

Rozwiązać równania

(A)

a) $z^2 = i$

Skoro $z^2 \notin \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ to $w = z^2$ i $z = \sqrt{w}$ i możemy skorzystać z wzoru

$$\sqrt{w} = \pm \sqrt{|w|} \frac{w + \sqrt{|w|}}{|w + |w||} \quad (1)$$

Wtedy

$$z = \sqrt{i} = \pm \sqrt{1} \frac{i+1}{|i+1|} = \pm \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}$$

b) $z^2 = 3-4i$

Skoro $w = 3-4i \notin \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ to \sqrt{w} można obliczyć za pomocą (1).

Wtedy

$$|w| = \sqrt{3^2 + (-4)^2} = 5$$
$$z = \sqrt{w} = \pm \sqrt{5} \frac{3-4i+5}{|3-4i+5|} = \pm \sqrt{5} \frac{8-4i}{|8-4i|} = \pm \sqrt{5} \frac{2-i}{|2-i|} = \pm(2-i)$$

c) $z^2 = 5-12i$

Skoro $w = 5-12i \notin \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ to \sqrt{w} można obliczyć za pomocą (1).

Wówczas

$$z = \sqrt{w} = \pm \sqrt{|w|} \frac{w + |w|}{|w + |w||} = \pm \sqrt{13} \frac{5-12i+13}{|5-12i+13|} = \pm \sqrt{13} \frac{18-12i}{|18-12i|}$$

$$|w| = \sqrt{5^2 + 12^2} = \sqrt{169} = 13$$

$$\Rightarrow z = \pm \sqrt{13} \frac{3-2i}{|3-2i|} = \pm(3-2i)$$

d) $z^2 - (1+i)z + 6+3i = 0$

To równanie kwadratowe. Wówczas, rozpiszmy na postać

$az^2 + bz + c = 0$
 $z, a, b, c \in \mathbb{C}$

$z_{\pm} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \Rightarrow z_{\pm} = \frac{1+i \pm \sqrt{(1+i)^2 - 4(6+3i)}}{2}$

$z_{\pm} = \frac{1+i \pm \sqrt{2i - 24 - 12i}}{2} = \frac{1+i \pm \sqrt{-10i - 24}}{2}$

Teraz musimy obliczyć $\sqrt{-10i - 24}$. Wtedy, że

$\sqrt{-10i - 24} = \pm \sqrt[4]{10^2 + 24^2} \frac{-10i - 24 + 110i + 24i}{|1 - 10i - 24 + 110i + 24i|} = \pm \sqrt{26} \frac{-10i - 24 + 26}{|1 - 10i - 24 + 26|}$

$|110i + 24i| = \sqrt{10^2 + 24^2} = \sqrt{100 + 576} = \sqrt{676} = 26$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{-10i - 24} = \pm \sqrt{26} \frac{2 - 10i}{|2 - 10i|} = \pm \sqrt{26} \frac{1 - 5i}{|1 - 5i|} = \pm (1 - 5i)$
 $|1 - 5i| = \sqrt{26}$

Z tego

$z_{\pm} = \frac{1+i \pm (1-5i)}{2} \rightarrow z_+ = \frac{1+i+1-5i}{2} = 1-2i$
 $z_- = \frac{1+i-1+5i}{2} = 3i$

e) $z^2 - 5z + 4 + 10i = 0$.

To równanie kwadratowe w rozpiszmy

$z_{\pm} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{5^2 - 4(4+10i)}}{2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 16 - 40i}}{2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{9 - 40i}}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

