

§ II

NUMERI REALI

[C] cap 2
parr 2.3

I numeri reali sono un insieme $\mathbb{R}$ in cui sono definite tre strutture, $+$, $\cdot$, $\leq$, con le seguenti proprietà A, B, C, D:

A ORDINAMENTO TOTALE

- (A₁) $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R} \quad a \leq b \text{ oppure } b \leq a$ (DICOTOMIA)
 (A₂) $a \leq b \text{ e } b \leq c \Rightarrow a \leq c$ (PROPRIETÀ TRANSITIVA)
 (A₃) $a \leq b \text{ e } b \leq a \Rightarrow a = b$ (" ANTISIMMETRICA)
 (A₄) $\forall a \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow a \leq a$ (" RIFLESSIVA)

B ADDIZIONE $+: \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad (a, b) \mapsto a + b \in \mathbb{R}$

- (B₁) $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow a + b = b + a$ (" COMMUTATIVA)
 (B₂) $\forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow a + (b + c) = (a + b) + c$ (" ASSOCIATIVA)
 (B₃) $\exists! 0 \in \mathbb{R} : a + 0 = 0 + a = a, \forall a \in \mathbb{R}$ ($\exists$ EL. NEUTRO $+$)
 (B₄) $\forall a \in \mathbb{R} \exists! -a \in \mathbb{R} : a + (-a) = -a + a = 0$ ($\exists$ OPPOSTO $+$)

C Moltiplicazione

$$\cdot : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad (a, b) \mapsto a \cdot b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(C_1) \quad \forall a, b \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow ab = ba \quad (\text{PROPRIETÀ COMMUTATIVA})$$

$$(C_2) \quad \forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow a(bc) = (ab)c \quad (\text{" ASSOCIATIVA})$$

$$(C_3) \quad \exists! 1 \in \mathbb{R}, 1 \neq 0 : a \cdot 1 = 1 \cdot a = a, \forall a \in \mathbb{R} \quad (\exists \text{ EL. NEUTRO } \cdot)$$

$$(C_4) \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq 0 \exists! a^{-1} : aa^{-1} = a^{-1}a = 1 \quad (\exists \text{ EL. INVERSO } \cdot)$$

* COMPATIBILITÀ TRA LE STRUTTURE

$$(AB) \quad a \leq b \Rightarrow a + c \leq b + c \quad \forall c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(AC) \quad 0 \leq a \text{ e } 0 \leq b \Rightarrow 0 \leq ab$$

$$(BC) \quad a(b+c) = ab + ac, \quad \forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

D ASSIOMA DI CONTINUITÀ o COMPLETEZZA (DEDEKIND)*

Siano $A, B \subset \mathbb{R}$, $A, B \neq \emptyset$ t.c. $a \leq b \quad \forall a \in A, \forall b \in B$

$\Rightarrow$

$\exists c \in \mathbb{R}$ t.c. $a \leq c \leq b \quad \forall a \in A, \forall b \in B$

* È la proprietà caratterizzante dei numeri reali

* OSSERVAZIONI

- la struttura degli insiemi A, B, C, D non è necessariamente "minimale" nel senso formalmente logico; ad es. non è necessario postulare l'esistenza dell'opposto: se b : $a+b=0 \Rightarrow a+b-a=0-a \Rightarrow b=-a$
- Si può dim. che A, B, C, D costituiscono completamente $\mathbb{R}$, a meno di isomorfismi.
- le REGOLE DI CALCOLO sono conseguenze degli assiomi; vediamo qualcuna:

$$0 \quad a \cdot 0 = 0 \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq 0$$

$$\forall a \neq 0: a + 0 = a \rightarrow a^{-1}(a+0) = a^{-1}a \xrightarrow{(BC1)} 1 + a^{-1} \cdot 0 = 1 \rightarrow a^{-1} \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$a = b \Rightarrow a+c = b+c$$

$$\text{da } (A_2) \text{ e } (A_3)$$

Perché a è arbitrario $\Rightarrow a^{-1}$ è arbitrario

$$0 \quad a(-1) = -a \quad \forall a \neq 0$$

$$a \neq 0: a \cdot 0 = a(1-1) = a + a(-1) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{per l'esistenza dell'opposto}$$

$$a(-1) = -a$$

$$\circ \quad \emptyset \cdot \emptyset = \emptyset$$

$$\emptyset \cdot \emptyset = (1-1)(1-1) = 1-1-1+(-1)(-1) = 1-1-1+1 = \emptyset$$

