



6122. Rötterna markerade i ett komplext talplan: se lärobokens facit.

$$\text{a) } z^2 = -4$$

$$\text{Sätt } z = |z|(\cos u + i \sin u)$$

$$z^2 = |z|^2 (\cos 2u + i \sin 2u)$$

$$-4 = 4(\cos(\pi + k \cdot 2\pi) + i \sin(\pi + k \cdot 2\pi))$$

$$|z|^2 (\cos 2u + i \sin 2u) =$$

$$= 4(\cos(\pi + k \cdot 2\pi) + i \sin(\pi + k \cdot 2\pi))$$

$$\begin{cases} |z|^2 = 4 \\ 2u = \pi + k \cdot 2\pi \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} |z| = 2 \\ u = \frac{\pi}{2} + k \cdot \pi, \quad k = 0, 1 \end{cases}$$

$$k = 0 \text{ ger roten } z_0 = 2(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2}) = 2(0 + i) = 2i$$

$$k = 1 \text{ ger roten } z_1 = 2(\cos \frac{3\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{2}) = 2(0 - i) = -2i$$

b) $z^3 = 8$

Sätt $z = |z|(\cos u + i \sin u)$

$z^3 = |z|^3 (\cos 3u + i \sin 3u)$

$8 = 8(\cos(0 + k \cdot 2\pi) + i \sin(0 + k \cdot 2\pi))$

$$\begin{cases} |z|^3 = 8 \\ 3u = k \cdot 2\pi \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} |z| = 8^{\frac{1}{3}} = 2 \\ u = k \cdot \frac{2\pi}{3}, k = 0, 1, 2 \end{cases}$$

$k = 0$ ger roten $z_0 = 2(\cos 0 + i \sin 0) = 2(1 + 0) = 2$

 $k = 1$ ger roten

$z_1 = 2(\cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{3}) = 2\left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}i}{2}\right) = -1 + \sqrt{3}i$

 $k = 2$ ger roten

$z_2 = 2(\cos \frac{4\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{4\pi}{3}) = 2\left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}i}{2}\right) = -1 - \sqrt{3}i$

c) $z^4 = 1 \Rightarrow z^4 - 1 = 0$

Vi faktorerar VL med konjugatregeln.

$(z^2 + 1)(z^2 - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow (z^2 - i^2)(z^2 - 1) = 0$

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

Vi har nu skrivit ekvationen som en nollprodukt.

Rötterna är $z_0 = -i, z_1 = i, z_2 = -1, z_3 = 1$,

d) $z^4 = -1$

Sätt $z = |z|(\cos u + i \sin u)$

$z^4 = |z|^4 (\cos 4u + i \sin 4u)$

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

$|z|^4 (\cos 4u + i \sin 4u) =$

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

$$\begin{cases} |z|^4 = 1 \\ 4u = \pi + k \cdot 2\pi \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} |z| = 1 \\ u = \frac{\pi}{4} + k \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, k = 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{cases}$$

 $k = 0$ ger roten

$z_0 = 2(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4}) = 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}i}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1 + i)$

 $k = 1$ ger roten

$z_1 = 2(\cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4}) = 2\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}i}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(-1 + i)$

 $k = 2$ ger roten

$z_2 = 2(\cos \frac{5\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{4}) = 2\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}i}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(-1 - i)$

 $k = 3$ ger roten

$z_3 = 2(\cos \frac{7\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{7\pi}{4}) = 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}i}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1 - i)$

Svar: a) $z_{0,1} = \pm 2i$ b) $z_0 = 2, z_{1,2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{3}i$

c) $z_{0,1} = \pm i, z_{2,3} = \pm 1$

d) $z_{0,2} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1 + i), z_{1,3} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(-1 + i)$

6123. Rötterna markerade i ett komplext talplan: se lärobokens facit.

a) $z^2 = \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{3}$

$z^2 = \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + k \cdot 2\pi\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + k \cdot 2\pi\right)$

Sätt $z = |z|(\cos u + i \sin u)$

$z^2 = |z|^2 (\cos 2u + i \sin 2u)$

$$\begin{cases} |z|^2 = 1 \\ 2u = \frac{2\pi}{3} + k \cdot 2\pi \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} |z| = 1 \\ u = \frac{\pi}{3} + k \cdot \pi, k = 0, 1 \end{cases}$$

