

# Zasadnicze twierdzenie algebry

Każdy wielomian stopnia  $\geq 1$  ma pierwiastek zespolony.

$$P(z) = a_n z^n + a_{n-1} z^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 z + a_0, \quad z \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$a_k \in \mathbb{C}, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, n \quad \underline{n \geq 1}$$

$$\bigvee_{z_0 \in \mathbb{C}} P(z_0) = 0$$

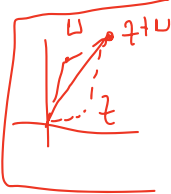
$$P(z) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k z^k = a_n z^n + a_{n-1} z^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 z + a_0 \quad | \quad n \geq 1$$

$$a_n \neq 0$$

Moiemy założyc, że  $a_n = 1$ .

$$P(z) = a_n Q(z)$$

↑ wielomian stopnia  $n$  postaci  $z^n + \dots$



$$P(z) = z^n + a_{n-1} z^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 z + a_0$$

Fakt 1. Funkcja  $|P|$  osiąga swój kwadratowy, ten.

$$\bigvee_{z_0 \in \mathbb{C}} \bigwedge_{z \in \mathbb{C}} |P(z_0)| \leq |P(z)|$$

$$|P(z_0)| \leq |P(z)|$$

$$\begin{aligned} |z+u| &\leq |z| + |u| \\ |z-u| &\geq |z| - |u| \end{aligned}$$

Dow.

$$|P(z)| = |z^n + \dots| = |z|^n \cdot \left| 1 + \frac{a_{n-1}}{z} + \dots + \frac{a_1}{z^{n-1}} + \frac{a_0}{z^n} \right| \geq$$

$$\geq |z|^n \cdot \left( 1 - \frac{|a_{n-1}|}{|z|} - \dots - \frac{|a_1|}{|z|^{n-1}} - \frac{|a_0|}{|z|^n} \right) \geq$$

$$\left\{ \text{dla } |z| \geq 1 \right\} \geq |z|^n \left( 1 - \frac{1}{|z|} (|a_{n-1}| + \dots + |a_1| + |a_0|) \right) \geq$$

$$\geq |z|^n \left( 1 - \frac{n \cdot \max_{k \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}} |a_k|}{|z|} \right) \geq$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} &\text{dla } |z| \geq R > 1 \\ &R = 2(1 + n \cdot \max_k |a_k|) \end{aligned} \right\} \geq |R|^n \left( 1 - \frac{n \cdot \max_k |a_k|}{2(1 + n \cdot \max_k |a_k|)} \right) \geq$$

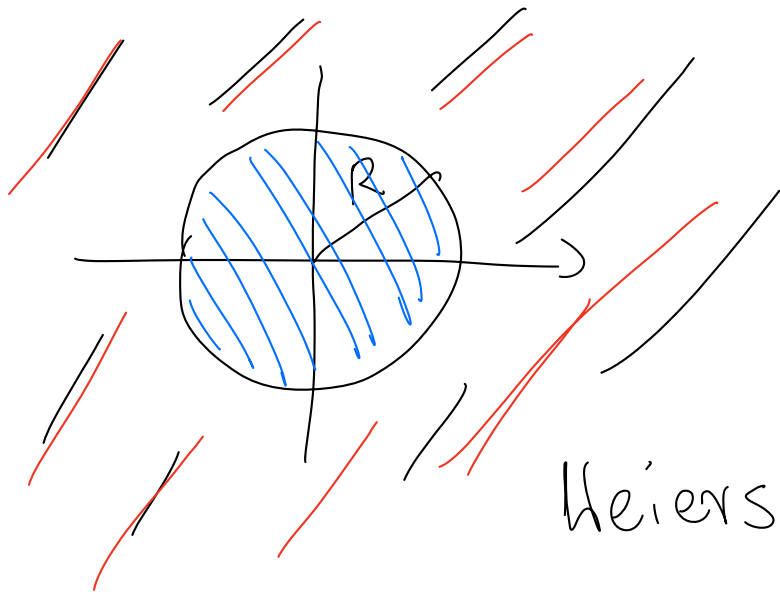
$$\geq \frac{1}{2} R^n \geq \frac{1}{2} R \geq |a_0|$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$R > 2|a_0|$$

$$\Rightarrow |P(z)| \geq |a_0| = |P(0)| \text{ dla } |z| \geq R.$$

$$\Rightarrow |P(z)| \geq |a_0| = |P(0)| \text{ dle } |z| \geq R.$$



$$|P(z)| \geq |P(0)|$$

Heierstrassa

[Til, Heierstrassa  $\Rightarrow$  Funksjon  $|P|$  er  
 osigga sukke kvesg u hoke domkriptgen  $|z| \leq R$ .

