

PER GIOVEDÌ 15/10

- Scrivere in rappresentazione trigonometrica:
 $(2 - 2i)$, $(\sqrt{3} + i)$, $(-1 + i\sqrt{3})$
- Scrivere in rappresentazione algebrica:
 $(\rho=1, \theta=\frac{\pi}{2})$; $(\rho=4, \theta=\frac{\pi}{3})$; $(\rho=\sqrt{2}, \theta=-\frac{\pi}{4})$;
 $(1+i)^8$; $(\frac{1}{i})^4$; $(1-i)^{12}$
- trovare le radici terze di: 8 e -8
- Ripassare sin e cos degli ~~angoli~~
angoli noti
- Ripassare i logaritmi

Soluzioni

- Scrivere in rappresentazione trigonometrica

i) $2 - 2i$

$a = 2, b = -2$

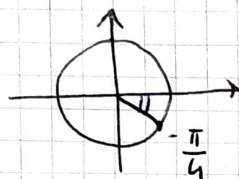
$\rho = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = \sqrt{(2)^2 + (-2)^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$

$\cos\theta = \frac{a}{\rho} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$\sin\theta = \frac{b}{\rho} = \frac{-2}{2\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$\rightarrow \theta = -\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$

$2 - 2i = \rho e^{i\theta} = 2\sqrt{2} e^{i(-\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi)}$



ii) $\sqrt{3} + i$

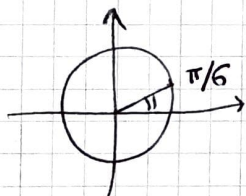
$a = \sqrt{3}, b = 1$

$\rho = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 + (1)^2} = 2$

$\sin\theta = \frac{1}{2}$

$\cos\theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$\rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$



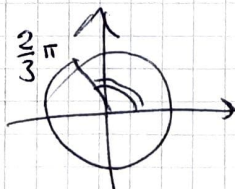
iii) $-1 + i\sqrt{3}$

$\rho = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2} = 2$

$\cos\theta = -1/2$

$\sin\theta = \sqrt{3}/2$

$\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{2}{3}\pi + 2k\pi$



extra: i

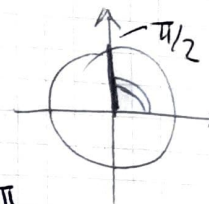
$a = 0, b = 1$

$\rho = \sqrt{(0)^2 + (1)^2} = 1$

$\cos\theta = \frac{0}{1} = 0$

$\sin\theta = \frac{1}{1} = 1$

$\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$



- Scrivere in forma algebrica

i) $(\rho = 1, \theta = \pi/2)$

$a = \rho \cos\theta = 1 \cdot \cos(\pi/2) = 1 \cdot 0 = 0$

$b = \rho \sin\theta = 1 \cdot \sin(\pi/2) = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$

$\Rightarrow a + ib = 0 + i \cdot 1 = i$

ii) $(\rho = 4, \theta = \pi/3)$

$a = \rho \cos\theta = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 2$

$b = \rho \sin\theta = 4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2\sqrt{3}$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} a = 2 \\ b = 2\sqrt{3} \end{array} \right\} 2 + 2\sqrt{3}i$

iii) $(\rho = \sqrt{2}, \theta = -\pi/4)$

$a = \sqrt{2} \cdot \cos(-\pi/4) = \sqrt{2} \cdot \left(+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = +1$

$b = \sqrt{2} \cdot \sin(-\pi/4) = \sqrt{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = -1$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} a = +1 \\ b = -1 \end{array} \right\} 1 - i$

iv) $(1 + i)^8$

$z = 1 + i$, devo calcolare z^8

z lo scrivo in forma trigonometrica

\rightarrow

$$z = 1 + i$$

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

$$\begin{cases} \cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \sin \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$$

$$z = 1 + i = \sqrt{2} e^{i(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi)}$$

