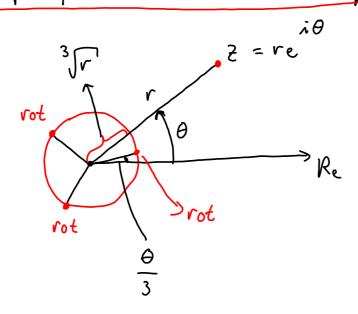
Kort repetisjon om n-te rølfer av komplekse tall



Algebraens fundamentalteorem

være et n-te grads polynom med komplekse koeffisienter ci.

Da fins komplekse tall r.,..., r., slik at

$$P(z) = c_n \left(z - r_1)\left(z - r_2\right) \cdots \left(z - r_n\right)$$

Tallene r.,.., rn kalles <u>røffene</u> til P. Bortsett fra rekkefølgen er de entydig bestemt. (Men noen kan være like.)

Altså:

Likuingen
$$P(z) = 0$$
 har $z = r_1$, $z = r_2$,..., $z = r_n$ som løsninger.

l tillegg:

- (*) Hvis alle ci-ene er reelle og z er en røttene, så er også z en av røttene. (Bevis: Se Kalkulus.)
- (*) Formelen $z = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 4ac}}{2a}$

for losning au annengradslikninger $az^2 + bz + c = 0$ gjelder også for komplekse a, b og c, gitt at vi tolker $\pm \sqrt{b^2-4ac}$ som de to kvadratrotlene $\pm 1 (b^2-4ac)$. (Samme bevis som for.)

Eks. 1

- a) Vis at z = i er en rot i polynomet $P(z) = z^{3} + (-2 i)z^{2} + (5 + 2i)z 5i$
- 6) Finn de andre rollene fil P
- c) Finn kompleks taktorisering av P.

Loshing

a)
$$P(i) = i^3 + (-2-i)i^2 + (5+2i)i - 5i$$

= $i^3 - 2i^2 - i^3 + 5/i + 2i^2 - 5/i = 0$

b) Vi bruker kompleks versjon av polynomdivisjon:

$$\frac{25 - 2y}{5^{3} + (-5 - y)^{5}^{2} + (5 + 2y)^{5} - 5y} : (5 - y) = 5^{2} - 5^{2} + 5$$

$$\frac{25 - 5y}{5^{3} + (-5 - y)^{5}^{2} + (5 + 2y)^{5} - 5y} : (5 - y) = 5^{2} - 5^{2} + 5$$

Ergo:
$$P(z) = (z-i) \cdot (z^2 - 2z + 5)$$

 $z^2 - 2z + 5 = 0$ gir $z = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4 \cdot 5}}{2}$
 $z = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{-16}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{-16} \cdot 16}{2}$ (so no she side)
 $z = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{-1 \cdot \sqrt{16}}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm i \cdot 4}{2} = \begin{cases} 1 + 2i \\ 1 - 2i \end{cases}$

Konklusjon: De ovrige robbene er z = 1 + 2i og z = 1 - 2i

$$\sqrt{-r} = \sqrt{-1} \cdot \sqrt{r} = \sqrt{r} \cdot i$$

$$V_i \text{ har } -r = re^{i\pi}$$

Men: (Advarsel) Regelen
$$\int \frac{\partial w}{\partial w} = \int \frac{\partial v}{\partial w}$$
 holder ikke for alle komplekse tall $\frac{\partial v}{\partial w} = \int \frac{\partial v}{\partial w}$. Se her, nemlig:
$$1 = \int \frac{\partial v}{\partial w} = \int \frac{\partial v}{\partial w}$$

c) Kompleks faktorisering:

$$P(z) = 1 \cdot (z - i) \cdot (z - (1 + 2i)) \cdot (z - (1 - 2i))$$

$$= (z - i) \cdot (z - (1 + 2i)) \cdot (z - (1 - 2i))$$

Var oppgave: Finn røllene til P(z) = z2 - z + i + 1.

