

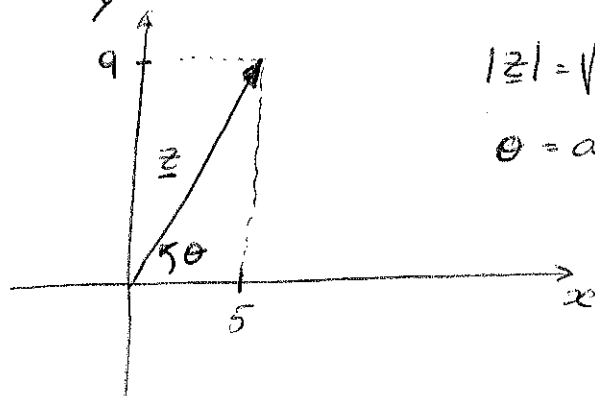
# NÚMEROS COMPLEXOS E GRANDEZAS SINUSOIDAIS

## EXERCÍCIOS

### A - Números Complexos

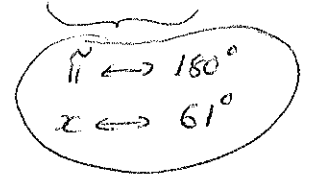
#### 1. Somas

a)  $(2+5j) + (3+4j) = (2+3) + (5j+4j) = 5+9j \approx 10,3 e^{j61}$



$$|z| = \sqrt{5^2 + 9^2} = \sqrt{25 + 81} = \sqrt{106} \approx 10,3$$

$$\theta = \arctan\left(\frac{9}{5}\right) \approx 61^\circ \approx 1,064 \text{ rad}$$



b)  $j + (2-5j) = 2-4j \approx 4,47 e^{-j63}$   $\arctan\left(-\frac{4}{2}\right)$   
 $\sqrt{2^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{4 + 16} = \sqrt{20}$

#### 2. Subtrações

a)  $(2+5j) - (3+4j) = (2-3) + (5j-4j) = -1+j \approx 1,41 e^{j135}$

b)  $(1+j) - (1-j) = (1-1) + (j+j) = 2j = 2 e^{j90}$

#### 3. Produtos

a)  $(2+3j) \times (3-2j) = 2 \times (3-2j) + 3j \times (3-2j) = 6-4j+9j-6j^2 = 12+5j \approx 13 e^{j23}$

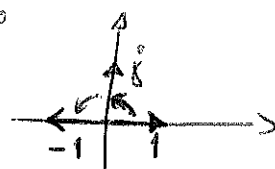
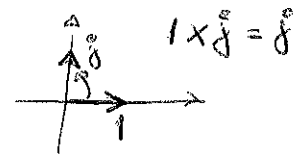
$\underbrace{2}_{3,6 e^{j56}} \times \underbrace{(3-2j)}_{3,6 e^{-j34}}$

b)  $(1+3j) \times (1+j) = 1 \times (1+j) + 3j \times (1+j) = 1+j+3j+3j^2 = -2+4j \approx 4,47 e^{j117}$

$\underbrace{(1+3j)}_{3,16 e^{j72}} \times \underbrace{(1+j)}_{1,41 e^{j45}}$

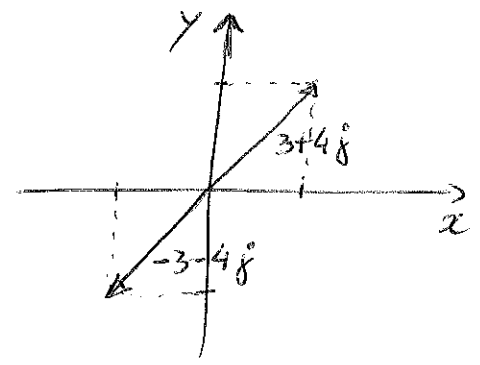
Nota 1: na multiplicação para  $e^{-j}$  multiplicar as amplitudes e somar os ângulos.

