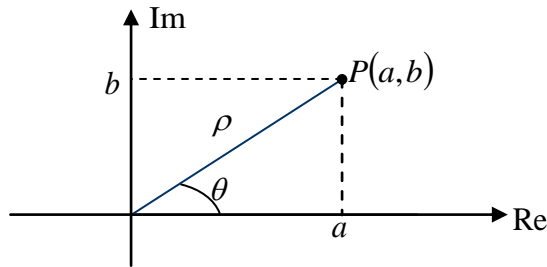


Forma Trigonométrica ou Polar

Considere o complexo $z = a + bi$, representado pelo ponto $P(a, b)$, indicado na figura.



Sabemos que
$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{sen} \theta = \frac{b}{\rho} \Rightarrow b = \rho \operatorname{sen} \theta \\ \cos \theta = \frac{a}{\rho} \Rightarrow a = \rho \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

Substituindo na forma algébrica

$$z = a + bi$$

$$z = \rho \cos \theta + \rho \operatorname{sen} \theta \cdot i \Rightarrow \boxed{z = \rho(\cos \theta + i \operatorname{sen} \theta)}$$

Essa expressão é denominada *forma trigonométrica* ou *polar* do complexo z .

Exemplos:

1) Escrever na forma trigonométrica:

a) $1 + i\sqrt{3}$

$$\rho = \sqrt{1+3} = \sqrt{4} = 2 \quad \begin{cases} \operatorname{sen} \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ (ou } 60^\circ)$$

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

b) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

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

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{sen} \theta = \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{7\pi}{4} \text{ (ou } 315^\circ)$$

$$z = 1 \left(\cos \frac{7\pi}{4} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{7\pi}{4} \right)$$

c) $z = i$

$$\rho = \sqrt{0+1} = 1 \begin{cases} \operatorname{sen} \theta = \frac{1}{1} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ (ou } 90^\circ) \\ \cos \theta = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$z = 1 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

d) $z = -5$

$$\rho = \sqrt{(-5)^2 + 0} = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{sen} \theta = \frac{0}{5} = 0 \\ \cos \theta = \frac{-5}{5} = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \theta = \pi \text{ (ou } 180^\circ)$$

$$z = 5(\cos \pi + i \operatorname{sen} \pi)$$

2) Obtenha a forma algébrica do número complexo $z = 2 \left(\cos \frac{5\pi}{6} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{5\pi}{6} \right)$.

Substituímos os valores respectivos de seno e cosseno na forma trigonométrica.

$$\begin{cases} \cos \frac{5\pi}{6} = \cos 150^\circ = -\cos 30^\circ = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \operatorname{sen} \frac{5\pi}{6} = \operatorname{sen} 150^\circ = \operatorname{sen} 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow z = 2 \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + i \frac{1}{2} \right) \Rightarrow \boxed{z = -\sqrt{3} + i}$$

3) Se a forma trigonométrica de z é $z = \cos \frac{4\pi}{3} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{4\pi}{3}$ a forma algébrica é igual a:

$$\begin{cases} \cos \frac{4\pi}{3} = \cos 240^\circ = -\cos 60^\circ = \frac{-1}{2} \\ \operatorname{sen} \frac{4\pi}{3} = \operatorname{sen} 240^\circ = -\operatorname{sen} 60^\circ = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow z = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

Exercícios:

1) Passe para a forma trigonométrica os seguintes números complexos:

a) $z = -4\sqrt{3} - 4i$

b) $z = 8i$

c) $z = -7 - 7i$

d) $z = 1 - \sqrt{3}i$

e) $z = -5$

2) Coloque na forma algébrica os complexos:

a) $2\sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{5\pi}{3} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{5\pi}{3} \right)$

b) $2(\cos 315^\circ + i \operatorname{sen} 315^\circ)$

c) $z = \cos \frac{5\pi}{3} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{5\pi}{3}$

3) Determine o número complexo $z = \frac{1+i^3}{1+i}$ na forma trigonométrica.

4) Dado o número complexo $z = 1 + \sqrt{3}i$:

a) escreva na forma algébrica o complexo z^{-1}

b) escreva o complexo z na forma trigonométrica.

Respostas:

1) a) $z = 8 \left(\cos \frac{7\pi}{6} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{7\pi}{6} \right)$

b) $z = 8 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$

c) $z = 7\sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{5\pi}{4} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{5\pi}{4} \right)$

d) $z = 2 \left(\cos \frac{5\pi}{3} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{5\pi}{3} \right)$

e) $z = 5(\cos \pi + i \operatorname{sen} \pi)$

2) a) $\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}i$

b) $\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}i$

c) $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$

3) $z = \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{3\pi}{2}$

4) a) $\frac{1}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}i$

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