

BAB 1

SISTEM BILANGAN KOMPLEKS

Pokok Pembahasan :

Definisi

Bilangan Imajiner

Bilangan Kompleks

Operasi Aritmatik

BAB 1

SISTEM BILANGAN KOMPLEKS

1.1. DEFINISI

- ▶ Bilangan kompleks adalah bilangan yang besaran (skalarnya) tidak terukur secara menyeluruh.
- ▶ Bilangan kompleks terdiri dari 2 komponen :
 - Komponen bilangan nyata (rirel) ; terukur
 - Komponen bilangan khayal (imajiner) ; tak terukur
- ▶ Bilangan kompleks merupakan fasor(vektor yang arahnya ditentukan oleh sudut fasa)
- ▶ Bilangan kompleks dapat diekspresikan dalam 4 bentuk :
 - Bentuk Rektangular
 - Bentuk Polar
 - Bentuk Trigonometri
 - Bentuk Eksponensial
 - Bentuk Hiperbolik
 - Bentuk Logaritma

1.2. BILANGAN IMAJINER

- ▶ Bilangan bertanda positif di bawah tanda akar disebut bilangan irasional.

Contoh : $\sqrt{3}$, $\sqrt{5}$, $\sqrt{6}$, dst

- ▶ Bilangan (positip atau negatip) bila dikuadratkan hasilnya akan selalu positif.

Contoh : $(3)^2 = 9$; $(-4)^2 = 16$; $(-5)^2 = 25$ dst.

- ▶ Bilangan bertanda negatif di bawah tanda akar disebut **bilangan imjiner**.

