

1. [10] Vypočítajte súčet radu

1A. $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1-2^n}{3^n}$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1-2^n}{3^n} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n} - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{3^n} = \frac{1}{3^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{2^2}{3^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{2}{3}} - \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{4}{3} = -\frac{7}{6}$$

1B. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1-2^n}{3^n}$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1-2^n}{3^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{3^n} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{2}{3}} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{2} - 2 = -\frac{3}{2}$$

1C. $\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1-2^n}{3^n}$

$$\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1-2^n}{3^n} = \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n} - \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{3^n} = \frac{1}{27} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{8}{27} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{27} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{2}{3}} - \frac{8}{27} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{18} - \frac{8}{9} = -\frac{5}{6}$$

Poznámka. Študentom, ktorí namiesto výpočtu súčtu iba ukázali, že rad je konvergentný som dával najviac 1 bod.

2A. Daná je funkcia $f(x) = \ln(4 - x^2)$.

a) [1+2+2] Určte $D(f)$, vypočítajte deriváciu $f'(x)$ a určte $D(f')$,

$$4 - x^2 > 0 \iff x^2 < 4 \iff |x| < 2, \quad D(f) = (-2, 2),$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-2x}{4 - x^2}, \quad D(f') = \{x \in D(f) : \exists f'(x)\} = D(f)$$

Poznámka. Príveľa študentov napísalo $D(f') = R \setminus \{-2, 2\}$. Derivácia funkcie ale nemôže byť definovaná v bodoch, kde nie je definovaná ani samotná funkcia. Keď si to uvedomíte je rozhodnutie kde je $f'(x) \geq 0$ a kde $f'(x) \leq 0$ je veľmi jednoduché. menovateľ $4 - x^2 > 0$, rozhoduje teda znamienko čitateľa.

b) [3] Určte intervaly, na ktorých je funkcia $f(x)$ monotónna a napíšte jej extrém.

$$x \in D(f) \vee f'(x) > 0 \implies -2x > 0, x \in (-2, 0) \quad f'(x) < 0 \implies -2x < 0, x \in (0, 2)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \nearrow \quad \searrow \\ \text{-----} | \text{-----} | \text{-----} | \text{-----} \\ -2 \quad \quad 0 \quad \quad 2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} f \text{ je rastúca na } (-2, 0), \text{ klesajúca na } (0, 2), \\ f(0) = \ln 4 \text{ je jej maximum.} \end{array}$$

Poznámka. Na určenie, kde je maximum netreba druhú deriváciu, keď už poznáte intervaly monotónnosti.

c) [2] Určte jej asymptoty.

$$\text{ASS funkcia nemá, } \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm 2} f(x) = \ln 0 = -\infty \implies \text{ABS: } x = -2, x = 2$$

Poznámka. Nestačí napísať ABS sú $x = -2, x = 2$, treba aj počítať limity.

Za hľadanie asymptoty so smernicou v $\pm\infty$ by si v tomto prípade študent zaslúžil strhnúť aspoň 3 body, uvedomte si aký je $D(f)$.

2B. Daná je funkcia $f(x) = \ln(1 - x^2)$.

a) [1+2+2] Určte $D(f)$, vypočítajte deriváciu $f'(x)$ a určte $D(f')$,

$$1 - x^2 > 0 \iff x^2 < 1 \iff |x| < 1, \quad D(f) = (-1, 1),$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-2x}{1 - x^2}, \quad D(f') = \{x \in D(f) : \exists f'(x)\} = D(f)$$

b) [3] Určte intervaly, na ktorých je funkcia $f(x)$ monotónna a napíšte jej extrém.

$$x \in D(f) \vee f'(x) > 0 \implies -2x > 0, x \in (-1, 0) \quad f'(x) < 0 \implies -2x < 0, x \in (0, 1)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \nearrow \quad \searrow \\ \text{-----} | \text{-----} | \text{-----} | \text{-----} \\ -1 \quad \quad 0 \quad \quad 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} f \text{ je rastúca na } (-1, 0), \text{ klesajúca na } (0, 1), \\ f(0) = \ln 1 = 0 \text{ je jej maximum.} \end{array}$$

c) [2] Určte jej asymptoty.

$$\text{ASS funkcia nemá, } \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm 1} f(x) = \ln 0 = -\infty \implies \text{ABS: } x = -1, x = 1$$

2C. Daná je funkcia $f(x) = \ln(9 - x^2)$.

