Algobra 20231013 Escucizi in C valutare toon. dell'algebra: unlid - 2 soluzion · v: solver: 22+2jt-3=0 $-3 (a+jb)^2+2j(a+jb)-3=0$ a, 5 e 1/2 -3 $a^2-b^2+2jab+2ja-2b-3=0$ -> (a2-42-24-3)+; (2a6+2a)=0 $\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \begin{cases} a^2 - b^2 - 2b - 3 = 0 \\ 2ab + 2a = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 2a(1+b) = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 2a = 0 \\ 2a = 0 \end{cases}$ 2 soluziono trovate: · Z = V2 - j · 2 = - \(z - \) oppure possinus usolvera con: 22+2j2-3-0 2,,2 = -2j = \(\frac{-2j}{2}\) = +12 questo solution * Visolveve: 22+2jz-13j=0 2,2 = -2j = V-4+4√3; applichemus calub

delle under in C -> V-4+4\(\frac{1}{3}\); - $\rightarrow \sqrt{(-4)^2 + (4\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{64} = 8$ $\rightarrow avg(-4+4\sqrt{3}j)$ = $W_k = \sqrt{2} \left(\cos \theta_k + j \sin \theta_k \right) \quad k = \theta, 1$ $W_o = \sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{\overline{u}}{3} + j \sin \frac{\overline{u}}{3} \right)$ $=\sqrt{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}+i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$ 2,2=-; 7 /2 (1+) /3) · R:solver 26+223-3-0 d = 2° $\rightarrow d^2 + 2d - 3 = 0$ $d_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \mp \sqrt{4+12}}{2}$ -> 23 = -3, 23 = 1 23 = -3 grado 3 -> 3 moles $\rightarrow \frac{V=3}{a=\pi} \quad \xi_{k} = \sqrt[3]{3} \left(\cos\theta_{k} + j\sin\theta_{k}\right)$ $\theta_{1} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{24\pi}{3}$ $\theta_{0} = \sqrt[3]{3} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$ k = 0,1,2 2, = \$\sqrt{3}(-1) $t_2 = \sqrt[3]{3} \left(\frac{1}{2} - j \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$ WA uon si dispongen al verbes de un esagone, non essoudo direttamento una V: aug (=) - aug (=) · 123 = E non 6 cq. Ng. pc- "E": 2 : a+ jb con questa qui fewain in f3(n)

2 : fejo questa Joseph Standard in f. csp. le.

jordita

solue.

