

Equazioni

Usiamo le proprietà 1 e 2 di una rotazione per scrivere delle regole :

Regole

Upon **Simplify** transform $\text{ort}(x, y)$
into $(-y, x)$.

Upon **Simplify** transform $\text{con}(x, y)$
into $(x, -y)$.

Upon **Expand** transform $f(x, y)$ into
 $x f(1, 0) + y \text{ort}(f[1, 0])$.

Upon **Transform** transform
 $f([f\{1, 0\}]_1, -[f\{1, 0\}]_2)$ into $(1, 0)$.

regole di scalarizzazione :

Upon **Transform** transform
 $(x, y) = (u, v)$ into $x = u$.

Upon **Transform** transform
 $(x, y) = (u, v)$ into $y = v$.

estrazione di radice quadrata

Upon **Transform** transform $x^2 = y$
into $(x = \sqrt{y}) + (x = -\sqrt{y})$.

Proprietà dedotte :

rotazione dell'unità ortogonale (0,1) :

$f(0, 1)$

$$f(0, 1) = \text{ort}(f[1, 0])$$

espressione di una rotazione e vincolo su $f(1, 0)$:

se :

$$f(1, 0) = (a, b)$$

$$f(x, y) = (x', y')$$

allora :

$f(x, y)$

$$f(x, y) = f(1, 0)x + \text{ort}(f[1, 0])y$$

$$f(x, y) = (a, b)x + (-b, a)y$$

$$(x', y') = (a, b)x + (-b, a)y$$

$$(x', y') = (ax - by, bx + ay)$$

prima conseguenza

$$x' = ax - by$$

$$y' = bx + ay$$

osservazione: il risultato di una rotazione si può calcolare tramite la moltiplicazione di numeri complessi

$$(a + bi)(x + yi)$$

$$(a + bi)(x + yi) = ax + bix - by + aiy$$

$$(a + bi)(x + yi) = ax - by + aiy + bix$$

$$\begin{aligned}(a + bi)(x + yi) &= ax - by + i(bx + ay) \\ ax - by &= x' \\ bx + ay &= y' \\ (a + bi)(x + yi) &= i(bx + ay) + x' \\ (a + bi)(x + yi) &= x' + iy'\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}f(a, -b) \\ f(a, -b) &= af(1,0) - b \operatorname{ort}(f[1,0]) \\ f(a, -b) &= -b(-b, a) + a(a, b) \\ f(a, -b) &= (a^2 + b^2, 0) \\ f([f\{1,0\}]_1, -b) &= (a^2 + b^2, 0) \\ f([f\{1,0\}]_1, -[f\{1,0\}]_2) &= (a^2 + b^2, 0) \\ (1,0) &= (a^2 + b^2, 0) \\ 1 &= a^2 + b^2\end{aligned}$$

seconda conseguenza

$$a^2 + b^2 = 1 \quad \text{questa è una delle forme del teorema di Pitagora}$$

quindi :

$$\begin{aligned}b^2 &= -a^2 + 1 \\ (b = \sqrt{-a^2 + 1}) &+ (b = -\sqrt{-a^2 + 1})\end{aligned}$$

modulo di un punto (x,y)

se : f è una rotazione, m è un numero non negativo e
 $f(m,0) = (x, y)$

allora :

$$\begin{aligned}f(1,0)m &= (x, y) \\ (a, b)m &= (x, y) \\ (am, bm) &= (x, y) \\ am &= x \\ bm &= y \\ x^2 + y^2 & \\ x^2 + y^2 &= (am)^2 + y^2 \\ x^2 + y^2 &= (am)^2 + (bm)^2 \\ x^2 + y^2 &= a^2 m^2 + b^2 m^2 \\ x^2 + y^2 &= (a^2 + b^2)m^2 \\ x^2 + y^2 &= m^2 \\ m^2 &= x^2 + y^2\end{aligned}$$

$$m = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

m è detto "modulo" di (x,y)
 ed esprime la distanza di (x,y)
 dall'origine (0,0) .

TRASLAZIONI E ROTAZIONI

regole

definizioni generali

☐ $\text{con}(z) = z^\dagger \quad \triangle (3+2i)^\dagger = 3-2i$

☐ $\text{inv}(z) = i z^\dagger \quad \triangle \text{inv}(3+2i) = 2+3i$

☐ $\text{ort}(z) = i z \quad \triangle \text{ort}(3+2i) = -2+3i$

☛ Upon [Transform] transform unitario $(z) = \text{vero}$ into $z z^\dagger = 1$.

traslazioni (vettori)

☛ Upon [Simplify] transform $T_z(w)$ into $w + z$.

☛ Upon [Transform] transform $T_z + T_u$ into T_{z+u} .

☛ Upon [Transform] transform $\mathfrak{n} T_z$ into $T_{\mathfrak{n}z}$.

