

Pierwiastek zespolony

$$a \geq 0$$

$$\sqrt{a} = b$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{b^2 = a}$$

$$\wedge \textcircled{b \geq 0}$$

$$\sqrt{4}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow \end{matrix} \textcircled{\begin{matrix} 2 \\ -2 \end{matrix}}$$

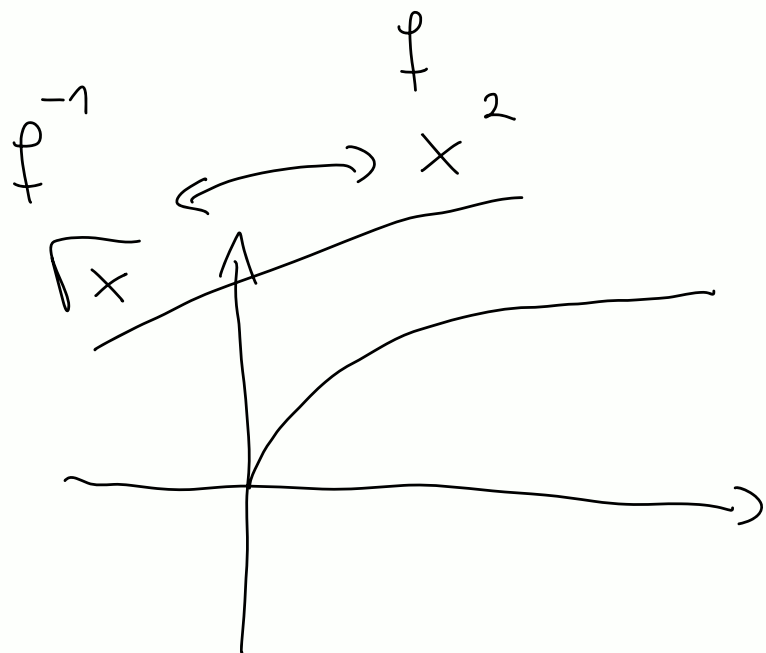
$$a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{a} = b$$

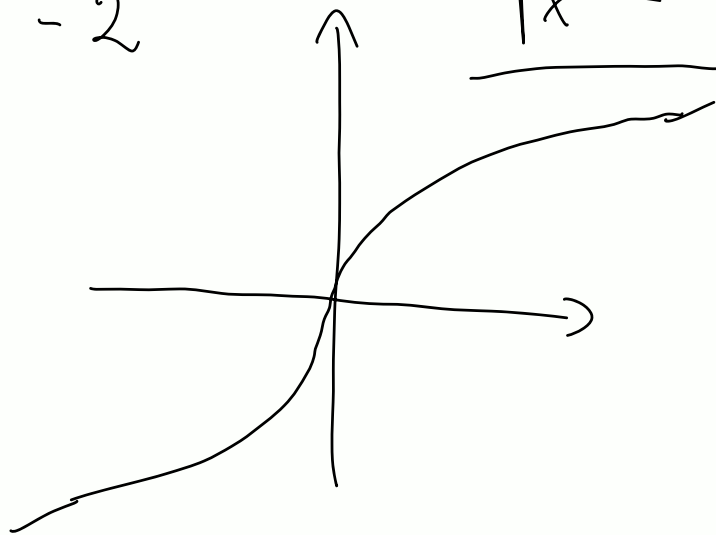
$$\Leftrightarrow b^3 = a$$

$$\sqrt[3]{8} = 2$$

$$\sqrt[3]{-8} = -2$$



$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \uparrow \end{matrix} \sqrt[3]{x} \leftrightarrow x^3$$



$$z \in \mathbb{C}, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

~~$$\sqrt[n]{z} = w \Leftrightarrow w^n = z$$~~

$$\sqrt[n]{z} = \{w \in \mathbb{C} : w^n = z\}$$

$$\sqrt{4} = \{2, -2\}$$

$$\sqrt{-1} = \{i, -i\}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{1} = \{1, \dots\} \quad \sqrt[3]{1} = \left\{ 1, \frac{-1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i, \frac{-1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right\}$$

$$\sqrt{1+2i} = \{w \in \mathbb{C} : w^2 = 1+2i\}$$

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

$$(x + iy)^2 = 1 + 2i$$

$$1+2i = |z|(\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)$$

$$\alpha = ?$$

$$\underbrace{x^2 - y^2}_{\text{red}} + \underbrace{2xyi}_{\text{blue}} = \underbrace{1}_{\text{red}} + \underbrace{2i}_{\text{blue}}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = 1 \\ 2xy = 2 \end{cases} \quad | : x \neq 0$$

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

$$x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2} = 1 \quad | \cdot x^2$$

$$x^4 - 1 = x^2$$

$$x^4 - x^2 - 1 = 0 \quad | t = x^2$$

$$t^2 - t - 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 1 + 4 = 5$$

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

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

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{< 0}$

spr.

