

# Ist. Mat. I - CIA

6/10/22

$$\mathbb{C} = \{a+ib : a, b \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$z = a+ib \quad \bar{z} = a-ib \quad |z| = \sqrt{a^2+b^2}$$

$$z = a \in \mathbb{R} \quad |a| = \sqrt{a^2} = \text{valore assoluto}$$

$$z \cdot \bar{z} = (a+ib)(a-ib) = a^2 - (ib)^2 = a^2 + b^2 = |z|^2$$

$$z^{-1} = \frac{\bar{z}}{|z|^2}$$

$$z = a+ib$$

$$a = \operatorname{Re}(z)$$

parte reale

$$b = \operatorname{Im}(z)$$

parte immaginaria

(non  $ib$ )

$$\operatorname{Im}(z) \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Oss: } \operatorname{Re}(z) = \frac{1}{2}(z + \bar{z})$$

$$\operatorname{Im}(z) = \frac{1}{2i}(z - \bar{z})$$

$$\text{Prop: } \overline{z \cdot w} = \bar{z} \cdot \bar{w}$$

Dimo:

$$\frac{(a+ib)(c+id)}{(ac-bd)+i(ad+bc)} \\ (ac-bd) - i(ad+bc)$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{(a+ib) \cdot (c+id)} \\ (a-ib) \cdot (c-id)$$

