

3.5.4. • Vis at  $-2$  er en rot i  $P(z) = z^3 + 2z^2 + z + 2$

Nå å regne ut

$$\begin{aligned} P(-2) &= (-2)^3 + 2(-2)^2 + (-2) + 2 \\ &= -8 + 8 - 2 + 2 \\ &= \underline{\underline{0}} \end{aligned}$$

• Finn reell og kompleks faktorisering

$n=3$

- Vet at  $(z - (-2)) = (z + 2)$  er en faktor i  $P(z)$ .

- POLYNOMDIVISJON

$$\begin{array}{r} z^3 + 2z^2 + z + 2 : \underline{z+2} = \underline{z^2+1} \\ -(z^3 + 2z^2) \\ \hline 0 + 0 + z + 2 \\ \quad \underline{-(z+2)} \\ \quad \quad 0 \end{array}$$

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

- Finne røtter til  $z^2+1$

$$z^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$z^2 = -1$$

$$z = \pm i$$

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

Reell faktorisering:  $P(z) = (z+2)(z^2+1)$

Kompleks faktorisering:  $P(z) = (z+2)(z-i)(z+i)$

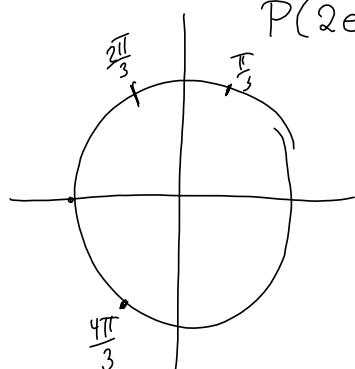
3.5.8. Skal vise at  $1+i\sqrt{3}$  er rot i  $P(z) = \cancel{z^4} + 4z^2 + 16$

• Hvis  $1+i\sqrt{3}$  er rot, så er  $1-i\sqrt{3}$  også en rot.  $iz^2$

•  $P(1+i\sqrt{3})$

$$r = \sqrt{1^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2} = 2$$

$$\theta: \begin{cases} \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} \\ \sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases} \theta = \frac{\pi}{3} \quad 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}$$



$$P(2e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}) = (2e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}})^4 + 4(2e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}})^2 + 16$$

$$= 2^4 e^{i\frac{4\pi}{3}} + 4 \cdot 2^2 \cdot e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}} + 16$$

$$= 16 \left( \cos \frac{4\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{4\pi}{3} + \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} + 1 \right)$$

$$= 16 \left( \underline{-\frac{1}{2}} + i \underline{\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)} + \underline{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)} + i \underline{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} + 1 \right)$$

$$= \underline{\underline{0}}$$

•  $1+i\sqrt{3}$  og  $1-i\sqrt{3}$  er røtter  $w \cdot \bar{w} = |w|^2$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{(z - (1+i\sqrt{3}))(z - (1-i\sqrt{3}))} &= z^2 - z(1-i\sqrt{3}) - z(1+i\sqrt{3}) + (1+i\sqrt{3})(1-i\sqrt{3}) \\ &= z^2 - z + \underline{z i \sqrt{3}} - z - \underline{z i \sqrt{3}} + 4 \\ &= \underline{z^2 - 2z + 4} \text{ er en faktor i } P(z) \end{aligned}$$

• Polynomdivisjon:

$$\begin{array}{r} z^4 + 4z^2 + 16 : \underline{(z^2 - 2z + 4)} = \underline{z^2 + 2z + 4} \\ - (z^4 - 2z^3 + 4z^2) \\ \hline 0 + 2z^3 + 0 + 16 \\ - (2z^3 - 4z^2 + 8z) \\ \hline 0 + 4z^2 - 8z + 16 \\ - (4z^2 - 8z + 16) \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

• abc på  $z^2 + 2z + 4$ :

$$z = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 4}}{2}$$

$$z = \underline{-1} \pm \frac{\sqrt{-12}}{2}$$

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

$$\underline{z = -1 \pm i\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{-12} &= \sqrt{(-1) \cdot 2^2 \cdot 3} \\ &= \sqrt{(-1)} \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{3} \\ &= \underline{i \cdot 2\sqrt{3}} \end{aligned}$$

- Reell faktorisierung:  $P(z) = (z^2 - 2z + 4)(z^2 + 2z + 4)$
- Komplex faktorisierung:  $P(z) = (z - (1+i\sqrt{3}))(z - (1-i\sqrt{3}))(z - (-1+i\sqrt{3}))(z - (-1-i\sqrt{3}))$

$$z^n = w$$

ihre  $n$ te  $w$ te Potenz.

$$z^n - w = 0$$

Ratene jeunt  $n$ te  $w$ te Potenz  
Spezialtiffelle!