

A1 basic - Polinomi & Complessi

Titolo nota

04/09/2018

Numeri complessi

$$\mathbb{C} = \{ a+ib \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R} \} \quad \text{Regole } i^2 = -1$$

$$\text{Es: } (3+i) - (1-2i) = 2+3i$$

$$\text{Es: } (1-i)(2+3i) = 2+3i-2i-3i^2 = 2+3-2i+3i = 5+i$$

$$z = a+ib \quad \bar{z} = a-ib \quad \text{CONIUGIO}$$

$$z + \bar{z} = 2a \rightsquigarrow \frac{z + \bar{z}}{2} = a \leftarrow \text{Parte reale}$$

$$z - \bar{z} = 2ib \rightsquigarrow \frac{z - \bar{z}}{2i} = b \leftarrow \text{Parte immaginaria.}$$

$<, >, \leq, \geq$
a' meno con
i reali, non
con i
complessi

$$z \cdot \bar{z} = (a+ib)(a-ib) = a^2 - (ib)^2 = a^2 - i^2 b^2 = a^2 + b^2 \geq 0$$

$$\sqrt{z \bar{z}} = |z| \quad \text{MODULO di } z$$

$$|z \cdot w| = \sqrt{zw (\bar{z}\bar{w})} = \sqrt{z\bar{z} w\bar{w}} = \sqrt{z\bar{z}} \cdot \sqrt{w\bar{w}} = |z| |w|$$

$$z = a+ib \quad w = c+id$$

$$|z|^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$|w|^2 = c^2 + d^2$$

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

$$(a^2 + b^2)(c^2 + d^2) = (ac - bd)^2 + (ad + bc)^2$$

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

Identità di

SOPHIE - GERMAIN

Es: $X = \{ a + i\sqrt{3}b \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z} \}$

$$(a + i\sqrt{3}b)(c + i\sqrt{3}d) = ac - 3bd + i\sqrt{3}(bc + ad)$$

$$(a^2 + 3b^2)(c^2 + 3d^2) = (ac - 3bd)^2 + 3(bc + ad)^2$$

Oss: $\frac{2+3i}{3-i} \cdot \frac{3+i}{3+i} = \frac{(2+3i)(3+i)}{9+1} = \frac{(6-3) + i(2+9)}{10} = \frac{3}{10} + i\frac{11}{10}$

$$\frac{1}{z} = \frac{\bar{z}}{z\bar{z}} \rightarrow = 0 \text{ se e solo se } z=0$$

$a+ib \rightarrow$ forma cartesiana

$$a+ib = \rho(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$$

$$\rho = |z|$$

$$\theta \text{ s.t. } \begin{cases} \frac{a}{|z|} = \cos\theta \\ \frac{b}{|z|} = \sin\theta \end{cases}$$

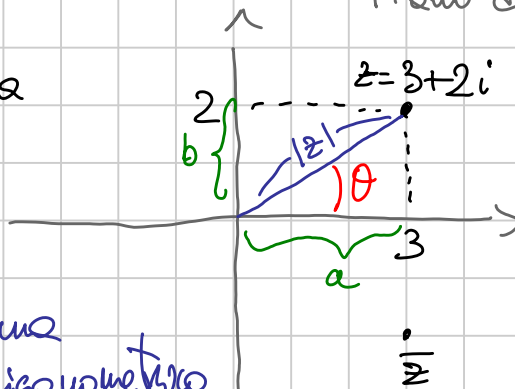
forma trigonometrica (polare)

$$z = \rho(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta) \quad w = R(\cos\varphi + i\sin\varphi)$$

$$zw = \rho R(\cos(\theta+\varphi) + i\sin(\theta+\varphi))$$

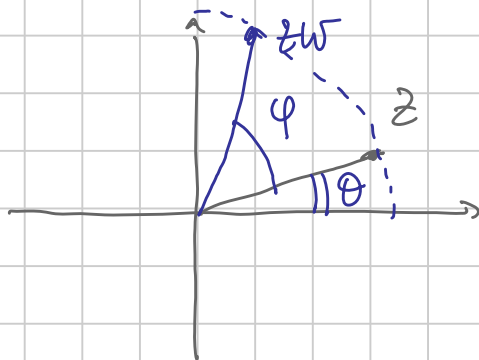
ρ - modulo
 θ - ARGUMENTO

Piano di GAUSS



$$\begin{aligned} a &= |z| \cos\theta \\ b &= |z| \sin\theta \end{aligned}$$

Oss: Se $|w|=1$, allora $z \mapsto z \cdot w$ è una rotazione attorno a 0 che ha come angolo l'argomento di w

