Demact whol Nº 4 ISM

$$\frac{2^{3}}{2^{3}} = \frac{1}{8} + 0j$$

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8)
$$z_1 = \sqrt{3} + j$$
, $z_2 = 6 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + j \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$
 $|z_1| = \sqrt{3+1} = 2$ $\varphi_1 = \operatorname{arctq} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{\pi}{6}$
 $z_1 = |z_1| \cdot e^{\varphi_1} = 2e^{\frac{\pi}{6}j}$
 $z_2 = 6e^{\frac{\pi}{3}j}$

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{2e^{\frac{\pi}{6}j}}{6e^{\frac{\pi}{3}j}} = \frac{1}{3}e^{-\frac{\pi}{6}j}$$

Výsledek: 12e=j, je=j

6)
$$z = \sqrt{-5+12j}$$
 at $z = a+bj$, $a.b \in \mathbb{R}$

$$z^2 = -5+12j$$

$$(a+bj)^2 = -5+12j$$

$$a^{2} + b^{2} + \lambda abj = -5 + 12j$$

$$\begin{cases} a^{2} - b^{2} = -5 \\ \lambda abj = 12j \end{cases} \begin{cases} a^{2} - b^{2} = -5 \\ ab = 6 \end{cases} \begin{cases} a^{2} - b^{2} = -5 \\ a = \frac{6}{6} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{36}{64} - 6^2 = -5$$

$$0 \quad 6 = 3 \\ \alpha = 6 = 2$$

$$z_1 = 2 + 3j$$

$$Q \quad \theta = -3 \qquad \forall z = -2 - 3j$$

$$\alpha = -2$$