

# SLCO4A - Aula Prática 1

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## Sumário

Introdução ao MATLAB.....	1
Operações aritméticas simples.....	1
Comentários.....	2
Constantes.....	2
Built-In Functions.....	2
Variáveis, vetores e matrizes.....	4
Formatos.....	6
Gerenciamento de memória.....	7
Comandos para salvar, limpar e carregar variáveis do workspace.....	7
Help MATLAB.....	8
Números complexos .....	11
Definindo números complexos.....	12
Plotando os números complexos na representação cartesiana.....	12
Operações de módulo e fase.....	12
Convertendo representação cartesiana para a forma polar.....	13
Convertendo representação polar para a forma cartesiana.....	13
Plot de número complexo na forma polar.....	13
Operações básicas.....	14

## Introdução ao MATLAB

### Operações aritméticas simples

```
clear all
clc
close all
%Operações básicas
2+5
```

```
ans = 7
```

```
5-1
```

```
ans = 4
```

```
12-2
```

```
ans = 10
```

```
2\4
```

```
ans = 2
```

```
2/4
```

```
ans = 0.5000
```

```
20*23
```

```
ans = 460
```

```
exp(2)
```

```
ans = 7.3891
```

```
10e1+1e1
```

```
ans = 110
```

```
%Operações com números decimais
```

```
%Números na base de potência 10
```

## Comentários

```
% comentários
```

## Constantes

```
pi
```

```
ans = 3.1416
```

```
% representação alternativa para números imaginários
```

```
inf
```

```
ans = Inf
```

```
-inf
```

```
ans = -Inf
```

```
NaN % número não identificado (not a number)
```

```
ans = NaN
```

```
realmax
```

```
ans = 1.7977e+308
```

```
realmin
```

```
ans = 2.2251e-308
```

## Built-In Functions

```
%raiz quadrada
```

```
sqrt(2)
```

```
ans = 1.4142
```

```
%valor absoluto
```

```
abs(-10)
```

```
ans = 10
```

```
sqrt(abs(2^2+4^2))
```

```
ans = 4.4721
```

```
%função sinal  
t=-10:1:10
```

```
t = 1x21  
-10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 ...
```

```
sign(20)
```

```
ans = 1
```

```
%exponencial  
exp(10)
```

```
ans = 2.2026e+04
```

```
%logaritmo natural  
log(exp(1))
```

```
ans = 1
```

```
log(10)
```

```
ans = 2.3026
```

```
%logaritmo na base 10  
log10(1000)
```

```
ans = 3
```

```
%logaritmo na base 2  
log2(2^8)
```

```
ans = 8
```

```
%seno em radianos  
sin(pi)
```

```
ans = 1.2246e-16
```

```
%cosseno em radianos  
cos(pi)
```

```
ans = -1
```

```
%tangente em radianos  
tan(pi)
```

```
ans = -1.2246e-16
```

```
%seno em graus  
sind(45)
```

```
ans = 0.7071
```

```
%cosseno em graus
```

```
cosd(45)
```

```
ans = 0.7071
```

```
%tangente em graus  
tand(45)
```

```
ans = 1
```

```
%arco seno sen-1 em rad  
asin(1)
```

```
ans = 1.5708
```

```
%arco cosseno cos-1 em rad  
acos(1)
```

```
ans = 0
```

```
%arco cosseno em graus  
acosd(sqrt(2)/2)
```

```
ans = 45
```

```
%arco tangente tan-1 em rad  
ceil (0.4) %arrendondamento para o maior inteiro mais próximo
```

```
ans = 1
```

```
floor(0.4) %arrendondamento para o menor inteiro mais próximo
```

```
ans = 0
```

```
round(1.6) % arrendondamento para o inteiro mais próximo
```

```
ans = 2
```

```
round(1.4)
```

```
ans = 1
```

```
factorial(4) %fatorial
```

```
ans = 24
```

```
factorial(10)
```

```
ans = 3628800
```

