

6/3/2017  
Haber 3

$$\sqrt[n]{w} = z \quad z^n = w$$

$\Gamma_{10} \quad \Gamma_0 \quad \sqrt{1}$

$$z = r (\cos \vartheta + i \sin \vartheta)$$
$$w = r (\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)$$

$$r^n = r \Rightarrow r = \sqrt[n]{r}$$

$$\theta_k = \frac{\varphi + 2k\pi}{n}, \quad k=0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$$

$$z_0 = \sqrt[n]{r} \left( \cos\left(\frac{\varphi}{n}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\varphi}{n}\right) \right)$$

$$z_1 = \sqrt[n]{r} \left( \cos\left(\frac{\varphi + 2\pi}{n}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\varphi + 2\pi}{n}\right) \right)$$

$$z_{n-1} = \sqrt[n]{r} \left( \cos\left(\frac{\varphi + 2(n-1)\pi}{n}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\varphi + 2(n-1)\pi}{n}\right) \right)$$

$\Pi \times 1. \quad -1 = \cos \pi + i \sin \pi$

Apa  $\sqrt{-1} = \begin{cases} \cos(\pi/2) + i \sin(\pi/2) \\ \cos(\pi/2 + 2\pi) + i \sin(\pi/2 + 2\pi) \end{cases} = \begin{cases} i \\ -i \end{cases}$

$\Pi \times 3. \quad \sqrt[3]{1} : \quad \varepsilon_0 = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = 1$

$$\varepsilon_1 = \cos(\pi/3 + 2\pi/3) + i \sin(\pi/3 + 2\pi/3) = -1/2 + i\sqrt{3}/2$$

$$\varepsilon_2 = \cos(\pi/3 + 4\pi/3) + i \sin(\pi/3 + 4\pi/3) = -1/2 - i\sqrt{3}/2$$

$$\varepsilon_k = \cos\left(\frac{0 + 2k\pi}{n}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{0 + 2k\pi}{n}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{2k\pi}{n}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{2k\pi}{n}\right), \quad k=0, \dots, n-1$$

$$\varepsilon_1 \cdot \varepsilon_2 = \left( \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{n}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{n}\right) \right) \left( \cos\left(\frac{2 \cdot 2\pi}{n}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{2 \cdot 2\pi}{n}\right) \right) =$$

$$\varepsilon_k \cdot \varepsilon_l = \varepsilon_{k+l}$$

$$1 + \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \dots + \varepsilon_{n-1} = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \left( \cos\left(\frac{2j\pi}{n}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{2j\pi}{n}\right) \right) = \frac{\left( \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{n}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{n}\right) \right)^n - 1}{\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{n}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{n}\right) - 1}$$
$$= \frac{\cos(2\pi) + i \sin(2\pi) - 1}{\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{n}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{n}\right) - 1} = 0$$

$$L = \varepsilon_1 \cdot \varepsilon_2 \cdot \varepsilon_{n-1} = \prod_{j=0}^{n-1} \left( \cos\left(\frac{2j\pi}{n}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{2j\pi}{n}\right) \right) = \left( \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{n}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{n}\right) \right)^n$$

$$= \left( \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{n}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{n}\right) \right)^n = \cos\left(\frac{n \cdot 2\pi}{n}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{n \cdot 2\pi}{n}\right) = \cos(2\pi) + i \sin(2\pi) = 1 + i \cdot 0 = 1$$

