

TP 4 Complejos

Ejercicio 5. Determinar a y b $\in \mathbb{R}$ para que:

f) $1 + i$ sea solución de la ecuación $x^6 + ax^3 + b = 0$

Forma polar de $1 + i = \sqrt{2}_{45^\circ}$

Reemplazando en la ecuación dada:

$x^6 + ax^3 + b = 0$ $(\sqrt{2}_{45^\circ})^6 + a(\sqrt{2}_{45^\circ})^3 + b = 0$ $(\sqrt{2})^6_{6.45^\circ} + a(\sqrt{2})^3_{3.45^\circ} + b = 0$ $8_{270^\circ} + a2\sqrt{2}_{135^\circ} + b = 0$	$8(\cos 270^\circ + i \sin 270^\circ) + 2a\sqrt{2}(\cos 135^\circ + i \sin 135^\circ) + b = 0$ $8(0 + i(-1)) + 2a\sqrt{2}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) + b = 0$ $8(0 + i(-1)) + 2a\sqrt{2}\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(-1 + i) + b = 0$ $-8i + 2a(-1 + i) + b = 0$ $-8i - 2a + 2ai + b = 0$ $(b - 2a) + (2a - 8)i = 0 + 0i$
$\begin{cases} -2a + b = 0 \text{ (I)} \\ 2a - 8 = 0 \text{ (II)} \end{cases}$	<p>R. m. a m. I-II: $b - 8 = 0 \rightarrow \mathbf{b = 8}$</p> <p>Reemplazando en II: $2a = 8 \rightarrow \mathbf{a = 4}$</p>