Abbiamo visto $(-1)(-1) = +1$; infatti perche $(-1)(a) = -a \quad \forall a \neq 0 \Rightarrow$

$$(-1)(-1) = \text{opposto di } (-1) = +1$$

$$\circ \quad ab = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0 \quad \text{e} \quad b = 0$$

$$ab = 0, \text{ se } a \neq 0 \Rightarrow a^{-1}ab = a^{-1}0 \Rightarrow b = 0 \quad \text{e viceversa se } b \neq 0$$

$$\circ \quad a \geq 0 \Rightarrow -a \leq 0$$

$$a \geq 0 \xrightarrow{(A8)} \Rightarrow a - a \geq -a \Rightarrow 0 \geq -a$$

$$\circ \quad a \leq b, \quad c < 0 \Rightarrow ac \geq bc$$

$$a \leq b \xrightarrow{A8} \Rightarrow a - a \leq b - a \Rightarrow b - a \geq 0$$

$$c < 0 \Rightarrow -c > 0 \quad (\text{v. sopra})$$

$$b - a \geq 0, -c > 0 \xrightarrow{(A8)} \Rightarrow (-c)(b - a) \geq 0 \Rightarrow -cb + \underbrace{(-c)(-a)}_{+1 \cdot ac} \geq 0 \xrightarrow{(A8)} \Rightarrow ac \geq cb$$

$$\circ \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{R} \quad a^2 \geq 0$$

$$a \geq 0 \Rightarrow (A8) ; \quad a < 0 \Rightarrow -a > 0 \Rightarrow (-a)(-a) = (-1)a(-1)a = a^2 > 0$$

○ $\nexists 0^{-1} : \text{infact, we } \exists 0^{-1} \Rightarrow$

$$0^{-1}0 = 00^{-1} = 1$$

$$0^{-1}(1-1) = 0^{-1} \cdot 1 + 0^{-1}(-1) = 0^{-1} - 0^{-1} = 0$$

(cs) (lemma 3.32)

shows $0 = 1$

III PRINCIPIO D'INDUZIONE

Sia P_n una relazione* tra quantità dipendenti da $n \in \mathbb{N}$;

Se $P_n \Rightarrow P_{n+1}$ allora P_n è vera INDUTTIVA.

PRINCIPIO D'INDUZIONE:

- P_n INDUTTIVA
 - P_{n_0} VERA, per un dato n_0
- $\Rightarrow$
- P_n VERA $\forall n \geq n_0$

ESEMPI:

$$- \sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$- (a+b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^{n-k} b^k$$

$$- \sum_{k=0}^n x^k = \frac{1-x^{n+1}}{1-x}$$

$$- \sum_{k=0}^n k^2 = \frac{n}{6}(n+1)(2n+1)$$

BINOMIO DI NEWTON

$(x \neq -1)$

*Tipicamente un'uguaglianza o una disuguaglianza

NOTA: L'ipotesi di $\exists m_0$ t.c. $P(m_0)$ se vera è enunciale;
una famiglia INDUTTIVA di proposizioni, ovvero P_n t.c. $P_n \Rightarrow P_{n+1}$,
può ben essere FALSA; ad esempio:

- $P_n: m > m+1$

- $P_n: |\sin m\pi| = +2$

sono false $\forall n$, ma entrambe INDUTTIVE:

$$\rightarrow m > m+1 \Rightarrow m+1 > (m+1)+1 = m+2$$

$$\rightarrow |\sin m\pi| = 2 \Rightarrow |\sin(m+1)\pi| = |\sin(m\pi)\cos\pi + \cos(m\pi)\sin\pi| = |\sin m\pi| = 2$$

$$* P_n : \sum_{k=1}^n k(k+1) = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{3} \quad \left[\text{VGAQLIANZE} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} - P_n \text{ i induttiva: } \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} k(k+1) &= \sum_{k=1}^n k(k+1) + (n+1)(n+2) \\ &= \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{3} + \frac{3}{3}(n+1)(n+2) \\ &= \frac{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$- P_1 : 1 \cdot 2 = \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}{3}$$

$$* P_n : \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k(k+1)} = 1 - \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} - P_n \text{ i induttiva: } \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \frac{1}{k(k+1)} &= \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k(k+1)}}_{P_n : \cancel{1} - \frac{1}{n+1}} + \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} \stackrel{?}{=} \cancel{1} - \frac{1}{n+2} \\ &= \frac{1 - (n+2)}{(n+1)(n+2)} = -\frac{1}{n+2} \end{aligned}$$

$$- P_1 : \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$* \quad P_n : \sum_{k=1}^n k^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} - \quad P_n \text{ è induttiva : } \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} k^3 &= \sum_{k=1}^n k^3 + (n+1)^3 \underset{P_n}{=} \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4} + \frac{4}{4}(n+1)^3 \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(n+1)^2(n^2+4n+4) \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(n+1)^2(n+2)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$- \quad P_1 : 1 = \frac{1 \cdot 2^2}{4}$$