$$\text{per } k=0 \quad z = \sqrt{2} e^{i\pi/4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z^8 &= (\sqrt{2})^8 (e^{i\pi/4})^8 = (2^{\frac{1}{2}})^8 e^{i\pi/4 \cdot 8} = \\ &= 2^4 e^{i2\pi} = 16 \cdot 1 = 16 \end{aligned}$$

$$v) \left(\frac{1}{i}\right)^4 : z = \frac{1}{i} \quad \text{e voglio } z^4$$

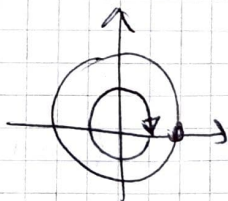
$$z = \frac{1}{i} = \frac{1-i}{i-i} = \frac{-i}{-i^2} = \frac{i}{(-1)} = -i \Rightarrow a=0, b=-1$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{(0)^2 + (-1)^2} = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos \theta = \frac{0}{1} = 0 \\ \sin \theta = \frac{-1}{1} = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \theta = -\frac{\pi}{2} \quad (*)$$

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

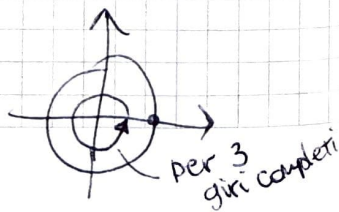
$$z^4 = (e^{-i\pi/2})^4 = e^{-i2\pi} = 1$$



$$(*) \text{ anche } \theta = \frac{3}{2}\pi$$

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

$$z^4 = (e^{i\frac{3}{2}\pi})^4 = e^{i6\pi} = 1$$

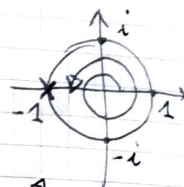


$$vi) (1-i)^{12} : z = 1-i, \text{ voglio } z^{12}$$

$$z: a=1, b=-1$$

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

$$\begin{cases} \cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \sin \theta = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \theta = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$



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

$$\begin{aligned} z^{12} &= (\sqrt{2})^{12} (e^{-i\pi/4})^{12} = 2^6 e^{-i3\pi} = \\ &= 64 \cdot (-1) = -64 \end{aligned}$$

- Determinare le radici cubiche di 8 e -8
→ formule nelle note dell'esercitazione del 12/10/2020 ("radici n-sime di z")

$$i) z = 8. \text{ Indico con } \omega_k = \sqrt[n]{z} \quad (\omega_k^3 = z) \quad (n=3)$$

Saranno 3 radici distinte per $k=0,1,2$

$$\omega_k = \rho^{1/n} \left[\cos\left(\frac{\theta+2k\pi}{n}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\theta+2k\pi}{n}\right) \right]$$

con (ρ, θ) modulo e argomento di z .

$$z=8 : a=8 \quad b=0$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{8^2 + (0)^2} = 8$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos \theta = \frac{8}{8} = 1 \\ \sin \theta = \frac{0}{8} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\theta = 0$$

~~per 3 giri completi~~



$$\begin{aligned} \omega_k &= \rho^{1/3} \left[\cos\left(\frac{\theta+2k\pi}{3}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\theta+2k\pi}{3}\right) \right] = \\ &= 8^{1/3} \left[\cos\left(\frac{2}{3}k\pi\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{2}{3}k\pi\right) \right] = \\ &= 2 \left(\cos\left(\frac{2}{3}k\pi\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{2}{3}k\pi\right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$k=0, 1, 2$$

$$\omega_0 = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_1 &= 2 \left(\cos\left(\frac{2}{3}\pi\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{2}{3}\pi\right) \right) = \\ &= 2 \left(-\frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = -1 + \sqrt{3}i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_2 &= 2 \left(\cos\left(\frac{4}{3}\pi\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{4}{3}\pi\right) \right) = \\ &= 2 \left(-\frac{1}{2} + i \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \right) = -(1 + \sqrt{3}i) \end{aligned}$$

Si può fare anche passando per la
notazione esponenziale.