a) [1+2+2] Určte $D(f)$, vypočítajte deriváciu $f'(x)$ a určte $D(f')$,

$$9 - x^2 > 0 \iff x^2 < 9 \iff |x| < 3, \quad D(f) = (-3, 3),$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-2x}{9 - x^2}, \quad D(f') = \{x \in D(f) : \exists f'(x)\} = D(f)$$

b) [3] Určte intervaly, na ktorých je funkcia $f(x)$ monotónna a napíšte jej extrém.

$$x \in D(f) \vee f'(x) > 0 \implies -2x > 0, x \in (-3, 0) \quad f'(x) < 0 \implies -2x < 0, x \in (0, 3)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \nearrow \quad \searrow \\ \text{-----} | \text{-----} | \text{-----} | \text{-----} \\ -3 \quad \quad 0 \quad \quad 3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} f \text{ je rastúca na } (-3, 0), \text{ klesajúca na } (0, 3), \\ f(0) = \ln 9 \text{ je jej maximum.} \end{array}$$

c) [2] Určte jej asymptoty.

$$\text{ASS funkcia nemá, } \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm 3} f(x) = \ln 0 = -\infty \implies \text{ABS: } x = -3, x = 3$$

3A. Vypočítajte limity

$$\text{a) [3] } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^5 + x + 1}{x^3 + x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^5(1 + \frac{1}{x^4} + \frac{1}{x^5})}{x^3(1 + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^2 \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^4} + \frac{1}{x^5}}{1 + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3}} = \infty$$

$$\text{b) [3] } \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{\operatorname{tg} x} \left(\frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{2 \sin 2x}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}} = \frac{0}{(-1)^2} = 0$$

$$\text{c) [3] } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \operatorname{arccotg} x (\infty \cdot 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\operatorname{arccotg} x}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{1+x^2}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{x^2}} = 1$$

$$\text{d) [1] } \lim_{x \rightarrow -2+} \frac{1}{\ln(4-x^2)} = \frac{1}{-\infty} = 0$$

3B.

$$\text{a) [3] } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^4 + x + 1}{x^3 + x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^4}}{1 + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3}} = -\infty$$

$$\text{b) [3] } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{\operatorname{tg} x} \left(\frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\pi} \frac{2 \sin 2x}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

$$\text{c) [3] } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \operatorname{arccotg} x (\infty \cdot 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\operatorname{arccotg} x}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{1+x^2}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} = 1$$

$$\text{d) [1] } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-} \frac{1}{\ln(1-x^2)} = \frac{1}{-\infty} = 0$$

3C.

$$\text{a) [3] } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^5 + x + 1}{x^4 + x + 1} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^5(1 + \frac{1}{x^4} + \frac{1}{x^5})}{x^4(1 + \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^4})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^4} + \frac{1}{x^5}}{1 + \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^4}} = -\infty$$

$$\text{b) [3] } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{\operatorname{tg} x} \left(\frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3\pi} \frac{2 \sin 2x}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}} = \frac{0}{(-1)^2} = 0$$

$$\text{c) [3] } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \operatorname{arccotg} x (\infty \cdot 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\operatorname{arccotg} x}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{1+x^2}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} = 1$$

$$\text{d) [1] } \lim_{x \rightarrow e} \frac{1}{\ln(x^2)} = \frac{1}{\ln e^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Poznámka. Pomerne veľa z vás počítalo b) pomocou vzorca $(\sin x)^2 = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$, ale napísali $\sin x^2 = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$, keby som za to strhol body, mnohí by ste mali horšiu známku. Správne a obvyklé by bolo aj $\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$.

To čo ste napísali je $\sin x^2 = \sin(x^2) \neq \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$

Poznámka. Riešte sústavy rovníc znamená určiť množinu všetkých jej riešení. Nestačí zistiť, že existuje alebo existuje nekonečne veľa riešení. To píšem pre tých z Vás, ktorým sa zdá, že dostali málo bodov.