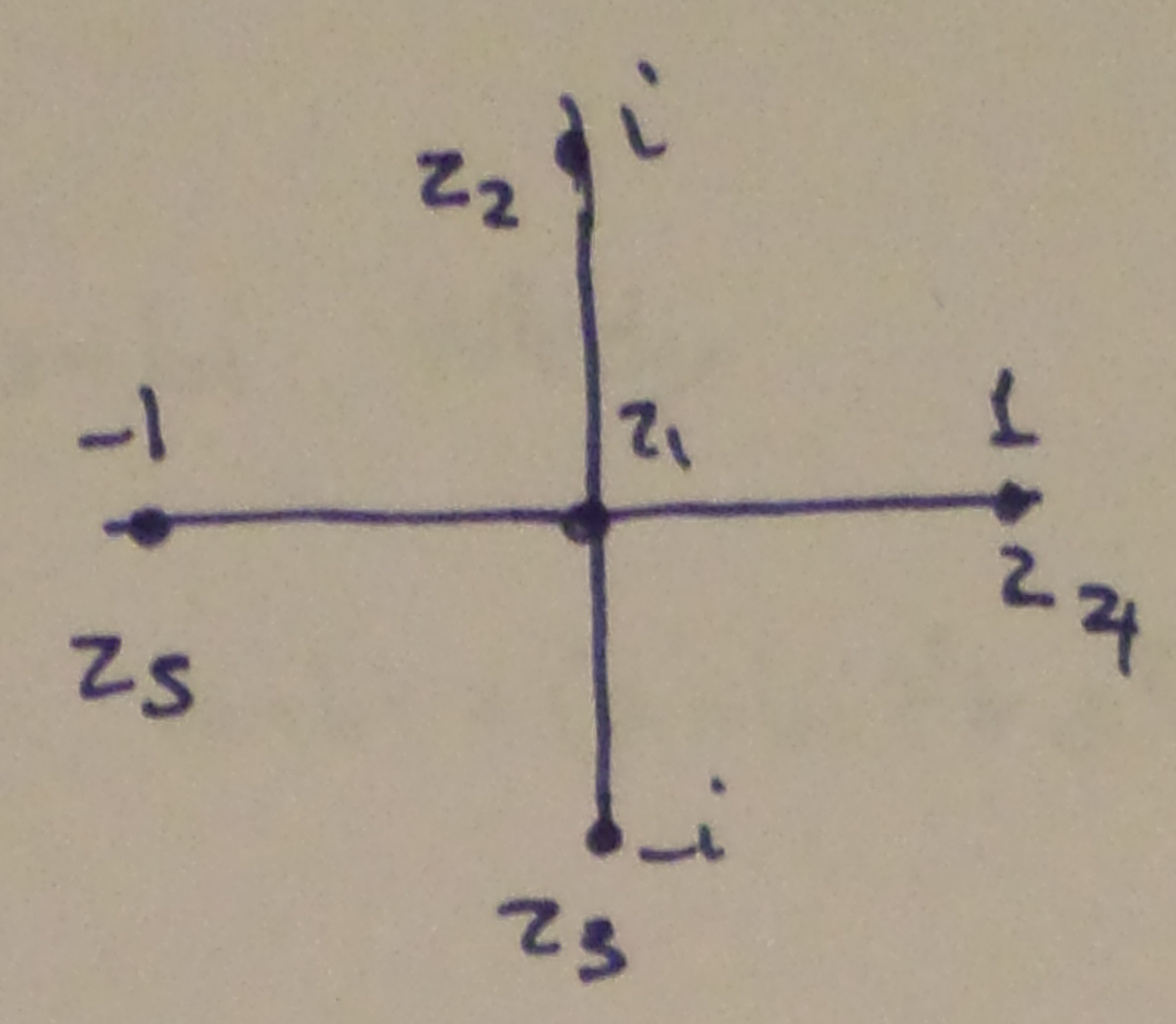
Teraz $\sqrt{9 - 40i} = \pm \sqrt{41} \frac{9 - 40i + 41}{|9 - 40i + 41|} = \pm \sqrt{41} \frac{50 - 40i}{|50 - 40i|} = \pm (5 - 4i)$.

