

켈레 복소수

(The Complex Conjugate)

The Complex Conjugate

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Complex conjugates

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Complex conjugates

a pair of complex numbers,

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▶ End

Complex conjugates

a pair of complex numbers, both having the same real part,

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▶ End

Complex conjugates

a pair of complex numbers, both having the same real part, but with imaginary parts of

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Complex conjugates

a pair of complex numbers, both having the same real part, but with imaginary parts of equal magnitude

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Complex conjugates

a pair of complex numbers, both having the same real part, but with imaginary parts of equal magnitude and opposite signs.

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ex) $1 + 2i$, $1 - 2i$ are complex conjugates.

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$$\overline{a + bi} = a - bi$$

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The conjugate of the complex number $a + bi$

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The conjugate of the complex number $a + bi$

- $\overline{z \pm w}$

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▶ End

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- $\overline{z \pm w} = \bar{z} \pm \bar{w}$ ▶ Proof

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- $\overline{\left(\frac{z}{w}\right)}$

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- $\overline{z \pm w} = \bar{z} \pm \bar{w}$

▶ Main

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- $\overline{z \pm w} = \bar{z} \pm \bar{w}$

Let $z = a_1 + b_1i$, $w = a_2 + b_2i$ ($a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2 \in \mathbb{R}$)

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$$\overline{z \pm w} = \overline{(a_1 + b_1i) \pm (a_2 + b_2i)} \text{ (Double signs in same order)}$$

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Let $z = a_1 + b_1i$, $w = a_2 + b_2i$ ($a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2 \in \mathbb{R}$)

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{z \pm w} &= \overline{(a_1 + b_1i) \pm (a_2 + b_2i)} \text{ (Double signs in same order)} \\ &= \overline{(a_1 \pm a_2) + (b_1 \pm b_2)i}\end{aligned}$$

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- $\overline{z \cdot w} = \overline{z} \cdot \overline{w}$

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$$\begin{aligned}\overline{z \cdot w} &= \overline{(a_1 + b_1i) \cdot (a_2 + b_2i)} \\ &= \overline{(a_1a_2 - b_1b_2) + (a_1b_2 + a_2b_1)i}\end{aligned}$$

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- $\overline{\left(\frac{z}{w}\right)} = \frac{\bar{z}}{\bar{w}}$

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Let $z = a_1 + b_1i$, $w = a_2 + b_2i$ ($a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2 \in \mathbb{R}$)

$$\overline{\left(\frac{z}{w}\right)} = \frac{\overline{a_1 + b_1i}}{a_2 + b_2i} = \frac{a_1a_2 - b_1b_2}{a_2^2 + b_2^2} + \frac{-a_1b_2 + a_2b_1}{a_2^2 + b_2^2}i$$

▶ Main

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$$\begin{aligned}\overline{\left(\frac{z}{w}\right)} &= \frac{\overline{a_1 + b_1i}}{a_2 + b_2i} = \frac{a_1a_2 - b_1b_2}{a_2^2 + b_2^2} + \frac{-a_1b_2 + a_2b_1}{a_2^2 + b_2^2}i \\ &= \frac{a_1a_2 - b_1b_2}{a_2^2 + b_2^2} - \frac{-a_1b_2 + a_2b_1}{a_2^2 + b_2^2}i\end{aligned}$$

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▶ Main

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- $\overline{\left(\frac{z}{w}\right)} = \frac{\bar{z}}{\bar{w}}$

Let $z = a_1 + b_1i$, $w = a_2 + b_2i$ ($a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2 \in \mathbb{R}$)

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{\left(\frac{z}{w}\right)} &= \frac{\overline{a_1 + b_1i}}{a_2 + b_2i} = \frac{a_1a_2 - b_1b_2}{a_2^2 + b_2^2} + \frac{-a_1b_2 + a_2b_1}{a_2^2 + b_2^2}i \\ &= \frac{a_1a_2 - b_1b_2}{a_2^2 + b_2^2} - \frac{-a_1b_2 + a_2b_1}{a_2^2 + b_2^2}i \\ &= \frac{a_1a_2 - b_1b_2}{a_2^2 + b_2^2} + \frac{a_1b_2 - a_2b_1}{a_2^2 + b_2^2}i \\ &= \frac{a_1 - b_1i}{a_2 - b_2i}\end{aligned}$$

▶ Main

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- $\overline{\left(\frac{z}{w}\right)} = \frac{\bar{z}}{\bar{w}}$