Nota 2: multiplicar por  $j$  é rodar  $+90^\circ$  (ou  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ )  
 portanto,  $j^2$  é rodar  $90^\circ + 90^\circ = 180^\circ$



### 4. Simétricos

$$a) \underbrace{3+4j}_{5e^{j53}} \rightarrow -\underbrace{(3+4j)}_{5e^{-j127}} = -3-4j$$



Nota: o simétrico é o mesmo que rotacion 180° (ou π)

$$53^\circ + 180^\circ = 233^\circ \rightarrow 233^\circ - 360^\circ = -127^\circ //$$

$$b) -3+j \rightarrow -(-3+j) = 3-j$$

$$c) 1-j \rightarrow -(1-j) = -1+j$$

$$d) -2-5j \rightarrow -(-2-5j) = 2+5j$$

### 5. Conjugados

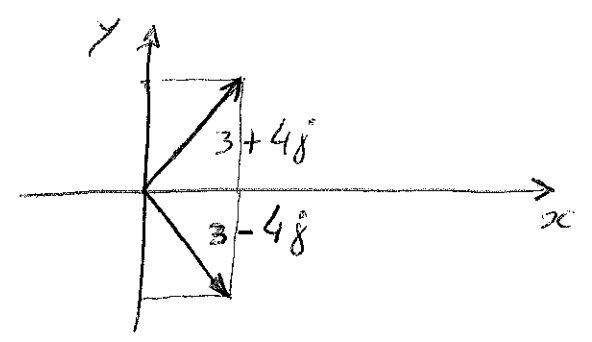
$$a) 3+4j \rightarrow 3-4j$$

$$b) 1-j \rightarrow 1+j$$

$$c) -3+j \rightarrow -3-j$$

$$d) -2-5j \rightarrow -2+5j$$

Nota: o conjugado é o mesmo que espelhar o vector segundo o eixo dos xx, e.g. a)



### 6. Divisões

Técnica 1: representar os complexos na notação polar, multiplicar as amplitudes e subtrair os ângulos

Técnica 2: usar o conjugado (ordenominador)

$$\frac{(a+jb)}{(c+jd)} = \frac{(a+jb) \cdot (c-jd)}{(c+jd) \cdot (c-jd)} \rightarrow \frac{ac+jc-dj-bd}{c^2+jcd-jcd-j^2d^2} = \frac{ac-jd-bd}{c^2+d^2} = \frac{ac-jd-bd}{c^2+d^2} \text{ (real)}$$

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$$a) \frac{(-10 + 15j)}{(2 - j)} \approx \frac{18,03 e^{j123,7}}{2,236 e^{-j26,57}} \approx 8,062 e^{j150,3} \approx -7 + 4j //$$

ou

$$\frac{(-10 + 15j) \cdot (2 + j)}{4 + 1} = \frac{-20 - 10j + 30j + 15j^2}{5} = \frac{-35 + j20}{5} = -7 + 4j //$$

$$b) \frac{(1 + 3j)}{(1 + j)} = \frac{(1 + 3j) \cdot (1 - j)}{2} = \frac{1 - j + 3j - 3j^2}{2} = \frac{4 + j2}{2} = 2 + j //$$

ou

$$\frac{3,162 e^{j71,57}}{1,414 e^{j45}} \approx 2,236 e^{j26,57} \approx 2 + j //$$

## 7. Quadrados

$$a) (1 + j)^2 = (1 + j) \cdot (1 + j) = 1 + j + j + j^2 = 2j //$$

Nota: em notação polar, eleva-se ao quadrado a amplitude e multiplica-se o ângulo por 2.

$$(1 + j)^2 \approx (1,414 e^{j45})^2 = 2 e^{j90} = 2j //$$

$$b) (-2 + j)^2 = (-2 + j) \cdot (-2 + j) = -4 - 2j - 2j + j^2 = 3 - 4j //$$

ou

$$(2,236 e^{j153,4})^2 = (2,236)^2 \cdot e^{2 \times j153,4} \approx 5 e^{j306,9} \approx 3 - 4j //$$

## 8.

$$5z + z = 12 + 6j \Leftrightarrow 6z = 12 + 6j \Leftrightarrow z = 2 + j$$

9. Para que um número complexo seja real, a sua parte complexa tem de ser nula.

$$(a + j) \cdot (3 - 2j) = 3a - 2aj + 3j + 2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3a + 2 + \underbrace{(3 - 2a) \cdot j}_{=0} = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{3}{2} //$$