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

$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ -y^2 = 1 \\ 0 = 2 \end{cases} \text{ spr.}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x} \quad x_0$$

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

$$y = \frac{2}{1 + \sqrt{5}} \quad y_0$$

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

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

$$\sqrt{1+2i} = \{x_0 + iy_0, -x_0 - iy_0\}$$

Pierwiastek zespolony

Niech $z \in \mathbb{C}$. **Pierwiastkiem zespolonym** stopnia $n \geq 2$ z liczby z nazywamy **zbiór**

$$\sqrt[n]{z} = \{w \in \mathbb{C} : w^n = z\}.$$

Pierwiastek zespolony

Niech $z \in \mathbb{C}$. **Pierwiastkiem zespolonym** stopnia $n \geq 2$ z liczby z nazywamy **zbiór**

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Niech $z \neq 0$

$$z = |z|(\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha).$$

Wtedy

*pierwiastek
realny*

$$\sqrt[n]{z} = \{z_0, z_1, \dots, z_{n-1}\},$$

gdzie

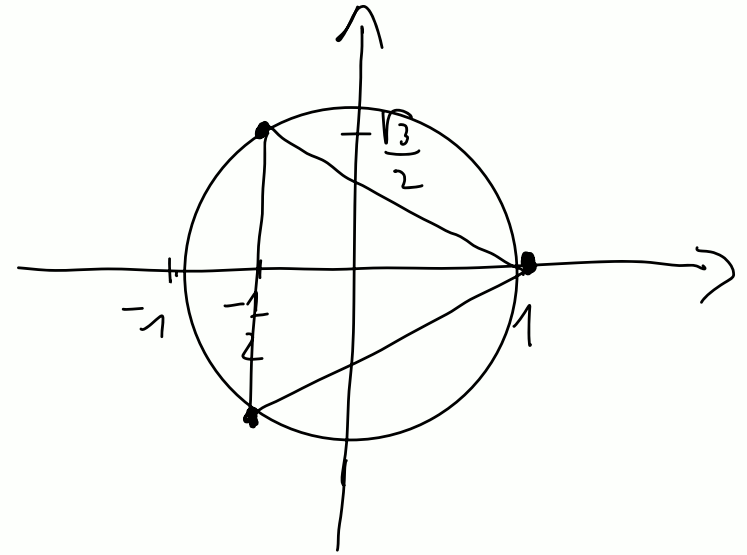
$$z_k = \sqrt[n]{|z|} \left(\cos \frac{\alpha + 2k\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{\alpha + 2k\pi}{n} \right)$$

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

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

Przykład

Wyznaczyć (zespolony) pierwiastek



$$1 = 1 (\cos 0 + i \sin 0) \quad \sqrt[3]{1}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{1} = \{z_0, z_1, z_2\}$$

$$z_0 = \sqrt[3]{1} \left(\cos \frac{0 + 2 \cdot 0 \cdot \pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{0 + 2 \cdot 0 \cdot \pi}{3} \right) = \cos 0 + i \sin 0 = 1$$

$$z_1 = \sqrt[3]{1} \left(\cos \frac{0 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{0 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \pi}{3} \right) = \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

$$z_2 = \sqrt[3]{1} \left(\cos \frac{0 + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot \pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{0 + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot \pi}{3} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