 $k = 0$ ger roten

$z_0 = 1(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3}) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}i}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \sqrt{3}i)$

 $k = 1$ ger roten

$z_1 = 1(\cos \frac{4\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{4\pi}{3}) = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}i}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}(1 + \sqrt{3}i)$

b) $z^3 = 8\left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$

$z^3 = \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{4} + k \cdot 2\pi\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{4} + k \cdot 2\pi\right)$

Sätt $z = |z|(\cos u + i \sin u)$

$z^3 = |z|^3 (\cos 3u + i \sin 3u)$

$$\begin{cases} |z|^3 = 8 \\ 3u = \frac{3\pi}{4} + k \cdot 2\pi \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} |z| = 8^{\frac{1}{3}} = 2 \\ u = \frac{\pi}{4} + k \cdot \frac{2\pi}{3}, k = 0, 1, 2 \end{cases}$$

$k = 0$ ger roten $z_0 = 2\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

$k = 1$ ger roten $z_1 = 2 \cos\left(\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)\right) =$

$= 2\left(\cos \frac{11\pi}{12} + i \sin \frac{11\pi}{12}\right)$

 $k = 2$ ger roten

$z_2 = 2 \cos\left(\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)\right) =$

$= 2\left(\cos \frac{19\pi}{12} + i \sin \frac{19\pi}{12}\right)$

c) $z^4 = 2 \cos \pi + i \sin \pi$

$z^4 = \cos \pi + k \cdot 2\pi + i \sin \pi + k \cdot 2\pi$

Sätt $z = |z|(\cos u + i \sin u)$

$z^4 = |z|^4 (\cos 4u + i \sin 4u)$

$$\begin{cases} |z|^4 = 2 \\ 4u = \pi + k \cdot 2\pi \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} |z| = 2^{\frac{1}{4}} \\ u = \frac{\pi}{4} + k \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, k = 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{cases}$$

$k = 0$ ger roten $z_0 = 2^{\frac{1}{4}}\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

$$k = 1 \text{ ger roten } z_1 = 2^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right) =$$

$$= 2^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} \right)$$

$k = 2$ ger roten

$$z_2 = 2^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right) =$$

$$= 2^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\cos \frac{5\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{4} \right)$$

$k = 3$ ger roten

$$z_3 = 2^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right) =$$

$$= 2^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\cos \frac{7\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{7\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$\text{Svar: a) } z_0 = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3}, z_1 = \cos \frac{4\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

$$\text{b) } z_0 = 2 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right), z_1 = 2 \left(\cos \frac{11\pi}{12} + i \sin \frac{11\pi}{12} \right),$$

$$z_2 = 2 \left(\cos \frac{19\pi}{12} + i \sin \frac{19\pi}{12} \right)$$

$$\text{c) } z_0 = 2^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right), z_1 = 2^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$z_2 = 2^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\cos \frac{5\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{4} \right), z_3 = 2^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\cos \frac{7\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{7\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$6124. \text{ a) } z^2 = \frac{1}{2} - i \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

Sätt $z = |z|(\cos u + i \sin u)$

$$z^2 = |z|^2 (\cos 2u + i \sin 2u)$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{2} - i \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}} = 1$$

$$\text{Sätt } \arg \left(\frac{1}{2} - i \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = v \Rightarrow \tan v = \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$v = -\frac{\pi}{3} + n \cdot \pi$$

$\frac{1}{2} - i \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ligger i 4:e kvadranten.

$$\arg \left(\frac{1}{2} - i \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = -\frac{\pi}{3}$$

För att undvika negativa argument väljer vi istället

$$\arg \left(\frac{1}{2} - i \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi = \frac{5\pi}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - i \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 1 \cdot \left(\cos \left(\frac{5\pi}{3} + k \cdot 2\pi \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{5\pi}{3} + k \cdot 2\pi \right) \right)$$

$$|z|^2 (\cos 2u + i \sin 2u) =$$

$$= 1 \cdot \left(\cos \left(\frac{5\pi}{3} + k \cdot 2\pi \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{5\pi}{3} + k \cdot 2\pi \right) \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} |z|^2 = 1 \\ 2u = \frac{5\pi}{3} + k \cdot 2\pi \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} |z| = 1 \\ u = \frac{5\pi}{6} + k \cdot \pi, k = 0, 1 \end{cases}$$

