

Zad. 1 $(\mathbb{R} \setminus \{2\}, \circ)$, $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{2\}$ $x \circ y = (x-2)(y-2) + 2$ Czy (po)grupa/abelowa?

5p

- Dzielenie jest wzajemne, bo:

$$x, y \neq 2 \Rightarrow x \circ y \neq 2$$
 , istotnie $x \circ y = (x-2)(y-2) + 2 \neq 2$ tj: $x \circ y \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{2\}$
- przemienne

$$x \circ y = (x-2)(y-2) + 2 = (y-2)(x-2) + 2 = y \circ x$$
- łączność

$$L = (x \circ y) \circ z = [(x-2)(y-2) + 2] \circ z = [(x-2)(y-2) + 2 - 2](z-2) + 2 = (x-2)(y-2)(z-2) + 2$$

$$P = x \circ (y \circ z) = x \circ [(y-2)(z-2) + 2] = (x-2)[(y-2)(z-2) + 2 - 2] + 2 = (x-2)(y-2)(z-2) + 2$$

$$L = P$$
- el. neutralny?
 Czy $\exists e \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{2\}$ t.zc $\forall x \neq 2$ $x \circ e = e \circ x = x$

$$x \circ e = x \Leftrightarrow (x-2)(e-2) + 2 = x \Leftrightarrow x - 2x - 2e + 4 + 2 = x \Leftrightarrow e(x-2) = 3x - 6 \Leftrightarrow e(x-2) = 3(x-2)$$

$\Rightarrow e = 3 \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{2\}$ Istnieje el. neutralny

Wzajemnie sprzeczne $\forall x \neq 2$
- Czy $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{2\} \exists x' \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{2\}$ t.zc $x \circ x' = x' \circ x = e$

$$x \circ x' = e \Leftrightarrow (x-2)(x'-2) + 2 = 3$$

$$xx' - 2x - 2x' + 4 + 2 = 3$$

$$x'(x-2) = 2x - 3 \quad / : (x-2) \text{ bo } x \neq 2$$

$$x' = \frac{2x-3}{x-2}$$

$$x' = \frac{2x-4+1}{x-2} = 2 + \frac{1}{x-2} \Rightarrow x' \neq 2 \Rightarrow x' \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{2\}$$

Wobec tego dla danego $x \neq 2$ tj: $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{2\}$

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Zad. 2 $z \cdot z^4 = (1+i)^{20} \cdot \left(-\sin \frac{\pi}{8} + i \cos \frac{\pi}{8}\right)^{10}$

5.5p

1) $z=0$ nie spełnia równania
 2) Zał. $z \neq 0$, $z = |z|e^{i\varphi}$

$|z| = |\bar{z}|$
 $\bar{z} = |z|e^{-i\varphi}$

Wstawiając do równania

$|z|e^{-i\varphi} \cdot |z|^4 e^{4i\varphi} = 2^{10} e^{5\pi i} \cdot e^{\frac{25}{4}\pi i}$

$\Rightarrow |z|^5 e^{3i\varphi} = 2^{10} e^{\frac{29}{4}\pi i}$

$\begin{cases} |z|^5 = 2^{10} \\ 3\varphi = \frac{29}{4}\pi + 2k\pi \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} |z| = 2^2 = 4 \\ \varphi = \frac{29}{12}\pi + \frac{2}{3}k\pi \end{cases}$

Wobec tego

odp. $z_0 = 4e^{\frac{29}{12}\pi i}$
 $\checkmark z_1 = 4 \cdot e^{\frac{25}{12}\pi i}$
 $\checkmark z_{-2} = 4 \cdot e^{\frac{13}{12}\pi i}$

Zad. 3 $A = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \frac{|z+2|}{|z-i|} \leq |1-2i| \cdot 10^{\arg(5)} \wedge \operatorname{Im}(z^4) < 0\}$

