Variable Compleja I

Curso 2019-20

(3º de Matemáticas y 4º de Doble Grado Matemáticas-Informática)

HOJA 1 DE PROBLEMAS

Los números complejos: operaciones algebraicas y propiedades básicas

1) Realice las operaciones con números complejos indicadas abajo, calculando explícitamente las partes real e imaginaria del resultado:

• a)
$$\frac{1}{i} + \frac{1}{1+i}$$
, •b) $(i - \sqrt{2})^2$, •c) $\frac{1}{(3+2i)^2}$, •d) $(1+i\sqrt{3})^3$.

2) Calcule los valores

•a)
$$|(2-i)(1+i)^4|$$
, •b) $\left|\frac{1+\sqrt{3}i}{4-3i}\right|$, •c) $\sum_{k=1}^{2020} i^k$.

•3) Compruebe la identidad $|1+z\overline{w}|^2+|z-w|^2=(1+|z|^2)(1+|w|^2)$, para todo $z,w\in\mathbb{C}$.

• 4) Demuestre la *identidad de Lagrange*: si z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n y w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n son números complejos, entonces

$$\left(\sum_{j=1}^{n}|z_{j}|^{2}\right)\left(\sum_{j=1}^{n}|w_{j}|^{2}\right) - \left|\sum_{j=1}^{n}z_{j}w_{j}\right|^{2} = \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n}|z_{i}\overline{w_{j}} - z_{j}\overline{w_{i}}|^{2}.$$

¿Qué consecuencia tiene esta identidad?

5) Demuestre las siguientes afirmaciones:

• a) Si
$$a, b \in \mathbb{C}$$
 y $z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{-\overline{(a/b)}\}$ con $|z| = 1$, entonces se cumple $\left| \frac{az + b}{\overline{b}z + \overline{a}} \right| = 1$.

• b) Si
$$|a| < 1$$
, entonces $|z| < 1$ es equivalente a $\left| \frac{z - a}{1 - \overline{a}z} \right| < 1$.

6)•a) Demuestre que las raíces de la ecuación cuadrática $z^2 + z + 4$ no pueden estar en el disco unidad cerrado $\overline{\mathbb{D}} = \{z : |z| \le 1\}$, sin calcular dichas soluciones.

b) Demuestre que si |a| < 1 y |z| < 1, entonces $1 - \overline{a}z \neq 0$ y observe su relevancia en el ejercicio anterior.

Representación polar. Fórmula de de Moivre

7) Sea $z = x + yi \neq 0$ un número complejo. Compruebe que su argumento principal Arg z, elegido en el intervalo $(-\pi, \pi]$, puede expresarse mediante la siguiente fórmula:

$$\operatorname{Arg} z = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{x}, & \operatorname{si} x > 0, \\ \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{x} + \pi, & \operatorname{si} x < 0 \text{ e } y \ge 0, \\ \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{x} - \pi, & \operatorname{si} x < 0 \text{ e } y < 0, \end{array} \right.$$

1

8) Utilice las representaciones polares de 1+i y $1+i\sqrt{3}$ para calcular el valor de $\cos\frac{5\pi}{12}$.

- 9) Calcule los valores de
- •a) $(1+i)^{14}$, •b) $(\cos \frac{\pi}{12} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{\pi}{12})^{20}$.
 - 10) Calcule los valores de

• a)
$$\left(\frac{1+i}{1-i}\right)^{401}$$
, b) $\left(\frac{1}{1-i}\right)^{2020} + \left(\frac{1}{1+i}\right)^{2020}$, • c) $(1+i)^n + (1-i)^n$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

- 11) Demuestre que:
- a) $sen(3x) = 3 sen x 4 sen^3 x$, para todo $x \in \mathbb{R}$.
- b) Para cualquier $\theta \in (-\pi/2, \pi/2)$ se cumple que

$$\left(\frac{1+i\tan\theta}{1-i\tan\theta}\right)^n = \frac{1+i\tan(n\theta)}{1-i\tan(n\theta)}.$$

Raíces complejas

12) Calcule todos los valores de

a)
$$\sqrt[4]{-16}$$
, b) $\sqrt{1-i\sqrt{3}}$, c) $\sqrt[4]{1-i}$, $\sqrt[6]{d}$) $(-\sqrt{2}-i\sqrt{2})^{1/3}$.

