

$$\sqrt[4]{2,4}$$

$$2) 2i\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right) = 2i(-z\bar{z}) = -2i|z|^2 = -2i, z = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i, |z| = 1$$

$$4) \frac{13+12i}{6i-8} + \frac{(1+2i)^2}{2+i} = \frac{(13+12i)(-8-6i)}{64+36} + \frac{(1+2i)^2(2-i)}{4+1} = \frac{-104-78i-96i+72}{100} +$$

$$+ \frac{(1+4i-4)(2-i)}{5} = \frac{1}{100}(-32-174i+20(2-i+8i+4-8+4i)) = \frac{1}{100} \cdot$$

$$\cdot (-32-174i+40-20i+160i-80+80i) = \frac{1}{100}(-72+46i) = \frac{-18}{25} + \frac{23}{50}i$$

$$\sqrt{13}(3) \quad z = -5 - 2\sqrt{6}i \quad |z|^2 = 5^2 + (2\sqrt{6})^2 = 25 + 24 = 49 \Rightarrow |z| = 7$$

$$\sqrt{15}(2,3)$$

$$2) |z-i| < |z+i| \Leftrightarrow |z-i|^2 < |z+i|^2$$

$$z = x+iy: x^2 + (y-1)^2 < x^2 + (y+1)^2 \Leftrightarrow 0 < 4y \text{ или } y > 0$$

исканное - полноточность $y > 0$

$$3) |z+2i-1| \leq 2 \Leftrightarrow |z+2i-1|^2 \leq 4$$

$$z = x+iy: (x-1)^2 + (y+2)^2 \leq 4 - \text{круг с центром } 1-2i \text{ радиусом } 2.$$

$$\sqrt{18}(5)$$

$$z = \sin(\pi/9) - i\cos(\pi/9) = \cos(\frac{\pi}{9} - \frac{\pi}{2}) + i\sin(\frac{\pi}{9} - \frac{\pi}{2}) \Rightarrow \arg z = -\frac{7\pi}{18} + 2\pi = \frac{29}{18}\pi$$

$$\sqrt{30}(5)$$

$$z = \frac{(1+i)^9}{(1-i)^7} = \frac{\sqrt{2}^9}{\sqrt{2}^7} e^{i(\frac{9\pi}{4} - (-\frac{7\pi}{4}))} = 2e^{i4\pi} = 2$$

$$\sqrt{31}(1)$$

$$z = (\sqrt{3}-i)^{100} = 2^{100} \cos \frac{-100\pi}{6} + 2^{100}i \sin \frac{-100\pi}{6} = 2^{100} \cos \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2^{100}i \sin \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

$$\sqrt{32}(4,7)$$

$$4) z^8 = 1+i = \sqrt{2} \exp(i(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi k)) \Rightarrow z = 2^{1/16} \exp(i(\frac{\pi}{32} + \frac{\pi k}{4})), k = 0, \dots, 7$$

$$7) z^6 = -64 = 64 e^{i\pi(1+2k)} \Rightarrow z = 2 \exp\left(\frac{1}{6} i\pi(1+2k)\right), k=0, \dots, 5$$

$$z_1 = \sqrt{3} + i, z_2 = 2i, z_3 = -\sqrt{3} + i, z_4 = -\sqrt{3} - i, z_5 = -2i, z_6 = \sqrt{3} - i$$

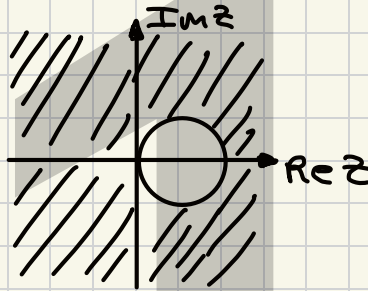
$$T.1. z = x + iy$$

$$\operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{(2-i)(x-iy)}{x^2+y^2} - \frac{(1-2i)(x+iy)}{x^2+y^2}\right) - \operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{(2+i)(x-iy)}{x^2+y^2} - \frac{(1+2i)(x+iy)}{x^2+y^2}\right) \leq 2$$

$$2x - y - x - 2y - (-2y + x - y - 2x) \leq 2(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$x \leq x^2 + y^2$$

$$\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 \geq \frac{1}{4}$$



$$\int_3(2,4)$$

$$2) \int \frac{(x^2+2)dx}{(x-1)(x+1)^2} \ominus$$

$$\frac{(x^2+2)}{(x-1)(x+1)^2} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{(x+1)^2} \Rightarrow x^2+2 = Ax^2+2Ax+A+Bx^2+Cx-Bx-C$$

$$A+B=1; 2A+C-B=0; A-C=2 \Rightarrow A=\frac{3}{4}, B=\frac{1}{4}, C=-\frac{5}{4}$$

$$\ominus \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x-1} + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{x-5}{(x+1)^2} dx = \frac{3}{4} \ln|x-1| + \frac{1}{8} \ln|x+1|^2 - \frac{3}{4}(-2)(x+1)^{-1} + C =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln|(x+1)(x-1)^3| + \frac{3}{2}(x+1)^{-1} + C$$

$$4) \int \frac{x^2+1}{x(x-1)^3} dx \ominus$$

$$\frac{x^2+1}{x(x-1)^3} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx^2+Cx+D}{(x-1)^3} \Rightarrow x^2+1 = A(x-1)^3 + Bx^3+Cx^2+Dx =$$

