

**8.19.**

$$\left(\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{26}$$

$$\left(\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{26} = \left(\frac{1}{2^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{26} \cdot (1+i)^{26} = \frac{1}{2^{13}} \cdot (1+i)^{26}$$

Przedstawmy liczbę zespoloną w nawiasie w postaci trygonometrycznej:

$$1+i = r \cdot (\cos\varphi + i\sin\varphi)$$

$$r = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\cos\varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$\sin\varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \wedge (2) \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Zatem  $(1+i) = \sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos\frac{\pi}{4} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{4})$  i nasza liczba przybiera postać:

$$\left(\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{26} = \frac{1}{2^{13}} \cdot [\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos\frac{\pi}{4} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{4})]^{26}$$

Po zastosowaniu wzoru Moivre'a dostajemy:

$$\frac{1}{2^{13}} \cdot [\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos\frac{\pi}{4} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{4})]^{26} = \frac{1}{2^{13}} \cdot (2^{\frac{1}{2}})^{26} \cdot [\cos(26 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}) + i\sin(26 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4})] = \frac{1}{2^{13}} \cdot 2^{13} \cdot [\cos(\frac{13\pi}{2}) + i\sin(\frac{13\pi}{4})] =$$

$$= \cos(\frac{12\pi+\pi}{2}) + i\sin(\frac{12\pi+\pi}{4}) = \cos(6\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}) + i\sin(6\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}) = \cos(3 \cdot 2\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}) + i\sin(3 \cdot 2\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}) =$$

$$= (\text{okresowość funkcji } \sin \text{ i } \cos) = \cos\frac{\pi}{2} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{2} = 0 + i \cdot 1 = i$$

**8.20.**

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-i}{2}\right)^{12}$$

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-i}{2}\right)^{12} = \frac{1}{2^{12}} \cdot (\sqrt{3}-i)^{12}$$

Przedstawmy liczbę zespoloną w nawiasie w postaci trygonometrycznej:

$$\sqrt{3}-i = r \cdot (\cos\varphi + i\sin\varphi)$$

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

$$\cos\varphi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$\sin\varphi = \frac{-1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \wedge (2) \Rightarrow \varphi \text{ leży w 4-tej ćwiartce} \Rightarrow \{\text{stosujemy wzory:}\} (\cos\alpha = \cos(-\alpha) \wedge -\sin\alpha = \sin(-\alpha)) \wedge$$

$$(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \wedge \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}) \Rightarrow \cos(-\frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \wedge \sin(-\frac{\pi}{6}) = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \cos(-\frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \wedge \sin(-\frac{\pi}{6}) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Zatem  $(\sqrt{3} - i) = 2 \cdot [\cos(-\frac{\pi}{6}) + i\sin(-\frac{\pi}{6})]$  oraz

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2^{12}} \cdot (\sqrt{3} - i)^{12} &= \frac{1}{2^{12}} \cdot \{2 \cdot [\cos(-\frac{\pi}{6}) + i\sin(-\frac{\pi}{6})]\}^{12} = \{\text{stosujemy wzór Moivre'a :}\} \frac{1}{2^{12}} \cdot 2^{12} \cdot [\cos(12 \cdot (-\frac{\pi}{6})) + \\ &+ i\sin(12 \cdot (-\frac{\pi}{6}))] = \cos(-2\pi) + i\sin(-2\pi) = \{\text{okresowość funkcji sin i cos :}\} = \\ &= \cos(-2\pi + 2\pi) + i\sin(-2\pi + 2\pi) = \cos 0 + i\sin 0 = 1 + i \cdot 0 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

### 8.21.

$$\frac{(1+i)^n}{(1-i)^{n-2}}, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

Dla  $n = 0$  mamy  $\frac{(1+i)^0}{(1-i)^{-2}} = \frac{1}{(1-i)^{-2}} = (1-i)^2 = (1-2i+i^2) = 1-2i-1 = -2i$