$$z=8 \quad \rho=8, \quad \theta=0+2k\pi=2k\pi, \quad z=\rho e^{i\theta}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_k &= (z)^{1/3} = (\rho e^{i\theta})^{1/3} = \rho^{1/3} e^{i\theta/3} = \\ &= 8^{1/3} e^{i\frac{2}{3}k\pi} = 2 e^{i\frac{2}{3}k\pi} \end{aligned}$$

$$k=0, 1, 2$$

$$\omega_0 = 2 e^0 = 2$$

$$\omega_1 = 2 e^{i\frac{2}{3}\pi} = -1 + \sqrt{3}i$$

$$\omega_2 = 2 e^{i\frac{4}{3}\pi} = -1 - \sqrt{3}i$$

$$ii) z = -8 \quad \text{troviamo le } \omega_k: \omega_k = \sqrt[3]{z}$$

$$z = -8 \quad a = -8, b = 0$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{(-8)^2 + (0)^2} = 8$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos\theta = -\frac{8}{8} = -1 \\ \sin\theta = \frac{0}{8} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \theta = \pi + 2k\pi$$

$$z = -8 = 8 e^{i(\pi+2k\pi)}$$

$$\omega_k = \sqrt[3]{z} = \sqrt[3]{8} e^{i\frac{\pi+2k\pi}{3}}$$

$$k=0, 1, 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_0 &= 2 e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} = 2 \left(\cos(\pi/3) + i \sin(\pi/3) \right) = \\ &= 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = 1 + \sqrt{3}i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_1 &= 2 e^{i\frac{\pi+2\pi}{3}} = 2 e^{i\pi} = \\ &= 2 \left(\cos\pi + i \sin(\pi) \right) = 2(-1 + i \cdot 0) = -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_2 &= 2 e^{i\frac{\pi+4\pi}{3}} = 2 e^{i\frac{5}{3}\pi} = \\ &= 2 \left(\cos\left(\frac{5}{3}\pi\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{5}{3}\pi\right) \right) = 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + i \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \right) = \\ &= 1 - \sqrt{3}i \end{aligned}$$

15/10/2020

logaritmi: studiare i grafici sul libro

• Calcolare i seguenti logaritmi:

1) $\log_3 27$

poniamo:

$$\log_3 27 = y$$

quindi:

$$3^y = 27 \quad 3^y = 3^3 \Rightarrow y = 3$$

2) $\log_4 8 = y$ $4^y = 8$ $4^y = 2^3$ $(2^2)^y = 2^3$

$$2^{2y} = 2^3 \Rightarrow 2y = 3 \quad y = 3/2$$

3) $\log_7 1 = y$ $7^y = 1$ $7^y = 7^0 \Rightarrow y = 0$

4) $\log_{\frac{1}{4}} 2 = y$ $(\frac{1}{4})^y = 2$ $(\frac{1}{2^2})^y = 2$

$$(2^{-2})^y = 2 \quad 2^{-2y} = 2^1 \Rightarrow -2y = 1 \quad y = -1/2$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \log_a b = y \\ \updownarrow \\ a^y = b \end{array}$$

• Dimostrare le seguenti proprietà dei logaritmi

1) $\log_a (x_1 x_2) = \log_a x_1 + \log_a x_2 \quad \forall x_1, x_2 > 0$

pongo $\begin{cases} \log_a x_1 = y_1 \rightarrow a^{y_1} = x_1 \\ \log_a x_2 = y_2 \rightarrow a^{y_2} = x_2 \end{cases}$

sostituisco x_1 e x_2 (queste formule) nelle proprietà che voglio dimostrare:

$$\begin{aligned} \log_a (x_1 x_2) &= \log_a (a^{y_1} a^{y_2}) \quad \text{risostituisco } y_1 \text{ e } y_2 \\ &= \log_a (a^{y_1+y_2}) = y_1 + y_2 = \log_a x_1 + \log_a x_2 \end{aligned}$$

qui uso il fatto che $\log_a(\cdot)$ e $a^{(\cdot)}$ sono funzioni inverse. Infatti:

$$\begin{aligned} \log_a a^x = y &\Leftrightarrow a^y = a^x \Rightarrow y = x \\ &\Rightarrow \log_a a^x = x \end{aligned}$$

