

30b) ROVNICE A NEROVNICE S KOMPLEXNÍ PROMĚNNOU

Kvadratické rovnice s komplexními koeficienty

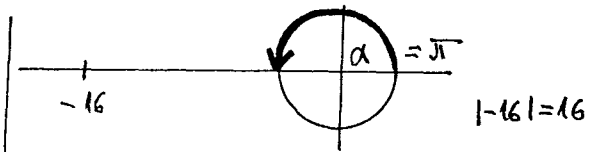
$$ix^2 + 2x - 5i = 0 \quad x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{|D|} \cdot (\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} + i \sin \frac{\alpha}{2})}{2a} \quad \text{VZOREC ①}$$

\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow
 a b c

Příklad 1 (7/88-uč.): V množině \mathbb{C} řešte rovnici $\frac{i}{a}x^2 + \frac{2}{b}x - \frac{5i}{c} = 0$.

Řešení: $D = b^2 - 4ac = 2^2 - 4i \cdot (-5i) = 4 + 20i^2 = 4 + 20(-1) = 4 - 20 = -16$

Číslo -16 upravíme na geometrickou tvar:



$$-16 = |-16| \cdot (\cos \pi + i \sin \pi) = 16(\cos \pi + i \sin \pi)$$

$$\alpha = \pi \quad \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{|D|} \cdot (\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} + i \sin \frac{\alpha}{2})}{2a}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{|-16|} \cdot (\cos \frac{1}{2}\pi + i \sin \frac{1}{2}\pi)}{2i}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm 4(0 + i \cdot 1)}{2i} = \frac{-2 \pm 4i}{2i}$$

$$\textcircled{+} \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{-2+4i}{2i} = \frac{2(-1+2i)}{2i} = \frac{-1+2i}{i} = \frac{(-1+2i) \cdot (-i)}{i \cdot (-i)} = \frac{i+2}{1} = \boxed{2+i} \\ x_2 = \frac{-2-4i}{2i} = \frac{2(-1-2i)}{2i} = \frac{-1-2i}{i} = \frac{(-1-2i) \cdot (-i)}{i \cdot (-i)} = \frac{i-2}{1} = \boxed{-2+i} \end{cases}$$

④ Se počítat nejdříve

Rovnice má kořeny (řešení): $x_1 = 2+i$, $x_2 = -2+i$.

Příklad 2 (8/88-uč.): V množině \mathbb{C} řešte rovnici:

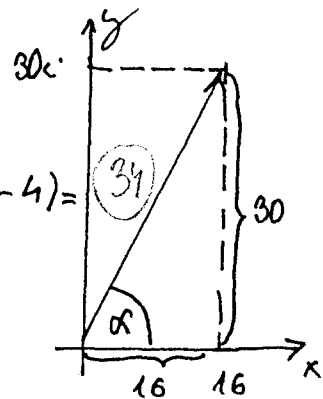
$$(1-i)x^2 - (5-i)x + 6-4i = 0$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_a \quad \underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_b \quad \underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_c$

$$D = (5-i)^2 - 4(1-i) \cdot (6-4i) = 25 - 10i - 1 - 4(6 - 6i - 4i - 4) = 24 - 10i - 4(2 - 10i) = 24 - 10i - 8 + 40i = 16 + 30i$$

$$D = 16 + 30i, \quad |D| \text{ viz obrázek}$$

$$|D| = \sqrt{30^2 + 16^2} = \sqrt{1156} = 34$$



↗ vyjadřuje n-gon. Novou, algebraickou rovnici

$$D = 16 + 30i = 34 (\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha) = 34 \cdot \left(\frac{16}{34} + i \frac{30}{34} \right) = 34 \left(\frac{8}{17} + i \frac{15}{17} \right)$$

Do rovnice (1) použijeme $\frac{\alpha}{2}$, resp. $\cos \frac{\alpha}{2}$, $\sin \frac{\alpha}{2}$. K tomu použijeme:

rovnice:

$$\left| \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \right| = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}}$$

$$\left| \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \right| = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2}}$$

Prove v našem případě $\cos \frac{\alpha}{2}$ a $\sin \frac{\alpha}{2}$ jsou kladné reálné, takže platí:

$$\left| \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \right| = \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{8}{17}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{25}{17}}{\frac{2}{1}}} = \sqrt{\frac{25}{34}} \dots \quad \boxed{\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{25}{34}}}$$

$$\left| \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \right| = \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{8}{17}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{9}{17}}{\frac{2}{1}}} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{34}} \dots \quad \boxed{\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{34}}}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{|D|} (\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} + i \sin \frac{\alpha}{2})}{2a} = \frac{5 - i \pm \sqrt{34} \left(\sqrt{\frac{25}{34}} + i \sqrt{\frac{9}{34}} \right)}{2 - 2i}$$

$$= \frac{5 - i \pm \sqrt{34} \left(\frac{5}{\sqrt{34}} + i \frac{3}{\sqrt{34}} \right)}{2 - 2i} = \frac{5 - i \pm (5 + 3i)}{2 - 2i}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{5 - i + (5 + 3i)}{2 - 2i} = \frac{10 + 2i}{2 - 2i} = \frac{(10 + 2i) \cdot (2 + 2i)}{(2 - 2i) \cdot (2 + 2i)} = \frac{20 + 4i + 20i - 4}{4 + 4}$$

$$= \frac{16 + 24i}{8} = \boxed{2 + 3i}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{5 - i - (5 + 3i)}{2 - 2i} = \frac{5 - i - 5 - 3i}{2 - 2i} = \frac{-4i}{2 - 2i} \cdot \frac{2 + 2i}{2 + 2i} = \frac{-8i + 8}{8} = \boxed{1 - i}$$