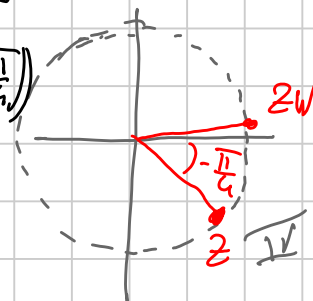


Es: $z = 2 - 2i$
 $w = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$

$$z = 2\sqrt{2} \left(\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + i\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right)$$

$$w = 1 \left(\cos\frac{\pi}{3} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{3} \right)$$

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



$$= 2\sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{12} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{12} \right)$$

$$z = \rho(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \quad \bar{z} = \rho(\cos \theta - i \sin \theta) = \rho(\cos(-\theta) + i \sin(-\theta))$$

$$\frac{1}{z} = \frac{\bar{z}}{z\bar{z}} = \frac{\rho(\cos(-\theta) + i \sin(-\theta))}{\rho^2} = \frac{1}{\rho}(\cos(-\theta) + i \sin(-\theta))$$

Forma esponenziale

$$z = \rho e^{i\theta} \quad \text{e } |z| = \rho \quad \text{e } \arg(z) = \theta$$

esponente di z

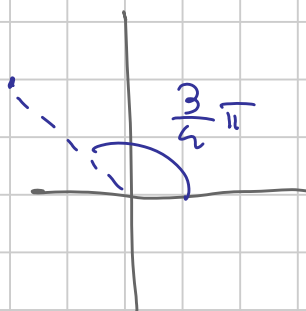
$$\bar{z} = \rho e^{-i\theta}$$

$$\frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{\rho e^{i\theta}} = \frac{1}{\rho} e^{-i\theta}$$

Oss: $1 = 1 \cdot e^{i0}$

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

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



Potenze: $z = \rho e^{i\theta} \quad z^n = \rho^n e^{in\theta} \quad n \geq 0$

1	5	10	10	5	1		
1	6	15	20	15	6	1	
1	7	21	35	35	21	7	1

$$\cos(7x) = \operatorname{Re}((\cos x + i \sin x)^7) =$$

$$= \operatorname{Re} \left((\cos x)^7 + 7(\cos x)^6 i \sin x - 21(\cos x)^5 \sin^2 x - i 35 \cos^4 x \sin^3 x + 35 \cos^3 x \sin^4 x + i 21 \cos^2 x \sin^5 x - 7 \cos x \sin^6 x - i \sin^7 x \right) =$$

$$= \cos^7 x - 21 \cos^5 x \sin^2 x + 35 \cos^3 x \sin^4 x - 7 \cos x \sin^6 x$$

Radici n-esime

$$z = w^n$$

\uparrow
 \parallel

$$z = \rho e^{i\theta}$$

$$w = R e^{i\varphi} \rightsquigarrow w^n = R^n e^{in\varphi}$$

$\rho = R^m$ come modulo $\geq 0 \rightarrow R = \sqrt[m]{\rho}$
 $\theta = m\varphi$ come angolo $\rightarrow \theta + 2k\pi = m\varphi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$