* OSSERVAZIONE : ricordando che $\frac{n(n+1)}{2} = 1+2+3+\dots+n$ possiamo scrivere la somma dei primi n cubi come segue:

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k^3 = (1+2+3+\dots+n)^2$$

*

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{2^k} = 2 - \frac{n+2}{2^n}$$

$$2 - \frac{n+2}{2^n} + \frac{n+1}{2^{n+1}} \stackrel{?}{=} 2 - \frac{n+3}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$2 + \frac{-2n-4+n+1}{2^{n+1}} = 2 - \frac{n+3}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$\text{---} \quad n=1 : \frac{1}{2} = 2 - \frac{3}{2}$$

*

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k q^{k-1} = \frac{1 - (n+1)q^n + nq^{n+1}}{(1-q)^2} \quad (q \neq 1)$$

$$\frac{1 - (n+1)q^n + nq^{n+1}}{(1-q)^2} + (n+1)q^n \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{1 - (n+2)q^{n+1} + (n+1)q^{n+2}}{(1-q)^2}$$

$$\frac{1 - \cancel{(n+1)}q^n + nq^{n+1} + \cancel{(n+1)}q^n - 2(n+1)q^{n+1} - (n+1)q^{n+2}}{(1-q)^2} = \frac{1 - (n+2)q^{n+1} - (n+1)q^{n+2}}{(1-q)^2}$$

$$\text{---} \quad n=1 : 1 = \frac{1 - 2q + q^2}{(1-q)^2}$$

* DISUGUAGLIANZA DI BERNOULLI (JACOB - 1689)

[DISUGUAGLIANZE]

$$(1+q)^n \geq 1+nq \quad q \geq -1$$

?

• $P_n \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} P_{n+1}$ ovvero $(1+q)^{n+1} \geq 1+(n+1)q$

$$(1+q)^{n+1} = (1+q)^n (1+q) \underset{P_n}{\geq} (1+nq)(1+q) = 1+nq+q+nq^2$$

$$= 1+(n+1)q + nq^2 \geq 1+(n+1)q$$

$$\Rightarrow P_n \Rightarrow P_{n+1}$$

• $P_{n=1} : 1+q \geq 1+q$

! Per utilizzare P_n in $(1+q)^n(1+q) \geq (1+nq)(1+q)$ è necessario che $1+q \geq 0$, altrimenti cambierebbe il verso delle disuguaglianze; quindi è la ragione per $q \geq -1$

* DISUGUAGLIANZA DI BERNOULLI - FORMA FORTE

$$P_n: (1+q)^n \geq 1 + nq + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} q^2 + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{6} q^3 \quad q \geq -1$$

• $P_n \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} P_{n+1}$

$$P_{n+1}: (1+q)^{n+1} \geq 1 + (n+1)q + \frac{n(n+1)}{2} q^2 + \frac{(n+1)n(n-1)}{6} q^3 \quad (a)$$

↓

$$(1+q)^n (1+q) \underset{P_n}{\geq} (1+q) \left(1 + nq + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} q^2 + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{6} q^3 \right) \quad (b)$$

Confrontiamo i termini in (a) e (b) ordine per ordine in q :

$$\begin{aligned} o(q^0) &: 1 \\ o(q^1) &: (n+1)q \\ o(q^2) &: \frac{n(n+1)}{2} q^2 \\ o(q^3) &: \frac{(n+1)n(n-1)}{6} q^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (b) & \\ 1 & \\ nq + q &= (n+1)q \\ \frac{n(n-1)}{2} q^2 + nq^2 &= \frac{n(n+1)}{2} q^2 \\ \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{6} q^3 + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} q^3 &= \frac{(n+1)n(n-1)}{6} q^3 \end{aligned}$$

(a) = (b) ovvero $P_n \Rightarrow P_{n+1}$

• $P_1: 1+q \geq 1+q$

$$* P_n : \sum_{k=1}^n (k^2 - k + 1) > \frac{n^3}{3}$$

- P_n is inductive:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n+1} (k^2 - k + 1) = \sum_{k=1}^n (k^2 - k + 1) + (n+1)^2 - (n+1) + 1$$

$$>_{P_n} \frac{n^3}{3} + n^2 + \cancel{n} + 1 - \cancel{n} - \cancel{1} + 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (n^3 + 3n^2 + 3n + 3) > \frac{(n+1)^3}{3}$$

$$- P_1 : 1 > \frac{1}{3}$$

* $P_n: 2^n n! < n^n$

Verifichiamo che la famiglia di proposizioni sia INDUTTIVA:
 assumiamo

$$P_n: 2^n \cdot n! < n^n$$

come vero e verifichiamo se esse implichi $P_{n+1}: 2^{n+1} (n+1)! < (n+1)^{n+1}$,
 ovvero se

$$2^{n+1} (n+1)! = 2 \cdot 2^n n! \cdot \cancel{(n+1)} < (n+1)^n \cdot \cancel{(n+1)}$$