Contoh : $\sqrt{-6}$; $\sqrt{-9}$; $\sqrt{-12}$; $\sqrt{-16}$ dst

- ▶ Bilangan imajiner

$$\sqrt{-9} = [\sqrt{-1}] \sqrt{9} = [\sqrt{-1}] 3$$

$$\sqrt{-5} = [\sqrt{-1}] \sqrt{5} = [\sqrt{-1}] 2.2361$$

Bila $\sqrt{-1} = i$ atau $\sqrt{-1} = j$

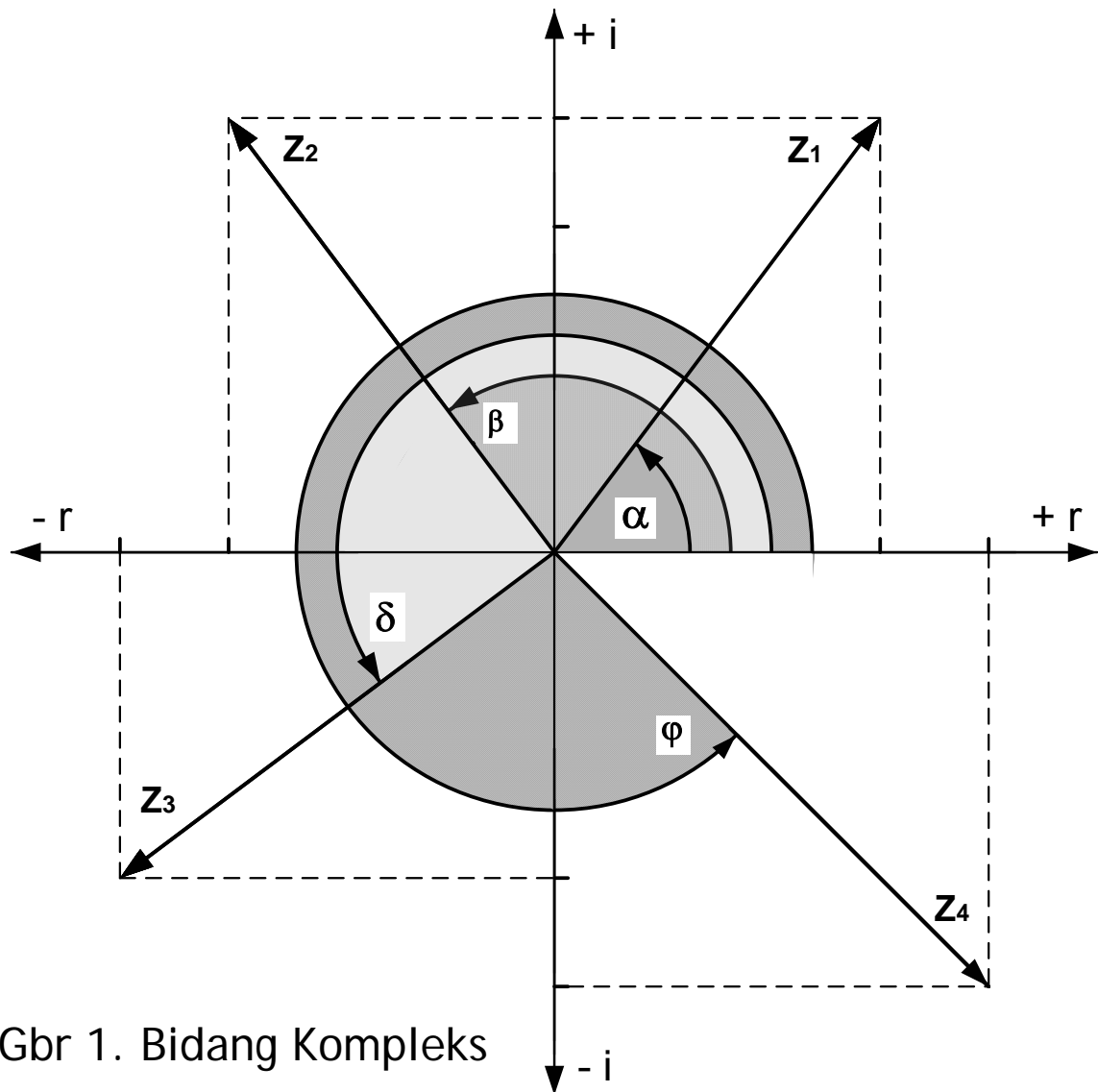
maka $\sqrt{-9} = i3$ atau $\sqrt{-9} = j3$

- ▶ i atau j disebut operator

► Sehingga $i^2 = [\sqrt{(-1)}] \cdot [\sqrt{(-1)}] = -1$
 $i^3 = (i^2) \cdot i = [\sqrt{(-1)}]^2 \cdot i = -i$
 $i^4 = (i^2)^2 = (-1)^2 = 1$
 $i^5 = (i^4) \cdot i = i$

1.3. BILANGAN KOMPLEKS

1.3.1. Bentuk Rektangular



Gbr 1. Bidang Kompleks

► Bentuk Umum

$$Z = R + iX \quad (1-1)$$

$R = \text{Re}(Z)$ = Komponen Bilangan Riil (Nyata)

$X = \text{Im}(Z)$ = Komponen Bilangan Khayal
(Imajiner)

► Contoh :

1. $Z_1 = 3 + i4$; $\text{Re}(Z_1) = 3$; $\text{Im}(Z_1) = 4$

2. $Z_2 = -3 + i4$; $\text{Re}(Z_2) = -3$; $\text{Im}(Z_2) = 4$

3. $Z_3 = -4 - i3$; $\text{Re}(Z_3) = -4$; $\text{Im}(Z_3) = -3$

4. $Z_4 = 4 - i4$; $\text{Re}(Z_4) = 4$; $\text{Im}(Z_4) = -4$

► Harga besaran (skalar) Z :

$$\check{Z} = |Z| = \sqrt{R^2 + X^2} \quad (1-2)$$

\check{Z} disebut harga mutlak (absolut) atau disebut juga **modulus** Z , ditulis $|Z|$.

