

# Soluzioni foglio 1

$$1) \sqrt{x+7} \leq x$$

C.E.  $x+7 \geq 0$   
 $x \geq -7$

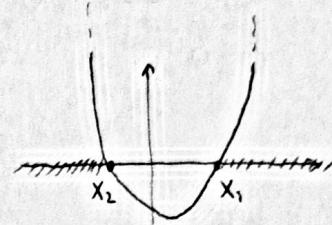
• Se  $x \geq 0$ :

$$(\sqrt{x+7})^2 \leq x^2$$

$$x+7 \leq x^2$$

$$x^2 - x - 7 \geq 0 \quad \xrightarrow{\text{es.}} \quad x^2 - x - 7 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+28}}{2} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1+\sqrt{29}}{2} \approx 3,19 \\ x_2 = \frac{1-\sqrt{29}}{2} \approx -2,19 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} x \leq \frac{1-\sqrt{29}}{2} \vee x \geq \frac{1+\sqrt{29}}{2} \\ x \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \geq \frac{1+\sqrt{29}}{2}$$

• Se  $-7 \leq x < 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x+7} \leq x$  non è mai verificata

(perché  $\sqrt{x+7}$  è una quantità positiva!)

Soluzione:

$$x \geq \frac{1+\sqrt{29}}{2}$$

$$2) |3x-7| \leq 2-x$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3x-7 \leq 2-x \text{ se } 3x-7 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \geq \frac{7}{3} \\ -3x+7 \leq 2-x \text{ se } 3x-7 < 0 \Leftrightarrow x < \frac{7}{3} \end{array} \right. \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3x-7 \leq 2-x \text{ se } 3x-7 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \geq \frac{7}{3} \\ -3x+7 \leq 2-x \text{ se } 3x-7 < 0 \Leftrightarrow x < \frac{7}{3} \end{array} \right. \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \cdot x \geq \frac{7}{3}$$

$$3x-7 \leq 2-x$$

$$3x+x \leq 2+7$$

$$4x \leq 9$$

$$x \leq \frac{9}{4}$$

dato che  $\frac{9}{4} < \frac{7}{3}$

$$\left\{ x : x \geq \frac{7}{3} \text{ e } x \leq \frac{9}{4} \right\} = \emptyset$$

Impossibile

$$\textcircled{2} \cdot x < \frac{7}{3}$$

$$-3x+7 \leq 2-x$$

$$-3x+x \leq 2-7$$

$$-2x \leq -5$$

$$x \geq \frac{5}{2}$$

dato che  $\frac{7}{3} < \frac{5}{2}$

$$\left\{ x : x < \frac{7}{3} \text{ e } x \geq \frac{5}{2} \right\} = \emptyset$$

Impossibile

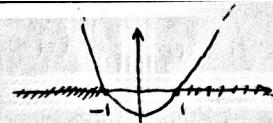
Non ci sono  $x \in \mathbb{R}$   
t.c.

$$|3x-7| \leq 2-x$$

$$3) \sqrt{x^2 - 1} \leq 1$$

C.E.  $x^2 - 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow \text{eq: } x^2 - 1 = 0$

$$x_{1,2} = \pm 1$$



$$x \leq -1 \vee x \geq 1$$

$$(\sqrt{x^2 - 1})^2 \leq 1^2$$

$$x^2 - 1 \leq 1$$

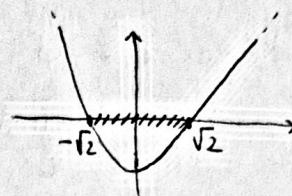
$$x^2 \leq 1 + 1$$

$$x^2 \leq 2 \quad \xrightarrow{\text{eq}} \quad x^2 - 2 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2 \leq 0$$

$$x^2 = 2$$

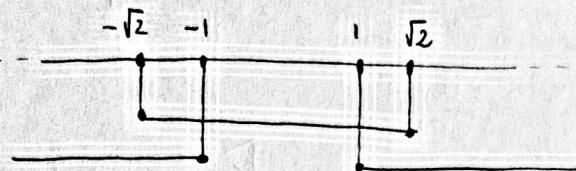
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \sqrt{2} \\ x_2 = -\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$



$$-\sqrt{2} \leq x \leq \sqrt{2}$$

Che bisogna mettere a sistema con le condizioni di esistenza

$$\begin{cases} -\sqrt{2} \leq x \leq \sqrt{2} \\ x \leq -1 \vee x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$



