

Analisi Matematica 1 – Esercitazione del 9 ottobre 2024

1. Determinare le soluzioni complesse dell'equazione $(z^2 - 12i)(z^5 - 5) = 0$.
2. Determinare le soluzioni complesse dell'equazione $z^2 + 4 = 3z$.
3. (Tema d'esame 30 gennaio 2017) Scrivere in forma cartesiana le radici cubiche complesse del numero $w = (1 - i)^6 |e^{3+i}|$.
4. (Tema d'esame 3 settembre 2012) Determinare il luogo geometrico degli $z \in \mathbb{C}$ appartenenti all'intersezione $A \cap B$, dove

$$A = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : z^4 + 2^4 = 0\} \quad \text{e} \quad B = \left\{z \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Im} z - \frac{1}{2}|\operatorname{Re} z| < 0\right\}.$$

5. (Tema d'esame 13 gennaio 2020) Calcolare le radici cubiche complesse del numero

$$w = \left(\frac{14}{\sqrt{3} - i} + \frac{7}{i}\right)^6$$

e scriverle in forma cartesiana.

6. (Tema d'esame 3 settembre 2009) Calcolare le radici complesse dell'equazione $z^4 - i|i - 1|^2 z = 0$.
7. (Tema d'esame 11 gennaio 2012) Determinare le soluzioni in campo complesso del sistema

$$\begin{cases} z^3 + \overline{7^3 i} = 0 \\ |z - |z|^2 + z\bar{z} + 8| \leq \left|\frac{8}{i}e^{2\pi i}\right|. \end{cases}$$

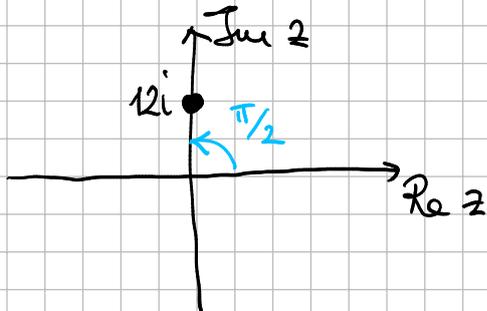
Determinare le soluzioni complesse dell'equazione
 $(z^2 - 12i)(z^5 - 5) = 0$.

Per la legge di annullamento del prodotto,
l'equazione è equivalente a
 $z^2 - 12i = 0 \vee z^5 - 5 = 0$

$$z^2 = 12i \quad (\text{Notazioni delle slide}) \quad n=2$$

$$w = 12i$$

$$\rho = |12i| = 12$$



$$\begin{cases} \cos \vartheta = \frac{0}{12} = 0 \\ \sin \vartheta = \frac{12}{12} = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \vartheta = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \text{Va bene} \end{cases}$$

$$z^2 = 12 e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

φ_0, φ_1 argomenti delle radici distinte

$$r = \sqrt{\rho} = \sqrt{12} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\varphi_0 = \frac{\vartheta}{n} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \Rightarrow \quad z_0 = 2\sqrt{3} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$\varphi_1 = \varphi_0 + \frac{2\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi = \frac{5\pi}{4} \quad \Rightarrow \quad z_1 = 2\sqrt{3} e^{i\frac{5\pi}{4}}$$

Scriviamo z_0 e z_1 in forma algebrica

$$z_0 = 2\sqrt{3} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = 2\sqrt{3} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \sqrt{6} + i\sqrt{6}$$

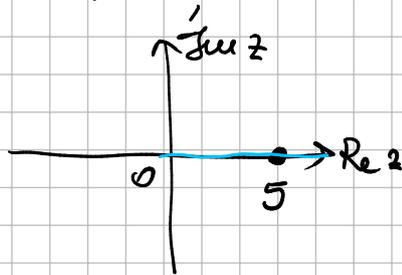
$$z_1 = 2\sqrt{3} \left(\cos \frac{5\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{4} \right) = 2\sqrt{3} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = -\sqrt{6} - i\sqrt{6}$$

$$z^5 = 5$$

$$\rho = |5| = 5$$

$$\vartheta = 0$$

$$n = 5 \quad \omega = 5$$



$$z^5 = 5 \cdot e^{i0}$$

$$z^1 = \sqrt[5]{5}$$

$\varphi_0^1, \varphi_1^1, \varphi_2^1, \varphi_3^1, \varphi_4^1$ argomenti delle
5 radici distinte