4A. Riešte sústavy rovníc

$$\begin{array}{ll} a)[7] & 2x + y + z = 1 \\ & 3x + 2y - z = 2 \\ & 4x + y + 7z = 1 \end{array} \quad b)[3] \quad \begin{array}{l} 2x_1 - x_2 = 1 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 = 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 7 & 1 \end{array} \right) & \sim_{\substack{r_2-r_1 \\ r_3-2r_1}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 & -1 \end{array} \right) \sim_{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 & -1 \end{array} \right) \sim_{r_2-2r_1} \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 & -1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x = -3a \\ y = 1 + 5a, P_a = \{(-3a, 1 + 5a, a) : a \in R\} \\ z = a \end{array} \\ d = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 5, d_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4, d_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \Rightarrow P_b = \left\{ \left(\frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{5} \right) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

4B

$$\begin{array}{ll} a)[4] & 2x + y + z = 1 \\ & 3x + 2y - z = 2 \\ & 4x + y + 7z = -1 \end{array} \quad b)[6] \quad \begin{array}{l} 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 = 5 \\ x_2 - 3x_3 = -1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 7 & -1 \end{array} \right) & \sim_{\substack{r_2-r_1 \\ r_3-2r_1}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 & -3 \end{array} \right) \sim_{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 & -3 \end{array} \right) \sim_{r_2-2r_1} \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 & -3 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow P_a = \emptyset \\ \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -1 \end{array} \right) & \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim_{r_3-2r_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & -5 & 1 & -9 \end{array} \right) \sim_{r_3+5r_2} \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -14 & -14 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x_3 = 1 \\ x_2 = -1 + 3 = 2 \\ x_1 = 5 - 4 = 1 \end{array} \quad P_b = \{(1, 2, 1)\} \end{aligned}$$

4C

$$\begin{array}{ll} a)[7] & 2x + y + z = -1 \\ & 3x + 2y - z = -2 \\ & 4x + y + 7z = -1 \end{array} \quad b)[3] \quad \begin{array}{l} 2x_1 - x_2 = 2 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 = 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 4 & 1 & 7 & -1 \end{array} \right) & \sim_{\substack{r_2-r_1 \\ r_3-2r_1}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim_{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim_{r_2-2r_1} \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x = -3a \\ y = -1 + 5a, P_a = \{(-3a, -1 + 5a, a) : a \in R\} \\ z = a \end{array} \\ d = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 5, d_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 5, d_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow P_b = \{(1, 0)\} \end{aligned}$$

5A. [10] Funkciu $f(x) = \frac{2x^2 + 3}{x^3 - x^2 + 4x - 4}$ napíšte ako súčet elementárnych zlomkov nad R

$$x^3 - x^2 + 4x - 4 = x^2(x - 1) + 4(x - 1) = (x - 1)(x^2 + 4)$$

$$\frac{2x^2 + 3}{x^3 - x^2 + 4x - 4} = \frac{A}{x - 1} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^2 + 4} \implies 2x^2 + 3 = A(x^2 + 4) + (Bx + C)(x - 1) = Ax^2 + 4A + Bx^2 - Bx + Cx - C$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x^2 + 3 &= (A + B)x^2 + (C - B)x + 4A - C \implies \begin{aligned} A + B &= 2, & A &= 2 - B, & A &= 5 - 4A \implies A = 1 \\ C - B &= 0, & C &= B, & B &= 1 \\ 4A - C &= 3, & C &= B = 4A - 3, & C &= 1 \end{aligned} \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x - 1} + \frac{x + 1}{x^2 + 4}$$

5B. [10] Funkciu $f(x) = \frac{2x^2 + 3x}{x^3 - x^2 + 4x - 4}$ napíšte ako súčet elementárnych zlomkov nad R

$$x^3 - x^2 + 4x - 4 = x^2(x - 1) + 4(x - 1) = (x - 1)(x^2 + 4)$$

$$\frac{2x^2 + 3x}{x^3 - x^2 + 4x - 4} = \frac{A}{x - 1} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^2 + 4} \implies 2x^2 + 3x = A(x^2 + 4) + (Bx + C)(x - 1) = Ax^2 + 4A + Bx^2 - Bx + Cx - C$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x^2 + 3x &= (A + B)x^2 + (C - B)x + 4A - C \implies \begin{aligned} A + B &= 2, & B &= 2 - A, & B &= 2 - A \implies B = 1 \\ C - B &= 3, & C &= B + 3, & 4A &= 5 - A \implies A = 1 \\ 4A - C &= 0, & C &= 4A, & C &= 4A \implies C = 4 \end{aligned} \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x - 1} + \frac{x + 4}{x^2 + 4}$$