► Sudut arah diukur terhadap sumbu X positif dan disebut sebagai **argumen** Z .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Arg } Z = \theta &= \text{Arc tan } (X/R) \\ &= \text{Arc sin } (X/Z) \\ &= \text{Arc cos } (R/Z) \end{aligned} \quad (1-3)$$

Contoh :

$$1. \quad Z_1 = 3 + i4$$

$$2. \quad Z_2 = -3 + i4$$

$$3. \quad Z_3 = -4 - i3$$

$$4. \quad Z_4 = 4 - i4$$

1.3.2. Bentuk Polar

► Lihat persamaan-persamaan :

$$(1-1) : \quad Z = R + iX$$

$$(1-2) : \quad \check{Z} = |Z| = \sqrt{(R^2 + X^2)}$$

$$(1-3) : \quad \text{Arg } Z = \theta$$

$$\theta = \text{Arc tan } (X/R)$$

$$\theta = \text{Arc sin } (R/Z)$$

$$\theta = \text{Arc cos } (X/Z)$$

► Bentuk Umum Bilangan Kompleks dalam bentuk Polar :

$$Z = \check{Z} \angle \theta$$

(1-4)

► Contoh :

$$1. Z_1 = 3 + i4 \quad ; \quad \check{Z}_1 = \sqrt{(3^2 + 4^2)} = 5$$

$$\alpha = \text{Arc tan } (4/3) = 53.13^\circ$$

$$Z_1 = 5 \angle 53.13^\circ$$

$$2. Z_2 = -3 + i4 \quad ; \quad \check{Z}_2 = \sqrt{[(-3)^2 + 4^2]} = 5$$

$$\beta = \text{Arc tan } (4/-3) = -53.13^\circ = 126.87^\circ$$

$$Z_2 = 5 \angle -53.13^\circ \quad ; \quad Z_2 = 5 \angle 126.87^\circ$$

$$3. Z_3 = -4 - i3 \quad ; \quad \check{Z}_3 = \sqrt{[(-4)^2 + (-3)^2]} = 5$$

$$\delta = \text{Arc tan } (-3/-4) = 216.87^\circ$$

$$Z_3 = 5 \angle 216.87^\circ$$

$$4. Z_4 = 4 - i4 \quad ; \quad \check{Z}_4 = \sqrt{(4^2 + (-4)^2)} = 5.66$$

$$\varphi = \text{Arc tan } (4/-4) = -45^\circ = 315^\circ$$

$$Z_4 = 5 \angle -45^\circ \quad ; \quad Z_4 = 5 \angle 315^\circ$$

$$5. Z_5 = -i4 \quad ; \quad \check{Z}_5 = \sqrt{(-7^2)} = 7$$

$$\theta = \text{Arc tan } (-7/0) = -90^\circ = 270^\circ$$

$$Z_5 = 7 \angle -90^\circ \quad ; \quad Z_5 = 7 \angle 270^\circ$$

$$6. Z_6 = 9 \quad ; \quad \check{Z}_6 = \sqrt{(9^2)} = 9$$

$$\theta = \text{Arc tan } (0/9) = 0^\circ$$

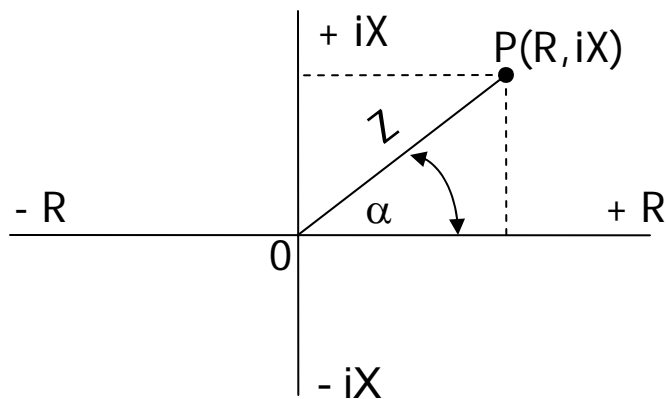
$$Z_6 = 9 \angle 0^\circ$$

► Catatan :

$$i = 90^\circ \quad ; \quad i^2 = 180^\circ = -90^\circ \quad ; \quad i^3 = 270^\circ = -90^\circ$$

$$i^4 = 1 = 360^\circ = 0^\circ \quad ; \quad i^n = n \times 90^\circ$$

1.3.3. Bentuk Trigonometri



Gbr 2. Bidang kompleks utk bentuk trigonometri

Bila $Z = R + iX$ (lihat pers 1-1), maka :

$$R = \check{z} \cos \alpha \quad \text{dan} \quad X = \check{z} \sin \alpha$$

Sehingga : $Z = \check{z} \cos \alpha + i \check{z} \sin \alpha$

$$Z = \check{Z} (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \quad (1-5)$$

