

30sett.

$$z^4 + 2|z|^2 = 1$$

$$z = r(\cos \vartheta + i \sin \vartheta)$$

$$r^4 \cos(4\vartheta) + i r^4 \sin(4\vartheta) + 2r^2 = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} r^4 \cos(4\vartheta) + 2r^2 = 1 \\ r^4 \sin(4\vartheta) = 0 \end{cases} \quad r \neq 0 \quad \sin(4\vartheta) = 0$$

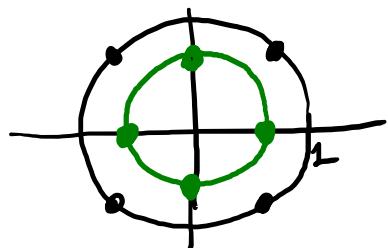
$$\Rightarrow \cos(4\vartheta) = \pm 1$$

Cominciamo $\cos(4\vartheta) = -1$

$$r^4 - 2r^2 + 1 = 0 \quad u = r^2$$

$$u^2 - 2u + 1 = 0 \quad (u-1)^2 = 0 \quad u = 1 \Rightarrow r^2 = 1$$
$$\Rightarrow r = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin(4\vartheta) = 0 \\ \cos(4\vartheta) = -1 \end{cases}$$



$$4\vartheta = \pi + 2\pi k$$

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

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

$$\boxed{r=1}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin(4\vartheta) = 0 \\ \cos(4\vartheta) = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} k=0,1,2 \\ \vartheta_k = \frac{2\pi k}{4} \end{matrix}$$

Sost. + view over in

$$\cos(4\vartheta) = 1$$

$$r^4 \cos(4\vartheta) + 2r^2 = 1$$

$$r^4 + 2r^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$u = r^2$$

$$u^2 + 2u - 1 = 0$$

$u = \sqrt{2}$ scartato

$$u_{\pm} = -1 \pm \sqrt{1+1} = \pm \sqrt{2} - 1$$

$$r^2 = u_+ = \sqrt{2} - 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{r = \sqrt{\sqrt{2} - 1}}$$

$P(z) = \sum z^n - 1$ qual'è la moltiplicatività delle radici?

Noi abbiamo visto che $z_k = \cos(\vartheta_k) + i \sin(\vartheta_k)$

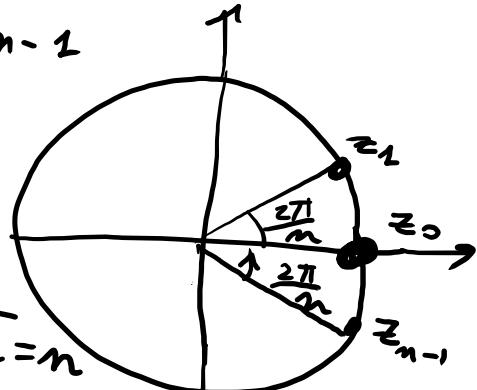
$$\vartheta_k = \frac{2\pi k}{n} \quad k = 0, \dots, n-1$$

Sono n radici distinte.

$$P(z) = a_n (z-1)^{m_0} (z-z_1)^{m_1} \cdots (z-z_{n-1})^{m_{n-1}}$$

$\underbrace{m_0 + m_1 + \cdots + m_{n-1}}_{= n}$ $\underbrace{1}_{= 1} + \cdots + 1 = n$

n vote



Se per absurdio esistesse una moltiplicazione > 1 avremo

$$n = m_0 + \dots + m_{n-1} > 1 + \dots + 1 = n \Rightarrow n > n$$

assurdo

Per contraddizione $m_0 = \dots = m_{n-1} = 1$.

La retta reale \mathbb{R} .

con \mathbb{Q} denotiamo l'insieme dei numeri razionali

$$\mathbb{Q} = \left\{ \frac{m}{n} : m \in \mathbb{Z}, n \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\} \right\}$$

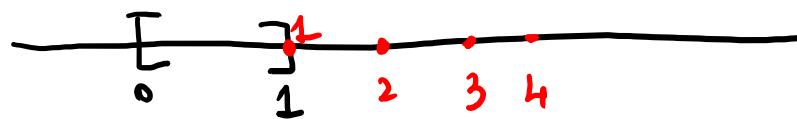
Teor $\sqrt{2} \notin \mathbb{Q}$

$\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Q}$

Def Due sottinsiemi A e B di \mathbb{R} formano
una coppia separata se risulta

$$a \leq b \quad \forall a \in A \text{ e } \forall b \in B.$$

E.s. Se pongo $A = [0, 1]$ e $B = \{2, 3, 4\}$



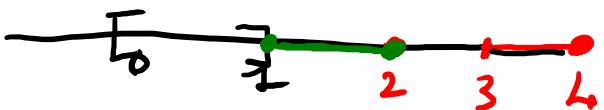
Assiomma (Dedekind) Per ogni coppia separate
 $A \in B$ in \mathbb{R} esiste un elemento di separazione, cioè
esiste un $c \in \mathbb{R}$ t.c.

