

Задача 615.

Сумма двух корней уравнения $2x^3 - x^2 - 7x + \lambda = 0$ равна 1. Определить λ .

Решение: $2x^3 - x^2 - 7x + \lambda = x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{7}{2}x + \frac{\lambda}{2} = 0$

$(x - \alpha)(x - \beta)(x - \gamma) = 0$

$\gamma = -0,5; \alpha + \beta = 1; \alpha * \beta * \gamma = -\lambda$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha * \beta * \gamma = -\frac{\lambda}{2} \\ \alpha + \beta + \gamma = \frac{1}{2} \\ \alpha * \beta + \beta * \gamma + \alpha * \gamma = -\frac{7}{2} \\ \alpha + \beta = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha * \beta * \gamma = -\frac{\lambda}{2} \\ \alpha + \beta + \gamma = \frac{1}{2} \\ \alpha * \beta + \gamma(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{7}{2} \\ \alpha + \beta = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha * \beta * \gamma = -\frac{\lambda}{2} \\ \alpha + \beta + \gamma = -\frac{1}{2} \\ \alpha * \beta - 0,5 = -\frac{7}{2} \\ \alpha = 1 - \beta \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -3 * (-0,5) = -\frac{\lambda}{2} \\ \gamma = -0,5 \\ \alpha * \beta = -3 \\ \alpha = 1 - \beta \end{array} \right.$$

$\lambda = 6 * (-0,5) = -3$

$2x^3 - x^2 - 7x - 3 = 0$

$x_1 = \frac{1-\sqrt{13}}{2}$

$x_2 = \frac{1+\sqrt{13}}{2}$

$x_3 = -\frac{1}{2}$

$x_1 + x_2 = 1$

Answer : $\lambda = -3$

Задача 618.

Решить уравнение $x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + a_2x^{n-2} + \dots + a_n = 0$, зная коэффициенты a_1 и a_2 , и зная, что корни его образуют арифметическую прогрессию.

Решение:

Задача 621.

Составить уравнение 6-й степени, имеющее корни $\alpha, \frac{1}{\alpha}, 1 - \alpha, \frac{1}{1-\alpha}, 1 - \frac{1}{\alpha}, \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{\alpha}}$.

Решение: $\lambda : f(\lambda) = 0 \Rightarrow f(1 - \lambda) = 0$

$$(x - \lambda)(x - (1 - \lambda)) = x^2$$

$$(x - \lambda)(x - (1 - \lambda)) = x^2 - x - (\lambda^2 - \lambda) = (x^2 - x + 1) - (\lambda^2 - \lambda + 1)$$

$$f(\lambda) = 0 \Rightarrow f\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right) = 0$$

$$\left(\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^2 - \frac{\lambda}{\lambda} + 1\right) - (\lambda^2 - \lambda + 1) = \frac{1 - \lambda + \lambda^2}{\lambda^2} - (\lambda^2 - \lambda + 1) = ((x^2 - x + 1) - a)((x^2 - x + 1) - b)((x^2 - x + 1) - c) =$$

$$f(x) = (x^2 - x + 1)^3 + g(x), \deg g(x) = 4$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right) = \left(\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^2 - \lambda + 1\right)^3 + g\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)$$

$$\frac{(1 - \lambda + \lambda^2)^3}{\lambda^6} + g\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} (1 - \lambda + \lambda^2)^3 + \lambda^6 * g\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right) \\ f(\lambda) = (1 - \lambda + \lambda^2)^3 + g(\lambda) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$g(\lambda) = \lambda^6 * g\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)$$

$$a\lambda^4 + b\lambda^3 + c\lambda^2 + d\lambda + e = e\lambda^6 + d\lambda^5 + c\lambda^4 + b\lambda^3 + a\lambda^2$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$e = 0, d = 0, a = c$$

$$g(\lambda) = a\lambda^4 + b\lambda^3 + a\lambda^2$$

$$f(\lambda) = 0 \Rightarrow f(1 - \lambda) = 0$$

$$((1 - \lambda)^2 - (1 - \lambda) + 1)^3 + g(1 - \lambda) = 0$$

$$(\lambda^2 - \lambda + 1)^3 + g(1 - \lambda) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$g(1 - \lambda) = g(\lambda)$$

$$\begin{cases} g(\lambda) = \lambda^2(a\lambda^2 + b\lambda + a) \\ g(\lambda) = g(1 - \lambda) \end{cases}$$

$$(1 - \lambda)^2(a - (1 - \lambda)^2 + b(1 - \lambda) + a) = \lambda^2(a\lambda^2 + b\lambda + a)$$

$$g(\lambda) = a\lambda^2(1 - \lambda)^2$$

$$f(x) = (\lambda^2 - \lambda + 1)^3 + ax^2(1 - x)^2$$

$$f(\alpha) = 0 \Rightarrow (\alpha^3 - \alpha + 1)^3 + a\alpha^2(1 - \alpha)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{(\alpha^3 - \alpha + 1)^3}{\alpha^2(1 - \alpha)^2}$$

$$\text{Answer : } f(x) = (x^2 - x + 1)^3 - \frac{(\alpha^3 - \alpha + 1)^3}{\alpha^2(1 - \alpha)^2} x^2(1 - x)^2$$

Задача 552(a).