► Contoh

$$1. Z_1 = 3 + i4 \quad ; \quad \check{Z}_1 = 5 \quad ; \quad \alpha = 53.13^\circ$$

$$Z_1 = 5 \angle 53.13^\circ$$

$$Z_1 = 5 (\cos 53.13^\circ + i \sin 53.13^\circ)$$

$$2. Z_2 = -3 + i4 ; \check{Z}_2 = 5 ; \beta = -53.13^\circ = 126.87^\circ$$

$$Z_2 = 5 \angle -53.13^\circ ; Z_2 = 5 \angle 126.87^\circ$$

$$Z_2 = 5 (\cos -53.13^\circ + i \sin -53.13^\circ)$$

$$Z_2 = 5 (\cos 128.87^\circ + i \sin 128.87^\circ)$$

$$3. Z_3 = -4 - i3 ; \check{Z}_3 = 5 ; \delta = 216.87^\circ$$

$$Z_3 = 5 \angle 216.87^\circ$$

$$Z_3 = 5 (\cos 216.87^\circ + i \sin 216.87^\circ)$$

$$4. Z_4 = 4 - i4 ; \check{Z}_4 = 5.66 ; \varphi = -45^\circ = 315^\circ$$

$$Z_4 = 5.66 \angle -45^\circ$$

$$Z_4 = 5.66 (\cos -45^\circ - i \sin -45^\circ)$$

1.3.4. Bentuk Eksponensial

Bentuk fungsi eksponensial sejati :

$$(e^x)^1 = e^x$$

$$e^{(x1+x2)} = e^{x1} \cdot e^{x2}$$

dan bila

$$e^{(x + i R)} = e^x \cdot e^{iR}$$

Menurut Deret MacLaurin :

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots \quad (1-6)$$

bila $Z = R + iX$ dapat dituliskan dalam bentuk :

$$e^Z = e^R (\cos X + i \sin X) \quad (1-7)$$

- Didefinisikan sebagai fungsi positif

Menurut Rumus Euler (perhatikan pers. 1-7) :

$$e^{iX} = \cos x + i \sin x \quad (1-8)$$

- Didefinisikan sebagai fungsi imajiner

Sehingga bentuk bilangan kompleks :

$$Z = R + iX = \check{Z} (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

$$\boxed{Z = \check{Z} e^{i\theta}} \quad (1-9)$$

Karena $|e^{iX}| = \sqrt{(\cos^2 X + \sin^2 X)} = 1$

► Contoh

$$1. Z_1 = 3 + i4 \quad ; \quad \check{Z}_1 = 5 \quad ; \quad \alpha = 53.13^\circ$$

$$Z_1 = 5 \angle 53.13^\circ$$

$$Z_1 = 5 (\cos 53.13^\circ + i \sin 53.13^\circ)$$

$$Z_1 = 5 e^{i 53.13^\circ}$$

$$2. Z_2 = -3 + i4 \quad ; \quad \check{Z}_2 = 5 \quad ; \quad \beta = -53.13^\circ$$

$$Z_2 = 5 \angle -53.13^\circ$$

$$Z_2 = [5 (\cos -53.13^\circ + i \sin -53.13^\circ)]$$

$$Z_2 = 5 e^{i -53.13^\circ}$$

$$3. Z_3 = -4 - i3 \quad ; \quad \check{Z}_3 = 5 \quad ;$$

$$\delta = 36.87^\circ \text{ (kuadran 3)} \quad ; \quad \delta = 216.87^\circ$$

$$Z_3 = 5 \angle 216.87^\circ$$

$$Z_3 = 5 (\cos 216.87^\circ + i \sin 216.87^\circ)$$

$$Z_3 = 5 e^{i 216.87^\circ}$$

$$4. Z_4 = 4 - i4 \quad ; \quad \check{Z}_4 = 5.66 \quad ; \quad \varphi = -45^\circ = 315^\circ$$

$$Z_4 = 5 \angle -45^\circ \quad ; \quad Z_4 = 5 \angle 315^\circ$$

$$Z_4 = 5 (\cos 315^\circ + i \sin 315^\circ)$$

$$Z_4 = 5 e^{i 315^\circ}$$

1.3.5. Fungsi Hiperbolik

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

dan $e^{-i\theta} = \cos \theta - i \sin \theta$

maka didapatkan :