↓  
 $\Delta \in \mathbb{C}$   
 $\mathbb{Z} \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $\mathbb{Z} \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $\mathbb{C} \in \mathbb{C}$

apa

$$z^2 + 2bz + c = 0$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$az^2 + 2zb + c = 0 \quad a, b, c \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$az^2 + 2zb + c = a \left( z^2 + 2\frac{b}{a}z + \frac{c}{a} \right) = a \left( \left( z + \frac{b}{a} \right)^2 - \frac{b^2}{a^2} + \frac{c}{a} \right)$$

$$= a \left[ \left( z + \frac{b}{a} \right)^2 - \frac{b^2 - ac}{a^2} \right] = 0 \Rightarrow \left( z + \frac{b}{a} \right)^2 = \frac{b^2 - ac}{a^2}$$

$$z = -\frac{b}{a} + R \quad ; \quad R^2 = \frac{b^2 - ac}{a^2}$$

▶  $z^3 + az^2 + bz + c = 0 \quad , \quad a, b, c, z \in \mathbb{C}$

$$z = j - \frac{a}{3}$$

$$\left( j - \frac{a}{3} \right)^3 + a \left( j - \frac{a}{3} \right)^2 + b \left( j - \frac{a}{3} \right) + c = 0$$

$$j^3 - 3j^2 \frac{a}{3} + 3j \frac{a^2}{9} - \frac{a^3}{27} + a \left[ j^2 - 2j \frac{a}{3} + \frac{a^2}{9} \right] + b j - \frac{ba}{3} + c = 0$$

$$j^3 + \left( \frac{a^2}{3} - \frac{2a^2}{3} + b \right) j - \frac{a^3}{27} + \frac{a^3}{9} - \frac{ab}{3} + c = 0$$

$$j^3 + A j + B = 0 \quad , \quad A = -\frac{a^2}{3} + b$$

$$B = \frac{2a^3}{27} - \frac{ab}{3} + c$$

ακτω  $J = \zeta - \frac{A}{3\zeta}$

αρα ακτω  $\zeta^3 - 3\zeta^2 \frac{A}{3\zeta} + 3\zeta \frac{A^2}{9\zeta^2} - \frac{A^3}{27\zeta^3} + A\zeta - \frac{A^2}{3\zeta} + B = 0$

$\zeta^3 - A\zeta + \frac{A^2}{3\zeta} - \frac{A^3}{27\zeta^3} + A\zeta - \frac{A^2}{3\zeta} + B = 0$

$\zeta^3 - \frac{A^3}{27\zeta^3} + B = 0$

$\eta = \zeta^3 \quad | \quad \eta^2 + B\eta - \frac{A^3}{27} = 0$

οποιο  $\eta$  και να βρω  $\zeta$  (2 μιγαδικοί που ικανοποιουν την εξίσωση)

$\zeta^3 - \eta = 0 \Rightarrow \zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3 \neq \zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3 \neq z_1, z_2, z_3$

Μεθοδος Cardano.

$z_k = \sqrt[n]{r} \left( \cos\left(\frac{\varphi + 2k\pi}{n}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\varphi + 2k\pi}{n}\right) \right)$

$k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$

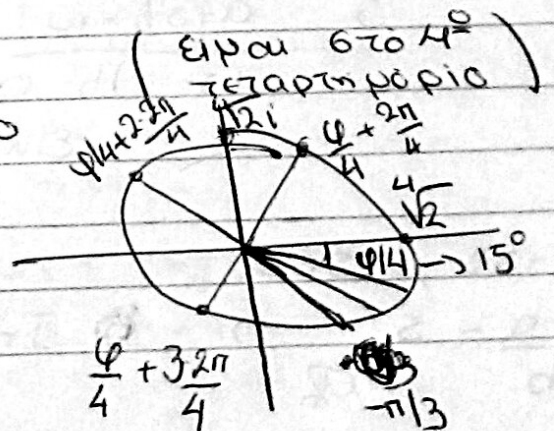
\* Οι n-οβτες ριζες ανεχουν ίδια αποσταση μεταξυ τους.