Пользуясь схемой Горнера, разложить $\frac{x^3 - x + 1}{(x - 2)^5}$ на простейшие дроби.

Решение:

$$\frac{x^3 - 1 + 1}{(x - 2)^5} = \frac{(x - 2)^3 + A(x - 2)^2 + B(x - 2) + C}{(x - 2)^5} =$$

$$\begin{array}{l} |..||1||0||-1||1| \\ |2||1||2||3..||7| \\ |2||1||4||11| \\ |2||1||6| \\ |2||1| \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(x - 2)^2} + \frac{6}{(x - 2)^3} + \frac{11}{(x - 2)^4} + \frac{7}{(x - 2)^5}$$

Задача 626(b).

Разложить на простейшие дроби над полем R : $\frac{x^2}{x^4 - 16}$

Решение:

$$\frac{x^2}{x^4 - 16} = \frac{A+B+C}{(x^2+4)(x-2)(x+2)} = \frac{A}{(x-2)} + \frac{B}{(x+2)} + \frac{C}{(x^2+4)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A(x+2)(x^2+4) + B(x-2)(x^2+4) + C(x-2)(x+2) &= x^2 \\ x^2 &= (AX - 2A)(x^2+4) + (BX - 2B)(x^2+4) + (cX - 2C)(x+2) \\ x^2 &= Ax^3 + 2Ax^2 + 4Ax + 8A + Bx^3 - 2Bx^2 + 4Bx - 8B + Cx^2 - 4C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^3 : A + B &= 0 \Rightarrow A = -B \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{8} \\ x^2 : 2A - 2B + C &= 1 \Rightarrow C = 1 - 2A + 2B = 1 + 2B + 2B = 1 + 4B \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \\ x^1 : 4A + 4B &= 0 \\ x^0 : 8A - 8B - 4C &= 0 \Rightarrow -8B - 8B - 4 - 16B = -4 - 32B \Rightarrow B = -\frac{1}{8} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{8(x-2)} - \frac{1}{8(x+2)} + \frac{1}{2(x^2+4)} \end{aligned}$$

Answer: $\frac{1}{8(x-2)} - \frac{1}{8(x+2)} + \frac{1}{2(x^2+4)}$

Задача 627(b).

Разложить на простейшие дроби над полем R : $\frac{2x-1}{x(x+1)^2(x^2+x+1)^2}$.

Решение:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2x-1}{x(x+1)^2(x^2+x+1)^2} &= \frac{a}{x} + \frac{b}{x+1} + \frac{c}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{dx+e}{(x^2+x+1)} + \frac{fx+g}{(x^2+x+1)^2} \\ &= \frac{a(x+1)^2(x^2+x+1)^2 + bx(x+1)(x^2+x+1)^2 + cx(x^2+x+1)^2(dx+e)x(x+1)^2(x^2+x+1) + (fx+g)x(x+1)^2}{x(x+1)^2(x^2+x+1)^2} \\ a(x^6+4x^5+8x^4+10x^3+8x^2+4x+1) &+ b(x^6+3x^5+5x^4+5x^3+3x^2+x) + c(x^5+2x^4+3x^3+2x^2+x) + \\ d(x^6+3x^5+4x^4+3x^3+x^2) &+ e(x^5+3x^4+4x^3+3x^2+x) + f(x^4+2x^3+x^2) + g(x^3+2x^2+x) = 2x-1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^6 : a + b + d &= 0 \Rightarrow b = 1 - d \\ x^5 : 4a + 3b + c + 3d + e &= 0 \Rightarrow -4 + 3 - 3d + c + 3d + e = -1 + c + e = c + e = 1 \\ x^4 : 8a + 5b + 2c + 4d + 3e + f &= 0 \Rightarrow -8 + 5b + 2c + 4d + 3e + f = 0 \\ x^3 : 10a + 5b + 3c + 3d + 4e + 2f + g &= 0 \Rightarrow -10 + 5b + 3c + 3d + 4e + 2f + g = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$x^2 : 8a + 3b + 2c + d + 3e + f + 2g = 0 \Rightarrow -8 + 3b + 2c + d + 3e + f + 2g = 0$$