$$a \leq c \leq b \quad \nexists a \in A \text{ e } \nexists b \in B$$

Per E.s. $A = [0, 1]$ e $B = \{2, 3, 4\}$, si ha

$$a \leq c \leq b \quad \nexists a \in A \text{ e } \nexists b \in B$$

Per qualche $1 \leq c \leq 2$



$A = [0, 1]$ e $B = [1, 2]$ allow $\exists!$ c s.t.

separation $c = 1$.

$$z + i\bar{z}^2 + 2i = 0$$

$$(x+iy) + i(x-iy)^2 + 2i = 0$$

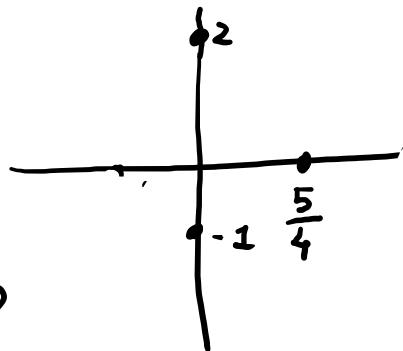
$$x + iy + i(x^2 + (-iy)^2 - 2ixy) + 2i = 0$$

$$x + iy + ix^2 - iy^2 + 2xy + 2i = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x + 2xy = 0 \\ y + x^2 - y^2 + 2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} + y\right) = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} x = 0 \\ y = -\frac{1}{2} \end{matrix}$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow -y^2 + y + 2 = 0 \quad y^2 - y - 2 = 0 \quad y_{\pm} = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{9}}{2}$$

$$= y_{\pm} = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{3}{2} \quad -1$$



$$y + x - y^2 + 2 = 0$$
$$y = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} + x - \frac{1}{4} + 2 = 0$$
$$x - \frac{3}{4} + 2 = 0$$
$$x = 2 - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{8-3}{4} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$z^3 - 3z^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$z^2 (z^2 + 3z - 4) = 0$$

$$z = r(\cos \vartheta + i \sin \vartheta)$$

$$r^4 (\cos(2\vartheta) + i \sin(2\vartheta)) + 3r^2 \cos(\vartheta) + 3r^2 \sin(\vartheta) - 4 = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} r^4 \cos(2\vartheta) + 3r^2 \cos(\vartheta) - 4 = 0 \\ r^4 \sin(2\vartheta) + 3r^2 \sin(\vartheta) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$(r^4 + 3r^2) \sin 2\vartheta = 0$$

$$r \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sin 2\vartheta = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(2\vartheta) = \pm 1$$

$$r^4 \cos(2\vartheta) + 3r^2 \cos(6\vartheta) - 4 = 0$$

Se $\cos(2\vartheta) = -1 \Rightarrow -r^4 - 3r^2 - 4 = 0$ non ha soluzioni. Se $\cos(2\vartheta) = 1$,

$$r^4 + 3r^2 - 4 = 0$$

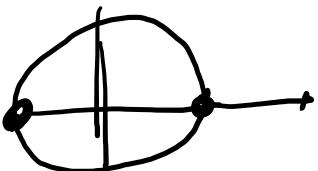
$$u^2 + 3u - 4 = 0$$

$$u = r^2$$

$$u_{\pm} = -\frac{3}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{9+16}{4}} = -\frac{3}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{25}}{2}$$

$$u_{\pm} = -\frac{3}{2} \pm \frac{5}{2} \quad \text{solo } u_+ = 1 \quad \text{e' logico}$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 1$$



$$\begin{aligned}\cos 2\vartheta &= 1 \\ \sin 2\vartheta &= 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}z &= \pm 1 \\ \text{Sono gli zeri.}\end{aligned}$$

Def. (Retta reale estesa) La denoto con $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$

$$\overline{\mathbb{R}} = \mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty, -\infty\}$$

Usiamo le solite relazioni di \leq con

$$x \leq +\infty \quad \forall x \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}$$

$$-\infty \leq x \quad \forall x \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}.$$

$$\mathbb{R} = (-\infty, +\infty)$$

Dat., $a, b \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}$, con $a < b$

$$(a, b) = \{ x \in \mathbb{R} : a < x < b \}$$

$$[a, b] = \{ x \in \mathbb{R} : a \leq x \leq b \} \quad \text{qui } a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$[a, b) = \{ x \in \mathbb{R} : a \leq x < b \} \quad \text{qui } a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(a, b] = \{ x \in \mathbb{R} : a < x \leq b \} \quad \text{qui } b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$(-\infty, +\infty)$ è un caso particolare di intervallo.

