

# §1 Комплексные числа

81

(1.4) 2)  $\frac{5}{1+2i} + \frac{5}{2-i} = 5 \cdot \frac{(1+2i)(2-i)}{(1+2i)(2-i)} = 5 \cdot \frac{3+i}{4+3i} = *$

$$= 5 \cdot \frac{(i+3)(4-3i)}{25} = \frac{12-5i+3}{5} = 3-i$$

4)  $\frac{(1+2i)^3 - (1-i)^3}{(3+2i)^3 - (2+i)^2} = \frac{1+4i+4i^2-4 - (1-3i+3i^2-i^3)}{27+54i+36i^2+8i^3 - 4-4i(-i)^2} =$

$$= \frac{4i-4+3i+3-i}{-12+42i} = \frac{6i-1}{-12+58i} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(6i-1) \cdot (-12+58i)}{844} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{-12-58i+72i-658}{844} = \frac{-6+29i}{844}$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \frac{-360+14i}{844} = \frac{180-7i}{6 \cdot 844}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 36+29^2 \\ (30-1)^2 \\ 900-60+1 \\ 841 \\ + 36 \\ 877 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 29 \\ \times 29 \\ \hline 261 \\ 58 \\ \hline 841 \end{array}$$

(5)  $\frac{6i-1}{-12+42i} = -\frac{1}{6} \frac{6i-1}{2-7i} = -\frac{1}{6} \frac{(6i-1) \cdot (2+7i)}{4+49} = -\frac{1}{6 \cdot 53} (-44+5i) =$

$$= \frac{22}{159} - \frac{5i}{318}$$

(1.2) 2)  $z = (-3+4i)^3$

$$(5 \cdot e^{i\varphi})^3 = 125 \cdot e^{i \cdot 3\varphi} = 125 \cdot (\cos(3\varphi) + i \sin(3\varphi))$$

$\varphi = \arctan \frac{4}{3}$

$$3) z = 1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = 2 \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{4} + i \cdot 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} =$$

$$= 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4}) = \underbrace{2 \cos \frac{\pi}{4}}_9 \cdot e^{i \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$4) z = \frac{(1+i)^9}{(1-\sqrt{3}i)^6}$$

$$(1+i)^9 = (\sqrt{2} \cdot e^{i \frac{\pi}{4}})^9 = 16\sqrt{2} \cdot e^{i \frac{9\pi}{4}}$$

$$(1-\sqrt{3}i)^6 = (2 \cdot e^{-i \frac{\pi}{3}})^6 = 64 \cdot e^{i(-2\pi)} = 64$$

$$z = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} e^{i \frac{9\pi}{4}} = 2^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot (\cos \frac{9\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{9\pi}{4}) =$$

$$= 2^{-\frac{3}{2}} (\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$(N3) |z|^2 - 2iz + 2i = 0$$

$$z = x + iy$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2ix + 2iy + 2i = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + 2y = 0 & (y+1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow y = -1 \\ 2 - 2x = 0 & \Rightarrow x = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow z = 1 - i$$

$$(N4) 2) |z^2 - 2i| = 4$$

$$|z + 1 + i| = |z - 1 - i|$$

$$z = x + iy$$

$$x^2 - y^2 + (2xy - 2)i$$

$$(x^2 - y^2)^2 + (2xy - 2)^2 = 16$$

$$(x+1)^2 + (y+1)^2 = (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2$$

$$4x + 4y = 0 \quad x = -y$$



$$4(x^2+1)^2 = 16$$

$$(x^2+1)^2 = 4$$

$$x^2+1 = 2$$

$$x^2 = 1 \quad x = \pm 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad z_1 = 1-i$$

$$z_2 = -1+i$$

(N5)

$$z^8 = 1+i$$

$$\bar{z}^8 = \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$z = 2^{\frac{1}{16}} e^{i(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi n)/8}, n \in \mathbb{Z} \{0, \dots, 7\}$$

(N6)

Доказать, что  $z = \bar{z}_0$  корень  $P(z)$  с действительными  $k$ -ми,

если  $z = z_0$  уже является его корнем

$$P(z) = a z^n + b z^{n-1} + \dots + p$$

$$P(\bar{z}_0) = 0$$

$$(x_0 + iy_0)^n + \dots + (x_0 + iy_0) + 1 = 0$$

$$P(\bar{z}_0) = a (\bar{z}_0)^n + \dots + p = a (\overline{z_0^n}) + \dots + p = \overline{P(z_0)} = 0$$

но  $\bar{z}$ -ван сопряженное

т.к.  $z_0$  корень

$\Rightarrow z = \bar{z}_0$  тоже корень.

(N4)

$$3) |z - z_1| + |z - z_2| = 2a \quad a > \frac{1}{2} |z_2 - z_1|$$

эллипс с фокусами в точках  $z_1$  и  $z_2$  и большой полуосью  $a$

119) 3)  $\operatorname{Im} \frac{z-1}{z+1} = 0$

$$z = x+iy \quad \operatorname{Im} \frac{(x-1+iy)(x+1-iy)}{(x+1)^2+y^2} = 0$$

$$\operatorname{Im} (x^2-1 + (x+1-x+1)iy + y^2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2y = 0 \quad y = 0 \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

прямая соответствующая  
оси абсцисс

4)  $\operatorname{Re} \frac{z-a}{z+a} = 0$

$$\operatorname{Re} [(x-a+iy)(x+a-iy)] = 0$$

$$\operatorname{Re} [x^2-a^2+y^2+2a \cdot iy] = 0$$

$$x^2+y^2=a^2$$

окружность в начале координат с радиусом  $a$ .

1110) 7)  $\frac{\pi}{4} < \arg(z+i) < \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$z = x+iy \quad \arg(x+(y+1)i)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} < \arctg \frac{y+1}{x} < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

угол  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  образуют осей  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  и  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

в точке  $-i$ .



$$g) \operatorname{Re} z^4 > \operatorname{Im} z^4$$

$$(x^2 - y^2 + 2xyi)^2$$

$$[(x^2 - y^2)^2 - 4x^2y^2 + 4xy(x^2 - y^2)i]$$

$$(x^2 - y^2)^2 - 4x^2y^2 > 4xy(x^2 - y^2)$$

$$x^4 - 6x^2y^2 + y^4 > 4x^3y - 4xy^3$$

$$x^4 - 4x^3y - 6x^2y^2 + 4xy^3 + y^4 > 0$$

$$(x + y)^4 > 8x^3y + 12x^2y^2 + 4xy(2x^2 + 3xy) -$$

$$(x + y)^4 \geq 4x^2y(2x + 3y)$$

$$z = \rho(\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)$$

$$\operatorname{Re} [\rho^4(\cos 4\varphi + i \sin 4\varphi)] > \operatorname{Im} [\rho^4(\cos 4\varphi + i \sin 4\varphi)]$$

$$\cancel{\rho^4} \cos 4\varphi > \cancel{\rho^4} \sin 4\varphi$$

$$\cos 4\varphi - \sin 4\varphi > 0$$

$$\sqrt{2} \cos(4\varphi + \frac{\pi}{4}) > 0$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} < 4\varphi + \frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$-\frac{3\pi}{16} < \varphi < \frac{\pi}{16} + \frac{\pi}{2}k$$