Soluzione:

$$\Rightarrow -\sqrt{2} \leq x \leq -1 \vee 1 \leq x \leq \sqrt{2}$$

$$4) |x+2| \leq |2x-3| + 1$$

$$\begin{cases} x+2 \leq |2x-3| + 1 & \text{se } x+2 \geq 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow x \geq -2 \quad \textcircled{1} \\ -x-2 \leq |2x-3| + 1 & \text{se } x+2 < 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow x < -2 \quad \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x+2 \leq |2x-3| + 1$$

$$x \geq -2$$

$$\begin{cases} x+2 \leq 2x-3 + 1 & \text{se } 2x-3 \geq 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow x \geq \frac{3}{2} \quad \textcircled{1.a} \\ x+2 \leq -2x+3 + 1 & \text{se } 2x-3 < 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow x < \frac{3}{2} \quad \textcircled{1.b} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1.a} \quad x+2 \leq 2x-3 + 1$$

$$x+2 \leq 2x-2$$

$$x-2x \leq -2-2$$

$$-x \leq -4$$

$$x \geq 4$$

OK perché

soddisfa sia  $x \geq -2$ ,

$$\text{che } x \geq \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1.b} \quad x+2 \leq -2x+3 + 1$$

$$x+2 \leq -2x+4$$

$$x+2x \leq 4-2$$

$$3x \leq 2$$

$$x \leq \frac{2}{3} \rightarrow \text{Va messa a sistema con } x \geq -2 \text{ e } x < \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow -2 \leq x \leq \frac{2}{3}$$

$$② -x-2 \leq |2x-3|+1$$

$$\boxed{x < -2}$$

$$\begin{cases} -x-2 \leq 2x-3+1 & \text{se } 2x-3 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \geq \frac{3}{2} \\ -x-2 \leq -2x+3+1 & \text{se } 2x-3 < 0 \Leftrightarrow x < \frac{3}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{questo caso non ha soluzioni perché } x < -2$$

$$\bullet -x-2 \leq -2x+3+1$$

$$-x+2x \leq 2+3+1$$

$$x \leq 6 \quad \rightarrow \text{va messa a sistema con } x < -2 \text{ e } x < \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x < -2}$$

Soluzione:  $x \geq 4 \vee -2 \leq x \leq \frac{2}{3} \vee x < -2 \Rightarrow \boxed{x \leq \frac{2}{3} \vee x \geq 4}$

$$5) \sqrt{1-|x|} < 1|x|-2$$

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{1-x} < x-2 & \text{se } x \geq 0 \quad ① \\ \sqrt{1+x} < -x-2 & \text{se } x < 0 \quad ② \end{cases}$$

c.e.

$$\begin{aligned} 1-|x| &\geq 0 \\ |x| &\leq 1 \\ -1 &\leq x \leq 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$① \sqrt{1-x} < \cancel{x-2}$$

dato che  $x \leq 1$  per le condizioni d'esistenza, la quantità  $x-2$  è negativa, mentre  $\sqrt{1-x}$  è positiva sempre

$\Rightarrow$  non ci sono soluzioni

$$② \sqrt{1+x} < \cancel{-x-2}$$

↳ quantità sempre negativa per  $-1 \leq x < 0$

$\Rightarrow$  non ci sono soluzioni

$$\boxed{\nexists x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ t.c. } \sqrt{1-|x|} < 1|x|-2}$$

$$6) \left| \frac{2x-5}{x+1} \right| > 1$$

C.E.  $x+1 \neq 0$   
 $x \neq -1$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{2x-5}{x+1} > 1 \\ \frac{5-2x}{x+1} > 1 \end{array} \right.$$