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} (e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}) \quad (1-10)$$

dan $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2i} (e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta})$

Sedangkan secara kalkulus:

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \quad \cot \theta = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\sec \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \quad \csc \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\cos -\theta = \cos \theta \quad \sin -\theta = -\sin \theta$$

$$\cot -\theta = -\cot \theta \quad \tan -\theta = -\tan \theta$$

$$\cos(\theta \pm 2n\pi) = \cos \theta \quad \sin(\theta \pm 2n\pi) = \sin \theta$$

$$\tan(\theta \pm n\pi) = \tan \theta \quad \cot(\theta \pm n\pi) = \cot \theta$$

$$n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$\cos (Z_1 \pm Z_2) = \cos Z_1 \cos Z_2 \mp \sin Z_1 \sin Z_2$$

$$\sin (Z_1 \pm Z_2) = \sin Z_1 \cos Z_2 \pm \cos Z_1 \sin Z_2$$

Menurut Euler : $e^{iZ} = \cos Z + i \sin Z$

Sehingga didapatkan :

$$\cos (R + iX) = \cos R \cos iX - \sin R \sin iX$$

$$\sin (R + iX) = \sin R \cos iX - \cos R \sin iX$$

Sedangkan menurut definisi hiperbolikus :

$$\cos i\theta = \frac{1}{2}(e^{-\theta} + e^{\theta}) = \cosh \theta$$

$$\sin i\theta = \frac{1}{2i}(e^{-\theta} - e^{\theta}) = i \sinh \theta$$

Sehingga diperoleh bentuk hiperbolikus bilangan kompleks :

$$\cos (R + iX) = \cos R \cosh X - i \sin R \sinh X$$

(1-11)

$$\sin (R + iX) = \sin R \cosh X + i \cos R \sinh X$$

Bentuk Umum fungsi hiperbolikus bilangan kompleks adalah :

$$\cosh Z = \cos (iZ) \quad ; \quad \sinh Z = -i \sin(iZ) \quad (1-12)$$

$$\tanh Z = \frac{\sinh Z}{\cosh Z} \quad ; \quad \coth \theta = \frac{\cosh \theta}{\sinh \theta} \quad (1-13)$$

$$\operatorname{sech} Z = \frac{1}{\cosh Z} \quad ; \quad \operatorname{csch} Z = \frac{1}{\sinh Z} \quad (1-14)$$

1.3.6. Bentuk Logaritma

Bila $Z = R + iX$ dilogaritmakan biasa diubah menjadi $\ln Z$ atau $\log Z$.

- ▶ Logaritma merupakan inverse dari bentuk eksponensial
- ▶ Bila didefinisikan $w = \ln Z$, maka :

$$e^w = Z \quad (1-15)$$

dengan $Z \neq 0$

Misalkan ditentukan $w = u + i v$ dan $Z = |Z| e^{i\theta}$
maka :

$$e^w = e^{(u+iv)} = e^u e^{iv} = Z e^{i\theta}$$

$e^u e^{iv}$ = memiliki harga absolute bila v adalah
real, sedangkan $|e^{iv}| = 1$, sehingga :

$$e^u = |Z| \quad \text{atau} \quad u = \ln |Z|$$

dan $v = \theta = \arg Z$

Karena itu

$$\ln Z = \ln |Z| + i \arg Z = \ln \sqrt{(R^2+X^2)} + i \arg(R+iX) \quad (1-16)$$

Bila Z merupakan perkalian 2π , maka :

$$\pi < \arg Z < \pi$$

Disebut nilai prinsipal (*principal value*).