Příklad 3 (9189 - uo.):

$$x^4 + 2ix^2 + 8 = 0$$

substituce: $y = x^2$

$$1y^2 + 2iy + 8 = 0$$

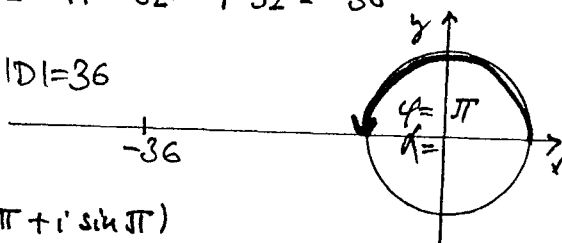
$$D = (2i)^2 - 32 = 4i^2 - 32 = -4 - 32 = -36$$

$$D = -36, |D| = 36$$

$$-36 = 36 (\cos \pi + i \sin \pi)$$

$$y_{1,2} = \frac{-2i \pm \sqrt{36} (\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2})}{2} = \frac{-2i \pm 6(0 + 1i)}{2} = \frac{-2i \pm 6i}{2} = \begin{cases} y_1 = 2i \\ y_2 = -4i \end{cases}$$

graf př. 6



(2)

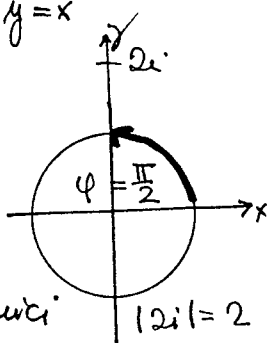
$$y_1, y_2 \text{ da } y = x^2$$

$$x^2 = 2i$$

$$x^2 - 2i = 0$$

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

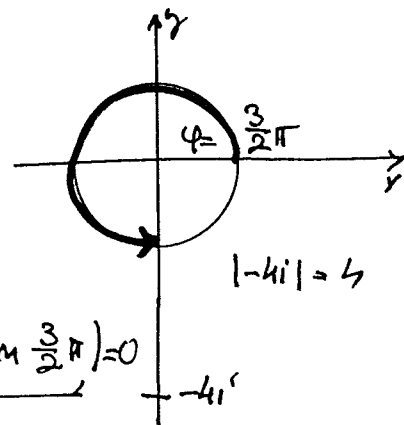
ialo bin. rovnici $|2i| = 2$



$$\wedge x^2 = -4i$$

$$x^2 + 4i = 0$$

$$x^2 - (-4i) = 0$$



$$x^2 - 2\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0 \quad \wedge \quad x^2 - 4\left(\cos \frac{3}{2}\pi + i \sin \frac{3}{2}\pi\right) = 0$$

a) Dýlo rovnice vyřešime. b)

$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$$

$$\varphi = \frac{3}{2}\pi + 2k\pi$$

Podle rovnice (a) platí:

$$a) x_k = \sqrt{2} \cdot \left(\cos \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$x_k = \sqrt{2} \left[\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi \right) \right], \text{ kde } k = 0, 1.$$

$$\underbrace{x_{(0)}}_{k=0} = \sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = 1 + i \dots \text{1. kořen: } \boxed{x_1 = 1 + i}$$

$$\underbrace{x_{(1)}}_{k=1} = \sqrt{2} \left[\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \pi \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \pi \right) \right]$$

$$x_{(1)} = \sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{5}{4}\pi + i \sin \frac{5}{4}\pi \right) = \sqrt{2} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = -1 - i, \text{ součet (ale } x_2 \text{)}$$

$$\boxed{x_2 = -1 - i}$$

$$b) x_k = \sqrt{4} \left(\cos \frac{\frac{3}{2}\pi + 2k\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\frac{3}{2}\pi + 2k\pi}{2} \right) \text{ viz bin. rovnice, m.o. (9a)}$$

$$x_k = 2 \left[\cos \left(\frac{3}{4}\pi + k\pi \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{3}{4}\pi + k\pi \right) \right] \dots \text{ kde } k = 0, 1$$

$$x_0 = 2 \left(\cos \frac{3}{4}\pi + i \sin \frac{3}{4}\pi \right) = 2 \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = -\sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2}(-1 + i),$$

$$\text{součet (ale } \boxed{x_3 = \sqrt{2}(-1 + i)}$$

$$x_1 = 2 \left[\cos \left(\frac{3}{4}\pi + \pi \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{3}{4}\pi + \pi \right) \right] = 2 \left(\cos \frac{7}{4}\pi + i \sin \frac{7}{4}\pi \right) =$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \sqrt{2} - i\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2}(1 - i), \text{ součet } \boxed{x_4 = \sqrt{2}(1 - i)}$$