Se  $\frac{2x-5}{x+1} \geq 0$

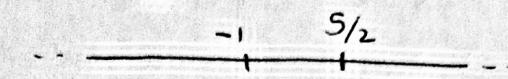
Studio:  $\frac{2x-5}{x+1} \geq 0$

N)  $2x-5 \geq 0$

$$x \geq \frac{5}{2}$$

D)  $x+1 > 0$

$$x > -1$$



$\oplus$   $-$   $\oplus$

$x < -1 \vee x \geq \frac{5}{2}$

Quindi abbiamo

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{2x-5}{x+1} > 1 \quad \text{se } x < -1 \vee x \geq \frac{5}{2} \quad \textcircled{1} \\ \frac{5-2x}{x+1} > 1 \quad \text{se } -1 < x < \frac{5}{2} \quad \textcircled{2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{2x-5}{x+1} > 1 \quad \text{se } x < -1 \vee x \geq \frac{5}{2} \quad \textcircled{1} \\ \frac{5-2x}{x+1} > 1 \quad \text{se } -1 < x < \frac{5}{2} \quad \textcircled{2} \end{array} \right.$$

①  $\frac{2x-5}{x+1} > 1$

$$x < -1 \vee x \geq \frac{5}{2}$$



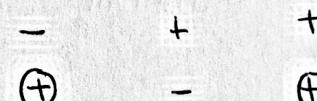
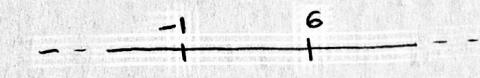
$$\frac{2x-5}{x+1} - 1 > 0 \iff \frac{2x-5-x-1}{x+1} > 0 \iff \frac{x-6}{x+1} > 0$$

N)  $x-6 > 0$

$$x > 6$$

D)  $x+1 > 0$

$$x > -1$$



$x < -1 \vee x > 6$

Ripetuta la condizione

OK

②  $\frac{5-2x}{x+1} > 1$

$$-1 < x < \frac{5}{2}$$



$$\frac{5-2x}{x+1} - 1 > 0 \iff \frac{5-2x-x-1}{x+1} > 0 \iff \frac{4-3x}{x+1} > 0$$

$$\frac{4-3x}{x+1} > 0$$

$$-1 < x < \frac{4}{3}$$

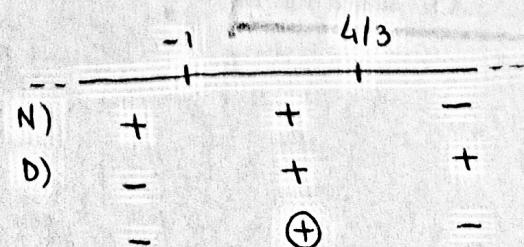
N)  $4-3x > 0$

$$-3x > -4$$

$$x < \frac{4}{3}$$

D)  $x+1 > 0$

$$x > -1$$



Ripetuta la condizione

OK

Soluzione:

$$x < -1 \vee -1 < x < \frac{4}{3} \vee x > 6$$

$$7) \log_{10}(x^2 - 7x + 11) < 0$$

Un logaritmo è negativo  
 $\Leftrightarrow$  il suo argomento è  $< 1$

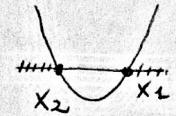
Quindi dobbiamo risolvere:

$$x^2 - 7x + 11 < 1$$

$$\text{C.E. } x^2 - 7x + 11 > 0$$

$$\rightarrow x^2 - 7x + 11 = 0 \quad \Delta = 49 - 4(11) = 5$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$



$$x_1 = \frac{7 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{7 - \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\text{C.E. } x < \frac{7 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \vee x > \frac{7 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$x^2 - 7x + 11 - 1 < 0$$

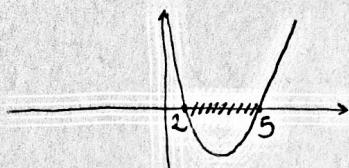
$$x^2 - 7x + 10 < 0$$

$$\Delta = 49 - 40 = 9$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{9}}{2} = \frac{7 \pm 3}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{10}{2} = 5$$

