# Exercícios de aplicação (págs. 373 a 395)

1. 
$$z = \frac{k+2i}{1+ki} = \frac{(k+2i)(1-ki)}{(1+ki)(1-ki)} = \frac{k-k^2i+2i-2ki^2}{1-(ki)^2} = \frac{k+2k+(2-k^2)i}{1+k^2} = \frac{3k}{1+k^2} + \frac{2-k^2}{1+k^2}i$$

Para que z seja um imaginário puro  $Re(z) = 0 \land Im(z) \neq 0$ .

Assim:

$$\frac{3k}{1+k^2} = 0 \iff 3k = 0 \iff k = 0$$

2.

**2.1.** 
$$2 + \frac{2\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3}i^{13}}{1 + 2i} = 2 + \frac{2\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3}i}{1 + 2i} = 2 + \frac{(2\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3}i)(1 - 2i)}{(1 + 2i)(1 - 2i)} =$$

$$= 2 + \frac{2\sqrt{3} - 4\sqrt{3}i - \sqrt{3}i + 2\sqrt{3}i^{2}}{1 - 4i^{2}} =$$

$$= 2 + \frac{2\sqrt{3} - 5\sqrt{3}i - 2\sqrt{3}}{1 + 4} =$$

$$= 2 + \frac{-5\sqrt{3}i}{5} =$$

$$= 2 - \sqrt{3}i$$

Cálculo auxiliar

2.2. 
$$\frac{(2-i)^2+1+i}{1-2i} + 3i^{-21} + 1 = \frac{4-4i+i^2+1+i}{1-2i} + 3i^3 + 1 =$$

$$= \frac{4-3i-1+1}{1-2i} + 3 \times (-i) + 1 =$$

$$= \frac{(4-3i)(1+2i)}{(1-2i)(1+2i)} - 3i + 1 =$$

$$= \frac{4+8i-3i-6i^2}{1-4i^2} - 3i + 1 =$$

$$= \frac{4+5i+6}{1+4} - 3i + 1 =$$

$$= \frac{10+5i}{5} - 3i + 1 =$$

$$= 2+i-3i+1 =$$

$$= 3-2i$$

Cálculo auxiliar

$$-21 = -24 + 3$$

3.

**3.1.** Seja 
$$z = 5$$
.

Atendendo à representação geométrica de z, temos que:

- o módulo de z é 5;
- um argumento de z é, por exemplo, 0.

Assim,  $z = 5e^{i0}$ .

**3.2.** Seja z = -3.

Atendendo à representação geométrica de z, temos que:

- o módulo de z é 3;
- um argumento de z é, por exemplo,  $\pi$ .

Assim,  $z = 3e^{i\pi}$ .

**3.3.** Seja z = 4i.

Atendendo à representação geométrica de z, temos que:

- o módulo de z é 4;
- um argumento de z é, por exemplo,  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ .

Assim,  $z = 4e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}$ .

**3.4.** Seja z = -11i.

Atendendo à representação geométrica de z, temos que:

- o módulo de z é 11;
- um argumento de z é, por exemplo,  $-\frac{\pi}{2}$ .

Assim,  $z = 11e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$ .

**3.5.** Seja  $z = \sqrt{3} + i$ .

• 
$$|z| = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{3+1} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

• Seja  $\theta$  um argumento de z. Como o afixo de z está no 1º quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta$  pertence ao 1º quadrante.

$$tg \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \wedge \theta \in 1^{\circ} Q$$

Então, podemos concluir que  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$ .

Assim.  $z = 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}}$ .

**3.6.** Seja z = -2 + 2i.

• 
$$|z| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{4 + 4} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

• Seja  $\theta$  um argumento de z. Como o afixo de z está no  $2^{\varrho}$  quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta$  pertence ao  $2^{\varrho}$  quadrante.

$$tg \theta = \frac{2}{3} = -1 \land \theta \in 2^{\circ} Q$$

Então, podemos concluir que  $\theta = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ .

Assim,  $z = 2\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}}$ .

**3.7.** Seja  $z = -3i - \sqrt{3} = -\sqrt{3} - 3i$ .

• 
$$|z| = \sqrt{(-\sqrt{3})^2 + (-3)^2} = \sqrt{3+9} = \sqrt{12} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

• Seja  $\theta$  um argumento de z. Como o afixo de z está no 3º quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta$  pertence ao 3º quadrante.

$$tg \ \theta = \frac{-3}{-\sqrt{3}} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{3} = \sqrt{3} \ \land \ \theta \in 3^{\circ} Q$$

Então, podemos concluir que  $\theta = \frac{4\pi}{3}$ .

Assim, 
$$z = 2\sqrt{3}e^{i\frac{4\pi}{3}}$$
.

**3.8.** Seja  $z = \sqrt{6} - 3\sqrt{2}i$ .

• 
$$|z| = \sqrt{(\sqrt{6})^2 + (-3\sqrt{2})^2} = \sqrt{6 + 18} = \sqrt{24} = 2\sqrt{6}$$

• Seja  $\theta$  um argumento de z. Como o afixo de z está no  $4^{\circ}$  quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta$  pertence ao  $4^{\circ}$  quadrante.

$$tg \ \theta = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{3} = \sqrt{3} \ \land \ \theta \in 4^{\circ} \ Q$$

Então, podemos concluir que  $\theta = -\frac{\pi}{3}$ .

Assim, 
$$z = 2\sqrt{6}e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)}$$
.

**4.1.** 
$$e^{i0} = \cos(0) + i\sin(0) = 1 + 0 = 1$$

**4.2.** 
$$5e^{i(-15\pi)} = 5[\cos(-15\pi) + i\sin(-15\pi)] = 5[\cos(\pi) + i\sin(\pi)] = 5[(-1) + 0] = 5[(-1) + 0] = -5$$

**4.3.** 
$$2e^{i\frac{5\pi}{2}} = 2\left[\cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{2}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{2}\right)\right] = 2\left[\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right] =$$

$$= 2i$$

**4.4.** 
$$2e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2}} = 2\left[\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right)\right] = 2(0-i) = -2i$$

**4.5.** 
$$2e^{i\frac{7\pi}{6}} = 2\left[\cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{6}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{6}\right)\right] = 2\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i\right) = -\sqrt{3} - i$$

**4.6.** 
$$-6e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}} = -6\left[\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)\right] = -6\left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right) = 3 - 3\sqrt{3}i$$

**4.7.** 
$$4e^{i\frac{5\pi}{3}} = 4e^{i\left(-\frac{5\pi}{3}\right)} = 4\left[\cos\left(-\frac{5\pi}{3}\right) + i\sin\left(-\frac{5\pi}{3}\right)\right] = 4\left[\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right] = 4\left[-\frac{5\pi}{3}\right] = 4$$

**4.8.** 
$$\overline{-\frac{1}{2}e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}}} = -\frac{1}{2}e^{i\left(-\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)} = -\frac{1}{2}\left[\cos\left(-\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) + i\sin\left(-\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)\right] =$$
$$= -\frac{1}{2}\left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right) =$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}i$$

5.1. 
$$\bar{z} = 3e^{i\frac{3\pi}{8}} = 3e^{i\left(-\frac{3\pi}{8}\right)}$$

$$-z = 3e^{i\left(\pi + \frac{3\pi}{8}\right)} = 3e^{i\frac{11\pi}{8}}$$
5.2.  $\bar{z} = -4e^{i\frac{13\pi}{7}} = -4e^{i\left(-\frac{13\pi}{7}\right)} = -4e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{7}\right)} = 4e^{i\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{7}\right)} = 4e^{i\frac{8\pi}{7}}$ 

$$-z = 4e^{i\frac{13\pi}{7}}$$

**5.3.** 
$$z = \sqrt{3}\cos\alpha - i\sqrt{3}\operatorname{sen}\alpha = \sqrt{3}(\cos\alpha - i\operatorname{sen}\alpha) =$$

$$= \sqrt{3}(\cos\alpha + i\operatorname{sen}(-\alpha)) =$$

$$= \sqrt{3}(\cos(-\alpha) + i\operatorname{sen}(-\alpha)) =$$

$$= \sqrt{3}e^{i(-\alpha)}$$

$$\bar{z} = \sqrt{3}e^{i\alpha}$$
$$-z = \sqrt{3}e^{i(\pi - \alpha)}$$

**5.4.** 
$$z = \operatorname{sen}\alpha - i\operatorname{cos}\alpha = \operatorname{cos}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) - i\operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) =$$

$$= \operatorname{cos}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) + i\operatorname{sen}\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) =$$

$$= \operatorname{cos}\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) + i\operatorname{sen}\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) =$$

$$= e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right)}$$

$$\bar{z} = e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right)}$$
$$-z = e^{i\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right)} = e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right)}$$

$$= \frac{4+10i-4}{1+4} - 2 =$$

$$= \frac{10i}{5} - 2 =$$

$$= -2 + 2i$$

Seja z = -2 + 2i.

• 
$$|z| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{4 + 4} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

• Seja  $\theta$  um argumento de z. Como o afixo de z está no  $2^{\circ}$  quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta$  pertence ao  $2^{\circ}$  quadrante.

$$tg \theta = \frac{2}{-2} = -1 \land \theta \in 2^{\circ} Q$$

Então, podemos concluir que  $\theta = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ .

Assim, 
$$z = 2\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}}$$
.

**6.2.** 
$$-z_2 + (z_1)^2 = e^{i\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{7}\right)} + (2+3i)^2 = e^{i\left(\frac{8\pi}{7}\right)} + 4 + 12i + 9i^2 =$$

$$= \cos\left(\frac{8\pi}{7}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{8\pi}{7}\right) + 4 + 12i - 9 =$$

$$= \cos\left(\frac{8\pi}{7}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{8\pi}{7}\right) - 5 + 12i =$$

$$= \cos\left(\frac{8\pi}{7}\right) - 5 + \left(\sin\left(\frac{8\pi}{7}\right) + 12\right)i$$

7.

**7.1.** Seja 
$$z_1 = 4\sqrt{2}$$
.

• 
$$|z_1| = 4\sqrt{2}$$

• 
$$\theta_1 = 0$$

Assim, 
$$z_1 = 4\sqrt{2}e^{i0}$$
.

Seja 
$$z_2 = -2 + 2i$$
.

• 
$$|z_2| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{4 + 4} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

• Seja  $\theta_2$  um argumento de z. Como o afixo de z está no  $2^{\varrho}$  quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta_2$  pertence ao  $2^{\varrho}$  quadrante.

$$\operatorname{tg} \theta_2 = \frac{2}{-2} = -1 \ \land \ \theta_2 \in 2^{\circ} Q$$

Então, 
$$\theta_2 = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$
.

Assim, 
$$z_2 = 2\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}}$$
.

Logo

$$\left(\frac{4\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}}}{-2+2i}\right)^n = \left(\frac{4\sqrt{2}e^{i0}\times e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}}}{2\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}}}\right)^n = \left(\frac{2\times e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}}}{e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}}}\right)^n = \left(2e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}-i\frac{3\pi}{4}}\right)^n = \\ = \left(2e^{i\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}-\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)}\right)^n = \left(2e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}}\right)^n = 2^ne^{in\frac{\pi}{12}}$$

Para que  $z=2^n e^{in\frac{\pi}{12}}$  seja um imaginário puro, o seu argumento deve ser da forma  $\frac{\pi}{2}+k\pi$ ,

 $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

Assim:

$$n\frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \iff n = \frac{\pi}{2} \times \frac{12}{\pi} + k\pi \times \frac{12}{\pi}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$
$$\iff n = 6 + 12k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

- Se k = 0, n = 6.
- Se k = 1, n = 18
- Se k = -1, n = -6 e  $-6 \notin \mathbb{N}$ .

Logo, n = 6.

**7.2.** 
$$\left(\left(-\frac{3}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right)\overline{\left(-\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}i\right)}\right)^n = \left(\left(-\frac{3}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right)\left(-\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}i\right)\right)^n$$

Seja 
$$z_1 = -\frac{3}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$
.

• 
$$|z_1| = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} + \frac{3}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{12}{4}} = \sqrt{3}$$

• Seja  $\theta_1$  um argumento de  $z_1$ . Como o afixo de  $z_1$  está no 3º quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta_1$  pertence ao 3º quadrante.

$$\operatorname{tg} \theta_1 = \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{-\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \ \land \ \theta_1 \in 3^{\circ} \, \mathbf{Q}$$

Então, 
$$\theta_1 = \frac{7\pi}{6}$$
.

Assim, 
$$z_1 = \sqrt{3}e^{i\frac{7\pi}{6}}$$
.

Seja 
$$z_2 = -\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}i$$
.

• 
$$|z_2| = \sqrt{(-\sqrt{6})^2 + (-\sqrt{2})^2} = \sqrt{6+2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

• Seja  $\theta_2$  um argumento de  $z_2$ . Como o afixo de  $z_2$  está no 3º quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta_2$  pertence ao 3º quadrante.

$$\operatorname{tg}\,\theta_2 = \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{-\sqrt{6}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \ \, \Lambda \ \, \theta_2 \in 3^{\operatorname{o}}\operatorname{Q}$$

Então, 
$$\theta_2 = \frac{7\pi}{6}$$
.

Assim, 
$$z_2 = 2\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{7\pi}{6}}$$
.

Logo:

$$\left(\left(-\frac{3}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right)\left(-\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}i\right)\right)^{n} = \left(\sqrt{3}e^{i\frac{7\pi}{6}} \times 2\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{7\pi}{6}}\right)^{n} = \left(2\sqrt{6}e^{i\left(\frac{7\pi}{6} + \frac{7\pi}{6}\right)}\right)^{n} = \left(2\sqrt{6}e^{i\frac{7\pi}{3}}\right)^{n} = \left(2\sqrt{6}e^{i\frac{7\pi}{6}}\right)^{n} = \left(2\sqrt{6}e^{i\frac$$

Para que  $z=\left(2\sqrt{6}\right)^n e^{in^{\frac{7\pi}{3}}}$  seja um número real negativo, o seu argumento deve ser da forma  $k\pi,k\in\mathbb{Z}$ .

Assim:

$$n\frac{7\pi}{3}=k\pi, k\in\mathbb{Z} \Longleftrightarrow n=k\pi\times\frac{3}{7\pi}, k\in\mathbb{Z} \Longleftrightarrow n=\frac{3k}{7}, k\in\mathbb{Z}$$

- Se k = 0, n = 0 e  $0 \notin \mathbb{N}$ .
- ...
- Se k = 7, n = 3.
- Se  $k = -1, n = -\frac{3}{7}e \frac{3}{7} \notin \mathbb{N}$ .

Logo, n = 3.

8.

**8.1.** 
$$z_1 = -2 - 2\sqrt{3}i$$

• 
$$|z_1| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-2\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{4 + 12} = \sqrt{16} = 4$$

• Seja  $\theta_1$  um argumento de  $z_1$ . Como o afixo de  $z_1$  está no 3º quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta_1$  pertence ao 3º quadrante.

$$\operatorname{tg}\,\theta_1=\frac{-2\sqrt{3}}{-2}=\sqrt{3}\ \ \, \Lambda\ \ \, \theta_1\in 3^{\underline{o}}\,\mathrm{Q}$$

Então, 
$$\theta_1 = \frac{4\pi}{3}$$
.

Assim, 
$$z_1 = 4e^{i\frac{4\pi}{3}}$$
.

$$z_3 = \cos \alpha + i \operatorname{sen} \alpha = e^{i\alpha}$$

Assim

$$z_1 \times z_2 \times z_3 = 4e^{i\frac{4\pi}{3}} \times 5e^{i\frac{5\pi}{4}} \times e^{i\alpha} = 4 \times 5e^{i\left(\frac{4\pi}{3} + \frac{5\pi}{4} + \alpha\right)} =$$
  
=  $20e^{i\left(\frac{31\pi}{12} + \alpha\right)}$ 

**8.2.** 
$$z_1 \times z + i^{2019} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left(-2 - 2\sqrt{3}i\right) \times z + i^3 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{-i^3}{-2 - 2\sqrt{3}i}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{-i}{2 + 2\sqrt{3}i}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{-i(2 - 2\sqrt{3}i)}{(2 + 2\sqrt{3}i)(2 - 2\sqrt{3}i)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{-2i + 2\sqrt{3}i^2}{4 - 12i^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{-2\sqrt{3} - 2i}{16}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} - \frac{1}{8}i$$

**8.3.** 
$$\frac{z_2}{z_3} = \frac{5e^{i\frac{5\pi}{4}}}{e^{i\alpha}} = 5e^{i\left(\frac{5\pi}{4} - \alpha\right)}$$

Para que o afixo de  $\frac{z_2}{z_3}$  pertença à bissetriz dos quadrantes pares, o seu argumento é da forma

$$\frac{3\pi}{4} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Assim:

$$\frac{5\pi}{4} - \alpha = \frac{3\pi}{4} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \iff \alpha = \frac{5\pi}{4} - \frac{3\pi}{4} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$
$$\iff \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

9.

**9.1.** 
$$z - 1 = 2iz + i \Leftrightarrow z - 2iz = 1 + i \Leftrightarrow (1 - 2i)z = 1 + i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{1+i}{1-2i}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{(1+i)(1+2i)}{(1-2i)(1+2i)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{1+2i+i+2i^2}{1-4i^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{1+3i-2}{1+4}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{-1+3i}{5}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = -\frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{5}i$$

C.S. = 
$$\left\{ -\frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{5}i \right\}$$

**9.2.** 
$$z^3 - 2z^2 + 2z = 0 \Leftrightarrow z(z^2 - 2z + 2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow z = 0 \quad \forall \quad z^2 - 2z + 2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = 0 \quad \forall \quad z = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 8}}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = 0 \quad \forall \quad z = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{-4}}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = 0 \quad \forall \quad z = \frac{2 \pm 2i}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = 0 \quad \forall \quad z = 1 - i \quad \forall \quad z = 1 + i$$

C.S. = 
$$\{0, 1 + i, 1 - i\}$$

10.

10.1. Utilizando a regra de Ruffini, temos:

Assim:

$$z^{3} + (-1 - 2i)z^{2} - 3z - 1 + 2i = (z - i)(z^{2} + (-1 - i)z - 2 - i)$$

Logo:

$$z^{3} + (-1 - 2i)z^{2} - 3z - 1 + 2i = 0 \Leftrightarrow (z - i)(z^{2} + (-1 - i)z - 2 - i) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z - i = 0 \lor z^{2} + (-1 - i)z - 2 - i = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = i \lor z = \frac{1 + i \pm \sqrt{(-1 - i)^{2} - 4(-2 - i)}}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = i \lor z = \frac{1 + i \pm \sqrt{1 + 2i + i^{2} + 8 + 4i}}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = i \lor z = \frac{1 + i \pm \sqrt{1 + 6i - 1 + 8}}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = i \lor z = \frac{1 + i \pm \sqrt{8 + 6i}}{2}$$

Cálculo auxiliar 
$$\sqrt{8+6i} = a+bi \Leftrightarrow 8+6i = (a+bi)^2 \Leftrightarrow 8+6i = a^2+2abi+(bi)^2 \Leftrightarrow 8+6i = a^2-b^2+2abi$$
 
$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 8 = a^2-b^2 \\ 6 = 2ab \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 8 = a^2-\left(\frac{3}{a}\right)^2, a \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a^4-8a^2-9=0 \\ b=\frac{3}{a} \end{cases}, a \neq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 = \frac{8\pm\sqrt{64+36}}{2} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 = \frac{8\pm10}{2} \\ b = 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 = \frac{3}{a} \\ b = 1 \end{cases} \lor \begin{cases} a = 3 \\ b = 1 \end{cases}$$
 Assim,  $\sqrt{8+6i} = 3+i$   $\lor \sqrt{8+6i} = -3-i$ .

