

ΓΡΑΜΜΙΚΗ ΑΛΓΕΒΡΑασκ 5

α) $z^2 + 4z + 13 = 0$

$$\Delta = 4^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 13 = 16 - 52 = -36 < 0$$

$$z = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{-36}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{-4 \pm 6i}{2} = -2 \pm 3i$$

β) $z^2 + (1-i)z - i = 0$

1ος Τρόπος

$$z^2 + (1-i)z - i = 0 \Leftrightarrow z^2 + z - iz - i = 0 \Leftrightarrow z(z+1) - i(z+1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (z+1)(z-i) = 0 \Leftrightarrow z = -1 \text{ ή } z = i$$

2ος Τρόπος

$$\Delta = (1-i)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-i) = (1-i)(1-i) + 4i = 1 - i - i + i^2 + 4i = 2i$$

Για τη γνωστή 2ο-βάθμια εξίσωση $tz^2 + bz + \gamma = 0$ με $t, b, \gamma \in \mathbb{C}$ συντελεστέςα $z^2 + \beta z + \gamma = 0$, καταλήγουμε με αντικατάσταση τετραγώνου στην

μορφή: $(z + \frac{\beta}{2\alpha})^2 = \frac{\Delta}{4\alpha^2}$

στην περίπτωση μας είναι $(z + \frac{1-i}{2})^2 = \frac{2i}{4} = \frac{i}{2}$

Εστω $z + \frac{1-i}{2} = \rho e^{i\theta}$. Έχουμε ότι $\frac{i}{2} = \frac{e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}}{2} = \frac{e^{i(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi)}}{2}$

και $(z + \frac{1-i}{2})^2 = \rho^2 e^{i2\theta}$, δηλ. $\rho^2 e^{i2\theta} = \frac{1}{2} e^{i(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi)} \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rho^2 = \frac{1}{2} \\ 2\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rho = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi \end{array} \right.$$

Για να έχω $\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$ πρέπει $k=0$ ή $k=1$.

$$\text{Άρα } \frac{1-i}{2} + z = \begin{cases} k=0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \frac{1+i}{2} \Leftrightarrow z = i \\ k=1 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{i\frac{5\pi}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = -\frac{1+i}{2} \Leftrightarrow z = -1 \end{cases}$$

αα6

$$z = x + yi \longrightarrow M(x, y) \longrightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 4 \quad (\Rightarrow |z| = 2)$$

$$w = u + vi = z + \frac{1}{z} \longrightarrow P(u, v) ?$$

$$\text{Είπαμε } w = u + vi = z + \frac{1}{z} = x + yi + \frac{1}{x + yi} = x + yi + \frac{x - yi}{x^2 + y^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow w = x + yi + \frac{x - yi}{4} = \frac{4x + 4yi + x - yi}{4} = \frac{5x + 3yi}{4} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow w = u + vi = \frac{5}{4}x + \frac{3}{4}yi$$

$$\delta\eta\lambda. \begin{cases} u = \frac{5}{4}x \\ v = \frac{3}{4}y \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{4}{5}u \\ y = \frac{4}{3}v \end{cases}$$

$$\text{και } x^2 + y^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 u^2 + \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2 v^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow \frac{16}{25} u^2 + \frac{16}{9} v^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{4}{25} u^2 + \frac{4}{9} v^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{u^2}{\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2} + \frac{v^2}{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2} = 1$$

$$\text{'Αρα είπαμε έλλατιψη } t \in t \Leftrightarrow \lambda_0 \text{ άτομα } \alpha = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\text{και } t \text{ upis άτομα } \beta = \frac{3}{2}$$