Dla  $n \geq 1$  mamy:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(1+i)^n}{(1-i)^{n-2}} &= \frac{(1+i)^{n-2} \cdot (1+i)^2}{(1-i)^{n-2}} = \left(\frac{1+i}{1-i}\right)^{n-2} \cdot (1+i)^2 = \{\text{rozwiązanie zadania 8.11}\} i^{n-2} \cdot (1+2i+i^2) = \\ &= i^{n-2} \cdot (1+2i-1) = i^{n-2} \cdot 2i = 2i^{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

### 8.22.

$$\sqrt[5]{1}$$

$$\sqrt[5]{1} = r \cdot (\cos \varphi + i\sin \varphi) / ^5$$

$$1 = [r \cdot (\cos \varphi + i\sin \varphi)]^5$$

$$1 = r^5 \cdot (\cos 5\varphi + i\sin 5\varphi)$$

⇕

$$r = \sqrt{1^2 + 0^2} \quad 1 = r^5 \cos 5\varphi \quad 0 = r^5 \sin 5\varphi$$

⇕

$$r = \sqrt{1} = 1, \text{ bo } r \in R_+ \quad \cos 5\varphi = 1 \quad (1) \quad \sin 5\varphi = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \Leftrightarrow 5\varphi = 2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{C}$$

$\varphi = \frac{2}{5}k\pi \Leftrightarrow \varphi = 0 \vee \varphi = \frac{2}{5}\pi \vee \varphi = \frac{4}{5}\pi \vee \varphi = \frac{6}{5}\pi \vee \varphi = \frac{8}{5}\pi$  i dla dalszych wartości  $k$  wartości funkcji  $\cos$  zaczynają się powtarzać z racji jej okresowości.

$$(2) \Leftrightarrow 5\varphi = k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{1}{5}k\pi \Leftrightarrow \varphi = 0 \vee \varphi = \frac{1}{5}\pi \vee \varphi = \frac{2}{5}\pi \vee \varphi = \frac{3}{5}\pi \vee \varphi = \frac{4}{5}\pi \vee \varphi = \pi \vee \varphi = \frac{6}{5}\pi \vee \varphi = \frac{7}{5}\pi \vee \varphi = \frac{8}{5}\pi$$

i dla dalszych wartości  $k$  wartości funkcji  $\sin$  zaczynają się powtarzać z racji jej okresowości.

Zatem oba warunki (1) i (2) są spełnione dla:

$$\varphi = 0 \vee \varphi = \frac{2}{5}\pi \vee \varphi = \frac{4}{5}\pi \vee \varphi = \frac{6}{5}\pi \vee \varphi = \frac{8}{5}\pi$$

Ostatecznie:

$$\sqrt[5]{1} = \cos 0 + i \sin 0 = 1$$

$$\sqrt[5]{1} = \cos\left(\frac{2}{5}\pi\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{2}{5}\pi\right)$$

$$\sqrt[5]{1} = \cos\left(\frac{4}{5}\pi\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{4}{5}\pi\right)$$

$$\sqrt[5]{1} = \cos\left(\frac{6}{5}\pi\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{6}{5}\pi\right)$$

$$\sqrt[5]{1} = \cos\left(\frac{8}{5}\pi\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{8}{5}\pi\right)$$

Inny sposób:

$$\sqrt[5]{1} = a + bi \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$1 = (a + bi)^5$$

$$1 = (a + bi)^4 \cdot (a + bi)$$

$$1 = [(a + bi)^2]^2 \cdot (a + bi)$$

$$1 = (a^2 + 2abi + b^2i^2)^2 \cdot (a + bi)$$

$$1 = (a^2 - b^2 + 2abi)^2 \cdot (a + bi)$$

$$1 = [(a^2 - b^2)^2 + 2 \cdot (a^2 - b^2) \cdot 2abi + (2abi)^2] \cdot (a + bi)$$

$$1 = [a^4 - 2a^2b^2 + b^4 + (a^2 - b^2) \cdot 4abi + 4a^2b^2i^2] \cdot (a + bi)$$

$$1 = (a^4 - 2a^2b^2 + b^4 + 4a^3bi - 4ab^3i - 4a^2b^2) \cdot (a + bi)$$

$$1 = (a^4 - 6a^2b^2 + b^4 + 4a^3bi - 4ab^3i) \cdot (a + bi)$$

$$1 = a^5 - 6a^3b^2 + ab^4 + 4a^4bi - 4a^2b^3i + a^4bi - 6a^2b^3i + b^5i + 4a^3b^2i^2 - 4ab^4i^2$$