$$ac - (-b)(-d) + \\ + i(ac - (-d)(-b) + (-b)c)$$

$$ac - bd - i(ad + bc)$$

$$\text{Oss: } \overline{z+w} = \bar{z} + \bar{w}$$

$$\overline{(a+c)+i(b+d)}$$

$$(a-ib) + (c-id)$$

$$(a+c) - i(b+d)$$

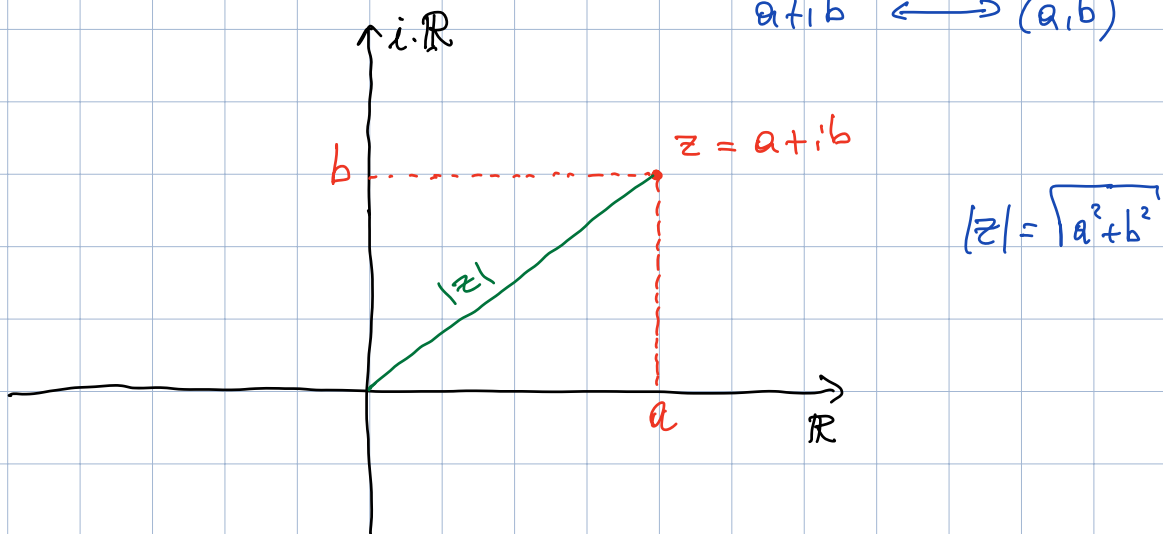
$$(a+c) - i(b+d)$$



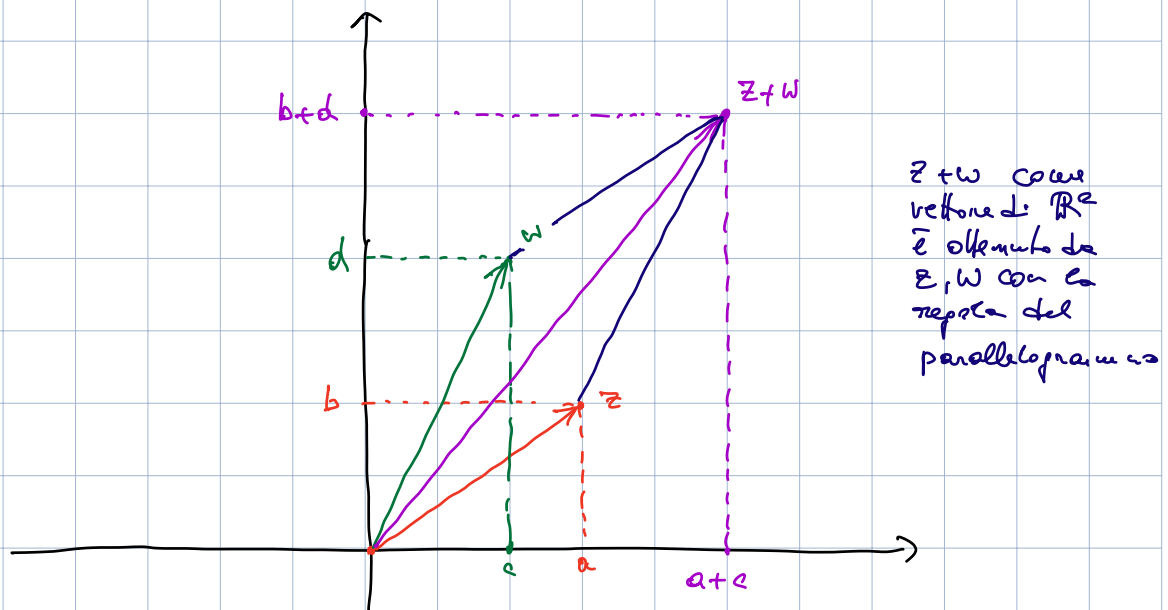
Conseguenza:  $|z \cdot w| = |z| \cdot |w|$

$$\begin{aligned} |z \cdot w| &= \sqrt{(z \cdot w) \cdot \overline{(z \cdot w)}} = \sqrt{z \cdot w \cdot \bar{z} \cdot \bar{w}} \\ &= \sqrt{(z \cdot \bar{z}) \cdot (w \cdot \bar{w})} = \sqrt{|z|^2 \cdot |w|^2} = |z| \cdot |w| \end{aligned}$$

Il piano complesso.  $\mathbb{C} = \{a+ib : a, b \in \mathbb{R}\} \leftrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$   
 $a+ib \leftrightarrow (a, b)$