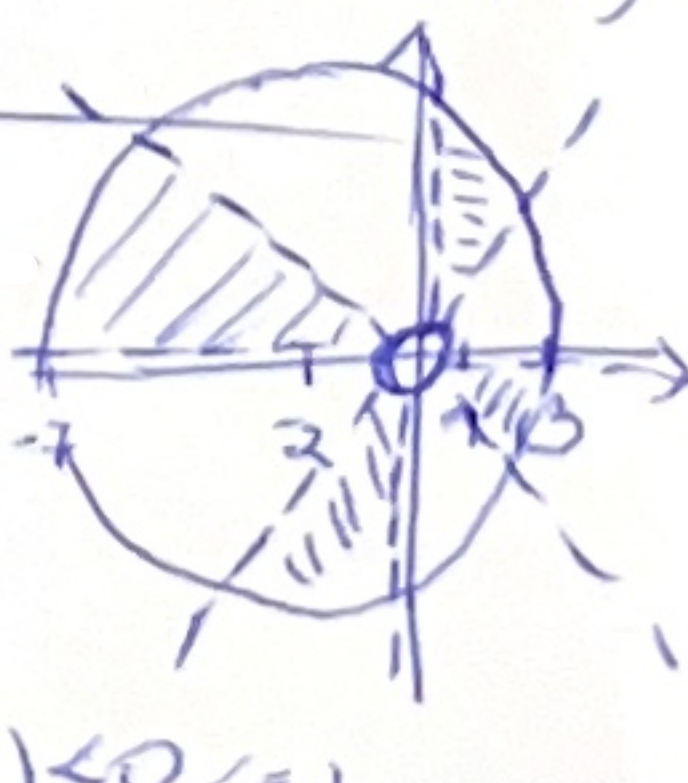
5.5p

$\arg(5) = 0$
 $|2-i| = \sqrt{5}$
 $|1-2i| = \sqrt{5}$

$\Leftrightarrow |z+2| \leq 5 \cdot 10^0 = 5$

Koło o środku $z_0 = -2$ i promieniu $r = 5$

$z = 0$ nie spełnia $\operatorname{Im}(z^4) < 0$
 Zał. $z \neq 0$ $z = |z|(\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)$
 $\operatorname{Im}(z^4) = \operatorname{Im}[|z|^4(\cos 4\varphi + i \sin 4\varphi)] < 0 \Leftrightarrow$
 $\Leftrightarrow |z|^4 \sin 4\varphi < 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin 4\varphi < 0$
 $\pi + 2k\pi < 4\varphi < 2\pi + 2k\pi, \quad \frac{\pi}{4} + k\frac{\pi}{2} < \varphi < \frac{\pi}{2} + k\frac{\pi}{2}$



Zad. 1

9p

$$A = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^* = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$(a, b) \circ (c, d) := (a+c+1, bd)$$

Grupa / poigrupa
abelowa?

• Dziatanie jest nieustalone

$$b \neq 0, d \neq 0 \Rightarrow (a, b) \circ (c, d) = (a+c+1, bd) \neq (0, 0) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (a, b) \circ (c, d) \in A$$

• przemienne $\forall a, c \in \mathbb{R}, b, d \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

$$(a, b) \circ (c, d) = (a+c+1, bd) = (c+a+1, db) = (c, d) \circ (a, b)$$

• Łączność $(a, b), (c, d) \in A, (x, y) \in A$

$$L = [(a, b) \circ (c, d)] \circ (x, y) = (a+c+1, bd) \circ (x, y) = (a+c+1+x+1, bdy) \quad L = P$$

$$P = (a, b) \circ [(c, d) \circ (x, y)] = (a, b) \circ (c+x+1, dy) = (a+c+x+1+1, bdy)$$