$$1 = (a^5 - 6a^3b^2 + ab^4 - 4a^3b^2 + 4ab^4) + (5a^4bi - 10a^2b^3i + b^5i)$$

$$1 = (a^5 - 10a^3b^2 + 5ab^4) + (5a^4b - 10a^2b^3 + b^5)i$$

$$0 = (a^5 - 10a^3b^2 + 5ab^4 - 1) + (5a^4b - 10a^2b^3 + b^5)i$$

$\Downarrow$

$$a^5 - 10a^3b^2 + 5ab^4 - 1 = 0 \quad (3) \quad \wedge \quad 5a^4b - 10a^2b^3 + b^5 = 0 \quad (4)$$

Zauważmy, że dla  $a = 0$  równanie (3) jest sprzeczne, więc musi być  $a \neq 0$

$$(4) \Leftrightarrow b(b^4 - 10a^2b^2 + 5a^4) = 0 \Leftrightarrow b = 0 \vee b^4 - 10a^2b^2 + 5a^4 = 0$$

Podstawmy  $b^2 = k$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{R}_+ \cup \{0\}$

$$k^2 - 10a^2k + 5a^4 = 0$$

$$\Delta = (-10a^2)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 5a^4 = 100a^4 - 20a^4 = 80a^4$$

$$\sqrt{\Delta} = \sqrt{80a^4} = a^2 \cdot \sqrt{16 \cdot 5} = 4a^2\sqrt{5}$$

$$k_1 = \frac{-(-10a^2) - 4a^2\sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{2a^2 \cdot (5 - 2\sqrt{5})}{2} = a^2(5 - 2\sqrt{5})$$

$$k_2 = \frac{-(-10a^2) + 4a^2\sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{2a^2 \cdot (5 + 2\sqrt{5})}{2} = a^2(5 + 2\sqrt{5})$$

$$\text{Zatem: } b^2 = a^2(5 - 2\sqrt{5}) \quad \vee \quad b^2 = a^2(5 + 2\sqrt{5})$$

Podstawiając powyższe wartości do równania (3), otrzymujemy:

dla  $b = 0$ :

$$a^5 - 0 + 0 - 1 = 0$$

$$a^5 = 1$$

$a = 1$ , bo  $a \in R$

dla  $b^2 = a^2(5 - 2\sqrt{5})$ :

$$a^5 - 10a^3 \cdot a^2(5 - 2\sqrt{5}) + 5a[a^2(5 - 2\sqrt{5})]^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$a^5 - 10a^5(5 - 2\sqrt{5}) + 5a[a^4(5 - 2\sqrt{5})^2] - 1 = 0$$

$$a^5 - 10a^5(5 - 2\sqrt{5}) + 5a^5(25 - 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 2\sqrt{5} + 4 \cdot 5) - 1 = 0$$

$$a^5 - 10a^5(5 - 2\sqrt{5}) + 5a^5(25 - 20\sqrt{5} + 20) - 1 = 0$$

$$a^5 - 10a^5(5 - 2\sqrt{5}) + 5a^5(45 - 20\sqrt{5}) - 1 = 0$$

$$a^5 \cdot [1 - 10 \cdot (5 - 2\sqrt{5}) + 5 \cdot (45 - 20\sqrt{5})] - 1 = 0$$

$$a^5 \cdot (1 - 50 + 20\sqrt{5} + 225 - 100\sqrt{5}) - 1 = 0$$

$$a^5 \cdot (176 - 80\sqrt{5}) = 1$$

$$a^5 = \frac{1}{176 - 80\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{11 - 5\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{11 + 5\sqrt{5}}{(11 - 5\sqrt{5})(11 + 5\sqrt{5})} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{11 + 5\sqrt{5}}{121 - 125} = -\frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{11 + 5\sqrt{5}}{4} = -\frac{1}{64} \cdot (11 + 5\sqrt{5}) =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{64} \cdot \frac{16}{16} \cdot (11 + 5\sqrt{5}) = -\frac{1}{1024} \cdot (176 + 80\sqrt{5}) = -\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^5 \cdot (176 + 80\sqrt{5})$$