Então:

$$z = i \ \lor \ z = \frac{1+i\pm\sqrt{8+6l}}{2} \iff z = i \ \lor \ z = \frac{1+i\pm(3+i)}{2} \ \lor \ z = \frac{1+i\pm(-3-i)}{2}$$
 
$$\iff z = i \ \lor \ z = \frac{1+i+3+i}{2} \ \lor \ z = \frac{1+i-3-i}{2} \ \lor \ z = \frac{1+i-3-i}{2} \ \lor \ z = \frac{1+i+3+i}{2}$$
 
$$\iff z = i \ \lor \ z = \frac{4+2i}{2} \ \lor \ z = \frac{-2}{2}$$
 
$$\iff z = i \ \lor \ z = 2+i \ \lor \ z = -1$$

C.S. = 
$$\{-1, i, 2 + i\}$$

#### 10.2. Utilizando a regra de Ruffini, temos:

Assim:

$$z^{4} + (-3 - i)z^{3} + (6 + 2i)z^{2} + (-12 - 4i)z + 8 + 8i =$$

$$= (z - 2i)(z + 2i)(z^{2} + (-3 - i)z + 2 + 2i)$$

Logo

$$z^{4} + (-3 - i)z^{3} + (6 + 2i)z^{2} + (-12 - 4i)z + 8 + 8i = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (z - 2i)(z + 2i)(z^{2} + (-3 - i)z + 2 + 2i) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z - 2i = 0 \ \lor \ z + 2i = 0 \ \lor \ z^{2} + (-3 - i)z + 2 + 2i = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = 2i \ \lor \ z = -2i \ \lor \ z = \frac{3 + i \pm \sqrt{(-3 - i)^{2} - 4(2 + 2i)}}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = 2i \quad \forall \quad z = -2i \quad \forall \quad z = \frac{3+i\pm\sqrt{9+6i+i^2-8-8i}}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = 2i \quad \forall \quad z = -2i \quad \forall \quad z = \frac{3+i\pm\sqrt{9-2i-1-8}}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = 2i \quad \forall \quad z = -2i \quad \forall \quad z = \frac{3+i\pm\sqrt{-2i}}{2}$$

$$\begin{split} &\sqrt{-2i} = \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2}} = \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi}, k \in \{0,1\} \\ &\operatorname{Se} k = 0, z_0 = \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}} = \sqrt{2}\left[\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)\right] = \sqrt{2}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i\right) = -1 + i \\ &\operatorname{Se} k = 1, z_1 = \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{7\pi}{4}} = \sqrt{2}\left[\cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}\right)\right] = \sqrt{2}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i\right) = 1 - i \end{split}$$

$$z = 2i \ \lor \ z = -2i \ \lor \ z = \frac{3+i\pm\sqrt{-2i}}{2} \Leftrightarrow z = 2i \ \lor \ z = -2i \ \lor \ z = \frac{3+i+1-i}{2} \ \lor \ z = \frac{3+i-1+i}{2}$$
 
$$\Leftrightarrow z = 2i \ \lor \ z = -2i \ \lor \ z = \frac{4}{2} \ \lor \ z = \frac{2+2i}{2}$$
 
$$\Leftrightarrow z = 2i \ \lor \ z = -2i \ \lor \ z = 2 \ \lor \ z = 1+i$$
 C.S. 
$$= \{-2i, 2i, 1+i, 2\}$$

# 11. Utilizando a regra de Ruffini, temos:

Assim:

$$z^3 + (1-i)z^2 - 2iz - (2+2i) = (z+1-i)(z^2 - 2i)$$

Logo:

$$z^{3} + (1-i)z^{2} - 2iz - (2+2i) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (z+1-i)(z^{2}-2i) = 0$$
$$\Leftrightarrow z+1-i = 0 \quad \forall \quad z^{2}-2i = 0$$
$$\Leftrightarrow z = -1+i \quad \forall \quad z^{2} = 2i$$
$$\Leftrightarrow z = -1+i \quad \forall \quad z = \sqrt{2i}$$

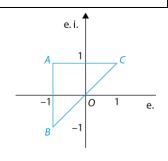
$$\begin{split} \sqrt{2i} &= \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} = \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi}, k \in \{0,1\} \\ \text{Se } k &= 0, z_0 = \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} = \sqrt{2}\left[\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right] = \sqrt{2}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i\right) = 1 + i \\ \text{Se } k &= 1, z_1 = \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{5\pi}{4}} = \sqrt{2}\left[\cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right)\right] = \sqrt{2}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i\right) = -1 - i \end{split}$$
 Então,  $z = -1 + i \quad \forall \quad z = 1 + i \quad \forall \quad z = -1 - i.$ 

Entao, 
$$z = -1 + \iota \quad \forall \quad z = 1 + \iota \quad \forall \quad z = -1 - \iota$$

Sejam A, B e C os afixos de  $z_1 = -1 + i$ ,  $z_2 = -1 - i$ 

e  $z_3 = 1 + i$ , respetivamente.

$$A_{[ABC]} = \frac{\overline{AC} \times \overline{AB}}{2}$$
, ou seja,  $A_{[ABC]} = \frac{2 \times 2}{2} = 2$ .



**12.** Seja  $z = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}i$ .

• 
$$|z| = \sqrt{(\sqrt{2})^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2} = \sqrt{2+2} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

• Seja  $\theta$  um argumento de z. Como o afixo de z está no 1º quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta$  pertence ao 1º quadrante.

$$tg \; \theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = 1 \quad \wedge \quad \theta \in 1^{\underline{o}} \; Q$$

Então, podemos concluir que  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

Assim, 
$$z = 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$
.

Logo, 
$$\sqrt[3]{z} = \sqrt[3]{2e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}} = \sqrt[3]{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi}, k \in \{0, 1, 2\}.$$

• Se 
$$k = 0$$
,  $z_0 = \sqrt[3]{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}}$ .

• Se 
$$k = 1$$
,  $z_1 = \sqrt[3]{2}e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}}$ .

• Se 
$$k = 2$$
,  $z_2 = \sqrt[3]{2}e^{i\frac{17\pi}{12}}$ .

$$\text{C.S.} = \left\{ \sqrt[3]{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}}, \sqrt[3]{2}e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}}, \sqrt[3]{2}e^{i\frac{17\pi}{12}} \right\}$$

13.

13.1. 
$$z = 3 + \frac{-\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{3}i^{-3}}{2+i} = 3 + \frac{-\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{3}i}{2+i} =$$

$$= 3 + \frac{(-\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{3}i)(2-i)}{(2+i)(2-i)} =$$

$$= 3 + \frac{-2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}i + 4\sqrt{3}i - 2\sqrt{3}i^{2}}{4-i^{2}} =$$

$$= 3 + \frac{-2\sqrt{3} + 5\sqrt{3}i + 2\sqrt{3}}{5} =$$

$$= 3 + \frac{5\sqrt{3}i}{5} =$$

$$= 3 + \sqrt{3}i$$

• 
$$|z| = \sqrt{3^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{9 + 3} = \sqrt{12} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

• Seja  $\theta$  um argumento de z. Como o afixo de z está no 1º quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta$  pertence ao 1º quadrante.

$$tg \; \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \; \; \Lambda \; \; \theta \in 1^{\underline{o}} \; Q$$

Então, podemos concluir que  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$ .

Assim, 
$$z = 2\sqrt{3}e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}}$$

A raiz de ordem 4 de w pertencente ao 2º quadrante é  $2\sqrt{3}e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{6}+\frac{2\pi}{4}\right)}=2\sqrt{3}e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}}$ .

**13.2.** 
$$\sqrt[4]{w} = z \Leftrightarrow w = \left(2\sqrt{3}e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}}\right)^4 \Leftrightarrow w = \left(2\sqrt{3}\right)^4 \Leftrightarrow w = 144e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}}$$

**13.3.** Os afixos das raízes de ordem 4 de w são os vértices de um quadrado cuja diagonal tem comprimento igual a  $2|z|=4\sqrt{3}$ .

Assim, pelo teorema de Pitágoras:

$$l^2 + l^2 = (4\sqrt{3})^2 \Leftrightarrow 2l^2 = 48 \Leftrightarrow l^2 = 24$$

Logo, a área do quadrado é 24.

**13.4.** Sejam z,  $z_1$ ,  $z_2$  e  $z_3$  as raízes (consecutivas) de w.

Os afixos de z e  $z_2$  são simétricos em relação à origem do referencial. Logo,  $z=-z_2$ .

Do mesmo modo,  $z_1 = -z_3$ .

Assim, 
$$z + z_1 + z_2 + z_3 = -z_2 - z_3 + z_2 + z_3 = 0$$
.

14.

**14.1.** 
$$z^4 + 16 = 0 \Leftrightarrow z^4 = -16 \Leftrightarrow z^4 = 16e^{i\pi}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \sqrt[4]{16}e^{i\frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{4}}, k \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = 2e^{i\frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{4}}, k \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$$

- Se k = 0,  $z_0 = 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$ .
- Se k = 1,  $z_1 = 2e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}}$ .
- Se k = 2,  $z_2 = 2e^{i\frac{5\pi}{4}}$ .
- Se k = 3,  $z_3 = 2e^{i\frac{7\pi}{4}}$ .

C.S. = 
$$\left\{ 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}, 2e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}}, 2e^{i\frac{5\pi}{4}}, 2e^{i\frac{7\pi}{4}} \right\}$$

**14.2.** 
$$z^3 + 27e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} = 0 \iff z^3 = -27e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} \iff z^3 = 27e^{i(\pi + \frac{\pi}{3})}$$

$$\iff$$
  $z = \sqrt[3]{27}e^{i\frac{4\pi}{3} + 2k\pi}$ ,  $k \in \{0, 1, 2\}$ 

$$\Leftrightarrow z = 3e^{i\frac{4\pi}{3} + 2k\pi}, k \in \{0, 1, 2\}$$

- Se k = 0,  $z_0 = 3e^{i\frac{4\pi}{9}}$ .
- Se k = 1,  $z_1 = 3e^{i\frac{10\pi}{9}}$ .
- Se k = 2,  $z_2 = 3e^{i\frac{16\pi}{9}}$ .

C.S. = 
$$\left\{3e^{i\frac{4\pi}{9}}, 3e^{i\frac{10\pi}{9}}, 3e^{i\frac{16\pi}{9}}\right\}$$

**14.3.** Seja  $z = re^{i\theta}$ .

$$|z|z^2 + 8i = 0 \Leftrightarrow r(re^{i\theta})^2 + 8e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} = 0 \Leftrightarrow r \times r^2e^{i(2\theta)} = -8e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r^3 e^{i(2\theta)} = 8e^{i\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r^3 e^{i(2\theta)} = 8e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r^3 = 8 \land 2\theta = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r = 2 \land \theta = \frac{3\pi}{4} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

- Para k=0,  $\theta=\frac{3\pi}{4}$ .
- Para k=1,  $\theta=\frac{7\pi}{4}$ .

Assim:

$$\begin{split} z_1 &= 2e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}} = 2\left[\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)\right] = 2\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i\right) = -\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}i \\ z_2 &= 2e^{i\frac{7\pi}{4}} = 2\left[\cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}\right)\right] = 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i\right) = \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}i \\ \text{C.S.} &= \left\{-\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}i, \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}i\right. \right\} \end{split}$$

**14.4.** Seja  $z = re^{i\theta}$  e seja  $z_1 = 1 + \sqrt{3}i$ .

• 
$$|z_1| = \sqrt{1^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{1+3} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

• Seja  $\theta_1$  um argumento de  $z_1$ . Como o afixo de  $z_1$  está no 1º quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta_1$  pertence ao 1º quadrante.

$$\operatorname{tg} \theta_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1} = \sqrt{3} \ \land \ \theta_1 \in 1^{\underline{o}} \, \mathrm{Q}$$

Então, podemos concluir que  $\theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{3}$ .

Assim,  $z_1 = 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}$ .

Temos então:

$$\begin{split} z^2 &= \left(1 + \sqrt{3}i\right)\bar{z} \Leftrightarrow \left(re^{i\theta}\right)^2 = 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} \times \overline{re^{i\theta}} \Leftrightarrow r^2e^{i(2\theta)} = 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} \times re^{i(-\theta)} \\ &\Leftrightarrow r^2e^{i(2\theta)} = 2re^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \theta\right)} \\ &\Leftrightarrow r^2e^{i(2\theta)} - 2re^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \theta\right)} = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow r\left[re^{i(2\theta)} - 2e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \theta\right)}\right] = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow r = 0 \ \lor \ re^{i(2\theta)} - 2e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \theta\right)} = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow r = 0 \ \lor \ re^{i(2\theta)} = 2e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \theta\right)} \\ &\Leftrightarrow r = 0 \ \lor \ re^{i(2\theta)} = 2e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \theta\right)} \\ &\Leftrightarrow r = 0 \ \lor \ \left(r = 2 \ \land \ 2\theta = \frac{\pi}{3} - \theta + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}\right) \\ &\Leftrightarrow r = 0 \ \lor \ \left(r = 2 \ \land \ 3\theta = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}\right) \\ &\Leftrightarrow r = 0 \ \lor \ \left(r = 2 \ \land \ \theta = \frac{\pi}{9} + \frac{2k\pi}{3}, k \in \mathbb{Z}\right) \end{split}$$

Se r=0, então z=0.

Se r = 2, temos:

• Para 
$$k=0$$
,  $\theta=\frac{\pi}{9}$ .

• Para 
$$k=1$$
,  $\theta=\frac{7\pi}{9}$ .

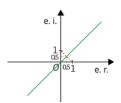
• Para 
$$k = 2, \theta = \frac{13\pi}{9}$$
.

Assim, 
$$z_1=2e^{i\frac{\pi}{9}}$$
,  $z_2=2e^{i\frac{7\pi}{9}}$  e  $z_3=2e^{i\frac{13\pi}{9}}$ .

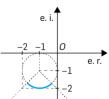
C.S. = 
$$\left\{0, 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{9}}, 2e^{i\frac{7\pi}{9}}, 2e^{i\frac{13\pi}{9}}\right\}$$

15.

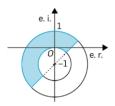
**15.1.** 
$$\left| \frac{z-1}{z-i} \right| = 1 \iff |z-1| = |z-i|$$



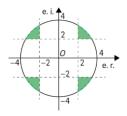
**15.2.** 
$$-\frac{3\pi}{4} \le \text{Arg}(z+1+i) \le -\frac{\pi}{4} \land |z+1+i| = 1$$
  
 $\iff -\frac{3\pi}{4} \le \text{Arg}(z-(-1-i)) \le -\frac{\pi}{4} \land |z-(-1-i)| = 1$ 



**15.3.**  $1 \le |z+i| \le 2 \land \operatorname{Im}(z) \ge \operatorname{Re}(z) - 1 \iff 1 \le |z-(-i)| \le 2 \land \operatorname{Im}(z) \ge \operatorname{Re}(z) - 1$ 



**15.4.**  $|\text{Re}(z)| > 2 \ \land \ |\text{Im}(z)| > 2 \ \land \ |z| < 4$ 



**16.1.** 
$$|z - 2i| \le 2 \land \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \le \text{Arg}(z - 2i) \le \frac{3\pi}{4} \lor \frac{3\pi}{2} \le \text{Arg}(z - 2i) \le \frac{7\pi}{4}\right)$$

**16.2.** 
$$|z-2-3i| \le \sqrt{13} \quad \land \quad |z| \ge |z-2-3i|$$

$$\mathbf{17.1.} \ w = \frac{x+yi+1}{x+yi-2i} = \frac{x+1+yi}{x+(y-2)i} = \frac{[(x+1)+yi][x-(y-2)i]}{[x+(y-2)i][x-(y-2)i]} =$$

$$= \frac{x(x+1)-(x+1)(y-2)i+xyi-y(y-2)i^2}{x^2-(y-2)^2i^2} =$$

$$= \frac{x^2+x-(xy-2x+y-2)i+xyi+y(y-2)}{x^2+(y-2)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{x^2+x+(-xy+2x-y+2)i+xyi+y^2-2y}{x^2+(y-2)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{x^2+x+y^2-2y+(-xy+2x-y+2+xy)i}{x^2+(y-2)^2} =$$

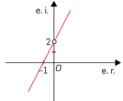
$$= \frac{x^2+x+y^2-2y}{x^2+(y-2)^2} + \frac{(2x-y+2)i}{x^2+(y-2)^2}$$

Assim, Re(w) = 
$$\frac{x^2 + x + y^2 - 2y}{x^2 + (y - 2)^2}$$
 e Im(w) =  $\frac{2x - y + 2}{x^2 + (y - 2)^2}i$ , com  $(x, y) \neq (0, 2)$ .

**17.2.**  $w ext{ é um número real se } \frac{2x-y+2}{x^2+(y-2)^2} = 0.$ 

$$\frac{2x - y + 2}{x^2 + (y - 2)^2} = 0 \iff 2x - y + 2 = 0, \text{ com } (x, y) \neq (0, 2)$$
$$\iff y = 2x + 2 = 0, \text{ com } (x, y) \neq (0, 2)$$

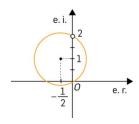
Os afixos destes pontos pertencem à reta de equação y = 2x + 2, exceto o ponto de coordenadas (0,2).



**17.3.**  $w ext{ é um imaginário puro se } \frac{x^2 + x + y^2 - 2y}{x^2 + (y - 2)^2} = 0.$ 

$$\frac{x^2 + x + y^2 - 2y}{x^2 + (y - 2)^2} = 0 \iff x^2 + x + y^2 - 2y = 0, \text{ com } (x, y) \neq (0, 2)$$
$$\iff x^2 + x + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 - 2y + 1 = \frac{1}{4} + 1, \text{ com } (x, y) \neq (0, 2)$$
$$\iff \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + (y - 1)^2 = \frac{5}{4}, \text{ com } (x, y) \neq (0, 2)$$

Os afixos destes pontos pertencem à circunferência de centro  $\left(-\frac{1}{2},1\right)$  e raio  $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$ , exceto o ponto de coordenadas (0,2).



# Exercícios propostos (págs. 396 a 408)

# Itens de seleção (págs. 396 a 398)

**1.** Se o afixo de z é um ponto do 2º quadrante, o afixo de w=4z também pertence ao 2º quadrante.

#### Opção (B)

2.

**2.1.** Seja z o número complexo cujo afixo é o ponto A. Como o raio da circunferência é 2, |z|=2.

Um argumento de 
$$z$$
 é  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2\pi}{5} = \frac{\pi}{10}$ .

Assim, 
$$z = 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{10}}$$
.

# Opção (D)

**2.2.** Como os afixos das raízes de ordem n são os vértices de um pentágono, então n=5.

Assim:

$$\sqrt[5]{w} = 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{10}} \iff w = \left(2e^{i\frac{\pi}{10}}\right)^5 \iff w = 2^5 e^{i\frac{5\pi}{10}}$$

$$\iff w = 32e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\iff w = 32i$$

### Opção (B)

3. 
$$(2-3i)^2 = 2^2 - 12i + (3i)^2 = 4 - 12i - 9 = -5 - 12i$$
  
 $(-2-3i)^2 = (-2)^2 + 12i + (3i)^2 = 4 + 12i - 9 = -5 + 12i$   
 $(-2+3i)^2 = (-2)^2 - 12i + (3i)^2 = 4 - 12i - 9 = -5 - 12i$   
 $(2+3i)^2 = 2^2 + 12i + (3i)^2 = 4 + 12i - 9 = -5 + 12i$   
 $(2-3i)^{-1} = \frac{1}{2-3i} = \frac{2+3i}{(2-3i)(2+3i)} = \frac{2+3i}{4-9i^2} = \frac{2}{13} + \frac{3}{13}i$ 

A opção correta é a (B), pois  $(2 - 3i)^2 = (-2 + 3i)^2$ .

### Opção (B)

**4.** 
$$|z + 3 - 3i| \le 2 \Leftrightarrow |z - (-3 + 3i)| \le 2$$

Assim, a condição define um círculo de centro no afixo de  $z_1 = -3 + 3i$ , ou seja, de centro no ponto de coordenadas (-3,3) e raio 2.

#### Opção (B)

**5.** 
$$z = i + i^2 + i^3 + i^4 = i - 1 - i + 1 = 0$$

# Opção (A)



$$\mathbf{6.} \frac{-z \times (\bar{z})^5 \times |z|}{e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}} = \frac{2e^{i\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)} \times \left[2e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)}\right]^5 \times \left|2e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}\right|}{e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}} = \frac{2e^{i\frac{4\pi}{3}} \times 32e^{i\left(-\frac{5\pi}{3}\right)} \times 2}{e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}} = \\ = \frac{128e^{i\left(\frac{4\pi}{3} - \frac{5\pi}{3}\right)}}{e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}} = \\ = 128e^{i\left(\frac{4\pi}{3} - \frac{5\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)} = \\ = 128e^{i\left(-\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)}$$

Assim, o argumento positivo mínimo do número complexo dado é  $-\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi = \frac{4\pi}{3}$ .

# Opção (D)

**7.** A opção (A) não é a correta, pois  $i^{4n} + i^{4n+1} = i^{4n+2} + i^{4n+3} \Leftrightarrow 1 + i = -1 - i$  (falso).

A opção (C) não é a correta, pois  $\frac{i}{|i|} = 1 \iff i = 1$  (falso).