2) $\log_a \left(\frac{x_1}{x_2} \right) = \log_a x_1 - \log_a x_2 \quad \forall x_1, x_2 > 0$

facendo la stessa sostituzione di sopra:

$$\begin{aligned} \log_a \left(\frac{x_1}{x_2} \right) &= \log_a (x_1 \cdot x_2^{-1}) = \log_a (a^{y_1} (a^{y_2})^{-1}) = \\ &= \log_a (a^{y_1} a^{-y_2}) = \log_a (a^{y_1-y_2}) = y_1 - y_2 = \\ &= \log_a x_1 - \log_a x_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$3) \log_a x^b = b \log_a x$$

poniamo $y = \log_a x \Leftrightarrow a^y = x$

$$\log_a x^b = \log_a (a^y)^b = \log_a a^{yb} = yb = b \log_a x$$

$$4) \log_b x = \frac{\log_a x}{\log_a b} \quad b \neq 1$$

poniamo $\log_b x = y \Leftrightarrow x = b^y$ uso la proprietà 3

$$\frac{\log_a x}{\log_a b} = \frac{\log_a b^y}{\log_a b} = \frac{y \log_a b}{\log_a b} = y = \log_b x$$

$$5) \log_{\frac{1}{a}} x = -\log_a x$$

proprietà 4 scelgo $c=a$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{a}} x = \frac{\log_c x}{\log_c \frac{1}{a}} = \frac{\log_a x}{\log_a \frac{1}{a}} = \textcircled{*}$$

risolviamo il log a denominatore:

$$\log_a \frac{1}{a} = y \quad a^y = \frac{1}{a} \quad a^y = a^{-1} \rightarrow y = -1$$

cioè $\log_a \frac{1}{a} = -1$

$$\textcircled{*} = \frac{\log_a x}{(-1)} = -\log_a x$$

TRIGONOMETRIA

• studiare i grafici delle funzioni trigonometriche

$$\bullet \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

• formule somma/differenza di archi

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(\alpha \pm \beta) &= \sin(\alpha) \cos(\beta) \pm \cos(\alpha) \sin(\beta) \\ \cos(\alpha \pm \beta) &= \cos(\alpha) \cos(\beta) \mp \sin(\alpha) \sin(\beta) \end{aligned}$$

• duplicazione

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(2\alpha) &= 2 \sin(\alpha) \cos(\alpha) \\ \cos(2\alpha) &= \cos^2(\alpha) - \sin^2(\alpha) \end{aligned}$$

• bisezione

$$\sin(\alpha/2) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos(\alpha)}{2}}$$

$$\cos(\alpha/2) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos(\alpha)}{2}}$$

ricevate le relazioni per le tangenti e le cotangenti

2.40 Risolvere $\sin^2 x = 1$

$$\sin x = \pm 1$$

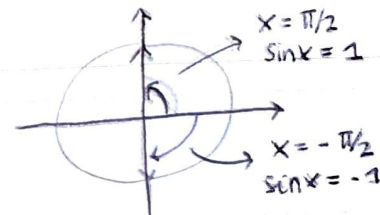
Avete una soluzione

per $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$ e

per $x = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$

le periodicità totale è: $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi$

cioè avete l'angolo a $\frac{\pi}{2}$ e poi ogni metà giro trovate un'altra soluzione



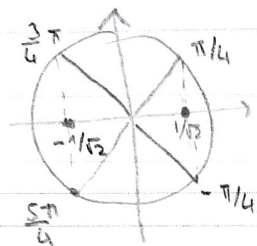
Risolvere $2 \cos^2 x - 1 = 0$.

pongo $t = \cos x$ e riscivo l'equazione:

$$2t^2 - 1 = 0 \quad t^2 = 1/2 \quad t = \pm \sqrt{1/2}$$

$$\rightarrow \cos x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4} + k \frac{\pi}{2}$$