Zasadnicze twierdzenie algebry

↙

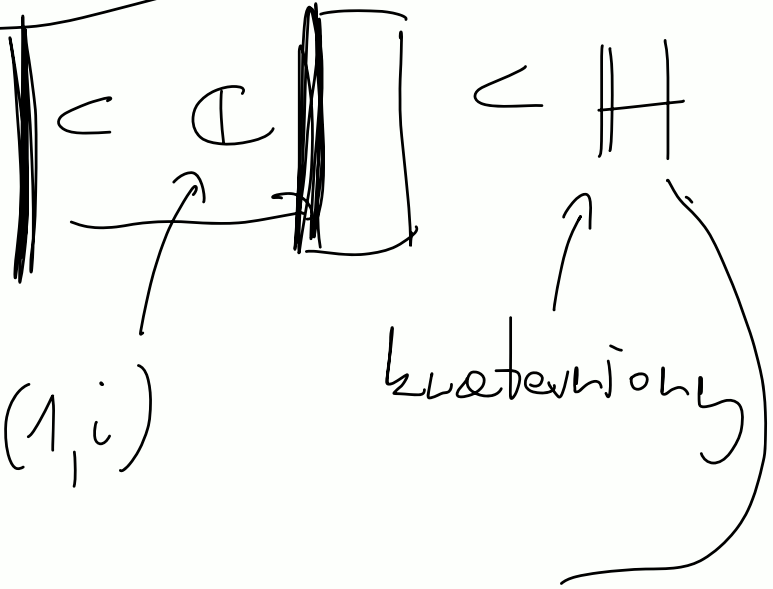
$$x^2 + 1 = 0$$

$\cup \mathbb{R}$ NIE
 $\cup \mathbb{C}$ TAK

$$x^{10} + 5x^8 + 3x^4 + x^2 + 1 = 0$$

$\cup \mathbb{R}$ NIE

$$\mathbb{N} \subset \mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{R}$$



$$ijk = i^2 = j^2 = k^2 = -1$$

(1, i, j, k)

Zasadnicze twierdzenie algebry

Twierdzenie

Każdy wielomian stopnia ≥ 1 ma pierwiastek zespolony.

o dowolny α współczynniki zespolony

Zasadnicze twierdzenie algebry

Twierdzenie

Każdy wielomian stopnia ≥ 1 ma pierwiastek zespolony.

Twierdzenie

Każdy wielomian p stopnia $n \geq 1$ ma dokładnie n pierwiastków zespolonych, to znaczy istnieją takie liczby zespolone z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n , że

$$p(z) = a_n(z - z_1)(z - z_2) \dots (z - z_n).$$

Przykład

Rozwiązać równanie

$$x^2 + 2x + 2 = 0.$$

$$\Delta = 4 - 8 = -4 < 0$$

$$\sqrt{\Delta} = \sqrt{-4} = \{ \underline{2i}, -2i \}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-2 + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-2 - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-2 + 2i}{2}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-2 - 2i}{2}$$

$$x_1 = -1 + i$$

$$x_2 = -1 - i$$

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

$a \geq 0$

$$\sqrt{-a} = \{ \sqrt{a}i, -\sqrt{a}i \}$$

ALGEBRA LINIOWA

Przebiegiem lineowe

$$A: V \rightarrow U$$

\uparrow \uparrow
 \mathbb{R}^n \mathbb{R}^m

napisane
 $V = U = \mathbb{R}^2 / \mathbb{R}^3$

1) $\bigwedge_{\vec{v}, \vec{u}}$ $A(\vec{v} + \vec{u}) = A(\vec{v}) + A(\vec{u})$