αα7

$$\bullet z_1 = 1 + i$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \cos \theta &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \sin \theta &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{aligned} \right\} \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{Αρα } z_1 = \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$\bullet z_2 = 1 + i\sqrt{3}$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{1^2 + \sqrt{3}^2} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \cos \theta &= \frac{1}{2} \\ \sin \theta &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned} \right\} \theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\text{Αρα } z_2 = 2 e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$\bullet z_1 z_2 = 2\sqrt{2} e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)} = 2\sqrt{2} e^{i\left(\frac{7\pi}{12}\right)} = 2^{\frac{3}{2}} e^{i\frac{7\pi}{12}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet (z_1 z_2)^{100} &= \left(2^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)^{100} \cdot \left(e^{i\frac{7\pi}{12}}\right)^{100} = 2^{150} e^{i\frac{175\pi}{3}} = 2^{150} e^{i\frac{(3 \cdot 58 + 1)\pi}{3}} \\ &= 2^{150} e^{i\left(58\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)} = 2^{150} e^{i\left(2 \cdot 29\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)} = 2^{150} e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} = \\ &= 2^{150} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 2^{150} \left(\frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = 2^{149} (1 + i\sqrt{3}) \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow (z_1 z_2)^{100} &= 2^{149} \cdot z_2 \end{aligned}$$

αακ8

$$a) z^6 = 1$$

$$z = \rho e^{i\theta}$$

$$z^6 = \rho^6 e^{i6\theta}$$

$$1 = e^{2k\pi}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} z^6 = 1 \\ 1 = e^{2k\pi} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \rho^6 e^{i6\theta} = e^{2k\pi} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \rho^6 = 1 \\ 6\theta = 2k\pi \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \rho = 1 \\ \theta = k\frac{\pi}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$k = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \quad z_k = e^{i k \frac{\pi}{3}} = \cos\left(k\frac{\pi}{3}\right) + i \sin\left(k\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$z_0 = e^{i0} = e^0 = 1$$

$$z_1 = e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$z_2 = e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}} = e^{i(\pi - \frac{\pi}{3})} = -\cos\frac{\pi}{3} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$z_3 = e^{i\pi} = -1$$

$$z_4 = e^{i\frac{4\pi}{3}} = e^{i(\pi + \frac{\pi}{3})} = \cos\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + i\sin\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\cos\frac{\pi}{3} - i\sin\frac{\pi}{3} = -\left(\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$$

$$z_5 = e^{i\frac{5\pi}{3}} = e^{i(2\pi - \frac{\pi}{3})} = e^{i(-\frac{\pi}{3})} = \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) + i\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \cos\frac{\pi}{3} - i\sin\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2} - i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

Προφανώς, τα z_k είναι στον μοναδιαίο κύκλο.

Για $k \neq \lambda$, η απόσταση των κορυφών z_k, z_λ είναι το ίδιο με

$$z_k - z_\lambda = \left[\cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{3}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{\lambda\pi}{3}\right) \right] + i \left[\sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{3}\right) - \sin\left(\frac{\lambda\pi}{3}\right) \right]$$

$$|z_k - z_\lambda|^2 = \left[\cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{3}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{\lambda\pi}{3}\right) \right]^2 + \left[\sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{3}\right) - \sin\left(\frac{\lambda\pi}{3}\right) \right]^2$$

$$= \cos^2\left(\frac{k\pi}{3}\right) + \cos^2\left(\frac{\lambda\pi}{3}\right) - 2\cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{3}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\lambda\pi}{3}\right) + \sin^2\left(\frac{k\pi}{3}\right) + \sin^2\left(\frac{\lambda\pi}{3}\right) - 2\sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{3}\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\lambda\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$= 2 - 2\cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{3} - \frac{\lambda\pi}{3}\right) = 2 - 2\cos\left[(k-\lambda)\frac{\pi}{3}\right]$$

Διαδοχικές κορυφές έχουμε όταν $\lambda = k+1$, οπότε

$$|z_k - z_{k+1}|^2 = 2 - 2\cos\left[(k-k-1)\frac{\pi}{3}\right] = 2 - 2\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 2 - 2\cos\frac{\pi}{3} = 2 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

που είναι ανεξάρτητο του k , άρα έχουμε κανονικό εξάγωνο.

