· es. 4 appello 19/01/2022

Determinare tutte le soluzioni complesse dell'equazione reguente:

$$\frac{Z^3}{Z^3+2}=1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

e poi disegnante nel piano complesso.

$$\frac{z^3}{z^3+2} = 1 - \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{3}} \longrightarrow z^3 = z^3+2 - \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{3}} (z^3+2) \longrightarrow z = \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{3}} (z^3+2) \longrightarrow z^3+2 = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda}{\lambda} = -2\sqrt{3}\lambda$$

$$\rightarrow z^3 = -2 - 2\sqrt{3}i = 4\left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right) = 4\left(\cos\frac{4\pi}{3} + i\sin\frac{4\pi}{3}\right) = 4e^{i\frac{4\pi}{3}}$$

Pongo z=reig;

Tongo
$$z = re^{2\pi i}$$
;
 $r^{3}e^{i39} = 4e^{i4\pi i}$ \Rightarrow
$$\begin{cases} r^{3} = 4 \rightarrow r = \sqrt[3]{4} \\ 3\theta = \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2\kappa\pi \rightarrow \theta = \frac{4\pi}{9} + \frac{2}{3}\kappa\pi \end{cases}$$

All'interno di [0,271 [ho tie valori di
$$\theta$$
: - K=0 : $\theta_0 = \frac{411}{9}$

$$-K=1:9_1=\frac{9}{9}+\frac{2\pi}{3}=\frac{10}{9}\pi$$

$$-K=2: \Theta_{z} = \frac{4\pi}{9} + \frac{4\pi}{3} = \frac{46}{9} \pi$$

Soluzioni:
$$K=0 \rightarrow z_0 = \sqrt{4} e^{i4\pi/q}$$
 $K=1 \rightarrow z_0 = \sqrt{4} e^{i4\pi/q}$

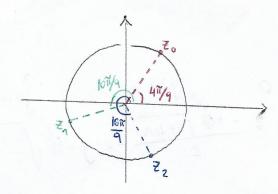
$$K = 0 \longrightarrow \Xi_0 = \sqrt[3]{4} e^{i \frac{4\pi}{q}}$$

$$K = 1 \longrightarrow \Xi_1 = \sqrt[3]{4} e^{i \frac{10\pi}{q}}$$

$$K = 2 \longrightarrow \Xi_2 = \sqrt[3]{4} e^{i \frac{10\pi}{q}}$$

$$K = 0, 1, 2$$

Graficamente:



• [es. 4 appello
$$01/09/2022$$
]
$$\left(\frac{z}{\lambda} + 1\right)^{4} = 16 \implies \left(\frac{z}{\lambda} + 1\right)^{2} = \pm 4 \qquad \left(\frac{z}{\lambda} + 1\right)^{2} = -4$$

$$\left(\frac{z}{z} + 1\right)^2 = -4$$
 (2)

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc}
\left(\frac{z}{\lambda}+1\right)^2 & 4 & \longrightarrow & \left(\frac{z+\lambda}{\lambda}\right)^2 & 4 & \longrightarrow & -\left(z+\lambda\right)^2 & 4 & \longrightarrow & z^2-1+2\lambda z & = -4 & \longrightarrow & z^2+2\lambda z+3=0
\end{array}\right)$$

$$\Delta = 4i^{2} - 12 = -16 = 16i^{2} \qquad = \frac{-2i \pm 4i}{2} = \frac{-3i}{2}$$

$$(2) \left(\frac{\overline{z}}{\lambda} + 1\right)^2 = -4 \longrightarrow \left(\frac{\overline{z} + \lambda}{\lambda}\right)^2 = -4 \longrightarrow \left(\frac{\overline{z} + \lambda}{\lambda}\right)^2 = -4 \longrightarrow \overline{z}^2 - 1 + 2\lambda \overline{z} = 4$$

$$\Delta = 4i^{2} + 20 = -4 + 20 = +16$$

$$= \frac{-2i \pm 4}{2} = \begin{cases} 2-i \\ -2-i \end{cases}$$

Soluzioni: i, -3i, 2-i, -2-i

· es.1 quiz 10/11/2021:

si calcoli la foluzione ZE C con parti reali e immaginarie positive dell'equazione

Re
$$(z^2) + z^2 = 2 + 2i \sqrt{A}$$

Tale jourzione verifica: |z|2 = VI+4A

Pongo == x+iy con x>0, y>0.

