

# Cálculo 2 - 2024.1

Aula 31: revisão de números complexos

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<http://anggtwu.net/2024.1-C2.html>

## Links

StewPtCap17p6 (p.1020) Equações diferenciais de 2ª ordem

StewPtCap17p20 (p.1034) Caso 3: subamortecimento

StewPtApêndiceHp5 (p.A51) Apêndice H: Números complexos

BoyceDip3p5 (p.105) Capítulo 3: Equações lineares de 2ª ordem

BoyceDip3p11 (p.111) Seção 3.2: o operador diferencial  $L$

BoyceDip3p13 (p.113) Teorema 3.2.2: o princípio da superposição

BoyceDip3p21 (p.121) 3.3. Raízes complexas da equação característica

BoyceDip3p23 (p.123) Figura 3.3.1

BoyceDipEng3p4 (p.103) Chapter 3: Second-order linear ODEs

BoyceDipEng3p11 (p.110) Section 3.2: the differential operator  $L$

BoyceDipEng3p13 (p.112) Theorem 3.2.2: principle of superposition

BoyceDipEng3p21 (p.120) 3.3 Complex Roots of the Characteristic Equation

BoyceDipEng3p24 (p.123) Figure 3.3.1

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Complex\\_number](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Complex_number) (bom)

[https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/N%C3%BAmero\\_complexo](https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/N%C3%BAmero_complexo) (ruim, cheio de erros)

2yT12 (Gabarito da P1 de 2019.2) A questão 3 usa o truque do  $E$

HernandezP57 (p.47) principais identidades trigonométricas

$$a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$z, w \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\theta \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

(ângulo)

$$\begin{aligned} (a+bi)(c+di) &= a(c+di) + bi(c+di) \\ &= ac + adi + bic + bidi \\ &= ac + adi + bci + bd(i^2) \\ &= ac + adi + bci + bd(-1) \\ &= ac + adi + bci - bd \\ &= ac - bd + adi + bci \\ &= (ac - bd) + (ad + bc)i \end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(a+bi) = a$$

(parte real)

$$\operatorname{Im}(a+bi) = b$$

(parte imaginária)

$$z = \operatorname{Re}(z) + \operatorname{Im}(z)i$$

(isto sempre vale)

$$\bar{z} = \operatorname{Re}(z) - \operatorname{Im}(z)i$$

(conjugado: definição fácil)

$$\overline{a+bi} = a - bi$$

(conjugado: definição difícil)

$$|z| = \sqrt{\operatorname{Re}(z)^2 + \operatorname{Im}(z)^2}$$

(módulo/norma: definição fácil)

$$|a+bi| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

(módulo/norma: definição difícil)

$$\begin{aligned} (ae^{i\alpha})(be^{i\beta}) &= (ab)(e^{i\alpha}e^{i\beta}) \\ &= (ab)(e^{i(\alpha+\beta)}) \\ &= (ab)(e^{i(\alpha+\beta)}) \\ &= (ab)(e^{i(\alpha+\beta)}) \end{aligned}$$

$$180^\circ = \pi$$

(← lembre)

$$1^\circ = \frac{\pi}{180}$$

(← lembre)

$$42^\circ = 42 \frac{\pi}{180}$$

$$^\circ = \frac{\pi}{180}$$

(podemos tratar o  $^\circ$  como uma constante)