Usando $P_n: 2 \cdot 2^n n! \stackrel{P_n}{<} 2 \cdot n^n$, quindi ci mostriamo che

$2 \cdot n^n < (n+1)^n$ a maggior ragione vale $2^{n+1} (n+1)! < (n+1)^{n+1}$.

Sviluppando $(n+1)^n$:

$$\begin{aligned} (n+1)^n &= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} n^{n-k} = n^n + \binom{n}{1} n^{n-1} + \binom{n}{2} n^{n-2} + \dots \\ &= n^n + n^n + \sum_{k=2}^n \binom{n}{k} n^{n-k} \\ &= 2n^n + \sum_{k=2}^n \binom{n}{k} n^{n-k} > 2n^n \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2^n n! < n^n \Rightarrow 2^{n+1} (n+1)! < (n+1)^{n+1}$$

ovvero la famiglia di proposizioni $\{P_n = 2^n n! < n^n\}$ è INDUTTIVA

— Per poter concludere che le P_n sono proposizioni VERE, almeno da un certo n_0 in poi, occorre verificare una per una finché non si trova un valore di n :

$n = 1$	$2^1 \cdot 1! = 2 < 1^1$	×
$n = 2$	$2^2 \cdot 2! = 8 < 2^2$	×
$n = 3$	$2^3 \cdot 3! = 48 < 3^3$	×
$n = 4$	$2^4 \cdot 4! = 384 < 4^4 = 256$	×
$n = 5$	$2^5 \cdot 5! = 3840 < 5^5 = 3125$	×
$n = 6$	$2^6 \cdot 6! = 46080 < 6^6 = 46656$	✓

P_n è vera a partire da $n = 6$

* OSSERVAZIONE: la disuguaglianza $2^n n! < n^n$, $n \geq 6$, induce, pensando alla f.m. corrispondenti 2^x e x^x (l'estensione al continuo di $n!$ è la f.m. Γ di Eulero, fuori degli argomenti di questo corso) che la POTENZA ESPONENZIALE, x^x , cresce più rapidamente della f.m. esponenziale 2^x , $x > 1$.

§ IV NUMERI COMPLESSI

* $\mathbb{C} = \{ z = x + iy ; +, \cdot \}$

$$z_1 + z_2 = (x_1 + iy_1) + (x_2 + iy_2) = x_1 + x_2 + i(y_1 + y_2)$$

$$z_1 \cdot z_2 = (x_1 + iy_1) \cdot (x_2 + iy_2) = x_1 x_2 - y_1 y_2 + i(x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_1) \quad (\Rightarrow i^2 = -1)$$

$$z = x + iy \quad x := \operatorname{Re} z, \quad y := \operatorname{Im} z \quad (\text{note: } \operatorname{Im} z \in \mathbb{R} !)$$

$$\mathbb{R} = \mathbb{C}|_{\operatorname{Im}=0} ; \text{ in questo senso } \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{C} \quad (\text{note: } \operatorname{Im} \mathbb{C} \not\subseteq \mathbb{R} !)$$

* CONIUGAZIONE: $z = x + iy \rightarrow \bar{z} \text{ (o } z^*) = x - iy$

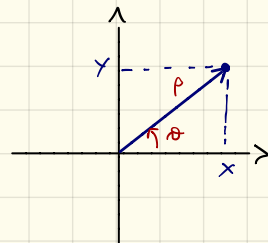
$$\text{t.c.} \quad z \bar{z} = x^2 + y^2 \rightarrow |z| := \sqrt{z \bar{z}}$$

$$z^{-1} = \frac{1}{z} = \frac{\bar{z}}{z \bar{z}} = \frac{x - iy}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{x}{|z|^2} - i \frac{y}{|z|^2}$$

* RAPPRESENTAZIONE POLARE

$$\begin{aligned} z &= x + iy \\ &= p \cos \vartheta + i p \sin \vartheta \end{aligned}$$

(forme ALGEBRAICA)
(forme POLARE
TRIGONOMETRICA
GEOMETRICA)



$$\begin{cases} p := \text{MODULO di } z \\ \vartheta := \text{ARGOMENTO di } z \end{cases}$$