## Váriaveis, vetores e matrizes

```
%Vetor linha  
v=[1 2 3 4]
```

```
v = 1×4  
    1     2     3     4
```

```
%vetor coluna
```

```
w=[1; 2; 3; 4]
```

```
w = 4x1
     1
     2
     3
     4
```

```
%tamanho do vetor ou matriz
A=[1 2 3; 4 5 6; 7 8 9]
```

```
A = 3x3
     1     2     3
     4     5     6
     7     8     9
```

```
size(A)
```

```
ans = 1x2
      3      3
```

```
%acesso a um elemento indexado
w(2)+v(1)
```

```
ans = 3
```

```
A(1:2, 1:3)
```

```
ans = 2x3
     1     2     3
     4     5     6
```

```
%Vetor com elementos espaçamento definidos inicio:passo:ultimo elemento
t=0:1e-3:10
```

```
t = 1x10001
      0    0.0010    0.0020    0.0030    0.0040    0.0050    0.0060    0.0070 ...
```

```
t=linspace(0,1,1000)
```

```
t = 1x1000
      0    0.0010    0.0020    0.0030    0.0040    0.0050    0.0060    0.0070 ...
```

```
%Matriz
```

```
% Operações
x= v+w'
```

```
x = 1x4
     2     4     6     8
```

```
%soma
v+w
```

```
ans = 4x4
    2     3     4     5
    3     4     5     6
    4     5     6     7
    5     6     7     8
```

```
%subtração
```

```
%operação entre elementos indexados
s=2*v
```

```
s = 1x4
    2     4     6     8
```

```
s=2*v(1,2)
```

```
s = 4
```

```
%multiplicação
```

```
%a*b
```

```
3*eye(3)*A
```

```
ans = 3x3
    3     6     9
   12    15    18
   21    24    27
```

```
B=3.*A
```

```
B = 3x3
    3     6     9
   12    15    18
   21    24    27
```

```
%divisão
```

```
A./3
```

```
ans = 3x3
    0.3333    0.6667    1.0000
    1.3333    1.6667    2.0000
    2.3333    2.6667    3.0000
```

```
B./3
```

```
ans = 3x3
    1     2     3
    4     5     6
    7     8     9
```

```
%potência
```

```
%Matriz inversa
```

## Formatos

```
format %default format com 4 digitos decimais
pi
```

```
ans = 3.1416
```

```
format long
pi
```

```
ans =
    3.141592653589793
```

```
format short e %base 10
pi
```

```
ans =
    3.1416e+00
```

```
format long e
pi
```

```
ans =
    3.141592653589793e+00
```

```
format bank %2 digitos decimais
pi
```

```
ans =
    3.14
```

```
format
pi
```

```
ans = 3.1416
```

## Gerenciamento de memória

```
who %mostra as variáveis presentes no workspace
```

```
Your variables are:
```

```
A      B      ans  s      t      v      w      x
```

```
whos %mostra as variáveis, o seu tipo e tamanho
```

Name	Size	Bytes	Class	Attributes
A	3x3	72	double	
B	3x3	72	double	
ans	1x1	8	double	
s	1x1	8	double	
t	1x1000	8000	double	
v	1x4	32	double	
w	4x1	32	double	
x	1x4	32	double	

## Comandos para salvar, limpar e carregar variáveis do workspace

```
save ap1 %save um arquivo .mat no diretório atual
clear all %limpa workspace
load ap1 %carrega variáveis no workspace
```

## Help MATLAB

### help cos

**cos** Cosine of argument in radians.  
**cos(X)** is the cosine of the elements of X.

See also acos, cosd, cospi.