$$\beta) z^6 = i$$

$$\psi_{\text{axw}} \quad w \in \mathbb{C} \quad \text{such that} \quad w^6 = i = e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\text{Apa} \quad \psi_{\text{axw}} \quad w = e^{i\frac{\theta}{2}}$$

$$z^6 = w^6 \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{z}{w}\right)^6 = 1$$

$$\frac{z}{w} = \rho e^{i\theta}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \left(\frac{z}{w}\right)^6 &= \rho^6 e^{i6\theta} \\ 1 &= e^{2k\pi} \end{aligned} \right\} \xRightarrow{\left(\frac{z}{w}\right)^6 = 1} \rho^6 e^{i6\theta} = e^{2k\pi} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \rho^6 = 1 \\ 6\theta = 2k\pi \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \rho = 1 \\ \theta = \frac{k\pi}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$k = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \quad \frac{z_k}{w} = e^{i\frac{k\pi}{3}} = \cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{3}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$\frac{z_0}{w} = e^0 = 1 \Leftrightarrow z_0 = 1w = e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{z_1}{w} = e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} \Leftrightarrow z_1 = e^{i(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2})} = e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}} = \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{z_2}{w} = e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}} \Leftrightarrow z_2 &= e^{i(\frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2})} = e^{i\frac{7\pi}{6}} = \cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{6}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{6}\right) = \\ &= \cos\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + i\sin\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\cos\frac{\pi}{6} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{6} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{z_3}{w} = e^{i\pi} \Leftrightarrow z_3 = e^{i(\pi + \frac{\pi}{2})} = e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2}} = \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$$

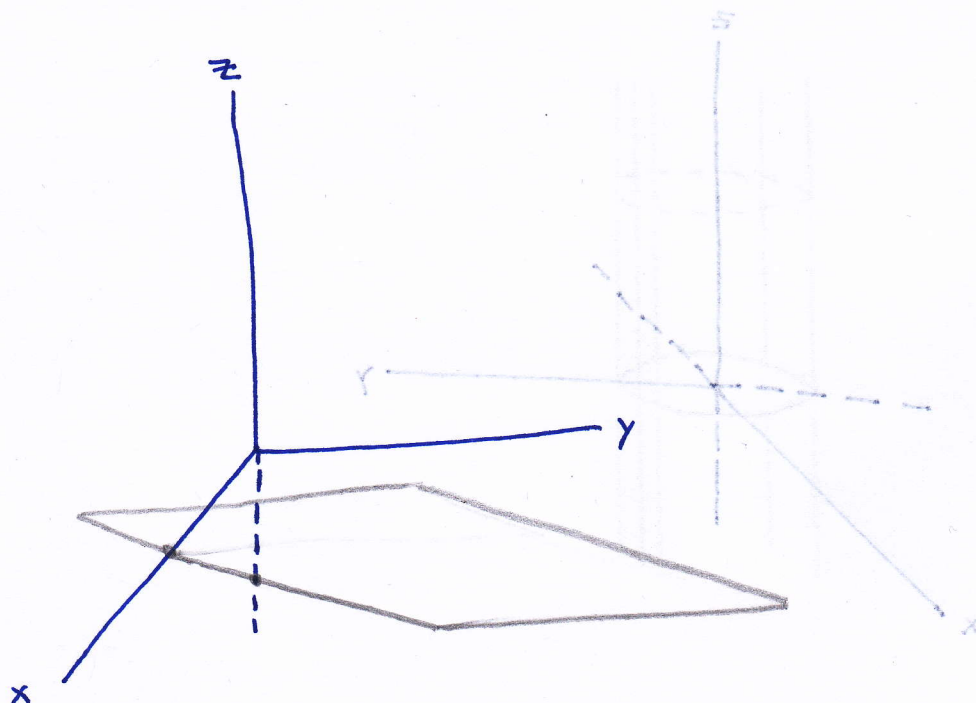
$$\frac{z_4}{w} = e^{i\frac{4\pi}{3}} \Leftrightarrow z_4 = e^{i(\frac{4\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2})} = e^{i\frac{11\pi}{6}} = \cos\left(\frac{11\pi}{6}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{11\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{z_5}{w} = e^{i\frac{5\pi}{3}} \Leftrightarrow z_5 &= e^{i(\frac{5\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2})} = e^{i\frac{13\pi}{6}} = e^{i(2\pi - \frac{\pi}{6})} = e^{i(-\frac{\pi}{6})} = \\ &= \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + i\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \cos\frac{\pi}{6} - i\sin\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

