A.L. LE2.3

$$\sqrt{\lambda} \rightarrow \frac{Z_1}{Z_2}$$

$$Z=\lambda$$
 $Z=X+iy$ $(X+\lambda iy)^2=\lambda$
 $\sqrt[3]{i}=Z$ $Z^3=\lambda$ $(X+\lambda iy)^3=\lambda$

CI SONO EJATUMEME M RADIGI DI W

$$Z_{1}, Z_{2},..., Z_{m}$$

$$Z_{K} = \sqrt{|W|} \cdot e^{i U_{K}}$$

$$Q_{K} = \frac{Ovg(W) + 2 KTi}{M} \quad K = 0, 1,..., m-1$$

padr: coson+asinox PARIODICA DI PFRIODI ETT

ESEMPI
W=1
$$\in$$
C $\sqrt{1}$ = Z $Z\in$ C $m=4$
 $z^4=4$

METTERE IN FORMA POURE W= 1

$$|W| = 1 \quad 10 = 0$$

$$ZK = \sqrt{1} \cdot e^{i\theta K} = e^{i\theta K}$$

$$\theta_{M} = \frac{2K\pi}{4} \quad M = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

$$\theta_{A} = 0 \quad \theta_{z} = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \theta_{3} = \pi \quad \theta_{4} = \frac{3\pi}{2} \pi$$

$$Z_{4} = 1 \quad Z_{2} = e^{i\theta K} = i \quad Z_{3} = -1$$

$$Z_{4} = -i$$

$$Z_{4} = -i$$

$$Z^{4}-1=0$$
 $(Z^{2}+1)(Z^{2}-1)=0$
 $\sqrt[3]{A+i}=Z$ $W=A+i$ $M=3$
 $Z^{3}=A+i$ $|W|=\sqrt{A+1}=2$

$$W = \sqrt{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + i\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = i\theta$$

$$|W| = \sqrt{2} \quad \text{Aredwis} = \frac{T_{4}}{2}$$

$$Z_{1}, Z_{2}, Z_{3}$$

$$\begin{cases} Z_{K} = \sqrt{\sqrt{2}} \cdot e^{it} \partial_{K} & K = 0, 1, 2 \\ \partial_{K} = \frac{T_{4}}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot e^{it} \partial_{K} & K = 0, 1, 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \partial_{A} = \frac{T_{4}}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \partial_{z} = \frac{T_{4}}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{2}{3}\pi = \frac{3}{4}\pi \\ \partial_{3} = \frac{T_{4}}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{2}{3}\pi = \frac{4^{\frac{1}{4}}T_{4}}{\sqrt{2}} \\ Z_{4} = \sqrt{2} \cdot e^{it} + \frac{2}{3}\pi = \frac{4^{\frac{1}{4}}T_{4}}{\sqrt{2}} \\ Z_{5} = \sqrt{2} \cdot e^{it} + \frac{2}{3}\pi = \frac{4^{\frac{1}{4}}T_{4}}{\sqrt{2}} \\ Z_{7} = \sqrt{2} \cdot e^{it} + \frac{2}{3}\pi = \frac{4^{\frac{1}{4}}T_{4}}{\sqrt{2}} \\ Z_{7} = \sqrt{2} \cdot e^{it} + \frac{2}{3}\pi = \frac{4^{\frac{1}{4}}T_{4}}{\sqrt{2}} \\ Z_{7} = \sqrt{2} \cdot e^{it} + \frac{2}{3}\pi = \frac{4^{\frac{1}{4}}T_{4}}{\sqrt{2}} \\ Z_{7} = \sqrt{2} \cdot e^{it} + \frac{2}{3}\pi = \frac{4^{\frac{1}{4}}T_{4}}{\sqrt{2}} \\ Z_{7} = \sqrt{2} \cdot e^{it} + \frac{2}{3}\pi = \frac{4^{\frac{1}{4}}T_{4}}{\sqrt{2}} \\ Z_{7} = \sqrt{2} \cdot e^{it} + \frac{2}{3}\pi = \frac{4^{\frac{1}{4}}T_{4}}{\sqrt{2}} \\ Z_{7} = \sqrt{2} \cdot e^{it} + \frac{2}{3}\pi = \frac{4^{\frac{1}{4}}T_{4}}{\sqrt{2}} \\ Z_{7} = \sqrt{2} \cdot e^{it} + \frac{2}{3}\pi = \frac{4^{\frac{1}{4}}T_{4}}{\sqrt{2}} \\ Z_{7} = \sqrt{2} \cdot e^{it} + \frac{2}{3}\pi = \frac{4^{\frac{1}{4}}T_{4}}{\sqrt{2}} \\ Z_{7} = \sqrt{2} \cdot e^{it} + \frac{2}{3}\pi = \frac{4^{\frac{1}{4}}T_{4}}{\sqrt{2}} \\ Z_{7} = \sqrt{2} \cdot e^{it} + \frac{2}{3}\pi = \frac{4^{\frac{1}{4}}T_{4}}{\sqrt{2}} \\ Z_{7} = \sqrt{2} \cdot e^{it} + \frac{2}{3}\pi = \frac{4^{\frac{1}{4}}T_{4}}{\sqrt{2}} \\ Z_{7} = \sqrt{2} \cdot e^{it} + \frac{2}{3}\pi = \frac{4^{\frac{1}{4}}T_{4}}{\sqrt{2}} \\ Z_{7} = \sqrt{2} \cdot e^{it} + \frac{2}{3}\pi = \frac{4^{\frac{1}{4}}T_{4}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

