$\left[\frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{4}+i\frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{4}\right]$ $z_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(\cos \frac{11}{6} \pi + i \sin \frac{11}{6} \pi \right), \qquad z_2 = \sqrt{3} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right).$ CALCOLARE IL PRODOTEO $\frac{2}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \left(\cos \left(\frac{14}{6} \pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{14}{6} \pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right) =$ $= \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \left(\cos \frac{22+3}{12} \pi + i \sin \frac{22+3}{12} \pi \right) =$ $=\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}\left(\cos\frac{25\pi}{12}\pi + i\sin\frac{25\pi}{12}\pi\right) =$ $=\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}\left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}+2\pi\right)+i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}+2\pi\right)\right)=$ $= \frac{6 + 2\sqrt{3}}{8} + \frac{6 - 2\sqrt{3}}{8} = \frac{2(3 + \sqrt{3})}{84} + \frac{2(3 - \sqrt{3})}{84} = \frac{2(3 + \sqrt{3$ = 3+1/3 + 3-1/3 ;

CALCOLARE IL PRODOTTO SUA IN FORMA ALGEBRICA CORE TRIGONOMETRICA

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$$(\sqrt{3}-i)(1+\sqrt{3}i)$$
 $[2\sqrt{3}+2i]$

IN F. TRIGON.

$$z_1 = \sqrt{3} - i = 2 \left(\cos \frac{11}{6} \pi + i \sin \frac{11}{6} \pi \right)$$

$$9 = \sqrt{3+1} = 2$$

$$\tan \vartheta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \Rightarrow \vartheta = \frac{11}{6} \pi$$

$$\frac{2}{5} = 1 + \sqrt{3}i = 2 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$e = \sqrt{1+3} = 2$$
 tau $\theta = \sqrt{3}$ $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$

$$2_1 \cdot 2_2 = 2 \cdot 2 \left(\cos \left(\frac{11}{6} \pi + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{11}{6} \pi + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \right) =$$

$$=4\left(\cos\frac{11+2}{6}\pi+i\sin\frac{13}{6}\pi\right)=$$

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

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

RADICI M-ESIME DELL UNITA

Si chiama RADICE M-ESIMA DELL'UNITÀ (con MENN, M 70)

comi numers congless 2 tale che 2M = 1

ESEMPL

$$2^3 = 1$$
 $2 = P(\cos 2 + i \sin 2)$

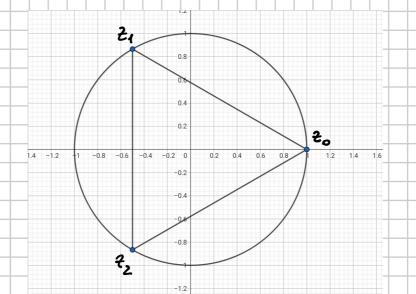
$$\begin{cases} 6339 = 1 \\ \sin 39 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 39 = 2k\pi \Rightarrow 2 = \frac{2k\pi}{3}$$

$$k=0,1,2$$

$$2_1 = \cos \frac{2}{3}\pi + i \sin \frac{2}{3}\pi = -\frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$2_1 = \cos \frac{2}{3}\pi + i \sin \frac{2}{3}\pi = -\frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$
 RADICI CUBICHE DI 1

$$\frac{2}{2} = \cos \frac{4}{3}\pi + i \sin \frac{4}{3}\pi = -\frac{1}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$



In generale l'equasione 2^m = 1 ha m solusioni, vertice di un plignes reaglere di m lati inscritte nella circonfarense di centre 0(0,0) e rossis 1 In generale le vasici M-leine dell'unité sons date dalla formula $\frac{2}{K} = \frac{2K\pi}{M} + \frac{2K\pi}{M}$ K = 0, 1, 2, ..., M - 13) CASO M=420 = cos 0 + i sin 0 = 1 $\frac{2}{2} = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = i$ 22 = COST + i Sin T = -1 23 = cos 3 TT + i sine 3 TT = -i