ασκ 1

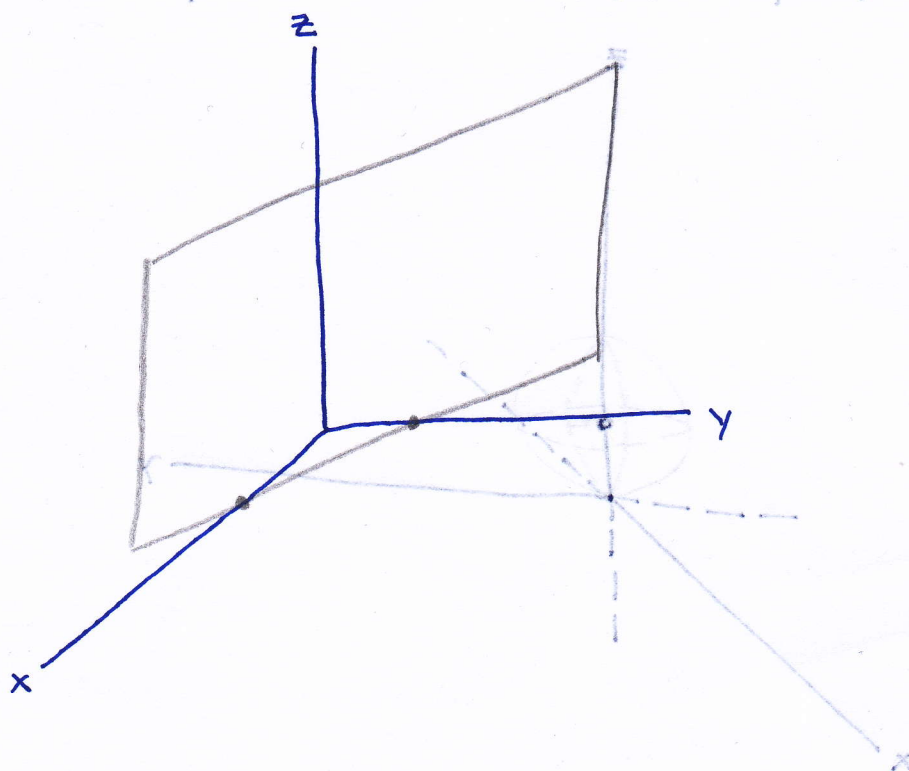
α) $x - z - 2 = 0$

↳ ενίενδο $\vec{n} = (1, 0, -1)$ παράλληλο στον $\gamma\gamma'$



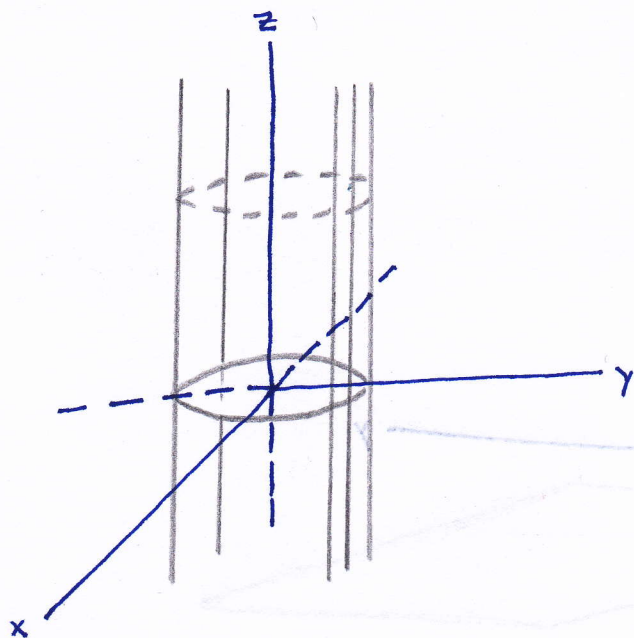
β) $2x + 3y - 6 = 0$

↳ ενίενδο $\vec{n} = (2, 3, 0)$ παράλληλο στον $z z'$



$$\delta) x^2 + y^2 - 9 = 0$$

↳ ορθός κυλινδρός κύλινδρος, παράλληλος στον $z z'$ και οδηγό του κύκλου Γ εφισώσεως $x^2 + y^2 = 9, z = 0$