(definito e misurato da $2k\pi$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$)

$$(x, y) \rightarrow (p, \vartheta)$$

$$\begin{cases} p = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{z\bar{z}} \\ \vartheta : \begin{cases} \cos \vartheta = \frac{x}{p} \\ \sin \vartheta = \frac{y}{p} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$(p, \vartheta) \rightarrow (x, y)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = p \cos \vartheta \\ y = p \sin \vartheta \end{cases}$$

FORMULA DI DE MOIVRE :

$$(\cos \vartheta + i \sin \vartheta)^n = \cos(n\vartheta) + i \sin(n\vartheta)$$

$$z^n = p^n (\cos n\vartheta + i \sin n\vartheta) := p e^{i\vartheta}$$

$$e^{i\vartheta_1} e^{i\vartheta_2} = e^{i(\vartheta_1 + \vartheta_2)}$$

è possibile scrivere le f. ne $\exp m \cdot i$
 e^z ; ci limitiamo ad utilizzare $e^{i\vartheta}$
come notazione sintetica per $\cos + i \sin$

SCRIVERE IN FORMA ALGEBRICA $(X + iy)$:

$$\begin{aligned} * W &= \frac{2+i}{1-i} - \frac{1}{3} (1+i)^2 - 3 \\ &= \frac{(2+i)(1+i)}{(1-i)(1+i)} - \frac{1}{3} (1-1+2i) - 3 \\ &= \frac{2-1+i3}{2} - i \frac{2}{3} - 3 \\ &= \frac{1}{6} (3-18+i(9-4)) \\ &= \frac{1}{6} (-15+i5) = \boxed{-\frac{5}{2} + i \frac{5}{6} = W} \end{aligned}$$

$$* W = \frac{1}{(-2+i)(1-3i)} = \frac{(-2-i)(1+3i)}{5 \cdot 10} = \frac{1}{50} (-2+3+i(-1-6)) = \boxed{\frac{1}{50} - i \frac{7}{50} = W}$$

$$\begin{aligned} * W &= \underbrace{\left(-\frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)}_z^3; \quad z = p e^{i\vartheta} \quad p=1, \vartheta = \frac{2}{3}\pi \\ z^3 &= e^{i3\vartheta} = \cos 2\pi + i \sin 2\pi \\ &= \boxed{+1 = W} \end{aligned}$$

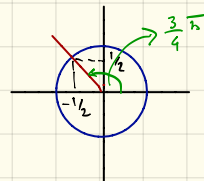
$$* w = (-1+i)^8$$

1° Modo : passaggio intermedio per la forma Trigonometrica

$$\begin{aligned} -1+i &\rightarrow \rho = \sqrt{2} & \begin{aligned} \rho \cos \vartheta &= -1 \\ \rho \sin \vartheta &= +1 \end{aligned} & \Rightarrow \vartheta = \frac{3}{4}\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$-1+i = \sqrt{2} e^{+i\frac{3}{4}\pi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (-1+i)^8 &= 2^4 (e^{+i\frac{3}{4}\pi})^8 = 2^4 e^{+i6\pi} = 2^4 (\cos 6\pi + i \sin 6\pi) \\ &= 2^4 \end{aligned}$$



2° Modo : calcolo algebrico diretto:

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

$$(-1+i)^8 = (-2i)^4 = 2^4 \cdot i^4 = 2^4$$

$$* W = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{3} + i)^5}$$

1º Modo : $\sqrt{3} + i = 2 e^{i \pi/6}$

$$(\sqrt{3} + i)^5 = 2^5 e^{i 5\pi/6} = 2^5 \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{i}{2}\right) = 2^4 (-\sqrt{3} + i)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{3} + i)^5} &= \frac{1}{2^5} \cdot \frac{1}{(-\sqrt{3} + i)} \cdot \frac{-\sqrt{3} - i}{(-\sqrt{3} - i)} = -\frac{1}{2^5} \frac{\sqrt{3} + i}{4} = \\ &= -\frac{1}{2^6} (\sqrt{3} + i) = W \end{aligned}$$

