

Operações na Forma Trigonométrica

Multiplicação

Sejam dois números complexos $z_1 = \rho_1(\cos \theta_1 + i \operatorname{sen} \theta_1)$ e $z_2 = \rho_2(\cos \theta_2 + i \operatorname{sen} \theta_2)$, calculamos seu produto fazendo:

$$z_1 z_2 = \rho_1 \rho_2 [\cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + i \operatorname{sen}(\theta_1 + \theta_2)]$$

Exemplos:

1) Calcular $z_1 z_2$, sabendo que $z_1 = 2\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ e $z_2 = 3\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$.

Sabe-se que $\rho_1 \rho_2 = 2 \cdot 3 = 6$ e $\theta_1 + \theta_2 = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{3\pi + 2\pi}{6} = \frac{5\pi}{6}$

Portanto: $z_1 z_2 = 6\left(\cos \frac{5\pi}{6} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{5\pi}{6}\right)$

2) Calcular $z_1 z_2$, sabendo que $z_1 = 2\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ e $z_2 = 3\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$.

Sabe-se que $\rho_1 \rho_2 = 2 \cdot 3 = 6$ e $\theta_1 + \theta_2 = \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{2\pi + \pi}{6} = \frac{3\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

Portanto: $z_1 z_2 = 6\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

Divisão

Sejam dois números complexos $z_1 = \rho_1(\cos \theta_1 + i \operatorname{sen} \theta_1)$ e $z_2 = \rho_2(\cos \theta_2 + i \operatorname{sen} \theta_2)$, calculamos seu quociente fazendo:

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_2} [\cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) + i \operatorname{sen}(\theta_1 - \theta_2)]$$

Exemplos:

1) Sabendo que $z_1 = 6\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ e $z_2 = 2\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{5} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{\pi}{5}\right)$, calcule $\frac{z_1}{z_2}$.

$\frac{\rho_1}{\rho_2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$ e $\theta_1 - \theta_2 = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{5} = \frac{5\pi - 4\pi}{20} = \frac{\pi}{20}$

Portanto: $\frac{z_1}{z_2} = 3\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{20} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{\pi}{20}\right)$

2) Dado que $z_1 = 8\left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{2} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$ e $z_2 = 2\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$, encontre $\frac{z_1}{z_2}$.

$\frac{\rho_1}{\rho_2} = \frac{8}{2} = 4$ e $\theta_1 - \theta_2 = \frac{3\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{9\pi - \pi}{6} = \frac{8\pi}{6} = \frac{4\pi}{3}$

Portanto: $\frac{z_1}{z_2} = 4\left(\cos \frac{4\pi}{3} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{4\pi}{3}\right)$

Potenciação

Dados um número complexo $z = \rho(\cos \theta + i \operatorname{sen} \theta)$ e um número natural não nulo n , calculamos z^n , através de:

$$z^n = \rho^n (\cos n\theta + i \operatorname{sen} n\theta)$$

Essa expressão é chamada de fórmula de Moivre.

Exemplos:

1) Dado $z = \frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, calcule z^8 .

Primeiro passamos para a forma trigonométrica:

$$\rho = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}} = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{sen} \theta = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \cos \theta = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1} = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ (ou } 60^\circ)$$

$$z = 1 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$$

Usando a fórmula de Moivre

$$z^8 = 1^8 \left(\cos 8 \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} + i \operatorname{sen} 8 \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = \cos \frac{8\pi}{3} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{8\pi}{3}$$

$$\frac{8\pi}{3} = \frac{8 \cdot 180}{3} = 480 \text{ A primeira determinação positiva é } 120^\circ$$

Passando para a forma algébrica,

$$\text{Logo } z^8 = \cos 120^\circ + i \operatorname{sen} 120^\circ = -\frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$z^8 = -\frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

2) Qual é o valor de $(-\sqrt{3} + i)^{14}$?

Primeiro passamos para a forma trigonométrica:

$$\rho = \sqrt{(-\sqrt{3})^2 + (1)^2} = \sqrt{3+1} = 2$$

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{sen} \theta = \frac{1}{2} \\ \cos \theta = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \theta = 150^\circ \text{ (ou } \frac{5\pi}{6})$$

$$z = 2(\cos 150^\circ + i \operatorname{sen} 150^\circ)$$

Usando a fórmula de Moivre

$$z^{14} = 2^{14} (\cos 14 \cdot 150^\circ + i \operatorname{sen} 14 \cdot 150^\circ) = 2^{14} (\cos 2100^\circ + i \operatorname{sen} 2100^\circ)$$

$$\frac{2100}{360} = 5 \text{ voltas e } 300^\circ$$

Passando para a forma algébrica,

$$\text{Logo } z^{14} = 2^{14} (\cos 300^\circ + i \operatorname{sen} 300^\circ) = 2^{14} \left[\frac{1}{2} + i \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \right] = 2^{13} (1 - i\sqrt{3})$$

$$z^{14} = 2^{13}(1 - i\sqrt{3})$$

Exercícios:

1) Sendo $z_1 = 5(\cos \pi + i \operatorname{sen} \pi)$ e $z_2 = 3\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$, resolva $z_1 z_2$.

2) Dados $z_1 = 4(\cos \pi + i \operatorname{sen} \pi)$ e $z_2 = 3\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, obtenha $z_1 z_2$.

3) Sabendo que os complexos $z_1 = 2\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$, $z_2 = 4\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ e

$z_3 = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{\pi}{3}$, efetue:

a) $\frac{z_1 z_2}{z_3}$

b) $\frac{z_2 z_3}{z_1}$

4) Calcule $(1+i)^8$.

5) Determine, na forma algébrica, as potências:

a) $(1+i\sqrt{3})^5$

b) $(\sqrt{3}-i)^{10}$

6) Obtenha o módulo do número complexo $(1+\sqrt{3}i)^4$.

7) Seja z um número complexo. Se $z = \left(\frac{1+i}{1-i}\right)^6$, calcule a parte real e a parte imaginária de z .

Respostas:

1) $15\left(\cos \frac{4\pi}{3} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{4\pi}{3}\right)$

2) $12\left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{2} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$

3) a) $8\left(\cos \frac{5\pi}{12} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{5\pi}{12}\right)$

b) $2\left(\cos \frac{7\pi}{12} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{7\pi}{12}\right)$

4) 16

5) a) $16 - 16\sqrt{3}i$

b) $512 + 512\sqrt{3}i$

6) 16

7) -1 e 0