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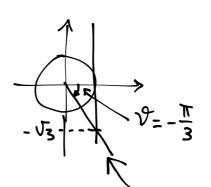
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$$2-2\sqrt{3}i$$

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

$$\left[4\left(\cos\frac{5}{3}\pi + i\sin\frac{5}{3}\pi\right)\right]$$

$$|7| = \sqrt{4 + 12} = 4 = 0$$

$$\tan \vartheta = \frac{-2\sqrt{3}}{2} = -\sqrt{3}$$



$$2 = 2 - 2\sqrt{3}i = 4\left(\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) + i\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right)$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} 5\pi = 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} \end{array}\right]$$

ALTERNATIVA

$$2 = 2 - 2 \sqrt{3}i = 4 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right) = 4 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)i\right) = \frac{1}{2}i$$
HODULD (DA TROVARF = $4 \left(\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) + i\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right)$
GME PRIMA)

PRODOTTO DI BUE NUMERI COMPLESSI IN FORMA TRIGNOMETRICA

$$\mathcal{Z}_1 = \mathcal{C}_1 \left(\cos \vartheta_1 + i \sin \vartheta_1 \right) \qquad \mathcal{Z}_2 = \mathcal{C}_2 \left(\cos \vartheta_2 + i \sin \vartheta_2 \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathcal{I}_{4} \cdot \mathcal{I}_{2} = \ell_{1}\ell_{2} \left(\cos \vartheta_{4} \cos \vartheta_{2} + i \cos \vartheta_{4} \sin \vartheta_{2} + i \sin \vartheta_{4} \cos \vartheta_{2} - \sin \vartheta_{4} \sin \vartheta_{2} \right) = \\ &= \ell_{1}\ell_{2} \left[\left(\cos \vartheta_{4} \cos \vartheta_{2} - \sin \vartheta_{4} \sin \vartheta_{2} \right) + i \left(\sin \vartheta_{4} \cos \vartheta_{2} + \cos \vartheta_{4} \sin \vartheta_{2} \right) \right] = \\ &= \ell_{1}\ell_{2} \left[\cos \left(\vartheta_{4} + \vartheta_{2} \right) + i \sin \left(\vartheta_{4} + \vartheta_{2} \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

POTENZA

$$z^{m} = e^{m} (\cos \vartheta + i \sin \vartheta)^{m} = e^{m} (\cos m\vartheta + i \sin m\vartheta)$$

FORMULA DI DE MOIVRE

OSSFRUAZIONE

$$i = (0,1) = 1 \cdot (\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$2 = e(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

$$e=1 \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$2 \cdot i = e(\cos (\theta + \frac{\pi}{2}) + i \sin (\theta + \frac{\pi}{2}))$$

Avindi moltiplicare un numer z per i significa purtone il sur vettere posizione di $\frac{\pi}{2}$ in sense antioronis.

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$$\left[2\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{9} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{9}\right)\right]^3 = \left[4 + 4\sqrt{3}i\right]$$

$$= 2^{3} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{9} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{9} \right)^{3} = 8 \left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{9} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{9} \right) =$$

$$= 8 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = 8 \left(\frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = 4 + 4 \sqrt{3} i$$

$$\frac{3\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{5} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{5}\right) \cdot \frac{2}{3}\left(\cos\frac{2}{5}\pi + i\sin\frac{2}{5}\pi\right)}{\cos\frac{7}{5}\pi - i\sin\frac{7}{5}\pi} =$$

$$= \frac{(3.2)(\cos(\frac{\pi}{5} + \frac{2}{5}\pi) + i\sin(\frac{\pi}{5} + \frac{2}{5}\pi))}{\cos(\frac{\pi}{5}\pi - i\sin(\frac{\pi}{5}\pi))} =$$

$$\cos(-\frac{\pi}{5}\pi) + i\sin(-\frac{\pi}{5}\pi)$$

$$=\frac{2}{1}\left[\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{5}+\frac{2}{5}\pi-\left(-\frac{7}{5}\pi\right)\right)+i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{5}+\frac{2}{5}\pi-\left(-\frac{7}{5}\pi\right)\right)\right]=$$

$$=2\left[\cos\frac{10}{5}\pi+i\sin\frac{10}{5}\pi\right]=2\left(\cos2\pi+i\sin2\pi\right)=$$

$$= 2(1+i\cdot 0) = 2$$



$$1 - \lambda = \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \lambda \right) = \sqrt{2} \left(\cos \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} \right) + \lambda \sin \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right)$$

modulo =
$$\sqrt{1^2+1^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$2+2i=2\left(1+i\right)=2\sqrt{2}\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{4}+i\sin\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$(1-i)^{6}(2+2i)^{4} = (2^{\frac{1}{2}})^{6}(\cos(-\frac{6\pi}{4})+i\sin(-\frac{6\pi}{4})).$$

$$\cdot(2^{\frac{3}{2}})^{4}\cdot(\cos(\frac{4\pi}{4})+i\sin(\frac{4\pi}{4})) =$$

$$=2^{9}\left(\cos\left(\frac{-6\pi+4\pi}{4}\right)+i\sin\left(\frac{-6\pi+4\pi}{4}\right)\right)=$$

$$= 2^{9} \left(\cos \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \right) + i \sin \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right) = 2^{9} \left(-i \right) = -512i$$

RADICI M-ESIME DELL'UNITAT

Si chiama RADICE M-FSIMA DERI'UNITÁ (con $M \in \mathbb{N}$, $m \neq 0$) agni numers complems Z tale che $Z^{m} = 1$.

$$\frac{3}{2} = 1$$

$$\frac{3}{2} = (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

$$(^{3}(\cos 3\vartheta + i \sin 3\vartheta) = 1$$

$$0 \le \vartheta < 2\pi$$

$$0 \le \vartheta = 1$$

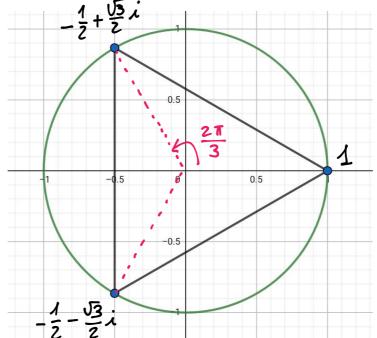
$$0 \le \vartheta = 2\pi \Rightarrow \vartheta = \frac{2\pi}{3}\pi$$

$$0 \le \vartheta < 2\pi \Rightarrow \vartheta = \frac{2\pi}{3}\pi$$

$$0 \le \vartheta < 2\pi \Rightarrow \vartheta = \frac{2\pi}{3}\pi$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathcal{Z}_{0} = 1 \\ &\mathcal{Z}_{1} = 1 \cdot \left(\cos \frac{2}{3} \pi + i \sin \frac{2}{3} \pi \right) = -\frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ &\mathcal{Z}_{2} = 1 \cdot \left(\cos \frac{4}{3} \pi + i \sin \frac{4}{3} \pi \right) = -\frac{1}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

D'equatione $2^m = 1$ ha n solutioni, vertice di un poligons regolare di n lati inscitts nel cerdis di centre O(0,0) e regolare 1.



caso m=3

$$2_{K} = cos \frac{2K\pi}{m} + i sin \frac{2K\pi}{m} \qquad K = 0, 1, 2, ..., m-1$$

$$7_{1} = \cos \frac{2\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{4} = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = i$$

$$\frac{7}{2} = \cos \frac{4\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{4\pi}{4} = \cos \pi + i \sin \pi = -1$$

$$\frac{7}{3} = \cos \frac{6\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{6\pi}{4} = \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} = -i$$