Documentation for cos  
Other functions named cos

### lookfor cos

acos	- Inverse cosine, result in radians.
acosc	- Inverse cosine, result in degrees.
acosh	- Inverse hyperbolic cosine.
acsc	- Inverse cosecant, result in radian.
acscd	- Inverse cosecant, result in degrees.
acsch	- Inverse hyperbolic cosecant.
cos	- Cosine of argument in radians.
cosd	- Cosine of argument in degrees.
cosh	- Hyperbolic cosine.
cospi	- Compute cos(X*pi) accurately.
csc	- Cosecant of argument in radians.
cscd	- Cosecant of argument in degrees.
csch	- Hyperbolic cosecant.
createSetCall	- Cosntruct a codegen.codefunction to call set.
slsincos	- This is a private mask helper file for sine and cosine blocks in
slsincoslut	- This is a private mask helper file for sine and cosine blocks in
ee_battery_lse	- Cost function used by ee_battery_opt_m.m
ee_solar_lse	- Cost function used by ee_solar_opt_m.m
hdlsimmatlabsysobj	- Load instantiated HDL design for cosimulation with MATLAB
hdlsimulink	- Load instantiated HDL design for cosimulation with Simulink
acos	- Inverse cosine of gpuArray, result in radians
acosc	- Inverse cosine of gpuArray, result in degrees
acosh	- Inverse hyperbolic cosine of gpuArray
acsc	- Inverse cosecant of gpuArray, result in radian
acscd	- Inverse cosecant of gpuArray, result in degrees
acsch	- Inverse hyperbolic cosecant of gpuArray
cos	- Cosine of gpuArray in radians
cosd	- Cosine of gpuArray in degrees
cosh	- Hyperbolic cosine of gpuArray
cospi	- Compute cos(X*pi) accurately.
csc	- Cosecant of gpuArray in radians
cscd	- Cosecant of gpuArray in degrees
csch	- Hyperbolic cosecant of gpuArray
hedgopt	- Allocate an optimal hedge for a set of target costs or sensitivities.
vsimmatlabsysobj	- Load instantiated HDL model for cosimulation with MATLAB
vsimulink	- Load instantiated HDL model for cosimulation with Simulink
krq	- Kissell Research Group transaction cost analysis object.
costCurves	- Market impact cost of order execution.
portfolioCostCurves	- Market impact cost of order execution.
timingRisk	- Market impact cost estimate uncertainty.
KRGCostIndexExample	- KRG Cost Index Example.
calcjjdjj	- Calculate the cost function JJ and the change in the cost function dJJ
AbstractPID	- parent class for all PID MCOS objects
getF	- returns the merit function value as a weighted sum of the following cost
minDeTrend	- Finds minimum cost and its index form a table of values where
mpc_costcomputation	- Compute cumulative cost J as a function of I/O



validateFcns	- tests prediction model and custom cost/constraint functions
validateFcns	- tests prediction model and custom cost/constraint functions
mpcCustomCostFcnWrapper	- Wrapper to custom cost function to optimize by nonlinear programming
mpcCustomOptimization	- Gateway function to custom (nonlinear) cost function and constraints
zmsnlmpc_getCostJacobian	- Utility function to compute Jacobians for cost function using numerical
zmsnlmpc_objfunXMVDMVE	- Wrapper function for the cost function used by "fmincon" solver.
zmsnlmpc_objfunXMVE	- Wrapper function for the cost function used by "fmincon" solver.
znlmpc_computeJacobianCost	- Compute Jacobians for custom cost by perturbation.
znlmpc_objfun	- Wrapper function for nonlinear MPC cost used by NLP solver.
fi_cordic_sincos_demo	- Compute Sine and Cosine Using CORDIC Rotation Kernel
fi_sin_cos_demo	- Calculate Fixed-Point Sine and Cosine
rotmat	- Convert quaternion to a rotation matrix or direction cosine matrix
cosets	- Produce cyclotomic cosets for a Galois field.
gfcosets	- Produce cyclotomic cosets for a Galois field.
commblkagctransform	- Raised cosine filter blocks transform function
commblkrcfilttx	- Raised cosine Receiver FIR filter blocks helper function.
commblkrcfilttransform	- Raised cosine filter blocks transform function
commblkrcfilttx	- Raised cosine Transmit filter blocks helper function.
commFixBrokenLinksRCos	- (unlnkBlk, newBlk)
rcfiltgaincompat	- Backwards compatible raised cosine filter gain
tocgaloisfield	- GF math, filtering, transforms, cosets
rcosfir	- Design a raised cosine FIR filter.
rcosflt	- Filter the input signal using a raised cosine filter.
rcosiir	- Design a raised cosine IIR filter.
rcosine	- Design raised cosine filter.
TimeBuffer	- SCOPESUTIL.TIMEBUFFER - An MCOS buffer object
cordicacos	- CORDIC based approximation for the inverse cosine
cordiccos	- CORDIC-based approximation of COS.
cordicsincos	- CORDIC-based approximation of SIN and COS.
acos	- Fixed-Point overload for acos
cos	- Cosine of argument in radians.
EndogenousGlucoseProduction	- Helper function for insulindemo SimBiology demo
GlucoseAppearanceRate	- Helper function for insulindemo SimBiology demo
getSimDataForLineImpl	- Implementation of getSimDataForLine called from C++ through the COS
getSimDataInTimeRangeImpl	- Implementation of getSimDataInTimeRange called from C++ through the COS
useMCOSExtMgr	- Returns true.
chirp	- Swept-frequency cosine generator.
thiscost	-
thiscost	-
thiscost	-
evalcost	-
xcopt	- Cost function for N-point complex frequency transformation.
dct2	- 2-D discrete cosine transform.
dctmtx	- Discrete cosine transform matrix.
idct2	- 2-D inverse discrete cosine transform.
dct	- Discrete cosine transform.
idct	- Inverse discrete cosine transform.
str2customreg	- converts a custom regressor from string form to MCOS form.
minimize	- Runs the optimization algorithm to minimize the cost and
minimize	- Runs the optimization algorithm to minimize the cost and
angle2dcm	- Create direction cosine matrix from rotation angles.
atmoscira	- Use COSPAR International Reference Atmosphere 1986.
dcm2alphabeta	- Convert direction cosine matrix to angle of attack and sideslip angle.
dcm2angle	- Create rotation angles from direction cosine matrix.
dcm2latlon	- Convert direction cosine matrix to geodetic latitude and longitude.
dcm2quat	- Convert direction cosine matrix to quaternion.
dcm2rod	- Convert direction cosine matrix to Rodrigues vector.
dcmbody2wind	- Convert angle of attack and sideslip angle to direction cosine matrix.
dcmecef2ned	- Convert geodetic latitude and longitude to direction cosine matrix.
quat2dcm	- Convert quaternion to direction cosine matrix.
rod2dcm	- Convert Rodrigues vector to direction cosine matrix.
acos	- Inverse cosine, result in radians.
acosh	- Inverse hyperbolic cosine.
acsc	- Inverse cosecant, result in radians.

