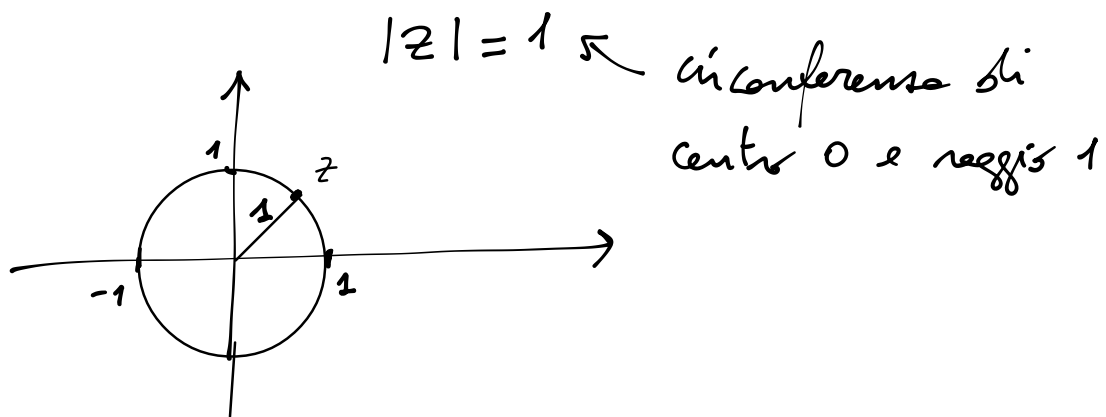
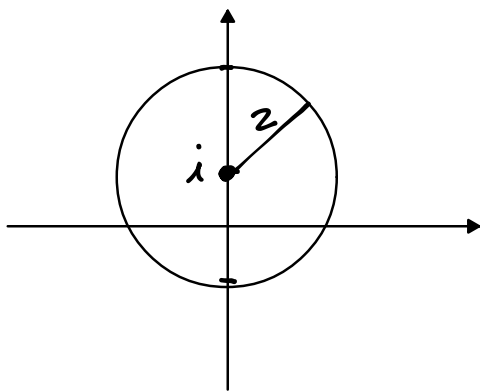


29/1/2019

1) Rappresentare sul piano cartesiano il luogo dei punti tali che



2) $|z - i| = 2$ circonferenza di centro i e raggio 2



\Downarrow

$$z = x + iy$$

$$|x + iy - i| = 2$$

$$|x + i(y - 1)| = 2$$

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

$$(x - 0)^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 2^2 \longrightarrow x^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 4$$

↑
circonferenza di centro
(0, 1) e raggio 2

$$|2z - 3| = |z + i|$$

Rappresentare nel piano

$$z = x + iy$$

$$|2(x + iy) - 3| = |(x + iy) + i|$$

$$|2x + 2iy - 3| = |x + iy + i|$$

$$|(2x - 3) + 2yi| = |x + i(y + 1)|$$

$$\sqrt{(2x - 3)^2 + (2y)^2} = \sqrt{x^2 + (y + 1)^2}$$

$$4x^2 + 9 - 12x + 4y^2 = x^2 + y^2 + 1 + 2y$$

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 - 12x - 2y + 8 = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 4x - \frac{2}{3}y + \frac{8}{3} = 0$$

CIRCONF. $C\left(2, \frac{1}{3}\right)$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 + ax + by + c &= 0 \\ C\left(-\frac{a}{2}, -\frac{b}{2}\right) \\ r &= \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{4} + \frac{b^2}{4} - c} \end{aligned}$$

$$r = \sqrt{4 + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{8}{3}} = \sqrt{\frac{36 + 1 - 24}{9}} =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{13}}{3}$$

circonferenza di centro $C\left(2, \frac{1}{3}\right)$
e raggio $\frac{\sqrt{13}}{3}$

230

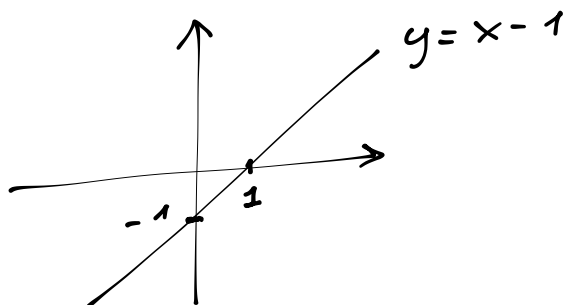
$$\operatorname{Re}(z) - \operatorname{Im}(z) = 1$$