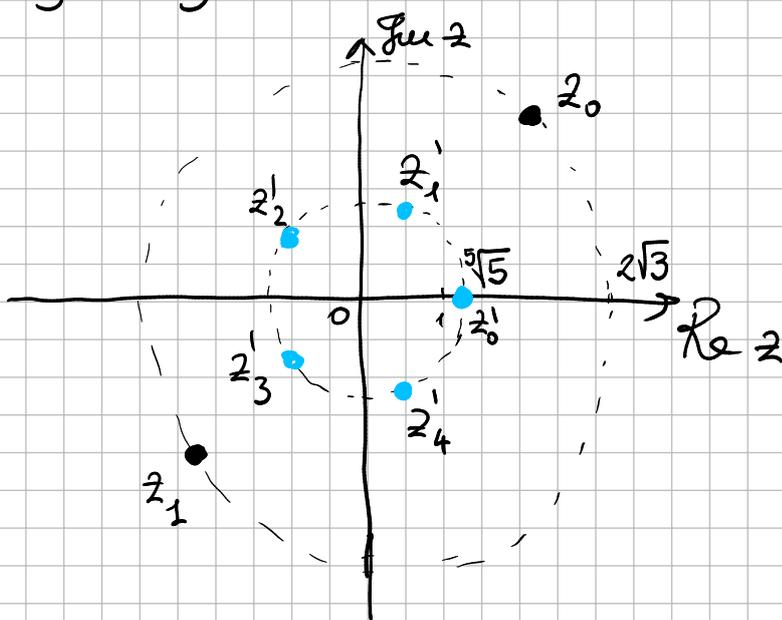
$$\varphi_0^1 = \frac{0}{5} = 0 \Rightarrow z_0^1 = \sqrt[5]{5} \cdot e^{i0} = \sqrt[5]{5}$$

$$\varphi_1^1 = 0 + \frac{2\pi}{5} = \frac{2\pi}{5} \Rightarrow z_1^1 = \sqrt[5]{5} e^{i\frac{2\pi}{5}}$$

$$\varphi_2^1 = \frac{2\pi}{5} + \frac{2\pi}{5} = \frac{4\pi}{5} \Rightarrow z_2^1 = \sqrt[5]{5} e^{i\frac{4\pi}{5}}$$

$$\varphi_3^1 = \frac{4\pi}{5} + \frac{2\pi}{5} = \frac{6\pi}{5} \Rightarrow z_3^1 = \sqrt[5]{5} e^{i\frac{6\pi}{5}}$$

$$\varphi_4^1 = \frac{6\pi}{5} + \frac{2\pi}{5} = \frac{8\pi}{5} \Rightarrow z_4^1 = \sqrt[5]{5} e^{i\frac{8\pi}{5}}$$



Determinare le soluzioni complesse di
 $z^2 + 4 = 3z$

Data un'equazione polinomiale di 2° grado
della forma $az^2 + bz + c = 0$, con $a, b, c \in \mathbb{C}$ e
 $a \neq 0$, allora,

detto $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$ e w_0, w_1 radici quadrate
complesse di Δ ,

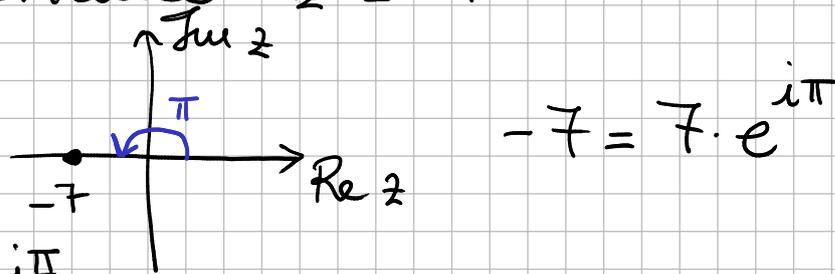
l'equazione di partenza ha soluzioni
complesse

$$z_0 = \frac{-b + w_0}{2a} \quad \text{e} \quad z_1 = \frac{-b + w_1}{2a}$$

$$z^2 - 3z + 4 = 0 \quad a=1, b=-3, c=4$$

$$\Delta = (-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 4 = 9 - 16 = -7$$