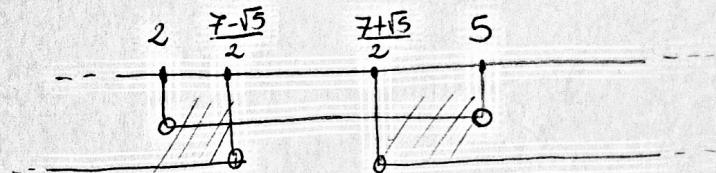
$$x_2 = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$



$$2 < x < 5$$

Va messa a sistema con le condizioni di esistenza

$$\begin{cases} 2 < x < 5 \\ x < \frac{7 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \vee x > \frac{7 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \\ 112 \\ 2,38 \end{cases}$$



Soluzione:

$$2 < x < \frac{7 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \vee \frac{7 + \sqrt{5}}{2} < x < 5$$

$$8) x \ln x > 0$$

$$\text{C.E. } x > 0$$

Essendo  $x > 0$  per le C.E., il prodotto  $x \cdot \ln x$  è maggiore di zero se e solo se anche  $\ln x > 0$

$\rightarrow$  Dobbiamo risolvere:  $\ln x > 0$

Ma un logaritmo è positivo se e solo se il suo argomento è maggiore di

$$1 \Rightarrow x > 1$$

Soluzione:

$$x > 1$$

$$9) \bar{z} z^4 = \frac{3}{4} i \quad \text{Supponiamo } z \neq 0 \quad (z=0 \text{ non e' soluzione})$$

e poniamo:  $z = r e^{i\theta}$ , inoltre osserviamo che  $i = e^{i\pi/2}$

$$\text{Dunque: } r e^{-i\theta} (r e^{i\theta})^4 = \frac{3}{4} e^{i\pi/2}$$

$$r e^{-i\theta} r^4 e^{i4\theta} = \frac{3}{4} e^{i\pi/2}$$

$$r^5 e^{i3\theta} = \frac{3}{4} e^{i\pi/2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} r^5 = \frac{3}{4} \\ 3\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} r = \sqrt[5]{\frac{3}{4}} \\ \theta = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2}{3}k\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\bullet K=0 \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad z_0 = \sqrt[5]{\frac{3}{4}} e^{i\pi/6}$$

$$\bullet K=1 \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi + 4\pi}{6} = \frac{5\pi}{6} \quad z_1 = \sqrt[5]{\frac{3}{4}} e^{i\frac{15\pi}{6}}$$

$$\bullet K=2 \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{4\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi + 8\pi}{6} = \frac{3}{2}\pi \quad z_2 = \sqrt[5]{\frac{3}{4}} e^{i\frac{3}{2}\pi}$$

$$K=3 \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi$$

$$\underline{\text{Soluzioni}}: \left\{ \sqrt[5]{\frac{3}{4}} e^{i\pi/6}, \sqrt[5]{\frac{3}{4}} e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}}, \sqrt[5]{\frac{3}{4}} e^{i\frac{3}{2}\pi} \right\}$$

$$10) \bar{z}^2 + i|z|^2 = 0 \quad \text{poniamo } z = x+iy \quad \Rightarrow (x+iy)^2 + i(\sqrt{x^2+y^2})^2 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - y^2 + 2ixy + i(x^2 + y^2) = 0$$

$$x^2 - y^2 + 2ixy + ix^2 + iy^2 = 0$$

$$x^2 - y^2 + i(2xy + x^2 + y^2) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = 0 \\ 2xy + x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = 0 \\ (x+y)^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = 0 \\ x+y = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = 0 \\ x = -y \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y^2 - y^2 = 0 \\ x = -y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{ovvio}$$