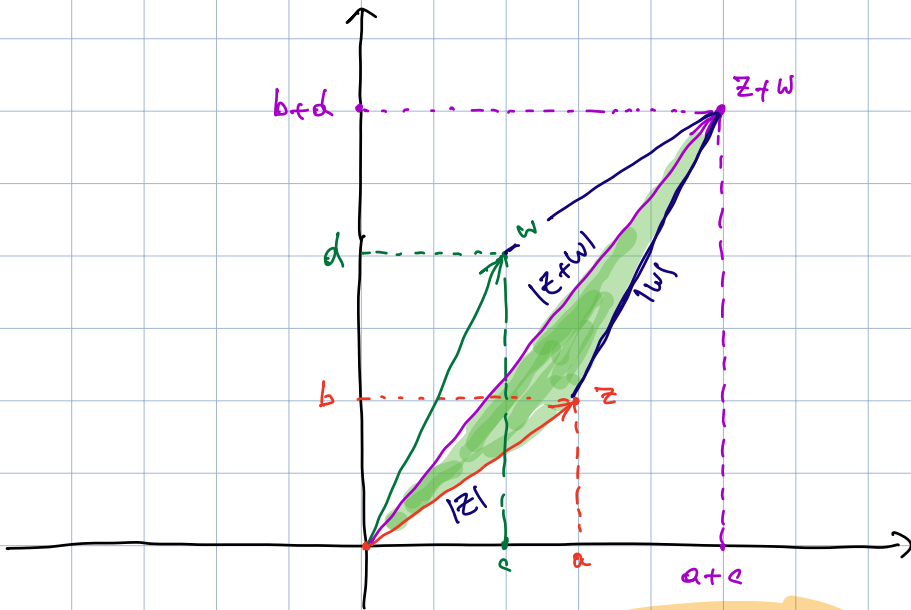


$$z = a+ib \quad w = c+id \quad z+w = (a+c) + i(b+d)$$



Prop:  $|z+w| \leq |z| + |w|$

e l'uguaglianza vale  
se e solo se uno dei  
due è k. l'altro,  $k \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  
 $k \geq 0$



disuguaglianza  
triangolare  
(estende quella di  $\mathbb{R}$ )

Oss:  $|z| \geq 0$  ;

$$|z| \geq |\operatorname{Re}(z)|$$

$$\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \geq |a|$$

$$|z| \geq |\operatorname{Im}(z)|$$

$$\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \geq |b|$$

$$|z| \leq |\operatorname{Re}(z)| + |\operatorname{Im}(z)|$$

$$\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \leq |a| + |b|$$

Verifico  $|z+w| \leq |z| + |w|$

(Esercizio: discutere il  
caso =)

$$|z+w|^2$$

$$= (\overline{z+w})(z+w)$$

$$= (\overline{z+w})(\overline{\overline{z+w}})$$

$$= \underbrace{z \cdot \overline{z}}_{|z|^2} + \underbrace{z \cdot \overline{w}}_{\operatorname{Re}(z \cdot \overline{w})} + \underbrace{\overline{z} \cdot w}_{\operatorname{Re}(z \cdot \overline{w})} + \underbrace{w \cdot \overline{w}}_{|w|^2}$$

$$= |z|^2 + 2 \operatorname{Re}(z \cdot \overline{w}) + |w|^2$$

Oss:  $\overline{\overline{z}} = z$

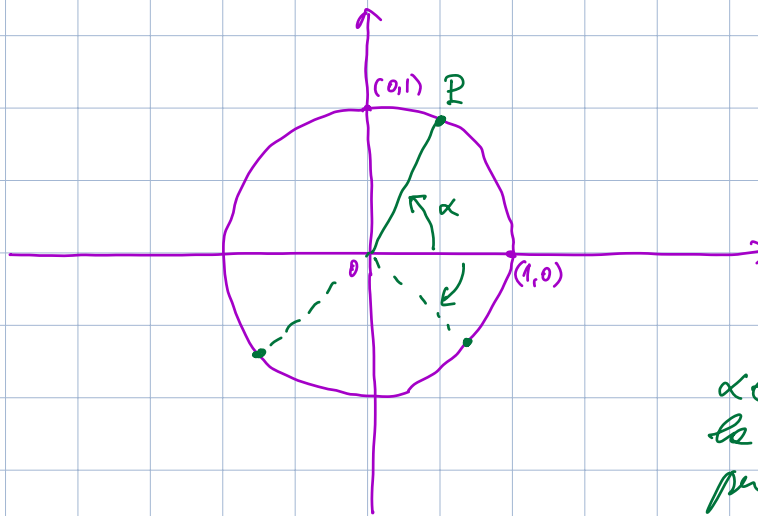
$$\begin{aligned}
 & \leq |z|^2 + 2|z \cdot \bar{w}| + |w|^2 \\
 & = |z|^2 + 2|z| \cdot |w| + |w|^2 \\
 & = |z|^2 + 2 \cdot |z| \cdot |w| + |w|^2 \\
 & = (|z| + |w|)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Os:  $|\bar{z}| = |z|$

$$\Rightarrow |z+w| \leq |z| + |w|$$



$z+w$  = regola del parallelogramma  
 $z \cdot w$  = ?