Maka nilai $\ln Z$ dalam bentuk lain adalah :

- Untuk nilai Z real positif :

$$\ln z = \ln Z + 2n\pi i$$

$$n = 1, 2, 3, \dots \quad (1-17)$$

- Untuk nilai Z real negatif :

$$\ln z = \ln |Z| + \pi i$$

1.4. OPERASI ARITMATIK

1.4.1. Penjumlahan/Pengurangan

► Bentuk Umum

$$\Sigma Z_i = \Sigma \operatorname{Re}(Z_i) \pm i \cdot \Sigma \operatorname{Im}(Z_i) \quad (1-18)$$

- Bila $Z_1 = a + ib$; $Z_2 = m + in$ dan $Z = X \pm Y$
 maka $Z = Z_1 \pm Z_2 = (a + ib) \pm (m + in)$
 $= (a + m) \pm i(b + n)$

► Contoh

1. $Z_1 + Z_2$ bila $Z_1 = 4 + i6$; $Z_2 = -8 - i3$

Jawab :

$$\begin{aligned} Z_3 = Z_1 + Z_2 &= (4 + i6) + (-8 - i3) = (4-8) + i(6-3) \\ &= -4 + i3 = 5 \angle 143.13^\circ = 5 \angle -36.87^\circ \\ &= 5 (\cos 143.13^\circ + i \sin 143.13^\circ) \\ &= 5 [\cos (-36.87) + i \sin(-36.87)] \\ &= 5 e^{i143.13^\circ} = 5 e^{-i36.87^\circ} \end{aligned}$$

Cara lain

$$Z_1 = 4 + i6$$

$$Z_2 = -8 - i3$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \hline Z_3 = Z_1 + Z_2 = -4 + i3 \end{array} \quad +$$

2. Hitung $Z_1 + Z_2$, bila $Z_1 = 6.403e^{i38.66^\circ}$ dan
 $Z_2 = 6.708e^{i-63.43^\circ}$

Jawab :

$$Z_1 = 6.403e^{i38.66^\circ} = 6.403 \angle 38.66^\circ$$

$$Z_1 = 6.403 (\cos 38.66^\circ + i \sin 38.66^\circ)$$

$$Z_1 = 5 + i4$$

$$Z_2 = 6.708 e^{i-63.43^\circ} = 6.708 \angle -63.43^\circ$$

$$Z_2 = 6.708 (\cos -63.43^\circ + i \sin -63.43^\circ)$$

$$Z_2 = 3 - i6$$

$$Z_1 + Z_2 = (5+3) + i(4-6) = 8 - i2$$

Catatan

Operasi penjumlahan/pengurangan bilangan kompleks lebih mudah bila persamaan dalam bentuk **rektangular**.

1.4.2. Perkalian

A. Perkalian Bentuk Rektanguler

$$X = a + ib \quad Y = p + iq$$

$$X.Y = (a+ib)(p+iq) = ap + iaq + ibp - bq$$

$$X.Y = (ap-bq) + i(aq+bp)$$

B. Perkalian Bentuk Polar

$$X = \hat{X} \angle \beta \quad ; \quad Y = \hat{Y} \angle \varphi$$

$$X.Y = (\hat{X} \cdot \hat{Y}) \angle (\beta + \varphi)$$

C. Perkalian Bentuk Eksponensial

$$X = \hat{X} e^{i\beta} \quad ; \quad Y = \hat{Y} e^{i\varphi}$$

$$X.Y = (\hat{X} \hat{Y}) e^{i(\beta + \varphi)}$$

D. Perkalian Bentuk Trigonometri

$$X = \hat{X} (\cos \beta + i \sin \beta)$$

$$Y = \hat{Y} (\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)$$

$$X.Y = [\hat{X} (\cos \beta + i \sin \beta)] [\hat{Y} (\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)]$$