Zauważmy teraz, że  $176 + 80\sqrt{5} = (\sqrt{5} + 1)^5$  (na podstawie odpowiedzi do zadania, bo nie wiem jak do tego dojść stosując logiczne/intuicyjne przekształcenia. Ale sprawdźmy to:

$$(\sqrt{5} + 1)^5 = [(\sqrt{5} + 1)^2]^2 \cdot (\sqrt{5} + 1) = (5 + 2\sqrt{5} + 1)^2 \cdot (\sqrt{5} + 1) = (6 + 2\sqrt{5})^2 \cdot (\sqrt{5} + 1) =$$

$$(36 + 24\sqrt{5} + 20) \cdot (\sqrt{5} + 1) = (56 + 24\sqrt{5}) \cdot (\sqrt{5} + 1) = 56\sqrt{5} + 56 + 120 + 24\sqrt{5} = 176 + 80\sqrt{5}$$

Zatem:

$$a^5 = -\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^5 \cdot (\sqrt{5} + 1)^5$$

$$\Updownarrow a \in R \setminus 0$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot (\sqrt{5} + 1)$$

oraz

$$b^2 = a^2 \cdot (5 - 2\sqrt{5}) = \left[-\frac{1}{4} \cdot (\sqrt{5} + 1)\right]^2 \cdot (5 - 2\sqrt{5}) = \frac{1}{16} \cdot (6 + 2\sqrt{5}) \cdot (5 - 2\sqrt{5}) = \frac{1}{16} \cdot (30 - 12\sqrt{5} + 10\sqrt{5} - 20)$$

$$b^2 = \frac{1}{16} \cdot (10 - 2\sqrt{5})$$

$$\Updownarrow b \in R$$

$$b_1 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \sqrt{10 - 2\sqrt{5}} \quad \vee \quad b_2 = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \sqrt{10 - 2\sqrt{5}}$$

dla  $b^2 = a^2(5 + 2\sqrt{5})$  równanie (3) przyjmuje postać:

$$a^5 - 10a^3 \cdot a^2(5 + 2\sqrt{5}) + 5a[a^2(5 + 2\sqrt{5})]^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$a^5 - 10a^5(5 + 2\sqrt{5}) + 5a^5(5 + 2\sqrt{5})^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$a^5 - a^5(50 + 20\sqrt{5}) + 5a^5(25 + 20\sqrt{5} + 20) = 1$$

$$a^5 - a^5(50 + 20\sqrt{5}) + a^5(125 + 100\sqrt{5} + 100) = 1$$

$$a^5 - a^5(50 + 20\sqrt{5}) + a^5(225 + 100\sqrt{5}) = 1$$

$$a^5 \cdot [1 - (50 + 20\sqrt{5}) + (225 + 100\sqrt{5})] = 1$$

$$a^5 \cdot (1 - 50 - 20\sqrt{5} + 225 + 100\sqrt{5}) = 1$$

$$a^5 \cdot (176 + 80\sqrt{5}) = 1$$

$$a^5 = \frac{1}{176+80\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{11+5\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{11-5\sqrt{5}}{(11+5\sqrt{5})(11-5\sqrt{5})} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{11-5\sqrt{5}}{121-125} = -\frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{11-5\sqrt{5}}{4} = -\frac{1}{64} \cdot (11 - 5\sqrt{5}) =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{64} \cdot \frac{16}{16} \cdot (11 - 5\sqrt{5}) = -\frac{1}{1024} \cdot (176 - 80\sqrt{5}) = -\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^5 \cdot (-1) \cdot (80\sqrt{5} - 176) = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^5 \cdot (80\sqrt{5} - 176)$$

