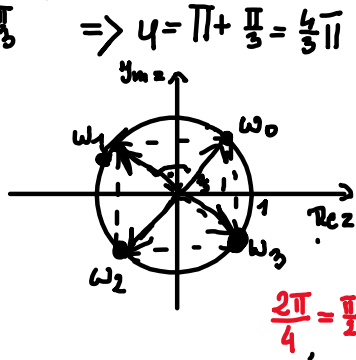


Zad. 1.

Wyznaczyć pierwiastki 4 stopnia z liczby $z = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$

$$|z| = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \varphi &= -\frac{1}{2} \\ \sin \varphi &= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \varphi = \pi + \alpha, \quad \alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}$$



$$\omega_k = \sqrt[n]{|z|} \left(\cos \frac{\varphi + 2k\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{\varphi + 2k\pi}{n} \right)$$

$$k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$$

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt[4]{1} \left(\cos \frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi + 0}{4} + i \sin \frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi + 0}{4} \right)$$

$$\omega_0 = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

$$\omega_1 = \sqrt[4]{1} \left(\cos \frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi + 2\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi + 2\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$\omega_1 = \cos \frac{10}{12}\pi + i \sin \frac{10}{12}\pi = \cos \frac{5}{6}\pi + i \sin \frac{5}{6}\pi = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i$$

$$\omega_2 = \cos \frac{4}{3}\pi + i \sin \frac{4}{3}\pi = \cos \left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + i \sin \left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_3 &= \cos \frac{11}{6}\pi + i \sin \frac{11}{6}\pi \\ \omega_3 &= \cos \left(2\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + i \sin \left(2\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i \end{aligned}$$

Zad. 2.

Obliczyć pierwiastki 6 stopnia z liczby $z = 27$

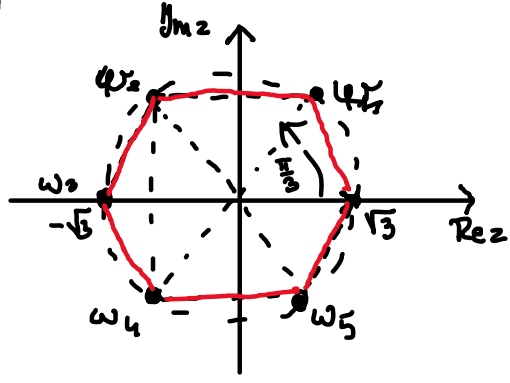
$$\{\omega_0, \omega_1, \dots, \omega_5\}$$

$$\sqrt[6]{27} = \sqrt[6]{3^3} = (3^3)^{\frac{1}{6}} = 3^{\frac{3}{6}}$$

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt[3]{3} \quad \varphi_0 = 0$$

$$\omega_1 \Rightarrow \varphi_1 = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\varphi_2 = \frac{2}{3}\pi$$



$$\frac{2\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\omega_1 = \sqrt{3} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = \sqrt{3} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right)$$

$$\omega_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{3}{2}i$$

$$\omega_2 = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{3}{2}i$$

$$\omega_3 = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$\omega_4 = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{3}{2}i$$

$$\omega_5 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{3}{2}i$$

Zad. 3.

Wyznaczyć pierwiastki wielomianu zespolonego $W(z) = z^2 - z + 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta &= (-1)^2 - 4 = 1 - 4 = -3 \\ \sqrt{\Delta} &= \{3i, -3i\} \\ \text{piew. wsp.} & \end{aligned}$$

$$z_1 = \frac{1 - 3i}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2}i$$

$$z_2 = \frac{1 + 3i}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2}i$$

współczynniki ujemne

$$z, \bar{z}$$

Zad. 4.

Pozwiazac równanie $z^2 + 3z + 3 - i = 0$

$$\Delta = 3^2 - 4(3 - i) = 9 - 12 + 4i = -3 + 4i$$

$$\sqrt{\Delta} = \{ \dots, \dots \}$$

Trzeba obliczyć piew. kwadratowy z liczby $-3 + 4i$

$$|z| = 5$$

$\sqrt{\Delta} = \pm \dots$ Trzeba obliczyć pierw. kwadratowy z liczby $\sqrt{-3+4i}$

$$|z|=5$$

$$\cos \varphi = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\sin \varphi = \frac{4}{5}$$

Niech $\sqrt{-3+4i} = a+bi$, $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

2 definicje pierw. zespolonego:

$$(a+bi)^2 = -3+4i$$

$$a^2 + 2abi - b^2 = -3+4i \leftarrow \text{r\u00f3wno\u015b\u0107 l. zesp.}$$

$$\begin{cases} a^2 - b^2 = -3 \\ 2ab = 4 \Rightarrow b = \frac{2}{a} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a^2 - (\frac{2}{a})^2 = -3 \Leftrightarrow a^2 - \frac{4}{a^2} + 3 = 0 \mid \cdot a^2 \\ b = \frac{2}{a} \end{cases}$$

$$a^4 + 3a^2 - 4 = 0$$

r-nie dwukwadratowe

podst. $a^2 = t, t > 0 \Rightarrow t^2 + 3t - 4 = 0$

$$\Delta_t = 9 + 16 = 25 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\Delta_t} = 5$$

$$t_1 = \frac{-3-5}{2} < 0$$

$$t_2 = 1 \Rightarrow a^2 = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} a = 1 \vee a = -1 \\ b = 2 \quad b = -2 \end{cases}$$

