

EJEMPLOS FORMA POLAR 2AB

EJEMPLO 1 : Calcular

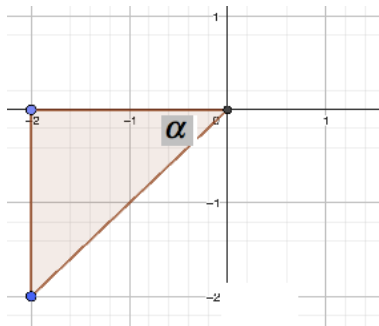
$$\frac{(-2-2i)^8}{(\sqrt{3}+i)^5}$$

SOLUCIÓN:

primero se transforma a polar cada uno de los complejos:

a) Sea $z = -2 - 2i$

$$a = -2 ; b = -2$$



$$\alpha = \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

$$\alpha = \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{-2}{-2}\right) = \operatorname{arctg}(1)$$

$$\alpha = 45^\circ \Rightarrow \alpha = 180 + 45$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = 225^\circ$$

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

$$|z| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-2)^2}$$

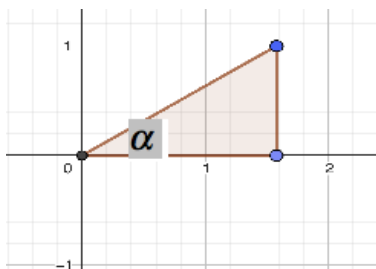
$$|z| = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$Z = |Z|(\cos(\alpha) + i \operatorname{sen}(\alpha))$$

$$Z = 2\sqrt{2}(\cos(225^\circ) + i \operatorname{sen}(225^\circ))$$

b) Sea $z_1 = \sqrt{3} + i$

$$a = \sqrt{3} ; b = 1$$



$$\alpha = \arctg\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

$$\alpha = \arctg\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{1}\right) = \arctg(\sqrt{3})$$

$$\alpha = 60^\circ$$

$$|z_1| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$|z_1| = \sqrt{\sqrt{3}^2 + (1)^2}$$

$$|z_1| = 2$$

$$Z_1 = |Z_1|(\cos(\alpha) + i \operatorname{sen}(\alpha))$$

$$Z_1 = 2(\cos(60^\circ) + i \operatorname{sen}(60^\circ))$$

Ahora haremos el cálculo en forma polar:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(-2-2i)^8}{(\sqrt{3}+i)^5} &= \frac{\left[2\sqrt{2}(\cos(225^\circ) + i \operatorname{sen}(225^\circ))\right]^8}{\left[2(\cos(60^\circ) + i \operatorname{sen}(60^\circ))\right]^5} \\ &= \frac{\left[2^{12}(\cos(225 \cdot 8) + i \operatorname{sen}(225 \cdot 8))\right]}{\left[2^5(\cos(60 \cdot 5) + i \operatorname{sen}(60 \cdot 5))\right]} \\ &= \frac{\left[2^{12}(\cos(1800^\circ) + i \operatorname{sen}(1800^\circ))\right]}{\left[2^5(\cos(300^\circ) + i \operatorname{sen}(300^\circ))\right]} \\ &= 2^7 (\cos(1800 - 300) + i \operatorname{sen}(1800 - 300)) \\ &= 2^7 (\cos(1500^\circ) + i \operatorname{sen}(1500^\circ)) \end{aligned}$$