Let $z = a_1 + b_1i$, $w = a_2 + b_2i$ ($a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2 \in \mathbb{R}$)

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▶ Main

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- $\overline{\left(\frac{z}{w}\right)} = \frac{\bar{z}}{\bar{w}}$

Let $z = a_1 + b_1i$, $w = a_2 + b_2i$ ($a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2 \in \mathbb{R}$)

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\left(\frac{z}{w}\right)} &= \frac{\overline{a_1 + b_1i}}{a_2 + b_2i} = \frac{a_1a_2 - b_1b_2}{a_2^2 + b_2^2} + \frac{-a_1b_2 + a_2b_1}{a_2^2 + b_2^2}i \\ &= \frac{a_1a_2 - b_1b_2}{a_2^2 + b_2^2} - \frac{-a_1b_2 + a_2b_1}{a_2^2 + b_2^2}i \\ &= \frac{a_1a_2 - b_1b_2}{a_2^2 + b_2^2} + \frac{a_1b_2 - a_2b_1}{a_2^2 + b_2^2}i \\ &= \frac{a_1 - b_1i}{a_2 - b_2i} = \frac{\overline{a_1 + b_1i}}{\overline{a_2 + b_2i}} = \frac{\bar{z}}{\bar{w}} \end{aligned}$$

▶ Main ▶ Start ▶ End

- $\bar{z} = z \Rightarrow z$ is a real number.

▶ Main

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- $\bar{z} = z \Rightarrow z$ is a real number.

Let $z = a + bi$ ($a, b \in \mathbb{R}$)

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- $\bar{z} = z \Rightarrow z$ is a real number.

Let $z = a + bi$ ($a, b \in \mathbb{R}$)

$$\bar{z} = z$$

▶ Main

▶ Start

▶ End

- $\bar{z} = z \Rightarrow z$ is a real number.

Let $z = a + bi$ ($a, b \in \mathbb{R}$)

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{z} &= z \\ \overline{a + bi} &= a + bi\end{aligned}$$

▶ Main

▶ Start

▶ End

- $\bar{z} = z \Rightarrow z$ is a real number.

Let $z = a + bi$ ($a, b \in \mathbb{R}$)

$$\bar{\bar{z}} = z$$

$$\overline{a + bi} = a - bi$$

$$a - bi = a - bi$$

▶ Main ▶ Start ▶ End

- $\bar{z} = z \Rightarrow z$ is a real number.

Let $z = a + bi$ ($a, b \in \mathbb{R}$)

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{z} &= z \\ \overline{a + bi} &= a + bi \\ a - bi &= a + bi \\ 2bi &= 0\end{aligned}$$

▶ Main

▶ Start

▶ End

- $\bar{z} = z \Rightarrow z$ is a real number.

Let $z = a + bi$ ($a, b \in \mathbb{R}$)

$$\bar{z} = z$$

$$\overline{a + bi} = a + bi$$

$$a - bi = a + bi$$

$$2bi = 0$$

$$b = 0$$

▶ Main ▶ Start ▶ End

- $\bar{z} = -z \Rightarrow z$ is an imaginary number.

▶ Main

▶ Start

▶ End

- $\bar{z} = -z \Rightarrow z$ is an imaginary number.

Let $z = a + bi$ ($a, b \in \mathbb{R}$)

▶ Main

▶ Start

▶ End

- $\bar{z} = -z \Rightarrow z$ is an imaginary number.

Let $z = a + bi$ ($a, b \in \mathbb{R}$)

$$\bar{z} = -z$$

▶ Main

▶ Start

▶ End

- $\bar{z} = -z \Rightarrow z$ is an imaginary number.

Let $z = a + bi$ ($a, b \in \mathbb{R}$)

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

▶ Main

▶ Start

▶ End

- $\bar{z} = -z \Rightarrow z$ is an imaginary number.

Let $z = a + bi$ ($a, b \in \mathbb{R}$)

$$\bar{z} = -z$$

$$\overline{a + bi} = -(a + bi)$$

$$a - bi = -a - bi$$

▶ Main

▶ Start

▶ End

- $\bar{z} = -z \Rightarrow z$ is an imaginary number.

Let $z = a + bi$ ($a, b \in \mathbb{R}$)

$$\bar{z} = -z$$

$$\overline{a + bi} = -(a + bi)$$

$$a - bi = -a - bi$$

$$2a = 0$$

▶ Main

▶ Start

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Github:

<https://min7014.github.io/math20210126001.html>

Click or paste URL into the URL search bar,
and you can see a picture moving.