

DRUGI EGZAMIN PRZYKŁADOWY

Zadanie 1: Rozwiązać równanie $z^2(p+z) = p+\bar{z}$ jeśli $p \in]-2, 2[\subset \mathbb{R}$ jest parametrem.

$$z^2(p+z) = p+\bar{z} \quad p \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \bar{z}^2(p+\bar{z}) = p+z \quad z^2[\bar{z}^2(p+\bar{z})] = p+\bar{z}$$

$$|z|^4(p+\bar{z}) = p+\bar{z} \quad (|z|^4 - 1)(p+\bar{z}) = 0 \Rightarrow |z|^4 = 1 \quad \text{lub}$$

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

$$|z|=1 \rightarrow z = e^{i\varphi}$$

$$e^{2i\varphi}(p + e^{i\varphi}) = p + e^{-i\varphi}$$

$$(e^{2i\varphi} - 1)p = e^{-i\varphi} - e^{3i\varphi} \quad \cancel{e^{i\varphi}}(e^{i\varphi} - e^{-i\varphi}) = \cancel{e^{i\varphi}}(e^{-2i\varphi} - e^{2i\varphi})$$

$$p \sin \varphi = -\sin 2\varphi \quad p \sin \varphi = -2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi$$

$$\sin \varphi = 0 \quad \text{lub} \quad p = -2 \cos \varphi \quad \frac{-p}{2} = \cos \varphi$$

$$\varphi = \begin{cases} \pi \\ 0 \\ \pi \end{cases}$$

$$z = \pm 1$$

$$\cos \varphi = -\frac{p}{2} \rightarrow \sin \varphi = \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{p^2}{4}}$$

$$\sin \varphi = \pm \frac{\sqrt{4-p^2}}{2}$$

$$z = -\frac{p}{2} \pm i \frac{\sqrt{4-p^2}}{2}$$

Zadanie 2: Dla jakich wartości $z \in \mathbb{C}$ układ wektorów

$$\begin{bmatrix} z \\ i \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} i \\ z^2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1-i \\ 0 \\ z^3 \end{bmatrix}$$

jest liniowo niezależny w \mathbb{C}^3 ?

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} z & i & 1-i \\ i & z^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & z^3 \end{bmatrix} = z^6 + 0 + i(1-i) - i^2 z^3 = z^6 + z^3 + (i+1) = 0$$

$$(z^3)^2 + z^3 + (i+1) = 0 \quad \Delta = 1 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (i+1) = 1 - 4i - 4 = -3 - 4i$$

$$\sqrt{\Delta} = \sqrt{-3-4i} \quad \sqrt{\Delta} = a+ib \quad a^2 - b^2 + i2ab = -3 - 4i$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = -3 \quad 2ab = -4 \quad ab = -2 \quad a = -\frac{2}{b} \quad \left(-\frac{2}{b}\right)^2 - b^2 = -3$$

$$\frac{4}{b^2} - b^2 = -3 \quad 4 - b^4 = -3b^2 \quad b^4 - 3b^2 - 4 = 0 \quad \left(b^2 - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{9}{4} - 4 = 0$$

$$\left(b^2 - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{25}{4} = 0 \quad \left(b^2 - \frac{3}{2} - \frac{5}{2}\right)\left(b^2 - \frac{3}{2} + \frac{5}{2}\right) = 0 \quad (b^2 - 4)(b^2 + 1) = 0$$

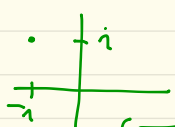
$$b = \pm 2 \quad a = -\frac{2}{b} = \mp 1 \quad \Delta = -1 + 2i, \Delta = -1 - 2i$$

$$z^3 = \frac{-1 + (-1 + 2i)}{2} \quad z^3 = \frac{-1 + (1 - 2i)}{2}$$

$\begin{array}{c} \parallel \\ -1 + i \end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{c} \parallel \\ -i \end{array}$

Dalej należy obliczyć $\sqrt[3]{-1+i}$ oraz $\sqrt[3]{-i}$

$$-1+i = \sqrt{2} e^{3\pi/4 i}$$



$$\sqrt[3]{-1+i} = \left\{ \sqrt[6]{2} e^{i\pi/4}, \sqrt[6]{2} e^{i\pi/4 + i\frac{2\pi}{3}}, \sqrt[6]{2} e^{i\pi/4 + i\frac{4\pi}{3}} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{\sqrt[6]{2}}{\sqrt{2}} (1+i), \sqrt[6]{2} e^{i\frac{11\pi}{12}}, \sqrt[6]{2} e^{i\frac{19\pi}{12}} \right\}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{-i} = ? \quad -i = e^{+3\pi/2 i}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{i} = \left\{ e^{i\pi/2}, e^{i\pi/2 + 2\pi/3 i}, e^{i\pi/2 + 4\pi/3 i} \right\} = \left\{ i, e^{i\frac{7\pi}{6}}, e^{i\frac{11\pi}{6}} \right\}$$

Zadanie 3: Znaleźć, o ile istnieje, macierz S taką, że

$$S \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad S \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad S \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Zadanie 4: Rozwiązać względem $x \in \mathbb{R}^3$ układ równań:

$$\begin{bmatrix} p-2 & p+1 & 2 \\ 1 & p-1 & p-1 \\ -1 & 2 & p+1 \end{bmatrix} x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{w zależności od parametru } p \in \mathbb{R}$$

Zadanie 5: Obliczyć liczbę inwersji oraz znak permutacji

$$\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & 2m & 2m+1 & 2m+2 & \dots & 3m \\ m+1 & m+2 & \dots & 3m & 1 & 2 & \dots & m \end{pmatrix}$$