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

(vamos entender isto aos poucos)

$$E = c + is$$

(abreviação pra igualdade acima)

$$z = |z| e^{i \operatorname{arg}(z)}$$

(vamos entender isto aos poucos)

$$1+i = |1+1i| e^{i \operatorname{arg}(1+i)}$$

(← exemplo)

$$= \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} e^{i45^\circ}$$

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

## “Partes de cima”

Fórmulas e definições:

$$\begin{aligned}
 e^{i\theta} &= \cos \theta + i \operatorname{sen} \theta & E &= c + is \\
 e^{ik\theta} &= \cos k\theta + i \operatorname{sen} k\theta & e^{ik\theta} &= \cos k\theta + i \operatorname{sen} k\theta \\
 e^{-i\theta} &= \cos -\theta + i \operatorname{sen} -\theta & E^{-1} &= \cos -\theta + i \operatorname{sen} -\theta \\
 &= \cos \theta + i(-\operatorname{sen} \theta) & &= c + i(-s) \\
 &= \cos \theta - i \operatorname{sen} \theta & &= c - i(s) \\
 e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta} &= \cos \theta + i \operatorname{sen} \theta & E + E^{-1} &= c + is \\
 &+ \cos \theta - i \operatorname{sen} \theta & &+ c - is \\
 &= 2 \cos \theta & &= 2c \\
 e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta} &= \cos \theta + i \operatorname{sen} \theta & E - E^{-1} &= c + is \\
 &- (\cos \theta - i \operatorname{sen} \theta) & &- (c - is) \\
 &= 2i \operatorname{sen} \theta & &= 2is \\
 \frac{e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}}{2} &= \cos \theta & \frac{E + E^{-1}}{2} &= c \\
 \frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}}{2i} &= \operatorname{sen} \theta & \frac{E - E^{-1}}{2i} &= s \\
 \frac{e^{ik\theta} + e^{-ik\theta}}{2} &= \cos k\theta & \frac{E^k + E^{-k}}{2} &= \cos k\theta \\
 \frac{e^{ik\theta} - e^{-ik\theta}}{2i} &= \operatorname{sen} k\theta & \frac{E^k - E^{-k}}{2i} &= \operatorname{sen} k\theta \\
 \operatorname{ccos} \theta &= e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta} & \operatorname{ccos} \theta &= E + E^{-1} \\
 \operatorname{csen} \theta &= e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta} & \operatorname{csen} \theta &= E - E^{-1} \\
 \operatorname{ccos} k\theta &= e^{ik\theta} + e^{-ik\theta} & \operatorname{ccos} k\theta &= E^k + E^{-k} \\
 \operatorname{csen} k\theta &= e^{ik\theta} - e^{-ik\theta} & \operatorname{csen} k\theta &= E^k - E^{-k}
 \end{aligned}$$

O seno e o cosseno “são” frações.

O **e**sen é a “parte de cima” do seno.

O **e**cos é a “parte de cima” do cosseno.

Um exemplo do método:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\cos \theta)^3 &= \left(\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{ccos} \theta\right)^3 \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 (\operatorname{ccos} \theta)^3 \\
 (\operatorname{ccos} \theta)^3 &= (E + E^{-1})^3 \\
 &= E^3 + 3E + 3E^{-1} + E^{-3} \\
 &= (E^3 + E^{-3}) + (3E + 3E^{-1}) \\
 &= \operatorname{ccos} 3\theta + 3 \operatorname{ccos} \theta \\
 (\cos \theta)^3 &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 (\operatorname{ccos} \theta)^3 \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 (\operatorname{ccos} 3\theta + 3 \operatorname{ccos} \theta) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{ccos} 3\theta + 3 \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{ccos} \theta\right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} (\operatorname{ccos} 3\theta + 3 \operatorname{ccos} \theta)
 \end{aligned}$$

Pra mim a parte do meio é a parte legal das contas, e as partes de cima e de baixo são as partes chatas (por causa das frações).