L'unica cosa che possiamo dire sulle soluzioni dell'eq. e' che devono essere della forma:  $z = x - iy$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\text{Soluzioni}} = \{ z \in \mathbb{C} : z = x - iy \} = \{ z \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Im}(z) = -\operatorname{Re}(z) \}$$

$$11) 2z^2 + i \operatorname{Im}(z) + \operatorname{Re}(z) + 3(\operatorname{Im}(z))^2 = 6$$

poniamo  $z = x + iy$   
 $\operatorname{Re}(z) = x \quad \operatorname{Im}(z) = y$

$$2(x+iy)^2 + iy + x + 3y^2 = 6$$

$$2(x^2 - y^2 + 2ixy) + iy + x + 3y^2 = 6$$

$$2x^2 - 2y^2 + 4ixy + iy + x + 3y^2 = 6$$

$$2x^2 - 2y^2 + x + 3y^2 - 6 + i(4xy + y) = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \begin{cases} 2x^2 - 2y^2 + x + 3y^2 - 6 = 0 \\ 4xy + y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} " \\ y(4x+1) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y=0 & \textcircled{1} \\ 4x+1=0 & \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \begin{cases} " \\ y=0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 2x^2 + x - 6 = 0 \\ y=0 \end{cases} \quad \rightarrow \Delta = 1 + 48$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{49}}{4} = \frac{-1 \pm 7}{4} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2} \\ x_2 = -\frac{8}{4} = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Solu\z{z}ioni: } z_1 = \frac{3}{2} + i0 = \frac{3}{2} \quad z_2 = -2 + i0 = -2$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \begin{cases} " \\ 4x+1=0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} " \\ x = -\frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 2\left(\frac{1}{16}\right) - 2y^2 - \frac{1}{4} + 3y^2 - 6 = 0 \\ x = -\frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8} - 2y^2 - \frac{1}{4} + 3y^2 - 6 = 0 \\ x = -\frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y^2 - \frac{49}{8} = 0 \\ x = -\frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y^2 = \frac{49}{8} \\ x = -\frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = \pm \frac{7}{2\sqrt{2}} \\ x = -\frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} \text{Solu\z{z}ioni: } z_3 &= -\frac{1}{4} + i\frac{7}{2\sqrt{2}} \\ z_4 &= -\frac{1}{4} - i\frac{7}{2\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Solu\z{z}ioni: } \left\{ \frac{3}{2}, -2, -\frac{1}{4} + i\frac{7}{2\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{4} - i\frac{7}{2\sqrt{2}} \right\}$$

$$12) (z-1)^5 = |z-1| \quad \text{faccio un cambio di variabile e pongo } w = z-1$$

$$w^5 = |w|$$

Risolvo scrivendo  $w = r e^{i\theta}$ , per  $w \neq 0$   
mentre  $w=0$  è una soluzione (perché  $0^5=0$ )

$$(r e^{i\theta})^5 = r$$

$$r^5 e^{5i\theta} = r \rightarrow r^4 e^{5i\theta} = 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} r^4 = 1 \\ 5\theta = 0 + 2k\pi \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} r = 1 \\ \theta = \frac{2k\pi}{5} \end{cases}$$

$$\cdot K=0 \quad \theta=0 \quad w_0 = 1 \cdot e^{i0} = 1$$

$$\cdot K=1 \quad \theta=\frac{2\pi}{5} \quad w_1 = 1 \cdot e^{2/5\pi} = e^{2/5\pi}$$

$$\cdot K=2 \quad \theta=\frac{4\pi}{5} \quad w_2 = e^{4/5\pi}$$

$$\cdot K=3 \quad \theta=\frac{6\pi}{5} \quad w_3 = e^{6/5\pi}$$

$$\cdot K=4 \quad \theta=\frac{8\pi}{5} \quad w_4 = e^{8/5\pi}$$

$$\text{Ricordiamoci che } w = z - 1 \Rightarrow z = w + 1$$

$$\text{quindi } w=0 \rightarrow z=1$$

$$w=1 \rightarrow z=2$$

$$w=e^{2/5\pi} \rightarrow z=e^{2/5\pi}+1$$

$$w=e^{4/5\pi} \rightarrow z=e^{4/5\pi}+1$$

$$w=e^{6/5\pi} \rightarrow z=e^{6/5\pi}+1$$

$$w=e^{8/5\pi} \rightarrow z=e^{8/5\pi}+1$$

Queste sono le soluzioni cercate.