2.42 Risolvere $\cos^2 x + 3 \sin x - 3 = 0$.

$\cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$ riscivo l'equazione:

$$1 - \sin^2 x + 3 \sin x - 3 = 0$$

$$\sin^2 x - 3 \sin x + 2 = 0 \quad \sin x = t$$

$$t^2 - 3t + 2 = 0$$

$$t = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 2}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 8}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm 1}{2} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{matrix}$$

$$t = 1 \rightarrow \sin x = 1 \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$$

$$t = 2 \rightarrow \sin x = 2 \quad \text{MAI}$$

2.50 Risolvere $\sin x + \cos x = 1$.

uso la seguente sostituzione:

$$t = \tan(x/2) \quad \begin{cases} \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \\ \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \end{cases}$$

Ma devo controllare che gli angoli per cui la tangente non è definita, siano soluzioni dell'equazione originaria.

$\tan(x)$ non è definita in $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$

nel nostro caso $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$:

controllo se $\frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$ è soluzione di $\sin x + \cos x = 1$:

$$x = \pi + 2k\pi$$

$$\sin(\pi + 2k\pi) + \cos(\pi + 2k\pi) = 1$$

$$0 + (-1) = 1$$

$$-1 = 1 \quad \text{FALSO, } x = \pi + 2k\pi \text{ non è soluzione.}$$

Ora che ho scartato $x = \pi + 2k\pi$, procedo a riscrivere l'equazione in t :

$$\frac{2t}{1+t^2} + \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} = 1$$

$$(1+t^2 \neq 0)$$

$$2t + 1 - t^2 = 1 + t^2$$

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

$$2t(t-1) = 0$$

soluzioni $\begin{cases} t=0 \\ t=1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \operatorname{tg}(x/2) = 0 \\ \operatorname{tg}(x/2) = 1 \end{cases}$

e cerco gli angoli x :

le $\operatorname{tg}(x) = 0$ per $x = 0 + k\pi = k\pi$

le $\operatorname{tg}(x) = 1$ per $x = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi$

quindi:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x}{2} = k\pi \\ \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2k\pi \\ x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \end{cases}$$



queste sono le soluzioni

DISEQUAZIONI

1° grado: $ax + b \geq 0$

• $4x + 8 > 0$

$x > -\frac{8}{4} \quad x > -2$

• $1 - x > 0$

$1 > x \quad x < 1$

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Studio del segno di un polinomio $p(x)$:

$p(x) = (x - x_1)(x - x_2)$ con $x_2 > x_1$

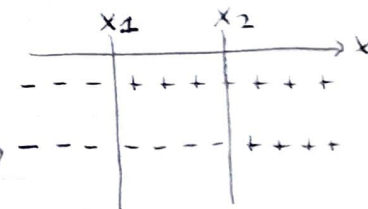
studio quando i fattori sono positivi:

1) $x - x_1 > 0 \rightarrow x > x_1$

positivo per $x > x_1$

2) $x - x_2 > 0 \rightarrow x > x_2$

positivo per $x > x_2$



Per sapere il segno totale del polinomio "moltiplico" i segni

	x_1	x_2	
	---	+++	+++
	---	+-	+++
	⊕	⊖	⊕

quindi:

$(x - x_1)(x - x_2) > 0$

per $x < x_1 \cup x > x_2$

e $(x - x_1)(x - x_2) < 0$

per $x_1 < x < x_2$

Esercizi per Giovedì 22/10/2020

1) Calcolare i seguenti logaritmi:

$$\log_2 2, \log_5 5, \log_6 36, \log_8 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}} 4, \log_{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{1}{9}, \log_{\frac{1}{5}} 1$$

2) Verificare che $\log_{ax} x = \frac{\log_a x}{1 + \log_a x}$

3) Risolvere : $\cos^2 x + 3 \sin x - 3 = 0$

$$4 \cos x + 2 \cos(2x) = 1$$

$$\sin x - \cos x = 1$$

$$2 \cos^2 x + \sin^2(2x) = 2$$

4) Studiare il segno di:

$$p(x) = 16x^2 + 8x + 1$$

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