**Úloha 1** ([2 body]). Určete, v jakém kvadrantu leží komplexní číslo  $e^{9-\frac{4\pi}{11}i}$ .

**Úloha 2** ([4 body]). Určete algebraický tvar komplexního číslo ln  $(\frac{1}{i-1})$ .

Úloha 3 ([4 body]). Z definice spočtěte

$$\int_C \operatorname{Im} z + 2\operatorname{Re} z \, \mathrm{d}z,$$

kde Cje úsečka s počátečním bodem -1a koncovým i.

## Komplexní analýza

1. semestrální test (varianta ZYX)

Úloha 1 ([2 body]). Vyjádřete funkci

$$f(z) = \sin(-6iz), z \in \mathbb{C},$$

pomocí exponenciální funkce.

Úloha 2 ([4 body]). V oboru komplexních čísel řešte rovnici  $z^3 = -27i$ .

Úloha 3 ([4 body]). Nalezněte reálnou část u(x,y) a imaginární část v(x,y) funkce

$$f(z) = |z + i|^2 - iz$$
,  $z \in \mathbb{C}$ ,

a pomocí Cauchyho-Riemannových podmínek rozhodněte, zda je funkce f diferencovatelná v bodě z=-i

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$$

$$\frac{2}{m} \left| \frac{1}{i-1} \right| \text{ algebrais} \quad \text{fron } \frac{7}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{i-1} = \frac{-1-i}{1+1} = -\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3}i$$

$$\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3}i = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{1}{4}i = \frac{1}{12}i = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}i$$

$$|-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i| = |\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}i| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha}}{2}$$

$$|-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}i| = |\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}i| = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha}}{2}$$

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$$\frac{1}{m\left(\frac{1}{i-1}\right)} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{m} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{3\pi}{4}i$$

$$\sum_{0} \lim_{n \to \infty} + 2 \operatorname{Res}_{n} dn = \sum_{0}^{1} \lim_{0} \left( (1) + 2 \operatorname{Re}_{0} \left( (1) \right) \right) \left( (1) \right) dn \\
= \left( (1+i) \right) \left[ 2 + 2 \left( (-1+i) \right) + 2 \left( (-1+i) \right) \right] = -1 + i \\
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$$2(x) \quad 1 \quad \text{Ain}(-6ia) = \frac{v^{i(-6ib)} - v^{i(-6ib)}}{2i} = \frac{v^{6b} - v^{-6ba}}{2i}$$

Zápočtové testy - stránka

$$\angle (X) = \frac{\sqrt{-v}}{2i} = \frac{\sqrt{-v}}{2i}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{-v}}{2i}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{-v}}{2i}$$

$$2 = |2|(\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi) = |2|e^{i\varphi} | \varphi \in \text{Corg } 2$$

$$-27 = 27 (\cos(-\frac{\pi}{a}) + i \sin(-\frac{\pi}{a})) = 27 e^{i\frac{\pi}{a}}$$

$$\frac{1}{12} \left( \cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi \right)^{3} = 27 \left( \cos \left( -\frac{\pi}{a} \right) + i \sin \left( -\frac{\pi}{a} \right) \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{12} \left( \cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi \right)^{3} = 27 e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$|x|^{3}(\cos 3\theta + i \sin 3\theta) = 27(\cos(-\frac{\pi}{a}) + i \sin(-\frac{\pi}{a}))$$

$$|x|^{3} = 27$$

$$|x|^{$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{2} = 3\left(\cos\left(-\frac{T}{6} + \frac{2kT}{3}\right) + i\sin\left(-\frac{T}{6} + \frac{2kT}{3}\right)\right) = 3i^{3}\left(-\frac{T}{6} + \frac{2kT}{3}\right)$$

$$\mathcal{L} = 0,1,2$$

$$\begin{cases}
(x) = |x+i|^2 - ix \\
x = x + iy
\end{cases}$$

Zápočtové testy - stránka

$$\int (A) = |x + iy + i|^2 - i(x + iy) = |x + (y + y)i|^2 - ix + y = |x^2 + (y + 1)^2 - ix + y$$

$$\int (A) = \mu(x_{1}y) = |x^2 + (y + y)^2 + y$$

$$\int (A) = \mu(x_{1}y) = -x$$

e f(2) diferencoralelre v bode z=-i?

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y}(0,-1) = 2(y+1)+1 \Big|_{X=0} = 1$$

$$y = -1$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{N}}{\partial x}(0,-1) = -1 \bigg|_{x=0}$$

$$y=-1$$

· C-R polinned john to bodt 12=-i pylneny lakre f(R) je desperenskelm to bodi 12=-i.

Zápočtové testy - stránka