\swarrow \searrow
 wektor, wektor

2) $\bigwedge_{a, \vec{v}}$ $A(a\vec{v}) = a A(\vec{v})$

\uparrow
 liczba

1) $A(a\vec{v} + b\vec{u}) = a A(\vec{v}) + b A(\vec{u})$

$A: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

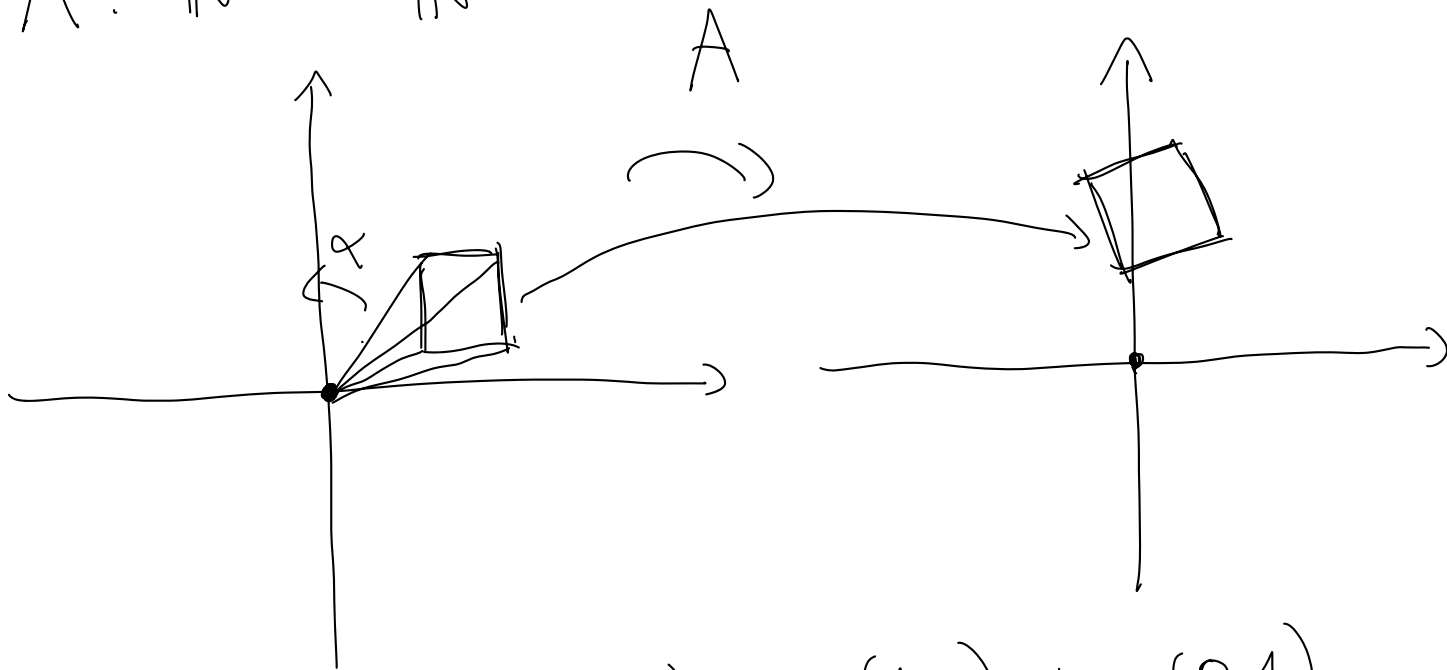
$A(v) = av + b$

$f(x) = ax$

$f(x) = ax + b$

NIE jest przebiegiem lineowe
 linowe, o ile
 $b \neq 0$.

$$A: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

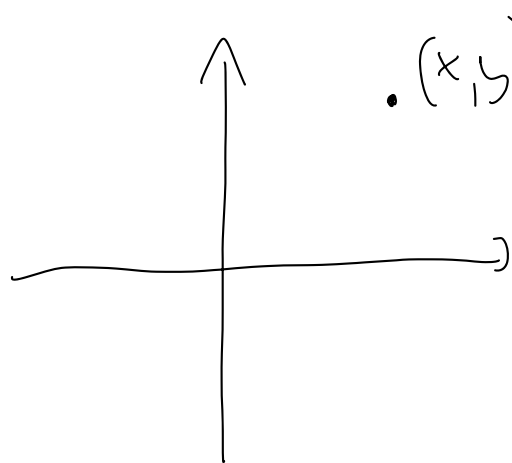
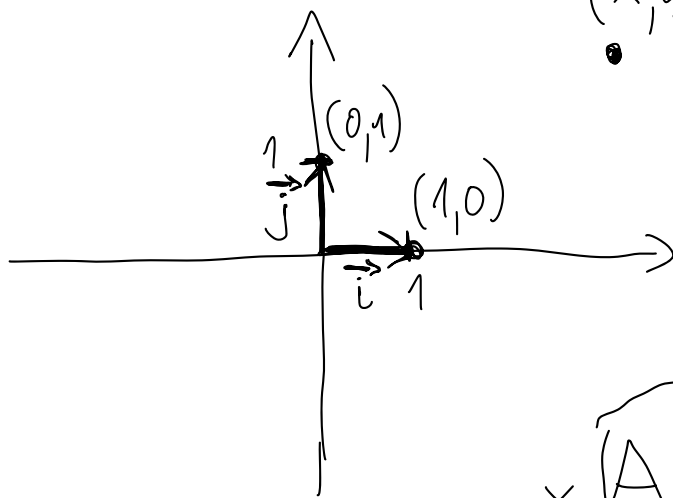