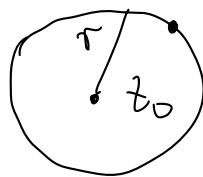
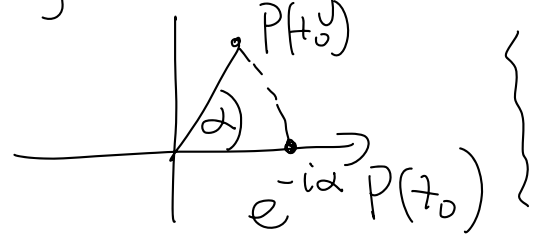
$$\Rightarrow \bigvee_{z_0 \in \{z: |z| \leq R\}} \bigwedge_{z \in \{z: |z| \leq R\}} |P(z)| \geq |P(z_0)|$$

$$\Rightarrow \bigvee_{z_0 \in \{z: |z| \leq R\}} \bigwedge_{z \in \mathbb{C}} |P(z)| \geq |P(z_0)|.$$

Fakt 2.  $P(z_0) = 0$ .

Dop. Łatwiej, ie  $P(z_0) \neq 0$ . Możemy przyjąć, ie  $P(z_0) = m$  jest llaop rzeczywisty dodatni.

$$\left\{ e^{i(-\text{Arg}(P(z_0)))} P(z_0) > 0 \right\}$$



$$(a+b)^k = \sum_{m=0}^k \binom{k}{m} a^m b^{k-m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(z) &= P(z_0 + r e^{i\alpha}) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k (z_0 + r e^{i\alpha})^k = \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n a_k z_0^k + \sum_{k=1}^n \underbrace{u_k(z_0)}_{\substack{\text{w}_k(z_0) \\ \text{w}_k(z_0)}} r^k e^{ik\alpha} = \\ &= P(z_0) + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\bigvee_k u_k(z_0) \neq 0 \quad ?$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P(z) = P(z_0) \text{ dla } |z - z_0| = r \\ \text{Tak byc nie moze, bo} \\ \text{wielomian } P - P(z_0) \text{ nie by} \\ \text{miesciac wielomianu} \end{array} \right\}$

$$P(z) = P(z_0) + u_k(z_0) r^k e^{ik\alpha} + \underbrace{\sum_{m=k+1}^n u_m(z_0) r^m e^{im\alpha}}_{\text{red line}}$$

↓

$$|P(z)| = \left| P(z_0) + u_k(z_0) r^k e^{ik\alpha} \right| + \left| \dots \right|$$

$$|P(z)| \leq |P(z_0) + u_k(z_0) r^k e^{ik\alpha}| + \underbrace{\left| \sum_{m=k+1}^n u_m(z_0) r^m e^{im\alpha} \right|}_{(*)}$$

$$(*) \leq \sum_{m=k+1}^n |u_m(z_0)| \cdot r^m \underbrace{|e^{im\alpha}|}_1 =$$

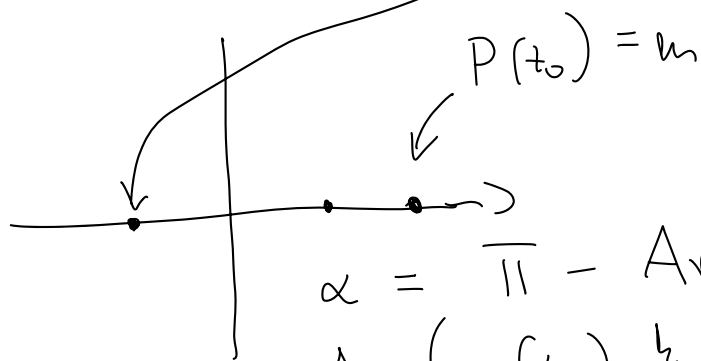
$$= \sum_{m=k+1}^n |u_m(z_0)| \cdot r^m \leq \sum_{m=k+1}^n C r^m =$$

$$\leq C = \max |u_m(z_0)| \leq C \sum_{m=k+1}^n r^m = C r^{k+1} \frac{1-r^{n-k}}{1-r} \leq \begin{cases} r < 1 \\ \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\leq C r^{k+1}$$

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$$|P(z)| \leq |P(z_0) + u_k(z_0) r^k e^{ik\alpha}| + C r^{k+1} = (**)$$



$$\alpha = \pi - \text{Arg}(u_k(z_0))$$

$$\text{Arg}(u_k(z_0) r^k e^{ik\alpha}) = \text{Arg}(u_k(z_0)) + \pi - \text{Arg}(u_k(z_0)) = \pi$$

$$(**) = |m - |u_k(z_0) r^k e^{ik\alpha}|| + C r^{k+1} =$$

$$= |m - |u_k(z_0)| r^k| + C r^{k+1}$$

$$|P(z)| \leq |m - |u_k(t_0)|r^k| + Cr^{k+1} =$$

$$\left\{ r < \sqrt[k]{\frac{m}{|u_k(t_0)|}} \right\} = m - |u_k(t_0)|r^k + Cr^{k+1} \leq$$

$$\left\{ r < \frac{|u_k(t_0)|}{C} \right\} < m \quad \text{Sprzeczność!} \quad \text{!}$$