A opção (D) não é a correta, pois  $Arg(i) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

A opção correta é a (B), pois  $\frac{1}{i^3} = \frac{1}{-i} = i$  e  $\overline{-i} = i$ .

## Opção (B)

**8.** Seja z = a + bi, com a > 0 e b > 0.

Seja 
$$w = \frac{z}{i} + \bar{z} = \frac{a+bi}{i} + a - bi = (a+b) - (a+b)i$$
.

Assim, como a > 0 e b > 0, temos que:

- a + b > 0, isto é, Re(w) > 0;
- -(a+b) < 0, isto é, Im(w) < 0.

Logo, o afixo de w pertence ao 4º Q.

Além disso, tg 
$$\theta = \frac{-(a+b)}{a+b} = -1$$
, isto é,  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

Concluímos assim que o afixo de w pertence à bissetriz dos quadrantes pares.

Logo, é o ponto E.

#### Opção (D)

9. 
$$(1+i)^3 = (1+i)^2(1+i) = (1+2i+i^2)(1+i) =$$
  
 $= 2i(1+i) =$   
 $= 2i + 2i^2 =$   
 $= -2 + 2i$ 

### Opção (C)



10. O comprimento do arco AB é dado por  $\alpha r$ , sendo  $\alpha$  a amplitude do ângulo ao centro correspondente e r o raio da circunferência de centro na origem, ou seja,  $r=\overline{OA}$  .

Como [AB] é um dos lados de um polígono regular cujos vértices são os afixos das raízes de ordem 7 de um número complexo, podemos concluir que  $\alpha=\frac{2\pi}{7}$  e que  $r=\sqrt[7]{128}=2$ .

Assim, o comprimento do arco AB é  $\alpha r = \frac{2\pi}{7} \times 2 = \frac{4\pi}{7}$ .

# Opção (A)

11. Sabemos que os argumentos das n raízes de um número complexo formam uma progressão aritmética de razão  $\frac{2\pi}{n}$ . Assim:

$$-\frac{\pi}{28} + k \frac{2\pi}{n} = \frac{\pi}{4} \iff \frac{2\pi k}{n} = \frac{8\pi}{28} \iff \frac{2\pi k}{n} = \frac{2\pi}{7}$$
$$\iff n = \frac{7 \times 2\pi k}{2\pi}$$
$$\iff n = 7k$$

# Opção (B)

**12.** O domínio plano representado é a parte da circunferência de centro (0, -2) e raio 2 situada à esquerda da reta vertical Re(z) = 1.

Assim, temos:

$$Re(z) < 1 \land |z - (-2i)| = 2 \Leftrightarrow Im(iz) < 1 \land |z + 2i| = 2$$

#### Opção (A)

**13.** Seja z = a + bi, com a > 0 e b > 0.

$$(a+bi) \times \left(-2+\frac{i}{2}\right) = -2a+\frac{a}{2}i-2bi+\frac{bi^2}{2} = \left(-2a-\frac{b}{2}\right)+\left(\frac{a}{2}-2b\right)i$$

#### Opção (B)

**14.**  $z = i + i^2 + i^3 + i^4 + i^5 + i^6 + i^7 + i^8 + \dots + i^{2015} =$   $= i + i^2 + i^3 + i^4 + i + i^2 + i^3 + i^4 + \dots + i + i^2 + i^3 =$   $= i - 1 - i + 1 + i - 1 - i + 1 + \dots + i - 1 - i =$   $= (i - 1 - i + 1) \times 503 + i - 1 - i =$  = 0 + i - 1 - i = = -1

# 

#### Opção (B)

**15.** Seja  $z_1 = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$ .

• 
$$|z_1| = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}} = 1$$

• Seja  $\theta_1$  um argumento de  $z_1$ . Como o afixo de  $z_1$  está no  $2^{\varrho}$  quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta_1$  pertence ao  $2^{\varrho}$  quadrante.

$$\operatorname{tg} \theta_1 = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{-1}{2}} = -\sqrt{3} \ \land \ \theta_1 \in 2^{\underline{o}} \, \mathrm{Q}$$

Então, 
$$\theta_1 = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$
.

Assim, 
$$z_1 = e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}}$$
.

Seja 
$$z_2 = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$
.

• 
$$|z_2| = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}} = 1$$

• Seja  $\theta_2$  um argumento de  $z_2$ . Como o afixo de  $z_2$  está no  $3^{\circ}$  quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta_2$  pertence ao  $3^{\circ}$  quadrante.

$$\operatorname{tg}\,\theta_2 = \frac{\frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{-1}{2}} = \sqrt{3} \ \, \Lambda \ \, \theta_2 \in 3^{\underline{o}}\,\mathrm{Q}$$

Então, 
$$\theta_2 = \frac{4\pi}{3}$$
.

Assim, 
$$z_2 = e^{i\frac{4\pi}{3}}$$
.

Fntão:

$$\left(\frac{-1+i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^{3n} + \left(\frac{-1-i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^{3n} = \left(e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}}\right)^{3n} + \left(e^{i\frac{4\pi}{3}}\right)^{3n} = e^{i3n \times \frac{2\pi}{3}} + e^{i3n \times \frac{4\pi}{3}} =$$

$$= e^{i2n\pi} + e^{i4n\pi} =$$

$$= 1 + 1 = 2$$

#### Opção (C)

$$\mathbf{16.} \left( \frac{\cos \theta - i \sin \theta}{\sin \theta + i \cos \theta} \right)^5 = \left( \frac{\cos (-\theta) + i \cos (-\theta)}{\cos \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta \right) + i \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta \right)} \right)^5 = \left( \frac{e^{i(-\theta)}}{e^{i\left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta \right)}} \right)^5 =$$

$$= \left( e^{i\left( -\theta - \frac{\pi}{2} + \theta \right)} \right)^5 =$$

$$= \left( e^{i\left( -\frac{\pi}{2} \right)} \right)^5 =$$

$$= e^{i\left( -\frac{5\pi}{2} \right)} =$$

$$= -i$$

# Opção (B)

**17.** 
$$|w| = |z| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{9} + \frac{9}{25}} = \sqrt{\frac{106}{225}} = \frac{\sqrt{106}}{15}$$

Seja 
$$z = |z|e^{i\theta}$$
.

Como |w| = |z| e Arg(w) = 3Arg(z), podemos concluir que  $w = |z|e^{i(3\theta)}$ .

Assim, 
$$\frac{w}{z} = \frac{|z|e^{i(3\theta)}}{|z|e^{i\theta}} = e^{i(2\theta)}$$
.

Logo, 
$$|z|^2 \times \frac{w}{z} = \frac{106}{225}e^{i(2\theta)} = \frac{106}{225} [\cos(2\theta) + i \sin(2\theta)].$$

Assim, 
$$\operatorname{Im}\left(|z|^2 \times \frac{w}{z}\right) = \frac{106}{225} \operatorname{sen}(2\theta)$$
.

Como 
$$z = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{5}i$$
, então tg  $\theta = \frac{\frac{3}{5}}{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{9}{5}$ .

Sabemos que  $1+tg^2$   $\theta=\frac{1}{\cos^2\theta}$ . Assim:

$$\begin{split} 1 + \left(\frac{9}{5}\right)^2 &= \frac{1}{\cos^2\theta} \Longleftrightarrow 1 + \frac{81}{25} = \frac{1}{\cos^2\theta} \Longleftrightarrow \frac{106}{25} = \frac{1}{\cos^2\theta} \\ &\iff \cos^2\theta = \frac{25}{106} \\ &\iff \cos\theta = \frac{5\sqrt{106}}{106}, \text{ porque } \theta \in 1^{\underline{o}} \text{ Q}. \end{split}$$

Sabemos que sen<sup>2</sup>  $\theta = 1 - \cos^2 \theta$ . Assim:

$$sen^2 \ \theta = 1 - \frac{25}{106} \Longleftrightarrow sen^2 \ \theta = \frac{81}{106} \Longleftrightarrow sen \ \theta = \frac{9\sqrt{106}}{106} \text{, porque } \theta \in \mathbf{1^9} \ \mathbf{Q}.$$

Logo:

$$\operatorname{Im}(|z|^{2} \times \frac{w}{z}) = \frac{106}{225} \operatorname{sen}(2\theta) = \frac{106}{225} \times 2 \operatorname{sen}(\theta) \operatorname{cos}(\theta) =$$

$$= \frac{106}{225} \times 2 \times \frac{9\sqrt{106}}{106} \times \frac{5\sqrt{106}}{106} =$$

$$= \frac{90}{225} =$$

$$= \frac{2}{5}$$

### Opção (D)

**18.** Seja 
$$z = \sqrt{3} - i$$
.

• 
$$|z| = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{3+1} = 2$$

• Seja  $\theta$  um argumento de z. Como o afixo de z está no  $4^{\circ}$  quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta$  pertence ao  $4^{\circ}$  quadrante.

$$tg \; \theta = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \; \land \; \theta \in 4^{\circ} \; Q$$

Então, 
$$\theta = -\frac{\pi}{6}$$
.

Assim. 
$$z = 2e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right)}$$
.

Então, 
$$\left(\sqrt{3}-i\right)^k=\left(2e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right)}\right)^k=2^ke^{i\left(-\frac{k\pi}{6}\right)}.$$

Para que  $2^k e^{i\left(-\frac{k\pi}{6}\right)}$  represente um número real positivo, o seu argumento deve ser da forma  $2\lambda\pi,\lambda\in\mathbb{Z}$ .

Assim:

$$-\frac{k\pi}{6} = 2\lambda\pi, \lambda \in \mathbb{Z} \iff k = -12\lambda, \ \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}$$

- Se  $\lambda = 0$ , k = 0, mas  $0 \notin \mathbb{Z}^+$ .
- Se  $\lambda = 1$ , k = -12, mas  $-12 \notin \mathbb{Z}^+$ .
- Se  $\lambda = -1, k = 12$ .

Logo, k = 12.

# Opção (D)

#### Itens de construção (págs. 399 a 408)

1.

**1.1.** 
$$z + w = 2 - 3i + (-4 + 5i) = 2 - 3i - 4 + 5i = -2 + 2i$$

**1.2.** 
$$3w - 2z = 3(-4+5i) - 2(2-3i) = -12+15i-4+6i = -16+21i$$

**1.3.** 
$$z \times w = (2 - 3i)(-4 + 5i) = -8 + 10i + 12i - 15i^2 = -8 + 22i + 15 = 7 + 22i$$

**1.4.** 
$$\frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{2-3i} = \frac{2+3i}{(2-3i)(2+3i)} = \frac{2+3i}{4-9i^2} = \frac{2+3i}{4+9} = \frac{2}{13} + \frac{3}{13}i$$

**1.5.** 
$$\frac{z}{w} = \frac{2-3i}{-4+5i} = \frac{(2-3i)(-4-5i)}{(-4+5i)(-4-5i)} = \frac{-8-10i+12i+15i^2}{16-25i^2} = \frac{-8+2i-15}{16+25} = \frac{-23+2i}{41} = -\frac{23}{41} + \frac{2}{41}i$$

**1.6.** 
$$\frac{-i}{\bar{z}} = \frac{-i}{2+3i} = \frac{-i(2-3i)}{(2+3i)(2-3i)} = \frac{-2i+3i^2}{4-9i^2} = \frac{-3-2i}{4+9i} = -\frac{3}{12} - \frac{2}{12}i$$

1.7. 
$$\frac{2i}{z-w} = \frac{2i}{2-3i-(-4+5i)} = \frac{2i}{2-3i+4-5i} = \frac{2i}{6-8i} =$$

$$= \frac{2i(6+8i)}{(6-8i)(6+8i)} = \frac{12i+16i^2}{36-64i^2} =$$

$$= \frac{12i-16}{36+64} = -\frac{16}{100} + \frac{12}{100}i =$$

$$= -\frac{4}{25} + \frac{3}{25}i$$

**1.8.** Por 1.1., z + w = -2 + 2i.

Assim:

$$(z+w)^2 = (-2+2i)^2 = 4-8i+4i^2 = -8i$$

1.9. 
$$z^3 + w^2 = (2 - 3i)^2 (2 - 3i) + (-4 + 5i)^2 =$$
  

$$= (4 - 12i + 9i^2)(2 - 3i) + 16 - 40i + 25i^2 =$$

$$= (4 - 12i - 9)(2 - 3i) + 16 - 40i - 25 =$$

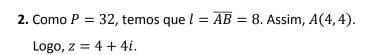
$$= (-5 - 12i)(2 - 3i) - 9 - 40i =$$

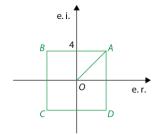
$$= -10 + 15i - 24i + 36i^2 - 9 - 40i =$$

$$= -10 + 15i - 24i - 36 - 9 - 40i =$$

$$= -55 - 49i$$

1.10. 
$$\frac{i^{10} - 2w}{5i^5} = \frac{i^2 - 2(-4 + 5i)}{5i} = \frac{-1 + 8 - 10i}{5i} = \frac{7 - 10i}{5i} = \frac{-5i(7 - 10i)}{5i(-5i)} = \frac{-35i + 50i^2}{-25i^2} = \frac{-50 - 35i}{25} = -\frac{50}{25} - \frac{35}{25}i = \frac{-2 - \frac{7}{5}i}{5}i$$





**3.** Seja 
$$z = a + bi$$
.

**3.1.** 
$$\frac{z+\bar{z}}{2} = \frac{a+bi+a-bi}{2} = \frac{2a}{2} = a = \text{Re}(z)$$

**3.2.** 
$$\frac{z-\bar{z}}{2i} = \frac{a+bi-(a-bi)}{2i} = \frac{a+bi-a+bi}{2i} = \frac{2bi}{2i} = b = \text{Im}(z)$$

**3.3.** 
$$z = \bar{z} \Leftrightarrow a + bi = a - bi \Leftrightarrow bi = -bi$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2bi = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b = 0$$

Logo, z é um número real.

**3.4.** 
$$z = -\bar{z} \Leftrightarrow a + bi = -(a - bi) \Leftrightarrow a + bi = -a + bi$$
  
 $\Leftrightarrow a = -a$   
 $\Leftrightarrow 2a = 0$   
 $\Leftrightarrow a = 0$ 

Logo, z é um imaginário puro.

4

**4.1.** 
$$2e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2\left[\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right] = 2(0+i) = 2i$$

**4.2.** 
$$\sqrt{2}e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = \sqrt{2}\left[\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + i\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right] = \sqrt{2}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i\right) = 1 - i$$

**4.3.** 
$$e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}} = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i$$

**4.4.** 
$$3e^{i\frac{5\pi}{3}} = 3\left[\cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{3}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{3}\right)\right] = 3\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right) = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

**4.5.** 
$$5e^{i0} = 5[\cos(0) + i\sin(0)] = 5(1+0) = 5$$

**4.6.** 
$$5e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} = 5\left[\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right] = 5(0+i) = 5i$$

**4.7.** 
$$5e^{i\pi} = 5[\cos(\pi) + i\sin(\pi)] = 5(-1+0) = -5$$

**4.8.** 
$$5e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2}} = 5\left[\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right)\right] = 5(0-i) = -5i$$

**4.9.** 
$$\frac{1}{4}e^{i\frac{7\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{4}\left[\cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{2}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{2}\right)\right] = \frac{1}{4}(0-i) = -\frac{1}{4}i$$

**4.10.** 
$$\frac{1}{2} + e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)} = \frac{1}{2} + \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

**5.1.** Seja 
$$z = 2i$$
.

Atendendo à representação geométrica de z, temos que:

- o módulo de z é 2;
- um argumento de z é, por exemplo,  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ .

Assim, 
$$z = 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}$$
.

**5.2.** Seja 
$$z = -10i$$
.

Atendendo à representação geométrica de z, temos que:

- o módulo de z é 10;
- um argumento de z é, por exemplo,  $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ .

Assim, 
$$z = 10e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2}}$$
.

**5.3.** Seja 
$$z = 2013$$
.

Atendendo à representação geométrica de z, temos que:

- o módulo de *z* é 2013;
- um argumento de z é, por exemplo, 0.

Assim, 
$$z = 2013e^{i0}$$
.

**5.4.** Seja 
$$z = -3\sqrt{2}$$
.

Atendendo à representação geométrica de z, temos que:

- o módulo de z é  $3\sqrt{2}$ ;
- um argumento de z é, por exemplo,  $\pi$ .

Assim, 
$$z = 3\sqrt{2}e^{i\pi}$$
.

**5.5.** Seja z = 1 + i.

• 
$$|z| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

• Seja  $\theta$  um argumento de z. Como o afixo de z está no 1º quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta$  pertence ao 1º quadrante.

$$tg \theta = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \land \theta \in 1^{\circ} Q$$

Então, podemos concluir que  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

Assim, 
$$z = \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$
.

- **5.6.** Seja z = 1 i.
  - $|z| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{2}$
  - Seja  $\theta$  um argumento de z. Como o afixo de z está no  $4^{\circ}$  quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta$  pertence ao  $4^{\circ}$  quadrante.

$$tg \theta = \frac{-1}{1} = -1 \wedge \theta \in 4^{\circ} Q$$

Então, podemos concluir que  $\theta = -\frac{\pi}{4}$ .

Assim, 
$$z = \sqrt{2}e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}$$
.

**5.7.** Seja  $z = -\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{5}i$ .

• 
$$|z| = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{1}{5}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{25} + \frac{1}{25}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{25}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{5}$$

• Seja  $\theta$  um argumento de z. Como o afixo de z está no  $3^{\circ}$  quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta$  pertence ao  $3^{\circ}$  quadrante.

$$tg \theta = \frac{-\frac{1}{5}}{-\frac{1}{5}} = 1 \quad \land \quad \theta \in 3^{\circ} Q$$

Então, podemos concluir que  $\theta = \frac{5\pi}{4}$ .

Assim, 
$$z = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{5}e^{i\frac{5\pi}{4}}$$
.

**5.8.** Seja  $z = 1 - \sqrt{3}i$ .

• 
$$|z| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{1+3} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

• Seja  $\theta$  um argumento de z. Como o afixo de z está no  $4^{\circ}$  quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta$  pertence ao  $4^{\circ}$  quadrante.

$$tg \theta = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{1} = -\sqrt{3} \wedge \theta \in 4^{\circ} Q$$

Então, podemos concluir que  $\theta = -\frac{\pi}{3}$ .

Assim. 
$$z = 2e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)}$$
.

**5.9.** Seja  $z = -\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}i$ .

• 
$$|z| = \sqrt{(-\sqrt{2})^2 + (-\sqrt{6})^2} = \sqrt{2+6} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

• Seja  $\theta$  um argumento de z. Como o afixo de z está no  $3^{\circ}$  quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta$  pertence ao  $3^{\circ}$  quadrante.

$$tg \; \theta = \frac{-\sqrt{6}}{-\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{3} \quad \wedge \quad \theta \in 3^{\circ} \; Q$$

Então, podemos concluir que  $\theta = \frac{4\pi}{3}$ .

Assim, 
$$z = 2\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{4\pi}{3}}$$
.

**5.10.** Seja  $z = -\sqrt{3} + i$ .

• 
$$|z| = \sqrt{(-\sqrt{3})^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{3+1} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

• Seja  $\theta$  um argumento de z. Como o afixo de z está no  $2^{\varrho}$  quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta$  pertence ao  $2^{\varrho}$  quadrante.

$$tg \ \theta = \frac{1}{-\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \ \land \ \theta \in 2^{\underline{o}} \ Q$$

Então, podemos concluir que  $\theta = \frac{5\pi}{6}$ .

Assim, 
$$z = 2e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}}$$
.

6.

**6.1.** 
$$\bar{z} = 3e^{i(\pi + \frac{\pi}{5})} = 3e^{i(\pi + \frac{\pi}{5})} = 3e^{i(\pi + \frac{\pi}{5})} = 3e^{i(\pi + \frac{\pi}{5})} = 3e^{i(\pi + \frac{\pi}{5})}$$

**6.2.** Seja 
$$z = 1 + i$$
.

• 
$$|z| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

• Seja  $\theta$  um argumento de z. Como o afixo de z está no 1º quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta$  pertence ao 1º quadrante.

$$tg \theta = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \land \theta \in 1^{\circ} Q$$

Então, podemos concluir que  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

Assim. 
$$z = \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$
.

Logo:

$$\bar{z} = \overline{\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}} = \sqrt{2}e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)} \qquad -z = \sqrt{2}e^{i\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{5\pi}{4}} \qquad \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}$$

**6.3.** Seja z = 5.

Atendendo à representação geométrica de z, temos que:

• o módulo de z é 5;

• um argumento de z é, por exemplo, 0.

