Skorzystamy ze uzorow Cramera. Nobec tego majpierar znyznacznik grówny układu.

$$W = \begin{vmatrix} 2-3i & 1+2i \\ 1+5i & -(3-i) \end{vmatrix} = (2-3i)(i-3) - (1+5i)(1+2i) =$$

$$= 2i - 6 - 5i^2 + 9i - (1+2i+5i+10i^2) = 11i - 6+3 - (1+2i+5i+10) = 11i - (1$$

Pomierinz $H \neq 0$, to ukfad ma dokfadme jedno rozwigzame. $W_{\pm} = \begin{vmatrix} 4i & 1+2i \\ 1 & i-3 \end{vmatrix} = 4i(i-3) - (1+2i) = 4i^2 - 12i - 1 - 2i = 1 - 4 - 1 - 14i = -5 - 14i$ $W_{tt} = \begin{vmatrix} 2-3i & 4i \\ 1+5i & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2-3i - 4i(1+5i) = 2-3i - 4i - 20i^2 = 1 - 7i + 20 = 22-7i$

Skoro tak, to
$$\frac{N_z}{K} = \frac{5+14i}{6+4i} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{5+14i}{3+2i} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{(5+14i)(3-2i)}{(3+2i)(3-2i)} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{15-10i+42i-28i^2}{3-(2i)^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{15+32i+728}{3-4i^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{43+32i}{13}$$

$$H = \frac{N_w}{K} = \frac{12-7i}{2(3+2i)} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(22-7i)(3-2i)}{(3+2i)(3-2i)} = \frac{1}{26} (66-44i-21i+44i) = \frac{1}{26} (66-65i-14) = 2-\frac{5}{2}i.$$

Podsumounize, jedningm rotwig tamem ukladu jest
$$\begin{cases} 2 = -\frac{43+32i}{26}, \\ k = 2 - \frac{5}{2}i. \end{cases}$$

Zadanie. Narysujemy 2bior $E = \{ \ge \mathbb{C} : |z|^2 \ge 3 + im(z^2) \}.$

$$E = \{x + iy : x, y \in \mathbb{R}, |x + iy|^2 \ge 3 + im ((x + iy)^2)\} =$$

$$= \{x + iy : x, y \in \mathbb{R}, |x^2 + y^2| \ge 3 + im (x^2 - y^2 + 2ixy)\} =$$

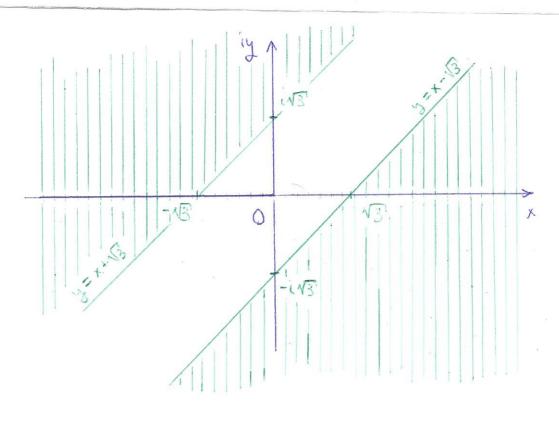
$$= \{x + iy : x, y \in \mathbb{R}, |x^2 + y^2| \ge 3 + 2xy\} =$$

$$= \{x + iy : x, y \in \mathbb{R}, (x - y)^2 \ge 3\} =$$

$$= \{x + iy : x, y \in \mathbb{R}, (x - y)^2 \ge 3\} =$$

$$= \{x+iy: x,y \in \mathbb{R}, x-y \geqslant \sqrt{3} \text{ albo } x-y \leqslant -\sqrt{3}\} =$$

$$= \{x+iy: x,y \in \mathbb{R}, y \leqslant x-\sqrt{3}\} \cup \{x+iy: x,y \in \mathbb{R}, y \geqslant x+\sqrt{3}\}$$



Zbior E jest zatem sume mnogościowe dwóch pórplaszczyzn domkmiętych. Zbior ten jest symetryczny i uzględem prostej o równamiu x=y, i uzględem prostej o mównamiu x=-yZadame, Obliczymy

25 + (1+i\sqrt{3})

\[
\frac{2^{25} + (1+i\sqrt{3})^{26}}{\sqrt{3}(1-i)^{44}}.
\]

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Odnotnýmy majpiem, že postacie trygonomet myczna hiczby $1+i\sqrt{3}$ jest (mp.) $1+i\sqrt{3}=2(\cos\frac{\pi}{3}+i\sin\frac{\pi}{3}).$

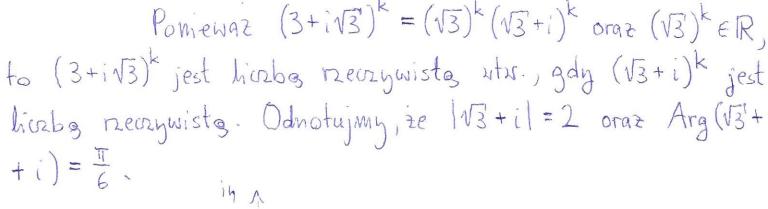
Skoro tak, to $(1+i\sqrt{3})^{26} = 2^{26} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i\sin \frac{\pi}{3}\right)^{26} = 2^{26} \left(\cos \frac{26\pi}{3} + i\sin \frac{26\pi}{3}\right) =$ $= 2^{26} \left(\cos \left(8\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3}\pi\right) + i\sin \left(8\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3}\pi\right)\right) = 2^{26} \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + i\sin \frac{2\pi}{3}\pi\right) =$ $= 2^{26} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + i\sqrt{3}\right) = 2^{25} \left(-1 + i\sqrt{3}\right).$

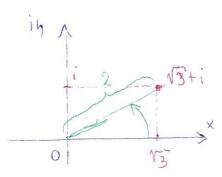
2 drugiej strony $(1-i)^{44} = ((1-i)^2)^{22} = (1-2i-1)^{22} = (-2i)^{22} = 2^{22}(i^2)^{11} = -2^{22}$

21 takim vazie

$$\frac{2^{25} + (1 + i\sqrt{3})^{26}}{\sqrt{3}(1 - i)^{44}} = \frac{2^{25} + 2^{25}(-1 + i\sqrt{3})}{-2^{22}\sqrt{3}} = \frac{-2^{25}}{2^{22}\sqrt{3}}(1 - 1 + i\sqrt{3}) = -8i$$

Zadamie. Znajdziemy rszystkie takie hirzby carkowite k, że (3+iv3) t jest hirzba rzeczywista.





I takim razie postacią trygonometryczną liczby
$$\sqrt{3}$$
+i jest (np.) $\sqrt{3}$ +i = 2($\cos \frac{\pi}{6}$ +i $\sin \frac{\pi}{6}$).

Na podstawie uzoru de Moivre a mamy zijec
$$(\sqrt{3}+i)^k = 2^k (\cos k \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin k \frac{\pi}{6}) = 2^k \cos k \frac{\pi}{6} + 2^k i \sin k \frac{\pi}{6},$$

Thurby never

Skoro tak, to
$$im((\sqrt{3}+i)^k) = 2^k \sin k \frac{\pi}{6}$$
. Ostatevzme $(3+i\sqrt{3})^k \in \mathbb{R} \iff (\sqrt{3}+i)^k \in \mathbb{R} \iff im((\sqrt{3}+i)^k) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2^k \sin k \frac{\pi}{6} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin k \frac{\pi}{6} = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$