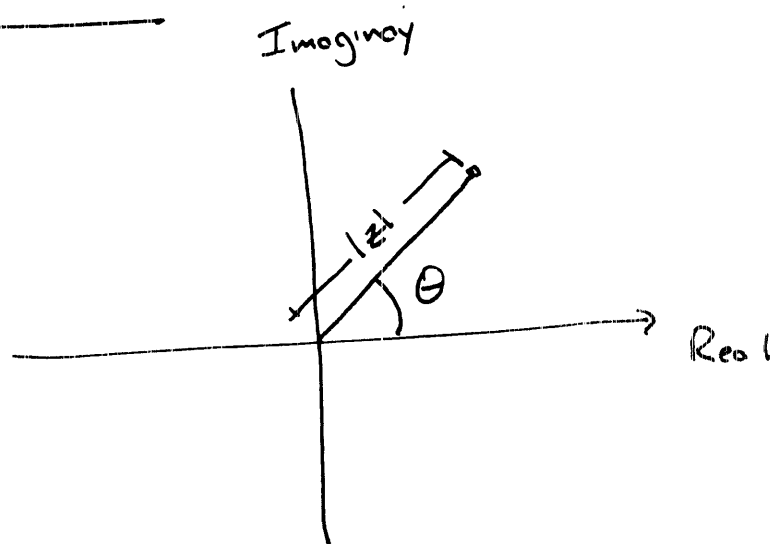
Any complex number can be written as

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

Note

$$\begin{aligned} z^* z &= |z|^* e^{-i\theta} |z| e^{i\theta} \\ &= |z|^2 \end{aligned}$$

Complex Plane



Note

$$+i = e^{i\pi/2}$$

$$-1 = e^{i\pi}$$

Roots of complex numbers

What is ~~the~~ \sqrt{i} ?

$$i = e^{+i\pi/2}$$

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

Complex Waves

$$f(x,t) = A \cos(kx - \omega t + \sigma)$$

$$= \text{Re}(\hat{f}(x,t))$$

$$\hat{f}(x,t) = \tilde{A} e^{i(kx - \omega t)}$$

$$\tilde{A} = A e^{i\sigma}$$

Wave Packets

Arbitrary profiles $g(x)$, $h(x)$
can be built up out of sines and cosines

$$\hat{f}(z,t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{A}(k) e^{i(kx - \omega t)} dk$$

Note, this is the same as using solutions to Laplace's equation to build up arbitrary functions, but there was nothing to quantize the solutions.