Assim,  $z = 5e^{i0}$ .

Logo:

$$\bar{z} = \overline{5e^{i0}} = 5e^{i0}$$
  $-z = 5e^{i\pi}$   $\frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{5}e^{i0}$ 

### **6.4.** Seja z = i.

Atendendo à representação geométrica de z, temos que:

- o módulo de z é 1;
- um argumento de z é, por exemplo,  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ .

Assim, 
$$z = e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}$$
.

Logo:

$$\bar{z} = \overline{e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}} = e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)} \qquad -z = e^{i\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)} \qquad \frac{1}{z} = e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

7.1. 
$$\frac{(2+i)^2+1+6i^{35}}{1+2i} = \frac{4+4i+i^2+1+6i^3}{1+2i} = \frac{4+4i+6(-i)}{1+2i} =$$

$$= \frac{4+4i-6i}{1+2i} =$$

$$= \frac{(4-2i)(1-2i)}{(1+2i)(1-2i)} =$$

$$= \frac{4-8i-2i+4i^2}{1-4i^2} =$$

$$= \frac{4-10i-4}{1+4} =$$

$$= -\frac{10i}{5} =$$

$$= -2i$$

7.2. 
$$\frac{(1+2i)(3+i)-i^6+i^7}{3i} = \frac{3+i+6i+2i^2-i^2+i^3}{3i} = \frac{3+7i-2+1-i}{3i} = \frac{2+6i}{3i} = \frac{2+6i}{3i} = \frac{(2+6i)(-3i)}{-9i^2} = \frac{-6i-18i^2}{9} = \frac{18-6i}{9} = \frac{2}{3}i$$

**7.3.** 
$$\frac{2(1-i)-i^{18}-3}{1-2i} = \frac{2-2i-i^2-3}{1-2i} = \frac{-2i}{1-2i} = \frac{-2i(1+2i)}{(1-2i)(1+2i)} = \frac{-2i-4i^2}{1-4i^2} = \frac{-2i-4i$$

$$= \frac{4-2i}{1+4} =$$

$$= \frac{4}{5} - \frac{2}{5}i$$

$$7.4. \frac{3-2i+(3-2i)^2+2i^{43}}{8e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2}}} = \frac{3-2i+9-12i+4i^2+2i^3}{8\left[\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right)+i\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right)\right]} = \frac{3-2i+9-12i-4-2i}{8(0-i)} =$$

$$= \frac{8-16i}{-8i} =$$

$$= \frac{8i(8-16i)}{-64i^2} =$$

$$= \frac{64i-128i^2}{64} =$$

$$= \frac{128+64i}{64} =$$

$$= 2+i$$

7.5. 
$$\frac{\left(\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}\right)^{4} + 4i}{i} = \frac{4e^{i\frac{4\pi}{4}} + 4i}{i} = \frac{4e^{i\pi} + 4i}{i} = \frac{4e^{i\pi} + 4i}{i} = \frac{4[\cos(\pi) + i\sin(\pi)] + 4i}{i} = \frac{4[-1 + 0) + 4i}{i} = \frac{4(-1 + 0) + 4i}{i} = \frac{-4 + 4i}{i} = \frac{(-4 + 4i)(-i)}{-i^{2}} = \frac{4i - 4i^{2}}{1} = \frac{4i - 4i}{1} = \frac{4i}{1} = \frac{4i}{1}$$

7.6. 
$$\frac{3-i\left(e^{i\frac{\pi}{7}}\right)^{7}}{2-i} = \frac{3-ie^{i\frac{7\pi}{7}}}{2-i} = \frac{3-ie^{i\pi}}{2-i} = \frac{3-ie^{i\pi}}{2-i} = \frac{3-i[\cos(\pi)+i\sin(\pi)]}{2-i} = \frac{3-i(-1+0)}{2-i} = \frac{3+i}{2-i} = \frac{3+i}{2-i} = \frac{(3+i)(2+i)}{(2-i)(2+i)} = \frac{6+3i+2i+i^{2}}{4-i^{2}} = \frac{6+5i-1}{4+1} = \frac{5+5i}{5} = \frac{1+i}{4+1}$$

7.7. 
$$\frac{\left(e^{i\frac{\pi}{7}}\right)^{7} + (2+i)^{3}}{4e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2}}} = \frac{e^{i\frac{7\pi}{7}} + (2+i)(2+i)^{2}}{4\left[\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right)\right]} = \frac{e^{i\pi} + (2+i)(4+4i+i^{2})}{4(0-i)} = \frac{\left[\cos(\pi) + i\sin(\pi)\right] + (2+i)(3+4i)}{-4i} = \frac{\left[\cos(\pi) + i\sin(\pi)\right] + \left(2+i\right)(3+4i)}{-4i} = \frac{\left[\cos(\pi) + i\sin(\pi)\right] + \left[\cos(\pi) + i\sin(\pi)\right]}{-4i} = \frac{\left[\cos(\pi) + i\sin(\pi)\right]}{-4i} = \frac{\left[\sin(\pi) + i\sin(\pi)\right]}{-4i}$$

$$= \frac{(-1+0)+6+8i+3i+4i^2}{-4i} =$$

$$= \frac{-1+6+11i-4}{-4i} =$$

$$= \frac{(1+11i)(4i)}{-16i^2} =$$

$$= \frac{4i+44i^2}{16} =$$

$$= \frac{-44+4i}{16} =$$

$$= -\frac{44}{16} + \frac{4}{16}i =$$

$$= -\frac{11}{4} + \frac{1}{4}i$$

**7.8.** Seja z = 1 + i.

• 
$$|z| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

• Seja  $\theta$  um argumento de z. Como o afixo de z está no 1º quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta$  pertence ao 1º quadrante.

$$tg \theta = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \land \theta \in 1^{\circ} Q$$

Então, podemos concluir que  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

Assim, 
$$z = \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$
.

Logo:

$$\frac{(1+i)\left(\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}}\right)-2}{\sqrt{3}e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}} = \frac{\left(\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}\right)\left(\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}}\right)-2}{\sqrt{3}\left[\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)+i\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right]} = \frac{2e^{i\frac{4\pi}{12}}-2}{\sqrt{3}(0-i)} =$$

$$= \frac{2e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}-2}{-\sqrt{3}i} =$$

$$= \frac{2\left[\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)+i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right]-2}{-\sqrt{3}i} =$$

$$= \frac{2\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right)-2}{-\sqrt{3}i} =$$

$$= \frac{1+\sqrt{3}i-2}{-\sqrt{3}i} =$$

$$= \frac{-1+\sqrt{3}i}{-\sqrt{3}i} =$$

$$= \frac{-1+\sqrt{3}i}{-\sqrt{3}i} =$$

$$= \frac{(-1+\sqrt{3}i)\left(\sqrt{3}i\right)}{-\sqrt{3}i\left(\sqrt{3}i\right)} =$$

$$= \frac{-\sqrt{3}i+3i^2}{-3i^2} =$$

$$= \frac{-3-\sqrt{3}i}{3} =$$

$$= -1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}i$$

**8.** Seja 
$$z = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i$$
.

• 
$$|z| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{1} = 1$$

• Seja  $\theta$  um argumento de z. Como o afixo de z está no 1º quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta$  pertence ao 1º quadrante.

$$tg \ \theta = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = 1 \quad \land \quad \theta \in 1^{\circ} \ Q$$

Então, podemos concluir que  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

Assim, 
$$z = e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$
.

Logo:

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i\right)^{2020} = \left(e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}\right)^{2020} = e^{i\frac{2020\pi}{4}} =$$

$$= e^{i505\pi} = e^{i\pi} =$$

$$= \cos(\pi) + i\sin(\pi) = -1 + 0 = -1$$

9.

**9.1.** 
$$(\bar{z})^2 + \sqrt{3} \times i^{35} = (\sqrt{3} + i)^2 + \sqrt{3} \times i^3 = 3 + 2\sqrt{3}i + i^2 + \sqrt{3} \times (-i) = 3 + 2\sqrt{3}i - 1 - \sqrt{3}i = 2 + \sqrt{3}i$$

**9.2.** 
$$2a(\sqrt{3}-i)+bi=\sqrt{3} \Leftrightarrow 2\sqrt{3}a-2ai+bi=\sqrt{3} \Leftrightarrow 2\sqrt{3}a+(-2a+b)i=\sqrt{3}$$
  $\Leftrightarrow 2\sqrt{3}a=\sqrt{3} \land -2a+b=0$   $\Leftrightarrow a=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{3}} \land b=2a$   $\Leftrightarrow a=\frac{1}{2} \land b=1$ 

**10.1.** 
$$iz - 5i = 1 \Leftrightarrow iz = 1 + 5i \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{1+5i}{i}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{(1+5i)(-i)}{-i^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{-i-5i^2}{1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = 5 - i$$

C.S. = 
$$\{5 - i\}$$

**10.2.** 
$$(z-i)(1+i) = 1 + 2i \Leftrightarrow z - i = \frac{1+2i}{1+i} \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{1+2i}{1+i} + i$$
  
  $\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{(1+2i)(1-i)}{(1+i)(1-i)} + i$ 

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{1 - i + 2i - 2i^2}{1 - i^2} + i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{1 + i + 2}{2} + i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i + i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2}i$$

C.S. = 
$$\left\{ \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2}i \right\}$$

**10.3.** 
$$\frac{1}{z} - 1 + 3i = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{z} = 1 - 3i \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{1}{1 - 3i}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{1 + 3i}{(1 - 3i)(1 + 3i)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{1 + 3i}{1 - 9i^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{1 + 3i}{1 + 9}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{3}{10}i$$

$$C.S. = \left\{ \frac{1}{10} + \frac{3}{10}i \right\}$$

**10.4.** 
$$\overline{z} - 2 = i - 3z \Leftrightarrow \overline{x + yi} - 2 = i - 3(x + yi) \Leftrightarrow x - yi - 2 = i - 3x - 3yi$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4x + 2yi = 2 + i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 4x = 2 \\ 2y = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2} \\ y = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$C.S. = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i \right\}$$

**10.5.** 
$$z + \frac{4}{z+2i} = 2i \Leftrightarrow z(z+2i) + 4 = 2i(z+2i) \Leftrightarrow z^2 + 2zi + 4 = 2zi + 4i^2$$
  
 $\Leftrightarrow z^2 + 2zi - 2zi = -4 - 4$   
 $\Leftrightarrow z^2 = -8$   
 $\Leftrightarrow z = \pm \sqrt{-8}$ 

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \pm 2\sqrt{2}i$$

$$C.S. = \left\{-2\sqrt{2}i, 2\sqrt{2}i\right\}$$

**10.6.** 
$$(z - 1 + i)^2 + i(z - 1 + i)^3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (z - 1 + i)^2 [1 + i(z - 1 + i)] = 0$$
  
 $\Leftrightarrow z - 1 + i = 0 \quad \forall \quad 1 + i(z - 1 + i) = 0$   
 $\Leftrightarrow z = 1 - i \quad \forall \quad 1 + zi - i + i^2 = 0$   
 $\Leftrightarrow z = 1 - i \quad \forall \quad zi - i = 0$   
 $\Leftrightarrow z = 1 - i \quad \forall \quad (z - 1)i = 0$   
 $\Leftrightarrow z = 1 - i \quad \forall \quad z = 1$ 

C.S. = 
$$\{1 - i, 1\}$$

**10.7.** 
$$2z^2 + 5 = 0 \Leftrightarrow z^2 = -\frac{5}{2} \Leftrightarrow z = \pm \sqrt{-\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \pm \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}i \quad \forall z = -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}i$$

C.S. = 
$$\left\{ \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}i, -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}i \right\}$$

**10.8.** 
$$5z^2 - z + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4 \times 5 \times 1}}{2 \times 5} \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 20}}{10}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{-19}}{10}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{\sqrt{19}}{10}i \quad \forall \quad z = \frac{1}{10} - \frac{\sqrt{19}}{10}i$$

C.S. = 
$$\left\{ \frac{1}{10} + \frac{\sqrt{19}}{10}i, \frac{1}{10} - \frac{\sqrt{19}}{10}i \right\}$$

**10.9.** 
$$-3z^2 + z - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1^2 - 4 \times (-3) \times (-1)}}{2 \times (-3)} \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 12}}{-6}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{-11}}{-6}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{11}}{6}i \quad \forall \quad z = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{11}}{6}i$$

C.S. = 
$$\left\{ \frac{1}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{11}}{6}i, \frac{1}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{11}}{6}i \right\}$$

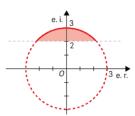
**10.10.** 
$$3z^2 + z + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1^2 - 4 \times 3 \times 1}}{2 \times 3} \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 12}}{6}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{-11}}{6}$$

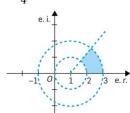
$$\Leftrightarrow z = -\frac{1}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{11}}{6}i \quad \forall \quad z = -\frac{1}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{11}}{6}i$$

$$\text{C.S.} = \left\{ -\frac{1}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{11}}{6}i, -\frac{1}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{11}}{6}i \right\}$$

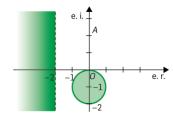
**11.1.** 
$$|z| \le 3 \land \text{Im}(z) \ge 2$$



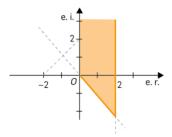
**11.2.** 
$$1 < |z - 1| < 2$$
  $\land$   $0 \le \text{Arg}(z - 1) \le \frac{\pi}{4}$ 



**11.3.** 
$$|z+i| \le 1 \quad \forall \quad \text{Re}(z) + 1 < -1$$



**11.4.** 
$$|z - 2i| \le |z + 2| \land 0 \le \text{Re}(z) \le 2$$



**12.1.** 
$$|z - 1 - 2i| \le 3$$
  $\land$   $0 \le \text{Arg}(z - 1 - 2i) \le \frac{\pi}{4}$ 

**12.2.** 
$$\operatorname{Im}(z) \le 2 \ \land \ \frac{\pi}{3} \le \operatorname{Arg}(z) \le \pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \iff \operatorname{Im}(z) \le 2 \ \land \ \frac{\pi}{3} \le \operatorname{Arg}(z) \le \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

13.

**13.1.** Seja 
$$z = 1 - i$$
.

• 
$$|z| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

• Seja  $\theta$  um argumento de z. Como o afixo de z está no  $4^{\circ}$  quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta$  pertence ao  $4^{\circ}$  quadrante.

$$tg \theta = \frac{-1}{1} = -1 \land \theta \in 4^{\circ} Q$$

Então, podemos concluir que  $\theta = -\frac{\pi}{4}$ .

Assim, 
$$z = \sqrt{2}e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}$$
.

$$z \times w = \sqrt{2}e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)} \times \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} = 2e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = 2e^{i0} = 2$$

$$|z|^2 = \left(\sqrt{2}\right)^2 = 2$$

Logo, 
$$z \times w = |z|^2$$
.

13.2. 
$$\left(\frac{w}{z}\right)^n = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}}{\sqrt{2}e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}}\right)^n = \left(e^{i\left(\frac{2\pi}{4}\right)}\right)^n =$$

$$= e^{i\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right)} =$$

$$= \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right)$$

**14.1.** 
$$z_1 = \frac{-1+i}{4i^8} = \frac{-1+i}{4} = -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}i$$

• 
$$|z_1| = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{16}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

• Seja  $\theta_1$  um argumento de  $z_1$ . Como o afixo de  $z_1$  está no  $2^{\varrho}$  quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta_1$  pertence ao  $2^{\varrho}$  quadrante.

$$\operatorname{tg} \theta_1 = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{-1}{4}} = -1 \ \, \wedge \, \, \theta_1 \in 2^{\underline{o}} \, \operatorname{Q}$$

Então, podemos concluir que  $\theta_1 = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ 

Assim, 
$$z_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}}$$
.

$$z_2 = -3 + i^{1000} = -3 + i^0 = -3 + 1 = -2$$

• 
$$|z_2| = 2$$

• um argumento de  $z_2$  é, por exemplo,  $\pi$ .

Assim, 
$$z_2 = 2e^{i\pi}$$
.

Seja 
$$z_3 = z_1 \times z_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}} \times 2e^{i\pi} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{i\frac{7\pi}{4}}$$
.

**14.2.** 
$$az^4 + bz^{-2} = 8i$$

Se  $z_1$  é solução da equação, temos:

$$a\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}}\right)^4 + b\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}}\right)^{-2} = 8i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\right)^4 e^{i3\pi} + b\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\right)^{-2} e^{i\left(-\frac{3\pi}{2}\right)} = 8i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{64}a[\cos(3\pi) + i\sin(3\pi)] + 8b\left[\cos\left(-\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) + i\sin\left(-\frac{3\pi}{2}\right)\right] = 8i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{64}a(-1+0) + 8b(0+i) = 8i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{64}a + 8bi = 8i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{64}a = 0 \\ 8b = 8 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ b = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{15.1.} \left[ \frac{4e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}} + 8e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}}}{\sqrt{24}[(2+i)^3 - 3 - 10i]} \right]^{12} = \left[ \frac{4\left[\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right] + 8\left[\cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right)\right]}{2\sqrt{6}[(2+i)(4+4i+i^2) - 3 - 10i]} \right]^{12} = \left[ \frac{4\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\right) + 8\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\right)}{2\sqrt{6}[(2+i)(3+4i) - 3 - 10i]} \right]^{12} = \left[ \frac{2\sqrt{3} + 2i - 4\sqrt{3} + 4i}{2\sqrt{6}(6 + 8i + 3i + 4i^2 - 3 - 10i)} \right]^{12} =$$

$$= \left[ \frac{-2\sqrt{3} + 6i}{2\sqrt{6}(6 + 11i - 4 - 3 - 10i)} \right]^{12} =$$

$$= \left[ \frac{2(-\sqrt{3} + 3i)}{2\sqrt{6}(-1 + i)} \right]^{12} =$$

$$= \left[ \frac{-\sqrt{3} + 3i}{\sqrt{6}(-1 + i)} \right]^{12} =$$

$$= \left[ \frac{-\sqrt{3} + 3i}{-\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{6}i} \right]^{12}$$

Seja  $z_1 = -\sqrt{3} + 3i$ .

• 
$$|z_1| = \sqrt{(-\sqrt{3})^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{3+9} = \sqrt{12} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

• Seja  $\theta_1$  um argumento de  $z_1$ . Como o afixo de  $z_1$  está no 2º quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta_1$  pertence ao 2º quadrante.

$$\begin{split} & \text{tg } \theta_1 = \frac{_3}{_{-\sqrt{3}}} = -\frac{_3\sqrt{_3}}{_3} = -\sqrt{_3} \quad \land \quad \theta_1 \in 2^{\underline{o}} \text{ Q} \\ & \text{Então, } \theta_1 = \frac{_5\pi}{_6}. \end{split}$$

Assim, 
$$z_1 = 2\sqrt{3}e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}}$$
.

Seja 
$$z_2 = -\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{6}i$$
.

• 
$$|z_2| = \sqrt{(-\sqrt{6})^2 + (\sqrt{6})^2} = \sqrt{6+6} = \sqrt{12} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

• Seja  $\theta_2$  um argumento de  $z_2$ . Como o afixo de  $z_2$  está no 2º quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta_2$  pertence ao 2º quadrante.

$$\label{eq:tgtheta} \begin{split} \operatorname{tg} \theta_2 &= \frac{\sqrt{6}}{-\sqrt{6}} = -1 \quad \wedge \quad \theta_2 \in 2^{\operatorname{o}} \operatorname{Q} \\ \operatorname{Ent\-align}{a} &= \frac{3\pi}{4}. \end{split}$$

Assim, 
$$z_2 = 2\sqrt{3}e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}}$$
.

Logo:

$$\left[\frac{-\sqrt{3}+3i}{-\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{6}i}\right]^{12} = \left[\frac{2\sqrt{3}e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}}}{2\sqrt{3}e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}}}\right]^{12} = \left[e^{i\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}-\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)}\right]^{12} = \\
= \left[e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right)}\right]^{12} = e^{i\pi} = -1 \\
\mathbf{15.2.} \frac{18\sqrt{2}e^{i\left(-\frac{22\pi}{24}\right)}}{(1+i)^3+4e^{i\left(-7\pi\right)}+4e^{i\left(-\frac{3\pi}{2}\right)}} = \frac{18\sqrt{2}e^{i\left(\frac{22\pi}{24}\right)}}{(1+2i+i^2)(1+i)+4(-1)+4\times i} = \frac{18\sqrt{2}e^{i\left(\frac{11\pi}{12}\right)}}{2i(1+i)-4+4i} = \\
= \frac{18\sqrt{2}e^{i\left(\frac{11\pi}{12}\right)}}{2i+2i^2-4+4i} = \\
= \frac{18\sqrt{2}e^{i\left(\frac{11\pi}{12}\right)}}{-6+6i}$$

Seja z = -6 + 6i.