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

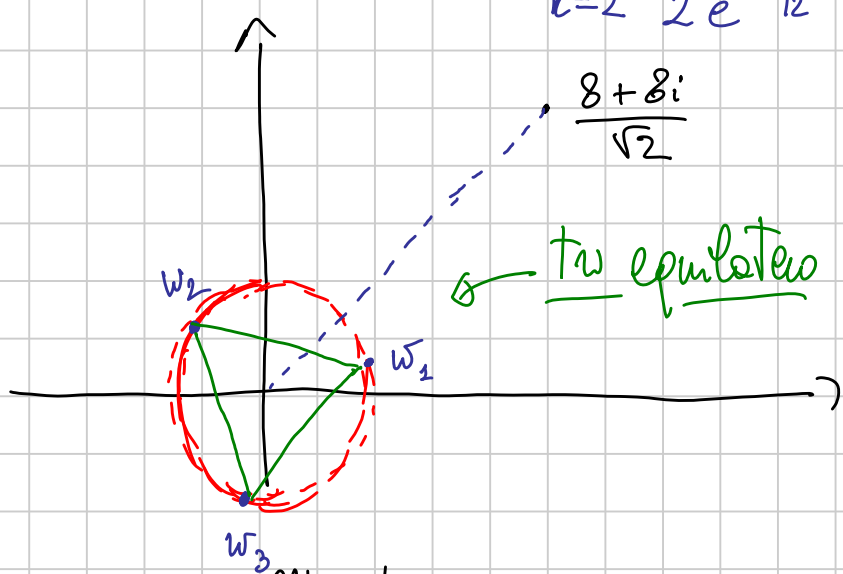
$$k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m-1$$

radici m-esime di z

$$\sqrt[m]{\rho} \cdot e^{i\left(\frac{\theta}{m} + \frac{2\pi k}{m}\right)} \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, m-1$$

Es: $z = \frac{8}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{8i}{\sqrt{2}}$
 $z = 8e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$

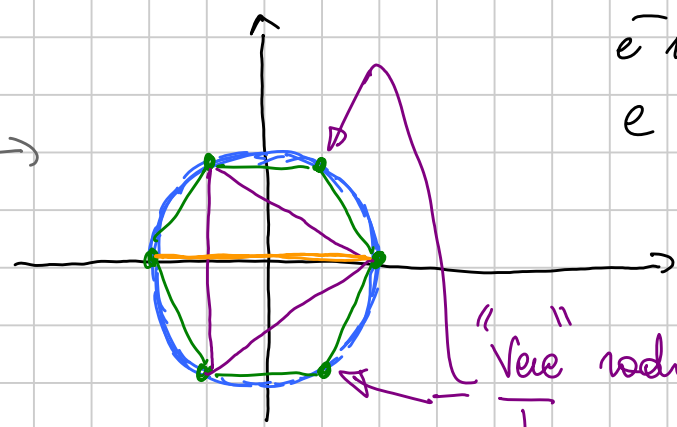
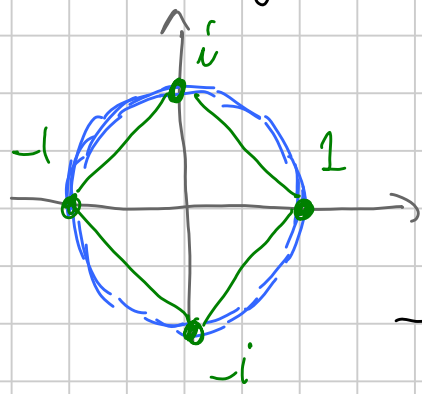
$\sqrt[3]{z} = ? \quad m=3$
 $k=0 \quad 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} = w_1$
 $k=1 \quad 2e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{2}{3}\pi\right)} = 2e^{i\frac{3}{2}\pi} = w_2$
 $k=2 \quad 2e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{4}{3}\pi\right)} = 2e^{i\frac{11}{2}\pi} = w_3$



Le radici m-esime di un numero complesso sono i vertici di un poligono regolare con centro l'origine

Radici dell'unità

Voglio risolvere $z^m = 1$



1 ha modulo 1
argomento 0

\Rightarrow il poligono delle radici è inscritto nella cf. unitaria e parte da 1.

"6e" radici seste.