cos	- Cosine of argument in radians.
cosh	- Hyperbolic cosine.
csc	- Cosecant of argument in radians.
cos_tr	- function out = cos_tr(freq,mag,tinc,lastt)
fmlp	- [basic,sol,cost,lambda,tnpiv] = fmlp(a,b,c,startbasic,tnpivmax)
linp	- function [basic,sol,cost,lambda,tnpiv,flopcent] = linp(a,b,c,startbasic)
mflinp	- function [basic,sol,cost,lambda,tnpiv,flopcent] = mflinp(a,b,c,startbasic)
mflp	- [basic,sol,cost,lambda,tnpiv] = mflp(a,b,c,startbasic,tnpivmax)
validatorVehicleCostmap	- State validator based on 2-D costmap
aztilt2nedv	- Azimuth and tilt to NED direction cosines
setCosts	- Set up proportional transaction costs.
setCosts	- Set up proportional transaction costs.
setCosts	- Set up proportional transaction costs.
sdorectifier_cost	-
ddccostcomp	- Utility to display the implementation cost of DDCs
bscost	- Band Stop Cost function for order minimization w.r.t passband edge.
dct	- Discrete cosine transform.
firrcos	- Raised Cosine FIR Filter design.
idct	- Inverse discrete cosine transform.
rcosdesign	- Raised cosine FIR filter design
cost	-
evalcost	-
thiscost	-
evalcost	-
thiscost	-
evalcost	-
evalcost	-
evalcost	-
cost	- fdesign.cost class
rcosine	- Construct a raised cosine pulse shaping filter designer.
sqrttrcosine	- Construct a square root raised cosine pulse shaping filter designer.
abstractpsrcosmin	- ABSTRACTPRCOSMIN Construct an ABSTRACTPSRCOSMIN object.
abstractpsrcosnsym	- Construct an ABSTRACTPSRCOSNSYM object.
abstractpsrcosord	- ABSTRACTSPRCOSORD Construct an ABSTRACTPSRCOSORD object.
psrcosmin	- Construct an PSRCOSMIN object.
psrcosnsym	- Construct an PSRCOSNSYM object.
psrcosord	- Construct an PSRCOSORD object.
pssqrttrcosmin	- Construct an PSSQTRCOSMIN object.
pssqrttrcosnsym	- Construct an PSSQTRCOSNSYM object.
pssqrttrcosord	- Construct an PSSQTRCOSORD object.
gencoswin	- Returns one of the generalized cosine windows.
costheta	- Compute cosine of angles of stable poles.
abstractrcosfir	- Abstract constructor produces an error.
abstractrcosmin	- Abstract constructor produces an error.
rcosmindesign	- Design the filter
abstractrcoswin	- Abstract constructor produces an error.
rcoswindesign	- Design a raised cosine filter
gausswin	- WINDOWRCOS Construct a gausswin object
rcosmin	- Construct a RCOSMIN object
rcoswin	- Construct a RCOSWIN object
sqrttrcosmin	- Construct a SQTRCOSMIN object
sqrttrcoswin	- Construct a SQTRCOSWIN object
copyCosimDemoFiles	- COPYFILEDEMOFILES(DEMONAME) copies source HDL files of HDL cosimulation
cosimBlock_TabChangedCB	- : callback when dialog tab changes. This func must be
cosimWizard	- Cosimulation Wizard.
hdlcosim	- is a shorthand interface for hdlverifier.HDLCosimulation
hdlcosim_template	- is a cosimWizard generated function used for HDL
hdlldk_block_init	- Mask helper function for Simulink HDL Link Cosim
cosim_fil_ml_wfa	- Cosimulation and FPGA-in-the-Loop in MATLAB-to-HDL Workflow
imdct	- Inverse Modified Discrete Cosine Transform
mdct	- Modified Discrete Cosine Transform
acos	- Inverse cosine of codistributed array, result in radians
acosd	- Inverse cosine of codistributed array, result in degrees
acosh	- Inverse hyperbolic cosine of codistributed array