Příklad 4: Řešte kvadratické rovnice v oboru komplexních čísel (což neodmítnete pomocí discriminantu):

a) $x^2 - 4x + 5 = 0$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{-4}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm i \cdot 2}{2} = \frac{2 \pm i}{1} = \begin{cases} x_1 = 2 + i \\ x_2 = 2 - i \end{cases}$$

Když je $D < 0$ lze určit	vzorec $x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm i\sqrt{ D }}{2a}$	②
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b) $x^2 - 4x + 6 = 0$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{-8}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm 2\sqrt{-2}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm 2i\sqrt{2}}{2} = 2 \pm i\sqrt{2} = \begin{cases} 2 + i\sqrt{2} \\ 2 - i\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

c) $5x^2 - 6x + 2 = 0$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{-4}}{10} = \frac{6 \pm 2i}{10} = \frac{3 \pm i}{5} = \frac{3}{5} \pm \frac{1}{5}i = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{5}i \\ \frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{5}i \end{cases}$$

d) $x^2 + 2 = 0$

$$x^2 = -2 \rightarrow x = \sqrt{-2} \\ x = \pm i\sqrt{2} = \begin{cases} i\sqrt{2} \\ -i\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

e) $\frac{52}{x-10} + 10 + x = \frac{52}{10-x}$

$$\frac{52}{x-10} + \frac{10+x}{1} = \frac{-52}{x-10} \quad | \cdot (x-10)$$

$$52 + (x+10) \cdot (x-10) = -52$$

$$\rightarrow 52 + x^2 - 100 + 52 = 0$$

$$x^2 = -4$$

$$x_{1,2} = \pm 2i = \begin{cases} 2i \\ -2i \end{cases}$$

f) $4x^2 - 8x + 5 = 0$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{64-80}}{8} = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{-16}}{8} = \frac{8 \pm i\sqrt{16}}{8} = \frac{8 \pm 4i}{8} = \begin{cases} 1 + \frac{1}{2}i \\ 1 - \frac{1}{2}i \end{cases}$$

Obvostek: Kořeny těchto kvadratických rovnic jsou vždy čísla komplexní sdružená.

g) $3x^2 - 4x + 2$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16-24}}{6} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{-8}}{6} = \frac{4 \pm 2i\sqrt{2}}{6} = \frac{2 \pm i\sqrt{2}}{3} = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3} + i\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{2}{3} - i\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

h) $2x^2 + 2x + 1$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4-8}}{4} = \frac{-2 \pm 2i}{4} = \frac{-1 \pm i}{2} = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i \\ -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i \end{cases}$$

Příklad 5: Řešte v C rovnici: $\sqrt{x^2 + 8ix + 9} = -x + i$.

$$\left(\sqrt{x^2 + 8ix + 9}\right)^2 = (-x + i)^2 \quad \begin{matrix} 10xi = -10 \\ | \cdot \frac{1}{10i} \end{matrix}$$

$$x^2 + 8ix + 9 = x^2 - 2xi - 1 \quad x = -\frac{10}{10i}$$

$$8ix + 2xi = -10 \quad x = -\frac{1}{i} \quad | \cdot \frac{i}{-i}$$

$$x = \frac{i}{1} \rightarrow \boxed{x = i}$$

Příklad 6 (10130-mč.): Řešte v C rovnici $x^2 - 1 - i = 0$ příslušnými postupy.

a) jako kvadratickou rovnici

$$1x^2 + 0x + (-1-i) = 0 \quad D = 0^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1-i) = 4 + 4i$$

$$D = 4\sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \text{ příslušným diskem.}$$

$$D = 4\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \text{ podle vzorce (1):}$$

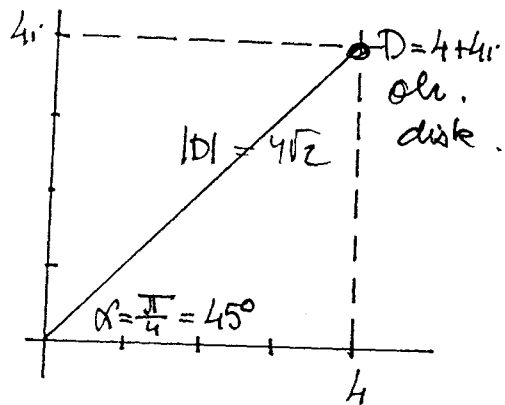
$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-0 \pm \sqrt{4\sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{1}{8}\pi + i \sin \frac{1}{8}\pi \right)}}{2} =$$

$$= \pm \frac{\sqrt{\sqrt{32}}}{2} \left(\cos \frac{1}{8}\pi + i \sin \frac{1}{8}\pi \right)$$

$$= \pm \sqrt[4]{2} \left(\cos \frac{1}{8}\pi + i \sin \frac{1}{8}\pi \right)$$

$$x_1 = \sqrt[4]{2} \left(\cos \frac{1}{8}\pi + i \sin \frac{1}{8}\pi \right)$$

$$x_2 = -\sqrt[4]{2} \left(\cos \frac{1}{8}\pi + i \sin \frac{1}{8}\pi \right)$$



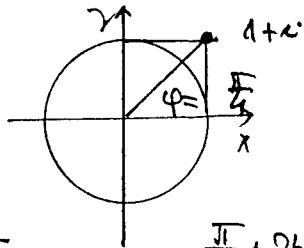
$$|D| = \sqrt{4^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{32} = 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

b) jakos binomickou rovnici (viz mat. otázka 19a)

$$x^2 - 1 - i = 0$$

$$x^2 - (1+i) = 0$$



$$|1+i| = \sqrt{1^2+1^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$x_k = \sqrt[4]{2} \cdot \left(\cos \frac{\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$x_k = \sqrt[4]{2} \left[\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{8} + k\pi \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{8} + k\pi \right) \right] \dots k=0; 1$$

