

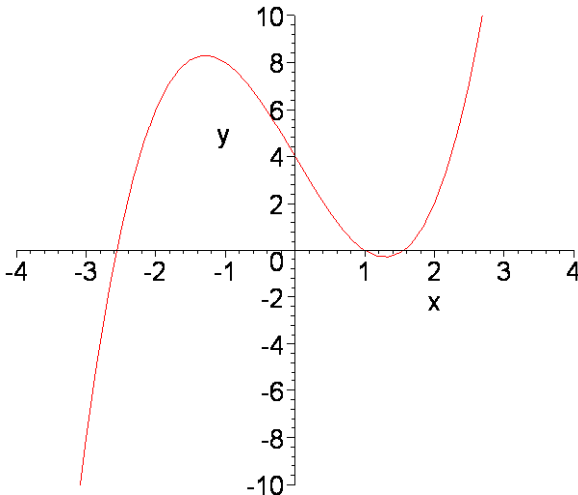
Řešte rovnici  $x^3 - 5x + 4 = 0$

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[ > restart;
[ > rov:=x^3-5*x+4=0;
                                rov := x3 - 5 x + 4 = 0
[ > solve(rov,x);
                                1, - $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{17}}{2}$ , - $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{17}}{2}$ 
[ > D3:=-4*p^3-27*q^2;
                                D3 := -4 p3 - 27 q2
[ > p:=-5; q:=4;
                                p := -5
                                q := 4
[ > D3;
                                68
[ > u1:=(-q/2+1/18*sqrt(-3*D3))^(1/3);
v1:=(-q/2-1/18*sqrt(-3*D3))^(1/3); epsilon:=-1/2+I*sqrt(3)/2;
                                u1 :=  $\left(-2 + \frac{1}{9} I \sqrt{51}\right)^{(1/3)}$ 
                                v1 :=  $\left(-2 - \frac{1}{9} I \sqrt{51}\right)^{(1/3)}$ 
                                ε :=  $-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} I \sqrt{3}$ 
[ > x1:=u1+v1; x2:=epsilon*u1+epsilon^2*v1;
x3:=epsilon^2*u1+epsilon*v1;
                                x1 :=  $\left(-2 + \frac{1}{9} I \sqrt{51}\right)^{(1/3)} + \left(-2 - \frac{1}{9} I \sqrt{51}\right)^{(1/3)}$ 
                                x2 :=  $\left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} I \sqrt{3}\right) \left(-2 + \frac{1}{9} I \sqrt{51}\right)^{(1/3)} + \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} I \sqrt{3}\right)^2 \left(-2 - \frac{1}{9} I \sqrt{51}\right)^{(1/3)}$ 
                                x3 :=  $\left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} I \sqrt{3}\right)^2 \left(-2 + \frac{1}{9} I \sqrt{51}\right)^{(1/3)} + \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} I \sqrt{3}\right) \left(-2 - \frac{1}{9} I \sqrt{51}\right)^{(1/3)}$ 
[ > evalf(x1); evalf(x2); evalf(x3);
                                1.561552813 + 0. I
                                -2.561552814 + 0.4 10-9 I
                                1.000000001 + 0. I

```

## Řešení casus irreducibilis užitím trigonometrické substituce

```
[ > restart;
[ > rov:=x^3-5*x+4=0;
                                rov := x3 - 5 x + 4 = 0
[ > p:=-5; q:=4;
                                p := -5
                                q := 4
[ > alpha:=1/3*arccos((-q/2)/sqrt((-p/3)^3));
                                α :=  $\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \arccos\left(\frac{6\sqrt{15}}{25}\right)$ 
[ > x1:=2*sqrt(-p/3)*cos(alpha); x2:=2*sqrt(-p/3)*cos(alpha+2*Pi/3);
x3:=2*sqrt(-p/3)*cos(alpha+4*Pi/3);
                                x1 :=  $\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{15} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{1}{3} \arccos\left(\frac{6\sqrt{15}}{25}\right)\right)$ 
                                x2 :=  $-\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{15} \cos\left(\frac{1}{3} \arccos\left(\frac{6\sqrt{15}}{25}\right)\right)$ 
                                x3 :=  $\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{15} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{1}{3} \arccos\left(\frac{6\sqrt{15}}{25}\right)\right)$ 
[ > evalf(x1); evalf(x2); evalf(x3);
                                1.561552813
                                -2.561552813
                                1.000000000
[ > plot(lhs(rov),x=-4..4,y=-10..10);
                                
[ >
```