$$x^1 : 4a + b + c + e + g = 2 \Rightarrow -4 + b + c + e + g = 6$$

$$x^0 : a = -1$$

$$x^6 : d = 1 - b \Rightarrow d = -6$$

$$x^5 : c = 1 - e \Rightarrow c = 2 + 1 = 3$$

$$x^4 : b + 2c + 3e + f = 4 \Rightarrow b - 3 \Rightarrow b = 7$$

$$x^3 : 2b + 3c + 4e + 2f + g = 7 \Rightarrow 2b + 3 - 3e + 4e + 2f + g = 7 \Rightarrow 2b + e + 2f + g = 4 \Rightarrow e = -2$$

$$x^2 : 2b + 2c + 3e + f + 2g = 7 \Rightarrow 2c + 3e + f = -3$$

$$x^1 : b + c + e + g = 6 \Rightarrow b + g = 5 \Rightarrow 7 + g = 5 \Rightarrow g = -2$$

$$a = -1$$

$$b = 7$$

$$c = 3$$

$$d = -6$$

$$e = -2$$

$$f = -3$$

$$g = -2$$

$$Answer : \frac{2x-1}{x(x+1)^2(x^2+x+1)^2} = -\frac{1}{x} + \frac{7}{x+1} + \frac{3}{(x+1)^2} - \frac{6x+2}{x^2+x+1} - \frac{3x+2}{(x^2+x+1)^2}$$

Задача 624(d).

Разложить на простейшие дроби над полем C : $\frac{x^2}{x^4-1}$.

Решение:

$$\frac{x^2}{x^4-1} = \frac{b}{x+1} + \frac{c}{x-i} + \frac{d}{x+i} = \frac{a(x+1)(x-i)(x+i) + b(x-1)(x-i)(x+i) + c(x-1)(x+1)(x+i) + d(x-1)(x+1)(x-i)}{(x-1)(x+1)(x-i)(x+i)}$$

$$a(x+1)(x-i)(x+i) + b(x-1)(x-i)(x+i) + c(x-1)(x+1)(x+i) + d(x-1)(x+1)(x-i) = x^2$$

$$a(x^3 + x^2 + x + 1) + b(x^3 - x^2 + x - 1) + c(x^3 - x + (x^2 - 1)i) + d(x^3 - x + (-x^2 + 1)i) = x^2$$

$$ax^3 + ax^2 + ax + a + bx^3 - bx^2 + bx - b + cx^3 - cx + cx^2i - ci + dx^3 - dx - dx^2i + di = x^2$$

$$x^3 : a + b + c + d = 0^{(1)}$$

$$x^2 : a - b + c - d = 1^{(2)}$$

$$x^1 : a + b - c - d = 0^{(3)}$$

$$x^0 : a - b - c + d = 0^{(4)}$$

$$(2) - (4) : 2c - 2d = 1 \Rightarrow c - d = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \text{from (3)} a + b - c - d = 0^{(3)} \Rightarrow a + b = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$d = -\frac{1}{2} - c \Rightarrow c - (-\frac{1}{2} - c) = 1 \Rightarrow 2c = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$d = -\frac{1}{2} - (-\frac{1}{4}) = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$(2) - (3) : -2b + 2c = 1 \Rightarrow -2b + \frac{1}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$a = -b + c + d = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$b = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$c = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$d = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$Answer : \frac{x^2}{x^4-1} = \frac{1}{4(x-1)} - \frac{1}{4(x+1)} - \frac{i}{4(x-i)} + \frac{i}{4(x+i)}$$

Задача 625(с).

Разложить на простейшие дроби над полем C : $\frac{5x^2+6x-23}{(x-1)^3(x+1)^2(x-2)}$.

$$Решение: \frac{5x^2 + 6x - 23}{(x-1)^3(x+1)^2(x-2)} = \frac{a}{(x-1)} + \frac{b}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{c}{(x-1)^3} + \frac{d}{(x+1)} + \frac{e}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{f}{(x-2)}$$

$$a(x-1)^2(x+1)^2(x-2) + b(x-1)(x+1)^2(x-2) + c(x+1)^2(x-2) + d(x-1)^3(x+1)(x-2) + e(x-1)^3(x-2) + f(x-1)^3(x+1)^2$$

$$a(x^5 - 2x^4 - 2x^3 + 4x^2 + x - 2) + b(x^4 - x^3 - 3x^2 + x + 2) + c(x^3 - 3x - 2) + d(x^5 - 4x^4 + 4x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x + 2) + e(x^4 - 5x^3 + 9x^2 - 7x + 2) + f(x^5 - x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x^2 + x - 1)$$

$$x^5 : a + d + f = 0$$

$$x^4 : -2a + b - 4d + e - f = 0$$

$$x^3 : -2a - b + c + 4d - 5e - 2f = 0$$

$$x^2 : 4a - 3b + 2d + 9e + 2f = 5$$

$$x^1 : a + b - 3c - 5d - 7e + f = 6$$

$$x^0 : -2a + 2b - 2c + 2d + 2e - f = -23$$

??????
