

ALGA

P1) Wyznaczyć dwaśmianę gdy $W(z) = (1+i)z^3 - 2z^2 + 3iz - 7$
 $P(z) = 2z^3 + iz^2 - 5i$

$$W(z) + P(z) = ((1+i)z^3 - 2z^2 + 3iz - 7) + (2z^3 + iz^2 - 5i) = (1+i+2)z^3 + (-2+i)z^2 + 3iz - 7 - 5i$$

$$W(z) - P(z) = ((1+i)z^3 - 2z^2 + 3iz - 7) - (2z^3 + iz^2 - 5i) =$$

$$= (1+i-2)z^3 + (-2-i)z^2 + 3iz - 7 + 5i$$

$$B(z) = 2iz^2 + 7 \quad Q(z) = (1+i)z^3 + 2z$$

$$B(z) \cdot Q(z) = (2iz^2 + 7)((1+i)z^3 + 2z) = 2i(1+i)z^5 + 4iz^3 + 7(1+i)z^3 + 14z$$

$$= (-2+2i)z^4 + (4i+7+7i)z^3 + 14z$$

$$V(z) = 2 - i$$

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

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

$$= \frac{(2+i)z}{(2+i)z - i(2+i)}$$

$$= \frac{1+2i}{\text{reszta}}$$

Twierdzenie Bézouta \Leftarrow dowodzi się

$$W(x) = (x - x_0)^k P(x)$$

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$$P(x_0) \neq 0$$

wiec

$$W(x) = (x-1)^5 (x^2+1) \Leftarrow \text{dla } \mathbb{B}$$

Zasadnicze twierdzenie algebry

Każdy wielomian stopnia dodatniego ma co najmniej jeden pierwiastek zespolony

Każdy wielomian stopnia $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ma n pierwiastków zespolonych

$$W(z) = c_n (z - z_1)^{k_1} (z - z_2)^{k_2} \dots (z - z_m)^{k_m}$$

wzrostłe stopnie
wzrostłe

$$(z - z_1)^{k_1} \text{ to } (z - \bar{z}_1)^{k_1}$$

$$\text{to } (z-1)(z+1)^2$$

to jest rozkładem

Przykład 2) Znajdź jeden z pierwiastków wielomianu

$$W(z) = z^3 + 5iz^2 - 7z - 3i, \text{ wyznacz pozostałe pierwiastki}$$

$$z_1 = -3i$$

$$\text{I sposób } (z^3 + 5iz^2 - 7z - 3i) : (z + 3i)$$

	1	5i	-7	-3i
-3i		-3i	6	3i
	1	10i 2i	-1	0

(z+3i)(z^2+2iz-1)

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

$$6) W(z) = z^4 - z^3 + z^2 + 9z - 10$$

$$z_1 = 1 + 2i$$

$$z_1 = 1 + 2i$$

$$z_2 = 1 - 2i$$

$$P(z) = (z - (1 + 2i))(z - (1 - 2i)) = ((z - 1) - 2i)((z - 1) + 2i) = (z - 1)^2 - (2i)^2 = z^2 - 2z + 5$$

$$= z^2 - 2z + 5$$

$$W(z) : P(z)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (z^4 - z^3 + z^2 + 9z - 10) : (z^2 - 2z + 5) = z^2 + 2z - 2 \\ \underline{z^4 - 2z^3 + 5z^2} \\ 3z^3 - 4z^2 + 9z - 10 \\ \underline{3z^3 - 6z^2 + 15z} \\ 10z^2 - 6z - 10 \\ \underline{10z^2 - 20z + 50} \\ 14z - 60 \end{array}$$

$$W(z) = (z^2 - 2z + 5)(z^2 + 2z - 2) = 4i$$

$$z_1 = 1 + 2i$$

$$z_3 = -2$$

$$z_2 = 1 - 2i$$

$$z_4 = 1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{W(x)}{Q(x)}$$

$$Q(x) \neq 0$$

$$f(x) = \frac{W(x)}{Q(x)}$$

$$\frac{A}{(x+a)^m}$$

$$\frac{Ax+B}{(x^2+bx+c)}$$

Przykład 3 Podane funkcje ugięte
rozłożyć na sumę ułamków prostych nieskracalnych

$$a) \frac{3x+2}{(x+3)(x^2+x+1)} = \frac{A}{(x+3)} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+x+1} = \frac{A(x^2+x+1) + (B+C)(x+3)}{(x+3)(x^2+x+1)}$$

$$\frac{Ax^2+Bx+C+A+Bx^2+Bx+Cx+3C}{(x+3)(x^2+x+1)}$$

$$\frac{(A+B)x^2 + (A+B+C)x + (A+3C)}{(x+3)(x^2+x+1)} =$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ A+B+C=3 \\ A+3C=2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = -B \\ -B + 2B + C = 3 \\ -B + 3C = 2 \end{array} \right. & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = -B \\ 2B + C = 3 \\ -B + 3C = 2 \end{array} \right. & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = -B \\ 2B + C = 3 \\ C = 4 \end{array} \right. \\
 & & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = -1 \\ B = 1 \\ C = 1 \end{array} \right.
 \end{array}$$

Ans $\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{x+1}{x^2+x+1}$

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wolve?

$$\begin{aligned}
 6) \quad \frac{1}{x^2-x^3} &= \frac{1}{x^2(1-x)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{C}{(1-x)} = \\
 \frac{A(1-x) + B(1-x) + Cx^2}{x^2(1-x)} &= \frac{Ax - Ax^2 + B - Bx + Cx^2}{x^2(1-x)} \\
 \frac{(-A+C)x^2 + (A-B)x + B}{x^2(1-x)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -A + C = 0 \\ A - B = 0 \\ B = 1 \end{array} \right. & & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} C = 1 \\ A = 1 \\ B = 1 \end{array} \right.
 \end{array}$$

Ans $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{1-x}$

$$c) \quad \frac{4}{x^2x^3} = \frac{4}{x^5(x^2-1)} = \frac{4}{x^3(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{C}{x^3} + \frac{D}{x-1} + \frac{E}{x+1}$$

Ans: $\frac{4}{x} + \frac{0}{x^2} + \frac{-4}{x^3} + \frac{2}{x-1} + \frac{2}{x+1}$

$$d) \quad \frac{x^3}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{Ax+B}{(x^2+1)} + \frac{Cx+D}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{x}{x^2+1} + \frac{-x}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

$$e) \quad \frac{x}{(x-1)^2(x^2+2)} = \frac{A}{(x-1)} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+2} = \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x}{x^2+2}$$