• 
$$|z| = \sqrt{(-6)^2 + 6^2} = \sqrt{36 + 36} = \sqrt{72} = 6\sqrt{2}$$

• Seja  $\theta$  um argumento de z. Como o afixo de z está no 2º quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta$  pertence ao 2º quadrante.

$$tg \theta = \frac{6}{-6} = -1 \land \theta \in 2^{\circ} Q$$

Então, podemos concluir que  $\theta = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ .

Assim, 
$$z = 6\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}}$$
.

Logo:

$$\frac{18\sqrt{2}e^{i\left(\frac{11\pi}{12}\right)}}{-6+6i} = \frac{18\sqrt{2}e^{i\left(\frac{11\pi}{12}\right)}}{6\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}}} = 3e^{i\left(\frac{11\pi}{12} - \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)} = \\
= 3e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}} = \\
= 3\left[\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + i\mathrm{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right] = \\
= 3\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\right) = \\
= \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{3}{2}i$$

$$\frac{\left[-2e^{i\left(\frac{7\pi}{33}\right)} \times e^{i\left(\frac{4\pi}{33}\right)} + \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{25\pi}{3}} \times \sqrt{8}e^{i7\pi}\right]^{12}}{\sqrt{12}e^{i\frac{\pi}{8}}} = \left[\frac{-2e^{i\left(-\frac{11\pi}{33}\right)} + \sqrt{2}e^{i2\pi}}{\sqrt{12}e^{i2\pi}}\right]^{12} = \left[\frac{-2e^{i\left(-\frac{11\pi}{33}\right)} + \sqrt{2}e^{i2\pi}}{\sqrt{2}e^{i2\pi}}\right]^{12} = \left[\frac{-2e^{i\left(-\frac{11\pi}{33}\right)} + \sqrt{2}e^{i2\pi}}{\sqrt{2}e^{i2\pi}}\right]^{12} = \left[\frac{-2e^{i\left(-\frac{11\pi}{33}\right)} + \sqrt{2}e^{i2\pi}}{\sqrt{2}e^{i2\pi}}\right]^{12} = \left[\frac{-2e^{i\left(-\frac{11\pi}{33}\right)} + \sqrt{2}e^{i2\pi}}{\sqrt{2}e^{i2\pi}}\right]^{12}}$$

$$15.3. \left[ \frac{-2e^{i\left(-\frac{7\pi}{33}\right)} \times e^{i\left(-\frac{4\pi}{33}\right)} + \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{25\pi}{3}} \times \sqrt{8}e^{i7\pi}}{\sqrt{12}e^{i\frac{\pi}{8}}} \right]^{12} = \left[ \frac{-2e^{i\left(-\frac{11\pi}{33}\right)} + \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{25\pi}{3}} \times \sqrt{8}e^{i(-7\pi)}}{\sqrt{12}e^{i\frac{\pi}{8}}} \right]^{12} = \left[ \frac{-2e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)} + 4e^{i\left(\frac{25\pi}{3} - 7\pi\right)}}{\sqrt{12}e^{i\frac{\pi}{8}}} \right]^{12} = \left[ \frac{-2e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)} + 4e^{i\left(\frac{25\pi}{3} - 7\pi\right)}}{\sqrt{12}e^{i\frac{\pi}{8}}} \right]^{12} = \left[ \frac{-2e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)} + 4e^{i\frac{4\pi}{3}}}}{\sqrt{12}e^{i\frac{\pi}{8}}} \right]^{12} = \left[ \frac{-2\left(\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) + i\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right) + 4\left(\cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{3}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{4\pi}{3}\right)\right)}{\sqrt{12}e^{i\frac{\pi}{8}}} \right]^{12} = \left[ \frac{-2\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right) + 4\left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right)}{\sqrt{12}e^{i\frac{\pi}{8}}} \right]^{12} = \left[ \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}i - 2 - 2\sqrt{3}i}{\sqrt{12}e^{i\frac{\pi}{8}}} \right]^{12} = \left[ \frac{-3 - \sqrt{3}i}{\sqrt{12}e^{i\frac{\pi}{8}}} \right]^{1$$

Seja  $z = -3 - \sqrt{3}i$ .

• 
$$|z| = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + (-\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{9+3} = \sqrt{12} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

• Seja  $\theta$  um argumento de z. Como o afixo de z está no  $3^{\circ}$  quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta$  pertence ao  $3^{\circ}$  quadrante.

$$\label{eq:tgtheta} \begin{split} \text{tg} \; \theta &= \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{-3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \;\; \wedge \;\; \theta \in 3^{\underline{o}} \; \mathbf{Q} \\ \text{Então,} \; \theta &= \frac{7\pi}{6}. \end{split}$$

Assim, 
$$z = 2\sqrt{3}e^{i\frac{7\pi}{6}}$$
.

Logo:

$$\left(\frac{-3-\sqrt{3}i}{\sqrt{12}e^{i\frac{\pi}{8}}}\right)^{12} = \left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}e^{i\frac{7\pi}{6}}}{2\sqrt{3}e^{i\frac{\pi}{8}}}\right)^{12} = \left(e^{i\left(\frac{7\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{8}\right)}\right)^{12} = \\
= \left(e^{i\frac{25\pi}{24}}\right)^{12} = \\
= e^{i\frac{25\pi}{2}} = \\
= e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} = \\
= i$$

16

$$\mathbf{16.1.} \frac{\bar{z}+i}{\bar{z}-2} = \frac{x-yi+i}{x-yi-2} = \frac{x+(1-y)i}{(x-2)-yi} =$$

$$= \frac{[x+(1-y)i][(x-2)+yi]}{[(x-2)+yi]} =$$

$$= \frac{x(x-2)+xyi+(x-2)(1-y)i+y(1-y)i^2}{(x-2)^2-(yi)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{x(x-2)+xyi+(x-2)(1-y)i-y(1-y)}{(x-2)^2+y^2} =$$

$$= \frac{x(x-2)-y(1-y)+xyi+(x-2)(1-y)i}{(x-2)^2+y^2} =$$

$$= \frac{x(x-2)-y(1-y)+xyi+(x-2)(1-y)i}{(x-2)^2+y^2} + \frac{xy+(x-2)(1-y)}{(x-2)^2+y^2}i$$

Se  $\frac{\bar{z}+i}{\bar{z}-2}$  é um número real, então:

$$\frac{xy+(x-2)(1-y)}{(x-2)^2+y^2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow xy + (x-2)(1-y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow xy + x - xy - 2 + 2y = 0$$
$$\Leftrightarrow 2y = -x + 2$$
$$\Leftrightarrow y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 1$$

**16.2.** Pela alínea anterior, sabemos que  $\frac{\bar{z}+i}{\bar{z}-2} = \frac{x(x-2)-y(1-y)}{(x-2)^2+y^2} + \frac{xy+(x-2)(1-y)}{(x-2)^2+y^2}i$ .

Se  $\frac{\bar{z}+i}{\bar{z}-2}$  é um imaginário puro, então:

$$\frac{x(x-2)-y(1-y)}{(x-2)^2+y^2} = 0 \iff x(x-2) - y(1-y) = 0$$

$$\iff x^2 - 2x - y + y^2 = 0$$

$$\iff (x^2 - 2x + 1) + \left(y^2 - y + \frac{1}{4}\right) = 1 + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\iff (x-1)^2 + \left(y - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{5}{4}$$

**16.3.** 
$$5z^2 + 3z\bar{z} + 20i = 5(x + yi)^2 + 3(x + yi)(x - yi) + 20i =$$

$$= 5(x^2 + 2xyi + (yi)^2) + 3(x^2 - (yi)^2) + 20i =$$

$$= 5(x^2 + 2xyi - y^2) + 3(x^2 + y^2) + 20i =$$

$$= 5x^2 + 10xyi - 5y^2 + 3x^2 + 3y^2 + 20i =$$

$$= 8x^2 - 2y^2 + (10xy + 20)i$$

Se  $5z^2 + 3z\bar{z} + 20i$  é um número real, então  $10xy + 20 = 0 \Leftrightarrow xy = -2$ .

**16.4.** Pela alínea anterior sabemos que  $5z^2 + 3z\bar{z} + 20i = 8x^2 - 2y^2 + (10xy + 20)i$ .

Se  $5z^2 + 3z\bar{z} + 20i$  é um imaginário puro, então:

$$8x^{2} - 2y^{2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2y^{2} = 8x^{2} \Leftrightarrow y^{2} = 4x^{2}$$
$$\Leftrightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{4x^{2}}$$
$$\Leftrightarrow y = 2x \lor \Leftrightarrow y = -2x$$

17. 
$$\frac{w}{z} = \frac{e^{i3\alpha}}{e^{i\alpha}} = e^{i2\alpha} = \cos(2\alpha) + i \sin(2\alpha)$$

Como Re  $\left(\frac{w}{z}\right) = -\frac{1}{9}$ , então:

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(2\alpha) &= -\frac{1}{9} \Leftrightarrow \cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha = -\frac{1}{9} \Leftrightarrow \cos^2\alpha - (1 - \cos^2\alpha) = -\frac{1}{9} \\ &\Leftrightarrow 2\cos^2\alpha - 1 = -\frac{1}{9} \\ &\Leftrightarrow 2\cos^2\alpha = \frac{8}{9} \\ &\Leftrightarrow \cos^2\alpha = \frac{4}{9} \\ &\Leftrightarrow \cos\alpha = \pm\frac{2}{3} \\ &\Leftrightarrow \cos\alpha = -\frac{2}{3}, \, \text{pois } \alpha \in 3^{\underline{o}} \, \text{Q}. \end{aligned}$$

Como sen<sup>2</sup> $\alpha = 1 - \cos^2 \alpha$ , temos:

$$\begin{split} sen^2\alpha &= 1 - \frac{4}{9} \Longleftrightarrow sen^2\alpha = \frac{5}{9} \Longleftrightarrow sen\,\alpha = \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \\ &\iff sen\,\alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3},\,pois\,\alpha \in 3^{\underline{o}}\,Q. \end{split}$$

Logo, 
$$z = e^{i\alpha} = \cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha = -\frac{2}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}i$$
.

18.

**18.1.** Seja  $z_1 = -3 + \sqrt{3}i$ .

• 
$$|z_1| = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{9+3} = \sqrt{12} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

• Seja  $\theta_1$  um argumento de  $z_1$ . Como o afixo de  $z_1$  está no 2º quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta_1$  pertence ao 2º quadrante.

$$\label{eq:tgtheta} \begin{split} &\text{tg}\;\theta_1=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{-3}=-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\;\; \Lambda\;\; \theta_1\in 2^{\underline{o}}\,\mathbf{Q}\\ &\text{Então,}\;\theta_1=\frac{5\pi}{6}. \end{split}$$

Assim, 
$$z_1 = 2\sqrt{3}e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}}$$
.

Seja  $z_2 = -2 - 2\sqrt{3}i$ .

• 
$$|z_2| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-2\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{4 + 12} = \sqrt{16} = 4$$

• Seja  $\theta_2$  um argumento de  $z_2$ . Como o afixo de  $z_2$  está no  $3^\circ$  quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta_2$  pertence ao  $3^\circ$  quadrante.

$$tg \ \theta_2 = \frac{-2\sqrt{3}}{-2} = \sqrt{3} \quad \land \quad \theta_2 \in 3^{\circ} \ Q$$

Então, 
$$\theta_2 = \frac{4\pi}{3}$$
.

Assim, 
$$z_2 = 4e^{i\frac{4\pi}{3}}$$
.

Logo:

$$\left(\frac{-3+\sqrt{3}i}{-2-2\sqrt{3}i}\right)^n = \left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}}}{4e^{i\frac{4\pi}{3}}}\right)^n = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}e^{i\left(\frac{5\pi}{6} - \frac{4\pi}{3}\right)}\right)^n =$$

$$= \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}e^{i\left(\frac{5\pi}{6} - \frac{4\pi}{3}\right)}\right)^n =$$

$$= \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}\right)^n =$$

$$= \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^n e^{i\left(-\frac{n\pi}{2}\right)}$$

Para que  $z=\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^n e^{i\left(-\frac{n\pi}{2}\right)}$  seja um imaginário puro, o seu argumento deve ser da forma  $k\frac{\pi}{2}, k\in\mathbb{Z}.$ 

Assim:

$$-\frac{n\pi}{2} = k \frac{\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z} \iff n\pi = -k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \iff n = -k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

- Se k = 0, n = 0 e  $0 \notin \mathbb{N}$ .
- Se  $k = 1, n = -1 e 1 \notin \mathbb{N}$ .
- Se k = -1, n = 1.

Logo, n=1.

**18.2.** 
$$\left(3e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} \times 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{8}}\right)^n = \left(3e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} \times 2e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{8}\right)}\right)^n = \left(6e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{8}\right)}\right)^n = \left(6e^{i\frac{\pi}{8}}\right)^n = 6e^{i\frac{\pi}{8}}$$

Para que  $z=6^ne^{i\frac{n\pi}{8}}$  seja um número real, o seu argumento deve ser da forma  $k\pi,k\in\mathbb{Z}$ .

Assim:

$$-\frac{n\pi}{8}=k\pi, k\in\mathbb{Z} \Longleftrightarrow n\pi=-8k\pi, k\in\mathbb{Z} \Longleftrightarrow n=-8k, k\in\mathbb{Z}$$

- Se k = 0, n = 0 e  $0 \notin \mathbb{N}$ .
- Se  $k = 1, n = -8 \text{ e} 8 \notin \mathbb{N}$ .
- Se k = -1, n = 8.

Logo, n = 8.

**19.** Seja  $z = |z|e^{i\theta}$ .

$$-2iz = -2e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} \times |z|e^{i\theta} = 2e^{i\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} \times |z|e^{i\theta} =$$
$$= 2|z|e^{i\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \theta\right)}$$

Para que o afixo deste número complexo pertença ao 3º quadrante e à bissetriz dos quadrantes ímpares:

$$\frac{3\pi}{2} + \theta = \frac{5\pi}{4} \Longleftrightarrow \theta = \frac{5\pi}{4} - \frac{3\pi}{2} \Longleftrightarrow \theta = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

- **20.** Seja  $z_1 = -1 + \sqrt{3}i$ .
  - $|z_1| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{1+3} = \sqrt{4} = 2$
  - Seja  $\theta_1$  um argumento de  $z_1$ . Como o afixo de  $z_1$  está no 2º quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta_1$  pertence ao 2º quadrante.

$$\operatorname{tg} \theta_1 = \tfrac{\sqrt{3}}{-1} = -\sqrt{3} \ \, \wedge \ \, \theta_1 \in 2^{\underline{o}} \, \operatorname{Q}$$

Então, 
$$\theta_1 = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$
.

Assim, 
$$z_1 = 2e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}}$$
.

$$z = (3e^{i\alpha})^4 \times (-1 + \sqrt{3}i) = 3^4 e^{i4\alpha} \times 2e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}} =$$
$$= 162e^{i(4\alpha + \frac{2\pi}{3})}$$

Como z é um imaginário puro:

$$\begin{split} 4\alpha + \frac{2\pi}{3} &= \frac{\pi}{2} + k \frac{\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z}, \operatorname{com} \frac{\pi}{4} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2} \Longleftrightarrow 4\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2\pi}{3} + k \frac{\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ & \iff 4\alpha = -\frac{\pi}{6} + k \frac{\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ & \iff \alpha = -\frac{\pi}{24} + k \frac{\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{split}$$

- Se k = 0,  $\alpha = -\frac{\pi}{24} e \frac{\pi}{24} \notin \left[ \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$ .
- Se k = 1,  $\alpha = -\frac{\pi}{24} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{11\pi}{24}$ .

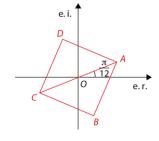
**21.1.** Sabemos que  $l = \sqrt{36} = 6$ .

$$|z| = \frac{1}{2}\overline{AC}$$

$$\overline{AC}^2 = 6^2 + 6^2 \Leftrightarrow \overline{AC} = 6\sqrt{2}$$

Assim, 
$$|z| = \frac{1}{2} \times 6\sqrt{2} = 3\sqrt{2}$$
.

Como Arg $(z) = \frac{\pi}{12}$ , então  $z = 3\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}}$ .



**21.2.** 
$$\overrightarrow{OD} \cdot \overrightarrow{OE} = \|\overrightarrow{OD}\| \times \|\overrightarrow{OE}\| \times \cos\left(\widehat{\overrightarrow{OD}, \overrightarrow{OE}}\right)$$

$$-iz = e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2}} \times 3\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}} = 3\sqrt{2}e^{i\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{12}\right)} =$$
$$= 3\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{19\pi}{12}}$$

Assim:

$$\overline{-iz} = \overline{3\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{19\pi}{12}}} = 3\sqrt{2}e^{i\left(-\frac{19\pi}{12}\right)} =$$
$$= 3\sqrt{2}e^{i\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right)}$$

$$Arg(iz) = \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{7\pi}{12}$$

Assim, sendo  $\alpha$  o ângulo formado por  $\overrightarrow{OD}$  e  $\overrightarrow{OE}$ ,  $\alpha = \frac{7\pi}{12} - \frac{5\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{6}$ .

Logo:

$$\overrightarrow{OD} \cdot \overrightarrow{OE} = \|\overrightarrow{OD}\| \times \|\overrightarrow{OE}\| \times \cos\left(\widehat{\overrightarrow{OD}}, \overrightarrow{OE}\right) = 3\sqrt{2} \times 3\sqrt{2} \times \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) =$$

$$= 18 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} =$$

$$= 9\sqrt{3}$$

**22.** Seja 
$$z = re^{i\theta}$$
.

Sabemos que o comprimento do arco é dado por  $\alpha r$ , sendo  $\alpha$  o ângulo ao centro correspondente e r o raio da circunferência.

Assim, temos 
$$\frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{3}r \Leftrightarrow r = 2$$
, ou seja,  $|z| = 2$ .

$$Arg(z) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{2\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

Logo

$$z = 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} = 2\left[\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right] =$$
$$= 2\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right) =$$
$$= 1 + \sqrt{3}i$$

Então, 
$$\bar{z} = 1 - \sqrt{3}i$$
.

**23.1.** 
$$z_1 = \frac{i^1 + i^2 + i^3 + i^4 + i^5 + i^6 + i^7 - \sqrt{3}i}{i^8} = \frac{i - 1 - i + 1 + i - 1 - i - \sqrt{3}i}{1} = -1 - \sqrt{3}i$$

$$= -1 - \sqrt{3}i$$
•  $|z_1| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (-\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{1+3} = \sqrt{4} = 2$ 

• Seja  $\theta_1$  um argumento de  $z_1$ . Como o afixo de  $z_1$  está no 3º quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta_1$  pertence ao 3º quadrante.

$$\operatorname{tg} \, \theta_1 = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{-1} = \sqrt{3} \ \ \, \Lambda \ \ \, \theta_1 \in 3^{\underline{o}} \, \operatorname{Q}$$

Então, 
$$\theta_1 = \frac{4\pi}{3}$$
.

Assim, 
$$z_1 = 2e^{i\frac{4\pi}{3}}$$
.

$$z_2 = 1 - \sqrt{3}i$$

• 
$$|z_2| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{1+3} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

• Seja  $\theta_2$  um argumento de  $z_2$ . Como o afixo de  $z_2$  está no  $4^{\circ}$  quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta_2$  pertence ao  $4^{\circ}$  quadrante.

$$tg \,\theta_2 = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{1} = -\sqrt{3} \ \, \, \Lambda \ \, \theta_2 \in 4^{\circ} \, Q$$

Então, 
$$\theta_2 = \frac{5\pi}{3}$$
.

Assim, 
$$z_2 = 2e^{i\frac{5\pi}{3}}$$
.

**23.2.** 
$$\frac{5\pi}{2} - \frac{4\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{n} = \frac{\pi}{3} \iff n = \frac{6\pi}{\pi} = 6$$

$$z = \left(2e^{i\frac{4\pi}{3}}\right)^6 = 2^6 e^{i\frac{24\pi}{3}} = 64e^{i8\pi} = 64$$

24.