2º Modo : $\frac{1}{(\sqrt{3} + i)^5} = \frac{(\sqrt{3} - i)^5}{(\sqrt{3} + i)^5 (\sqrt{3} - i)^5} = \frac{(\sqrt{3} - i)^5}{4^5}$

$$(\sqrt{3} - i)^2 = 2 - 2i\sqrt{3}$$

$$(\sqrt{3} - i)^4 = 4(1 - i\sqrt{3})^2 = -8(1 + i\sqrt{3})$$

$$(\sqrt{3} - i)^5 = -8(1 + i\sqrt{3})(\sqrt{3} - i) = -8(2\sqrt{3} + 2i) = -2^4(\sqrt{3} + i)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{W = -\frac{\sqrt{3} + i}{2^6}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 * \quad \frac{(1+i)(2+i)(3+i)}{1-i} &= \frac{(1+i)(2+i)(3+i)(1+i)}{2} \\
 &= \frac{\cancel{2}i(5+5i)}{\cancel{2}} = -5+5i
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 * \quad \underbrace{\left(-\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)}_w^3; \quad w &= p e^{i\vartheta} \quad p=1, \vartheta = \frac{2}{3}\pi \\
 w^3 &= e^{i3\vartheta} = \cos 2\pi + i \sin 2\pi \\
 &= +1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$* \quad \frac{1+i}{1-i} = \frac{(1+i)^2}{2} = i$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 * \quad \frac{1+i}{2-i} &= \frac{(1+i)(2-i)}{5} = \frac{1}{5} (2+1 + i(2-1)) \\
 &= \frac{3}{5} + \frac{i}{5}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$* \quad \frac{1}{i} = \frac{-i}{i(-i)} = -i$$

SCRIVERE IN FORMA TRIGONOMETRICA ($\rho(\cos \vartheta + i \sin \vartheta) = \rho e^{i\vartheta}$)

$$\begin{aligned}
 * \quad W &= \frac{2}{3} \frac{1-i}{1+i} + \frac{1+i}{2} \frac{\sqrt{3}-i}{1-i} + \frac{2}{3} i \\
 &= \frac{\cancel{2}}{3} \frac{(1-i)(1-i)}{\cancel{2}} + \frac{1+i}{2} \frac{(\sqrt{3}-i)(1+i)}{2} + \frac{2}{3} i \\
 &= -\cancel{\frac{2}{3}} i + \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2i(\sqrt{3}-i) + \cancel{\frac{2}{3}} i \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (1 + i\sqrt{3})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 = 1$$

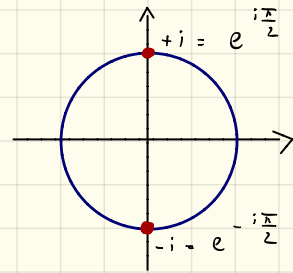
$$\vartheta : \begin{cases} \cos \vartheta = \frac{1}{2} \\ \sin \vartheta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases} \rightarrow \vartheta = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$W = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 * \quad W &= -\frac{\sqrt{2} + 2i}{i} - \sqrt{2}(1+i) + 2 \\
 &= -\frac{(\sqrt{2} + 2i)(-i)}{i(-i)} - \sqrt{2}(1+i) + 2 \\
 &= -\cancel{2} + \cancel{2}i - \sqrt{2} - \cancel{\sqrt{2}}i + \cancel{2} \\
 &= -\sqrt{2} \rightarrow \rho = \sqrt{2}, \vartheta : \begin{matrix} \rho \cos \vartheta = -\sqrt{2} \\ \rho \sin \vartheta = 0 \end{matrix} \rightarrow W = \sqrt{2} (\cos \pi + i \sin \pi)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$* \quad w = \pm i \\ = e^{\pm i \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\rho = 1, \vartheta = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$$



$$* \quad w = \sqrt{3} - i \quad \rho = \sqrt{3+1} = 2,$$

$$\begin{cases} \rho \cos \vartheta = \sqrt{3} \\ \rho \sin \vartheta = -1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \vartheta = -\frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$w = 2 e^{-i\pi/6}$$

RADICI

$$* \quad z = \sqrt[5]{2+2i}$$

Dobbiamo risolvere l'eq. $z^5 = 2+2i$:

$$- \quad z = \rho e^{i\vartheta} \quad ; \quad \rho = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2} \quad ; \quad \vartheta : \begin{matrix} \rho \cos \vartheta = 2 \\ \rho \sin \vartheta = 2 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \vartheta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$- \quad z^5 = \rho^5 e^{i5\vartheta} = 2\sqrt{2} e^{i(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi)}$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$\rho = \sqrt[5]{2\sqrt{2}}$$