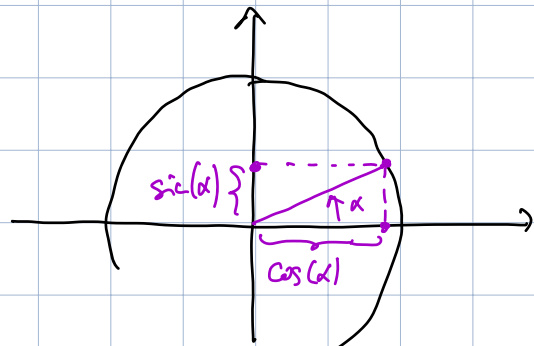


$\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$  misure  
in radianti: dell'angolo  
 $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} \leftrightarrow (0,1)$   
 $\alpha = \pi \leftrightarrow (-1,0)$   
 $\alpha = \frac{5}{4} \leftrightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$

$\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$  pensando  
la circonferenza  
percorsa con  
periodo  $2\pi$

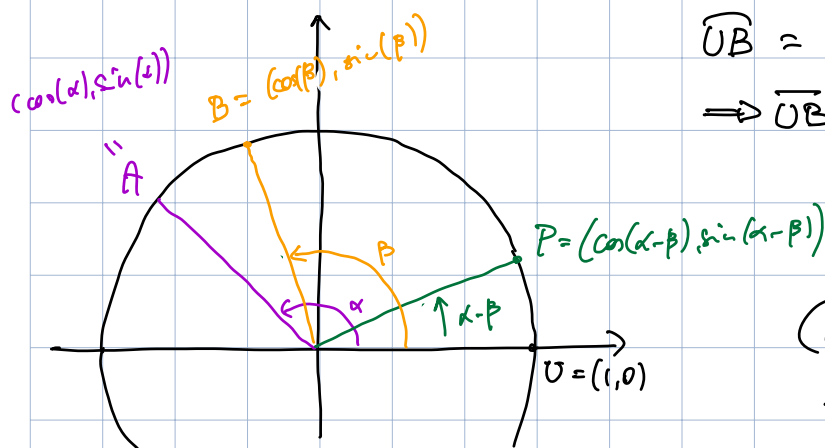
$$\alpha = -\frac{9}{4}\pi \leftrightarrow P = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

Def: se  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$  e  $P$  è il  
punto che gli corrisponde,  
chiamo  $\cos(\alpha)$ ,  $\sin(\alpha)$  le  
coordinate di  $P$ .



Fatto:  $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos(\alpha) \cdot \cos(\beta) - \sin(\alpha) \cdot \sin(\beta)$   
 $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \cos(\alpha) \cdot \sin(\beta) + \sin(\alpha) \cdot \cos(\beta)$

Verifico che  $\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos(\alpha) \cdot \cos(\beta) + \sin(\alpha) \cdot \sin(\beta)$



$$\widehat{UB} = \widehat{PA} \Rightarrow \overline{UB} = \overline{PA}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{UB}^2 = \overline{PA}^2$$

$$(\cos(\alpha - \beta) - 1)^2 + (\sin(\alpha - \beta) - 0)^2$$

$$= (\cos(\alpha) - \cos(\beta))^2 + (\sin(\alpha) - \sin(\beta))^2$$

$$\cos^2(\alpha - \beta) - 2\cos(\alpha - \beta) + 1 + \sin^2(\alpha - \beta) = \cos^2(\alpha) - 2\cos(\alpha)\cos(\beta) + \cos^2(\beta) + \sin^2(\alpha) - 2\sin(\alpha)\sin(\beta) + \sin^2(\beta)$$