$|9 - 40i| = \sqrt{81 + 1600} = \sqrt{1681} = 41$
 $(10+1)(40+9)$

(c)

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a) \ a=0 \wedge b=0 \Rightarrow z_1=0 \\ b) \ a=0 \wedge 3a^2-b^2+1=0 \Rightarrow 1=b^2 \Rightarrow b=\pm 1 \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} z_2=i \\ z_3=-i \end{array} \right. \\ c) \ a^2-3b^2-1=0 \wedge b=0 \Rightarrow a^2=1 \Rightarrow a=\pm 1 \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} z_4=1 \\ z_5=-1 \end{array} \right. \\ d) \ a^2-3b^2-1=0 \wedge 3a^2-b^2+1=0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 = 3b^2 + 1 \Rightarrow 9b^2 + 3 - b^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow 8b^2 = -4 \text{ skoro } b \in \mathbb{R} \text{ nie ma rozwiązań}$$



6 Rozwiązać równania:

$$a) \quad z\bar{z} + (z - \bar{z}) = 3 + 2i \Leftrightarrow |z|^2 + 2i \operatorname{Im} z = 3 + 2i \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{Im} z = 1 \\ |z|^2 = 3 \end{array} \right.$$

Podstawmy

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} z = a + bi \\ b = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow a^2 + 1 = 3 \rightarrow a = \pm\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{z = \pm\sqrt{2} + i}$$

$$b) \quad i(z + \bar{z}) + i(z - \bar{z}) = 2i - 3 \Leftrightarrow 2i \operatorname{Re} z + i \cdot 2 \operatorname{Im} z = 2i - 3 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} -2 \operatorname{Im} z + 2i \operatorname{Re} z = 2i - 3 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \operatorname{Re} z = +3 \\ -2 \operatorname{Im} z = -3 \end{array} \right. = \boxed{\begin{array}{l} \operatorname{Re} z = \frac{3}{2} \\ \operatorname{Im} z = \frac{3}{2} \end{array}}$$

$$\boxed{z = 1 + \frac{3i}{2}}$$

7 Rozwiązać równania.

$$z^6 = (\bar{z} + 1)^6 \Rightarrow |z|^6 = |\bar{z} + 1|^6 \Rightarrow |z| = |\bar{z} + 1| \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{array}{l} z = a + bi, \ a, b \in \mathbb{R} \\ a^2 + b^2 = (a+1)^2 + b^2 \\ \Downarrow \\ 2a + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = -\frac{1}{2}} \end{array}$$

optymalne tylko w tym kierunku!!
 Ale to jest wariacja konieczna aby z będnie
 rozwiązanu równania. Natomiast, nie jest wystarczający. optymalne!!

$$z_{\pm} = \frac{5 \pm (5-4i)}{2} \begin{cases} z_+ = 5-2i \\ z_- = 2i \end{cases}$$

(D)

4. Wyznaczyć wszystkie liczby zespolone sprzężone do swojego kwadratu ($\bar{z} = z^2$)

Napiszemy $z = a+bi$. Wtedy

$$\bar{z} = z^2 \Leftrightarrow a-bi = (a+bi)^2 = a^2 - b^2 + 2abi \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = a^2 - b^2 \\ -b = 2ab \end{cases}$$

