

Zad. 1 (9p)

$A = \{a+bi \in \mathbb{C} : a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ $(A, +, \cdot)$ pierścień/ciało?

• $(A, +)$ to grupa abelowa, boćm abelowa + jest

- zamknięta $\forall a+bi, c+di \in A$

$$(a+bi) + (c+di) = \underbrace{(a+c)}_{\in \mathbb{Z}} + \underbrace{(b+d)}_{\in \mathbb{Z}} i$$

- łączna i przemienne (jako $+ \in \mathbb{C}$)

- el. neutralny to

$$\underbrace{0}_{\in \mathbb{Z}} + \underbrace{0i}_{\in \mathbb{Z}} \in A$$

$\forall a+bi$

$$(a+bi) + (0+0i) =$$

$$= (0+0i) + (a+bi) = a+bi$$

- el. przeciwny do $a+bi$:

$$\text{to } \underbrace{-a}_{\in \mathbb{Z}} - \underbrace{bi}_{\in \mathbb{Z}} \in A$$

$$(-a-bi) + (a+bi) = (0+0i) = (a+bi) + (-a-bi)$$

• Dzielenie • jest

- zamknięta $(a+bi), (c+di) \in A$

$$(a+bi) \cdot (c+di) = \underbrace{(ac-bd)}_{\in \mathbb{Z}} + \underbrace{(ad+bc)}_{\in \mathbb{Z}} i \in A$$

- łączna, przemienne, rozdzielne względem $+$ (jako mnożenie $\in \mathbb{C}$)

- $\forall a+bi \in A$

$$(a+bi) \cdot (1+0i) = (1+0i) \cdot (a+bi) = a+bi$$

el. neutralny to $\underbrace{1}_{\in \mathbb{Z}} + \underbrace{0i}_{\in \mathbb{Z}} \in A$

- el. odwrotny do $a+bi \neq 0$?

$$(a+bi)(c+di) = (c+di)(a+bi) = 1+0i \Rightarrow c+di = \frac{1}{a+bi}$$

$$c+di = \frac{1}{a+bi} = \frac{a-bi}{a^2-b^2} = \underbrace{\frac{a}{a^2-b^2}}_{\notin \mathbb{Z}} + \underbrace{\frac{-b}{a^2-b^2}}_{\notin \mathbb{Z}} i \notin A$$

Pierścień przemienny x jedynka
Mnie nie cięży

Zad. 2

$$|z^3| \cdot z^3 = \bar{z} \cdot \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{3} - i \cos \frac{\pi}{3}\right)^5$$

1) $z=0$ spełnia równanie

2) Zał. $z \neq 0$, $z = |z|e^{i\varphi}$, wówczas $\bar{z} = |z|e^{-i\varphi}$, $|z^3| = |z|^3$

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{3} - i \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + (-\frac{1}{2})i = \cos \frac{\pi}{6} - i \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \cos(-\frac{\pi}{6}) + i \sin(-\frac{\pi}{6}) = e^{-\frac{\pi}{6}i}$$

Wstawiając

$$|z|^3 \cdot |z|^3 e^{3i\varphi} = |z|e^{-i\varphi} \cdot e^{-\frac{5\pi}{6}i} \quad / : |z| \text{ bo } z \text{ zad. } z \neq 0 \Rightarrow |z| \neq 0$$

$$|z|^6 e^{4i\varphi} = 1 \cdot e^{-\frac{5\pi}{6}i}$$

$$\Rightarrow |z|=1 \wedge 4\varphi = -\frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$$

$$\varphi_k = -\frac{5\pi}{24} + k\frac{\pi}{2} \quad k \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$$

$$\frac{\text{Odp}}{z=0} \vee z_k = 1e^{i\varphi_k}, k \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$$

(5p)

Zad. 3

$$A = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \text{Im}\left(\frac{2z+1}{iz+1}\right) = -2\}$$

$$\nabla \quad \begin{cases} iz+1 \neq 0 \\ z \neq -\frac{1}{i} = i \end{cases}$$

Niech $z = x+iy$

$$w = \frac{2z+1}{iz+1} = \frac{2(x+iy)+1}{i(x+iy)+1} = \frac{(2x+1)+2yi}{(1-y)+ix} = \frac{[(2x+1)+2yi][(1-y)-ix]}{(1-y)^2+x^2} = \frac{(2x+1)(1-y) - (2x+1)xi + 2y(1-y)i}{(1-y)^2+x^2}$$

$$\text{Im}(w) = \frac{-(2x+1)x + 2y(1-y)}{(1-y)^2+x^2} = -2 \Leftrightarrow -2x^2 - x + 2y - 2y^2 = -2(1-2y+y^2) - 2x^2$$

$$-x + 2y - 2y^2 = -2 + 4y - 2y^2 \quad x + 2y - 2 = 0$$



PROSTA
 $y = 1 - \frac{x}{2}$

Zad. 1 $(A, \circ)$ $A = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$, $(a,b) \circ (c,d) = (a+c, bd)$ (pozi) grupa?