Podobnie jak w poprzednim przypadku, na podstawie odpowiedzi do zadania, wnioskujemy, że

$$80\sqrt{5} - 176 = (\sqrt{5} - 1)^5. \text{ Sprawdźmy to:}$$

$$(\sqrt{5} - 1)^5 = [(\sqrt{5} - 1)^2]^2 \cdot (\sqrt{5} - 1) = (5 - 2\sqrt{5} + 1)^2 \cdot (\sqrt{5} - 1) = (6 - 2\sqrt{5})^2 \cdot (\sqrt{5} - 1) =$$

$$(36 - 24\sqrt{5} + 20) \cdot (\sqrt{5} - 1) = (56 - 24\sqrt{5}) \cdot (\sqrt{5} - 1) = 56\sqrt{5} - 56 - 120 + 24\sqrt{5} = 80\sqrt{5} - 176$$

Zatem:

$$a^5 = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^5 \cdot (\sqrt{5} - 1)^5$$

$$\Updownarrow a \in R \setminus 0$$

$$a = \frac{1}{4} \cdot (\sqrt{5} - 1)$$

oraz:

$$b^2 = a^2 \cdot (5 + 2\sqrt{5}) = \left[\frac{1}{4} \cdot (\sqrt{5} - 1)\right]^2 \cdot (5 + 2\sqrt{5}) = \frac{1}{16} \cdot (6 - 2\sqrt{5}) \cdot (5 + 2\sqrt{5}) = \frac{1}{16} \cdot (30 + 12\sqrt{5} - 10\sqrt{5} - 20)$$

$$b^2 = \frac{1}{16} \cdot (10 + 2\sqrt{5})$$

$$\Updownarrow b \in R$$

$$b_3 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}} \quad \vee \quad b_4 = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}$$

Ostatecznie rozwiązaniem równania  $\sqrt[5]{1} = z$  są liczby:

$$z_1 = 1 + 0 \cdot i = 1$$

$$z_2 = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot (\sqrt{5} + 1) + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \sqrt{10 - 2\sqrt{5}}i = \frac{1}{4} \cdot [-(\sqrt{5} + 1) + \sqrt{10 - 2\sqrt{5}}i]$$

$$z_3 = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot (\sqrt{5} + 1) - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \sqrt{10 - 2\sqrt{5}}i = \frac{1}{4} \cdot [-(\sqrt{5} + 1) - \sqrt{10 - 2\sqrt{5}}i]$$

$$z_4 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot (\sqrt{5} - 1) + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}i = \frac{1}{4} \cdot [(\sqrt{5} - 1) + \sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}i]$$

$$z_5 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot (\sqrt{5} - 1) - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}i = \frac{1}{4} \cdot [(\sqrt{5} - 1) - \sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}i]$$

$$\sqrt[8]{1} = ?$$

$$\sqrt[8]{1} = x + iy \quad \text{gdzie } x, y \in R$$

$$\Updownarrow$$

$$(x + iy)^8 = 1$$

$$[(x + iy)^4]^2 = 1 \quad (1)$$

$$(x+iy)^4 = (x+iy)^2 \cdot (x+iy)^2 = (x^2+2xyi+y^2)^2 = [(x^2-y^2)+2xyi]^2 = (x^2-y^2)^2 + 2 \cdot (x^2-y^2) \cdot 2xyi + 4x^2y^2i^2 = \\ = x^4 - 2x^2y^2 + y^4 + 4xy(x^2 - y^2)i - 4x^2y^2 = x^4 - 6x^2y^2 + y^4 + 4xy(x^2 - y^2)i \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \wedge (2)$$

$\Downarrow$

$$x^4 - 6x^2y^2 + y^4 + 4xy(x^2 - y^2)i = 1 \quad \vee \quad x^4 - 6x^2y^2 + y^4 + 4xy(x^2 - y^2)i = -1$$

$\Downarrow$

$$(3) \quad x^4 - 6x^2y^2 + y^4 = 1 \quad \wedge \quad 4xy(x^2 - y^2) = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$(5) \quad x^4 - 6x^2y^2 + y^4 = -1 \quad \wedge \quad 4xy(x^2 - y^2) = 0$$

$$4xy(x^2 - y^2) = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad 4xy(x - y)(x + y) = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad y = 0 \vee x = 0 \vee x = y \vee x = -y$$

Podstawmy  $y = 0$  do (3):

$$x^4 - 6x^2 \cdot 0^2 + 0^4 = 1$$

$$x^4 = 1$$

$\Downarrow$

$$x = 1 \vee x = -1$$

Zatem liczby:  $z_1 = 1 + i \cdot 0 = 1$  oraz  $z_2 = -1 + i \cdot 0 = -1$  są rozwiązaniami zadania.