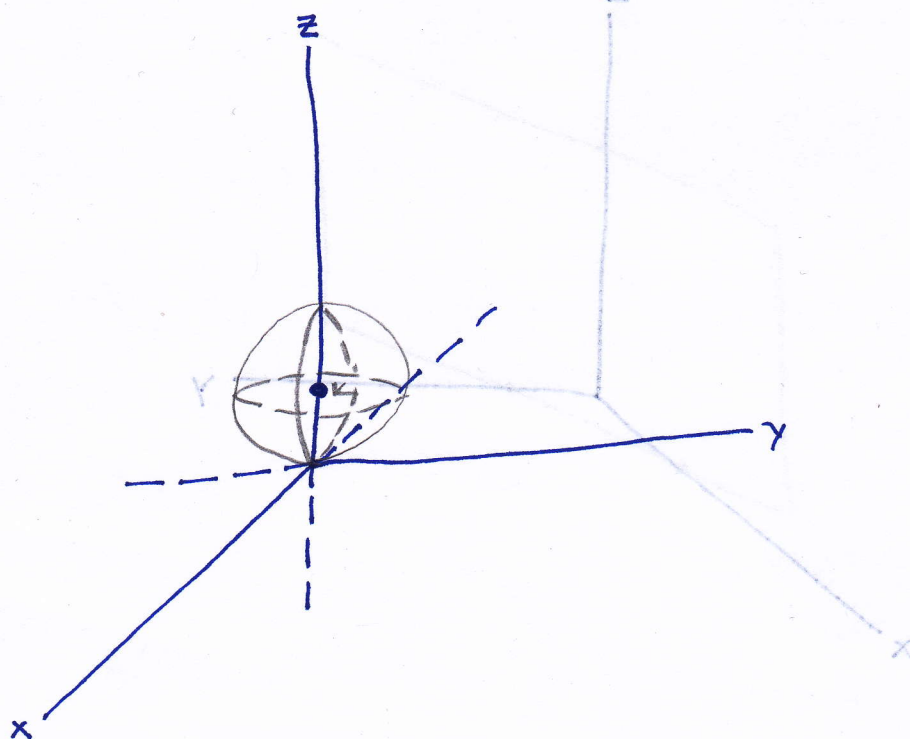


$$\delta) x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4z = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4z + 4 = 4$$

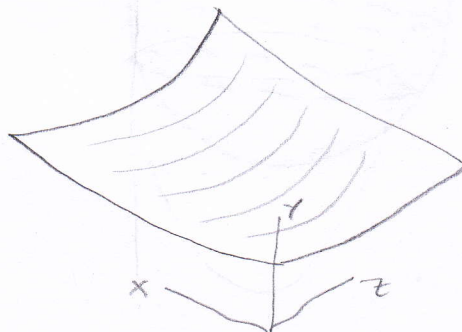
$$x^2 + y^2 + (z-2)^2 = 2^2$$

↳ Σφαίρα με κέντρο $K(0,0,2)$ και ακτίνα $\rho=2$



$$\epsilon) (x-2z)^2 - y + 3z = 0$$

↳ Κυλινδρική επιφάνεια με γενέτειρα παράλληλη στην ευθεία ϵ των τομών των επιπέδων $x-2z=0$, $y-3z=0$. Έχουμε $\epsilon: \frac{x-0}{2} = \frac{y-0}{3} = \frac{z-0}{1}$
 Οδηγός κοφύλου: $(x-2z)^2 - y + 3z = 0$, $z=0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - y = 0$, $z=0$, παρ-βολή στο επίπεδο όταν $z=0$.



$$\sigma) x^2 + y^2 - z^2 - 2y + 4z + 5 = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2y + 1 = z^2 - 4z - 5 + 1$$

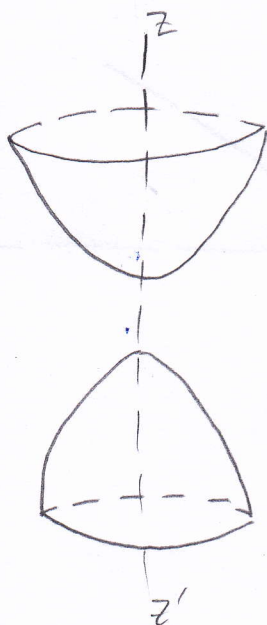
$$x^2 + (y-1)^2 = z^2 - 4z + 4 - 4 - 5 + 1$$

$$x^2 + (y-1)^2 = (z-2)^2 - 8$$

$$x^2 + (y-1)^2 - (z-2)^2 = -8$$

$$\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{8}^2} + \frac{(y-1)^2}{\sqrt{8}^2} - \frac{(z-2)^2}{\sqrt{8}^2} = -1$$

