

385 $x^2 - 4x + 13 = 0$

$[2 \pm 3i]$

$$\frac{\Delta}{4} = 4 - 13 = -9$$

$$x = 2 \pm 3i$$

le radici quadrate
di -9 sono $\pm 3i$

INFATTI $(2+3i)^2 - 4(2+3i) + 13 = 4 + (3i)^2 + \cancel{12i} - 8 - \cancel{12i} + 13 =$
 $= 4 - 9 - 8 + 13 = 0$

EQUAZIONI DI 2° GRADO

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \pi}{2a}$$

dove π è una delle due radici quadrate
di Δ

384 $x^4 + 64 = 0$

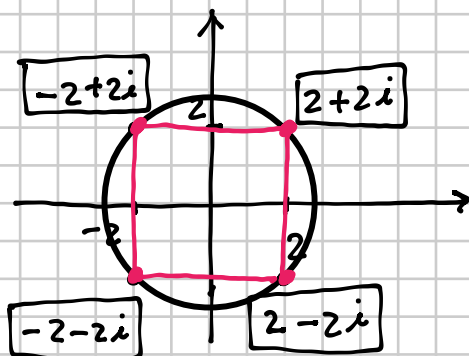
$[\pm 2(1+i); \pm 2(-1+i)]$

$x^4 = -64$ trovare le 4 radici quarte di -64

$$x^4 = 64 (\cos \pi + i \sin \pi)$$

$$x_1 = 64^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = 2^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = 2\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)$$

$$= 2 + 2i$$



$$x^6 + 7x^3 - 8 = 0 \quad \left[-2, 1 \pm i\sqrt{3}, 1, \frac{-1 \pm i\sqrt{3}}{2} \right]$$

$$\underbrace{(x^3 + 8)}_{(1)} \underbrace{(x^3 - 1)}_{(2)} = 0$$

$$(1) \quad x^3 + 8 = 0 \quad (x+2)(x^2 - 2x + 4) = 0$$

$$x = -2 \quad \vee \quad x^2 - 2x + 4 = 0$$

$$\frac{\Delta}{4} = 1 - 4 = -3$$

$$x = 1 \pm \sqrt{3}i$$

$$(2) \quad x^3 - 1 = 0$$

$$x^3 = 1$$

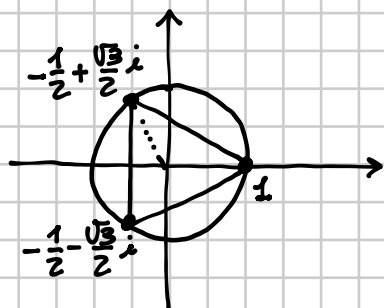
oupar

$$x^3 - 1 = (x-1)(x^2 + x + 1)$$

$$x = 1 \quad \vee \quad x^2 + x + 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 1 - 4 = -3$$

$$x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2}$$



$$x = -2 \quad \vee \quad x = 1 \pm \sqrt{3}i \quad \vee \quad x = 1 \quad \vee \quad x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2}$$

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$$x^4 + 6x^2 + 25 = 0$$

$$[\pm(1+2i), \pm(1-2i)]$$

$$x^2 = t$$

$$t^2 + 6t + 25 = 0$$

$$\frac{\Delta}{4} = 9 - 25 = -16$$

$$t = -3 \pm 4i$$

$$\textcircled{1} x^2 = -3 - 4i$$

$$\vee \textcircled{2} x^2 = -3 + 4i$$

$$\textcircled{1} x^2 = -3 - 4i$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + (-4)^2} = 5$$

III QUADR.

$$\tan \vartheta = \frac{-4}{-3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\vartheta = \pi + \arctan \frac{4}{3}$$

$$x_1 = 5^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\cos \left(\frac{\pi + \arctan \frac{4}{3}}{2} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\pi + \arctan \frac{4}{3}}{2} \right) \right)$$

$$\cos \left(\frac{\pi + \arctan \frac{4}{3}}{2} \right) = \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\arctan \frac{4}{3}}{2} \right) = -\sin \left(\frac{\arctan \frac{4}{3}}{2} \right) =$$

$$= -\sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos(\arctan \frac{4}{3})}{2}} = (*)$$

$$\cos(\arctan \frac{4}{3}) = + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2(\arctan \frac{4}{3})}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{4}{3})^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{16}{9}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{25}{9}}} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$(*) = -\sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{3}{5}}{2}} = -\sqrt{\frac{\frac{2}{5}}{2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = \sqrt{5} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}i \right) = \boxed{-1 - 2i}$$

FORMULA DI BISEZIONE

$$\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2}}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \alpha}}$$

$$\sin \frac{\vartheta}{2} = -\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{5}} =$$

$$= -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

Abbiamo trovato la radice $x_1 = -1 - 2i$, che è una radice quadrata di $-3 - 4i$. L'altra radice quadrata è $x_2 = 1 + 2i$ (opposta di x_1)

Abbiamo dunque trovato due soluzioni complesse dell'equazione. Le altre due saranno le coniugate di queste:

$$x_1 = -1 - 2i \quad x_3 = \overline{x_1} = -1 + 2i$$

$$x_2 = 1 + 2i \quad x_4 = \overline{x_2} = 1 - 2i$$

$$x = -1 - 2i \vee x = 1 + 2i \vee x = -1 + 2i \vee x = 1 - 2i$$