



Równania w dziedzinie zespolonej

Teoria

Definicja 1 Argumentem liczby zespolonej

$$z = x + iy \neq 0,$$

gdzie $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ nazywamy każdą liczbę $\varphi \in \mathbb{R}$ spełniającą układ równań:

$$\begin{cases} \cos \varphi = \frac{x}{|z|} \\ \sin \varphi = \frac{y}{|z|} \end{cases}$$

Definicja 2 • Argumentem głównym liczby zespolonej $z \neq 0$ nazywamy argument φ tej liczby $\frac{3}{2}\pi < \varphi \leq 2\pi$ spełniający nierówność:

$$0 \leq \varphi < 2\pi.$$

- Argument główny liczby zespolonej z oznaczamy $\text{Arg } z$.
- Każdy argument φ liczby zespolonej $z \neq 0$ ma postać:

$$\varphi = \text{Arg } z + 2k\pi, \text{ gdzie } k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Definicja 3 Każdą liczbę zespoloną różną od zera można przedstawić w postaci:

$$z = |z| (\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi),$$

gdzie φ jest argumentem głównym liczby z .

Postać tę nazywamy postacią trygonometryczną liczby zespolonej.

Definicja 4 (Pierwiastek z liczby zespolonej) Pierwiastkiem stopnia $n \in \mathbb{N}$ z liczby zespolonej z nazywamy każdą liczbę zespoloną w spełniającą równość:

$$w^n = z.$$

Twierdzenie 1 Niech $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Każdą liczbę zespoloną

$$z = |z| (\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)$$

różną od zera ma dokładnie n pierwiastków stopnia n postaci:

$$z_k = \sqrt[n]{|z|} \left(\cos \frac{\varphi + 2k\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{\varphi + 2k\pi}{n} \right),$$

dla $k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$.

Przykłady

Przykład 1 Rozwiążmy równania:

a) $z^2 - 4z + 13 = 0$.

$\Delta = (-4)^2 - 4 \cdot 13 = 16 - 52 = -36$

$\sqrt{\Delta} = \pm 6i$

$z_1 = \frac{4 - 6i}{2} = 2 - 3i, \quad z_2 = \frac{4 + 6i}{2} = 2 + 3i$

b) $z^2 = 8i$

$|z| = 8$

$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$8i = 8 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$

$z_1 = \sqrt[4]{8} \left(\cos \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi}{4} \right) = 2 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = 2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \sqrt{2} + i$

$z_2 = 2 \left(\cos \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi}{4} \right) = 2 \left(\cos \frac{9\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{9\pi}{4} \right) = 2 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \sqrt{2} + i$

$z_3 = 2 \left(\cos \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} + 4\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} + 4\pi}{4} \right) = 2 \left(\cos \frac{9\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{9\pi}{2} \right) = 2 \left(\cos \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \right) + i \sin \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right) = -i$

$z_4 = 2 \left(\cos \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} + 6\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} + 6\pi}{4} \right) = 2 \left(\cos \frac{13\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{13\pi}{4} \right) = 2 \left(\cos \frac{5\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{4} \right) = -\sqrt{2} - i$

Zadania

Zadanie 1 Rozwiąż równania:

a) $z^2 + 2z + 5 = 0$

b) $z^2 + 5z^2 + 4 = 0$

c) $(z-1)(z^2+z+1) = 0$

d) $(1+i)z^2 + 2z + (1-i) = 0$

e) $iz^2 + 4z - 5i = 0$

f) $z^2 + (1+i)z + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i\right) = 0 \quad \Delta = (1+i)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i\right) = \frac{2i}{1} = 2i \quad \sqrt{\Delta} = \sqrt{2i} = \sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = 1 + i$

g) $2z + z = 6 - i$

h) $z + z + 2z = 3 + 4i$

i) $z^2 = -2 + 2i$

f) $\Delta = 2 - i$

$|z| = \sqrt{5}$

$\varphi = \arccos \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$

$\sqrt{\Delta} = x + iy$

$(\sqrt{\Delta})^2 = \Delta$

$(x+iy)^2 = 2-i$

$x^2 + 2xyi + (iy)^2 = 2-i$

$x^2 + 2xyi - y^2 = 2-i$

$(x^2 - y^2) + (2xy)i = 2 - i$

$\begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = 2 \\ 2xy = -1 \end{cases}$