ζ radice n-esima

\downarrow
Radici primitive di 1

$$(\zeta^k)^n = (\zeta^n)^k = 1^k = 1$$

$$\zeta^k = \zeta^h \quad \zeta^{k-h} = 1$$

$$k > h$$

Polinomi

$$a_d x^d + a_{d-1} x^{d-1} + \dots + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0 = p(x)$$

polinomio a_0, a_1, \dots, a_d coeff. del polinomio

$$\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}$$

$\mathbb{Z}[x]$ = polinomi a coeff. interi

$\mathbb{Q}[x]$

$\mathbb{R}[x]$

$\mathbb{C}[x]$

$\deg p(x)$ = il massimo $d \geq 0$ per cui $a_d \neq 0$

se $p(x)$ non è la costante 0

\deg di zero = $\begin{cases} \text{non def} \\ \text{" } -\infty \text{ "} \end{cases}$

$$\deg(p(x) \cdot q(x)) = \deg(p(x)) + \deg(q(x))$$

$$\deg(p(x) + q(x)) \leq \max\{\deg p(x), \deg q(x)\}$$

$p(x)$ radice MONICO e $a_d = 1$

Teo (divisione euclidea) $a(x), b(x)$ polinomi in $\mathbb{Q}[x], \mathbb{R}[x], \mathbb{C}[x]$

allora $\exists q(x), r(x)$ nello stesso insieme tali che

$$a(x) = b(x) \cdot q(x) + r(x)$$

$$\deg r(x) < \deg b(x)$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l}
 \underline{E_1}: & x^5 + 2x^2 + 1 \\
 & \underline{-x^5 - 3x^3} \\
 & -3x^3 + 2x^2 + 1 \\
 & \underline{3x^3 + 9x} \\
 & 2x^2 + 9x + 1 \\
 & \underline{-2x^2 - 6} \\
 & \boxed{9x - 5} \text{ resto}
 \end{array}$$

quoziente

$$x^5 + 2x^2 + 1 : x^2 + 3$$

$$x^5 = x \cdot (x^2)^2 \rightarrow x(-3)^2$$

$$2x^2 \rightarrow 2(-3)$$

$$9x - 6 + 1 = 9x - 5$$

⇒ Poss. calcolare MCD di due polinomi con l'algoritmo di Euclide

$$\text{MCD}(a(x), b(x)) = \text{MCD}(b(x), r(x))$$

$$a(x) = b(x) \cdot q(x) + r(x)$$

(e vale il teo di Bezout : $\text{MCD}(a, b) = h(x) \cdot a(x) + k(x) \cdot b(x)$)

Se $r(x)$ è zero, si dice che $b(x)$ divide $a(x)$

Def: Un polinomio si dice irriducibile se non è divisibile per polinomi di grado minore, non costanti.

Oss: Essere irriducibile cambia a seconda dell'insieme dei coeff

o) $x^2 - 2$ è irrid. in $\mathbb{Z}[x], \mathbb{Q}[x]$ ma è riducibile in $\mathbb{R}[x]$ e $\mathbb{C}[x]$

o) $x^2 + 2$ è irrid. in $\mathbb{Z}[x], \mathbb{Q}[x], \mathbb{R}[x]$ ma non in $\mathbb{C}[x]$

$$(x + i\sqrt{2})(x - i\sqrt{2})$$

Teo di Ruffini: $(x - a)$ divide $p(x)$ se e solo se $p(a) = 0$

a radice RADICE di $p(x)$

⇒ Un pol. di grado n ha al più n radici.

Principio di identità dei polinomi

$p(x), q(x)$ polinomi di grado $\leq n$. Se esistono x_1, \dots, x_{n+1} valori t.c. $p(x_i) = q(x_i) \quad i=1, \dots, n+1$, allora $p(x) = q(x)$.

Es: $p(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ t.c. $p(1) = 7 \quad p(7) = 1 \quad p(8) > 0$

Quanto vale al min. $p(8)$?

$$p(x) = 8 - x + (x-7)(x-1)q(x)$$

$$p(x) - (8-x) = (x-7)(x-1)q(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow q(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$$

$$p(8) = 0 + 1 \cdot 7 \cdot q(8) = 7 \cdot q(8) > 0 \quad \Rightarrow q(8) > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{al minimo } q(8) = 1 \quad \Rightarrow p(8) = 7$$

$$p(x) = 8 - x + (x-7)(x-1)$$

Es: $p(x)$ monico di grado 20 t.c.

$$p(1) = 2, \dots, p(20) = 40$$

Trovare $p(x)$.