acsc	- Inverse cosecant of codistributed array, result in radian
acscd	- Inverse cosecant of codistributed array, result in degrees
acsch	- Inverse hyperbolic cosecant of codistributed array
cos	- Cosine of codistributed array in radians
cosd	- Cosine of codistributed array in degrees
cosh	- Hyperbolic cosine of codistributed array
cospi	- Compute $\cos(X\pi)$ accurately.
csc	- Cosecant of codistributed array in radians
cscd	- Cosecant of codistributed array in degrees
csch	- Hyperbolic cosecant of codistributed array
enginetradeoff_cost	- Compute controller cost based on sensor accuracy, actuator response, and
enginetradeoff_demopad	- Engine Design and Cost Tradeoffs
RBDSCostasLoop	- Costas loop for RBDS application
hdlcoder_edalinks_cosimulation	- HDL Verifier Cosimulation Model Generation in HDL Coder(TM)
hdlcoderrecon_m	- Image Reconstruction Using Cosimulation
hdlcoderreconcmds	- CTCOSIMCMDS - Creates Tcl commands for the Image Reconstruction model.
sdoExampleCostFunction	- An example cost function used by sdo.optimize or sdo.evaluate
gcExperimentCost	- Code for experiment cost definitions
evalcost	- Evaluates cost at x
evalFC	- Evaluates cost or constraint vector.
evalFCG	- Evaluates cost variation induced by dxj by simulating gradient model.
cost	- Various cost functions for minimization
gradient	- Gradient of various cost functions for minimization
minimize	- Runs the optimization algorithm to minimize the cost and estimate
minimize	- Runs the optimization algorithm to minimize the cost and estimate
minimize	- Runs the optimization algorithm to minimize the cost and estimate
minimize	- Runs the optimization algorithm to minimize the cost and estimate
commdoc_rrc	- Pulse Shaping Using a Raised Cosine Filter
commeqsim_computecostfcn	- EQ_COMPUTECOSTFCN Computes and plots MMSE Cost function for given
commeqsim_costfcnblk	- EQ_COSTFCNBLK is the open function block of the Cost Function block
commeqsim_costfcnconverg	- EQ_COSTFCNCONVERG plots convergency trajectory of MSE over its cost funct
sharedang2dcm	- AEROBLKANG2DCM Aerospace Blockset Rotation Angles to Direction Cosine
shreddcm2ang	- AEROBLKDCM2ANG Aerospace Blockset Direction Cosine Matrix to Rotation
cosineSimilarity	- Document similarities with cosine similarity
inflationCollisionChecker	- Configuration object for costmap collision checking.
vehicleCostmap	- Costmap representing planning space around vehicle.
coshint	- Hyperbolic cosine integral function
cosint	- Cosine integral function.
fresnelc	- Fresnel cosine integral.
coshint	- Hyperbolic cosine integral function
cosint	- Cosine integral function.
fresnelc	- Fresnel cosine integral.
acos	- Symbolic inverse cosine.
acosc	- Inverse cosine, result in degrees.
acosh	- Symbolic inverse hyperbolic cosine.
acsc	- Symbolic inverse cosecant.
acscd	- Inverse cosecant, result in degrees.
acsch	- Symbolic inverse hyperbolic cosecant.
cos	- Symbolic cosine function.
cosd	- Cosine of argument in degrees.
cosh	- Symbolic hyperbolic cosine.
coshint	- Hyperbolic cosine integral function
cosint	- Cosine integral function.
cospi	- Compute $\cos(X\pi)$ accurately.
csc	- Symbolic cosecant.
cscd	- Cosecant of argument in degrees.
csch	- Symbolic hyperbolic cosecant.
fresnelc	- Fresnel cosine integral.