Compare com o gabarito da questão 3 daqui:

2yT12 (Gabarito da P1 de 2019.2)

### Exercício

Use a técnica acima pra integrar:

- $\int (\cos \theta)^2 d\theta$
- $\int (\operatorname{sen} \theta)^2 d\theta$
- $\int (\operatorname{sen} \theta)(\cos \theta) d\theta$
- $\int (\operatorname{sen} 2\theta)(\cos 3\theta) d\theta$

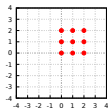
```
(%i1) as_33 : create_list(x%i*y, y, seqn(2,0,2), x, seqn(0,2,2));
(%o1) [2i,2i+1,2i+2,i,i+1,i+2,0,1,2]
```

```
(%i2) as_55 : create_list(x%i*y, y, seqn(2,0,4), x, seqn(0,2,4))$
```

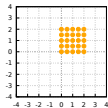
```
(%i3) as : as_33;
(%o3) [2i,2i+1,2i+2,i,i+1,i+2,0,1,2]
```

```
(%i4) xrange(r) := [xr(-r,r), yr(-r,r), more(proportional_axes=xy)];
(%o4) xrange(r) := [xr(-r,r), yr(-r,r), more(proportional_axes = xy)]
```

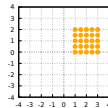
```
(%i5) myqdraw_nhr(n,h,r,[rest]) :=
myqdraw(format("complex--a",n), format("height--acm",h), xrange(r), rest);
(%i6) myqdraw_nhr(1,5,4, zpts(as_33, myps(4),pc(red)));
(%o6)
```



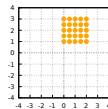
```
(%i7) myqdraw_nhr(2,5,4, zpts(as_55, myps(4),pc(orange)));
(%o7)
```



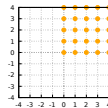
```
(%i8) myqdraw_nhr(3,5,4, zpts(as_55+1, myps(4),pc(orange)));
(%o8)
```



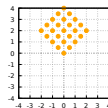
```
(%i9) myqdraw_nhr(4,5,4, zpts(as_55%i, myps(4),pc(orange)));
(%o9)
```



```
(%i10) myqdraw_nhr(5,5,4, zpts(as_55*2, myps(4),pc(orange)));
(%o10)
```

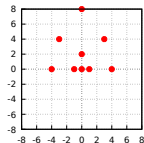


```
(%i11) myqdraw_nhr(6,5,4, zpts(as_55*(1+i), myps(4),pc(orange)));
(%o11)
```

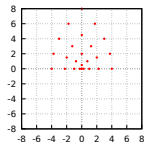


```
(%i12)
```

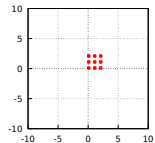
```
(%i12) asq_33 : makelist(z^2, z, as_33)$
(%i13) asq_55 : makelist(z^2, z, as_55)$
(%i14) myqdraw_nhr(7,5,8, zpts(asq_33, myps(4),pc(red)));
(%o14)
```



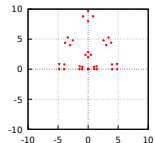
```
(%i15) myqdraw_nhr(8,5,8, zpts(asq_55, myps(1),pc(red)));
(%o15)
```



```
(%i16) as_22 : create_list(x+%i*y, y, seqn(0,1,1), x, seqn(0,1,1))$
(%i17) as_332 : create_list(z+w, z, as_33, w, as_22*0.2)$
(%i18) asq_332 : makelist(z^2, z, as_332)$
(%i19) myqdraw_nhr( 9,5,10, zpts(as_332, myps(1),pc(red)));
(%o19)
```



```
(%i20) myqdraw_nhr(10,5,10, zpts(asq_332, myps(1),pc(red)));
(%o20)
```



```
(%i21)
```

(%i1) p : 4\*x^2 + 5\*x^1 + 6\*x^0 + 7\*x^-1 + 8\*x^-2;  
 (%o1)

$$4x^2 + 5x + \frac{7}{x} + \frac{8}{x^2} + 6$$

(%i2) q : 4\*E^2 + 5\*E^1 + 6\*E^0 + 7\*E^-1;  
 (%o2)

$$4E^2 + 5E + \frac{7}{E} + 6$$

(%i3) lpdot(p, x);  
 (%o3)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 5 & 6 & . & 7 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

(%i4) lpdot(q, E);  
 (%o4)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 5 & 6 & . & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

