SVOLGINENTO ESERCIZI 24/10/23

lunedì 30 ottobre 2023 15:09

$$|z_{2}-z_{1}| - |4+3i-(2+i)| = |4-2+3i-i| = |2+2i| = \sqrt{2^{2}+2^{2}} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

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

$$= \frac{6 - 6i + 8i + 8}{4 + 4} = \frac{14 + 2i}{8} = \frac{7}{4} + \frac{1}{4}i$$

•
$$Z_1 + \overline{Z}_1 = (2+i) + (2-i) = 4 + 4/2 - 1 + 4 - 4/2 - 1 = 6$$

$$-|1+2+|=|1+2+|=|3+|=\sqrt{3+1}=\sqrt{10}$$

$$|z_{2}+z_{2}z_{1}| = |4+3i+(4+3i)(2+i)| = |4+3i+8+4i+6i-3| = |9+13i| =$$

$$= |9^{2}+13^{2}| = \sqrt{81+169} = \sqrt{250} = \sqrt{5^{2}\cdot10} = 5\sqrt{10}$$

ES.2
$$Z = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \sqrt{3}i)$$
 Z in coordinate poteni? $Z^{2023} = ?$

$$\xi = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$|\xi| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{4}} = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} \\ \sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{O} = \frac{\pi}{3} \left(= 60^{\circ} \right)$$

$$z=1.\left(\cos\frac{\overline{u}}{3}+i\cdot\operatorname{Sen}\frac{\overline{u}}{3}\right) \rightarrow z$$
 in coordinate polari

$$\frac{10^{23}}{2} = 1$$
(Cos (2022 $\frac{\pi}{3}$) + i sem (2023 $\frac{\pi}{3}$)

?

Get empset harmon periodicità $2\kappa \pi$.

Cos $\Theta = \Theta + 2\kappa \pi$

$$2023 \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} = (2022 + 1) \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} = G + 1 \cdot \pi + \frac{\pi}{3} = 0 + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{11}{3}$$

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$$2023 \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} + \lambda \cdot \text{pen} \cdot \frac{\pi}{3}$$

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$$2023 \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} + \lambda \cdot$$

•
$$k=4$$
 $7s = \sqrt[14]{2} \cdot \left(\cos \frac{39}{28} \pi + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{39}{28} \pi \right)$
• $k=5$
 $2s = \sqrt[14]{2} \cdot \left(\cos \frac{42}{28} \pi + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{44}{28} \pi \right)$
• $k=6$
 $2s = \sqrt[14]{2} \cdot \left(\cos \frac{55}{28} \pi + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{55}{28} \pi \right)$

NOTA: I sette angoli che sono usciti si ottengono ciascuno sommando $\frac{9}{28}$ \overline{u} al precedente.

Osserva bene che anche z_1 lo otteniamo sommando $\frac{8}{29}$ $\sqrt{1}$ a z_7 .

In effetti se prendiamo 7 volte $\frac{8}{28}\pi$ otteniamo $\frac{56}{28}\pi = 2\pi$ che è proprio un giro completo.

Questa "ciclicità" si osserva ogni volta che calcoliamo le radici n-esime di un numero complesso.

$$\mathcal{O} = \frac{\mathbb{T}}{2}$$

$$-2. = 1. \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \operatorname{2en} \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

logici 3e di Zo:

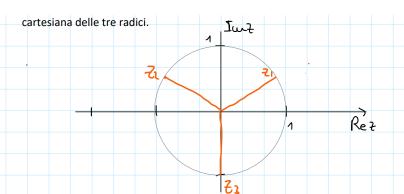
$$=\frac{3}{4}$$
 $+\frac{2}{3}$ $+\frac{2}{3}$

•
$$k=0$$
 $Z_1 = 1. \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \operatorname{Aen} \frac{\pi}{6} \right)$

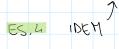
• K=1
$$z_1 = 1$$
. $\left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2}{3}\pi\right) + i \cdot 2\operatorname{en}\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2}{3}\pi\right)\right)$

•
$$k=2$$
 $t=1$. (cos $\frac{9}{6}\pi + i$ sen $\frac{9}{6}\pi$)
$$= 1 \cdot \left(\cos \frac{3}{2}\pi + i \cdot \sin \frac{3}{2}\pi\right)$$

In questo caso la ciclicità è ben evidente anche dalla rappresentazione



Verrà svolto nell'esercitazione del 2 Novembre. Troverete lo svolgimento nel file che verrà caricato in seguito a quella sessione di tutorato.



- -1+ i

- · 2+ i

Posso procedere in 2 modi.

- 1. Sostituisco ogni valore alla z nel polinomio. Se l'espressione così ottenuta risulta uguale a 0, allora il valore è una radice di p(z).
- 2. Trovo le radici del polinomio p(z) risolvendo l'equazione z²-2iz-5=0 e vedo a quali dei 4 numeri complessi dati corrispondono.

Vediamo qui entrambi i modi:

$$\begin{array}{ll}
(-1+i)^{2} - 2i(-1+i) - 5 = \\
= 1 - 2i + 1 + 2i + 2 - 5 \\
= -3 \neq 0 \\
-1 + i & \text{Non } \in \text{ RADICE}
\end{array}$$

$$(1+1)^{2}-21(1+1)-5=$$

$$(1+i)^{2}-2i(1+i)-5=$$
= $1+2i-1-2i+2-5$
= -3 \(\) 1+i NON \(\) \(\) REDICT

$$(2+i)^{2} - 2i(2+i) - 5 =$$
= 4+4/1-1-4i+2-5
= 0 2+i \in RADICE

(2)
$$2^2 - 2i2 - 5 = 0$$