5C. [10] Funkciu $f(x) = \frac{3x^2 + 3x + 3}{x^3 - x^2 + 4x - 4}$ napíšte ako súčet elementárnych zlomkov nad R

$$x^3 - x^2 + 4x - 4 = x^2(x - 1) + 4(x - 1) = (x - 1)(x^2 + 4)$$

$$\frac{3x^2 + 3x + 3}{x^3 - x^2 + 4x - 4} = \frac{A}{x - 1} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^2 + 4} \implies 3x^2 + 3x + 3 = A(x^2 + 4) + (Bx + C)(x - 1) = Ax^2 + 4A + Bx^2 - Bx + Cx - C$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3x^2 + 3x + 3 &= (A + B)x^2 + (C - B)x + 4A - C \implies \begin{aligned} A + B &= 3, \\ C - B &= 3, \\ 4A - C &= 3, \end{aligned} \end{aligned}$$

napr. pomocou determinantov:

$$d = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 + 4 = 5, \quad d_1 = 3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 3, \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 9, \quad d_2 = 3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 6$$

$$d_3 = 3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 21 \quad f(x) = \frac{\frac{9}{5}}{x - 1} + \frac{\frac{6}{5}x + \frac{21}{5}}{x^2 + 4}$$

$$\text{Alebo (rýchlejšie) } x = 1: 9 = 5A \implies A = \frac{9}{5}, \quad B = 3 - A = \frac{15 - 9}{5} = \frac{6}{5}, \quad C = 3 + B = \frac{15 + 6}{5} = \frac{21}{5}$$

6A. [5+5] a) Napíšte reálnu a imaginárnu časť čísla $c = \frac{(1-i)(1-2i)}{3+4i}$

$$c = \frac{(1-i)(1-2i)}{3+4i} = \frac{-1-3i}{3+4i} \cdot \frac{3-4i}{3-4i} = \frac{-15-5i}{25} \implies \operatorname{Re} c = -\frac{3}{5}, \operatorname{Im} c = -\frac{1}{5}$$

b) Vyriešte binomickú rovnicu $z^3 = -i$.

$$\begin{aligned} z^3 &= e^{i(\frac{3}{2}\pi+2k\pi)} \\ z_k &= \left(e^{i(\frac{3}{2}\pi+2k\pi)}\right)^{1/3} \\ z_k &= e^{i(\frac{1}{2}\pi+k\frac{2}{3}\pi)}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \\ z_0 &= i, \\ z_1 &= e^{i\frac{7}{6}\pi} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i, \\ z_2 &= e^{i\frac{11}{6}\pi} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i \end{aligned}$$

obr. 1 bod

6B. [5+5] a) Napíšte reálnu a imaginárnu časť čísla $c = \frac{(1-i)(1-2i)}{3-4i}$

$$c = \frac{(1-i)(1-2i)}{3-4i} = \frac{-1-3i}{3-4i} \cdot \frac{3+4i}{3+4i} = \frac{9-13i}{25} \implies \operatorname{Re} c = \frac{9}{25}, \operatorname{Im} c = -\frac{13}{25}$$

b) Vyriešte binomickú rovnicu $z^3 = 8i$.

$$\begin{aligned} z^3 &= 8e^{i(\frac{1}{2}\pi+2k\pi)} \\ z_k &= 2\left(e^{i(\frac{1}{2}\pi+2k\pi)}\right)^{1/3} \\ z_k &= 2e^{i(\frac{1}{6}\pi+k\frac{2}{3}\pi)}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \\ z_0 &= 2e^{i(\frac{1}{6}\pi)} = \sqrt{3} + i, \\ z_1 &= 2e^{i\frac{5}{6}\pi} = -\sqrt{3} + i, \\ z_2 &= 2e^{i\frac{9}{6}\pi} = -2i \end{aligned}$$

6C. [10] a) Napíšte reálnu a imaginárnu časť čísla $c = \frac{(1-i)(1-2i)}{4+3i}$

$$c = \frac{(1-i)(1-2i)}{4+3i} = \frac{-1-3i}{4+3i} \cdot \frac{4-3i}{4-3i} = \frac{-13-9i}{25} \implies \operatorname{Re} c = -\frac{13}{25}, \operatorname{Im} c = -\frac{9}{25}$$

b) Vyriešte binomickú rovnicu $z^3 = -8i$.

$$\begin{aligned} z^3 &= 8e^{i(\frac{3}{2}\pi+2k\pi)} \\ z_k &= 2\left(e^{i(\frac{3}{2}\pi+2k\pi)}\right)^{1/3} \\ z_k &= 2e^{i(\frac{1}{2}\pi+k\frac{2}{3}\pi)}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \\ z_0 &= 2i, \\ z_1 &= 2e^{i\frac{7}{6}\pi} = -\sqrt{3} - i, \\ z_2 &= e^{i\frac{11}{6}\pi} = \sqrt{3} - i \end{aligned}$$