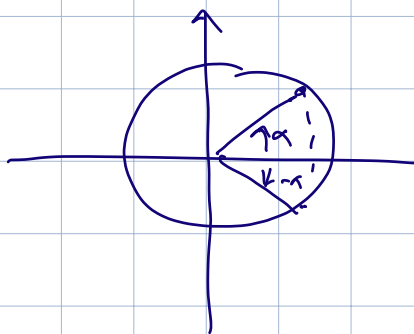
$$2 - 2\cos(\alpha - \beta) = 2 - 2(\cos(\alpha)\cos(\beta) + \sin(\alpha)\sin(\beta))$$

□

Le formule per  $\cos(\alpha + \beta)$ ,  $\sin(\alpha \pm \beta)$  si ricavano da:

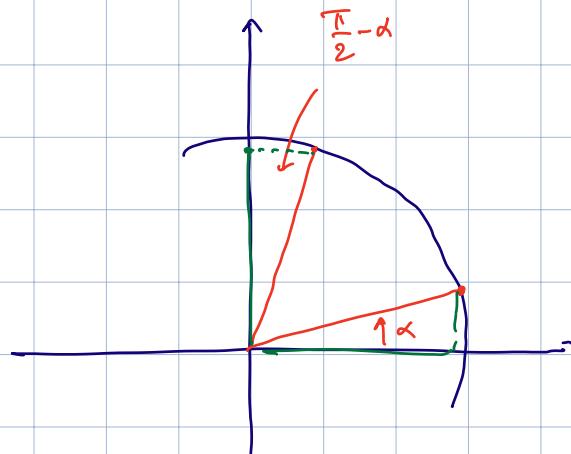
$$\cos(-\alpha) = \cos(\alpha)$$

$$\sin(-\alpha) = -\sin(\alpha)$$

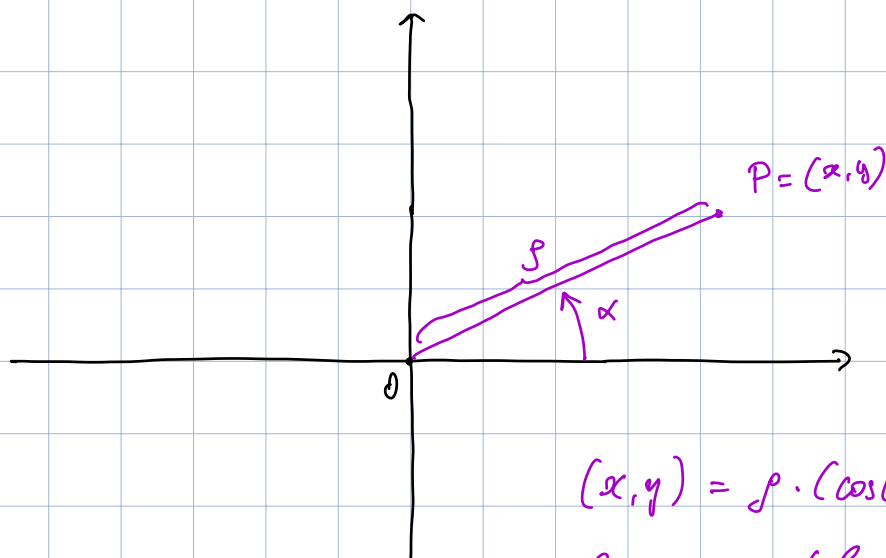


$$\sin(\alpha) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right)$$

$$\cos(\alpha) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right)$$



Coordinate polari nel piano cartesiano:



$$(x, y) = \rho \cdot (\cos(\alpha), \sin(\alpha))$$

$\rho$  = modulo  
 $\alpha$  = argomento

Oss: se  $P = 0$  ho  $\rho = 0$ ,  $\alpha$  non è definito  
(qualsiasi  $\alpha$  va bene)

Oss: se  $P \neq 0$ ,  $\alpha$  è definito e unico di multipli  
interi di  $2\pi$