Podstawmy  $y = 0$  do (5):

$$x^4 - 6x^2 \cdot 0^2 + 0^4 = -1$$

$$x^4 = -1$$

Czyli w tym przypadku otrzymujemy brak rozwiązań w  $R$ .

Podstawmy  $x = 0$  do (3):

$$0^4 - 6 \cdot 0^2 \cdot y^2 + y^4 = 1$$

$$y^4 = 1$$

$\Downarrow$

$$y = 1 \vee y = -1$$

Zatem liczby:  $z_3 = 0 + i \cdot 1 = i$  oraz  $z_4 = 0 + i \cdot (-1) = -i$  są rozwiązaniami zadania.

Podstawmy  $x = 0$  do (5):

$$0^4 - 6 \cdot 0^2 \cdot y^2 + y^4 = -1$$

$$y^4 = -1$$

Czyli w tym przypadku otrzymujemy brak rozwiązań w  $R$ .

Podstawmy  $x = y$  do (3):

$$y^4 - 6 \cdot y^2 \cdot y^2 + y^4 = 1$$

$$2y^4 - 6y^4 = 1$$

$$-4y^4 = 1$$

$$y^4 = -\frac{1}{4}$$

Równanie to nie ma rozwiązań w  $R$  więc w tym przypadku nie mamy rozwiązań zadania.

Podstawmy  $x = y$  do (5):

$$y^4 - 6 \cdot y^2 \cdot y^2 + y^4 = -1$$

$$2y^4 - 6y^4 = -1$$

$$-4y^4 = -1$$

$$y^4 = \frac{1}{4}$$

⇕

$$y^2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad \vee \quad y^2 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

⇕

$$y^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \vee \quad y = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \vee \quad y = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

Zatem liczby:  $z_5 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot (1 + i)$  oraz  $z_6 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \cdot (-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot (1 + i)$  są rozwiązaniami zadania.

Podstawmy  $x = -y$  do (3):

$$(-y)^4 - 6 \cdot (-y)^2 \cdot (-y)^2 + y^4 = 1$$

$$y^4 - 6 \cdot y^2 \cdot y^2 + y^4 = 1$$

Równanie sprowadziło się do przypadku już wcześniej obliczonego i nie wnosi dodatkowych rozwiązań.

Podstawmy  $x = -y$  do (5):

$$(-y)^4 - 6 \cdot (-y)^2 \cdot (-y)^2 + y^4 = -1$$

$$y^4 - 6 \cdot y^2 \cdot y^2 + y^4 = -1$$

To równanie także sprowadziło się do przypadku już wcześniej obliczonego i nie wnosi dodatkowych rozwiązań.

Podsumowując rozwiązaniami zadania są liczby:  $z_1 = 1$ ,  $z_2 = -1$ ,  $z_3 = i$ ,  $z_4 = -i$ ,  $z_5 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot (1 + i)$  oraz  $z_6 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot (1 + i)$

### 8.23.

$$(1 + i\sqrt{3})(1 + i)(\cos\alpha + i\sin\alpha) = z$$

$$(1 + i\sqrt{3})(1 + i)(\cos\alpha + i\sin\alpha) = (1 + i + i\sqrt{3} + i^2\sqrt{3})(\cos\alpha + i\sin\alpha) = [(1 - \sqrt{3}) + i(1 + \sqrt{3})](\cos\alpha + i\sin\alpha)$$