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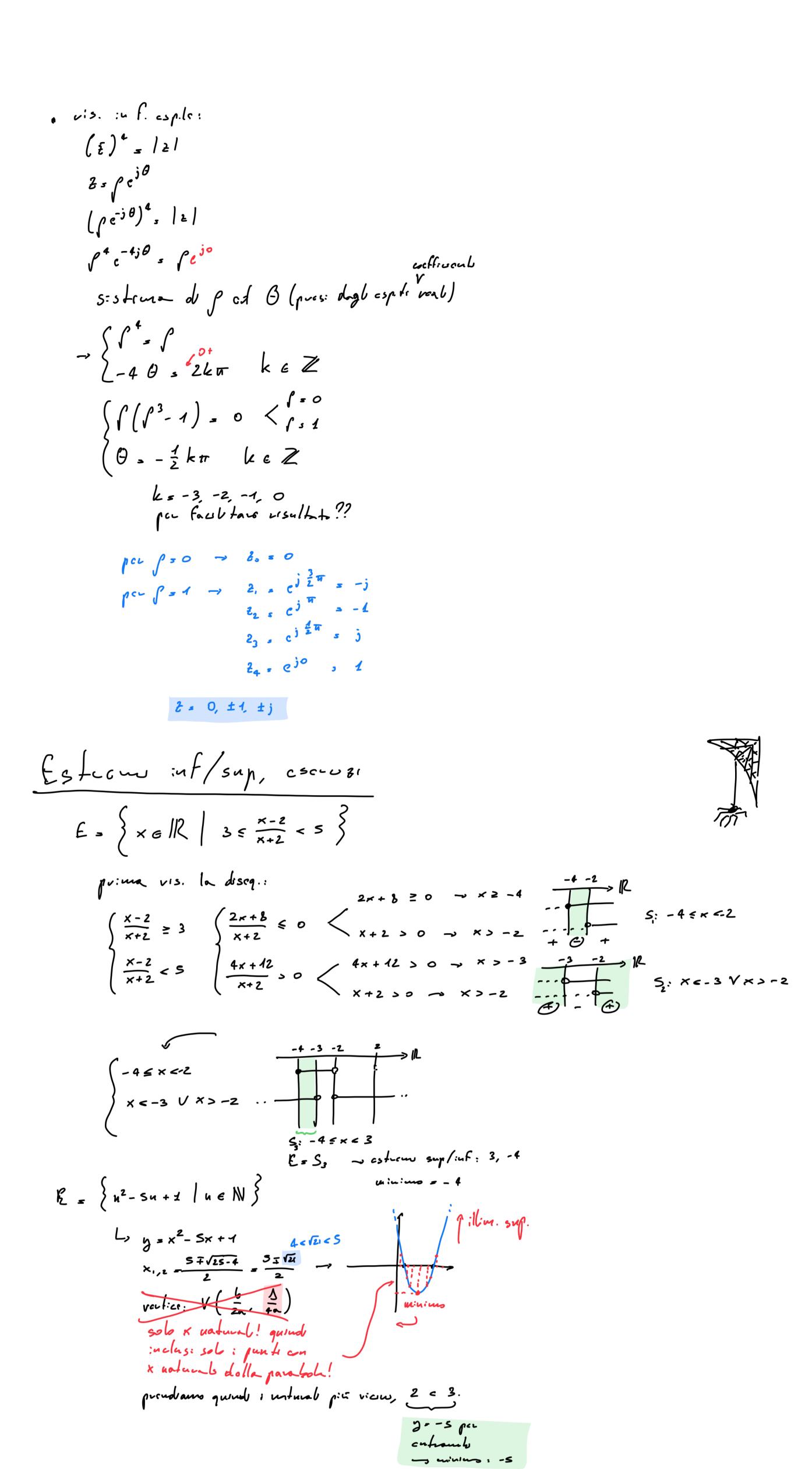
solue.

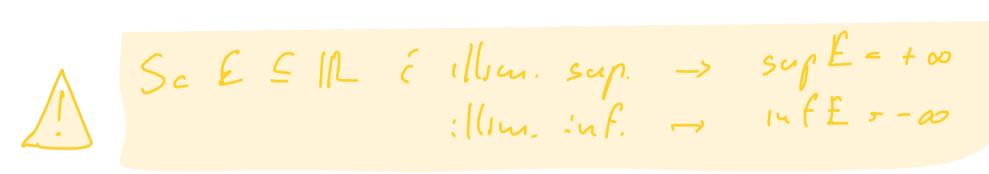
solue.

sol $= e^{j\pi/2} \int_{0}^{3} e^{j3\theta} = \int_{0}^{-j\theta} e^{-j\theta}$ $\int_{3\theta+\frac{\pi}{2}}^{3} \int_{-\theta}^{3} \int$ (40 = - 1 + 24π quante solusion toviamo? 1=0 V 5=1 Li vett. unlle, visalto in 1 saluzione 1/2 k 1 mgg: mgs 21 : 4 pacsi: les 0, 1, 2, 3

21 = e-j 1/2

 $\mathcal{E}_{3} = e^{-j\frac{2}{b}\pi}$ $\mathcal{E}_{4} = e^{-j\frac{|I|}{b}\pi}$





Sc Z. a+jb -> c² = e^{a+jb} = e^ae^{j\theta} = e^a(cos\theta+jsiu\theta)

DEFINISCE I COMPLESSI IN F. DI EVERNO