$$p(x) - 2x = (x-1)(x-2) \dots (x-20)$$

$$p(x) = (x-1)(x-2) \dots (x-20) + 2x$$

Oss: $a(x), b(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$

$b(x)$ monico

$$\Rightarrow a(x) = b(x)q(x) + r(x)$$

con $q(x), r(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$

Teo fondamentale dell'algebra

$p(x) \in \mathbb{C}[X]$, allora esistono $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k \in \mathbb{C}$ e m_1, \dots, m_k ^{interi} _{positivi}
t.c. $p(x) = A \cdot (x - \lambda_1)^{m_1} \cdot \dots \cdot (x - \lambda_k)^{m_k}$ $A \in \mathbb{C}$.

$\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$ radici di $p(x)$

m_1, \dots, m_k multiplicità delle radici

$$p(x) = Q_d (x - \lambda_1) \cdot \dots \cdot (x - \lambda_d) = Q_d x^d - Q_d x^{d-1} (\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_k) +$$
$$+ Q_d x^{d-2} (\lambda_1 \lambda_2 + \lambda_1 \lambda_3 + \dots + \lambda_i \lambda_j + \dots)$$
$$- Q_d x^{d-3} (\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 + \dots \text{ tutti } i \text{ prod.})$$
$$\parallel$$
$$Q_d x^d + Q_{d-1} x^{d-1} + \dots + Q_2 x^2 + Q_1 x + Q_0$$

a 3 a 3

(-1)^k $\frac{Q_{d-k}}{Q_d} =$ somma dei prodotti a k a k delle radici

Formule di Viète

Es: $X^3 - 2X^2 + 3X + 4$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 2 = S \\ \lambda_1 \lambda_2 + \lambda_1 \lambda_3 + \lambda_2 \lambda_3 = 3 = Q \\ \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 = -4 = P \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2 = S^2 - 2Q$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_1} + \frac{1}{\lambda_2} + \frac{1}{\lambda_3} = \frac{Q}{P}$$

Polinomi a coeff. interi

1) Se $p(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ è riducibile in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$
allora lo è in $\mathbb{Z}[x]$

$$2) p(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x], \quad q \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow p(q) \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{Es: } p(x) = \frac{x(x-1)}{2}$$

$$3) p(x) = a_d x^d + \dots + a_1 x + a_0 \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$$

se $\frac{m}{n}$ è radice di $p(x)$ allora $m|a_0, m|a_d$
 $(m, n) = 1$

$$4) p(x) \text{ coeff. interi, } a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$\Rightarrow a-b$ divide $p(a) - p(b)$ (come interi)

$$a^n - b^n = (a-b)(a^{n-1} + a^{n-2}b + \dots + ab^{n-2} + b^{n-1})$$

$$p(x) = c_d x^d + \dots + c_0$$

$$p(a) - p(b) = c_d \underbrace{(a^d - b^d)} + c_{d-1} \underbrace{(a^{d-1} - b^{d-1})} + \dots + c_1 \underbrace{(a - b)}$$

$$\text{Es: } 69, 71, 72, 73, 76, 77, 83$$

Problemi: 7, 10, 11, Quanto vale il prodotto di tutti i lati e tutte le diagonali di un poligono regolare di n lati inscritto nella cp unitaria?

69)

$$(x-1)(1+x+\dots+x^{1023}) = \frac{x^{1024}-1}{x-1}$$

$$\lambda = e^{i \frac{2\pi}{1024}}$$

$$(x-\lambda)(x-\lambda^2) \dots (x-\lambda^{1023})(x-1)$$

$$\lambda^{512} = e^{i \frac{2 \cdot 512 \pi}{1024}} = e^{i\pi} = -1$$

$$(x-\lambda)(x-\bar{\lambda}) = x^2 - \underbrace{(\lambda+\bar{\lambda})}_n x + \underbrace{\lambda\bar{\lambda}}_R$$

$$\lambda = e^{i\frac{2\pi}{1024}}$$

$$\bar{\lambda}^k = \overline{\lambda^k} = e^{-i\frac{2k\pi}{1024}} \left(= \frac{1}{\lambda^k} \right)$$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{1}{z} \quad \text{se } |z|=1$$

$$(x-\lambda^k)(x-\bar{\lambda}^k) = x^2 - 2\cos\left(\frac{2k\pi}{1024}\right)x + 1$$

$$(x+1) \left(x^2 - 2\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{1024}\right)x + 1 \right) \left(x^2 - 2\cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{1024}\right)x + 1 \right) \dots \left(x^2 - 2\cos\left(\frac{2.511\pi}{1024}\right)x + 1 \right)$$