10.  $a = -4 + 3j$     $b = -4 + 3j$     $c = 4 - 3j$

$$a \cdot c + b = (-4 + 3j) \cdot (4 - 3j) + (-4 + 3j) = -16 + 12j + 12j - 9j^2 - 4 + 3j = -11 + 27j //$$

B. Grandezas Sinusoidais ( $u(t) = U_{max} \cdot \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$ )

1. "fase positiva em  $t=0$ "  $\Rightarrow \varphi = 0$

"e a cada 3,93 ms"  $\Rightarrow T = 3,93 \text{ ms} //$   $\rightarrow f = \frac{1}{T} = 127,2 \text{ Hz} //$   $\rightarrow \omega = 2\pi \cdot f = 799 \text{ rad/s} //$

$$u(t) \Big|_{t=3,12 \text{ ms}} = 30 \text{ V} \rightarrow 30 = U_{max} \cdot \sin(799,4 \times 3,12 \times 10^{-3}) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow U_{max} \approx \frac{30}{0,603} \approx 49,73 \text{ V} //$$

2.  $\varphi = -26^\circ = 0,454 \text{ rad}$

$$T = 4,19 \text{ ms} = 4,19 \times 10^{-3} \rightarrow \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{4,19 \times 10^{-3}} = 1500 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$i(t) \Big|_{t=0,826 \text{ ms}} = 1,41 \text{ mA} \rightarrow 1,41 \times 10^{-3} = I_{max} \cdot \cos(1500 \times 0,826 \times 10^{-3} - 0,454) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1,41 \times 10^{-3} = I_{max} \cdot \cos(1,239 - 0,454) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1,41 \times 10^{-3} = I_{max} \cdot \cos(0,785) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow I_{max} = \frac{1,41}{0,707} \times 10^{-3} \approx 2 \times 10^{-3} = 2 \text{ mA}$$

$$i(t) = 2 \times 10^{-3} \cdot \cos(1500 \cdot t - 0,454) //$$

3.  $u(t) = 2 \cdot \cos(628,3t + 45^\circ)$   
 ↳ (deveria aparecer em radianos, mas para este exercício é irrelevante)

$$U = \frac{U_{max}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2 \cdot \sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2} \text{ V}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi \cdot f = 628,3 \text{ rad/s} \Rightarrow f = \frac{628,3}{2\pi} = 100 \text{ Hz}$$

4.  $\varphi = 30^\circ = \frac{\pi}{6}$ ,  $U = 4 \text{ V}$ ,  $f = 2000 \text{ Hz}$

$$u(t) = 4 \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \sin(4000 \cdot \pi \cdot t + \frac{\pi}{6})$$

5.  $U_{max} = 2 \text{ D/div} \times 5 \text{ V/div} = 10 \text{ V}$

$$U = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \approx 7 \text{ V}$$

$$T = 6 \text{ D/div} \times 4 \text{ ms/div} = 24 \text{ ms} \quad f = \frac{1}{T} \approx 41,7 \text{ Hz}$$

6.  $T = 10 \text{ ms}$ ,  $U = 10 \text{ V}$

$$f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{10 \times 10^{-3}} = 100 \text{ Hz} \quad U_p = U_{max} = 10 \cdot \sqrt{2} \approx 14,1 \text{ V}$$

$$U_{pp} = 2 \cdot U_{max} \approx 28,2 \text{ V}$$

7.  $u(t) = U_{DC} + U_{max} \cdot \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$

$$U_{DC} = 1 \text{ D/div} \times 2 \text{ V/div} = 2 \text{ V}$$

$$U_{max} = 2 \text{ D/div} \times 2 \text{ V/div} = 4 \text{ V}$$

$$T = 6 \text{ D/div} \times 2 \text{ ms/div} = 12 \text{ ms} \rightarrow \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{12 \times 10^{-3}} \approx 523,6 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$u(t) \approx 2 + 4 \cdot \sin(523,6 \cdot t)$$

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