
-

A

(1540-1603)

$$a^3 + ab = c,$$

A cubus + A planum in B aequantur C solido,
aequantur e , a planum

e

$$x_1 \quad x_2 \quad (\quad) \quad x^2 + px + q = 0,$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = -p \quad x_1 x_2 = q.$$

$x_1 \quad x_2$

$$x_{1,2} = -\frac{p}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 - q}.$$

1°

2° a e

$$P_n(x) = a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1}x + a_n,$$

$$Q_{n-1}(x) = b_0x^{n-1} + b_1x^{n-2} + \dots + b_{n-1},$$

$$P_n(x) = (x-a)Q_{n-1}(x).$$

3° $n -$ n .
 4° $P_n(x) = a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1}x + a_n,$ $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{C},$

$$P_n(x) = a(x-x_1)(x-x_2)\dots(x-x_n).$$

• x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n

$$a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1}x + a_n = 0$$

$a_0 \neq 0,$

:

$$x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n = \frac{-a_1}{a_0},$$

$$x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + \dots + x_{n-1}x_n = \frac{a_2}{a_0},$$

$$x_1x_2x_3 + x_2x_3x_4 + \dots + x_{n-2}x_{n-1}x_n = \frac{-a_3}{a_0},$$

.....

$$x_1x_2x_3\dots x_n = \frac{(-1)^n a_n}{a_0}$$

•

$$\begin{aligned} a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1}x + a_n &= a_0(x-x_1)(x-x_2)\dots(x-x_n) \\ &= a_0x^n - a_0(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n)x^{n-1} + a_0(x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + \dots + x_{n-1}x_n)x^{n-2} - \\ &\quad - a_0(x_1x_2x_3 + \dots + x_{n-2}x_{n-1}x_n)x^{n-3} + \dots + (-1)^n a_0x_1\dots x_n. \end{aligned}$$

o

x

1. He $x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x + 5 = 0,$

• x_1, x_2, x_3

:

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 3, \quad x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3 = 2 \quad x_1x_2x_3 = -5.$$

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 = (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2 - 2(x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3)$$

, :

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 = 3^2 - 2 \cdot 2 = 5.$$

5.

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \quad & \alpha \quad \beta, \quad (\alpha \neq \beta) & x^3 + px + q = 0 \\ & \alpha\beta + \alpha + \beta = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha \quad \beta & & p \quad q. \\ \cdot & & \gamma. \\ \alpha + \beta + \gamma = 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$\gamma = -(\alpha + \beta) \tag{1}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -\alpha\beta, \quad \gamma = \alpha\beta.$$

:

$$\alpha\beta + \alpha\gamma + \beta\gamma = p \tag{2}$$

$$\alpha\beta\gamma = -q \tag{3}$$

$$\alpha\beta + \alpha + \beta = 0 \tag{1}, (2) \quad (3)$$

$$\alpha, \beta, \gamma \quad (p - q)^2 - q = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \quad & x_1, x_2, x_3 & x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c = 0, \\ & y, & : y_1 = x_2 + x_3, y_2 = x_1 + x_3, y_3 = x_1 + x_2. \\ \cdot & x_1, x_2, x_3 & x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c = 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = -a, \quad x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3 = b \quad x_1x_2x_3 = -c.$$

$$y^3 + py^2 + qy + r = 0,$$

$$y_1 + y_2 + y_3 = -p, \quad y_1y_2 + y_1y_3 + y_2y_3 = q \quad y_1y_2y_3 = -r.$$

$$y_1 + y_2 + y_3 = 2(x_1 + x_2 + x_3) = 2(-a) \Rightarrow -p = -2a \Rightarrow p = 2a;$$

$$\begin{aligned} q &= y_1y_2 + y_1y_3 + y_2y_3 \\ &= (x_2 + x_3)(x_1 + x_3) + (x_2 + x_3)(x_1 + x_2) + (x_1 + x_3)(x_1 + x_2) \\ &= x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 3(x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3) \\ &= (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2 + (x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3) = a^2 + b \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} r &= -y_1y_2y_3 = -(x_2 + x_3)(x_1 + x_3)(x_1 + x_2) \\ &= -(2x_1x_2x_3 + x_1^2x_2 + x_1^2x_3 + x_2^2x_1 + x_2^2x_3 + x_3^2x_1 + x_3^2x_2) \\ &= -((x_1 + x_2 + x_3)(x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3) - x_1x_2x_3) = -(-ab + c) = ab - c \end{aligned}$$

$$y^3 + 2ay^2 + (a^2 + b)y + ab - c = 0.$$

4. $x^3 + ax + b = 0,$

x_1, x_2, x_3

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0, \quad x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3 = a \quad x_1x_2x_3 = -b.$$