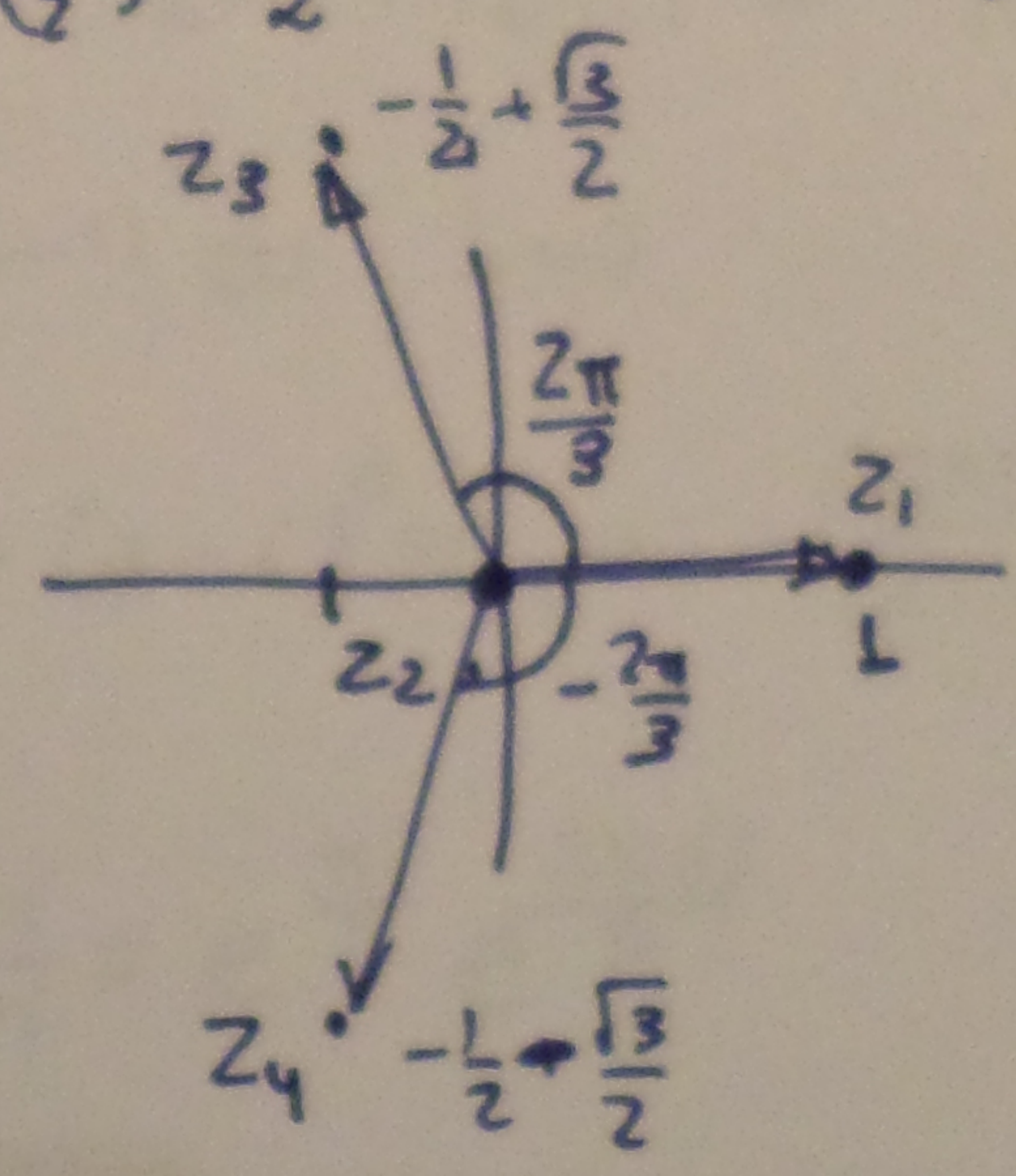
$$\begin{aligned} a^2 - a - b^2 &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow (2a+1)b &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Mamy dwie opcje:

a) $b=0 \Rightarrow a^2 - a = 0 \Rightarrow a = 1, 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a+bi = 1 = z_1 \\ a+bi = 0 = z_2 \end{cases}$

b) $2a+1=0 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} = b^2 \Rightarrow b^2 = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow b = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} z_3 = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \\ z_4 = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \end{cases}$

Rozwiązanie:



5. Wyznaczyć wszystkie liczby zespolone sprzężone do swojego sześcianu ($\bar{z} = z^3$)

Napiszemy $z = a+bi$. Wtedy,

$$\bar{z} = z^3 \Leftrightarrow a-bi = (a+bi)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2bi - 3ab^2 - b^3i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = a^3 - 3ab^2 \\ -b = 3a^2b - b^3 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a(a^2 - 3b^2 - 1) = 0 \\ b(3a^2 - b^2 + 1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

(E)

$$z^6 = (\bar{z} + 1)^6 \Rightarrow z^6 = \left(-\frac{1}{2} + bi\right)^6 = \left(-\frac{1}{2} + 1 - bi\right)^6 \Leftrightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{2} + bi\right)^6 = \left(\frac{1}{2} - bi\right)^6$$

to
zawsze prawdziwe!!