## Números complexos

## Definindo números complexos

a) Defina os números  $z_1 = 2 + j3$ ,  $z_2 = -2 + j3$ ,  $z_3 = -2 - j3$  e  $z_4 = 2 - j3$ .

```
% clear all; close all
% clc
% z1=
% z2=
% z3=
% z4=
```

## Plotando os números complexos na representação cartesiana

b) Plote os números graficamente no plano complexo

```
%axis([XMIN XMAX YMIN YMAX])
```

## Operações de módulo e fase

c) Calcule o módulo e fase dos números  $z_1$ ,  $z_2$ ,  $z_3$  e  $z_4$  utilizando as funções *abs* e *angle*. Calcule o módulo de  $z_1$  e  $z_2$  utilizando as funções *sqrt* e *conj*. Calcule a fase de  $z_1$  e  $z_2$  utilizando as funções *atan2* para rad e para graus por meio de fator de conversão e *atan2d*

```
% disp('-----c')
% mod1=
% mod2=
% mod3=
% mod4=
% phase1=
% phase2=
% phase3=
% phase4=
%
% %Outras formas
% mod1=sqrt
% mod1=sqrt
% mod2=
% mod2=
%
% phase1=atan2
% phase1d=atan2
% phase1d=angle
% phase1d=atan2d
%
% phase2=
% phase2d=
% phase1d=
% phase2d=
```

d) Determine e avalie a fase dos números complexos  $z_1$ ,  $z_2$ ,  $z_3$  e  $z_4$  pela função *atan* e *atand*. Corrija a discrepância obtida e avalie com o resultado esperado.

```
% disp('----- d (erro de atan)')
% phase1=atan
% phase1d=atand
%
% phase2=atan
% phase2d=atand
%
% phase3=atan
% phase3d=atand
%
% phase4=atan
% phase4d=atand
```

**Observação:** Quando estiver usando funções trigonométrica inversas (por ex.  $\text{tg}^{-1}$ ) deve estar atento ao ângulo. Se o número complexo estiver localizado no **segundo ou terceiro quadrante** a resposta calculada estará deslocada de  $180^\circ$ . A resposta correta é obtida somando ou subtraindo  $180^\circ$  do valor encontrado.

```
% disp('-----correção de atan')
% phase2=
% phase2d=
%
% phase3=
% phase3d=
```

### Convertendo representação cartesiana para a forma polar

e) Converta o  $z_1$  para a forma polar por meio do comando *cart2pol*

```
% [z1_rad, z1_mag]=cart2pol
```

### Convertendo representação polar para a forma cartesiana

f) Converta o número  $z_5 = \sqrt{2} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}$  para coordenadas cartesianas

```
% [z5_real, z5_imag]=pol2cart
```

### Plot de número complexo na forma polar

g) Plot os números complexos em um diagrama polar utilizando as funções *compass* e *polarscatter* e *polarplot*

```
% figure
% compass(z1,'b')
% hold on
%
%
% figure
% polarscatter(z1_rad,z1_mag,75,'filled')
% hold on
```

```
%
%
% figure
% polarplot([z1 z2 z3 z4], 'x', 'MarkerSize', 14)
```

## Operações básicas

h) Faça a operação entre os números complexos:  $z_6 = z_1 + z_4$  e  $z_7 = z_1 + z_2$  e plote os resultados

```
% z6=z1+z4;
% figure
% compass(z6, 'b')
% hold on
%
%
% legend('z_6', 'z_1', 'z_4', "Location", "bestoutside")
%
% z7=z1+z2;
% figure
% compass(z7, 'b')
% hold on
%
%
% legend('z_7', 'z_1', 'z_2', "Location", "bestoutside")
```

i) Faça a operação  $z_8 = z_4 * e^{j\pi}$  e plote o resultado

```
%Usando formula de Euler
% y=abs(1)*(cos(pi)+j*sin(pi))
```