- 13) Demuestre que si ζ es una solución de $z^n = \mu$ (con $\mu \in \mathbb{C}$ fijo), entonces todas las soluciones son $\zeta\omega_0,\zeta\omega_1,\zeta\omega_2,\ldots,\zeta\omega_{n-1}$, donde $\omega_0,\omega_1,\omega_2,\ldots,\omega_{n-1}$, son las raíces n-ésimas de la unidad. Después encuentre razonadamente las soluciones de $z^6 - 8 = 0$.
- 14) En este ejercicio, consideraremos sólo el valor principal de la raíz cuadrada, definido como $\int_{0}^{(p)} \sqrt{z} = \sqrt{r} \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \text{ cuando } z = r \left(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta \right) \cos -\pi < \theta \le \pi. \text{ Claramente, } (\sqrt[(p)]{z})^2 = z.$ Demuestre que las soluciones en \mathbb{C} de la ecuación $az^2 + bz + c = 0$, con $a \neq 0$, son

$$z = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt[(p)]{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}.$$

- \circ 15) Resuelva (en ℂ) la ecuación $\overline{z} = z^{n-1}$, donde $n \in \mathbb{N}$.
- 16) Demuestre las siguientes afirmaciones:

• a) Si
$$z \neq 1$$
 entonces $1 + z + z^2 + \dots + z^n = \frac{1 - z^{n+1}}{1 - z}$.

 $^{\circ}$ b) Si $\omega \neq 1$ es una raíz *n*-ésima de la unidad, entonces

$$1 + \omega + \omega^2 + \dots + \omega^{n-1} = \omega + \omega^2 + \dots + \omega^n = 0, \qquad 1 + 2\omega + 3\omega^2 + \dots + n\omega^{n-1} = \frac{n}{\omega - 1}.$$

c) Si sen $\frac{\theta}{2} \neq 0$, entonces

$$1 + \cos\theta + \cos 2\theta + \dots + \cos n\theta = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\sin(n + \frac{1}{2})\theta}{\sin\frac{\theta}{2}} \right),$$

у

$$sen \theta + sen 2\theta + \dots + sen n\theta = \frac{sen(\frac{n+1}{2}\theta)sen(\frac{n}{2}\theta)}{sen \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

Ayuda: Use el apartado a) con $z = e^{i\theta}$.

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\boxed{1.} a) & \frac{1}{i} + \frac{1}{1+i} & = \frac{(1+i)+i}{i(1+i)} & = \frac{1+2i}{i-1} & = \frac{(1+2i)(i+1)}{i^2-1^2} & = \\
& = \frac{i+1+2i^2+2i}{-2} & = \frac{-1+3i}{-2} & = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2}i
\end{array}$$

b)
$$(i-\sqrt{2})^2 = (i-\sqrt{2})(i-\sqrt{2}) = -1-\sqrt{2}i-\sqrt{2}i+2 = -1-2\sqrt{2}i+2$$

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

c)
$$\frac{1}{(3+2i)^2} = \frac{1}{(3+2i)(3+2i)} = \frac{1}{9+6i+6i+4(-4)} = \frac{1}{5+12i} = \frac{5-12i}{169} = \frac{5}{169} - \frac{12}{169}i$$

d)
$$(1+i\sqrt{3})^3 = \frac{\text{opción 1}}{\text{opción 2}}$$
 multiplicar como un foco
 $|z| = \sqrt{4} = 2$; $Arg(z) = \frac{\pi}{3} \implies$

$$\Rightarrow z^3 = \left[2.\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{3} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right]^3 = 2^3.\left(\cos^3\frac{\pi}{3} + i\sin^3\frac{\pi}{3}\right) =$$

$$= 8\left(\cot \pi + i\sin \pi\right) = -8$$

[2.] a)
$$|(2-i)(4+i)^{4}|$$
 $Z_{1} = (2-i) \Rightarrow |Z_{1}| = \sqrt{5}$
 $Z_{2} = (4+i) \Rightarrow |Z_{2}| = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow |Z_{2}|^{4} = 4$
 $\Rightarrow |Z_{1}, Z_{2}|^{4} = \sqrt{5}.4 = 4\sqrt{5}$
b) $\left|\frac{4+\sqrt{3}i}{4-3i}\right| = \left|\frac{Z_{1}}{Z_{2}}\right| = \frac{|Z_{1}|}{|Z_{2}|} = \frac{\sqrt{4+3}}{\sqrt{16+9}} = \frac{2}{5}$
c) $\sum_{K=4}^{2020} i^{K} = i + i^{2} + i^{3} + i^{4} + \dots + i^{8} + \dots + i^{2020}$
 $i - 1 - i = 4$

