


ESERCITAZIONE DI ANALISI DEL 9 OTTOBRE



NUMERI COMPLESSI

①

$$z \cdot |z| + 2z + i = 0$$

poniamo $z = x + iy \Rightarrow |z| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \Rightarrow (x + iy)(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) - 2(x + iy) + i = 0$

$$\overbrace{x\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - 2x + i(y\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - 2y + 1)}^w = 0$$

\downarrow $\text{Re}(w)$ \downarrow $\text{Im}(w)$

l'equazione è risolta quando

$$\begin{cases} \text{Re}(w) = \text{Re}(0) \\ \text{Im}(w) = \text{Im}(0) \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - 2x = 0 \\ y\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - 2y + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - 2) = 0 \\ y(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - 2) + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

\downarrow sistema in \mathbb{R}

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \quad \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y\sqrt{y^2} - 2y + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y|y| - 2y + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y \geq 0 \\ y^2 - 2y + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 1 \Rightarrow z_1 = i \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases} \\ \\ \textcircled{2} \quad \begin{cases} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 2 \\ 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{IMPOSSIBILE} \end{array} \right.$$

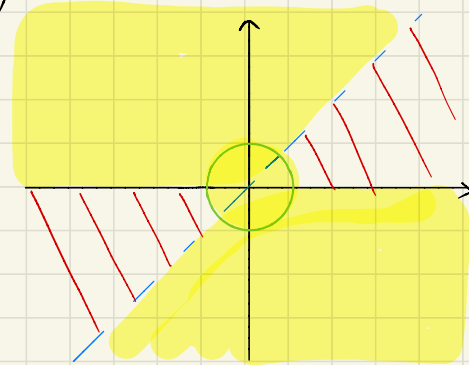
$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y < 0 \\ -y^2 - 2y + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = -1 \pm \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow z_2 = i(-1 - \sqrt{2}) \\ y < 0 \end{cases}$$

② $\operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{z(1+i) - \bar{z}(1-i)}{z - \bar{z}}\right) = 0$

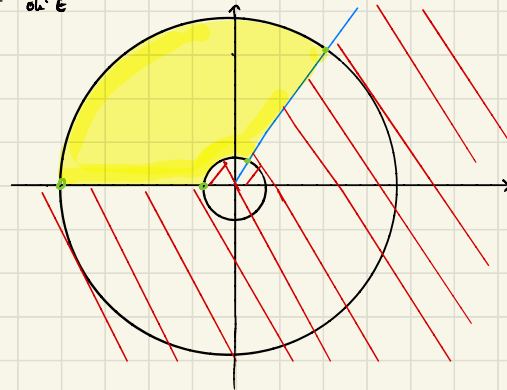
$\forall z \in \mathbb{C}$

Mettiamo in forma algebrica: $z = x+iy$
 $\bar{z} = x-iy \Rightarrow$
 $= \frac{x+iy + ix - x + ix + iy - y}{2iy} = \frac{2i(x+y)}{2iy} = \frac{x+y}{y} \Rightarrow$ parte reale

Quindi $E = \left\{ z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \frac{z(1+i) - \bar{z}(1-i)}{z - \bar{z}} < 2 \right\} \cup \left\{ z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z| < 1 \right\} =$
 $= \left\{ x+iy \in \mathbb{C} \mid \frac{x+y}{y} < 2 \right\} \cup \left\{ x+iy \in \mathbb{C} \mid \sqrt{x^2+y^2} < 1 \right\}$
 $\frac{x+y}{y} < 2 \Rightarrow \frac{x-y}{y} < 0$



$E_1 = \left\{ v \in \mathbb{C} \mid v = \bar{z}, z \in E \right\} \Rightarrow$ riflessione lungo x di E
 $E_2 = \left\{ v \in \mathbb{C} \mid v = iz, z \in E \right\} \Rightarrow$ rotazione di $\frac{\pi}{2}$ di E
 $E_3 = \left\{ w \in \mathbb{C} \mid w = -z, z \in E \right\}$
 $E_4 = \left\{ t \in \mathbb{C} \mid t = \frac{1}{z}, z \in E \right\}$ Homework



③ $A = \left\{ z \in \mathbb{C} \mid 1 \leq |z| \leq 8, \frac{\pi}{3} \leq \arg(z) < \pi \right\}$
 $B = \left\{ w \in \mathbb{C} \mid w^3 = z \right\}$ Homework

⑤ $\left[\begin{array}{l} |z-i| < |z+1| \\ z^5 = 2i \end{array} \right] \rightarrow z = x+iy \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} z-i = x + i(y-1) \\ z+1 = x+1 + iy \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} |z-i| = \sqrt{x^2 + (y-1)^2} \\ |z+1| = \sqrt{(x+1)^2 + y^2} \end{array}$

distance z-i
distance z+1

$\sqrt{x^2 + (y-1)^2} < \sqrt{(x+1)^2 + y^2} \quad x^2 + (y-1)^2 < (x+1)^2 + y^2 \quad y > -x$

$$z^5 = 2i$$

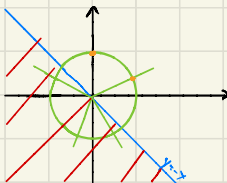
$$z^5 = 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} \Rightarrow \rho^5 e^{i5\sigma} = 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\begin{cases} \rho^5 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 5\sigma = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \rho = \sqrt[5]{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sigma = \frac{\pi}{10} + k\frac{2\pi}{5} \quad (k=0 \dots 4) \end{cases}$$



$|z_1 - z_2| = \text{distance tra } z_1, z_2 \text{ (DIMOSTRA)}$

TRASF. GRAFICI

$f(x) + K \Rightarrow$ spost. in verticale: $+K$ verso l'alto; $-K$ verso il basso

$Kf(x) \Rightarrow$ deforma in verticale: $K > 1$ allarga il grafico; $0 < K < 1$ schiaccia il grafico

$-f(x) \Rightarrow$ riflessione rispetto a x

$|f(x)| \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(x) & f(x) > 0 \\ -f(x) & f(x) < 0 \end{cases}$

$f(x+K) \Rightarrow$ spost. in orizzontale: $+K$ a sinistra; $-K$ a destra

$f(Kx) \Rightarrow$ deforma in orizzontale: $K > 1$ schiaccia; $0 < K < 1$ allarga

$f(-x) \Rightarrow$ riflessione rispetto a y

$f(|x|) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(x) & x \geq 0 \\ f(-x) & x < 0 \end{cases}$

Disegnare
HOMEWORK

$$f(x): \begin{array}{ll} 2 - |x+3| & |\sqrt[3]{x} + 1| \\ -e^{x-2} + 1 & |2 \ln |x-1|| \\ 1 - \frac{1}{|x-\frac{1}{2}|} & \sqrt{x-1} - 1 \end{array}$$

partendo da grafici noti