Mamy:

$$\cos\alpha + i\sin\alpha = 1 \cdot (\cos\alpha + i\sin\alpha) = x + iy$$

Zatem:

$$r = 1 = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad (1), \quad \cos\alpha = \frac{x}{r} = \frac{x}{1} = x \quad (2), \quad \sin\alpha = \frac{y}{r} = \frac{y}{1} = y \quad (3)$$

i

$$\begin{aligned} [(1 - \sqrt{3}) + i(1 + \sqrt{3})](\cos\alpha + i\sin\alpha) &= [(1 - \sqrt{3}) + i(1 + \sqrt{3})](x + iy) = \\ &= x + iy - \sqrt{3}x - i\sqrt{3}y + ix + i^2y + i\sqrt{3}x + i^2\sqrt{3}y = (x - \sqrt{3}x - y - \sqrt{3}y) + i(y - \sqrt{3}y + x + \sqrt{3}x) = \\ &= [(1 - \sqrt{3})x - (1 + \sqrt{3})y] + i[(1 - \sqrt{3})y + (1 + \sqrt{3})x] \quad (4) \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow R &= \sqrt{[(1 - \sqrt{3})x - (1 + \sqrt{3})y]^2 + [(1 - \sqrt{3})y + (1 + \sqrt{3})x]^2} = \\ &= \sqrt{(1 - \sqrt{3})^2x^2 - 2(1 - \sqrt{3})(1 + \sqrt{3})xy + (1 + \sqrt{3})^2y^2 + (1 - \sqrt{3})^2y^2 - 2(1 - \sqrt{3})(1 + \sqrt{3})xy + (1 + \sqrt{3})^2x^2} = \\ &= \sqrt{(1 - \sqrt{3})^2(x^2 + y^2) + (1 + \sqrt{3})^2(x^2 + y^2)} = \text{Uwzględniając (1)} \\ &= \sqrt{(1 - \sqrt{3})^2 \cdot 1 + (1 + \sqrt{3})^2 \cdot 1} = \sqrt{1 - 2\sqrt{3} + 3 + 1 + 2\sqrt{3} + 3} = \sqrt{8} = \sqrt{4 \cdot 2} = 2\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Mamy więc: } z = R \cdot (\cos\varphi + i\sin\varphi) = 2\sqrt{2}(\cos\varphi + i\sin\varphi)$$

gdzie na podstawie (2), (3) i (4):

$$\cos\varphi = \frac{(1 - \sqrt{3})x - (1 + \sqrt{3})y}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{x - y - \sqrt{3}(x + y)}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\cos\alpha - \sin\alpha - \sqrt{3}(\cos\alpha + \sin\alpha)}{2\sqrt{2}} \quad (5)$$

$$\sin\varphi = \frac{(1 - \sqrt{3})y + (1 + \sqrt{3})x}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{y + x - \sqrt{3}(y - x)}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sin\alpha + \cos\alpha + \sqrt{3}(\cos\alpha - \sin\alpha)}{2\sqrt{2}} \quad (6)$$

(5) i (6) przekształcamy dalej korzystając z wzorów:

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

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

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

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

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

$$\sin\alpha \cdot \cos\beta + \cos\alpha \cdot \sin\beta = \sin(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \cdot [\sqrt{2}\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right) - \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{2}\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right)] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right) = \\ &= \cos\frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right) - \sin\frac{\pi}{3}\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right)\right) = \cos\frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right) - \sin\frac{\pi}{3}\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right) = \\ &= \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right) = \cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{12} + \frac{3\pi}{12} + \alpha\right) = \cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{12} + \alpha\right) \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{7\pi}{12} + \alpha \quad (7) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (6) &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \cdot [\sqrt{2}\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right) + \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{2}\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right)] = \frac{1}{2}\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right)\right) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right) = \sin\frac{\pi}{6} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right) + \cos\frac{\pi}{6} \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right) = \\ &= \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right) = \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{12} + \frac{3\pi}{12} - \alpha\right) = \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{12} - \alpha\right) = \sin\left(\pi - \left(\frac{5\pi}{12} - \alpha\right)\right) = \sin\left(\frac{12\pi - 5\pi}{12} + \alpha\right) = \end{aligned}$$



$$= \sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{12} + \alpha\right) \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{7\pi}{12} + \alpha \quad (8)$$

W obu przypadkach (7) i (8) otrzymaliśmy ten sam argument szukanej liczby zespolonej, zatem jej postać trygonometryczna wygląda następująco:

$$z = 2\sqrt{2} \cdot \left[\cos\left(\frac{7}{12}\pi + \alpha\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{7}{12}\pi + \alpha\right)\right]$$