**24.1.** Utilizando a regra de Ruffini, temos:

Assim:

$$z^{3} - 2(\sqrt{3} + i)z^{2} + 4(1 + \sqrt{3}i)z - 8i = (z - 2i)(z^{2} - 2\sqrt{3}z + 4)$$

**24.2.** 
$$P(z) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (z - 2i)(z^2 - 2\sqrt{3}z + 4) = 0 \Leftrightarrow z - 2i = 0 \lor z^2 - 2\sqrt{3}z + 4 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = 2i \quad \forall \quad z = \frac{2\sqrt{3} \pm \sqrt{(2\sqrt{3})^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 4}}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = 2i \quad \forall \quad z = \frac{2\sqrt{3} \pm \sqrt{12 - 16}}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = 2i \quad \forall \quad z = \frac{2\sqrt{3} \pm \sqrt{-4}}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = 2i \quad \forall \quad z = \frac{2\sqrt{3} \pm 2i}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = 2i \quad \forall \quad z = \sqrt{3} - i \quad \forall \quad z = \sqrt{3} + i$$

Seja  $z_1 = 2i$ .

- $|z_1| = 2$
- Um argumento de  $z_1$  é, por exemplo,  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ .

Assim, 
$$z_1 = 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}$$
.

Seja 
$$z_2 = \sqrt{3} - i$$
.

• 
$$|z_2| = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{3+1} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

• Seja  $\theta_2$  um argumento de  $z_2$ . Como o afixo de  $z_2$  está no  $4^{\circ}$  quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta_2$  pertence ao  $4^{\circ}$  quadrante.

$$\operatorname{tg} \theta_2 = \tfrac{-1}{\sqrt{3}} = -\tfrac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \ \, \Lambda \ \, \theta_2 \in 4^{\varrho} \, \mathrm{Q}$$

Então, 
$$\theta_2 = -\frac{\pi}{6}$$
.

Assim, 
$$z_2 = 2e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right)}$$
.

Seja 
$$z_3 = \sqrt{3} + i$$

• 
$$|z_3| = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{3+1} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

• Seja  $\theta_3$  um argumento de  $z_3$ . Como o afixo de  $z_3$  está no 1º quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta_3$  pertence ao 1º quadrante.

$$\operatorname{tg} \theta_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \ \land \ \theta_3 \in 1^{\circ} \, \mathbf{Q}$$

Então, 
$$\theta_3 = \frac{\pi}{6}$$
.

Assim, 
$$z_3 = 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}}$$
.

Logo, C.S. = 
$$\left\{ 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}, 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}}, 2e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right)} \right\}$$
.

**25.** 
$$z = \frac{1+\mu i}{1-\mu i}, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$$

Seja 
$$w = 1 + \mu i = |w|e^{i\theta}$$
.

Então, 
$$\frac{w}{\overline{w}} = \frac{|w|e^{i\theta}}{|w|e^{i(-\theta)}} = e^{i2\theta}$$
.

Logo, 
$$|z| = 1$$
.

**26.1.** As raízes de ordem quatro de w são z, -iz, -z e iz.

Assim, como 
$$z = 2 - 5i$$
, temos:

$$-iz = -i(2 - 5i) = -2i + 5i^2 = -5 - 2i$$
$$-z = -(2 - 5i) = -2 + 5i$$

$$iz = i(2 - 5i) = 2i - 5i^2 = 5 + 2i$$

**26.2.** 
$$\sqrt[4]{w} = z \Leftrightarrow w = z^4 \Leftrightarrow w = (2 - 5i)^4$$

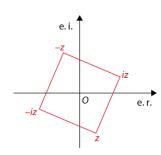
$$\Leftrightarrow w = [(2 - 5i)^2]^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow w = (4 - 20i + 25i^2)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow w = (-21 - 20i)^2$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow w = 441 + 840i + 400i^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow w = 41 + 840i$$



27.

**27.1.** 
$$\frac{(z_1)^5 + 2z_2 + 4\sqrt{3}}{i^{2018}} = \frac{\left(4e^{i\frac{\pi}{10}}\right)^5 + 2(-2\sqrt{3} - 2i) + 4\sqrt{3}}{i^2} = \frac{4^5e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} - 4\sqrt{3} - 4i + 4\sqrt{3}}{-1} = \\ = -(256i - 4i) = \\ = -252i$$

**27.2.** 
$$z^4 = z_2 \Leftrightarrow z^4 = -2\sqrt{3} - 2i$$

$$z_2 = -2\sqrt{3} - 2i$$

• 
$$|z_2| = \sqrt{(-2\sqrt{3})^2 + (-2)^2} = \sqrt{12 + 4} = \sqrt{16} = 4$$

• Seja  $\theta_1$  um argumento de  $z_2$ . Como o afixo de  $z_2$  está no  $3^{\circ}$  quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta_1$  pertence ao  $3^{\circ}$  quadrante.

$$\operatorname{tg} \, \theta_1 = \frac{-2}{-2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \ \, \wedge \ \, \theta_1 \in 3^{\underline{o}} \, \, \mathrm{Q}$$

Então, 
$$\theta_1 = \frac{7\pi}{6}$$
.

Assim, 
$$z_2 = 4e^{i\frac{7\pi}{6}}$$
.

Logo:

$$z^{4} = 4e^{i\frac{7\pi}{6}} \iff z = \sqrt[4]{4e^{i\frac{7\pi}{6}}} \iff z = \sqrt[4]{4}e^{i\left(\frac{7\pi}{6} + 2k\pi\right)}, k \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \sqrt{2}e^{i\left(\frac{7\pi}{6} + 2k\pi\right)}, k \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$$

• Se 
$$k = 0$$
,  $z_0 = \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{7\pi}{24}}$ .

• Se 
$$k = 1$$
,  $z_1 = \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{19\pi}{24}}$ .

- Se k = 2,  $z_2 = \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{31\pi}{24}}$ .
- Se k = 3,  $z_3 = \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{43\pi}{24}}$ .

$$\text{C.S.} = \left\{ \sqrt{2}e^{\frac{\hat{i}^{7\pi}}{24}}, \sqrt{2}e^{\frac{\hat{i}^{19\pi}}{24}}, \sqrt{2}e^{\frac{\hat{i}^{31\pi}}{24}}, \sqrt{2}e^{\frac{\hat{i}^{43\pi}}{24}} \right\}$$

**27.3.** 
$$\sqrt[6]{w} = z_1 \Leftrightarrow w = z_1^6$$

Como se trata de um hexágono regular, a amplitude de cada ângulo ao centro definido pelos vértices do hexágono é  $\frac{2\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{3}$ . Assim, as raízes de ordem n de w são:

$$4e^{i\frac{\pi}{10}}$$

$$4e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{10} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)} = 4e^{i\frac{13\pi}{30}}$$

$$4e^{i\left(\frac{13\pi}{30} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)} = 4e^{i\frac{23\pi}{30}}$$

$$4e^{i\left(\frac{23\pi}{30} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)} = 4e^{i\frac{33\pi}{30}} = 4e^{i\frac{11\pi}{10}}$$

$$4\rho^{i\left(\frac{11\pi}{10} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)} = 4\rho^{i\frac{43\pi}{30}}$$

$$4e^{i\left(\frac{43\pi}{30} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)} = 4e^{i\frac{53\pi}{30}}$$

Assim, 
$$w = z_1^6 = \left(4e^{i\frac{\pi}{10}}\right)^6 = 4^6 e^{i\frac{6\pi}{10}} = 4096e^{i\frac{3\pi}{5}}.$$

28.

**28.1.** Como os vértices do hexágono são os afixos das raízes de ordem n de z, então n=6 e a amplitude de cada ângulo ao centro definido pelos vértices do hexágono é  $\frac{2\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{3}$ .

Assim, as raízes de ordem 6 de z, são:

$$z_1 = 3e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$z_2 = 3e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)} = 3e^{i\frac{7\pi}{12}}$$

$$z_3 = 3e^{i\left(\frac{7\pi}{12} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)} = 3e^{i\frac{11\pi}{12}}$$

$$z_4 = 3e^{i\left(\frac{11\pi}{12} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)} = 3e^{i\frac{15\pi}{12}} = 3e^{i\frac{5\pi}{4}}$$

$$z_5 = 3e^{i\left(\frac{5\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)} = 3e^{i\frac{19\pi}{12}}$$

$$z_6 = 3e^{i\left(\frac{19\pi}{12} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)} = 3e^{i\frac{23\pi}{12}}$$

**28.2.** 
$$z = z_1^6 = \left(3e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}\right)^6 = 3^6 e^{i\frac{6\pi}{4}} =$$

$$= 729e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2}} =$$

$$= 729 \times (-i) =$$

**28.3.** 
$$|z| < 3 \land \frac{7\pi}{12} \le \text{Arg}(z) \le \frac{11\pi}{12}$$

**29.** Sabemos que  $w = iz = |z|e^{i\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$ 

Assim, como  $\frac{\pi}{2}=\frac{2\pi}{4}$ , podemos concluir que n=4.

Logo, os pontos A e B são vértices de um quadrado cuja diagonal tem comprimento igual a 2|z|.

Então, pelo teorema de Pitágoras, temos:

$$\overline{AB}^2 = |z|^2 + |z|^2 \iff \overline{AB} = \sqrt{2|z|^2}$$
  
 $\iff \overline{AB} = |z|\sqrt{2}$ 

**30.** 
$$\frac{17\pi}{10} - \frac{\pi}{5} = \frac{17\pi}{10} - \frac{2\pi}{10} = \frac{15\pi}{10} = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

Assim, os afixos das raízes definem um arco de amplitude  $\frac{3\pi}{2}$  rad =  $-\frac{\pi}{2}$  rad.

Como  $\frac{2\pi}{\frac{\pi}{2}}$  = 4, temos:

$$z = \left(\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{17\pi}{10}}\right)^4 = \left(\sqrt{2}\right)^4 e^{i\frac{34\pi}{5}} = 4e^{i\frac{4\pi}{5}}$$

$$z = \left(\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{5}}\right)^4 = \left(\sqrt{2}\right)^4 e^{i\frac{4\pi}{5}} = 4e^{i\frac{4\pi}{5}}$$

31.

**31.1.** 
$$z + \frac{1}{z} + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow z^2 + 1 + z = 0$$
  
 $\Leftrightarrow z^2 + z + 1 = 0$   
 $\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 1}}{2}$   
 $\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{-3}}{2}$ 

$$\Leftrightarrow z = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \quad \forall \quad z = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

C.S. = 
$$\left\{ -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i, -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right\}$$

**31.2.** 
$$z^4 - 2z^2 = 15 \Leftrightarrow z^4 - 2z^2 - 15 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z^2 = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times (-15)}}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z^2 = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 60}}{2}$$

$$\iff z^2 = \frac{2\pm 8}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z^2 = -3 \lor z^2 = 5$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \pm \sqrt{-3} \ \lor \ z = \pm \sqrt{5}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \sqrt{3}i \ \lor \ z = -\sqrt{3}i \ \lor \ z = -\sqrt{5} \ \lor \ z = \sqrt{5}$$

C.S. = 
$$\{\sqrt{3}i, -\sqrt{3}i, \sqrt{5}, -\sqrt{5}\}$$

## 31.3. Utilizando a regra de Ruffini, temos:

Assim:

$$z^{3} + (-8+i)z^{2} + (17-8i)z + 17i = (z+i)(z^{2}-8z+17)$$

Logo:

$$z^{3} + (-8+i)z^{2} + (17-8i)z + 17i = 0 \Leftrightarrow (z+i)(z^{2} - 8z + 17) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z+i = 0 \quad \forall \quad z^{2} - 8z + 17 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = -i \quad \forall \quad z = \frac{8\pm\sqrt{(-8)^{2} - 4\times1\times17}}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = -i \quad \forall \quad z = \frac{8\pm\sqrt{64-68}}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = -i \quad \forall \quad z = \frac{8\pm\sqrt{-4}}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = -i \quad \forall \quad z = 4+i \quad \forall \quad z = 4-2i$$

C.S. = 
$$\{4 + i, 4 - i, -i\}$$

31.4. 
$$z^2 - 4\bar{z} - 5 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x + yi)^2 - 4(x - yi) - 5 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 2xyi + (yi)^2 - 4x + 4yi - 5 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - y^2 - 4x - 5 + 2xyi + 4yi = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - y^2 - 4x - 5 + (2xy + 4y)i = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 - 4x - 5 = 0 \\ 2xy + 4y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2y(x + 2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2y(x + 2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 - 4x - 5 = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \lor \begin{cases} 4 - y^2 + 8 - 5 = 0 \\ x = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 - 4x - 5 = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \lor \begin{cases} x - 4x - 5 = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \lor \begin{cases} x - 2 + 4x - 5 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x - 1 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \lor \begin{cases} x - 2 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \lor \begin{cases} x - 2 \\ x = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x - 1 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \lor \begin{cases} x - 5 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \lor \begin{cases} y - 27 \\ x = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x - 1 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \lor \begin{cases} x - 5 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \lor \begin{cases} y - \sqrt{7} \\ x = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x - 1 \\ y - 0 \end{cases} \lor \begin{cases} x - 5 \\ y - 0 \end{cases} \lor \begin{cases} x - 7 \\ x - 2 \end{cases} \lor \begin{cases} x - 7 \\ x - 2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x - \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 + 20}}{2} \Leftrightarrow x - \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{36}}{2} \Leftrightarrow x - \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{36}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x - \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{36}}{2} \Leftrightarrow x - \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{36}}{2} \Leftrightarrow x - \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{36}}{2} \Leftrightarrow x - \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{36}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x - \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{36}}{2} \Leftrightarrow x - \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{36}}{2} \Leftrightarrow x - \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{36}}{2} \Leftrightarrow x - \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{36}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x - \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{36}}{2} \Leftrightarrow x - \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{36}}{2} \end{cases}$$

Assim:

$$z = -1 \quad \forall \ z = 6 \quad \forall \ z = -2 + \sqrt{7}i \quad \forall \ z = -2 - \sqrt{7}i$$
 C.S. =  $\left\{-1, 5, -2 - \sqrt{7}i, -2 + \sqrt{7}i\right\}$ 

Cálculo auxiliar
$$x^{2} - 4x - 5 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{(-4)^{2} - 4 \times 1 \times (-5)}}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 + 20}}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{36}}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{4 \pm 6}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -1 \lor x = 5$$

**32.1.** 
$$z^{3} + 8e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}} = 0 \Leftrightarrow z^{3} = -8e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}} \Leftrightarrow z = \sqrt[3]{-8e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \sqrt[3]{8e^{i\left(\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \sqrt[3]{8e^{i\frac{5\pi}{3}}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \sqrt[3]{8}e^{i\frac{5\pi}{3}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \sqrt[3]{8}e^{i\frac{5\pi}{3} + 2k\pi}, k \in \{0, 1, 2\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = 2e^{i\frac{5\pi}{3} + 2k\pi}, k \in \{0, 1, 2\}$$

- Se k = 0,  $z_0 = 2e^{i\frac{5\pi}{9}}$ .
- Se k = 1,  $z_1 = 2e^{i\frac{11\pi}{9}}$ .
- Se k = 2,  $z_2 = 2e^{i\frac{17\pi}{9}}$ .

C.S. = 
$$\left\{ 2e^{i\frac{5\pi}{9}}, 2e^{i\frac{11\pi}{9}}, 2e^{i\frac{17\pi}{9}} \right\}$$

**32.2.** 
$$z - \frac{2i}{z} = 0 \Leftrightarrow z^2 - 2i = 0 \Leftrightarrow z^2 = 2i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z^2 = 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}, k \in \{0, 1\}$$

- Se k = 0,  $z_0 = \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$ .
- Se k = 1,  $z_1 = \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{5\pi}{4}}$ .

$$\text{C.S.} = \left\{ \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}, \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{5\pi}{4}} \right\}$$

**32.3.** 
$$z^4 \times \overline{e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}}} = 4i \Leftrightarrow z^4 \times e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right)} = 4e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} \Leftrightarrow z^4 = \frac{4e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}}{e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right)}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z^4 = 4e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z^4 = 4e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \sqrt[4]{4e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi}, k \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$$

- Se k = 0,  $z_0 = \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}}$ .
- Se k = 1,  $z_1 = \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}}$ .
- Se k = 2,  $z_2 = \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{7\pi}{6}}$ .

• Se 
$$k = 3$$
,  $z_3 = \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{5\pi}{3}}$ .  
C.S. =  $\left\{\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}}, \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}}, \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{7\pi}{6}}, \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{5\pi}{3}}\right\}$ 

C.S. = 
$$\left\{ \sqrt{2}e^{\frac{1}{6}}, \sqrt{2}e^{\frac{1}{3}}, \sqrt{2}e^{\frac{1}{6}}, \sqrt{2}e^{\frac{1}{3}} \right\}$$

32.4.  $z^3 \times \bar{z} = 81i \Leftrightarrow (x + yi)^3 \times (x - yi) = 81i$ 
 $\Leftrightarrow [x^2 + 2xyi + (yi)^2](x + yi)(x - yi) = 81i$ 
 $\Leftrightarrow (x^2 - y^2 + 2xyi)[x^2 - (yi)^2] = 81i$ 
 $\Leftrightarrow (x^2 - y^2 + 2xyi)(x^2 + y^2) = 81i$ 
 $\Leftrightarrow x^2 - y^2 + 2xyi = \frac{81}{x^2 + y^2}i$ 
 $\Leftrightarrow \left\{ x^2 - y^2 = 0 \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ x^2 = y^2 \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ 2xy = \frac{81}{x^2 + y^2} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ 2xy = \frac{81}{x^2 + y^2} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ 2xy = \frac{81}{y^2 + y^2} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ 2xy = \frac{81}{y^2 + y^2} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ 2xy = \frac{81}{x^2 + y^2} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ y = \pm \frac{3}{2} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ y = \pm \frac{3}{2} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ y = \pm \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ y = \pm \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ y = \pm \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ y = \pm \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ y = \pm \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt$ 

Assim, 
$$z_1 = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}i$$
 V  $z_2 = -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}i$ .

Seja 
$$z_1 = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}i$$
.

• 
$$|z_1| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{2} + \frac{9}{2}} = \sqrt{9} = 3$$

• Seja  $\theta_1$  um argumento de  $z_1$ . Como o afixo de  $z_1$  está no 1º quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta_1$  pertence ao 1º quadrante.

$$\operatorname{tg} \theta_1 = \frac{\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}} = 1 \ \land \ \theta_1 \in \mathbf{1}^{\underline{o}} \, \mathbf{Q}$$

Então, 
$$\theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$
.

Assim, 
$$z_1 = 3e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$
.

Seja 
$$z_2 = -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}i$$
.

• 
$$|z_2| = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{2} + \frac{9}{2}} = \sqrt{9} = 3$$

• Seja  $\theta_2$  um argumento de  $z_2$ . Como o afixo de  $z_2$  está no  $3^{\circ}$  quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta_2$  pertence ao  $3^{\circ}$  quadrante.

$$\operatorname{tg} \theta_2 = \frac{\frac{-3\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{-3\sqrt{2}}{2}} = 1 \quad \wedge \quad \theta_2 \in 3^{\underline{o}} \, \mathbf{Q}$$

Então, 
$$\theta_2 = \frac{5\pi}{4}$$
.

Assim, 
$$z_2 = 3e^{i\frac{5\pi}{4}}$$
.

C.S. = 
$$\left\{ 3e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}, 3e^{i\frac{5\pi}{4}} \right\}$$

**32.5.** Seja  $z = |z|e^{i\theta}$ .

$$8z^{2}\bar{z} = \frac{1}{i} \iff 8(|z|e^{i\theta})^{2}|z|e^{i(-\theta)} = e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)} \iff 8|z|^{2}e^{i(2\theta)}|z|e^{i(-\theta)} = e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$
$$\iff |z|^{3}e^{i\theta} = \frac{1}{8}e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

Assim, 
$$|z|^3 = \frac{1}{8} \iff z = \frac{1}{2}$$
.

Logo, 
$$z = \frac{1}{2}e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$
.

$$C.S. = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)} \right\}$$

**32.6.** Seja  $z = |z|e^{i\theta}$ .

$$\begin{split} z^4 &= \bar{z}i \Longleftrightarrow \left(|z|e^{i\theta}\right)^4 = |z|e^{i(-\theta)}e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} \Longleftrightarrow |z|^4e^{i(4\theta)} = |z|e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right)} \\ &\iff \begin{cases} |z|^4 = |z| \\ 4\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta \end{cases} \Longleftrightarrow \begin{cases} |z|^4 - |z| = 0 \\ 5\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases} \\ &\iff \begin{cases} |z|(|z|^3 - 1) = 0 \\ \theta = \frac{\pi}{10} + \frac{2k\pi}{5}, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases} \Longleftrightarrow \begin{cases} |z| = 0 \ \forall |z| = 1 \\ \theta = \frac{\pi}{10} + \frac{2k\pi}{5}, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases} \end{split}$$

Se 
$$|z| = 0$$
,  $z = 0$ .