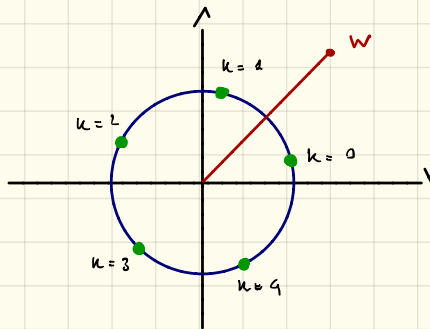
$$\vartheta = \frac{\pi}{20} + \frac{2k\pi}{5} = \frac{\pi}{20}, \frac{\pi}{20} + \frac{2}{5}\pi, \frac{\pi}{20} + \frac{4}{5}\pi, \frac{\pi}{20} + \frac{6}{5}\pi, \frac{\pi}{20} + \frac{8}{5}\pi$$

$\vartheta_2 \quad \vartheta_1 \quad \vartheta_3 \quad \vartheta_4 \quad \vartheta_5$

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{20} + \frac{10}{5}\pi = \frac{\pi}{20} \right)$$

$$z_k = \sqrt[5]{2\sqrt{2}} e^{i(\frac{\pi}{20} + \frac{2k\pi}{5})}$$

$$k = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$$



$$* z = \sqrt[4]{1 - i\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\rightarrow w = 1 - i\sqrt{3} ; p_w = 2$$

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

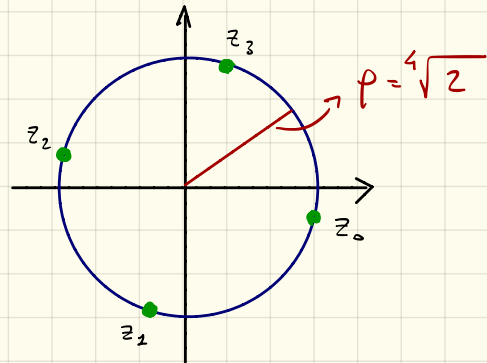
$$\rightarrow \vartheta_w = -\frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$w = 2 e^{-i(\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi)}$$

$$\rightarrow z = \sqrt[4]{w} = \sqrt[4]{2} e^{-\frac{i}{4}(\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi)}$$

le radici indifferenziate di w sono
per $k = 0, 1, 2, 3$

$$\begin{cases} z_0 = \sqrt[4]{2} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{12}} \\ z_1 = \sqrt[4]{2} e^{-i\frac{7\pi}{12}} \\ z_2 = \sqrt[4]{2} e^{-i\frac{13\pi}{12}} \\ z_3 = \sqrt[4]{2} e^{-i\frac{19\pi}{12}} \end{cases}$$



$$\rightarrow z_0 = \sqrt[4]{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{12} - i \sin \frac{\pi}{12} \right) \quad \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{12} = \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{4} (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \frac{\pi}{12} &= \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} (\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}) \end{aligned}$$

$$z_0 = \frac{\sqrt[4]{2}}{4} \left[\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6} - i (\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}) \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow z_1 &= \sqrt[4]{2} e^{-i \frac{\pi}{12}} \\ &= \sqrt[4]{2} e^{-i \left(\frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} \\ &= \sqrt[4]{2} e^{-i \frac{\pi}{12}} e^{-i \frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= z_0 e^{-i \pi/2} = -i z_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$z_1 = -\frac{\sqrt[4]{2}}{4} \left[\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2} + i (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}) \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rightarrow z_2 &= \sqrt[4]{2} e^{-i \frac{13}{12} \pi} \\
 &= \sqrt[4]{2} e^{-i (\frac{\pi}{12} + \pi)} \\
 &= \sqrt[4]{2} e^{-i \frac{\pi}{12}} e^{-i \pi} \\
 &= z_0 e^{-i \pi}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$e^{-i \pi} = \cos \pi - i \sin \pi = -1$$

$$z_2 = -z_0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rightarrow z_3 &= \sqrt[4]{2} e^{-i \frac{11}{12} \pi} \\
 &= \sqrt[4]{2} e^{-i (\frac{7\pi}{12} + \pi)} \\
 &= \sqrt[4]{2} e^{-i \frac{7\pi}{12}} e^{-i \pi} \\
 &= z_1 e^{-i \pi}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$z_3 = -z_1$$

$$* \quad \bar{z} = \sqrt[3]{i-1}$$

$$w = -1 + i : \quad \rho_w = \sqrt{2} \quad \begin{matrix} \rho_w e^{i\varphi_w} = -1 \\ \rho_w r_w \varphi_w = 1 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \varphi_w = \frac{3}{4}\pi + 2k\pi$$

$$w = \sqrt{2} e^{i(\frac{3}{4}\pi + 2k\pi)}$$

$$\bar{z} = \sqrt[3]{w} = \sqrt[6]{2} e^{i(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2k\pi}{3})} \quad k = 0, 1, 2$$

$$\rightarrow \bar{z}_0 = \sqrt[6]{2} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} = \sqrt[6]{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \frac{\sqrt[3]{4}}{2} (1+i)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \bar{z}_1 &= \sqrt[6]{2} e^{i\frac{11}{12}\pi} = \sqrt[6]{2} e^{i(\pi - \frac{\pi}{12})} \\ &= \sqrt[6]{2} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{12}} e^{i\pi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6} + i(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}) \quad -1$$