πχ  $z^4 = 1 - i\sqrt{3}$

$|1 - i\sqrt{3}| = \sqrt{2}$

$\text{Arg}(1 - i\sqrt{3}) = -\arctan\sqrt{3} = -60^\circ$

$|z_k| = \sqrt[4]{2}$



$$\frac{a}{(z-1)(z+3)} = \frac{A}{z-1} + \frac{B}{z+3}$$

$$Az + 3A + Bz - B = (A+B)z + 3A - B$$

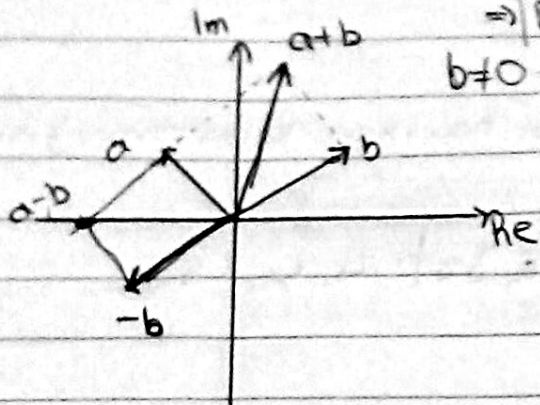
$$A+B=0$$

$$A+B=0$$

$$a = 3A - B \Rightarrow B = 3A - a = -A$$

$$(3+1)A = a \Rightarrow 4A = a$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{a}{4} = -B$$



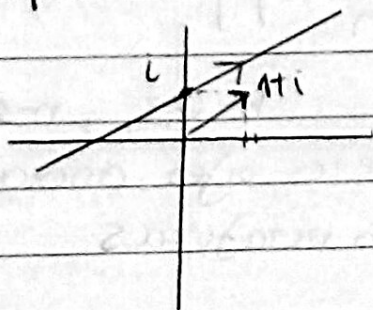
$$\mathcal{E}(a, b) = \{z = a + sb, s \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

Ευθεία που διέρχεται

από το  $a$  και έχει διόραση  $b$

$$\pi \chi \quad a = i \quad | \quad \mathcal{E}(i, 1+i)$$

$$b = 1+i$$



$$\begin{aligned} \circledast \mathcal{E}(i, -1-i) & \bullet \mathcal{E}(i, 1+i) \\ \circledast & \uparrow \\ & \text{διαφορετικά} \end{aligned}$$

$$w \in \mathcal{E}(a, b) \Leftrightarrow \exists s: a + sb = w$$

$$s' \quad a + s'b = w$$

$$- (w - s'b) = 0 \Rightarrow s = s' \text{ από το } a \text{ από το } s$$

είναι μοναδικό.

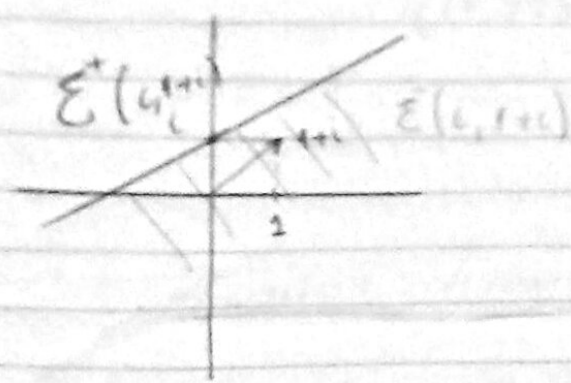
$$w = a + sb, \quad s \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{w-a}{b} = s \Rightarrow \text{Im}\left(\frac{w-a}{b}\right) = 0$$

$$\mathcal{E}(a, b) = \left\{ w \mid \operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{w-a}{b}\right) = 0 \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{E}^+(a, b) = \left\{ w \mid \operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{w-a}{b}\right) > 0 \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{E}^-(a, b) = \left\{ w \mid \operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{w-a}{b}\right) < 0 \right\}$$



$$\frac{w-1}{1+i} \Big|_{w=0} = \frac{-1}{1+i} = \frac{-1(1-i)}{2} = \frac{-1-i}{2}$$

$$w_1, w_2 \in \mathcal{E}(a, b) : \begin{cases} \exists s_1: w_1 = a + s_1 b \\ \exists s_2: w_2 = a + s_2 b \end{cases}$$