71)

$$x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x - 4 \quad \alpha^4 + \beta^4 + \gamma^4 = ?$$

$$x^3 = 2x^2 + 3x + 4 \quad \text{se } x = \alpha, \beta, \gamma$$

$$x^4 = 2x^3 + 3x^2 + 4x = 4x^2 + 3x^2 + 6x + 4x + 8 = 7x^2 + 10x + 8$$

$$2x^3 = 2x^2 + 6x + 8$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha^4 + \beta^4 + \gamma^4 &= 7(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2) + 10(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) + 8 = \\ &= 7(2^2 + 6) + 10(2) + 8 \end{aligned}$$

$\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ sono radici di $p(x)$ e $\deg p(x) = n$

allora $\frac{1}{\alpha_1}, \dots, \frac{1}{\alpha_n}$ sono radici $x^n p\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\alpha_1}\right)^n \cdot p\left(\frac{1}{\alpha_1}\right) = \frac{1}{\alpha_1^n} p(\alpha_1) = 0$$

Ej: $p(x) = 3x^4 + 5x^3 + 2x - 1$

$$q(x) = x^4 p\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \left(\frac{3}{x^4} + \frac{5}{x^3} + \frac{2}{x} - 1\right)x^4 = 3 + 5x + 2x^3 - x^4$$

73

$a-2$ divide $p(a) - p(2) = a+2-a = 2$

$\Rightarrow a-2 = \pm 1, \pm 2$

- $a = 3$
- $a = 4$
- $a = 1$
- $a = 0$

$$p(2) = a$$

$$p(x) - a = (x-2)q(x)$$

$$p(a) - a = (a-2)q(a)$$

||

$$a+2 \iff 2 = (a-2)q(a)$$

$$p(x) = (x-2)\left(\frac{2}{a-2}\right) + a$$

76

$p(x) =$ monomio Δx

$p(a) = p(b) = p(c) = 1$ poiché $\deg p(x) \leq 2$

allora $p(x)$ coincide con 1
 \rightarrow FINE.

Ej: trovare $p(x)$ t.c. $p(a) = 18$ $p(b) = -11$ $p(c) = \sqrt{3}$

$\deg p(x) \leq 2$.

$$q_a(x) = \frac{(x-c)(x-b)}{(a-c)(a-b)}$$

$$q_b(x) = \frac{(x-c)(x-a)}{(b-c)(b-a)}$$

$$q_c(x) = \frac{(x-a)(x-b)}{(c-a)(c-b)}$$

$$18 q_a(x) - 11 q_b(x) + \sqrt{3} q_c(x) = p(x)$$

$$\boxed{77} \quad p(n+1) - p(n) = (n+1)^5 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$



$$p(x+1) - p(x) = (x+1)^5$$



$$x = -1$$

Problema: 10) $P(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ $P(0), P(13)$ dispari

Quante radici intere può avere $P(x)$?

Se $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ una radice intera $\Rightarrow P(m) = 0$

$m-0$ divide $P(m) - P(0) \leftarrow$ DISPARI

$m-13$ divide $P(m) - P(13) \leftarrow$ DISPARI

$\Rightarrow m$ e $m-13$ sono dispari, impossibile \Rightarrow niente radici intere

$$7) \quad \sum_{n=0}^k \prod_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq n}}^k \frac{(x-j)^j}{n-j} 2^j = p(x)$$

Esiste $p(x)$ t.c. $p(k) = 2^k \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$?