(%i5) f : cos(th)^3;  
 (%o5)

$$(\cos \theta)^3$$

(%i6) g : ccos(th)^3;  
 (%o6)

$$8 (\cos \theta)^3$$

(%i7) lpe(f);  
 (%o7)

$$\frac{\cos(3\theta)}{4} + \frac{3 \cos \theta}{4}$$

(%i8) lpe(g);  
 (%o8)

$$2 \cos(3\theta) + 6 \cos \theta$$

(%i9)

(%i9) exponentialize(f);  
 (%o9)

$$\frac{(e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta})^3}{8}$$

(%i10) expand(exponentialize(f));  
 (%o10)

$$\frac{e^{3i\theta}}{8} + \frac{3e^{i\theta}}{8} + \frac{3e^{-i\theta}}{8} + \frac{e^{-3i\theta}}{8}$$

(%i11) demivre(expand(exponentialize(f)));  
 (%o11)

$$\frac{i \sin(3\theta) + \cos(3\theta)}{8} + \frac{\cos(3\theta) - i \sin(3\theta)}{8} + \frac{3(i \sin \theta + \cos \theta)}{8} + \frac{3(\cos \theta - i \sin \theta)}{8}$$

(%i12) expand(demivre(expand(exponentialize(f))));  
 (%o12)

$$\frac{\cos(3\theta)}{4} + \frac{3 \cos \theta}{4}$$

(%i13) subst(th\_E, expand(exponentialize(f)));  
 (%o13)

$$\frac{E^3}{8} + \frac{3E}{8} + \frac{3}{8E} + \frac{1}{8E^3}$$

(%i14) subst(th\_E, expand(exponentialize(g)));  
 (%o14)

$$E^3 + 3E + \frac{3}{E} + \frac{1}{E^3}$$

(%i15) lpe(f);  
 (%o15)

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{8} & 0 & \frac{3}{8} & 0 & . & \frac{3}{8} & 0 & \frac{1}{8} \end{pmatrix}$$

(%i16) lpe(g);  
 (%o16)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & . & 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(%i17) lpE( ccos(th)^3);

(%o17)

$$(1 \ 0 \ 3 \ 0 \ . \ 3 \ 0 \ 1)$$

(%i18) lpE( ccos(th));

(%o18)

$$(1 \ 0 \ . \ 1)$$

(%i19) lpE(3\*ccos(th));

(%o19)

$$(3 \ 0 \ . \ 3)$$

(%i20) lpE(ccos(3\*th));

(%o20)

$$(1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ . \ 0 \ 0 \ 1)$$

(%i21) lpE(ccos(3\*th)+3\*ccos(th));

(%o21)

$$(1 \ 0 \ 3 \ 0 \ . \ 3 \ 0 \ 1)$$

(%i22)

lpE( ccos(th) );

(%o22)

$$(1 \ 0 \ . \ 1)$$

(%i23) lpE( ccos(th)^2 );

(%o23)

$$(1 \ 0 \ 2 \ . \ 0 \ 1)$$

(%i24) lpE( ccos(th)^3 );

(%o24)

$$(1 \ 0 \ 3 \ 0 \ . \ 3 \ 0 \ 1)$$

(%i25) lpE( csin(th) );

(%o25)

$$(1 \ 0 \ . \ -1)$$

(%i26) lpE( csin(th)^2 );

(%o26)

$$(1 \ 0 \ -2 \ . \ 0 \ 1)$$

(%i27) lpE( csin(th)^3 );

(%o27)

$$(1 \ 0 \ -3 \ 0 \ . \ 3 \ 0 \ -1)$$

(%i28) lpE( csin(2\*th) );

(%o28)

$$(1 \ 0 \ 0 \ . \ 0 \ -1)$$

(%i29) lpE( csin(2\*th)^2 );

(%o29)

$$(1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ -2 \ . \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1)$$

(%i30)