$$k = 0 \text{ ger roten } z_0 = \cos \frac{5\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$k = 1$ ger roten

$$z_1 = \cos \left(\frac{5\pi}{6} + \pi \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{5\pi}{6} + \pi \right) = \cos \frac{11\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{11\pi}{6}$$

$$\text{b) } z^3 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

Sätt $z = |z|(\cos u + i \sin u)$

$$z^3 = |z|^3 (\cos 3u + i \sin 3u)$$

$$\left| \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^2 + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}} = 1$$

$$\text{Sätt } \arg \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = v \Rightarrow \tan v = \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = -1$$

$$v = -\frac{\pi}{4} + n \cdot \pi \quad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ ligger i 4:e kvadranten.}$$

$$\arg \left(\frac{1}{2} - i \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

För att undvika negativa argument väljer vi istället

$$\arg \left(\frac{1}{2} - i \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = -\frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi = \frac{7\pi}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - i \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 1 \cdot \left(\cos \left(\frac{7\pi}{4} + k \cdot 2\pi \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{7\pi}{4} + k \cdot 2\pi \right) \right)$$

$$|z|^3 (\cos 3u + i \sin 3u) =$$

$$= 1 \cdot \left(\cos \left(\frac{7\pi}{4} + k \cdot 2\pi \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{7\pi}{4} + k \cdot 2\pi \right) \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} |z|^3 = 1 \\ 3u = \frac{7\pi}{4} + k \cdot 2\pi \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} |z| = 1 \\ u = \frac{7\pi}{12} + k \cdot \frac{2\pi}{3}, k = 0, 1, 2 \end{cases}$$

$$k = 0 \text{ ger roten } z_0 = \cos \frac{7\pi}{12} + i \sin \frac{7\pi}{12}$$

$k = 1$ ger roten

$$z_1 = \cos \left(\frac{7\pi}{12} + \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{7\pi}{12} + \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) = \cos \frac{5\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

$k = 2$ ger roten

$$z_2 = \cos \left(\frac{7\pi}{12} + 2 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{7\pi}{12} + 2 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) =$$

$$= \cos \frac{23\pi}{12} + i \sin \frac{23\pi}{12}$$

$$c) z^4 = 2 + 2i$$

$$\text{Sätt } z = |z|(\cos u + i \sin u)$$

$$z^4 = |z|^4 (\cos 4u + i \sin 4u)$$

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

$$\text{Talet } 2 + 2i \text{ ligger i 1:a kvadranten och } \arg 2 + 2i = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

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

$$|z|^4 (\cos 4u + i \sin 4u) =$$

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

$$\begin{cases} |z|^4 = 2\sqrt{2} = 2^{\frac{3}{2}} \\ 4u = \frac{\pi}{4} + k \cdot 2\pi \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} |z| = 2^{\frac{3}{4}} = 2^{\frac{3}{8}} \\ u = \frac{\pi}{16} + k \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, k = 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{cases}$$

$$k = 0 \text{ ger roten } z_0 = 2^{\frac{3}{8}} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{16} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{16} \right)$$

$k = 1, 2$ och 3 ger rötterna

$$z_1 = 2^{\frac{3}{8}} \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{16} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{16} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right) =$$

$$= 2^{\frac{3}{8}} \left(\cos \frac{9\pi}{16} + i \sin \frac{9\pi}{16} \right)$$

$$z_2 = 2^{\frac{3}{8}} \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{16} + 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{16} + 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right) =$$

$$= 2^{\frac{3}{8}} \left(\cos \frac{17\pi}{16} + i \sin \frac{17\pi}{16} \right)$$

$$z_3 = 2^{\frac{3}{8}} \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{16} + 3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{16} + 3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right) =$$

$$= 2^{\frac{3}{8}} \left(\cos \frac{25\pi}{16} + i \sin \frac{25\pi}{16} \right)$$

$$\text{Svar: a) } z_0 = \cos \frac{5\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{6}, z_1 = \cos \frac{11\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{11\pi}{6}$$

$$\text{b) } z_0 = \cos \frac{7\pi}{12} + i \sin \frac{7\pi}{12}, z_1 = \cos \frac{5\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{4},$$

$$z_2 = \cos \frac{23\pi}{12} + i \sin \frac{23\pi}{12}$$

$$\text{c) } z_0 = 2^{\frac{3}{8}} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{16} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{16} \right), z_1 = 2^{\frac{3}{8}} \left(\cos \frac{9\pi}{16} + i \sin \frac{9\pi}{16} \right)$$

$$z_2 = 2^{\frac{3}{8}} \left(\cos \frac{17\pi}{16} + i \sin \frac{17\pi}{16} \right),$$

$$z_3 = 2^{\frac{3}{8}} \left(\cos \frac{25\pi}{16} + i \sin \frac{25\pi}{16} \right)$$