3.1 Comprehen
$$|1+z\overline{w}|^2 + |z-w|^2 = (4+|z|^2)(4+|w|^2) \quad \forall \exists_i w \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$|I_4| = (4+z\overline{w})(4+\overline{z}w) + (z-w)(\overline{z}-\overline{w}) = 4+z\overline{w}+z\overline{w}+z\overline{w}+z\overline{z}w\overline{w}+z\overline{z}-z\overline{w}-z\overline{w}-z\overline{w}+w\overline{w} = 4+|z|^2+|w|^2+|z|^2|w|^2$$

$$|I_2| = 4+|z|^2+|w|^2+|z|^2|w|^2$$

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$$|I_3| = 4+|z|^2+|w|^2+|z|^2|w|^2$$

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Por tanto, todo consiste en probar:

$$\sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} |Z_i W_j|^2 + |Z_j W_i|^2 = \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} |Z_i Z_j W_i W_j + |Z_j Z_i W_j W_i| + \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} |Z_i W_j - |Z_j W_i|^2$$

$$\sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} |Z_i W_j|^2 + |Z_j W_i W_j + |Z_j Z_i W_j W_i| + |Z_j Z_i W_j W_i|^2$$

$$\sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} |Z_i W_j|^2 + |Z_j W_i|^2$$

$$\sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} |Z_i W_j W_i|^2 + |Z_j W_i W_j + |Z_j Z_i W_j W_i|^2$$

$$\sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} |Z_i W_j W_i|^2 + |Z_j W_i W_j + |Z_j Z_i W_j W_i|^2$$

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$$\sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} |Z_i W_j W_i|^2 + |Z_j W_i W_j + |Z_j Z_i W_j W_i|^2$$

Vamos a desarrollar
$$\sum_{1 \le i < j \le n} |Z_i \overline{w}_i|^2 = \sum_{1 \le i < j \le n} (Z_i \overline{w}_j - Z_j \overline{w}_i) (\overline{Z_i} \overline{w}_j - \overline{Z_j} \overline{w}_i)$$

Mutiplicando obtenemos:

Multiplicando obtenedos.
$$\sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \left[(Z_i W_j) (Z_i W_j) + (Z_j W_i) (Z_j W_i) - (Z_i W_j) (Z_j W_i) \right] = 1$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{Z \in Z \in W \mid W \mid \\ 1 \leq i < j \leq n}} Z_i Z_i W_i W_j + Z_i Z_j W_i W_i - \sum_{\substack{Z \in Z \mid W \mid W \mid \\ 1 \leq i < j \leq n}} Z_i Z_i W_i W_j + Z_i Z_j W_i W_i - \sum_{\substack{Z \in Z \mid W \mid W \mid \\ 1 \leq i < j \leq n}} Z_i Z_i W_i W_j + Z_i Z_j W_i W_j + Z_i Z_j W_i W_j$$
esto es justamente

So porque:

S3 porque:

$$S_3 = \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq N} (\overline{z_i} w_j) (\overline{z_i} \overline{w_j}) + (\overline{z_j} w_i) (\overline{z_j} \overline{w_i}) = \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq N} \overline{z_i} \overline{z_i} w_j \overline{w_j} + \overline{z_j} \overline{z_j} w_i \overline{w_j}$$

$$[5.]_{a)} a_{1}b \in \mathbb{C} \quad \forall \quad z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{-\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)\} \quad \text{con } |z| = 1 \implies \left|\frac{az + b}{bz + \overline{a}}\right| = 1$$

$$|az+b| \stackrel{?}{=} |\overline{b}z+\overline{a}| \iff |az+b|^2 = |\overline{b}z+\overline{a}|^2 \iff$$