Teor (estremo superiore) Sia X un sottoinsieme non vuoto di \mathbb{R} . Allora esiste ed è unico un elemento di $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$, che denotiamo con $\sup X$ t.c. :

$$1) \quad x \leq \sup X \quad \forall x \in X$$

$$2) \quad x \leq M \quad \forall x \in X \Rightarrow M \geq \sup X$$



$$X = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} [a, b] \\ (a, b) \\ [a, b) \\ (a, b] \end{array} \right.$$

$\sup X = b$

E' ovvio che $b \geq x \quad \forall x \in X$

Per $c > b$ risulta che c non soddisfa la proprietà

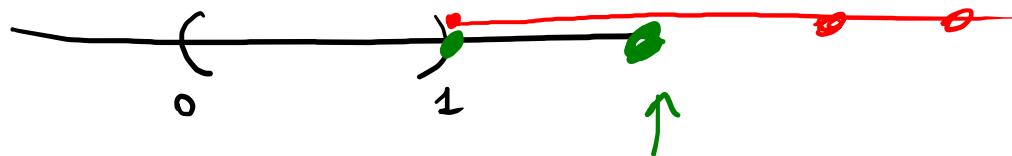
$$2) \quad x \leq M \quad \forall x \in X \Rightarrow M \geq c$$

Busta prendere
 $M = b$

Quindi $\sup X \leq b$. E facile concludere che
dove essere $\boxed{\sup X = b}$.

$$(0, 1) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : 0 < x < 1\}$$

$$\sup(0, 1) = 1$$



X = un intervallo di estremi $a < b$

$a, b \in \mathbb{R}$. Ho appena verificato che $\underbrace{\sup X}_{S} \leq b$.

Supponiamo per ostendo che $S < b$.



Supponiamo che sia $a < S < b$

$$S < \frac{S+b}{2} < b$$

$$a < S < \frac{S+b}{2} < b \Rightarrow \frac{S+b}{2} \in (a, b) \subseteq X$$

$$S = \sup X , \quad \frac{S+b}{2} \in X$$

$$\frac{S+b}{2} \leq S < \frac{S+b}{2}$$

$$\frac{S+b}{2} < \frac{S+b}{2} \quad \text{essurdo.}$$

$$\sup X = b.$$

Supponiamo di avere

$$\boxed{|z \cdot w| = |z| |w|} \quad \forall z, w \in \mathbb{C}$$

e dimostrare che questo implica

$$\left| \frac{z}{w} \right| = \frac{|z|}{|w|} \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C} \text{ e } \forall w \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$\left| z \frac{1}{w} \right| = \left| z \frac{\overline{w}}{|w|^2} \right| = |z| \quad \left| \frac{\overline{w}}{|w|^2} \right| = \\ = \frac{|w|}{|w|^2} = \frac{1}{|w|} \geq 0$$

Applicando la definizione di valore assoluto,

$$\boxed{|\lambda z| = |\lambda| |z|} \quad z = x+iy \quad \lambda z = \lambda x + i\lambda y$$

$$|\lambda z| = \sqrt{\lambda^2 x^2 + \lambda^2 y^2} = \lambda \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \lambda |z|$$

$$|z+2| \leq |z+3i|$$



$$|z w|^2 = |z|^2 |w|^2$$

$$z = x + iy$$

$$w = u + iv$$

$$z w = x u - y v + i(x v + y u)$$

$$\begin{aligned} |z w|^2 &= (x u - y v)^2 + (x v + y u)^2 = x^2 u^2 + y^2 v^2 - 2 x y u v + \\ &\quad + x^2 v^2 + y^2 u^2 + \cancel{2 x y u v} \\ &= x^2 (u^2 + v^2) + y^2 (u^2 + v^2) = \\ &= (x^2 + y^2) (u^2 + v^2) \end{aligned}$$