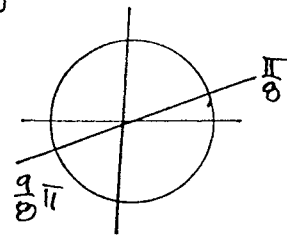
$$x_1 \dots x_0 = \sqrt[4]{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{8} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{8} \right) \dots \text{kořen } x_1$$

$$x_2 \dots x_1 = \sqrt[4]{2} \left[\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{8} + k\pi \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{8} + k\pi \right) \right]$$

$$x_1 = \sqrt[4]{2} \left(\cos \frac{9}{8}\pi + i \sin \frac{9}{8}\pi \right)$$

$$x_1 = \sqrt[4]{2} \left(-\cos \frac{\pi}{8} - i \sin \frac{\pi}{8} \right)$$

$$x_1 = -\sqrt[4]{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{8} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{8} \right) \dots \text{kořen } x_2$$



c) algebraickou cestou

$$x^2 - 1 - i = 0$$

$$\text{Sub. } x = a + bi$$

$$(a+bi)^2 - 1 - i = 0$$

$$(a+bi)^2 = 1+i$$

$$a^2 + 2abi - b^2 = 1+i$$

$$\underbrace{(a^2 - b^2)}_{\text{reálná}} + \underbrace{2abi}_{\text{imaginární}} = 1+i$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = 1 \quad \wedge \quad 2ab = 1$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2b} \text{ dosadit do levé}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2b} \right)^2 - b^2 = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{4b^2} - b^2 = 1 \quad | \cdot 4b^2$$

$$1 - 4b^4 = 4b^2$$

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

$$\text{Sub. } b^2 = y$$

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

$$y_{1/2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{32}}{8}$$

$$y_1 = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$y_2 = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

ada. viz řešit v uč. ma sh. 91 dle (medělej)

Příklad 7 (3.11.193-uč.): V množině \mathbb{C} řešte rovnici:

$$x^2 + (2-3i)x - 5(1+i) = 0$$

$$D = (2-3i)^2 + 20(1+i) = 4 - 12i - 9 + 20 + 20i = 15 - 8i$$

$$|D| = \sqrt{15^2 + 8^2} = 17$$

$$D = 15 - 8i = 17 \left(\frac{15}{17} - \frac{8}{17}i \right)$$

$$\cos(-\alpha) = \frac{15}{17}$$

$$\sin(-\alpha) = -\sin \alpha = -\frac{-8}{17} = \frac{8}{17}$$

Sub.: $-\alpha = \varepsilon$

$$\boxed{\cos \varepsilon = \frac{15}{17}} \quad \boxed{\sin \varepsilon = \frac{8}{17}}$$

$$\left| \cos \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right| = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \varepsilon}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{15}{17}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{16}{17}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{17}} \quad \text{Podle deli: } \boxed{\cos \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = + \frac{4}{\sqrt{17}}}$$

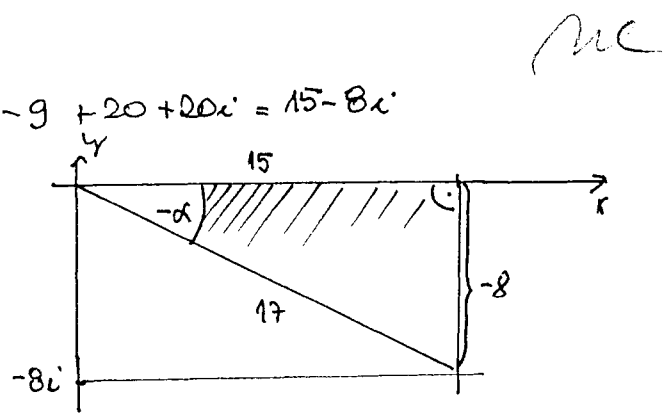
$$\left| \sin \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right| = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \varepsilon}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{15}{17}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{17}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}} \quad \dots \dots \dots \boxed{\sin \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = - \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}}}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-(2-3i) \pm \sqrt{17} \cdot \left(\cos \frac{\varepsilon}{2} - \sin \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right)}{2} = \frac{-2+3i \pm \sqrt{17} \left[\frac{4}{\sqrt{17}} - \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{17}} \right) i \right]}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-2+3i \pm \sqrt{17} \left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{17}} + i \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}} \right)}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-2+3i+4+i}{2} = \frac{2+4i}{2} = \boxed{1+2i}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-2+3i-4-i}{2} = \frac{-6+2i}{2} = \boxed{-3+i}$$