6125. a) Vi ser att ekvationen har 4 rötter. Det är då en fjärdegradsekvation. $z^4 = c$
 $n = 4$.

b) Av figuren kan vi utläsa att ex.vis talet $z_0 = 2 + 2i$

För alla lösningarna z gäller att

$|z_0| = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{8}$. Detta är alltså cirkelns radie eller med andra ord absolutbeloppet för samtliga ekvationens

rötter. $z_0 = \sqrt{8} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$.

$$z_0^4 = (\sqrt{8})^4 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)^4 =$$

$$= 8^2 \left(\cos \left(4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + i \sin \left(4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right) = 8^2 \cos \pi + i \sin \pi =$$

$$= 64(-1 + 0) = -64 = c$$

Ekvationen är $z^4 = -64$

Svar: a) $n = 4$ b) $z^4 = -64$

6126. a) $z^3 = e^{i2\pi} = (\cos 2\pi + i \sin 2\pi) = (\cos 0 + i \sin 0) = 1$
 $= (\cos(k \cdot 2\pi) + i \sin(k \cdot 2\pi)) = 1$

$$z = |z|(\cos u + i \sin u)$$

$$z^3 = |z|^3 (\cos 3u + i \sin 3u) = 1 \cdot (\cos(k \cdot 2\pi) + i \sin(k \cdot 2\pi))$$

$$\begin{cases} |z|^3 = 1 \\ 3u = k \cdot 2\pi \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} |z| = 1 \\ u = k \cdot \frac{2\pi}{3}, k = 0, 1, 2 \end{cases}$$

$k = 0, 1, 2$ ger rötterna $z_0 = 1 \cos 0 + i \sin 0 = 1$

$$z_1 = 1 \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$z_2 = 1 \left(\cos \frac{4\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{4\pi}{3} \right) = e^{\frac{4\pi i}{3}} = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

Lösningarna markerade i ett komplext talplan:
se lärobokens facit.

b) $z^6 = 6e^{i\pi} = 6e^{i\pi+k \cdot 2\pi}$

$$z = 6^{1/6} e^{i(\pi+k \cdot 2\pi)/6} = 6^{1/6} e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + k \cdot \frac{\pi}{3}\right)} \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)$$

$k = 0 - 5$ ger rötterna $z_0 = 6^{1/6} e^{i \cdot \frac{\pi}{6}}$,

$$z_1 = 6^{1/6} e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)} = 6^{1/6} e^{i \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$z_2 = 6^{1/6} e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)} = 6^{1/6} e^{i \cdot \frac{5\pi}{6}}$$

$$z_3 = 6^{1/6} e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{3\pi}{3}\right)} = 6^{1/6} e^{i \cdot \frac{7\pi}{6}}$$

$$z_4 = 6^{1/6} e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{4\pi}{3}\right)} = 6^{1/6} e^{i \cdot \frac{9\pi}{6}}$$

$$z_5 = 6^{1/6} e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{5\pi}{3}\right)} = 6^{1/6} e^{i \cdot \frac{11\pi}{6}}$$

De sex talen ligger på en cirkel med medelpunkt i 0 och med radien $6^{1/6}$. Punkterna är placerade med en inbördes vinkelskillnad av $\frac{\pi}{6}$. Se lärobokens facit.

$$\text{Svar: a) } z_0 = 1, \quad z_2 = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2},$$

$$z_3 = e^{\frac{4\pi i}{3}} = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\text{b) } z_k = 6^{1/6} e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + k \cdot \frac{\pi}{3}\right)}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$$

6127. a) Det finns endast tre rötter. Ekvationen måste då vara en tredjegrads ekvation. Graden är 3.

b) Samtliga tre rötter har absolutbeloppet 1.

$$\left| -\frac{1}{2} + i \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right| = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}} = 1$$

$$\left| -\frac{1}{2} - i \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right| = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}} = 1$$