Se esistesse, allora $p(n+1) = 2p(n) \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

$\Rightarrow p(x+1) = 2p(x)$ come polinomi

$$p(x) = a_d x^d + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$$

$$p(x+1) = a_d (x+1)^d + \dots + a_1 (x+1) + a_0 = a_d x^d + \dots$$

$$2p(x) = 2a_d x^d + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow Q_2 = 2Q_1 \Rightarrow Q_1 = 0.$$

$\Rightarrow p(x) \bar{c}$ zero. Absurdo.

Extra

Poligono \rightarrow radiao do 1

$$\zeta = e^{i \frac{2\pi}{n}} \quad 1, \zeta, \zeta^2, \dots, \zeta^{n-1}$$

$$|1-\zeta| \cdot |1-\zeta^2| \dots |1-\zeta^{n-1}| = |(1-\zeta)(1-\zeta^2) \dots (1-\zeta^{n-1})|$$

$$p(x) = (x-\zeta) \dots (x-\zeta^{n-1})$$

$$(x-1)p(x) = x^n - 1$$

$$p(x) = x^{n-1} + x^{n-2} + \dots + x + 1$$

$$|p(1)| = \leftarrow$$

||
n

$$n^{n/2}$$

ii) $p(z)$ $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{2002}$

$$P_1(z) = z - e_1$$

$$P_2(z) = P_1^2 - a_2$$

\vdots

$$P_{2002}(z) = P_{2001}^2(z) - a_{2002}$$

Verde de $p(z)$ divide $P_{2002}(z) \Leftrightarrow \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{2002}$ s\u00e3o ra\u00edzes de $P_{2002}(z)$

$$P_{2001}(\lambda_j)^2 - a_{2002} = 0$$

$$P_{2001}(\lambda_j) = C \quad j=1, \dots, 2001$$

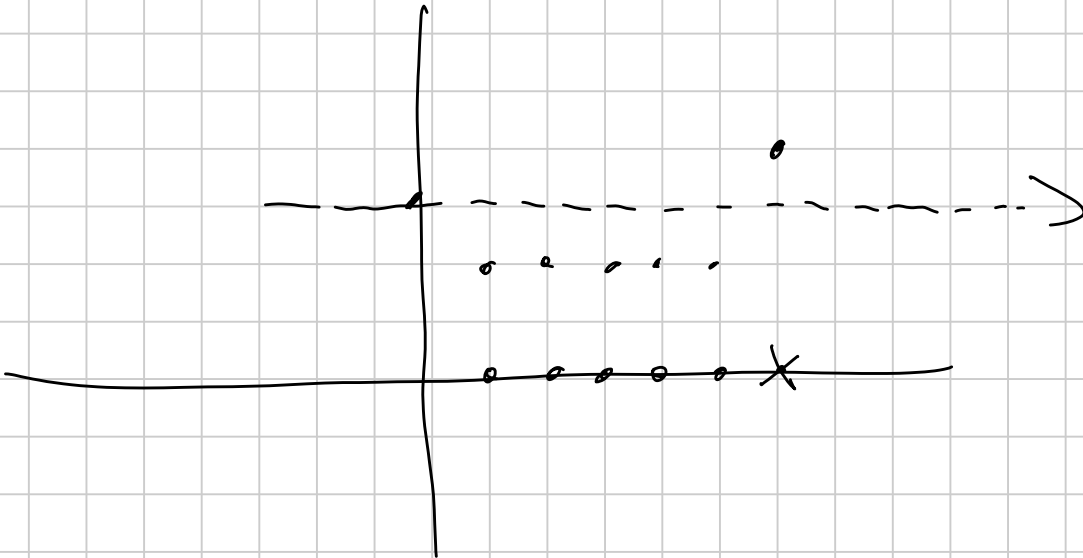
$$P_{2001}(\lambda_{2002}) = -C$$

$$a_{2002} = -C^2$$

$$P_{2001}(z) = P_{2000}(z)^2 - a_{2001}$$

$$\text{et } P_{2000}(\lambda_1) = P_{2000}(\lambda_2)^2 + \dots = P_{2000}(\lambda_{2001})^2$$

$$\text{alors d'après } a_{2001} = \frac{P_{2000}(\lambda_1)^2 + P_{2000}(\lambda_{2001})^2}{2}$$



Polynôme cyclotomique

Polynôme le cas réel sous
le réel primitive n-ème de 1.