

ΗΥ-215: Εφαρμοσμένα Μαθηματικά για Μηχανικούς
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1ο Φροντιστήριο

Άσκηση 1 - Μιγαδικές Εξισώσεις I

Να λυθούν οι εξισώσεις

$$(α) \frac{2 - jz}{j + z} = 1$$

$$(β) \frac{2z + 8}{z + 5} = j$$

Λύση:

(α)

$$\frac{2 - jz}{j + z} = 1 \iff \frac{2 - j(x + jy)}{j + x + jy} = 1 \iff 2 - jx - j^2y = x + j(y + 1) \iff 2 + y - jx = x + j(y + 1) \quad (1)$$

$$\iff \begin{cases} 2 + y = x \\ -x = y + 1 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} y = -\frac{3}{2} \\ x = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

(β)

$$\frac{2z + 8}{z + 5} = j \iff 2(x + jy) + 8 = j(x + jy + 5) \iff 2x + 8 + j2y = -y + j(5 + x) \quad (3)$$

$$\iff \begin{cases} 2x + 8 = -y \\ 2y = x + 5 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} x = -\frac{21}{5} \\ y = \frac{2}{5} \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

Άσκηση 2 - Μιγαδικές Εξισώσεις II

(α) Να βρεθεί ο μιγαδικός z αν

$$(1 + j)(z + z^*) + (2 - j)(z + 2z^*) = 1 \quad (5)$$

(β) Να βρεθούν οι τιμές των $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ αν

$$\frac{(3 + 4j)^2}{1 - 2j} = z + j \quad (6)$$

Λύση:

(α) Για $z = x + jy$ έχουμε

$$(1 + j)(z + z^*) + (2 - j)(z + 2z^*) = 1 \iff (1 + j)2\text{Re}\{z\} + (2 - j)(2\text{Re}\{z\} + z^*) = 1 \quad (7)$$

$$\iff (1 + j)2x + (2 - j)(3x - jy) = 1 \quad (8)$$

$$\iff 2x + j2x + 6x - j2y - j3x - y = 1 \quad (9)$$

$$\iff (8x - y) + j(-2y - x) = 1 \quad (10)$$

$$\iff \begin{cases} 8x - y = 1 \\ -x - 2y = 0 \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

$$\iff \begin{cases} x = -\frac{2}{17} \\ y = -\frac{1}{17} \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

(β) Είναι

$$\frac{(3+4j)^2}{1-2j} = z+j \iff (3+4j)^2 = (z+j)(1-2j) \quad (13)$$

$$\iff 9+j24-16 = (x+j(y+1))(1-2j) \quad (14)$$

$$\iff -7+j24 = x-j2x+j(y+1)+2(y+1) \quad (15)$$

$$\iff -7+j24 = (x+2y+2)+j(y+1-2x) \quad (16)$$

$$\iff \begin{cases} x+2y+2 = -7 \\ y+1-2x = 24 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} x = -11 \\ y = 1 \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

Άσκηση 3 - Επίλυση εξισώσεων

Να λυθούν οι εξισώσεις

(α) $z^4 = 2 + 2\sqrt{3}j$

(β) $z^* - 2z = 2 - 12j$

(γ) $z^3 + 4\sqrt{2} + j4\sqrt{2} = 0$

Λύση:

(α) $z^4 = 2 + 2\sqrt{3}j$:

$$z^4 = |2 + j2\sqrt{3}|e^{j \tan^{-1} \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2}} = 4e^{j\pi/3} \iff |z|^4 e^{j4\theta} = 4e^{j\pi/3} \quad (18)$$

οπότε

$$z = \begin{cases} |z| = 4^{\frac{1}{4}} \\ 4\theta = 2k\pi + \pi/3, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} |z| = \sqrt{2} \\ \theta = \frac{1}{4} \frac{6k\pi + \pi}{3} = \frac{6k\pi + \pi}{12}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

(β) $z^* - 2z = 2 - 12j$:

$$z^* - 2z = 2 - 12j \iff x - jy - 2(x + jy) = 2 - j12 \iff -x - j3y = 2 - j12 \iff \begin{cases} x = -2 \\ y = 4 \end{cases} \quad (20)$$

άρα $z = -2 + j4$

(γ) $z^3 + 4\sqrt{2} + j4\sqrt{2} = 0$:

$$z^3 = -4\sqrt{2} - j4\sqrt{2} = 8e^{-j\frac{3\pi}{4}} \iff |z|^3 e^{j3\theta} = 8e^{-j\frac{3\pi}{4}} \quad (21)$$

οπότε

$$z = \begin{cases} |z| = 8^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ 3\theta = 2k\pi - \frac{3\pi}{4}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} |z| = 2 \\ \theta = \frac{1}{3} \frac{8k\pi - 3\pi}{4} = \frac{8k\pi - 3\pi}{12}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2 \end{cases} \quad (22)$$

Άσκηση 4 - Euler και De Moivre

Υπολογίστε τους μιγαδικούς

(α) $(1-j)^6$

(β) $(1+j)^4$

(γ) $(1+2j)^2 - (-j)^9$

$$(\delta) \frac{(2-2j)^3}{(1-j)^{12}}$$

Λύση:

$$(\alpha) (1-j)^6 = (\sqrt{2}e^{-j\pi/4})^6 = \sqrt{2}^6 e^{-j6\pi/4} = 8e^{-j\frac{8\pi-2\pi}{4}} = 8e^{j\pi/2} = j8$$

$$(\beta) (1+j)^4 = (\sqrt{2}e^{j\pi/4})^4 = \sqrt{2}^4 e^{j4\pi/4} = 4e^{j\pi} = -4$$

$$(\gamma) (1+2j)^2 - (-j)^9 = (1+4j-4) - (-j)(-j)^8 = (-3+4j) - (-j)((-j)^2)^4 = -3+4j - (-j) = -3+j5$$

$$(\delta) \frac{(2-2j)^3}{(1-j)^{12}} = 2^3 \frac{(1-j)^3}{(1-j)^{12}} = 8(1-j)^{-9} = \frac{8}{16\sqrt{2}} e^{-j9\pi/4} = \frac{8}{16\sqrt{2}} e^{j\pi/4} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + j \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{4} + j\frac{1}{4}$$