

Komplexe Zahlen in Maple  
(Imaginäre Einheit, Elementare Rechenoperationen)

```
> restart;
> sqrt(-1);
z1 := a1 + sqrt(-1) · b1;
z2 := a2 + sqrt(-1) · b2;
z1 + z2;
- z1;
expand(z1 · z2);
1/z1 = evalc(1/z1);
```

$$\begin{aligned} & I \\ z1 & := a1 + I b1 \\ z2 & := a2 + I b2 \\ a1 + I b1 + a2 + I b2 \\ & - a1 - I b1 \\ a1 a2 + I a1 b2 + I b1 a2 - b1 b2 \\ \frac{1}{a1 + I b1} & = \frac{a1}{a1^2 + b1^2} - \frac{I b1}{a1^2 + b1^2} \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

```
> assume(a1, real);
assume(b1, real);
z1;
conjugate(z1);
expand(z1 · conjugate(z1));
```

$$\begin{aligned} a1\sim + I b1\sim \\ a1\sim - I b1\sim \\ a1\sim^2 + b1\sim^2 \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

Lineare Gleichungssysteme mit komplexen Koeffizienten

```
> restart;
with(LinearAlgebra) :
A := <<I, 1, 1 + I|<-1, -1 + I, -1 + I|<-1 + I, -I, -I>>;
b := <1, 1 - I, -1>;
LinearSolve(A, b);
```

$$A := \begin{bmatrix} I & -1 & -1 + I \\ 1 & -1 + I & -I \\ 1 + I & -1 + I & -I \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b := \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 - I \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 + 2I \\ -2 + \frac{4I}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} - \frac{2I}{3} \end{bmatrix} \quad (3)$$

```
> restart;
with(LinearAlgebra):
A := <<I, 1>|<-1, -1 + I>|<-1 + I, -I>>;
b := <1, 1 - I>;
LinearSolve(A, b);
```

$$A := \begin{bmatrix} I & -1 & -1 + I \\ 1 & -1 + I & -I \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b := \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 - I \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -t_1 \\ \frac{-t_1}{3} + \frac{2I-t_1}{3} - 1 \\ -\frac{-t_1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

Linearfaktorisierung quadratischer Polynomfunktionen, Quadratische Gleichungen  
 Vorsicht! gamma ist in Maple vordefinierte Größe

```
> restart;
> evalf(gamma);
```

$$0.5772156649 \quad (5)$$

```
> restart;
assume(ga > 0);
p := x → x2 + ga;
Loesungen := solve(p(x), x);
p(x) = (x - Loesungen[1]) · (x - Loesungen[2]);
p(x) = expand((x - Loesungen[1]) · (x - Loesungen[2]));
```

$$p := x \mapsto x^2 + ga$$

$$Loesungen := I\sqrt{ga}, -I\sqrt{ga}$$

$$x^2 + ga = (x - I\sqrt{ga})(x + I\sqrt{ga})$$

$$x^2 + ga = x^2 + ga \quad (6)$$

```
> restart;
p := x → x2 + 2 · alpha · x + beta;
Loesungen := solve(p(x), x);
p(x) = (x - Loesungen[1]) · (x - Loesungen[2]);
```

$p(x) = \text{expand}((x - \text{Loesungen}[1]) \cdot (x - \text{Loesungen}[2]));$

$$p := x \mapsto x^2 + 2\alpha x + \beta$$

$$\text{Loesungen} := -\alpha + \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \beta}, -\alpha - \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \beta}$$

$$2\alpha x + x^2 + \beta = (x + \alpha - \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \beta})(x + \alpha + \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \beta})$$

$$2\alpha x + x^2 + \beta = 2\alpha x + x^2 + \beta$$

**(7)**