(v. es. precedente)

$$= -\sqrt[6]{2} [\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6} - i(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rightarrow z_2 &= \sqrt[6]{2} e^{i \frac{17}{12} \pi} = \sqrt[6]{2} e^{i \left(\frac{18}{12} \pi - \frac{\pi}{12} \right)} \\
 &= \sqrt[6]{2} \left(\cos \left(\frac{3}{2} \pi - \frac{\pi}{12} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{3}{2} \pi - \frac{\pi}{12} \right) \right) \\
 &= \sqrt[6]{2} \left[\underbrace{\cos \frac{3}{2} \pi}_{=0} \underbrace{\cos \frac{\pi}{12}}_{-2} + \underbrace{\sin \frac{3}{2} \pi}_{-2} \underbrace{\sin \frac{\pi}{12}}_{-2} + i \left(\underbrace{\sin \frac{3}{2} \pi}_{-2} \underbrace{\cos \frac{\pi}{12}}_{=0} - \underbrace{\sin \frac{\pi}{12}}_{=0} \underbrace{\cos \frac{3}{2} \pi}_{=0} \right) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

v. es.
procedente

$$\begin{cases} \cos \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{1}{4} (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}) \\ \sin \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{1}{4} (\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}) \end{cases}$$

$$= - \frac{\sqrt[6]{2}}{4} \left[\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2} + i (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}) \right]$$

EQUAZIONI

→ Sia $E(z) = 0$ un'eq. in algebrica per $z \in \mathbb{C}$; esse equivale a due

$$\text{eq. in reals: } \begin{cases} \operatorname{Re} E(z) = 0 \\ \operatorname{Im} E(z) = 0 \end{cases}$$

* $z \arg z + i|z| = 0$

$$(x+iy) \arg z + i\sqrt{x^2+y^2} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x \arg z = 0 \\ y \arg z + \sqrt{x^2+y^2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

Dalla prima: $x=0$ o $\arg z = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ y \arg z + \sqrt{x^2+y^2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

①

$$\begin{cases} \arg z = 0 \\ y \arg z + \sqrt{x^2+y^2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

②

①. $x=0, y=0 \rightarrow z=0$
è soluzione

. $x=0, \arg z = -\frac{|y|}{y} = \pm 1$
impossibile

② $\arg z = 0, \sqrt{x^2+y^2} = 0$
 $\rightarrow z = 0$

$\Rightarrow$

$$z = 0$$

* Dire pour quels valeurs de $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ la seguente eq. ne ammette radici reali:

$$\lambda z^2 - 2z + \lambda = 0$$

$$\bullet \lambda = 0 \rightarrow 2z = 0 \rightarrow z = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\bullet \lambda \neq 0 \rightarrow z = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - \lambda^2}}{\lambda} \rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \lambda = 0 \\ \lambda^2 \leq 1 \end{array}}$$

* $z^3 + 2z^2 + 4 = 0$

$$z^2 = w$$

$$w^2 + 2w + 4 = 0 \rightarrow w = -1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4} = -1 \pm i\sqrt{3} = 2 e^{\pm i(\frac{2}{3}\pi + 2k\pi)}$$

$$z = \sqrt[4]{2} e^{\pm i(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{k\pi}{2})} \quad k = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

$$\bullet z_{1,2} = \sqrt[4]{2} e^{\pm i\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{\sqrt[4]{2}}{2} (\sqrt{3} \pm i)$$

$$\bullet z_{3,4} = \sqrt[4]{2} e^{\pm i\frac{3}{2}\pi} = -\frac{\sqrt[4]{2}}{2} (1 \pm i\sqrt{3})$$

$$\bullet z_{5,6} = \sqrt[4]{2} e^{\pm i\frac{5}{2}\pi} = -\frac{\sqrt[4]{2}}{2} (\sqrt{3} \pm i) = -z_{1,2} \quad (\frac{7}{6}\pi = \pi + \frac{\pi}{6})$$

$$\bullet z_{7,8} = \sqrt[4]{2} e^{\pm i\frac{7}{2}\pi} = \frac{\sqrt[4]{2}}{2} (1 \pm i\sqrt{3}) = -z_{3,4} \quad (\frac{5}{3}\pi = \pi + \frac{2}{3}\pi)$$