☛ Upon [Transform] transform T_0 into Ω . ☞ **funzione "identità" : $W(z) = z$**

☛ Upon [Transform] transform Ω into T_0 .

☛ Upon [Transform] transform $-T_z$ into T_{-z} .

rotodilatazioni (rotoomotetie) e rotazioni (angoli)

☛ Upon [Simplify] transform $R_z(w)$ into $w z$.

☛ Upon [Transform] transform $R_z + R_u$ into R_{z+u} . ☛ Upon [Transform] transform $\mathfrak{n} R_z$ into $R_{\mathfrak{n}z}$.

☛ Upon [Transform] transform R_1 into Ω . ☛ Upon [Transform] transform Ω into R_1 .

☛ Upon [Transform] transform $-R_z$ into $R_{\frac{1}{z}}$. ☛ Upon [Transform] transform $-\mathfrak{n} R_z$ into $\mathfrak{n}(-R_z)$.

☛ Upon [Simplify] transform ort into R_i . ☛ Upon [Simplify] transform R_i into ort .

☛ Upon [Simplify] transform opp into R_{-1} . ☛ Upon [Simplify] transform R_{-1} into opp .

grado (come numero complesso)

☛ Upon [Simplify] transform grd into i^{90} .

☐ $\text{grd} = i^{90}$ $\triangle \text{grd} = 0.99985 + 0.017452i$

grado (come rotazione)

☛ Upon [Simplify] transform γ into R_{grd} . ☞ **la usuale notazione per $n\gamma$ è n° .**

angoli associati :

☛ Upon [Transform] transform supplementare (p) into $180\gamma - p$.

☛ Upon [Transform] transform esplementare (p) into $360\gamma - p$.

☛ Upon [Transform] transform complementare (p) into $90\gamma - p$.

☐ 90γ

$\triangle 90\gamma = 90 R_{\text{grd}} \quad \triangle 90\gamma = 90 R_{\frac{1}{i^{90}}} \quad \triangle 90\gamma = R_{\left(\frac{1}{i^{90}}\right)^{90}} \quad \triangle 90\gamma = R_i$

$\triangle 90\gamma = \text{ort}$

☐ 180γ

$$\triangle 180\gamma = 180R_{\text{grd}} \quad \triangle 180\gamma = 180R_{\frac{1}{i^{90}}} \quad \triangle 180\gamma = R_{\left(\frac{1}{i^{90}}\right)^{180}} \quad \triangle 180\gamma = R_{-1}$$

$$\triangle 180\gamma = \text{opp}$$

$$\square 270\gamma$$

$$\triangle 270\gamma = 270R_{\text{grd}} \quad \triangle 270\gamma = 270R_{\frac{1}{i^{90}}} \quad \triangle 270\gamma = R_{\left(\frac{1}{i^{90}}\right)^{270}} \quad \triangle 270\gamma = R_{-i}$$

$$\square -R_i \quad \triangle -R_i = R_{\frac{1}{i}} \quad \triangle -R_i = R_{-i}$$

$$\triangle 270\gamma = -R_i \quad \triangle 270\gamma = -\text{ort}$$

$$\square 360\gamma$$

$$\triangle 360\gamma = 360R_{\text{grd}} \quad \triangle 360\gamma = 360R_{\frac{1}{i^{90}}} \quad \triangle 360\gamma = R_{\left(\frac{1}{i^{90}}\right)^{360}} \quad \triangle 360\gamma = R_1$$

$$\triangle 360\gamma = \Omega$$

$$\square 0\gamma$$

$$\triangle 0\gamma = 0R_{\text{grd}} \quad \triangle 0\gamma = 0R_{\frac{1}{i^{90}}} \quad \triangle 0\gamma = R_{\left(\frac{1}{i^{90}}\right)^0} \quad \triangle 0\gamma = R_1 \quad \triangle 0\gamma = \Omega$$

$$\triangle 0\gamma = 360\gamma$$

$$\square -180\gamma \quad \triangle -180\gamma = -180R_{\text{grd}} \quad \triangle -180\gamma = 180(-R_{\text{grd}}) \quad \triangle -180\gamma = 180\left(-R_{\frac{1}{i^{90}}}\right)$$

$$\triangle -180\gamma = 180R_{\frac{1}{i^{90}}} \quad \triangle -180\gamma = R_{\left(\frac{1}{i^{90}}\right)^{180}} \quad \triangle -180\gamma = R_{-1} \quad \triangle -180\gamma = \text{opp}$$

$$\triangle -180\gamma = 180\gamma$$



$$\square \alpha = R_a \quad \square \text{unitario}(a) = \text{vero} \quad \triangle a a^\dagger = 1 \quad \triangle a^\dagger = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\square \text{supplementare}(\alpha) \quad \triangle \text{supplementare}(\alpha) = 180\gamma - \alpha$$