$$(x, y) = x(1, 0) + y(0, 1)$$

$$A(x, y) = A(x(1, 0) + y(0, 1))$$

$$= x A(\underbrace{(1, 0)}_{\vec{i}}) + y A(\underbrace{(0, 1)}_{\vec{j}}) =$$

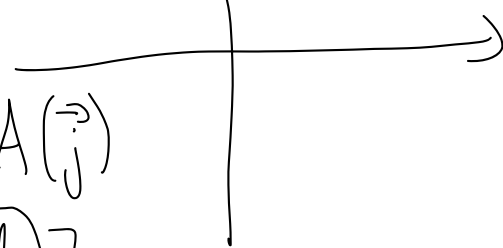
$$= x A(\vec{i}) + y A(\vec{j})$$



$$(x, y) \xrightarrow{A}$$



$$(x', y') = A(x, y)$$

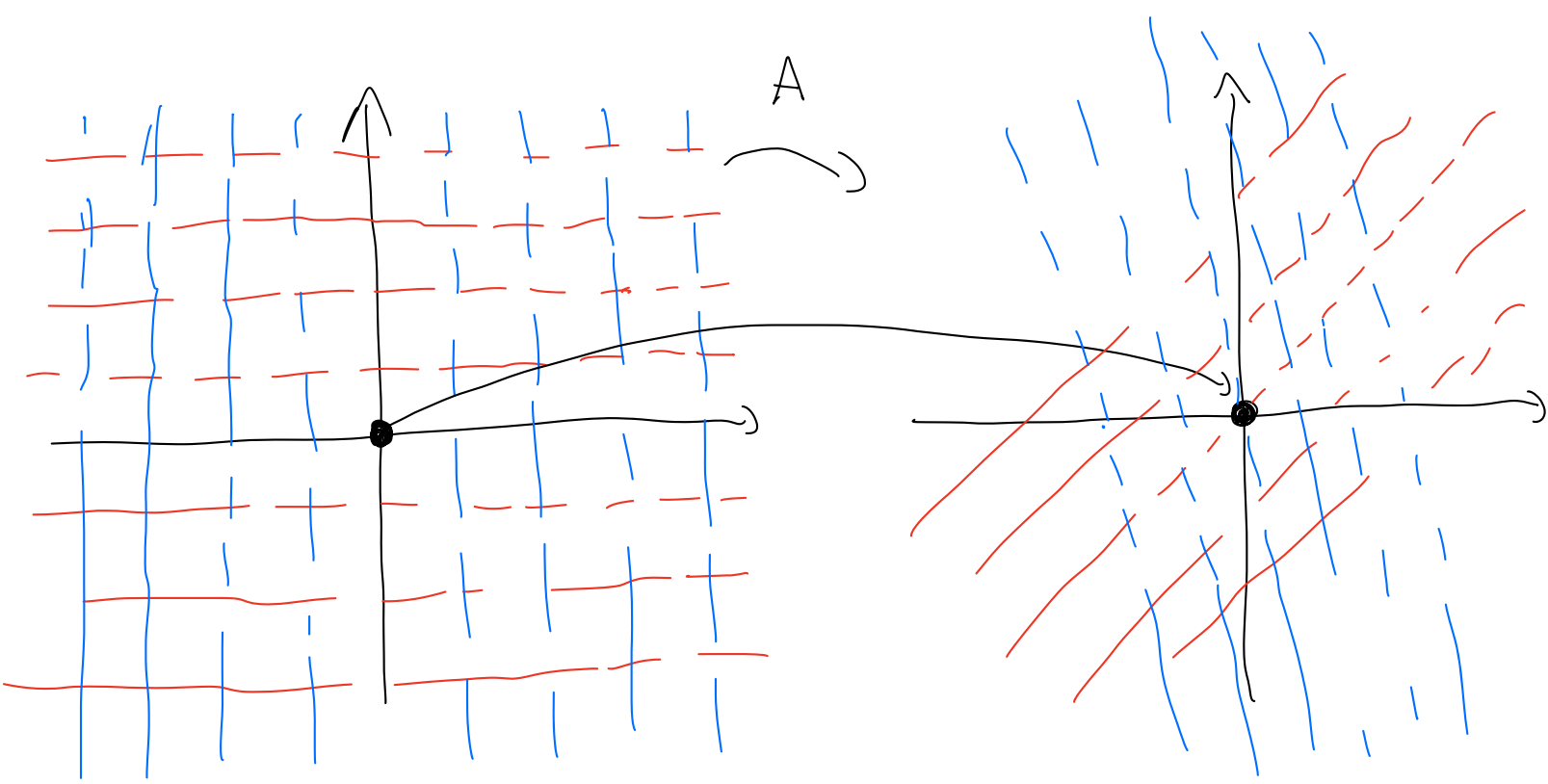


$$A(\vec{i}) \quad A(\vec{j})$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A(\vec{i}) = (a, c)$$

$$A(\vec{j}) = (b, d)$$



- 1) $0 \rightarrow 0$
- 2) proste \rightarrow proste
- 3) proste rovnoběžné \rightarrow proste rovnoběžné
- 4) zachováje odl. míry prostých