• Czy $\exists (e_1, e_2) \in A$ t.zc $\forall (a, b) \in A \quad (a, b) \circ (e_1, e_2) = (e_1, e_2) \circ (a, b) = (a, b)$

$$(a, b) \circ (e_1, e_2) = (a, b) \Leftrightarrow (a+e_1+1, be_2) = (a, b)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a+e_1+1 = a \\ be_2 = b \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} e_1 = -1 \\ e_2 = 1 \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (e_1, e_2) = (-1, 1) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^*$$

↑ przemienne, neutralny
sprawdź $(a, b) \circ (e_1, e_2) = (a, b)$

• Czy $\forall (a, b) \in A \exists (a', b') \in A$ t.zc $(a, b) \circ (a', b') = (a', b') \circ (a, b) = (e_1, e_2)$

$$(a, b) \circ (a', b') = (e_1, e_2) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (a+a'+1, bb') = (-1, 1) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a+a'+1 = -1 \\ bb' = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a' = -2-a \\ b' = \frac{1}{b} \end{cases} \quad \text{z.zac. } b \neq 0$$

dla $(a, b) \in A$ istnieje el symetryczny
dokładnie (bo $b \neq 0$)

$$(a', b') = \left(\underbrace{-2-a}_{\in \mathbb{R}}, \underbrace{\frac{1}{b}}_{\in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}} \right) \in A$$

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Zad. 2

6p

$$-i \cdot 2^3 = (\bar{z})^2 \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{6} + i \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \right)^4$$

1) $z=0$ spełnia równanie

2) Zał. $z \neq 0 \quad z = |z|e^{i\varphi}$

Wówczas $|\bar{z}| = |z|$ oraz $\bar{z} = |z|e^{-i\varphi}$

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{6} + i \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\wedge |\sin \frac{\pi}{6} + i \cos \frac{\pi}{6}| = 1 \Rightarrow \sin \frac{\pi}{6} + i \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

Wstawiając do równania

$$-i = 1 \cdot e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2}}$$

$$1 \cdot e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2}} \cdot |z|^3 e^{3i\varphi} = |z|^2 e^{-2i\varphi} (e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}})^4 \quad \text{bo } |z| \neq 0 \text{ gdyż } z \neq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2}} \cdot |z| e^{5i\varphi} &= e^{i\frac{4\pi}{3}} \cdot |z| e^{-2i\varphi} \\ |z| e^{5i\varphi} &= e^{-i\frac{\pi}{6}} \cdot |z| e^{-2i\varphi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} |z| = 1 \\ 5\varphi = -\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} |z| = 1 \\ \varphi_k = \frac{4}{30}\pi + \frac{2}{5}k\pi \end{cases}$$

Odp. $z_k = 1 \cdot e^{i\varphi_k} \quad k = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\} \quad \forall z=0$

Zad. 3

$$A = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \arg(2\bar{z}+i) = \pi \wedge$$

$$\wedge \operatorname{Re}[(1+i)\bar{z} - 2i+1] \geq 0\}$$

$$\pi = \arg(2\bar{z}+i) = \arg\left[2\left(\bar{z} + \frac{i}{2}\right)\right] = \arg 2 + \arg\left(\bar{z} + \frac{i}{2}\right) + 2k\pi$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \arg\left(\bar{z} + \frac{i}{2}\right) = \pi - 2k\pi$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 2\pi - \arg\left(\bar{z} + \frac{i}{2}\right) &= 2\pi - \arg\left(\bar{z} + \frac{i}{2}\right) \\ \Rightarrow \arg\left(\bar{z} + \frac{i}{2}\right) &= \pi + 2k\pi \\ &= (2k+1)\pi \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\bar{z} \neq \frac{i}{2}$$

• $z = x+iy$

$$\operatorname{Re}[(1+i)\bar{z} - 2i+1] = \operatorname{Re}[(1+i)(x-iy) - 2i+1] = \operatorname{Re}[x-iy+ix+y-2i+1] = x+y+1 \geq 0 \quad y \geq -1-x$$