Troviamo le radici quadrate complesse di -7 ,
cioè risolviamo $z^2 = -7$



$$w_0 = \sqrt{7} \cdot e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

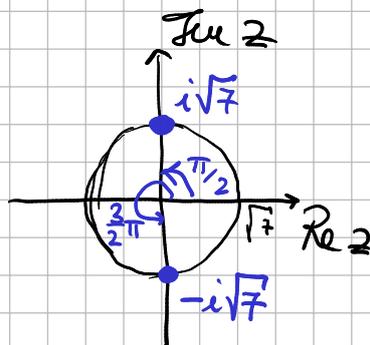
$$\varphi_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$w_1 = \sqrt{7} \cdot e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2}}$$

$$\varphi_1 = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{2\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$w_0 = \sqrt{7} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = i\sqrt{7}$$

$$w_1 = \sqrt{7} \left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} \right) = -i\sqrt{7}$$



Quindi le soluzioni complesse di

$$z^2 - 3z + 4 = 0 \quad \text{sono}$$

$$z_0 = \frac{3 + i\sqrt{7}}{2} \quad \text{e} \quad z_1 = \frac{3 - i\sqrt{7}}{2}$$

Osservazione. Se a è un numero reale negativo, il calcolo sopra mostra che le radici quadrate complesse di a sono $i\sqrt{|a|}$ e $-i\sqrt{|a|}$.

(30/01/2017) Scrivere in forma cartesiana le radici cubiche complesse di $w = (1-i)^6 |e^{3+i}|$

Risolvere in \mathbb{C} l'equazione $z^3 = w$.

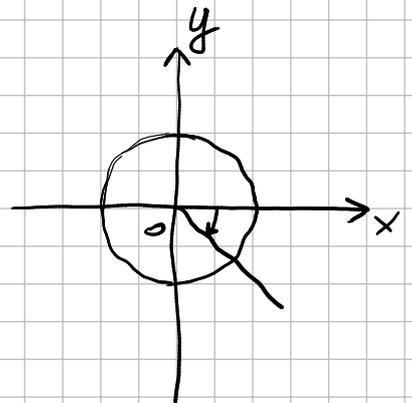
$$|e^{3+i}| = |e^3 \cdot e^i| = |e^3| \cdot |e^i| = e^3$$

Scriviamo $(1-i)$ in forma esponenziale

$$\rho = |1-i| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

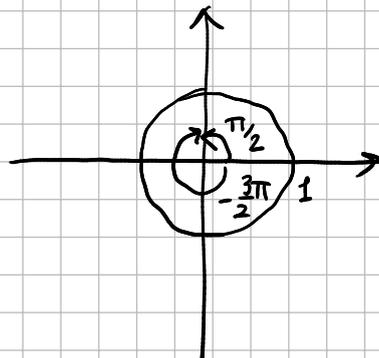
$$\begin{cases} \cos \vartheta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \sin \vartheta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$\vartheta = -\frac{\pi}{4} \text{ va bene}$$



$$1-i = \sqrt{2} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} w &= (1-i)^6 |e^{3+i}| = \left(2^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}}\right)^6 \cdot e^3 = 2^3 \cdot e^3 \cdot e^{-i\frac{3}{2}\pi} = \\ &= (2e)^3 e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} \end{aligned}$$



Risolviamo in \mathbb{C} l'equazione $z^3 = (2e)^3 e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}$

$$n = 3, \quad \rho = (2e)^3, \quad \vartheta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$r = \sqrt[3]{\rho} = \sqrt[3]{(2e)^3} = 2e$$

$$\varphi_0 = \frac{g}{n} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{3} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\varphi_1 = \varphi_0 + \frac{2\pi}{n} = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$\varphi_2 = \varphi_1 + \frac{2\pi}{n} = \frac{5\pi}{6} + \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{9\pi}{6} = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$z_0 = r \cdot e^{i\varphi_0} = 2e \cdot e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}} =$$