9p

Definicje o just

- zamknięcie: $\forall (a,b), (c,d) \in A \quad (a,b) \circ (c,d) \in A$

bo mamy $b \neq 0, d \neq 0 \Rightarrow bd \neq 0 \Rightarrow (a+c, bd) \in A$

- przemienne: $\forall (a,b), (c,d) \in A \quad (a,b) \circ (c,d) = (a+c, bd) = (c+a, db) = (c,d) \circ (a,b)$

- łączność: $\forall (a,b), (c,d), (x,y) \in A \quad L = P$

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

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

- Czy $\exists (e_1, e_2) \in A$ t.ze $\forall (a,b) \in A \quad (a,b) \circ (e_1, e_2) = (e_1, e_2) \circ (a,b) = (a,b)$?

TAK
bo mamy definiację przemienne $\Rightarrow$ wystarczy rozwiązać

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

$$(a+e_1, be_2) = (a,b) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a+e_1 = a \Rightarrow e_1 = 0 \\ be_2 = b \Rightarrow e_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(e_1, e_2) = (0, 1) \in A$$

- Czy $\forall (a,b) \in A \exists (a', b') \in A$
t.ze $(a,b) \circ (a', b') = (a', b') \circ (a,b) = (e_1, e_2)$?

przemienne!

$$(a,b) \circ (a', b') = (e_1, e_2) \Leftrightarrow (a+a', bb') = (0, 1) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a+a' = 0 \Rightarrow a' = -a \\ bb' = 1 \Rightarrow b' = \frac{1}{b} \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

GRUPA ABELONA

Zad. 2 $z^6 = (1+i)(i\bar{z})^2$

1) $z=0$ spełnia równanie

2) Zał. $z \neq 0$, $z = |z|e^{i\varphi}$, wówczas $\bar{z} = |z|e^{-i\varphi}$

$$|1+i| = \sqrt{2} \quad 1+i = \sqrt{2}e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i}$$

Wstawiając

$$|z|^6 e^{6i\varphi} = \sqrt{2}e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i} \cdot (-1) \cdot |z|^2 e^{-2i\varphi}$$

$$|z|^4 e^{8i\varphi} = e^{\frac{5\pi}{4}i} \cdot \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow |z|^4 = 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \wedge 8\varphi = \frac{5\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$$

$$|z| = \sqrt[8]{2}$$

$$\varphi_k = \frac{5\pi}{32} + k\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$k \in \{0, 1, \dots, 7\}$$

Odp. rozwiązania to
 $z=0$, $z = \sqrt[8]{2}e^{i\varphi_k}$
 $k \in \{0, 1, \dots, 7\}$

Zad. 3 $A = \{ z \in \mathbb{C} : \left| \frac{z+i}{z^2+1} \right| \geq 1 \wedge |z+1-i| \leq |z-1-i| \wedge \arg(zi) = \pi \}$

$$z^2+1 \neq 0$$

$$z^2 \neq -1 = i^2$$

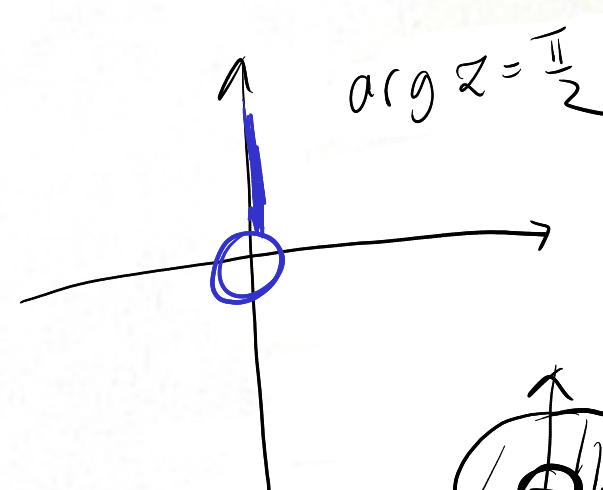
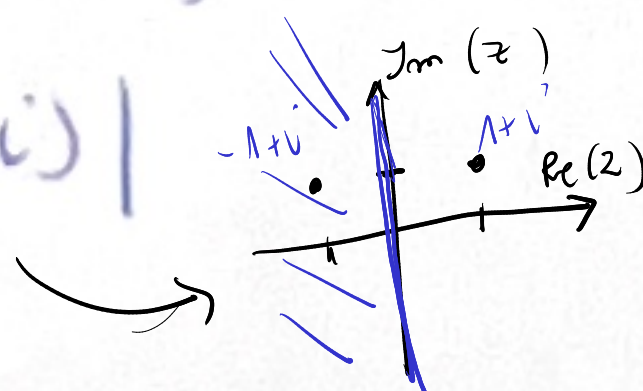
$$z \neq \pm i$$

$$\bullet \left| \frac{z+i}{z^2+1} \right| = \frac{|z+i|}{|z^2+1|} = \frac{|z+i|}{|z^2-i^2|} = \frac{|z+i|}{|z+i||z-i|} = \frac{1}{|z-i|} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow 1 \geq |z-i|$$

$$\bullet \pi = \arg(iz) = \arg(i) + \arg(z) + 2k\pi$$

$$\arg(z) = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2k\pi \quad \frac{\pi}{2} \quad k=0 \quad \arg z = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\bullet |z - (-1+i)| \leq |z - (1+i)|$$



$\Rightarrow$