$$\triangle \text{supplementare}(\alpha) = 180\gamma - R_a \quad \triangle \text{supplementare}(\alpha) = R_{-1} - R_a$$

$$\triangle \text{supplementare}(\alpha) = R_{-1} + R_{\frac{1}{a}} \quad \triangle \text{supplementare}(\alpha) = R_{(-1)\frac{1}{a}}$$

$$\triangle \text{supplementare}(\alpha) = R_{-\frac{1}{a}} \quad \triangle \text{supplementare}(\alpha) = R_{-a^\dagger}$$

$$\square \text{esplementare}(\alpha) \quad \triangle \text{esplementare}(\alpha) = 360\gamma - \alpha$$

$$\triangle \text{esplementare}(\alpha) = R_1 - \alpha \quad \triangle \text{esplementare}(\alpha) = R_1 - R_a$$

$$\triangle \text{esplementare}(\alpha) = R_1 + R_{\frac{1}{a}} \quad \triangle \text{esplementare}(\alpha) = R_{1\frac{1}{a}}$$

$$\triangle \text{esplementare}(\alpha) = R_{\frac{1}{a}} \quad \triangle \text{esplementare}(\alpha) = R_{a^\dagger}$$

$$\square -\alpha \quad \triangle -\alpha = -R_a \quad \triangle -\alpha = R_{\frac{1}{a}} \quad \triangle -\alpha = R_{a^\dagger}$$

$$\square \text{complementare}(\alpha) \quad \triangle \text{complementare}(\alpha) = 90\gamma - \alpha$$

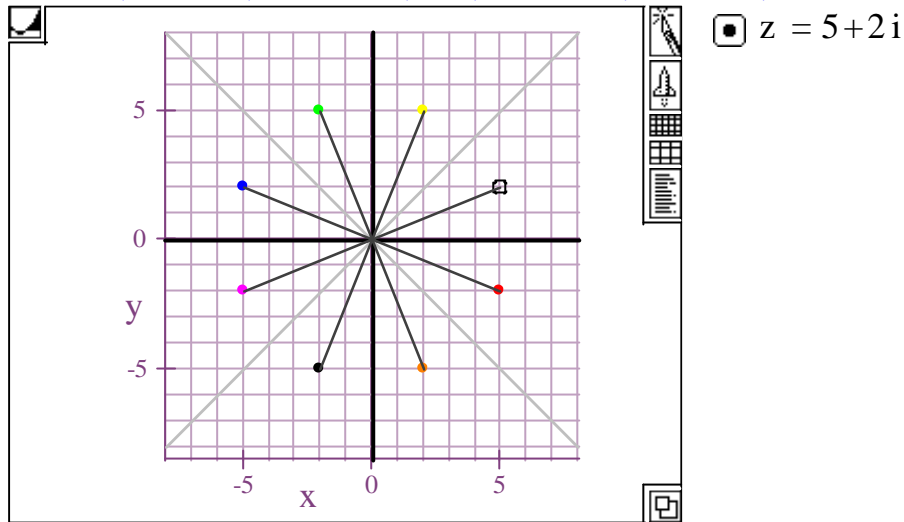
$$\triangle \text{complementare}(\alpha) = R_i - \alpha \quad \triangle \text{complementare}(\alpha) = R_i - R_a$$

$$\triangle \text{complementare}(\alpha) = R_i + R_{\frac{1}{a}} \quad \triangle \text{complementare}(\alpha) = R_{i\frac{1}{a}}$$

\triangle complementare $\langle \alpha \rangle = R_{i a \uparrow}$

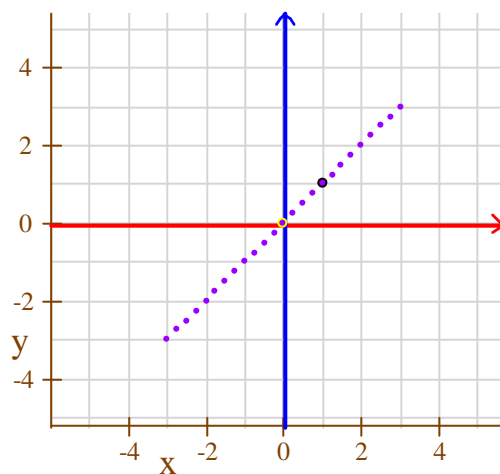
\triangle complementare $\langle \alpha \rangle = R_{inv(a)}$

rappresentazione di z e dei sette punti ad esso associati :
 $inv(z)$, $ort(z)$, $-con(z)$, $-z$, $-inv(z)$, $-ort(z)$, $con(z)$



rappresentazione di z^k con k da m a M a intervalli di $1/n$

$z = 1+i$ $m = -3$ $M = 3$ $n = 4$



rappresentazione di z^k con k da m a M a intervalli di $1/n$

$z = i$ $m = 0$ $M = 4$ $n = 6$