$$x_1 = x_2. \quad 2x_1 + x_3 = 0, \quad x_1^2 + 2x_1x_3 = a$$

$$x_1^2x_3 = -b. \quad x_3 = -2x_1.$$

$$x_1^2 - 4x_1 = a \quad -2x_1^3 = -b. \quad x_1^2 = -\frac{a}{3}, \quad x_1^3 = \frac{b}{2}.$$

$$x_1x_1^2 = \frac{b}{2}, \quad x_1\left(-\frac{a}{3}\right) = \frac{b}{2}, \quad x_1 = -\frac{3b}{2a}. \text{ Ha pajo ,}$$

$$x_3 = -2x_1, \quad x_3 = \frac{3b}{a}.$$

5. Koj

p, q, r

$$x^3 + px^2 + qx + r = 0,$$

$$x_1x_2 = x_3?$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = -p, \quad x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3 = q \quad x_1x_2x_3 = -r.$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = -(x_3 + p),$$

$$x_3 + x_3(x_1 + x_2) = q \tag{1}$$

$$x_3^2 = -r \tag{2}$$

, (1) (2)

$$x_3 + x_3(-(x_3 + p)) = q \Rightarrow x_3 - x_3^2 - x_3p = q \Rightarrow$$

$$x_3 + r - x_3p = q \Rightarrow x_3(1-p) = q+r \Rightarrow x_3 = \frac{q+r}{1-p}.$$

$$(2) \quad x_3 = \pm\sqrt{-r}.$$

p, q, r

$$(1-p)\sqrt{-r} = q+r.$$

6.

$a, b,$

$$ax^4 + bx^3 + 1 = 0,$$

$$x = 1.$$

x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = -\frac{b}{a},$$

$$x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_1x_4 + x_2x_3 + x_2x_4 + x_3x_4 = 0,$$

$$x_1x_2x_3 + x_1x_2x_4 + x_1x_3x_4 + x_2x_3x_4 = 0$$

$$x_1x_2x_3x_4 = \frac{1}{a}.$$

$$x_3 = x_4 = 1,$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + 2 = -\frac{b}{a}, \quad x_1x_2 + 2x_1 + 2x_2 + 1 = 0, \quad 2x_1x_2 + x_1 + x_2 + 1 = 0 \quad x_1x_2 = \frac{1}{a}.$$

$$x_1x_2 = \frac{1}{3}, \quad x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{2}{3}.$$

$$a = 3 \quad b = 4.$$

7.

$$\begin{cases} x + y + z = a \\ xy + yz + xz = a^2 \\ xyz = a^3 \end{cases}$$

1.

$$x + y$$

$$xy + z(a - z) = a^2. \text{ Cera } xy$$

$$z^3 - az^2 + a^2z - a^3 = 0.$$

$$(z - a)(z - ai)(z + ai) = 0.$$

$$z_1 = a,$$

$$z_2 = ai \quad z_3 = -ai.$$

$$z_1 = a$$

$$x + y = 0, \quad xy = a^2.$$

$$x = \pm ia, \quad y = \mp ia.$$

$$(x, y, z): (ia, -ia, a), (-ia, ia, a),$$

$$z_2 = ai$$

$$z_3 = -ai.$$

$$(a, -ia, ia), (-ia, a, ia) \quad (ia, a, -ia), (a, ia, -ia).$$

2.

$$t^3 - at + a^2t - a^3 = 0 \tag{1}$$

$$x, y, z$$

$$(1),$$

$$x, y, z$$

$$t^3 - at^2 + a^2t - a^3 = t^2(t-a) + a^2(t-a) = (t-a)(t-ai)(t+ai),$$

$$(1) \quad : t_1 = a, t_2 = ia, t_3 = -ia.$$

(3!),

$$(x_1, y_1, z_1),$$

$$(t-x_1)(t-x_2)(t-x_3) = 0,$$

$$x_1, y_1, z_1.$$

$$x_1 + y_1 + z_1 = a, \quad xy + yz + xz = a^2 \quad xyz = a^3$$

(1)

$$(t-x_1)(t-x_2)(t-x_3) = 0$$

$$x_1, y_1, z_1 \text{ ce}$$

(1),

1. He $x^3 - 2x^2 + x - 3 = 0,$

2. $y, \quad y_1 = x_2 + x_3, \quad y_2 = x_1 + x_3$

$$y_3 = x_1 + x_2, \quad x_1, x_2, x_3 \quad x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0,$$

$x.$

3. $ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0, \quad ?$

4. p, q, r

$$x^3 + px^2 + qx + r = 0,$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = x_3.$$

5.

$$\begin{cases} x + y + z = 9 \\ \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} = 1 \\ xy + xz + yz = 27 \end{cases}$$

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- [3] B. . . , , 1962.