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$$Z_{7} = \sqrt{2} \cdot e^{it} + \frac{$$

EQUAZIONI IN CAMPO COMPLESSO

4)

1 TIPO

and "+amed"+---- and the company of the company of

 $-\frac{2}{1} + 1 = 0 \qquad \exists \in \mathbb{C}$ $Q_{2} = \lambda \quad Q_{4} = 0 \quad Q_{0} = 1$ $X^{2} + \lambda = 0 \qquad X \in \mathbb{R}$ $NON \ Ci \ Dom \ Decioni$ $\Rightarrow Z^{2} = -\lambda \qquad Z_{A} = \lambda \quad Z_{2} = -\lambda$

GAUSS DIMOSTRÒ (HE L'EQ. AG. DI GRADOM HA ESATHMEME M SOLUZIONI 2. TiPO

$$Z^{2} + i Im IZ) + 2\bar{Z} = 0$$
 $Z \in \{$
 $Z = X + i Y$
 $(X + i Y)^{2} + i Y + 2(X + i Y) = 0$
 $X^{2} - Y^{2} + 2i X + i Y + 2X - 2i X + 0$
 $X^{2} - Y^{2} + 2X + i (2X + 1) = 0$
 $X^{2} - Y^{2} + 2X + i (2X + 1) = 0$
 $X^{2} - Y^{2} + 2X = 0$
 $Y(2X - 1) = 0$

(4)
$$y=0 \rightarrow NELUAPEQ. X+2X=0$$

 $x(x+z)=0 < x_{z=-2}$

$$(0,0)=Z_1 (-2,0)=Z_2$$

②
$$x=2-2^{\circ}$$
 Fig. $\frac{4}{4}-y^2+1=0$ $y=\frac{5}{4}$ $y=\pm\frac{5}{4}$

$$Z_{3}=\left(\frac{1}{2},-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)$$
 $Z_{4}=\left(\frac{1}{2},+\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)$

$$x CASA = \frac{2^{6}+22^{3}+2=0}{4}$$

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

$$x^{2}+y^{2}-x-iy+i=0$$

$$x^{2}+y^{2}-x+i(1-y)=0$$

$$\begin{cases} x^{2}y^{2} \times = 0 & \leftarrow | X^{2}X + 1 = 0 \\ 1 - y = 0 \rightarrow y = 1 - | X_{4} = \frac{1!}{2} \sqrt{\frac{-3}{2}} \end{cases}$$

NON HA SIL.

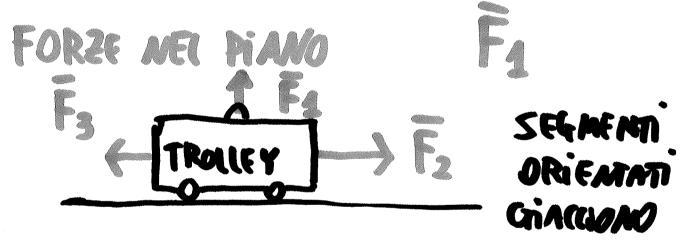
INTRODUZIONE AGGI Stazi Vettoriali

VETTORI (GEOMETRICI - LIBERI)

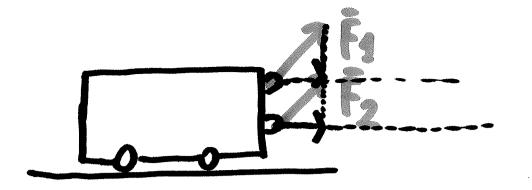
GRANDFZZE VETORIALI - NON BAJTA
SCAURI - UN NVAFRO
BIDGNO DI

Fisica

UN WAERO



- 1) INTENSITÀ MODULO CHEST SU PARTE SCAURE,
 - 2) DIREZIONE DEL VETORE
 - -> RETH JU CUI GIALE QUEL LETTORE
 - 3) VERSO (DI PERGRENZA)



VETTORI FIF F SI DIGNO EQUIPOLIENTI

TUTTI I VETORI EQUIPOUFMI LI RITEMAMO COING DEMTI DUE VETURI SOMO FQUI MOLIEMI STESSA INTENSITÀ DIREZIONI JURETE PARALIFIE Verso i demico VETURI GEOMETRIG (O LIBERI) A. PIANO EUCLIDED VE 大, V È UN UFTBRF DEL PIAMO EUCLIDEO ∩ → il VETORE NUIU → È l'WO IDRE (HE HA LUNGHEZZA ZERO

OPERAZIONI CON I VETTORI

9

(1) AUTIPLICAZIONE SCAURE-VETURE

VE AZ λER IVI=V=MOW
Di V

AV NUOVO VETURE

- 1) Moduo di $|\lambda \bar{\nu}| = \lambda \nu = |\lambda| |\bar{\nu}|$
- 2) DIRFZ. DI ÀV È MITEIM DI V
- 3) VERD È WIFSO SE 120 OPPOIN SE 150