Se |z| = 1, temos:

• Para 
$$k = 0$$
,  $\theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{10}$ .

• Para 
$$k = 1$$
,  $\theta_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

• Para 
$$k = 2$$
,  $\theta_3 = \frac{9\pi}{10}$ 

• Para 
$$k = 3$$
,  $\theta_4 = \frac{13\pi}{10}$ .

• Para 
$$k = 4$$
,  $\theta_5 = \frac{17\pi}{10}$ 

C.S. = 
$$\left\{0, e^{i\frac{\pi}{10}}, e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}, e^{i\frac{9\pi}{10}}, e^{i\frac{13\pi}{10}}, e^{i\frac{17\pi}{10}}\right\}$$

**32.7.** 
$$z^5 = 81z \Leftrightarrow z^5 - 81z = 0 \Leftrightarrow z(z^4 - 81) = 0$$
  
 $\Leftrightarrow z = 0 \lor z^4 = 81$   
 $\Leftrightarrow z = 0 \lor z = \sqrt[4]{81}$   
 $\Leftrightarrow z = 0 \lor z = \sqrt[4]{81}e^{i0}$ 

$$\iff z = 0 \ \lor \ z = 3e^{i\frac{0+2k\pi}{4}}, k \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$$
  
 $\iff z = 0 \ \lor \ z = 3e^{i\frac{k\pi}{2}}, k \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$ 

• Se 
$$k = 0$$
,  $z_0 = 3e^{i0} = 3$ .

• Se 
$$k = 1, z_1 = 3e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} = 3i$$
.

• Se 
$$k = 2$$
,  $z_2 = 3e^{i\pi} = -3$ .

• Se 
$$k = 3$$
,  $z_3 = 3e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2}} = -3i$ .

C.S. = 
$$\{0, 3, 3i, -3, -3i\}$$

**32.8.** 
$$z^3 = -\sqrt{3}z - iz \Leftrightarrow z^3 + (\sqrt{3} + i)z = 0 \Leftrightarrow z[z^2 + (\sqrt{3} + i)] = 0$$
  
  $\Leftrightarrow z = 0 \lor z^2 = -\sqrt{3} - i$ 

Seja 
$$z_1 = -\sqrt{3} - i$$
.

• 
$$|z_1| = \sqrt{(-\sqrt{3})^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{3+1} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

• Seja  $\theta_1$  um argumento de  $z_1$ . Como o afixo de  $z_1$  está no 3º quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta_1$  pertence ao 3º quadrante.

$$\operatorname{tg}\,\theta_1=\tfrac{-1}{-\sqrt{3}}=\tfrac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\ \, \Lambda\ \, \theta_1\in\operatorname{3^{o}}\mathsf{Q}$$

Então, 
$$\theta_1 = \frac{7\pi}{6}$$
.

Assim, 
$$z_1 = 2e^{i\frac{7\pi}{6}}$$
.

Logo:

$$z = 0 \lor z^2 = -\sqrt{3} - i \Leftrightarrow z = 0 \lor z^2 = 2e^{i\frac{7\pi}{6}}$$
$$\Leftrightarrow z = 0 \lor z = \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{7\pi}{6} + 2k\pi}, k \in \{0, 1\}$$

• Se 
$$k = 0$$
,  $z_0 = \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{7\pi}{12}}$ .

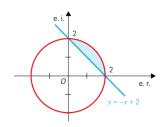
• Se 
$$k = 1$$
,  $z_1 = \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{19\pi}{12}}$ .

C.S. = 
$$\left\{0, \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{7\pi}{12}}, \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{19\pi}{12}}\right\}$$

33.

**33.1.** Re
$$(z - iz) \ge 2 \land |z| \le 2$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(z - iz) \ge 2 \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{Re}(x + yi - i(x + yi)) \ge 2 \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{Re}(x + yi - ix - yi^2) \ge 2$$
  
 $\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{Re}(x + y + (y - x)i) \ge 2$   
 $\Leftrightarrow x + y \ge 2$   
 $\Leftrightarrow y \ge -x + 2$ 

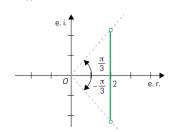


**33.2.** 
$$|\operatorname{Arg}(z)| < \frac{\pi}{3} \wedge \operatorname{Im}(iz) = 2 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{\pi}{3} < \operatorname{Arg}(z) < \frac{\pi}{3} \wedge \operatorname{Im}(iz) = 2$$

$$\operatorname{Im}(iz) = 2 \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{Im}(i(x+yi)) = 2 \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{Im}(ix+yi^2) = 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{Im}(-y + ix) = 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 2$$



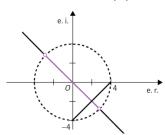
**33.3.** 
$$|z + 4i| = |z - 4| \wedge z \cdot \bar{z} + 16e^{i\pi} < 0$$

$$z\cdot\bar{z}+16e^{i\pi}<0 \Leftrightarrow |z|e^{i\theta}\cdot|z|e^{i(-\theta)}=-16e^{i\pi} \Leftrightarrow |z|^2e^{i0}=16e^{i(\pi+\pi)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |z|^2 e^{i0} = 16e^{i(2\pi)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |z|^2 = 16$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |z| = 4$$



**33.4.** 
$$z + \overline{z} \le -z \cdot \overline{z}$$
  $\land$   $|\operatorname{Re}(z)| \le 1 \land \frac{\pi}{2} < \operatorname{Arg}(z) \le \pi$ 

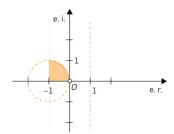
$$\Leftrightarrow z + \bar{z} \le -z \cdot \bar{z} \quad \land \quad -1 \le \operatorname{Re}(z) \le 1 \quad \land \quad \frac{\pi}{2} < \operatorname{Arg}(z) \le \pi$$

$$z + \bar{z} \le -z \cdot \bar{z} \Longleftrightarrow x + yi + x - yi \le -(x + yi)(x - yi) \Longleftrightarrow 2x \le -(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 + 2x \le 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 2x + 1 + y^2 \le 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x+1)^2 + y^2 \le 1$$



**34.1.** 
$$|z + 2i| \le 2$$
  $\wedge \frac{\pi}{4} \le \text{Arg}(z + 4i) \le \frac{3\pi}{4}$ 

**34.2.** 
$$(-1 < \text{Re}(z) < 3)$$
  $\land \left[ 0 \le \text{Arg}(z - 1 - 2i) \le \frac{\pi}{4} \lor \pi \le \text{Arg}(z - 1 - 2i) \le \frac{5\pi}{4} \right]$ 

**34.3.** 
$$|z| < 3$$
  $\wedge \frac{\pi}{2} \le \text{Arg}(z) \le \frac{9\pi}{10}$ 

**34.4.** 
$$|z - 4 - 4i| \le 4$$
  $\wedge$   $Im(z) \le Re(z) + 4$   $\wedge$   $Im(z) \ge Re(z) - 4$ 

35.

**35.1.** 
$$\sqrt[3]{z}=z_1$$
 
$$z_1=2+\sqrt{3}i+i^{4n+2014}, n\in\mathbb{N} \Leftrightarrow z_1=2+\sqrt{3}i+i^2$$
 
$$\Leftrightarrow z_1=1+\sqrt{3}i$$

• 
$$|z_1| = \sqrt{1^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{1+3} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

• Seja  $\theta_1$  um argumento de  $z_1$ . Como o afixo de  $z_1$  está no 1º quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta_1$  pertence ao 1º quadrante.

$$\label{eq:tgtheta} \begin{split} & \text{tg} \; \theta_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1} = \sqrt{3} \quad \land \quad \theta_1 \in 1^{\underline{o}} \; \mathbf{Q} \\ & \text{Então,} \; \theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{3}. \end{split}$$

Assim, 
$$z_1 = 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}$$
.

Logo:

$$\sqrt[3]{z} = 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} \Leftrightarrow z = \left(2e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}\right)^3 \Leftrightarrow z = 2^3 e^{i\frac{3\pi}{3}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = 8e^{i\pi}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = 8(\cos \pi + i \sin \pi)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = 8(-1 + 0i)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = -8 + 0i$$

**35.2.** A condição  $|z-z_2| \le 1$  define, no plano complexo, o círculo de centro no ponto  $\mathcal C$  e raio 1, incluindo a circunferência. Assim, pode rejeitar-se a opção (III).

A condição  $\frac{\pi}{2} \le \text{Arg}(z) \le 2\pi$  define, no plano complexo, a reunião dos 2º, 3º e 4º quadrantes, incluindo os eixos do referencial. Assim, pode rejeitar-se a opção (I).

A condição  $|z| \ge |z - z_2|$  define, no plano complexo, o semiplano definido pela mediatriz do segmento de reta [OC] e que contém o ponto C. Assim, pode rejeitar-se a opção (II).

Portanto, a opção correta é a (IV).

**GAVE** 

**36.1.** Sejam z = x + yi e z' = x' + y'i.

Sabemos que:

- $\operatorname{Re}(z+z') = 1 \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{Re}(x+yi+x'+y'i) = 1 \Leftrightarrow x+x'=1$
- z z' é um número real, ou seja:

$$Im(z - z') = 0 \Leftrightarrow Im(x + yi - x' - y'i) = 0 \Leftrightarrow y - y' = 0$$

• 
$$(x + yi)(x' + y'i) = -16 + 2i \Leftrightarrow xx' + xy'i + x'yi + yy'i^2 = -16 + 2i$$
  
 $\Leftrightarrow xx' - yy' + (xy' + x'y)i = -16 + 2i$ 

Assim, temos:

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x + x - y - 2 & (x + y + (1 - x)y - 2) \\ xy + y - xy = 2 & (x + y + (1 - x)y - 2) \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y' = 2 \\ -x^2 + x - 4 = -16 \\ y = 2 & (x + y + (1 - x)y - 2) \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x - x^2 - y^2} = -16 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y' = 2 \\ -x^2 + x - 4 = -16 \end{cases} \\ y = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{y' = 2}{xy + y - xy} = 2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x' = 4 \\ y' = 2 \\ -x^2 + x + 12 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x' = 4 \\ y' = 2 \\ x = -3 \\ y = 2 \end{cases} \end{cases} \begin{cases} x' = 4 \\ y' = 2 \\ x = 4 \\ y = 2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 48}}{-2} \\ \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 48}}{-2} \\ \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 48}}{-2} \\ \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 48}}{-2} \end{cases}$$

Assim. z = -3 + 2i e z' = 4 + 2i ou z = 4 + 2i e z' = -3 + 2i.

Cálculo auxiliar 
$$-x^2 + x + 12 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1^2 - 4 \times (-1) \times 12}}{2 \times (-1)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 48}}{-2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-1 \pm 7}{-2}$$

**36.2.** Sejam z = x + yi e z' = x' + y'i.

Sabemos que:

• 
$$z + z' = 3 + i \Leftrightarrow x + yi + x' + y'i = 3 + i$$
  
 $\Leftrightarrow x + x' + (y + y')i = 3 + i$   
 $\Leftrightarrow x + x' = 3 \land y + y' = 1$ 

- $Re(z) = 2 \Leftrightarrow x = 2$
- $\frac{x+yi}{y'+y'i}$  é um imaginário puro, ou seja:

$$\operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{x+yi}{x'+y'i}\right) = 0 \iff \operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{(x+yi)(x'-y'i)}{(x'+y'i)(x'-y'i)}\right) = 0 \iff \operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{xx'-xy'i-x'yi-yyi^2}{(x')^2-(yii)^2}\right) = 0$$

$$\iff \operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{xx'+yy'-xy'i-x'yi}{(x')^2+(y')^2}\right) = 0$$

$$\iff \frac{xx'+yy'}{(x')^2+(y')^2} = 0$$

Assim, temos:

$$\begin{cases} x + x' = 3 \\ y + y' = 1 \\ x = 2 \\ \frac{xx' + yy'}{(x')^2 + (y')^2} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x' = 3 - 2 \\ y' = 1 - y \\ x = 2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{x' = 1}{-1} \\ \frac{2 \times 1 + y(1 - y)}{(-1)^2 + (1 - y)^2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{}{\frac{2+y-y^2}{1+(1-y)^2}} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{}{y^2 - y - 2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x' = 1 \\ y' = 2 \\ x = 2 \end{cases} \lor \begin{cases} x' = 1 \\ y' = -1 \\ x = 2 \\ y = 2 \end{cases}$$

Assim, z = 2 - i e z' = 1 + 2i ou z = 2 + 2i e z' = 1 - i.

Cálculo auxiliar 
$$y^2 - y + 2 = 0$$
 
$$\Leftrightarrow y = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times (-2)}}{2}$$
 
$$\Leftrightarrow y = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 8}}{2}$$
 
$$\Leftrightarrow y = \frac{1 \pm 3}{2}$$

**37.** Sejam 
$$z_1 = x_1 + y_1 i$$
 e  $z_2 = x_2 + y_2 i$ .

37.1. 
$$\bar{z}_1 z_2 - z_1 \bar{z}_2 = (x_1 - y_1 i)(x_2 + y_2 i) - (x_1 + y_1 i)(x_2 - y_2 i) =$$

$$= x_1 x_2 + x_1 y_2 i - x_2 y_1 i + y_1 y_2 - (x_1 x_2 - x_1 y_2 i + x_2 y_1 i + y_1 y_2) =$$

$$= x_1 x_2 + x_1 y_2 i - x_2 y_1 i + y_1 y_2 - x_1 x_2 + x_1 y_2 i - x_2 y_1 i - y_1 y_2 =$$

$$= x_1 y_2 i - x_2 y_1 i + x_1 y_2 i - x_2 y_1 i =$$

$$= 2x_1 y_2 i - 2x_2 y_1 i =$$

$$= 2(x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1) i$$

$$2\operatorname{Im}(\bar{z}_1 z_2) i = 2\operatorname{Im}[(x_1 - y_1 i)(x_2 + y_2 i)] i =$$

$$= 2\operatorname{Im}(x_1 x_2 + x_1 y_2 i - x_2 y_1 i + y_1 y_2) i =$$

$$= 2\operatorname{Im}[(x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2) + (x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1) i] i =$$

$$= 2(x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1) i$$

Assim,  $\bar{z}_1 z_2 - z_1 \bar{z}_2 = 2 \operatorname{Im}(\bar{z}_1 z_2) i$ .

**37.2.** 
$$\bar{z}_1 z_2 + z_1 \bar{z_2} = (x_1 - y_1 i)(x_2 + y_2 i) + (x_1 + y_1 i)(x_2 - y_2 i) =$$

$$= x_1 x_2 + x_1 y_2 i - x_2 y_1 i + y_1 y_2 + x_1 x_2 - x_1 y_2 i + x_2 y_1 i + y_1 y_2 =$$

$$= 2x_1 x_2 + 2y_1 y_2$$

Logo,  $\bar{z}_1 z_2 + z_1 \bar{z}_2$  é um número real.

37.3. 
$$(\bar{z}_1 + z_2)(z_1 + \bar{z}_2) =$$

$$= (x_1 - y_1 i + x_2 + y_2 i)(x_1 + y_1 i + x_2 - y_2 i) =$$

$$= [(x_1 + x_2) + (-y_1 + y_2) i][(x_1 + x_2) + (y_1 - y_2) i] =$$

$$= (x_1 + x_2)^2 + (x_1 + x_2)(y_1 - y_2) i + (x_1 + x_2)(-y_1 + y_2) i - (-y_1 + y_2)(y_1 - y_2) =$$

$$= (x_1 + x_2)^2 + (x_1 + x_2)(y_1 - y_2) i - (x_1 + x_2)(y_1 - y_2) i + (y_1 - y_2)(y_1 - y_2) =$$

$$= (x_1 + x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2$$

$$|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 + 2\operatorname{Re}(z_1 z_2) =$$

$$= \left(\sqrt{(x_1)^2 + (y_1)^2}\right)^2 + \left(\sqrt{(x_2)^2 + (y_2)^2}\right)^2 + 2\operatorname{Re}[(x_1 + y_1 i)(x_2 + y_2 i)] =$$

$$= (x_1)^2 + (y_1)^2 + (x_2)^2 + (y_2)^2 + 2\operatorname{Re}(x_1 x_2 + x_1 y_2 i + x_2 y_1 i - y_1 y_2) =$$

$$= (x_1)^2 + (y_1)^2 + (x_2)^2 + (y_2)^2 + 2(x_1 x_2 - y_1 y_2) =$$

 $= (x_1)^2 + (y_1)^2 + (x_2)^2 + (y_2)^2 + 2x_1x_2 - 2y_1y_2 =$ 

$$= (x_1)^2 + 2x_1x_2 + (x_2)^2 + (y_1)^2 + (y_2)^2 - 2y_1y_2 =$$

$$= (x_1 + x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2$$

$$\log_0, (\bar{z}_1 + z_2)(z_1 + \bar{z}_2) = |z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 + 2\operatorname{Re}(z_1z_2).$$
37.4.  $|z_1 + z_2|^2 + |z_1 - z_2|^2 =$ 

$$= |x_1 + y_1i + x_2 + y_2i|^2 + |x_1 + y_1i - x_2 - y_2i|^2 =$$

$$= |(x_1 + x_2) + (y_1 + y_2)i|^2 + |(x_1 - x_2) + (y_1 - y_2)i|^2 =$$

$$= (\sqrt{(x_1 + x_2)^2 + (y_1 + y_2)^2})^2 + (\sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2})^2 =$$

$$= (x_1 + x_2)^2 + (y_1 + y_2)^2 + (x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2 =$$

$$= x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + x_2^2 + y_1^2 + 2y_1y_2 + y_2^2 + x_1^2 - 2x_1x_2 + x_2^2 + y_1^2 + 2y_1y_2 + y_2^2 =$$

$$= 2x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 2y_1^2 + 2y_2^2 =$$

$$= 2(x_1^2 + x_2^2) + 2(y_1^2 + y_2^2) =$$

$$= 2|z_1|^2 + 2|z_2|^2$$
37.5.  $|z_1 + 1|^2 = 2|z_1|^2 \Leftrightarrow |x_1 + y_1i + 1|^2 = 2|x_1 + y_1i|^2$ 

$$\Leftrightarrow |x_1 + 1 + y_1i|^2 = 2|x_1 + y_1i|^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |(\sqrt{(x_1 + 1)^2 + y_1^2})^2 = 2(\sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2})^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1^2 + 2x_1 + 1 + y_1^2 = 2(x_1^2 + y_1^2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1^2 + 2x_1 + 1 + y_1^2 = 2(x_1^2 + y_1^2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1^2 - 2x_1 + y_1^2 = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1^2 - 2x_1 + y_1^2 = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1^2 - 2x_1 + 1 + y_1^2 = 1 + 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x_1 - 1)^2 + y_1^2 = 2$$

**38.** Seja z = a + bi.

$$\frac{z}{\bar{z}} = \frac{a+bi}{a-bi} = \frac{(a+bi)^2}{(a-bi)(a+bi)} =$$

$$= \frac{a^2 + 2abi - b^2}{a^2 + b^2} =$$

$$= \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2} + \frac{2ab}{a^2 + b^2}i$$

Assim:

$$\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2} + \frac{2ab}{a^2 + b^2}i = c + di \iff \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2} = c \land \frac{2ab}{a^2 + b^2} = d$$

Logo:

$$c^{2} + d^{2} = \left(\frac{a^{2} - b^{2}}{a^{2} + b^{2}}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{2ab}{a^{2} + b^{2}}\right)^{2} = \frac{a^{4} - 2a^{2}b^{2} + b^{4} + 4a^{2}b^{2}}{(a^{2} + b^{2})^{2}} = \frac{a^{4} - 2a^{2}b^{2} + b^{4} + 4a^{2}b^{2}}{a^{2} + b^{2}}$$