Contoh

1. Hitung $Z_1 \times Z_2$

bila $Z_1 = 5 + i4$; $Z_2 = 3 - i6$

Jawab

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 \times Z_2 &= (5 + i4)(3 - i6) \\ &= (5 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot i4 - 5 \cdot i6 + i4 \cdot -i6) \\ &= (15 + 24) + i(12-30) = 39 - i18 \end{aligned}$$

2. Hitung $Z_1 \times Z_2$, bila

$$Z_1 = 6.403 (\cos 38.66^\circ + i \sin 38.66^\circ)$$

$$Z_2 = 6.708 (\cos -63.43^\circ + i \sin -63.43^\circ)$$

Jawab :

$$Z_1 = 6.403e^{i38.66^\circ} = 6.403 \angle 38.66^\circ$$

$$Z_2 = 6.708 e^{i-63.43^\circ} = 6.708 \angle -63.43^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_1 \times Z_2 &= 6.403e^{i38.66^\circ} \cdot 6.708 e^{i-63.43^\circ} \\
 &= (6.403 \times 6.708) e^{i(38.66-63.43)} \\
 &= 42.953 e^{i(-24.78)} \text{ atau} \\
 &= 42.953 (\cos -24.78^\circ + i \sin 24.78^\circ) \\
 Z_1 \times Z_2 &= 39 - i18 \quad ; \theta = -24.78^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_1 \times Z_2 &= (6.403)(6.708) \angle (38.66^\circ - 63.43^\circ) \\
 &= 42.953 \angle -24.78^\circ \\
 &= 42.953 (\cos -24.78^\circ + i \sin -24.78^\circ) \\
 &= 39 - i18
 \end{aligned}$$

Catatan :

Operasi perkalian lebih mudah dilakukan dalam bentuk polar atau eksponensial.

1.4.3. Pembagian

A. Pembagian Bentuk Rektangular

$$X = a + ib \quad Y = p + iq$$

$$X/Y = (a+ib)/(p+iq)$$

$$X/Y = [(a+ib)/(p+iq)] [(p-iq)/(p-iq)]$$

$$= [(a+ib)(p-iq)]/[(p+iq)(p-iq)]$$

$$= [(a+ib)(p-iq)]/ (p^2+q^2)$$

$$X/Y = [(ap-bq) + i(bp-aq)] / (p^2 + q^2)$$

B. Pembagian Bentuk Polar dan Eksponensial

$$Z_1 = \check{Z}_1 \angle \beta \quad \text{dan} \quad Z_2 = \check{Z}_2 \angle \varphi$$

$$Z_1 / Z_2 = (\check{Z}_1 / \check{Z}_2) \angle (\beta - \varphi)$$

$$Z_1 = \check{Z}_1 e^{i\beta} \quad \text{dan} \quad Z_2 = \check{Z}_2 e^{i\varphi}$$

$$Z_1 / Z_2 = (\check{Z}_1 / \check{Z}_2) e^{i(\beta - \varphi)}$$

Contoh

1. Hitung Z_1/Z_2 bila $Z_1 = 5 + i4$; $Z_2 = 3 - i6$

Jawab :

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1/Z_2 &= (5+i4)/(3-i6) \\ &= [(5+i4)/(3-i6)][(3+i6)/(3+i6)] \\ &= [(5+i4)(3+i6)]/(3^2+6^2) \\ &= [(15-24)+i(12+24)]/(9+36) \\ &= -0.2 + i0.933 \end{aligned}$$

2. Hitung Z_1/Z_2 bila

Polar $Z_1 = 6.403 \angle 38,66^\circ$ dan

$$Z_2 = 6.708 \angle -63.43^\circ$$

Eksponensial $Z_1 = 6.403 e^{i38,66^\circ}$

$$Z_2 = 6.708 e^{i-63.43^\circ}$$

Jawab :

$$Z_1/Z_2 = (6.403/6.708) \angle [38,66^\circ - (-63.43^\circ)]$$

$$Z_1/Z_2 = (0.955) \angle 102.10^\circ$$

$$Z_1/Z_2 = (6.403/6.708) e^{i[38,66^\circ - (-63.43^\circ)]}$$

$$Z_1/Z_2 = (0.955) e^{i102.10^\circ}$$

Catatan :

Operasi pembagian lebih mudah bila dilakukan dalam bentuk polar atau eksponensial.