Příklad 8 (3.11.193-uč.):

$$x^2 - 4 = 3i$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{16}{20} = \frac{4}{5}, \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{12}{20} = \frac{3}{5}$$

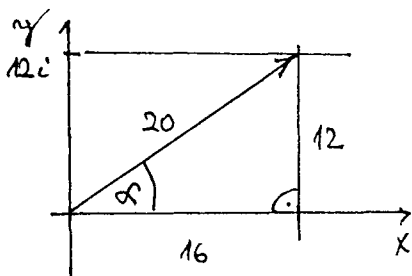
$$1x^2 + 0x - 4 - 3i = 0$$

$$D = 0^2 - 4 \cdot (-4 - 3i) = 16 + 12i$$

$$|D| = \sqrt{16^2 + 12^2} = 20$$

$$D = 16 + 12i = 20 \left(\frac{4}{5} + i \frac{3}{5} \right)$$

$$\cos \alpha \quad \sin \alpha$$



$$\left| \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \right| = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{4}{5}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{9}{5}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{10}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \dots \boxed{\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}}$$

$$\left| \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \right| = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{4}{5}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{1}{5}}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \dots \boxed{\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{0 \pm \sqrt{20} \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} + i \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \right)}{2} = \frac{\pm 2\sqrt{5} \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} + i \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \right)}{2} = \pm \left(3 \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{10}} + i \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{10}} \right) = \pm \left(3 \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} + i \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \right) =$$

$$= \pm \left(3 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \begin{cases} \boxed{\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1\sqrt{2}}{2}} \\ \boxed{-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1\sqrt{2}}{2}} \end{cases}$$

Příklad 9 (3a, b/93-úč.) : Řešte v C rovnice:

a) $x + i = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{i}$

$$x + i = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1 \cdot (-i)}{i \cdot (-i)}$$

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

$$x + i = \frac{1}{x} - i \quad | \cdot x$$

$$x^2 + ix = 1 - ix$$

$$x^2 + 2ix - 1 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-2i \pm \sqrt{(2i)^2 + 4}}{2}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-2i \pm \sqrt{-4 + 4}}{2}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-2i \pm 0}{2}$$

$$\boxed{x_1 = x_2 = -i}$$

b) $x^2 + 4 + \sqrt{x^2 + 4} = 0$ Tato rovnice má v R řešení v podmínce, že $x^2 + 4 \geq 0$

$$x^2 \geq -4, \text{ v R řeš. nemd.}$$

Existuje pouze řešení v C:

$x \in \sqrt{-4} \rightarrow x \in \pm 2i$, takže > nemá v C souše, protože v C lze porovnávat podle reálné části nebo abs. hodnoty komple. čísel, nikoliv komplex. čísla, proto takže > nymedidne.

$$x = \pm 2i \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 2i \\ x_2 = -2i \end{array} \right.$$

Dokážo pro x_1 :

$$L = (2i)^2 + 4 + \sqrt{(2i)^2 + 4} = -4 + 4 + \sqrt{-4 + 4} = 0$$

$P = 0, L = P \Rightarrow x_1 = 2i$ je řešení dané rovnice.

Ověříme to platí pro $x_2 = -2i$

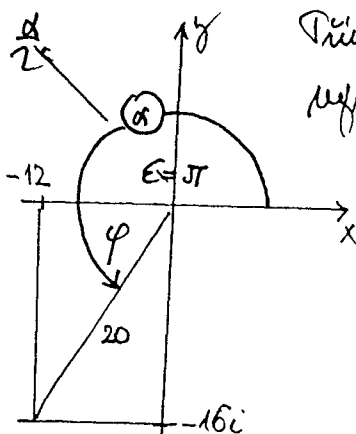
Příklad 10 (3.18b/95-úč.) v množině C řešte rovnici.

$$\therefore x^2 + 2(i-1)x + 3+2i = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ a & & c \\ & \searrow & \swarrow \\ & & b = 2i - 2 \end{array}$$

(8)

$$D = (2i-2)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (3+2i) = -4 - 8i + 4 - 12 - 8i = -12 - 16i \dots \underline{D = -12 - 16i}$$



Prímus z obrázku lze určit, že $\cos \alpha = -\frac{3}{5}$, $\sin \alpha = -\frac{4}{5}$ nebo
 vyjádření:

$$\cos \alpha = \cos(\pi + \varphi) = \cos \pi \cdot \cos \varphi - \sin \pi \cdot \sin \varphi =$$

$$\cos \pi \cdot \cos \varphi - \sin \pi \cdot \sin \varphi = -1 \cdot \frac{3}{5} - 0 \cdot \frac{4}{5} = -\frac{3}{5}; \cos \alpha = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \sin(\pi + \varphi) = \sin \pi \cdot \cos \varphi + \cos \pi \cdot \sin \varphi =$$

$$= \sin \pi \cdot \cos \varphi + \cos \pi \cdot \sin \varphi = 0 \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) + (-1) \cdot \frac{4}{5} = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\sin \alpha = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$|\cos \frac{\alpha}{2}| = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{3}{5}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \dots \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \text{ je záporný (viz obr.)}$$