 $\Leftrightarrow |z_1 - 1|^2 = 2$ 

$$= \frac{a^4 + 2a^2b^2 + b^4}{(a^2 + b^2)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{(a^2 + b^2)^2}{(a^2 + b^2)^2} =$$

$$= 1$$

**39.1.** Seja z = x + yi.

$$\bar{z} + z^{-1} = x - yi + \frac{1}{x+yi} = \frac{(x+yi)(x-yi)+1}{x+yi} =$$

$$= \frac{x^2+y^2+1}{x+yi} =$$

$$= \frac{(x^2+y^2+1)(x-yi)}{(x+yi)(x-yi)} =$$

$$= \frac{x^3+xy^2+x-x^2yi+y^3i-yi}{x^2+y^2} =$$

$$= \frac{x^3+xy^2+x}{x^2+y^2} + \frac{-x^2y+y^3-y}{x^2+y^2} i$$

$$\bar{z} \times \frac{|z|^2+1}{|z|^2} = (x-yi) \times \frac{x^2+y^2+1}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{(x-yi)(x^2+y^2+1)}{x^2+y^2} =$$

$$= \frac{x^3+xy^2+x-x^2yi-y^3i-yi}{x^2+y^2} =$$

$$= \frac{x^3+xy^2+x}{x^2+y^2} + \frac{-x^2y-y^3-y}{x^2+y^2} i$$

$$\log 0, \bar{z} + z^{-1} = \bar{z} \times \frac{|z|^2+1}{|z|^2}.$$

**39.2.** Seja  $z = |z|e^{i\theta}$ .

$$\left|\frac{2z}{|z|} - \frac{3i|z|}{\bar{z}}\right| = \left|\frac{2|z|e^{i\theta}}{|z|} - \frac{3e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}|z|}{|z|e^{i(-\theta)}}\right| =$$

$$= \left|2e^{i\theta} - 3e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta\right)}\right| =$$

$$= \left|2(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta) - 3\left[\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta\right)\right]\right| =$$

$$= |2\cos\theta + 2i\sin\theta + 3\sin\theta - 3i\cos\theta| =$$

$$= |2\cos\theta + 3\sin\theta + (2\sin\theta - 3\cos\theta)i| =$$

$$= |2\cos\theta + 3\sin\theta + (2\sin\theta - 3\cos\theta)i| =$$

$$= \sqrt{(2\cos\theta + 3\sin\theta)^2 + (2\sin\theta - 3\cos\theta)^2} =$$

$$= \sqrt{4\cos^2\theta + 12\cos\theta\sin\theta + 9\sin^2\theta + 4\sin^2\theta - 12\cos\theta\sin\theta + 9\cos^2\theta} =$$

$$= \sqrt{13\cos^2\theta + 13\sin^2\theta} =$$

$$= \sqrt{13(\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta)} =$$

$$= \sqrt{13(\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta)} =$$

$$= \sqrt{13x} = \sqrt{13}$$

**40.** Seja z = x + yi.

$$|z - i|^2 = |x + yi - i|^2 = |x + (y - 1)i|^2 =$$

$$= \left(\sqrt{x^2 + (y - 1)^2}\right)^2 =$$

$$= x^2 + (y - 1)^2 =$$

$$= x^2 + y^2 - 2y + 1 =$$

$$= |z|^2 - 2\operatorname{Im}(z) + 1 =$$

$$= |z|^2 + 1 - 2\operatorname{Im}(z)$$

**41.** 
$$z^{-1} - w^{-1} = \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{w} = \frac{1}{|z|^2} \bar{z} - \frac{1}{|w|^2} \bar{w} = \frac{1}{|z|^2} \bar{z} - \frac{1}{\frac{|z|^2}{4}} \bar{w} = \frac{1}{|z|^2} \bar{z} - \frac{4}{|z|^2} \bar{w} = \frac{1}{|z|^2} (\bar{z} - 4\bar{w}) = \frac{1}{|z|^2} (\bar{z} - 4\bar{w})$$

**42.** Sabemos que  $z_1=|z_1|e^{i\alpha}=e^{i\alpha}$  e que  $z_2=|z_2|e^{i\beta}=e^{i\beta}$ .

$$\frac{(z_1 + z_2)^2}{z_1 z_2} = \frac{z_1^2 + 2z_1 z_2 + z_2^2}{z_1 z_2} = \frac{z_1^2 + z_2^2}{z_1 z_2} + \frac{2z_1 z_2}{z_1 z_2} =$$

$$= \frac{e^{i(2\alpha)} + e^{i(2\beta)}}{e^{i(\alpha)} + e^{i(2\beta)}} + 2 =$$

$$= \frac{e^{i(2\alpha)} + e^{i(2\beta)}}{e^{i(\alpha+\beta)}} + 2 =$$

$$= \frac{[e^{i(2\alpha)} + e^{i(2\beta)}]e^{i(-\alpha-\beta)}}{e^{i(\alpha+\beta)} e^{i(\alpha-\beta)}} + 2 =$$

$$= \frac{e^{i(\alpha-\beta)} + e^{i(\beta-\alpha)}}{e^{i0}} + 2 =$$

$$= e^{i(\alpha-\beta)} + e^{i(\beta-\alpha)} + 2 =$$

$$= cos(\alpha - \beta) + i sen(\alpha - \beta) + cos(\beta - \alpha) + i sen(\beta - \alpha) + 2 =$$

$$= [cos(\alpha - \beta) + cos(\beta - \alpha)] + i [sen(\alpha - \beta) + sen(\beta - \alpha)] + 2 =$$

$$= (cos\alpha cos\beta + sen\alpha sen\beta + cos\beta cos\alpha + sen\beta sen\alpha) +$$

$$+ i (sen\alpha cos\beta - sen\beta cos\alpha + sen\beta cos\alpha - sen\alpha cos\beta) + 2 =$$

$$= 2cos\alpha cos\beta + 2sen\alpha sen\beta + 2 =$$

$$= 2cos(\alpha - \beta) + 2$$

Como  $-1 \le \cos(\alpha - \beta) \le 1$ , temos:

$$-1 \le \cos(\alpha - \beta) \le 1 \Leftrightarrow -2 \le 2\cos(\alpha - \beta) \le 2 \Leftrightarrow 0 \le 2\cos(\alpha - \beta) + 2 \le 4$$

Logo,  $\frac{(z_1+z_2)^2}{z_1z_2}$  é um número real pertencente ao intervalo [0,4].

**43.1.** Se w e  $\frac{1}{w}$  são raízes de um número complexo z, então  $\sqrt[n]{z} = w$  e  $\sqrt[n]{z} = \frac{1}{w}$ .

Assim, temos que  $z = w^n$  e  $z = \left(\frac{1}{w}\right)^n$ .

Logo

$$w^{n} = \left(\frac{1}{w}\right)^{n} \iff w^{n} = \frac{1}{w^{n}} \iff (w^{n})^{2} = 1$$
$$\iff w^{n} = \pm 1$$
$$\iff z = 1 \quad \forall \quad z = -1$$

**43.2.** Se  $w \in \overline{w}$  são raízes de um número complexo z, então  $\sqrt[n]{z} = w$  e  $\sqrt[n]{z} = \overline{w}$ .

Assim, temos que  $z = w^n$  e  $z = \overline{w}^n$ .

Logo:

$$w^n = \overline{w}^n \iff |w|e^{i\theta} = |w|e^{i(-\theta)} \iff \theta = -\theta$$
  
 $\iff 2\theta = 0$   
 $\iff \theta = 0$ 

Assim, sendo  $\theta = 0$ , podemos concluir que  $z \in \mathbb{R}$ .

**43.3.** 
$$\overline{w} = 2 \times \frac{1}{w} \iff \overline{w} \times w = 2 \iff |w|e^{i\theta} \times |w|e^{i(-\theta)} = 2$$

$$\iff |w|^2 e^{i0} = 2$$

$$\iff |w|^2 = 2$$

$$\iff |w| = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\iff |z| = \sqrt{2}, \text{ pois } |w| = |z|$$

Como  $|z|=\sqrt{2}$  define a circunferência de centro (0,0) e raio 2, podemos concluir que o afixo de w pertence a esta circunferência.

**43.4.** Seja 
$$w = x + yi$$
 e seja  $z = w + \frac{i|w|^2}{w}$ .

$$w + \frac{i|w|^2}{w} = x + yi + \frac{i(x^2 + y^2)}{x + yi} = x + yi + \frac{i(x^2 + y^2)(x - yi)}{(x + yi)(x - yi)} =$$

$$= x + yi + \frac{i(x^2 + y^2)(x - yi)}{x^2 + y^2} =$$

$$= x + yi + i(x - yi) =$$

$$= x + yi + xi + y =$$

$$= x + y + (x + y)i$$

Seja  $\theta$  um argumento de z.

$$tg \theta = \frac{x+y}{x+y} = 1$$

Assim,  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \vee \theta = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ , ou seja o afixo de  $z = w + \frac{i|w|^2}{w}$  pertence à bissetriz dos quadrantes ímpares.

**44.1.** 
$$P(n)$$
:  $\forall n \sum_{k=1}^{n} k i^{k-1} = \frac{-(n+1)i^{n+1} - ni^n + i}{2} \in \mathbb{N}$ 

i. P(1) é verdadeira

$$\sum_{k=1}^{1} k i^{k-1} = \frac{-(1+1)i^{1+1} - i + i}{2} \Longleftrightarrow i^0 = \frac{-2i^2}{2} \Longleftrightarrow 1 = \frac{2}{2} \Longleftrightarrow 1 = 1$$

ii.  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, P(n) \Longrightarrow P(n+1)$  é verdadeira

$$P(n): \sum_{k=1}^{n} k i^{k-1} = \frac{-(n+1)i^{n+1} - ni^{n} + i}{2}$$
 (hipótese de indução)

$$P(n+1): \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} k i^{k-1} = \frac{-(n+2)i^{n+2} - (n+1)i^{n+1} + i}{2}$$
 (tese)

$$\begin{split} \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} k i^{k-1} &= \sum_{k=1}^{n} k i^{k-1} + \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+1} k i^{k-1} = \frac{-(n+1)i^{n+1} - ni^n + i}{2} + (n+1)i^n = \\ &= \frac{-(n+1)i^{n+1} - ni^n + i + 2(n+1)i^n}{2} = \\ &= \frac{-(n+1)i^{n+1} + (2n+2)i^n - ni^n + i}{2} = \\ &= \frac{-(n+1)i^{n+1} + (2n+2 - n)i^n + i}{2} = \\ &= \frac{-(n+1)i^{n+1} + (n+2)i^n + i}{2} = \\ &= \frac{-(n+2)i^n - (n+1)i^{n+1} + i}{2} = \\ &= \frac{-i^2(n+2)i^n - (n+1)i^{n+1} + i}{2} = \\ &= \frac{-(n+2)i^{n+2} - (n+1)i^{n+$$

Por i. e ii., pelo princípio de indução matemática, provámos que  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, P(n)$  é verdadeira.

44.2.

a) 
$$P(n): 1-3+5-7+...+(-1)^n(2n+1) = (-1)^n(n+1), \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

i. P(0) é verdadeira

$$(-1)^{0}(2 \times 0 + 1) = (-1)^{0}(0 + 1) \Leftrightarrow 1 \times 1 = 1 \times 1 \Leftrightarrow 1 = 1$$

ii.  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, P(n) \Longrightarrow P(n+1)$  é verdadeira

$$P(n): 1-3+5-7+...+(-1)^n(2n+1) = (-1)^n(n+1)$$
 (hipótese de indução)

$$P(n+1): 1-3+5-7+...+(-1)^{n+1}(2n+3) = (-1)^{n+1}(n+2)$$
 (tese)

$$1-3+5-7+...+(-1)^{n}(2n+1)+(-1)^{n+1}(2n+3)=$$

$$= (-1)^n(n+1) + (-1)^{n+1}(2n+3) =$$

$$= (-1)^n[(n+1) + (-1)(2n+3)] =$$

$$= (-1)^n(n+1-2n-3) =$$

$$=(-1)^n(-n-2)=$$

$$= (-1)^{n}(-1)(n+2) =$$
$$= (-1)^{n+1}(n+2)$$

Por i. e ii., pelo princípio de indução matemática, provámos que  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ , P(n) é verdadeira.

**b)** 
$$P(n): 2-4+6+\ldots+(-1)^{n-1}2n = \frac{1+(-1)^{n+1}(2n+1)}{2}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

i. P(1) é verdadeira

$$(-1)^0 \times 2 \times 1 = \frac{1 + (-1)^2 \times 3}{2} \iff 1 \times 2 = \frac{1 + (-1)^2 \times 3}{2} \iff 2 = \frac{1 + 3}{2} \iff 2 = 2$$

ii.  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, P(n) \Longrightarrow P(n+1)$  é verdadeira

$$P(n): 2-4+6+\ldots + (-1)^{n-1}2n = \frac{1+(-1)^{n+1}(2n+1)}{2} \text{ (hipótese de indução)}$$

$$P(n+1): 2-4+6+\ldots + (-1)^{n-1}2n + (-1)^n 2(n+1) = \frac{1+(-1)^{n+2}(2n+3)}{2} \text{ (tese)}$$

$$2-4+6+\ldots + (-1)^{n-1}2n + (-1)^n 2(n+1) = \frac{1+(-1)^{n+1}(2n+1)}{2} + (-1)^n (2n+2) = \frac{1+(-1)^{n+1}(2n+1)+2(-1)^n (2n+2)}{2} = \frac{1+(-1)^n \times (-1)(2n+1)+2(-1)^n (2n+2)}{2} = \frac{1+(-1)^n [-1(2n+1)+2(2n+2)]}{2} = \frac{1+(-1)^n [-1(2n+1)+2(2n+2)]}{2} = \frac{1+(-1)^n (2n+3)}{2} = \frac{1+(-1)^n (2n+3)}{2}$$

Por i. e ii., pelo princípio de indução matemática, provámos que  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, P(n)$  é verdadeira.

45.

**45.1.** 
$$z_1 = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}i}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i$$

• 
$$|z_1| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{6}{4} + \frac{2}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{8}}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

• Seja  $\theta_1$  um argumento de  $z_1$ . Como o afixo de  $z_1$  está no  $4^\circ$  quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta_1$  pertence ao  $4^\circ$  quadrante.

$$\label{eq:tgtheta} \mbox{tg} \; \theta_1 = \frac{\frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}} = \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \;\; \wedge \;\; \theta_1 \in 4^{\underline{o}} \; \mathrm{Q}$$

Então, 
$$\theta_1 = -\frac{\pi}{6}$$
.

Assim, 
$$z_1 = \sqrt{2}e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right)}$$
.

Seja  $z_2 = 1 - i$ .

• 
$$|z_2| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

• Seja  $\theta_2$  um argumento de  $z_2$ . Como o afixo de  $z_2$  está no  $4^{\circ}$  quadrante, concluímos que  $\theta_2$  pertence ao  $4^{\circ}$  quadrante.

$$\operatorname{tg} \theta_2 = \frac{-1}{1} = -1 \ \land \ \theta_2 \in 4^{\circ} \, \mathrm{Q}$$

Então, podemos concluir que  $\theta_2 = -\frac{\pi}{4}$ .

Assim, 
$$z_2 = \sqrt{2}e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}$$
.

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right)}}{\sqrt{2}e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}} = e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}}$$

**45.2.** 
$$e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}} = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) + i \sec\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) =$$

$$= \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + i \sec\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) =$$

$$= \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \sec\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \sec\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + i \left[\sec\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) - \sec\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right] =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} + i \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4} + i \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

Assim, podemos concluir que  $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$  e que  $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$ .

**45.3.** 
$$(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2})\cos x + (\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})\sin x = 2 \Leftrightarrow 4 \times \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}\cos x + 4 \times \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}\sin x = 2$$
  
 $\Leftrightarrow 4\cos\frac{\pi}{12}\cos x + 4\sin\frac{\pi}{12}\sin x = 2$   
 $\Leftrightarrow 4\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{12}\cos x + \sin\frac{\pi}{12}\sin x\right) = 2$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12} - x\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12} - x\right) = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{12} - x = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \quad \forall \quad \frac{\pi}{12} - x = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$   
 $\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \quad \forall \quad x = \frac{5\pi}{12} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$ 

C.S. = 
$$\left\{ -\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi, \frac{5\pi}{12} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

**46.** 
$$z^5 + z^4 + z^3 + z^2 + z + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow z^4(z+1) + z^2(z+1) + (z+1) = 0$$
  
 $\Leftrightarrow (z+1)(z^4 + z^2 + 1) = 0$   
 $\Leftrightarrow z+1 = 0 \ \lor z^4 + z^2 + 1 = 0$   
 $\Leftrightarrow z = -1 \ \lor z^2 = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \times 1 \times 1}}{2}$   
 $\Leftrightarrow z = -1 \ \lor z^2 = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{-3}}{2}$ 

$$\iff z = -1 \ \lor \ z^2 = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \ \lor \ z^2 = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

$$\begin{split} &\textbf{Cálculos auxiliares} \\ &z_1 = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \\ &|z_1| = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} = 1 \\ &tg \ \theta_1 = \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{-\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{3} \ \land \ \theta_1 \in 3^{\underline{o}} \ Q \\ &\theta_1 = \frac{4\pi}{3} \end{split} \qquad \qquad \begin{aligned} &z_2 = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \\ &|z_2| = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} = 1 \\ &tg \ \theta_2 = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{-\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{3} \ \land \ \theta_2 \in 3^{\underline{o}} \ Q \\ &\theta_2 = \frac{2\pi}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = e^{i\pi} \ \lor \ z^2 = e^{i\frac{4\pi}{3}} \ \lor \ z^2 = e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}}$$
 
$$\Leftrightarrow z = e^{i\pi} \ \lor \ z = e^{i\frac{4\pi}{3} + 2k\pi} \ \lor \ z = e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi}, k \in \{0, 1\}$$
 
$$\Leftrightarrow z = e^{i\pi} \ \lor \ z = e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}} \ \lor \ z = e^{i\frac{5\pi}{3}} \ \lor \ z = e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} \ \lor \ z = e^{i\frac{4\pi}{3}}$$
 
$$\mathsf{C.S.} = \left\{ e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}, e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}}, e^{i\pi}, e^{i\frac{4\pi}{3}}, e^{i\frac{5\pi}{3}} \right\}$$

**47.** 
$$\sqrt[n]{1e^{i0}} = \sqrt[n]{1}e^{i\frac{2k\pi}{n}}, k \in \{0, 1, ..., n-1\} = e^{i\frac{2k\pi}{n}}, k \in \{0, 1, ..., n-1\}$$

Os argumentos das raízes de ordem n estão em progressão aritmética de razão  $\frac{2\pi}{n}$ .

Assim:

$$e^{i0} \times e^{i\frac{2\pi}{n}} \times e^{i\frac{4\pi}{n}} \times ... \times e^{i\frac{2(n-1)\pi}{n}} = e^{i\left(0 + \frac{2\pi}{n} + \frac{4\pi}{n} + ... + \frac{2(n-1)\pi}{n}\right)} = e^{i\left(\frac{2\pi}{n} + \frac{2(n-1)\pi}{n} \times (n-1)\right)} = e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{n} + \frac{(n-1)\pi}{n} \times (n-1)\right)} = e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{n} + \frac{(n-1)\pi}{n$$

**48.** Uma das raízes de ordem n de  $1 = 1e^{i0}$  é  $\sqrt[n]{1}e^{i0}$ .

As n raízes de ordem n de  $1e^{i0}$  estão em progressão geométrica de razão  $e^{irac{2\pi}{n}}$ .

Aplicando a fórmula que dá a soma de n termos de uma progressão geométrica, temos:

$$\sqrt[n]{1}e^{i0} \times \frac{1 - \left(e^{i\frac{2\pi}{n}}\right)^n}{1 - e^{i\frac{2\pi}{n}}} = 1 \times \frac{1 - e^{i2\pi}}{1 - e^{i\frac{2\pi}{n}}} = \frac{0}{1 - e^{i\frac{2\pi}{n}}} = 0$$

**49.** Seja  $z_1 = |z|e^{i\theta}$  uma das raízes de ordem 3 do número complexo z.

Então, 
$$z = (z_1)^3 = |z|^3 e^{i(3\theta)}$$
.

Seja  $w_1$  a raiz de ordem 3 do número complexo w, tal que o afixo de  $w_1$  está no lado do triângulo maior oposto ao afixo de  $z_1$ .

Então, 
$$w_1 = \frac{|z|}{2} e^{i\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)}$$
.

Assim:

$$w = (w_1)^3 = \left(\frac{|z|}{2}\right)^3 e^{i(3\theta + \pi)} =$$

$$= [\cos(3\theta + \pi) + i \sin(3\theta + \pi)] =$$

$$= \frac{|z|^3}{8} [-e^{i(3\theta)}] =$$

$$= -\frac{|z|^3 e^{i(3\theta)}}{8} =$$

$$= -\frac{z}{8}$$