$$w_1 - w_2 = (s_1 - s_2)b \Rightarrow b = \frac{w_1 - w_2}{s_1 - s_2}$$

$$a = w_1 - s_1 b \Rightarrow a = w_1 - s_1 \left( \frac{w_1 - w_2}{s_1 - s_2} \right)$$

$$w = a + sb = w_1 - s_1 \left( \frac{w_1 - w_2}{s_1 - s_2} \right) + s \left( \frac{w_1 - w_2}{s_1 - s_2} \right)$$

$$= w_1 - \frac{s_1 w_1}{s_1 - s_2} + \frac{s_1 w_2}{s_1 - s_2} + \frac{s w_1}{s_1 - s_2} - \frac{s w_2}{s_1 - s_2}$$

$$= w_1 \left( \frac{1 - s_1 + s}{s_1 - s_2} \right) + w_2 \left( \frac{s_1 - s}{s_1 - s_2} \right)$$

$$t = \frac{s_1 - s}{s_1 - s_2}$$

$$s = s_1 \Rightarrow t = 0$$

$$s = s_2 \Rightarrow t = 1$$

$$w = (1-t)w_1 + tw_2$$

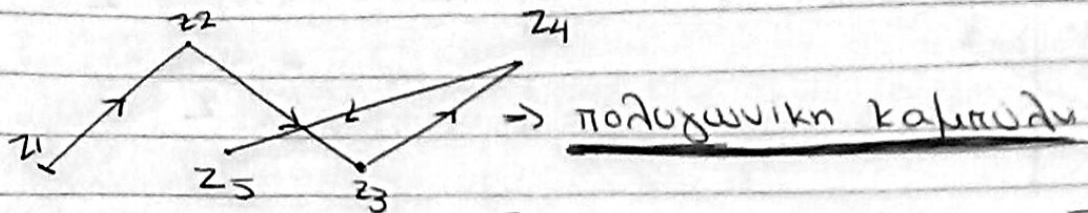
$$[w_1, w_2] = \left\{ w = (1-t)w_1 + tw_2, t \in [0, 1] \right\}$$

πχ.  $(1+3i, 4-i) = \{w=(1-t)(1+3i)+t(4-i), t \in [0,1]\}$

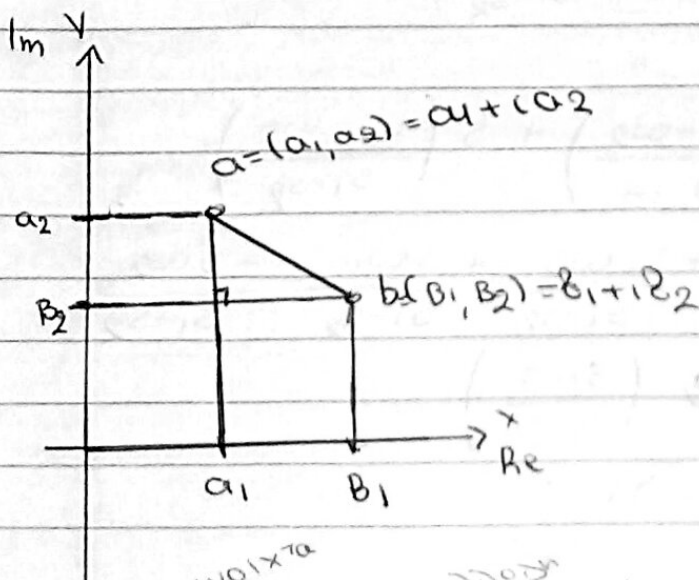
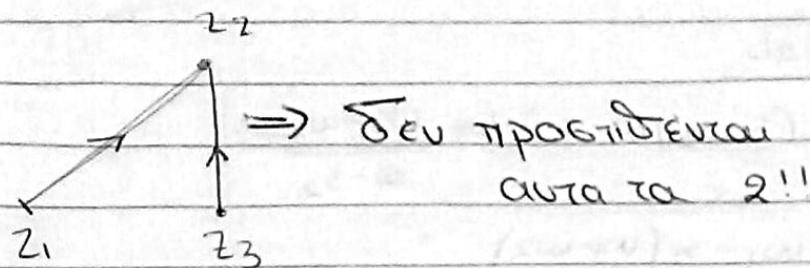
$$= 1-t + 3(1-t)i + 4t - ti = 1-t + 3i - 3ti + 4t - ti = 1+3t + 3(i-4t)$$