$$\text{proto } \boxed{\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}}$$

$$|\sin \frac{\alpha}{2}| = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - (-\frac{3}{5})}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \dots \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \text{ je kladný}$$

$$\text{proto } \boxed{\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a} = \frac{2 - 2i \pm \sqrt{20} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + i \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right)}{2}$$

$$\frac{2 - 2i \pm 2\sqrt{5} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + i \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right)}{2} = \frac{2(1 - i \pm \sqrt{5} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + i \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right))}{2} = 1 - i \pm (-1 + 2i)$$

$$x_1 = 1 - i - 1 + 2i \dots \boxed{x_1 = i}$$

$$x_2 = 1 - i + 1 - 2i \dots \boxed{x_2 = 2 - 3i}$$

NEBOUCE

Prima, v měz značaraměm komplexn čísl, se používá
Gaussova prima.

Příklad 11: Určete abs. hodnotu součinu dvou komplexn
 čísel $z_1 = 3 + 2i$, $z_2 = -2 + 4i$:

a) algebraicky, b) graficky, c) vypočtem formou
 vzorce.

$$a) |z_1 - z_2| = |(3+2i) - (-2+4i)| = |3+2i+2-4i| = |5-2i|$$

$$b) |z_1 - z_2| =$$

$$= |z_1 + (-z_2)|$$

Uvlastíme obrázek

čísle $z_1, z_2, -z_2$

a provedeme vektorový

sčítání čísla z_1 a opač-

ného k z_2 .

Z obrázku je zřejmé, že

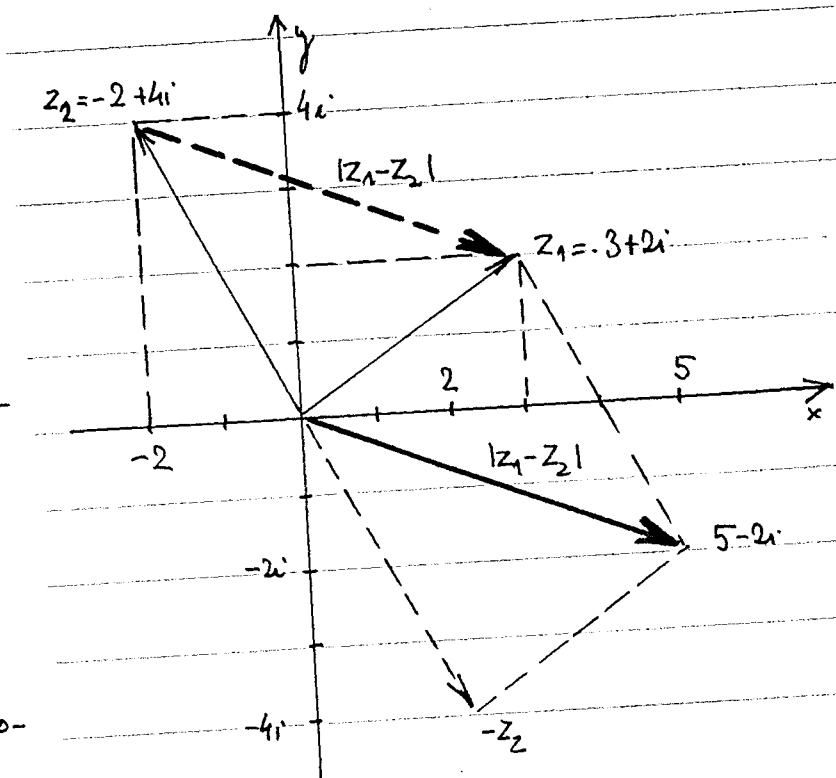
absolutní hodnota

rozdílu komplexních

čísel je rovna jejich

vzdálenost v Gausso-

vě rovině.



$$c) z_1 = a+bi, z_2 = c+di \quad |z_1 - z_2| = \sqrt{(a-c)^2 + (b-d)^2}$$

$$\begin{matrix} | & | \\ 3 & +2i \\ -2 & +4i \end{matrix} \quad |z_1 - z_2| = \sqrt{(3+2)^2 + (2-4)^2} = \sqrt{25+4} = \sqrt{29} = 5,4$$

Příklad 12: V Gaussově rovině zobrazte množinu všech komplexních čísel z , pro která platí: $|z-i| \geq |z+1-2i|$