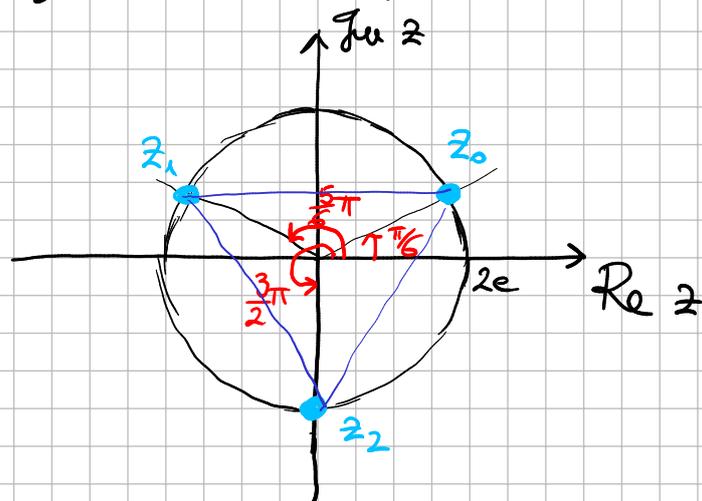
$$= 2e \cdot \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = 2e \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + i \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right) = e(\sqrt{3} + i)$$

$$z_1 = r \cdot e^{i\varphi_1} = 2e \cdot e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}} =$$

$$= 2e \left(\cos \frac{5\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{6} \right) = 2e \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + i \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right) = e(-\sqrt{3} + i)$$

$$z_2 = r \cdot e^{i\varphi_2} = 2e \cdot e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2}} =$$

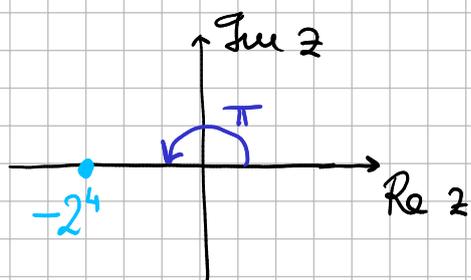
$$= 2e \left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} \right) = -2e \cdot i$$



(03/09/2012) Determinare il luogo geometrico degli $z \in \mathbb{C}$ appartenere all'intersezione $A \cap B$, dove $A = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : z^4 + 2^4 = 0\}$ e $B = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Im} z - \frac{1}{2} |\operatorname{Re} z| < 0\}$.

A è l'insieme delle soluzioni complesse di

$$z^4 = -2^4$$



$$w = -2^4 \quad n = 4$$

$$\rho = |w| = 2^4$$

$$\vartheta = \pi$$

$$r = \sqrt[n]{\rho} = \sqrt[4]{2^4} = 2$$

$$\varphi_0 = \frac{\vartheta}{n} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\varphi_1 = \varphi_0 + \frac{2\pi}{n} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2\pi}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\varphi_2 = \varphi_1 + \frac{2\pi}{n} = \frac{3\pi}{4} + \frac{2\pi}{4} = \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

$$\varphi_3 = \varphi_2 + \frac{2\pi}{n} = \frac{5\pi}{4} + \frac{2\pi}{4} = \frac{7\pi}{4}$$

$$z_0 = 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} = 2\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \sqrt{2}(1+i)$$

$$z_1 = 2e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}} = 2\left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = 2\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \sqrt{2}(-1+i)$$

$$z_2 = 2e^{i\frac{5}{4}\pi} = 2\left(\cos\frac{5}{4}\pi + i\sin\frac{5}{4}\pi\right) = 2\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \sqrt{2}(-1-i)$$