Uso le coord. polari per descrivere i  
punti di  $\mathbb{C}$  visto come  $\mathbb{R}^2$ :

$$(a, b) = \rho \cdot (\cos(\vartheta), \sin(\vartheta))$$
$$\begin{array}{c} \updownarrow \\ z = a + ib \end{array} = \rho \cdot (\cos(\vartheta) + i \cdot \sin(\vartheta))$$
$$= |z| \cdot (\cos(\vartheta) + i \cdot \sin(\vartheta))$$

$\vartheta$  " = "  $\arg(z)$  argomento

$$z = |z| \cdot (\cos(\vartheta) + i \cdot \sin(\vartheta))$$

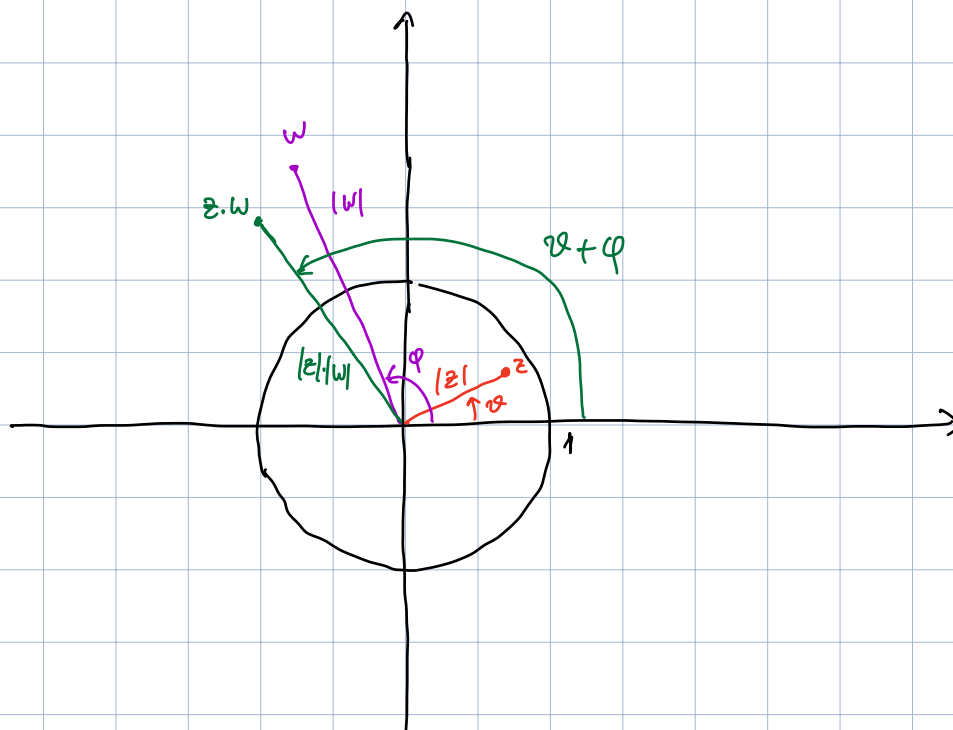
$$w = |w| \cdot (\cos(\varphi) + i \cdot \sin(\varphi))$$

$$z \cdot w = \underbrace{|z| \cdot |w|}_{|z \cdot w|} \cdot \left( \underbrace{\cos(\vartheta) \cdot \cos(\varphi) - \sin(\vartheta) \cdot \sin(\varphi)}_{\cos(\vartheta + \varphi)} + i \cdot \underbrace{(\cos(\vartheta) \cdot \sin(\varphi) + \sin(\vartheta) \cdot \cos(\varphi))}_{\sin(\vartheta + \varphi)} \right)$$

$$= |z \cdot w| \cdot (\cos(\vartheta + \varphi) + i \cdot \sin(\vartheta + \varphi))$$

$$\Rightarrow |z \cdot w| = |z| \cdot |w|$$

$$\arg(z \cdot w) = \arg(z) + \arg(w)$$



Oss:  $a \in \mathbb{R}, a > 0, a \neq 1$

$$\exp_a : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \mapsto a^x$$

Sappiamo  $a^{x+y} = a^x \cdot a^y$

$$\exp_a(x+y) = \exp_a(x) \cdot \exp_a(y)$$

$$E : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$E(\vartheta) = \cos(\vartheta) + i \cdot \sin(\vartheta)$$