$\sqrt{\Delta} \rightarrow$ wz\u00f3r

$$\sqrt{-3+4i} = \left\{ \underbrace{1+2i}, -1-2i \right\}$$

$$z_1 = \frac{-3 - (1+2i)}{2} = -2-i$$

$$z_2 = \frac{-3 + (1+2i)}{2} = -1+i$$

Zad. 5 Rozwi\u0105z\u0105\u0107 r\u00f3wnanie

$$(*) z^4 + 8z^2 + 15 = 0, z \in \mathbb{C}$$

Niech $t = z^2, t \in \mathbb{C}$

$$t^2 + 8t + 15 = 0 \quad (t-t_1)(t-t_2) = 0$$

$$\Delta_t = 4 \quad \sqrt{\Delta_t} = 2 \quad (t+5)(t+3) = 0$$

$$t_1 = -5 \Rightarrow z^2 = -5 \Rightarrow \underline{z_1 = \sqrt{5}i} \quad \vee \quad \underline{z_2 = -\sqrt{5}i} \quad (z_2 = \bar{z}_1)$$

$$t_2 = -3 \Rightarrow z^2 = -3 \Rightarrow \underline{z_3 = \sqrt{3}i} \quad \vee \quad \underline{z_4 = -\sqrt{3}i} \quad (z_4 = \bar{z}_3)$$

R\u00f3wnanie $(*) (z^2+5)(z^2+3) = 0$

$$\underline{(z-\sqrt{5}i)(z+\sqrt{5}i)(z-\sqrt{3}i)(z+\sqrt{3}i) = 0}$$

Uwaga! R\u00f3wnanie st-nie $(*)$ ^{o wsp. rzeczywiste} ma pierwiastki zespolone z_1 i z_2 . Jak\u0105 s\u0105 powo\u0142e rozwi\u0105zania?

$$z_1, \bar{z}_1, \bar{z}_2, z_2, z_5 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$z_2 = \bar{z}_1, z_3, \bar{z}_3, z_5 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$z_3, z_4, z_5 \in \mathbb{R}$$

Zad. 6.

Wielomian zespolony $W(z) = z^5 - 2z^4 - 4z^3 + 4z^2 - 5z + 6$,
rozk\u00f3\u017cy\u0107 na iloczyn czynnik\u00f3w liniowych

1	1	-2	-4	4	-5	6
1	1	-1	-5	-1	-6	0
-2	1	-3	1	-3	0	

$$(z-1)(z^4 - z^3 - 5z^2 - z - 6) = 0$$

$$z_1, z_1, -2, z_1, -3, z_1, -6, z_1$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc|c} \hline 1 & -1 & -3 & -1 & -6 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & -3 & 1 & -3 & 0 & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$(a^2 - b^2)$$

$$(z-1)(z+2)(z^3 - 3z^2 + z - 3) = 0$$

$$(z-1)(z+2)[z^2(z-3) + (z-3)] = 0$$

$$(z-1)(z+2)(z-3)(z^2+1) = 0$$

$$z^2 = -1$$

$$z_1 = i \vee z_2 = -i$$

$$z_2 = \bar{z}_1$$

$$W(z) = (z-1)(z+2)(z-3)(z-i)(z+i)$$

Zad. 7.

Wiedząc, że $z_1 = 1 + 2i$ jest pierwiastkiem wielomianu $W(z) = z^4 - 2z^3 + 6z^2 - 2z + 5$, wyznaczyć pozostałe pierwiastki.

$$z_1 = 1 + 2i$$

$$z_2 = \bar{z}_1 = 1 - 2i \text{ (bo } W(z) \text{ ma współczynniki rzeczywiste)}$$

Sposób I (schemat Hornera)

	1	-2	6	-2	5
$1+2i$		$1+2i$	-5	$1+2i$	-5
	1	$-1+2i$	1	$-1+2i$	0
$1-2i$		$1-2i$	0	$1-2i$	
	1	0	1	0	

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow (-1+2i)(1+2i) &= (2i-1)(2i+1) = \\ &= (2i)^2 - 1^2 = -4 - 1 = -5 \end{aligned}$$

	1	$-1+2i$	1	$-1+2i$
$1-2i$		$1-2i$	0	$1-2i$
	1	0	1	0

$$z^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$z^2 = -1$$

$$z_3 = i \vee z_4 = -i$$

Sposób II (dzielenie wielomianów)

Wielomian $W(z)$ dzieli się bez reszty przez:

$$\begin{aligned} (z - (1+2i))(z - (1-2i)) &= z^2 - (1+2i)z - (1-2i)z + (1+2i)(1-2i) = \\ (z - z_1)(z - z_2) &= z^2 - z(1+2i+1-2i) + 1^2 - (2i)^2 = \\ &= z^2 - 2z + 5 \end{aligned}$$

Wykonujemy dzielenie wielomianów:

$$\begin{array}{r} (z^4 - 2z^3 + 6z^2 - 2z + 5) : (z^2 - 2z + 5) = z^2 + 1 \\ \underline{-(z^4 - 2z^3 - 5z^2)} \\ 11z^2 - 2z + 5 \\ \underline{-(11z^2 - 22z + 55)} \\ 20z - 50 \\ \underline{-(20z - 20)} \\ 30 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\sim}{=} = \frac{\sim}{=} = \frac{z^2 - 2z + 5}{-z^2 + 2z - 5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z^2 + 1 &= 0 \\ z^2 &= -1 \\ z_3 &= i \quad \vee \quad z_4 = -i \end{aligned}$$

Zad. 8.

Rozłożyć na czynniki liniowe wielomian zespolony

$$W(x) = -x^4 + x^3 - x^2 + x, \quad x \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$x(-x^3 + x^2 - x + 1) = 0$$

$$x(x^2(-x+1) + (-x+1)) = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} x^2 \cdot a + a \\ a(x^2+1) \end{array}$$

$$x(-x+1)(x^2+1) = 0$$

$$x(1-x)(x-i)(x+i) = 0$$

$$W(x) = x(1-x)(x-i)(x+i)$$