$$13) \frac{z}{i} + \bar{z} = 3(z+i) \quad \text{OSS: } \frac{1}{i} = -i \quad \text{poniamo } z = x+iy \quad \bar{z} = x-iy$$

$$-i(x+iy) + x-iy = 3(x+iy+i)$$

$$-ix+y+x-iy = 3x+3y+3i$$

$$y+x-3x-i(x-iy)-3y-3i = 0$$

$$y+x-3x+i(-x-y-3y-3) = 0$$

$$y-2x+i(-x-4y-3) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} y-2x=0 \\ -x-4y-3=0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y=2x \\ -x-8x-3=0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} " \\ -9x=3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y=-\frac{2}{3} \\ x=-\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

Soluzione:  

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

14)  $z^3 - 8ie^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} = 0$

$z=0$  NON è una soluzione, per  $z \neq 0$  poniamo  $z=re^{i\theta}$ , inoltre osserviamo che  $i=e^{\frac{i\pi}{2}}$

$$(re^{i\theta})^3 - 8e^{\frac{3\pi}{2}}e^{\frac{3i\pi}{2}} = 0$$

$$r^3 e^{i3\theta} - 8e^{i(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{3\pi}{2})} = 0$$

$$r^3 e^{i3\theta} - 8e^{i2\pi} = 0$$

$$r^3 e^{i3\theta} = 8e^{i2\pi}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} r^3 = 8 \\ 3\theta = 2\pi + 2k\pi \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} r = 2 \\ \theta = \frac{2}{3}\pi + \frac{2}{3}k\pi \end{cases}$$

$\rightarrow k=0 \rightarrow \theta = \frac{2}{3}\pi \rightarrow z_0 = 2e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}} = 2(\cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{3}) = 2\left(-\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = -1 + i\sqrt{3}$

$\bullet k=1 \rightarrow \theta = \frac{4}{3}\pi \rightarrow z_1 = 2e^{i\frac{4\pi}{3}} = 2(\cos \frac{4\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{4\pi}{3}) = 2\left(-\frac{1}{2} - i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = -1 - i\sqrt{3}$

$\bullet k=2 \rightarrow \theta = 2\pi \rightarrow z_2 = 2e^{i2\pi} = 2$

$\bullet k=3 \rightarrow \theta = \frac{2}{3}\pi + 2\pi$

Soluzioni:  $\{-1 \pm i\sqrt{3}, 2\}$

15)  $z\bar{z} - 4 + i = 0$

~~$z=0$  NON è una soluzione, per  $z \neq 0$  poniamo~~

poniamo  $z=x+iy$

$$\bar{z}=x-iy$$

$$z\bar{z} = |z|^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 - 4 + i = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - 4 = 0 \\ i = 0 \end{cases}$$

$i = 0 \rightarrow$  impossibile

L'eq. non ammette soluzioni.

16)  $z^2 + |z|^2 = \operatorname{Im}(z) + i\alpha$

poniamo  $z=x+iy$   
 $|z| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

$$(x+iy)^2 + x^2 + y^2 = y + i\alpha$$

$$x^2 - y^2 + 2ixy + x^2 + y^2 = y + i\alpha$$

$$2x^2 - y + 2ixy - i\alpha = 0$$

$$2x^2 - y + i(2xy - \alpha) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x^2 - y = 0 \\ 2xy - \alpha = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 2x^2 \\ 2x(2x^2) = \alpha \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = 2x^2 \\ 4x^3 = \alpha \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = 2\sqrt[3]{\frac{\alpha^2}{16}} \\ x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{\alpha}{4}} \end{cases}$$

Soluzione:  

$$z_\alpha = \sqrt[3]{\frac{\alpha}{4}} + i 2\sqrt[3]{\frac{\alpha^2}{16}}$$