In questo caso:
$$z^2 = (x + iy)^2 = x^2 + i^2y^2 + 2ixy = x^2 - y^2 + i(2xy)$$

$$Re(z^2) = x^2 - y^2$$

fostituisco nell'equazione:
$$x^2-y^2+x^2-y^2+i(2xy)=2+2i\sqrt{A}$$

$$2x^2-2y^2+i(2xy)=2+2i\sqrt{A}$$

$$x^2-y^2+i(xy)=1+\sqrt{A}$$
O $x^2-y^2+i(xy)=1+\sqrt{A}$

Devo risolvere:
$$\int x^2 - y^2 = 1 \implies x = \sqrt{y^2 + 1}$$
 (prendo + perche' x>0)

$$\left(\sqrt{y^2 + 1}\right) y = \sqrt{A}$$

$$(\sqrt{y^2+1})y = \sqrt{A}$$

 $(y^2+1)y^2 = A \rightarrow y^4 + y^2 - A = 0$
 $\Delta = 1 + 4A$
 $y = \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{1+4A}{2}} \rightarrow y = 0$
 $y > 0$
 $y = 0$

Sostituisco y nella 1º equazione:

$$X = \sqrt{\frac{-1 + \sqrt{1 + 4A}}{2} + 1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 + 4A}}$$

$$Y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{-1 + \sqrt{1 + 4A}} + 1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 + 4A}}$$

$$Y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{-1 + \sqrt{1 + 4A}}$$

=>
$$|z|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\chi + \sqrt{1 + 4A} - \chi + \sqrt{1 + 4A} \right) = \sqrt{1 + 4A}$$

· es. 1 quiz gennaio 2021 :

Calcolare la soluzione Z E C dell'equazione:

$$e^{i\pi/2} \rightarrow i$$
 Sostituisco nell'equazione: $4 + iz = z + 3i$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Xi &= \frac{4 - 3i}{1 - i} \cdot \frac{1 + i}{1 + i} = \frac{4 - 3i}{2} \cdot \frac{1 + i}{2} \\
&= \frac{4 + 4i - 3i - 3i^{2}}{2} = \frac{4i + 10}{2} = 5 + 2i
\end{aligned}$$

Soluzione: z=5+2i

Scrivo - 1+i in forma esponenziale:

$$|W| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow -1 + i = \sqrt{2} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sec \frac{3\pi}{4} \right) = \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}}$$

Sostituisco z=reil nell'equatione:

$$t^{2}e^{i\theta} - 2re^{i\theta} = \sqrt{2}e^{i3\pi/4}$$

$$(r^{2} - 2r)e^{i\theta} = \sqrt{2}e^{i3\pi/4} \implies \begin{cases} r^{2} - 2r = \sqrt{2} \\ \theta = \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2\kappa\pi \end{cases}$$

•
$$r^2 - 2r = \sqrt{2}$$

 $r^2 - 2r - \sqrt{2} = 0$

$$\Delta = 4 + 4\sqrt{2} = 4(1 + \sqrt{2}) \qquad r = \frac{\cancel{x} \pm \cancel{x}\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{2}}}{\cancel{x}} = 1 \pm \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{2}}$$
no perche' r>0

•
$$\theta = \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2\kappa\pi \rightarrow dentro [0, 2\pi[abbiamo Jolo $\theta = \frac{3\pi}{4}]$$$

$$\frac{501}{501}: \ \ \overline{z} = e^{i\frac{317}{4}} \left(1 + \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{z}}\right) = \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{z}} + \frac{i}{\sqrt{z}}\right) \left(1 + \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{z}}\right)$$

fostituisco z = reio nell'equatione:

$$r^{4}e^{i4\theta} = r^{2} + 2 \longrightarrow r^{4}e^{i4\theta} = r^{2}e^{i0} + 2e^{i0} \longrightarrow r^{4}e^{i4\theta} = (r^{2} + 2)e^{i0}$$

$$\int t^4 = t^2 + 2$$

$$0 + 4 = t^{2} + 2 \longrightarrow t^{4} - t^{2} - 2 = 0$$

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•
$$4\theta = 2K\pi \longrightarrow \theta = K\frac{\pi}{2} \longrightarrow dentro \left[0, 2\pi\right[abbiquo K = 0, 1, 2, 3 : -K = 0 : \theta_0 = 0 - K = 1 : \theta_1 = \pi/2$$

-
$$K = 3 : \theta_3 = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

Soluzioni:
$$Z = \sqrt{2} e^{i \mathcal{D}} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$Z = \sqrt{2} e^{i \mathcal{D}/2} = \sqrt{2}i$$

$$Z = \sqrt{2} e^{i \mathcal{D}/2} = -\sqrt{2}i$$

$$Z = \sqrt{2} e^{i \mathcal{D}/2} = -\sqrt{2}i$$