1.4.4. Sifat Utama Dalam Operasi Aritmatik

1. Komutatif

$$Z_1 + Z_2 = Z_2 + Z_1$$

$$Z_1 \cdot Z_2 = Z_2 \cdot Z_1$$

2. Asosiatif

$$(Z_1 + Z_2) + Z_3 = Z_1 + (Z_2 + Z_3)$$

$$(Z_1 \cdot Z_2) \cdot Z_3 = Z_1 (Z_2 \cdot Z_3)$$

3. Distributif

$$Z_1 (Z_2 + Z_3) = Z_1 Z_2 + Z_1 Z_3$$

$$0 + Z = Z + 0 = Z$$

$$Z + (-Z) = (-Z) + Z = 0$$

$$Z \cdot 1 = Z$$

1.5. KONJUGASI

1.5.1. Pengertian Dasar

- ▶ Konjugasi adalah bayangan cermin bilangan nyata (rirel) dalam sistem bilangan kompleks.
- ▶ Tanda pada komponen imajiner berubah (berlawanan).
- ▶ Konjugasi dituliskan dengan tanda " * "

Cara Penulisan

Bentuk

Konjugasi

1. Rektanguler

$$Z = R + iX$$

$$Z^* = R - iX$$

2. Polar

$$Z = \check{Z} \angle \beta$$

$$Z^* = \check{Z} \angle -\beta$$

3. Trigonometri

$$Z = \check{Z}(\cos \beta + i \sin \beta)$$

$$Z^* = \check{Z}(\cos \beta - i \sin \beta)$$

4. Eksponensial

$$Z = \check{Z} e^{i\beta}$$

$$Z^* = \check{Z} e^{-i\beta}$$

1.5.2. Sifat-sifat Utama Konjugasi

- ▶ $(Z^*)^* = Z$
- ▶ $(Z_1 + Z_2)^* = Z_1^* + Z_2^*$
- ▶ $(Z_1 \cdot Z_2)^* = Z_1^* \cdot Z_2^*$
- ▶ $(Z_1 / Z_2)^* = Z_1^* / Z_2^*$

SOAL-SOAL LATIHAN

1. $(R + iX)^4 + (R - iX)^4$
2. $(1 - i\sqrt{3})^5 + ((-3 + i3)^4$
3. $5(\cos 12^\circ + i \sin 12^\circ) + 4(\cos 78^\circ + i \sin 78^\circ)$
4. $12(\cos 138^\circ + i \sin 138^\circ) - 6(\cos 93^\circ + i \sin 93^\circ)$
5. $3(\cos 38^\circ + i \sin 38^\circ) \times 4(\cos 82^\circ - i \sin 82^\circ)$
6. $4(\cos 69^\circ - i \sin 69^\circ) \times 5(\cos 35^\circ + i \sin 35^\circ)$
7. $12(\cos 138^\circ + i \sin 138^\circ) / 4(\cos 69^\circ - i \sin 69^\circ)$
8. $6(\cos 93^\circ - i \sin 93^\circ) / 3(\cos 38^\circ + i \sin 38^\circ)$
9. Bila $Z_1 = 12(\cos 125^\circ + i \sin 125^\circ)$; $Z_2 = (3 - i\sqrt{5})^3$
 Hitung :
 a. $Z_1^* + Z_1 Z_2^*$, b. $2Z_1^* \times Z_2^*$, c. $Z_1^* \times (Z_2^*)^2$
10. Soal sama dengan No. 9, tetapi
 Hitung :
 a. Z_1^* / Z_2^* , b. $2Z_1^* / Z_2^*$, c. $(Z_2^*)^2 / 2Z_1^*$
11. Carilah solusi kompleks dari fungsi-fungsi berikut :
 a. $\cos z = 5$, b. $\sin Z = 1000$, c. $\cosh Z = 0$
 d. $\sinh Z = 0$, e. $\cosh Z = 0.5$, f. $\sin Z = i \sinh 1$