$$\Rightarrow (az+b)(\bar{a}\bar{z}+\bar{b}) \stackrel{?}{=} (\bar{b}z+\bar{a})(b\bar{z}+a) \Leftrightarrow (az+b)(\bar{a}\bar{z}+\bar{b})(\bar{a}\bar{z}+\bar{b}) \stackrel{?}{=} (\bar{b}z+\bar{a})(b\bar{z}+a) \Leftrightarrow (az+b)(\bar{a}\bar{z}+\bar{b})(\bar{a}\bar{z}+\bar{b}) \stackrel{?}{=} (\bar{b}z+\bar{a})(b\bar{z}+\bar{a})(\bar{b}\bar{z}+\bar{a})(\bar{b}\bar{z}+\bar{a})$$

$$(az+b)(\bar{az}+\bar{b}) \stackrel{?}{=} (\bar{bz}+\bar{a})(b\bar{z}+a) \iff (az+b)(\bar{az}+\bar{b}) \stackrel{?}{=} (\bar{bz}+\bar{a})(b\bar{z}+a) \iff |a|^2|z|^2 + |b|^2 + a\bar{bz} + b\bar{az} = |b|^2|z|^2 + |a|^2 + a\bar{bz} + a\bar{bz} + a\bar{bz} + a\bar{bz} = |b|^2 + |a|^2 + a\bar{bz} + a\bar{bz} = |a|^2 + a\bar{bz} + a\bar{bz} + a\bar{bz} = |a|^2 + a\bar{bz} + a\bar{bz} + a\bar{bz} = |a|^2 + a\bar{bz} + a\bar{bz} + a\bar{bz} + a\bar{bz} + a\bar{bz} = |a|^2 + a\bar{bz} + a\bar{bz} + a\bar{bz} + a\bar{bz} = |a|^2 + a\bar{bz} +$$

$$\iff |a|^{2}|z|^{2} + |b|^{2} + abz + b\overline{a}\overline{z} = |b|^{-1}|z| + |a|^{2} + abz + \overline{a}b\overline{z}$$
Como $|z| = 1 : |a|^{2} + |b|^{2} + abz + b\overline{a}\overline{z} = |b|^{2} + |a|^{2} + a\overline{b}z + \overline{a}b\overline{z}$

 $\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{z-\alpha}{1-\bar{\alpha}z} \right| < 1 &\iff |z-\alpha| < |1-\bar{\alpha}z| \iff (z-\alpha)(\bar{z}-\bar{\alpha}) < (1-\bar{\alpha}z)(1-\bar{\alpha}\bar{z}) \iff \\ &\iff |z|^2 + |\alpha|^2 - \alpha\bar{z} - \bar{\alpha}\bar{z}| < 1 + |\alpha|^2 |z|^2 - \alpha\bar{z} - \alpha\bar{z}| \iff \\ &\iff |z|^2 + |\alpha|^2 < 1 + |\alpha|^2 |z|^2 \iff |z|^2 (1-|\alpha|^2) < 1 - |\alpha|^2 \iff \\ &\iff |z|^2 < \frac{1-|\alpha|^2}{1-|\alpha|^2} \iff |z|^2 < 1 \iff |z| < 1
\end{aligned}$

 $\overline{D} = \{z: |z| < 1\}$ (sin calcularlas).

b) Si |a|<1 y |z|<1 => 1- 2= +0

b) 101<1, entonces 121<1 == 11-az1 -

a) $z^2 + z + 4 = 0 \implies z^2 + z = -4 \implies |z^2 + z| = |-4| = 4$ Pero $|z^2 + z| \le |z|^2 + |z| \le 4 + 4 = 2$ Entonces \longrightarrow por un lado $|z^2 + z| = 4$ contradicción por otro lado $|z^2 + z| \le 2$

b) $|1-\bar{a}z| \ge |111-|\bar{a}z|| = |1-|a||z|| = 1-|a||z|| \ge 0$ imposible que sea cero |a|<1 y |z|<1

a)
$$(1+i)^{14} = Z^{14}$$

 $Arg(z) = arctg(\frac{1}{4}) = arctg(1) = \frac{17}{4}$
 $|Z| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$
 $\Rightarrow Z^{14} = \left[\sqrt{2}\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{4}, \sin\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right]^{14} = \left(\sqrt{2}\right)^{14}\left(\cos\frac{44\pi}{4}, \sin\frac{14\pi}{4}\right)$