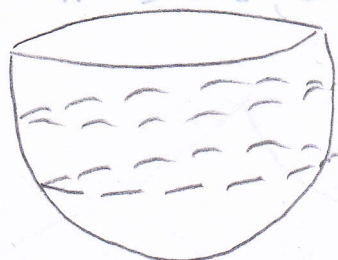
↳ Δίχωνο υπερβολοειδές με άξονα συμμετρίας τον άξονα z



$$δ) x^2 + y^2 - 2z = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 2z$$

↳ κυκλικά παραβολοειδές, επιφανειακή εκ περιστροφής



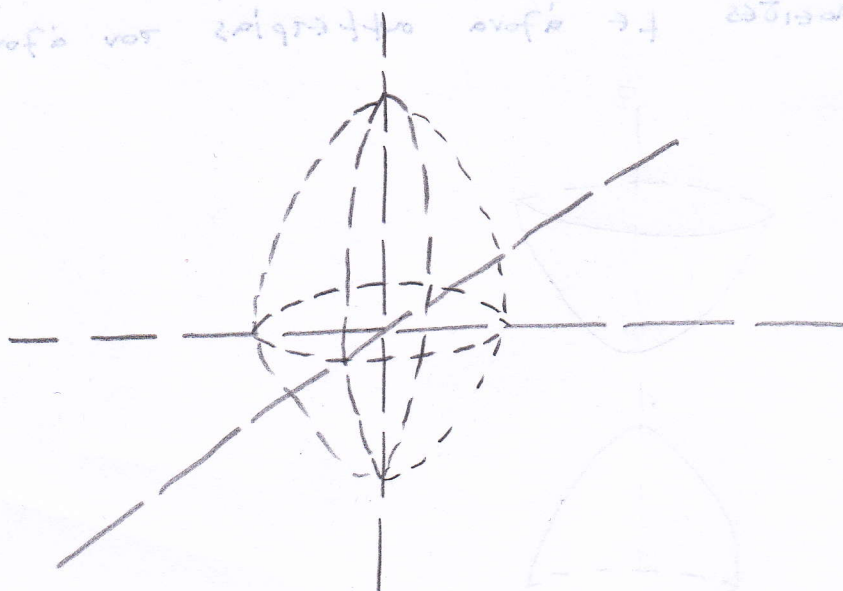
$$η) x^2 + 4y^2 + 9z^2 = 36$$

$$\frac{x^2}{6^2} + \frac{4y^2}{8^2} + \frac{9z^2}{6^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{6^2} + \frac{y^2}{(\frac{8}{2})^2} + \frac{z^2}{(\frac{6}{3})^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{6^2} + \frac{y^2}{3^2} + \frac{z^2}{2^2} = 1$$

↳ ελλειψοειδές



αου 2

$$x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x+y+z)(x^2+y^2+z^2-xy-yz-zx) - 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x+y+z)(x^2+y^2+z^2 - \frac{1}{2}((x+y+z)^2 - (x^2+y^2+z^2))) - 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x+y+z)\left(\frac{3}{2}(x^2+y^2+z^2) - \frac{1}{2}(x+y+z)^2\right) - 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x+y+z)(3(x^2+y^2+z^2) - (x+y+z)^2) - 2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \Phi(x^2+y^2+z^2, x+y+z) = 0$$

Είναι επιφάνεια εκ περιστροφής γύρω από άξονα z : $\frac{x-0}{1} = \frac{y-0}{1} = \frac{z-0}{1}$

αου 3

$$\gamma: \begin{cases} z = x^2 + y^2 \\ z - 2y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} z = x^2 + y^2 \\ z = 2y \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 2y \\ z = 2y \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1 \\ z = 2y \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \cos t \\ y-1 = \sin t \\ z = 2y \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \cos t \\ y = 1 + \sin t \\ z = 2(1 + \sin t) \end{cases}$$