Løsn.
$$P(z) = 0$$
 gir $z^2 - z + (i+1) = 0$

$$dvs. \ z = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4(i+1)}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4i - 4}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{-3 - 4i}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-3 - 4i}{2} = 5e^{i\theta}$$

Mja, vi mà jo ha
$$\frac{|\pm \sqrt{-3} - 4i|}{2} = i$$
Delle gir $|\pm \sqrt{-3} - 4i| = 2i$

$$\pm \sqrt{-3} - 4i' = -1 + 2i$$
Tester: $(-1 + 2i)(-1 + 2i) = 1 - 2i - 2i - 4 = -3 - 4i$

Altsà: $\sqrt{-3} - 4i = -1 + 2i$. Dus:
$$\frac{2}{2} = \frac{|\pm (-1 + 2i)|}{2} = \frac{|-1 + 2i|}{2} = \frac{i}{2}$$

$$\frac{1 - (-1) - 2i}{2} = 1 - i$$

Nytt eksempel

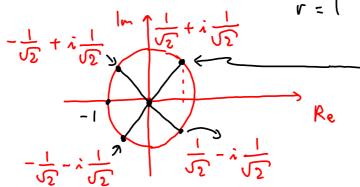
- a) Finn kompleks faktorisering av polynomet $P(z) = (z^{4} + i)(i z)$
- b) Finn reell faktorisering au polynomet 241.

Kommentar

Oppgaven knune sagt
$$P(2) = (2^{4}+1)i - 2(2^{4}+1)$$
 (verre?)
$$= i 2^{4} + i - 2^{5} - 2$$
 (enda verre...)

Løsning

a)
$$2^4 + 1 = 0$$
 gir $2^4 = -1$
Fjerderoffer av -1 : $-1 = re$ gir



$$\begin{array}{c}
1 \\
\times \\
45^{\circ} \\
\times^{2} + \times^{2} = 1^{2} \\
\times^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \\
\times = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}
\end{array}$$

Kompleks faktorisering:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left(\frac{5}{5} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1} - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1} \right) \left(\frac{5}{5} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1} \right) \\
& = \left(-1 \right) \left(\frac{5}{5} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1} \right) \left(\frac{5}{5} - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1} \right) \\
& \cdot \left(\frac{5}{5} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1} - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1} \right) \left(\frac{5}{5} - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1} \right) \\
& \cdot \left(\frac{5}{5} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1} - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1} \right) \left(\frac{5}{5} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1} \right) \\
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& \cdot \left(\frac{5}{5} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1} - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1} \right) \left(\frac{5}{5} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1} \right) \\
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& \cdot \left(\frac{5}{5} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1} - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1} \right) \left(\frac{5}{5} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1} \right) \\
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& \cdot \left(\frac{5}{5} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1} \right) \left(\frac{5}{5} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1} \right) \\
& \cdot \left(\frac{5}{5} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1} \right) \left(\frac{5}{5} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1} \right) \\
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& \cdot \left(\frac{5}{5} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1} \right) \left(\frac{5}{5} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1} \right) \\
& \cdot \left(\frac{5}{5} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1} \right) \left(\frac{5}{5} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1} +$$

Reell faktorisering av 24+1

Ganger sammen faktorer svarende fil konjugerte røtter:

$$\left(\frac{2}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \lambda \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{2}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \lambda \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$
Equation:
$$\left(\frac{2}{2} - \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \lambda \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\right) \cdot \left(\frac{2}{2} - \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \lambda \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot 2 + \frac{1}{2} + \lambda \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

Egentlig:
$$\left(\frac{2}{2} - \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \lambda \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\right)$$
$$\left(\frac{2}{2} - \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \lambda \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\right)$$

$$-i\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}^2 - i\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} = 2^2 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}^2 + 1$$

$$= \xi_{5} + \frac{\sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5} \cdot 5} \cdot 5 + 1 = \xi_{5} + \sqrt{5} \cdot 5 + 1$$

$$\left(2-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}-\lambda\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\cdot\left(2-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}+\lambda\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$= 5_5 - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1}5 + \sqrt{\frac{5}{1}}5$$

$$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}2 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$-\lambda \sqrt{2} + \lambda \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 2^2 - \sqrt{2} + 1$$

Reell faktorisering au polynomet 24+1:

$$\frac{5}{4}+1 = \frac{5}{5}+1$$
. $\frac{5}{5}+1$. $\frac{5}{5}+1$