b)
$$\left(\cos\frac{17}{12} + i \sec \frac{17}{12}\right)^{20} = \left(\cos\frac{2017}{12} + i \sec \frac{2017}{12}\right) = \cos\frac{517}{3} + i \sec \frac{517}{3}$$

a)
$$\left(\frac{1+i}{4-i}\right)^{401} \equiv \left(\frac{Z_1}{Z_2}\right)^{401}$$

$$Z_1 = 1 + i$$

$$Arg(Z_1) = \frac{11}{4}$$

$$|Z_1| = \sqrt{2}$$

$$Z_2 = 1 - i$$

$$Arg(Z_2) = \frac{717}{4}$$

$$|Z_2| = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{Z_1}{Z_2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{2\pi}{4} \right), \sec \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{7\pi}{4} \right) \right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sec \frac{\pi}{2} = i$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{Z_1}{Z_2} \right)^{401} = i^{401} = i^{400}. i = i$$

b)
$$\left(\frac{1}{4-i}\right)^{2020} + \left(\frac{1}{1+i}\right)^{2020}$$
 $Z_1^{2020} = Z_2^{2020}$

$$Z_1 = (4-i)^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4}, \sec \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$Z_2 = (4+i)^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4}, \sec \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$1(4+i)^{n} + (4-i)^{n} = (\sqrt{2})^{n} \left(\cos \frac{n\pi}{2} + i \sec \frac{n\pi}{2}\right) + (\sqrt{2})^{n} \left(\cos \frac{-n\pi}{2} + i \sec \frac{n\pi}{2}\right) =$$

$$= (\sqrt{2})^{n} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 2^{\frac{n}{2}+1} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4}$$

111. Demostrar:

a)
$$sen(3x) = 3seux - 4sen^3x$$
 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$
 $sen(3x) = Im((cosx + iseux)^3) = Im(cos^3x + 3cos^2x \cdot iseux - 3cosx sen^2x + sen^3x) = 3cos^2x seux - sen^3x = 3(1 - sen^2x) seux - sen^3x = (3 - 3sen^2x) seux - sen^3x = 3seux - 3sen^3x - sen^3x = 3seux - 4sen^3x$

b)
$$\forall \theta \in \left(\frac{-\Pi}{2}, \frac{\Pi}{2}\right) : \left(\frac{1+i\tan\theta}{1-i\tan\theta}\right)^{N} = \frac{1+i\tan(n\theta)}{1-i\tan(n\theta)}$$

FORMA 1:

Llamamos $a = 1+i\tan\theta$ $\forall b = 1-i\tan\theta$
 $|a| = \sqrt{1+\tan^{2}\theta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\tan^{2}\theta}}$

$$|a| = \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$$

$$arg(a) = \arctan(\tan \theta) = \theta$$

$$arg(b) = \arctan(-\tan \theta) = \arctan(\tan \theta)$$

Entonces
$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{4/\cos\theta}{4/\cos\theta} \left(\cos(2\theta) + i \sec(2\theta)\right) = \cos 2\theta + i \sec 2\theta$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n = \cos(2n\theta) + i \sin(2n\theta) \quad [*]$$

Cogernos $C = 1 + i \tan(n\theta)$ y $d = 1 - i \tan(n\theta)$, hacemos lo mism y vemos que da [*].

FORMA 2:
$$\frac{1+itg\theta}{1-itg\theta}^{n} = \frac{1+i\frac{sen\theta}{cos\theta}}{1-i\frac{sen\theta}{cos\theta}}^{n} = \frac{(cos\theta+isen\theta)^{n}}{(cos\theta-isen\theta)^{n}} = \frac{(cos(n\theta)+isen(n\theta))^{n}}{(cos(n\theta)-isen(n\theta))^{n}}$$

$$= \frac{1 + i \frac{\text{Sen}(n\theta)}{\cos(n\theta)}}{1 - i \frac{\text{Sen}(n\theta)}{\cos(n\theta)}} = \frac{1 + i \text{tg}(n\theta)}{1 - i \text{tg}(n\theta)}$$