Talen ligger således alla på enhetscirkeln och är rötter till ekvationen $z^3 = 1$.

$$\text{Svar: a) } 3 \quad \text{b) } z^3 = 1$$

6128. Sätt $z + i = w$

$$w^3 = 8i$$

$$w^3 = 8 \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + k \cdot 2\pi\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + k \cdot 2\pi\right) \right), \quad k = 0, 1, 2$$

Sätt $w = |w|(\cos u + i \sin u)$

$$w^3 = |w|^3 (\cos 3u + i \sin 3u) =$$

$$= 8 \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + k \cdot 2\pi\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + k \cdot 2\pi\right) \right), \quad k = 0, 1, 2$$

$$\begin{cases} |w|^3 = 8 \\ 3u = \frac{\pi}{2} + k \cdot 2\pi \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} |w| = 8^{1/3} = 2 \\ u = \frac{\pi}{6} + k \cdot \frac{2\pi}{3}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2 \end{cases}$$

$k = 0, 1, 2$ ger rötterna

$$w_0 = 2 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = 2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{i}{2} \right) = \sqrt{3} + i$$

$$w_1 = 2 \left(\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) \right) =$$

$$= 2 \left(\cos \frac{5\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{6} \right) = 2 \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{i}{2} \right) = -\sqrt{3} + i$$

$$w_2 = 2 \left(\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2 \cdot 2\pi}{3} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2 \cdot 2\pi}{3} \right) \right) =$$

$$= 2 \left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} \right) = 2 \cdot 0 - i = -2i$$

Således:

$$z_0 = w_0 - i = \sqrt{3} + i - i = \sqrt{3}$$

$$z_1 = w_1 - i = -\sqrt{3} + i - i = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$z_2 = w_2 - i = -2i - i = -3i$$

$$\text{Svar: } z_0 = \sqrt{3}, \quad z_1 = -\sqrt{3}, \quad z_2 = 3i$$

6129. a) Vi sätter in en av rötterna, t.ex. $z = 2i$ och får

$$(2i)^6 = 2^6 \cdot i^6 = 64 \cdot i^4 \cdot i^2 = 64 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1) = -64$$

Således: $c = -64$.

b) Ekvationen är $z^6 = -64$ och har alltså reella koefficienter.

Vi vet då att icke-reella rötter är parvis konjugerade.

Eftersom $\sqrt{3} + i$ är en rot är också $\sqrt{3} - i$ en rot.

Eftersom $2i$ är en rot är också $-2i$ en rot.

Eftersom $-\sqrt{3} + i$ är en rot är också $-\sqrt{3} - i$ en rot.

c) Vi skriver vänsterledet i ekvationen

$$z^6 + 64 = 0 \text{ som en produkt.}$$

Vi känner samtliga nollställen till polynomet och känner därmed också faktorerna.

Två faktorer är

$$(z - (\sqrt{3} + i))(z - (\sqrt{3} - i)) = ((z - \sqrt{3}) + i)((z - \sqrt{3}) - i) =$$

$$= (z - \sqrt{3})^2 - i^2 = z^2 - 2\sqrt{3}z + 3 + 1 = z^2 - 2\sqrt{3}z + 4$$

Två andra faktorer är

$$(z - 2i)(z - (-2i)) = (z - 2i)(z + 2i) = z^2 - (2i)^2 = z^2 + 4$$

och två faktorer är

$$(z - (-\sqrt{3} + i))(z - (-\sqrt{3} - i)) =$$

$$= ((z + \sqrt{3}) - i)((z + \sqrt{3}) + i) =$$

$$= (z + \sqrt{3})^2 - i^2 = z^2 + 2\sqrt{3}z + 3 + 1 = z^2 + 2\sqrt{3}z + 4$$

Vi kan således skriva

$$z^6 + 64 = (z^2 - 2\sqrt{3}z + 4)(z^2 + 4)(z^2 + 2\sqrt{3}z + 4)$$

$$\text{Svar: a) } c = -64 \quad \text{b) } \sqrt{3} - i, \quad -2i \text{ och } -\sqrt{3} - i$$

$$\text{c) } z^6 + 64 = (z^2 - 2\sqrt{3}z + 4)(z^2 + 4)(z^2 + 2\sqrt{3}z + 4)$$