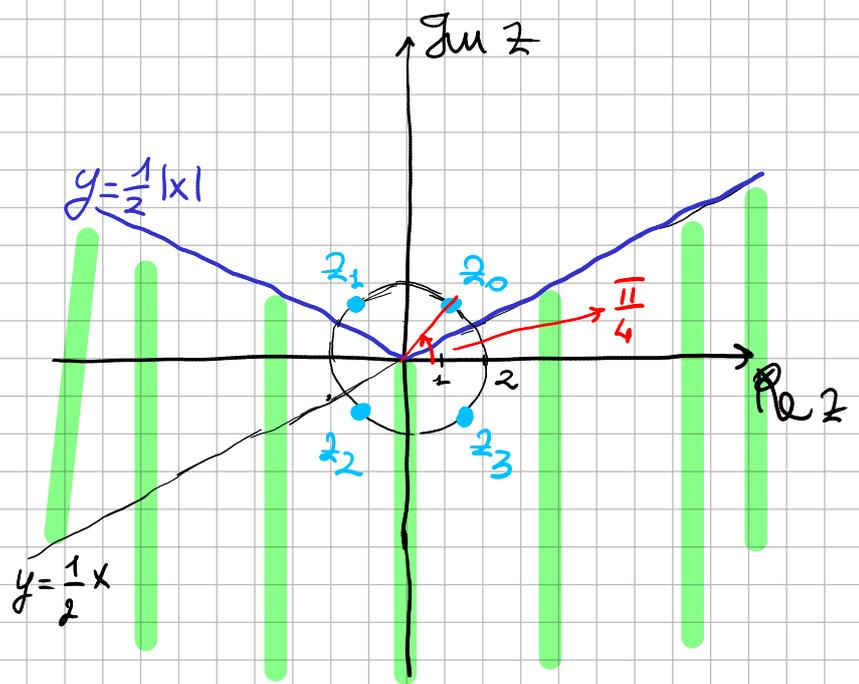
$$z_3 = 2e^{i\frac{7}{4}\pi} = 2\left(\cos\frac{7}{4}\pi + i\sin\frac{7}{4}\pi\right) = 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \sqrt{2}(1-i)$$

$$B = \left\{ z \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Im} z - \frac{1}{2} |\operatorname{Re} z| < 0 \right\}$$

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

$$y - \frac{1}{2}|x| < 0$$

$$y < \frac{1}{2}|x|$$



Insieme B
in verde

$$A \cap B = \{z_2, z_3\} = \{\sqrt{2}(-1-i), \sqrt{2}(1-i)\}$$

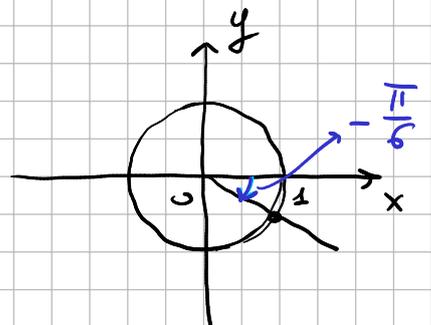
(13/01/2020) Calcolare le radici cubiche del numero $w = \left(\frac{14}{\sqrt{3}-i} + \frac{7}{i} \right)^6$ e scriverle in forma cartesiana.

$$\begin{aligned}
 w &= \left(\frac{14}{\sqrt{3}-i} + \frac{7}{i} \right)^6 = \left[7 \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}-i} + \frac{1}{i} \right) \right]^6 = \\
 &= 7^6 \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}-i} + \frac{1}{i} \right)^6 = \\
 &= 7^6 \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}-i} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}+i}{\sqrt{3}+i} + \frac{1}{i} \cdot \frac{i}{i} \right)^6 = \\
 &= 7^6 \left(\frac{2(\sqrt{3}+i)}{3+1} - i \right)^6 = \\
 &= 7^6 \left(\frac{2(\sqrt{3}+i)}{4} - i \right)^6 = 7^6 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{i}{2} - i \right)^6 = \\
 &= 7^6 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{i}{2} \right)^6
 \end{aligned}$$

Scriviamo in forma esponenziale $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{i}{2}$

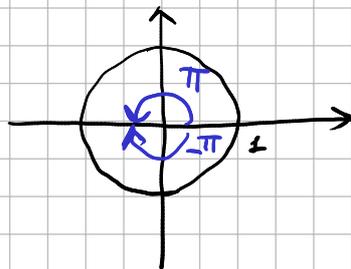
$$\rho = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4}} = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos \vartheta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \sin \vartheta = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$



$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{i}{2} = e^{-i\frac{\pi}{6}}$$

$$w = 7^6 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{i}{2} \right)^6 = 7^6 \left(e^{-i\frac{\pi}{6}} \right)^6 = 7^6 e^{-i\pi} =$$
$$= 7^6 e^{i\pi}$$