Visto sopra:  $E(\vartheta) \cdot E(\varphi) = E(\vartheta + \varphi)$

$$E(\vartheta + \varphi) = E(\vartheta) \cdot E(\varphi)$$

Q: sarà nice  $E(\vartheta) = (?)^\vartheta$  ?  $\notin \mathbb{R}$



Convenzione (motivata tra me stesso):

$$\cos(\varphi) + i \cdot \sin(\varphi) = e^{i\varphi}$$

$$z = a + ib = |z| \cdot (\cos(\varphi) + i \sin(\varphi)) = |z| \cdot e^{i\varphi}$$

$$z = |z| e^{i\varphi}, \quad w = |w| \cdot e^{i\varphi}$$

$$\Rightarrow z \cdot w = |z \cdot w| \cdot e^{i(\varphi + \varphi)}$$

\_\_\_\_\_ o \_\_\_\_\_

Polinomi a coeff. reali in una indeterminata  $x$ :

$$\mathbb{R}[x] = \left\{ a_0 + a_1 \cdot x + a_2 \cdot x^2 + \dots + a_d \cdot x^d : \right. \\ \left. d \in \mathbb{N}, a_0, \dots, a_d \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$x \notin \mathbb{R}$  simbolo

convenzione: i monomi con  
coeff. 0 si possono inserire  
o cancellare a volontà

Es:  $\sqrt{5} - 7\pi x^2 = \sqrt{5} + 0 \cdot x - 7\pi \cdot x^2$   
 $1 - 3x + 5\sqrt{7} \cdot x^2 = 1 - 3x + 5\sqrt{7} x^2 + 0 \cdot x^3$

Operazioni sui polinomi:

$$+ : \mathbb{R}[x] \times \mathbb{R}[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}[x]$$

sommando i coeff dei monomi della stessa grado

$$\cdot : \mathbb{R}[x] \times \mathbb{R}[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}[x]$$

si usa  $(a \cdot x^k) \cdot (b \cdot x^h) = a \cdot b \cdot x^{k+h}$

e poi si usa la distributiva

Oss:  $\mathbb{R}[x]$  non è un campo: vale per tutte le proprietà 1-9 tranne l'esistenza dell'inverso mult.

Dato  $p(x) \in \mathbb{R}[x]$  polinomio posso associargli una funzione  $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$a \mapsto p(a)$$

ottenuto sostituendo simbolo  $x$  con numero  $a$  e facendo operazioni.

Equazione polinomiale:

dato  $p(x) \in \mathbb{R}[x]$  l'equazione

$$p(x) = 0$$

ha come soluzioni (radici di  $p(x)$ ) i numeri  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  t.c.  $p(a) = 0$ .

Grado I :  $a \cdot x + b = 0 \quad a \neq 0$   
 $x = -\frac{b}{a}$

Grado II:  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \quad a \neq 0$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac \quad \text{discriminante}$$

$\Delta < 0$  nessuna soluzione; altrimenti

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

Fatto: ci sono formule risolutive generali per gradi III e IV (complicate), non  $\geq V$

Fatto: dato  $p(x) = a_d \cdot x^d + a_{d-1} \cdot x^{d-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$   
con  $a_j \in \mathbb{Z}$ .  $\forall j$  se  $p(x)$  ha una radice razionale  $\bar{r}$  del tipo  $\frac{b}{c}$  con  $b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$   
 $b$  divisore di  $a_0$ ,  $c$  divisore di  $a_d$ .

Esempio:  $6x^7 - 14x^3 + 11x^2 - 35 = 0$   
può avere soluzioni intere solo

$$\pm 1, \pm 5, \pm 7, \pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{5}{2}, \pm \frac{7}{2}$$

$$\pm \frac{1}{3}, \pm \frac{5}{3}, \pm \frac{7}{3}$$