αου 4

$$\Sigma: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 25$$

α) Η επιφάνεια γράφεται ως $\Phi(x, y, z) = 0$ με $\Phi(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 25$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x}(x, y, z) = 2x, \quad \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y}(x, y, z) = 2y, \quad \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z}(x, y, z) = 2z$$

Άρα, η εξίσωση του εφαπτόμενου επιπέδου στο $P(0, 3, 4)$ είναι:

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x}(0, 3, 4)(x-0) + \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y}(0, 3, 4)(y-3) + \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z}(0, 3, 4)(z-4) = 0$$

$$6(y-3) + 8(z-4) = 0$$

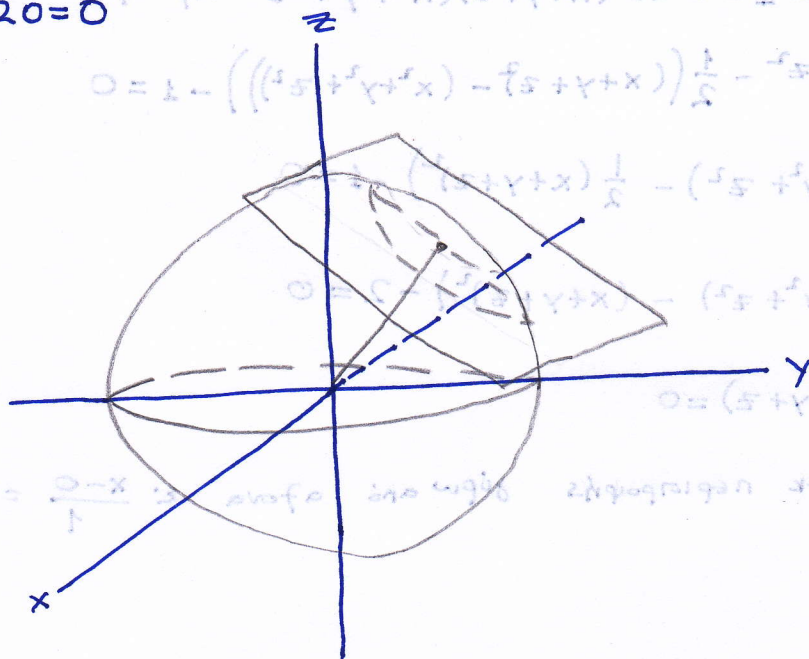
$$6y - 18 + 8z - 32 = 0$$

$$6y + 8z - 50 = 0$$

$$3y + 4z - 25 = 0$$

β) $\Sigma: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 25$

$\Pi: 3y + 4z - 20 = 0$



• Η απόσταση του κέντρου $O(0,0,0)$ από το επίπεδο Π είναι:

$$d(O, \Pi) = \frac{|3 \cdot 0 + 4 \cdot 0 - 20|}{\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}} = \frac{20}{5} = 4 < 5 = \rho$$

Άρα, το επίπεδο τέμνει τη σφαίρα κατά κύκλο.

• Το κέντρο του κύκλου προκύπτει ως η προβολή του O στο Π .

Η ευθεία που διέρχεται από το O και είναι κάθετη στο Π έχει

εξίσωση: $\frac{x-0}{0} = \frac{y-0}{3} = \frac{z-0}{4} \Rightarrow x=0, \frac{y}{3} = \frac{z}{4} \Rightarrow x=0, 4y-3z=0$

⑤ $\begin{cases} x=0 \\ 3y+4z=20 \\ 4y-3z=0 \end{cases}$ η λύση του συστήματος δίνει η προβολή του O στο Π δηλ. το κέντρο του κύκλου.

• $4y = 3z \Rightarrow y = \frac{3}{4}z$

• $3(\frac{3}{4}z) + 4z = 20 \Rightarrow \frac{9}{4}z + \frac{16}{4}z = 20 \Rightarrow \frac{25}{4}z = 20 \Rightarrow z = \frac{80}{25} = \frac{16}{5}$

Άρα $z = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{16}{5} = \frac{12}{5}$

$(x, y, z) = (0, \frac{12}{5}, \frac{16}{5})$

και από π.θ: $\rho^2 = d^2 + r^2 \Rightarrow r = \sqrt{\rho^2 - d^2} = \sqrt{5^2 - 4^2} = \sqrt{25 - 16} = \sqrt{9} = 3$