Risolviamo $z^3 = 7^6 e^{i\pi}$

$n=3, w=7^6 e^{i\pi},$
 $\rho=7^6, \vartheta=\pi$

$$r = \sqrt[3]{7^6} = 7^2 = 49$$

$$\varphi_0 = \frac{\vartheta}{n} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

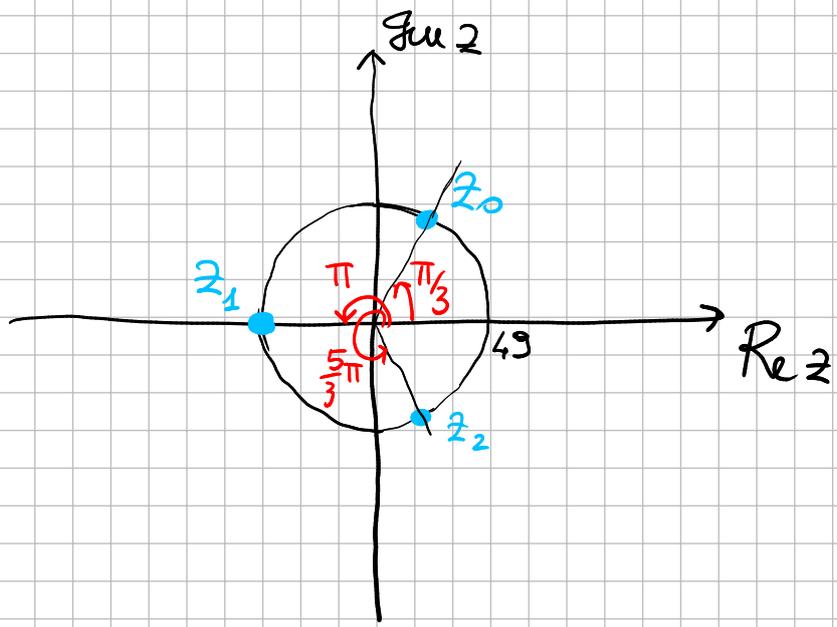
$$\varphi_1 = \varphi_0 + \frac{2\pi}{n} = \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{2\pi}{3} = \pi$$

$$\varphi_2 = \varphi_1 + \frac{2\pi}{n} = \pi + \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{5\pi}{3}$$

$$z_0 = 49 e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} = 49 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = 49 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} i \right) =$$
$$= \frac{49}{2} (1 + i\sqrt{3})$$

$$z_1 = 49 e^{i\pi} = 49 (\cos \pi + i \sin \pi) = -49$$

$$z_2 = 49 e^{i\frac{5\pi}{3}} = 49 \left(\cos \frac{5\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{3} \right) = \frac{49}{2} (1 - i\sqrt{3})$$



(03/09/2009) Calcolare le radici complesse di:

$$z^4 - i|i-1|^2 z = 0$$

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

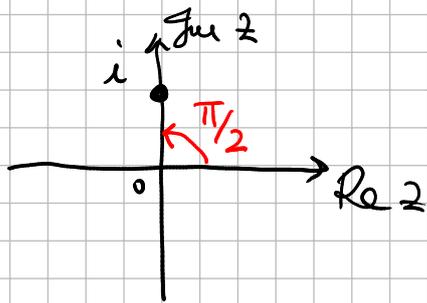
$z^4 - 2iz = 0$ è equivalente a

$$z(z^3 - 2i) = 0, \text{ cioè}$$

$$z = 0 \vee z^3 - 2i = 0$$

Calcoliamo le radici cubiche complesse di

$z^3 = 2i$, che sono le soluzioni di $z^3 - 2i = 0$



$$\rho = |2i| = 2$$

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

$$z^3 = 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$n = 3, \rho = 2, \vartheta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$r = \sqrt[3]{\rho} = \sqrt[3]{2}$$

$$\varphi_0 = \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{3} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\varphi_1 = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$\varphi_2 = \frac{5\pi}{6} + \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{9\pi}{6} = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