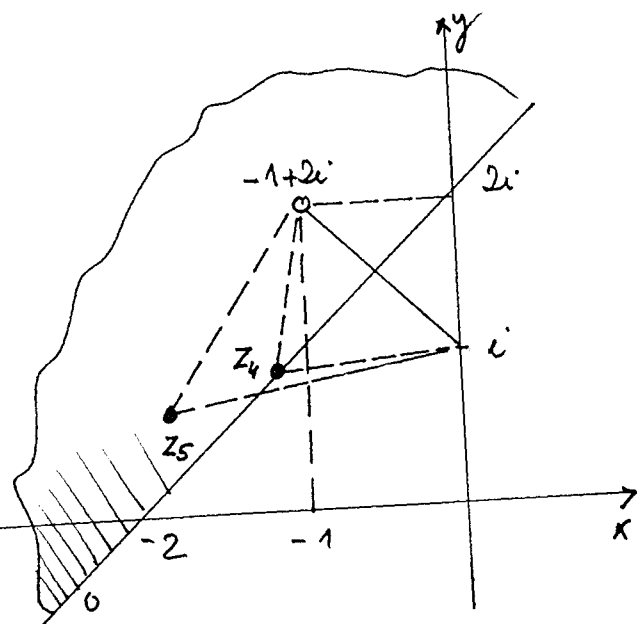
Rozšíření: $|z-i| \geq |z-(-1+2i)|$

Tento výraz představuje vzdálenost komplex. čísla z od čísla i .

Tento výraz představuje vzdálenost z od čísla $(-1+2i)$.

Číslo i a $(-1+2i)$ zobrazíme.

Uvlastíme množinu, jejíž krajní body jsou obrázem těchto čísel. Sestrojíme osu souměrnosti této množiny. Každý bod této osy je stejně vzdálen od krajních bodů této množiny.



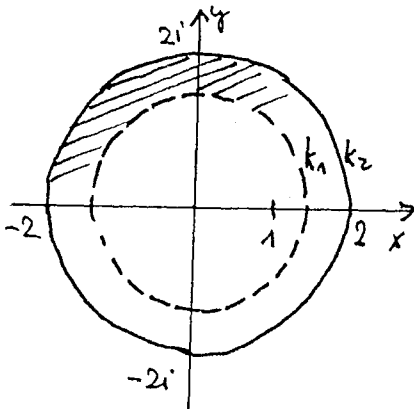
Určete komple. čísla z představují množinu obrazů čísel z , kterou je vyčíslená polovina včetně hranic přímkou. To je množina bodů mezi čísla z_4, z_5 (viz obl.)

Příklad 13: Dobraťte množinu obrazů všech komplexních čísel z , je-li:

a) $\frac{3}{2} < |z| \leq |\sqrt{3}-i|$

$$\frac{3}{2} < |z-0| \leq \sqrt{4}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} < |z-0| \leq 2$$

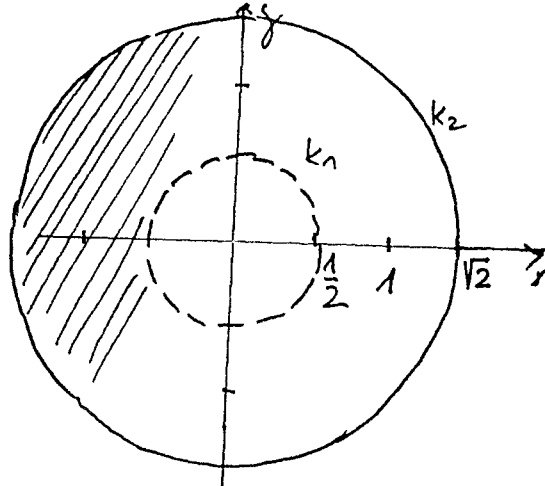


Obrazy komple. čísel z vytvořte množinou \circ poloměry $r_1 = 1,5$ kružnice k_1 a $r_2 = 2$ kružnice k_2 , avšak bez k_1 .

b) $|1+i| \geq |z| > \frac{1}{2}$ *upřesně*

$$\frac{1}{2} < |z| \leq |1+i|$$

$$\frac{1}{2} < |z| \leq \sqrt{2}$$

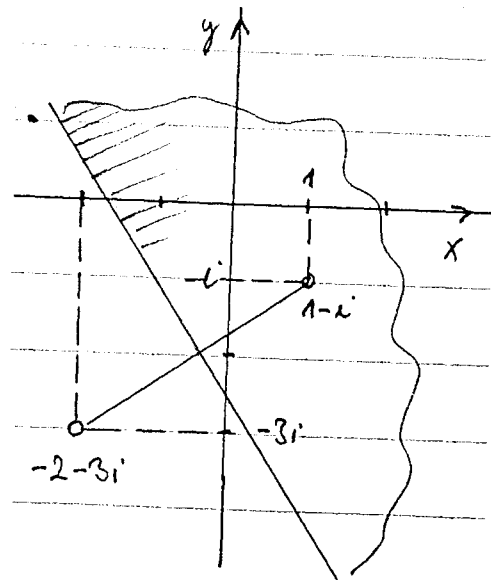


(množina množiny k_1 o poloměrem $r_1 = \frac{1}{2}$ a k_2 o poloměrem $r_2 = \sqrt{2}$ - bez k_1 .)

c) $|z-1+i| \leq |z+2+3i|$

$$|z-(1-i)| \leq |z-(-2-3i)|$$

(množina obrazů všech komplexních čísel z je polovina p hranic přímkou \circ , která je osou přímky \circ kružnicí body, které jsou obrazy komple. čísel $(1-i)$ a $(-2-3i)$ - viz obl.