Więc, $z = -\frac{1}{2} + bi$, dla dowolnej $b \in \mathbb{R}$ jest rozwiązaniem.

$$b) \left(\frac{1-\bar{z}}{1+z}\right)^{2003} = 1 \Rightarrow \left|\frac{1-\bar{z}}{1+z}\right| = 1 \Rightarrow |1-\bar{z}| = |1+z| \Rightarrow |1-a+bi| = |1+a+bi|$$

$z = a+bi$
 $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

$$(1-a)^2 + b^2 = (1+a)^2 + b^2 \Rightarrow \cancel{1-2a+a^2} = \cancel{1+2a+a^2} \Rightarrow \underline{4a=0}$$

Teraz $z = bi$!!

$$\left(\frac{1+bi}{1+bi}\right)^{2003} = 1 \text{ . zawsze więc, } z = bi \text{ i } b \text{ jest dowolne.}$$

$$c) (z+i)^n + (z-i)^n = 0 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

$$(z+i)^n = -(z-i)^n \Rightarrow |z+i| = |z-i| \Rightarrow |a+(b+1)i| = |a+(b-1)i|$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cancel{a^2} + (b+1)^2 = \cancel{a^2} + (b-1)^2 \Leftrightarrow b=0.$$

$$\text{Teraz } z = a \Rightarrow (a+i)^n + (a-i)^n = 0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{a+i}{a-i}\right)^n = -1$$

$$\frac{a+i}{a-i} = \sqrt[n]{e^{\pi i} e^{2k\pi i}} = \frac{a+i}{a-i} = e^{\frac{\pi i}{n}} e^{\frac{2k\pi i}{n}}$$

$$\frac{a+i}{a-i} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2+1} e^{i\varphi}}{\sqrt{a^2+1} e^{-i\varphi}} = e^{2i\varphi} = e^{\frac{(2k+1)\pi i}{n}} \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2n}.$$

$$\uparrow \tan \varphi = \frac{1}{a} \Rightarrow \cot \varphi = a \Rightarrow \boxed{a = \cot \varphi = \cot \left(\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2n} \right)}$$

Wykazać równości:

$$\begin{aligned} \cos x + \cos 2x + \dots + \cos nx &= \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{Re} e^{ikx} = \operatorname{Re} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n e^{ikx} \right) \\ &= \operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{e^{ix} - e^{i(n+1)x}}{1 - e^{ix}} \right) \stackrel{x \neq 2\pi p, p \in \mathbb{Z}}{=} \operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{e^{ix} (1 - e^{inx})}{e^{ix/2} (e^{-ix/2} - e^{ix/2})} \right) \\ &= \operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{e^{ix/2} e^{inx/2} (e^{-inx/2} - e^{inx/2})}{e^{ix/2} - e^{-ix/2}} \right) = \operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{e^{i \frac{n+1}{2} x} (e^{inx/2} - e^{-inx/2})}{e^{ix/2} - e^{-ix/2}} \right) \\ &= \operatorname{Re} \left(e^{i \frac{n+1}{2} x} \frac{e^{inx/2} - e^{-inx/2}}{2i} \frac{2i}{e^{ix/2} - e^{-ix/2}} \right) = \operatorname{Re} \left(e^{i \frac{n+1}{2} x} \sin\left(\frac{nx}{2}\right) \frac{1}{\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} \right) \\ &= \frac{\sin\left(\frac{nx}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} \cos\left(\frac{(n+1)x}{2}\right) \quad \text{dla } x \neq 2\pi p, p \in \mathbb{Z} \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \sin x + \sin 2x + \dots + \sin nx = \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{Im} e^{ikx}$$

Tak samo jak wyżej, ale mamy Im zamiast Re . Wyc

$$I = \operatorname{Im} \left(e^{i \frac{n+1}{2} x} \sin\left(\frac{nx}{2}\right) \frac{1}{\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} \right) = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{nx}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{(n+1)x}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}$$