Rappresentare

$$x - y = 1$$

$$z = x + iy$$

$$\Downarrow \\ y = x - 1 \text{ retta}$$



236

$$|z - 1| \leq |2 - z|$$

Rappresentare

$$z = x + iy$$

$$|x + iy - 1| \leq |2 - x - iy|$$

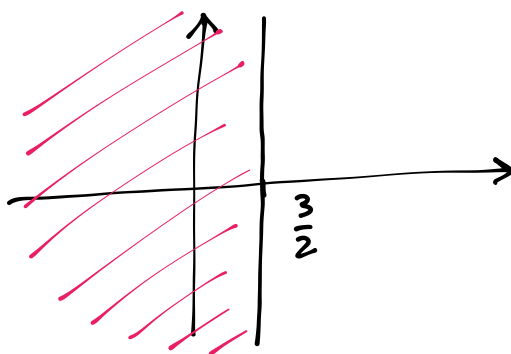
$$\sqrt{(x-1)^2 + y^2} \leq \sqrt{(2-x)^2 + (-y)^2}$$

$$\cancel{x^2 - 2x + 1 + y^2} \leq \cancel{4 - 4x + x^2 + y^2}$$

$$2x - 3 \leq 0$$

$$x \leq \frac{3}{2}$$

→
rappresenta tutti
i punti del piano
che hanno ascissa
minore o uguale di $\frac{3}{2}$



↑
SEMIPIANO (BORDO COMPRESO)

$$|i+z|^2 - i = z \quad \text{Risolvere l'equazione}$$

↓↓

$$\underbrace{|i+z|^2}_{\in \mathbb{R} \text{ numeri reali}} = \underbrace{z+i}_{\in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R} \text{ numeri complessi non reali}}$$

Quindi l'equazione è impossibile

Risolvere l'equazione

$$|i+z|^2 - i - z = z \quad z = x + iy$$

$$|i+x+iy|^2 - i - z = x + iy$$

$$|x+i(1+y)|^2 - i - z = x + iy$$

$$x^2 + (1+y)^2 - i - z = x + iy$$

$$x^2 + 1 + 2y + y^2 - i - z - x - iy = 0$$

$$(x^2 + y^2 - x + 2y - 1) + i(-1 - y) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{CIRCONF.} \\ x^2 + y^2 - x + 2y - 1 = 0 \\ \text{EQUAZIONI REALI !!!} \\ -1 - y = 0 \\ \text{RETTA} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + 1 - x - 2 - 1 = 0 \\ y = -1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \\ y = -1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} (x-2)(x+1) = 0 \\ y = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = (2, -1) \quad B = (-1, -1)$$

↓

$$z_0 = 2 - i \quad z_1 = -1 - i$$

$$z = 2 - i \quad \vee \quad z = -1 - i$$

44 Dati $z_1 = 2 - ai$ e $z_2 = 1 + ai$, trova per quali valori di $a \in \mathbb{R}$:

a. $z_1 \cdot z_2 \in \mathbb{R}$; b. $\bar{z}_1 \cdot z_2 \in \mathbb{I}$; c. $z_1 + \bar{z}_2 = 3$.

[a) 0; b) $\pm \sqrt{2}$; c) 0]

$$z_1 = 2 - ai \quad z_2 = 1 + ai$$

$$\text{a) } z_1 \cdot z_2 \in \mathbb{R} \quad (2 - ai)(1 + ai) = 2 + 2ai - ai + a^2 = \\ = 2 + a^2 + ai$$

$$\Im(z_1 \cdot z_2) = 0$$

$$\Downarrow \\ \boxed{a = 0}$$

$$\text{b) } \bar{z}_1 \cdot z_2 \in i\mathbb{R} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{insieme numeri} \\ \text{immaginari} \end{matrix}$$

$$(2 + ai)(1 + ai) = 2 + 2ai + ai - a^2 = \\ = (2 - a^2) + 3ai$$

$$\Re(\bar{z}_1 \cdot z_2) = 0$$

$$2 - a^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = \pm \sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{c) } z_1 + \bar{z}_2 = 3$$

$$2 - ai + 1 - ai = 3$$

$$3 - 2ai = 3 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = 0}$$