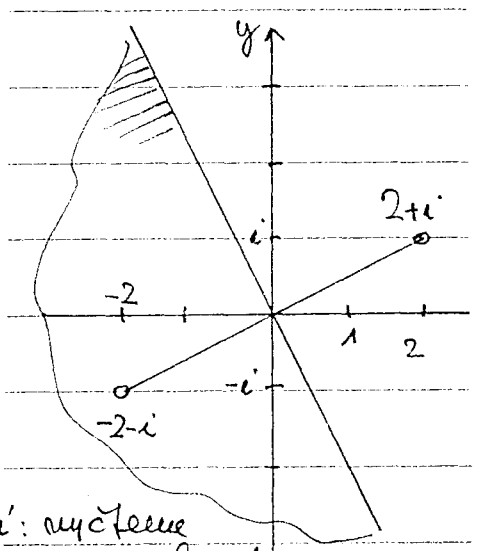
$$d) \left| z - \frac{1-2i}{i} \right| \leq \left| z + \frac{1-2i}{i} \right|$$

$$\left| z - \frac{(1-2i) \cdot i}{i \cdot i} \right| \leq \left| z + \frac{(1-2i) \cdot i}{i \cdot i} \right|$$

$$\left| z - \frac{i-2i^2}{-1} \right| \leq \left| z + \frac{i-2i^2}{-1} \right|$$

$$\left| z - \frac{i+2}{-1} \right| \leq \left| z + \frac{i+2}{-1} \right|$$

$$\left| z - (-2-i) \right| \leq \left| z - (2+i) \right|$$



Přesně: vyčteno z obrázku

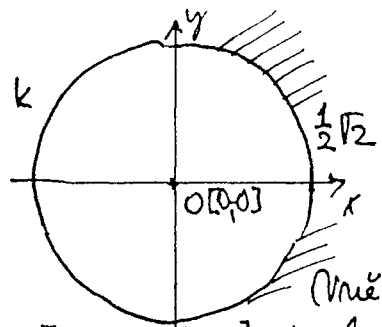
$$f) \frac{1}{|1-i|} \leq |z|$$

$$|z| \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{1^2+1^2}}$$

$$|z| \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$|z| \geq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$|z| \geq \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$$



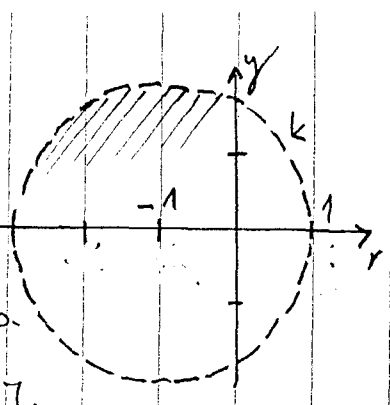
(Mějši oblast k [0,1]; r = 1/2*sqrt(2) kruhu včtu kružice k.

$$e) |1+z| < 2$$

$$|z+1| < 2$$

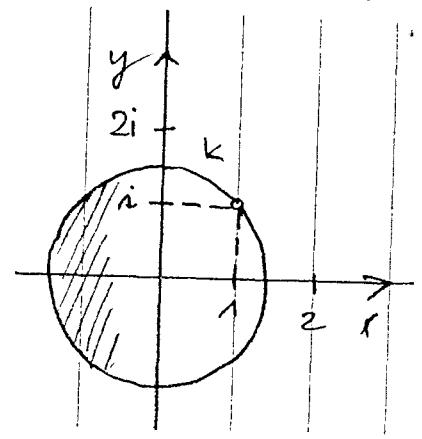
$$|z - (-1)| < 2$$

Vnitřní oblast kruhu ber kružice k s poloměrem r=2 a středem [-1, 0].



$$f) |z - (1+i)| \leq 1$$

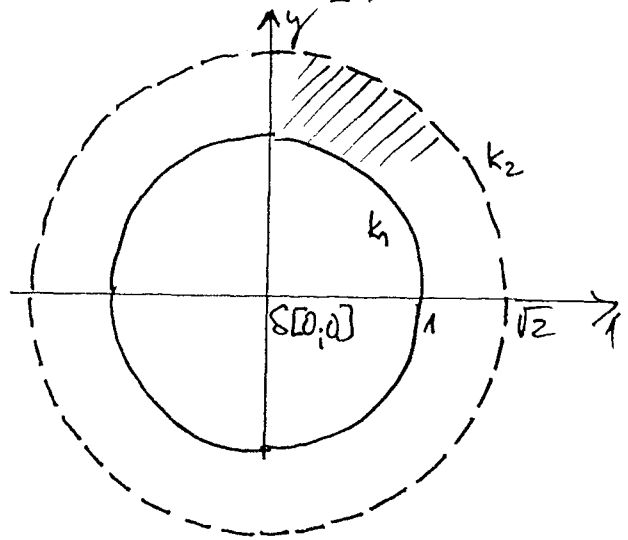
Vnitřní oblast kruhu včtu kružice k se středem [0,0] a poloměrem r = sqrt(2).



$$g) |1-i| > |z| \geq 1$$

$$|z| < |1-i| \wedge |z| \geq 1$$

$$|z| < \sqrt{2} \wedge |z| \geq 1$$



...množství ohraničen kružicemi k1 [0,1], k2 [0, sqrt(2)] ber k2