$x \neq 0 \wedge y \neq 0$

$x = -\frac{1}{2y}$

$(-\frac{1}{2y})^2 - y^2 = 2$

$\frac{1}{4y^2} - y^2 = 2$

$1 - 4y^4 = 8y^2$

$-4y^4 - 8y^2 + 1 = 0$

$t = y^2$

$-4t^2 - 8t + 1 = 0$

$\Delta = 64 + 16 = 80$

$\sqrt{\Delta} = \sqrt{80} = 4\sqrt{5}$

$t_1 = \frac{8 - 4\sqrt{5}}{-8} = -1 + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5}$

$t_2 = -1 - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5}$

$y^2 = -1 + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5}$

$y^2 = -1 - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5}$

$-1 + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5} > 0$

$y = \sqrt{-1 + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5}}$

$x = -\frac{1}{2y} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{-1 + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5}}}$

$x = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{-1 + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5}}}$

$\sqrt{\Delta} = x + iy$

$\sqrt{\Delta} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{-1 + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5}}} + i\sqrt{-1 + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5}}$

$\sqrt{\Delta} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{-1 + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5}}} - i\sqrt{-1 + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5}}$

$z = \frac{-(1+i) \pm \frac{1}{2\sqrt{-1 + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5}}} - i\sqrt{-1 + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5}}}{2}$

$z = \frac{-(1+i) - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{-1 + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5}}} + i\sqrt{-1 + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5}}}{2}$

g) $2x + \bar{z} = 6 - i$

$z = x + iy, \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R}$

$2(x+iy) + \overline{(x+iy)} = 6 - i$

$2x + 2iy + x - iy = 6 - i$

$3x + iy = 6 - i$

$\begin{cases} 3x = 6 \\ y = -1 \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = -1 \end{cases}$

$z = 2 - i$

h) $z + \bar{z} + 2z = 3 + 4i$

$z = x + iy, \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R}$

$(x+iy) + (x-iy) + 2(x+iy) = 3 + 4i$

$x^2 + y^2 + 2x + 2iy = 3 + 4i$

$x^2 + 2x + y^2 + 2iy = 3 + 4i$

$\begin{cases} x^2 + 2x + y^2 = 3 \\ 2y = 4 \end{cases}$

$y = 2$

$x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$

$(x+1)^2 = 0$

$x = -1$

$z = -1 + 2i$

i) $z^3 = -2 + 2i$

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

$z_0 = \sqrt[3]{2\sqrt{2}} \left(\cos \frac{\frac{3\pi}{4}}{3} + i \sin \frac{\frac{3\pi}{4}}{3} \right) = \sqrt[3]{2\sqrt{2}} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \sqrt[3]{2\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \dots$

$z_1 = \sqrt[3]{2\sqrt{2}} \left(\cos \frac{\frac{3\pi}{4} + 2\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\frac{3\pi}{4} + 2\pi}{3} \right) = \sqrt[3]{2\sqrt{2}} \left(\cos \frac{11\pi}{12} + i \sin \frac{11\pi}{12} \right)$

$z_2 = \sqrt[3]{2\sqrt{2}} \left(\cos \frac{\frac{3\pi}{4} + 4\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\frac{3\pi}{4} + 4\pi}{3} \right) = \sqrt[3]{2\sqrt{2}} \left(\cos \frac{19\pi}{12} + i \sin \frac{19\pi}{12} \right)$

$\frac{3\pi}{4} + \frac{8\pi}{3} = \frac{17\pi}{4}$

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