$[z_1, z_2] = \{z=(1-t)z_1 + tz_2 : t \in [0,1]\}$

$[z_2, z_3]$



$[z_1, z_2] \cup [z_2, z_3] \cup \dots \cup [z_4, z_5] = [z_1, z_2, \dots, z_5]$



$|a-b| = \sqrt{(a_1-b_1)^2 + (a_2-b_2)^2}$   
 $r > 0$

$B(a, r) = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z-a| < r\}$   
 $a \in \mathbb{A}^o, \exists r > 0 : B(a, r) \subseteq \mathbb{A}$

$\mathbb{A} = \mathbb{A}^o$  ανοιχτό

$(\forall a \in \mathbb{A})(\exists r > 0) B(a, r) \subseteq \mathbb{A}$

$\mathbb{A}, \forall \epsilon \in \mathbb{J} \Rightarrow \text{ανοιχτό}$   
 $\cup \mathbb{A}$  ανοιχτό.

$\mathbb{K}$  κλειστό  
 $\mathbb{K} \cap \mathbb{K}$

$\cap \mathbb{K}$  κλειστό

$B$  άνοιγμα:  $\exists r > 0, B \subseteq B(0, r)$

$$i \quad \text{diam}(B) \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\sup_{z, w \in B} |z - w| \rightarrow +\infty$$

•  $\Sigma$  συνεκτικό

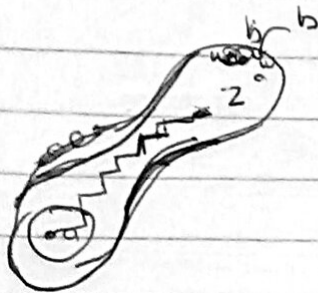
$X, B$  ανοιχτά  $\Sigma \cap A \neq \emptyset$   
 $\Sigma \cap A \cap B = \emptyset$   $\Sigma \cap B \neq \emptyset$

$T$  τοπος : 1)  $T \neq \emptyset$   
 2)  $T$  ανοιχτό  
 3)  $T$  συνεκτικό \*

$\rightarrow B \subseteq T$  ανοιχτό και κλειστό (ως προς  $T$ )

$(T - B) \cup (B) = T$   $\bar{B}$  υπέρσφαιρα  $B = T$   
 $(T - B) \cap (B) = \emptyset$  αυτό γιατί  $T$  ανοιχτό και συνεκτικό.

$T$  τοπος  $\Leftrightarrow$  1)  $T \neq \emptyset$   
 2)  $T$  ανοιχτό  
 3)  $\forall a, b \in T \exists [a, b] \subseteq T$  \*



$a \in T \Rightarrow \exists r > 0: B(a, r) \subseteq T$   
 $P(a) = \{z: z \text{ ενων με } a \text{ με πολυγ. καμπύλη με πλευρες // αξονες}\}$   
 $P(a) \neq \emptyset, P(a)$  ανοιχτό!

θα δείξω και ότι  $P(a)$  κλειστό, ή αλλιώς  $P(a)^c$  αν  $P(a)^c \rightarrow$  έχει όλα τα θνηρία τα οποία δεν ενώνονται με  $z$   $a$  με πολυγ. καμπύλη.  $P(a)^c \neq \emptyset$

Επειδή  $P(a) = T$   
 $\hookrightarrow$  ανοιχτό και κλειστό