$$-|u_k(t_0)|r^k + Cr^{k+1} < 0$$

$$Cr^{k+1} < |u_k(t_0)|r^k$$

$$Cr < |u_k(t_0)|$$

$$r < \frac{|u_k(t_0)|}{C}$$

↙ ↘  $\text{dla } |P|$

$$\bigwedge_{t \in \mathbb{C}} |P(t)| \geq m.$$

$$\Rightarrow P(t_0) = 0.$$

## Zasadnicze twierdzenie algebry

Każdy wielomian  $p$  stopnia  $\geq 1$  ma dokładnie  $n$  pierwiastków zespolonych  $z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n$  i

$$p(z) = a_n(z - z_1)(z - z_2) \dots (z - z_n).$$

Uk Today rδΔnæh

$$\begin{cases} x - 2y = 3 \\ 2x + 3y = 5 \end{cases}$$

$x = 3 + 2y$

$$\hookrightarrow 2(3 + 2y) + 3y = 5$$

$$6 + 4y + 3y = 5$$

$$7y = -1$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{7}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 3 + 2 \cdot \frac{-1}{7} = \frac{19}{7}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{19}{7} \\ y = -\frac{1}{7} \end{cases}$$



# Układy równań liniowych

Dla liczb  $a_{ij}$ , przy czym  $i = 1, \dots, m$ ,  $j = 1, \dots, n$  oraz  $b_i$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, m$  **układem  $m$  równań liniowych z  $n$  niewiadomymi** nazywamy układ

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \vdots \quad \quad \quad \vdots \quad \quad \quad \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m \end{cases}$$

$x_1, \dots, x_n$  - niewiadome

$a_{ij}$  - współczynniki

$b_i$  - wyrazy wolne

$a_{ij}$  ←  
← równanie    nr niewiadomej

# Macierz układu równań

Postacią macierzową układu równań nazywamy tablicę

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} & b_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} & b_m \end{array} \right]$$

macierz układu

macierz rozszerzona

$$[A | b]$$

$$\begin{cases} x - 2y = 3 \\ 2x + 3y = 5 \end{cases} \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 \end{array} \right]$$

⋮

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & ? \\ 0 & 1 & ? \end{array} \right] \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \begin{cases} x = ? \\ y = ? \end{cases}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ \boxed{2} & 3 & 5 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{u_2 - 2 \cdot u_1} \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & \boxed{7} & -1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{u_2 \cdot \frac{1}{7}}$$


$$\begin{array}{rcl} x - 2y = 3 & | \cdot 2 & \\ - (2x - 4y = 6) & & \\ \hline 2x + 3y = 5 & & \\ \hline 0x + 7y = -1 & & \end{array} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & \boxed{-2} & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{7} \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{u_1 + 2 \cdot u_2}$$

$$\longrightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & \frac{19}{7} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{7} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{19}{7} \\ y = -\frac{1}{7} \end{cases}$$

# Operacje elementarne

- ↪ Zamiana miejscami wiersza  $i$ -tego z wierszem  $j$ -tym.
- ↪ Pomnożenie  $i$ -tego wiersza przez dowolną liczbę  $c \neq 0$ .
- ↪ Dodanie do wiersza  $i$ -tego wiersza  $j$ -tego pomnożonego przez liczbę  $c$ .


$$\begin{array}{l} a_{i1}x_1 + \dots + a_{in}x_n = b_i \\ \vdots \\ a_{j1}x_1 + \dots + a_{jn}x_n = b_j \end{array} \quad \left| \cdot c \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \uparrow + \\ \downarrow - \\ \cdot \frac{1}{c} \end{array}$$

1.  $W_i \leftrightarrow W_j$

2.  $cW_i$

3.  $W_i + cW_j$

# Operacje elementarne a rozwiązania

## Twierdzenie

Wykonując operacje elementarne na macierzy rozszerzonej układu równań, nie zmieniamy jego rozwiązań.

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y + 3z = 14 \\ 2x - y + z = 3 \\ -x + 3y + 2z = 11 \end{cases}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 14 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 & 11 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow[\substack{u_2 - 2u_1 \\ u_3 + u_1}]{} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 14 \\ 0 & -5 & -5 & -25 \\ 0 & 5 & 5 & 25 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{u_2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right)}$$

$$\rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 14 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 5 & 5 & 25 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{u_3 - 5u_2} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 14 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{u_1 - 2u_2}$$

$$\rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 5 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{cases} x + z = 4 \\ y + z = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{cases} x = -z + 4 \\ y = -z + 5 \end{cases} \quad z \in \mathbb{R}}$$

Np.  $\{z = 2\}$   
 $x = 2$   
 $y = 3$

$$\downarrow \begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = 3 \\ z = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x + y + z = 5 \\ 2x + 2y + 7z = 30 \\ 3x + y + 5z = 25 \end{cases}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & 7 & 30 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 & 25 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\substack{u_2 - 2u_1 \\ u_3 - 3u_1}} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 20 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & 10 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{u_2 \leftrightarrow u_3}$$

$$\rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 20 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{u_2 \cdot (-\frac{1}{2})} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 20 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{u_3 \cdot \frac{1}{5}}$$

$$\rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\substack{u_2 + u_3 \\ u_1 - u_3}} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{u_1 - u_2} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right] \longleftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = -1 \\ z = 4 \end{cases}$$