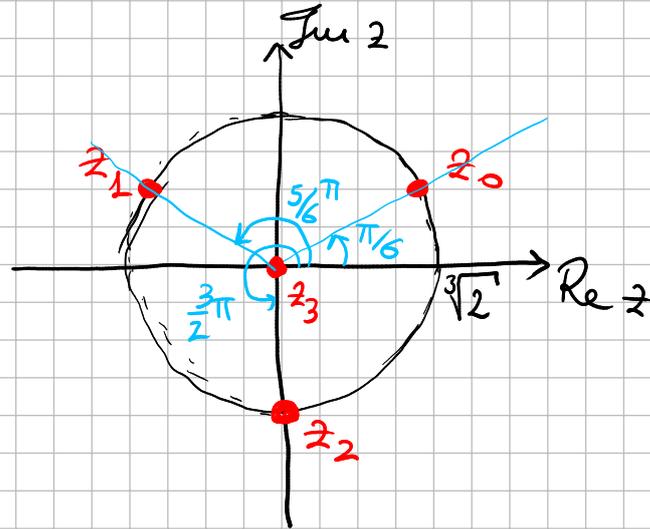
$$z_0 = \sqrt[3]{2} e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}} = \dots$$

$$z_1 = \sqrt[3]{2} e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}} = \dots$$

$$z_2 = \sqrt[3]{2} e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2}} = -i\sqrt[3]{2}$$

$$z_3 = 0$$

(Esercizio: scrivere z_0 e z_1
in forma algebrica)



(11/01/2012) Determinare le soluzioni in campo complesso del sistema

$$\begin{cases} z^3 + \overline{7^3 i} = 0 \\ |z - |z|^2 + z\bar{z} + 8| \leq \left| \frac{8}{i} e^{2\pi i} \right| \end{cases}$$

$$z^3 + \overline{7^3 i} = 0$$

$$z^3 - 7^3 i = 0$$

$$z^3 = 7^3 i$$

(Vedi esercizio precedente)

$$z_0 = 7e^{i\pi/6}, \quad z_1 = 7e^{i5\pi/6}, \quad z_2 = 7e^{i3\pi/2}$$

$$|z - |z|^2 + z\bar{z} + 8| \leq \left| \frac{8}{i} e^{2\pi i} \right|$$

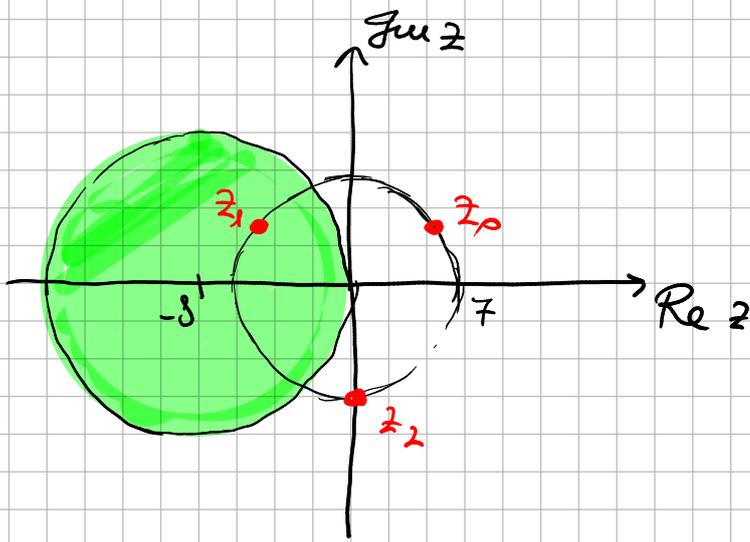
$$|z - |z|^2 + |z|^2 + 8| \leq \frac{|8|}{|i|} |e^{2\pi i}|$$

$|i| = 1$
 $|e^{i2\pi}| = 1$

$$|z + 8| \leq 8$$

L'equazione $|z + 8| = 8$ rappresenta la circonferenza di centro $-8 + 0i$ e raggio 8.

Quindi $|z + 8| \leq 8$ rappresenta il cerchio delimitato da questa circonferenza, inclusa la circonferenza.



Il luogo geometrico cercato, cioè l'insieme delle soluzioni del sistema, è costituito dal solo punto corrispondente a $z_1 = 7e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}}$.