$$= (A+B)x^3 + (-3A+C)x^2 + (3A+D)x - A$$

$$A+B=0, -3A+C=1, 3A+D=0, -A=1 \Rightarrow A=-1, B=1, C=-2, D=3$$

$$\ominus -\int \frac{dx}{x} + \int \frac{x^2-2x+3}{(x-1)^3} dx = -\int \frac{dx}{x} + \int \frac{dx}{x-1} + \int \frac{2dx}{(x-1)^3} = -\ln|x| + \ln|x-1| -$$

$$- (x-1)^{-2} + C = -\ln|x| + \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} + C$$

$$\sqrt{4}(2,5)$$

$$2) \int \frac{dx}{x^2+1} \equiv$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2+1} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2-x+1} \Rightarrow 1 = A(x^2-x+1) + Bx^2+Bx+Cx+C =$$

$$= (A+B)x^2 + (B+C-A)x + A+C \Rightarrow A+B=0, B+C-A=0, A+C=1$$

$$C=1-A \quad B+1-2A=0 \Rightarrow A=\frac{1}{3}, B=-\frac{1}{3}, C=\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\equiv \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx}{x+1} + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{-x+2}{x^2-x+1} dx = \frac{1}{3} \ln|x+1| + \frac{1}{3} \left[-\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x-1}{x^2-x+1} dx + \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2-x+1} \right] = \frac{1}{3} \ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln|x^2-x+1| + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{(x-\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{x^2+2x+1}{x^2-x+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

$$5) \int \frac{x^3+x^2+x+3}{(x+3)(x^2+x+1)} dx \equiv$$

$$\frac{x^3+x^2+x+3}{x^3+4x^2+4x+3} = 1 - \frac{3x^2+3x}{(x+3)(x^2+x+1)} = 1 - \left[\frac{A}{x+3} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+x+1} \right]$$

$$A(x^2+x+1) + (Bx+C)(x+3) = 3x^2+3x$$

$$(A+B)x^2 + (A+3B+C)x + A+3C = 3x^2+3x \Rightarrow A+B=3, A+3B+C=3, A+$$

$$+3C=0 \Rightarrow A=\frac{18}{7}, B=\frac{3}{7}, C=-\frac{6}{7}$$

$$\equiv \int dx - \frac{18}{7} \int \frac{dx}{x+3} - \frac{1}{7} \int \frac{3x-6}{x^2+x+1} dx = x - \frac{18}{7} \ln|x+3| - \frac{1}{7} \left[\frac{3}{2} \int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1} dx - \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{15}{2} \int \frac{dx}{(x+\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}} \right] = x - \frac{18}{7} \ln|x+3| - \frac{3}{14} \ln|2x+1| - \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{7} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

$$\sqrt{1}(4)$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x-1} - \sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{x+1}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int (x-1 - 2\sqrt{x^2-1} + x+1) dx = \int (\sqrt{x^2-1} - x) dx =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \int \frac{x^2-1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx \equiv$$

$$\int \frac{x^2-1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = Q(x) \sqrt{x^2-1} + \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \Big| \frac{d}{dx}, Q(x) = Ax+B$$

$$\sqrt{x^2-1} = A\sqrt{x^2-1} + (Ax+B)\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} + \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \quad | \cdot \sqrt{x^2-1}$$

$$x^2-1 = A(x^2-1) + Ax^2+Bx+\lambda = 2Ax^2+Bx-A+\lambda \Rightarrow A=\frac{1}{2}, B=0, \lambda=-\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{x^2-1} - \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \frac{x}{2}(\sqrt{x^2-1}-x) - \frac{1}{2}\ln|x+\sqrt{x^2-1}| + C$$

№2(7)

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[6]{(x-7)^7(x-5)^5}} = \int 6 \sqrt[6]{\frac{x-5}{x-7}} \frac{dx}{(x-7)(x-5)} \quad (\Leftrightarrow)$$

$$\frac{x-5}{x-7} = t^6 \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{2}{x-7} = t^6 \Rightarrow x = 7 + \frac{2}{t^6-1} \Rightarrow dx = \frac{-12t^5}{(t^6-1)^2} dt$$

$$\frac{1}{x-7} = \frac{t^6-1}{2}; \quad \frac{1}{x-5} = \frac{t^6-1}{2t^6}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int t \frac{(t^6-1)^2}{4t^6} \frac{-12t^5}{(t^6-1)^2} dt = \int -3 dt = -3t + C = -3\sqrt[6]{\frac{x-5}{x-7}} + C$$

№18(2)

$$\int \sqrt[3]{1+\sqrt[4]{x}} dx = \int (1+x^{1/4})^{1/3} dx$$

$$1+x^{1/4} = t^3 \Rightarrow x = (t^3-1)^4 \Rightarrow dx = 12t^2(t^3-1)^3 dt$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int 12t^3(t^3-1)^3 dt = \int 12t^3(t^9-3t^6+3t^3-1) dt = \frac{12}{13}t^{13} -$$

$$- \frac{18}{5}t^{10} + \frac{36}{7}t^7 - 3t^4 + C = \frac{12}{13}(1+x^{1/4})^{13/3} - \frac{18}{5}(1+x^{1/4})^{10/3} + \frac{36}{7}(1+x^{1/4})^{7/3} -$$

$$- 3(1+x^{1/4})^{4/3} + C$$

№18(3)

$$\int \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+\sqrt[4]{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int x^{-1/2} (1+x^{1/4})^{1/3} dx \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} t^3 = 1+x^{1/4} \\ t^3-1 = x^{1/4} \end{array} \right. = \int (t^3-1)^2 t \cdot 12t^2 dt =$$

$$= \int 12t^3(t^3-1) dt = \frac{12}{7}t^7 - \frac{12}{4}t^4 + C = \frac{12}{7}(1+x^{1/4})^{7/3} - 3(1+x^{1/4})^{4/3} + C$$

Донатик