

Nome do aluno

Nº

Data

/ / 20

Conjuntos de pontos definidos por condições em \mathbb{C}

1. Identifique o conjunto dos pontos do plano complexo definido por:

1.1. $|z - 1| = 1$

1.2. $Im(z) = 2$

1.3. $Re(z) = -3$

1.4. $|z - 2 + 3i| = 5$

2. Represente, no plano complexo, as regiões do plano complexo definidas por:

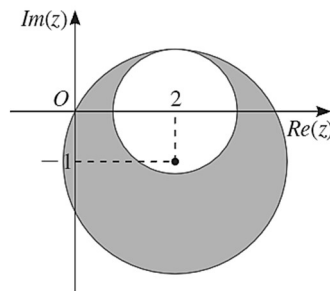
2.1. $|z - 1 - i| \leq 2$

2.2. $|z - 1 - i| \leq 2 \wedge Re(z) > 1$

2.3. $|z - 1| = |z - i|$

2.4. $|z| \geq 2 \wedge |z| \leq 3$

2.5. $|z - 2| \leq 2 \vee |z| \leq 3$

3. Indique uma condição em \mathbb{C} que defina a região do plano representada a cinzento (incluindo a fronteira) na figura seguinte.

4. Represente no plano complexo os conjuntos definidos por:

4.1. $|z - 2| = |z - 2i|$

4.2. $|z - 4 + 3i| \leq |z - 4i| \wedge Im(z) = 4$

4.3. $|z - 3i| \geq 3 \wedge |z - 3 - i| \leq |z - i|$

4.4. $|z - 3 - i| \geq |z - i| \wedge \left| z - \frac{1}{2} - i \right| \geq 2$

4.5. $\frac{\pi}{6} \leq Arg(z) \leq \frac{3\pi}{2}$

4.6. $Arg(z) = \frac{\pi}{3} \wedge |z| < 4$

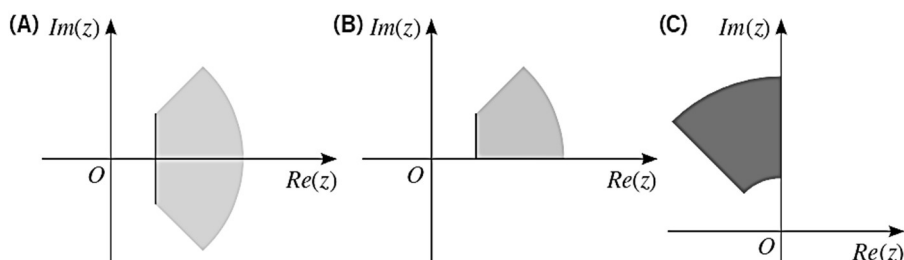
4.7. $Arg(z - 1 - i) = 0 \wedge |z| < 3$

5. Faça corresponder a cada condição em \mathbb{C} o respetivo conjunto do plano complexo:

I. $|z| \leq 3 \wedge 0 \leq Arg(z) \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \wedge Re(z) \geq 1$

II. $|z| \leq 3 \wedge -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq Arg(z) \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \wedge Re(z) \geq 1$

III. $1 \leq |z| \leq 3 \wedge \frac{\pi}{2} \leq Arg(z) \leq \frac{3\pi}{4}$



6. Represente, no plano complexo, o conjunto dos pontos definidos pelas seguintes condições:

6.1. $1 \leq |z + i| < 3 \wedge -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \text{Arg}(z) \leq 0$

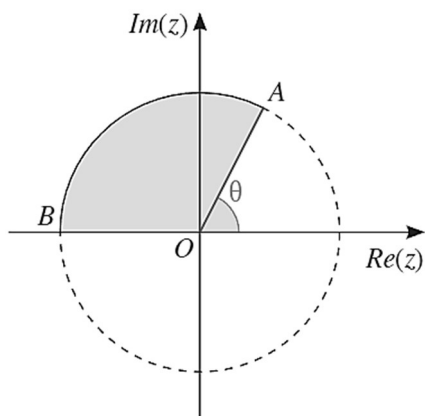
6.2. $|z + 2i| < |z - 4 + i| \wedge \text{Im}(z - 2) > 1 \wedge \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \text{Arg}(z) \leq \frac{5\pi}{4}$

6.3. $|(1 + \sqrt{3}i)(z - 2i)| \leq 2 \wedge 0 \leq \text{Arg}(z) \leq \pi$

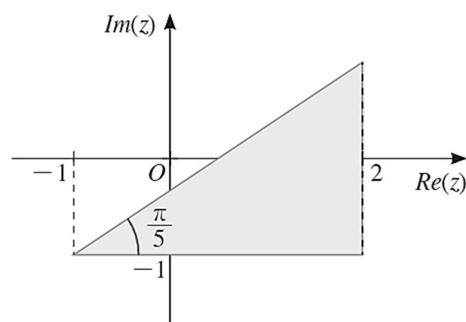
6.4. $|3e^{i\pi}| < z\bar{z} + 2\text{Re}(z) \leq |-5i|$

7. Nas figuras seguintes estão representadas, no plano complexo, regiões coloridas. Defina por uma condição em \mathbb{C} cada uma dessas regiões.

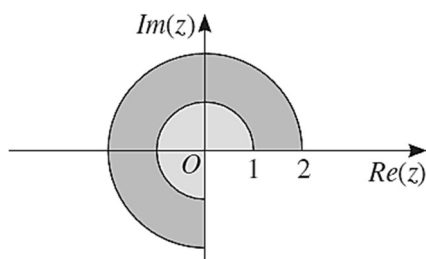
7.1. A é o afixo de $z_1 = 1 + \sqrt{3}i$



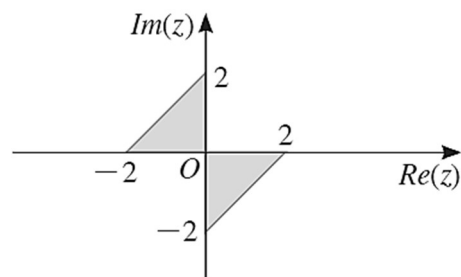
7.2.



7.3.



7.4.



Soluções

1.

1.1. $|z - 1| = 1 \rightarrow$ circunferência de centro no ponto de coordenadas $(1, 0)$ e raio 1 .

1.2. $Im(z) = 2 \rightarrow$ reta horizontal que passa no ponto de coordenadas $(0, 2)$.

1.3. $Re(z) = -3 \rightarrow$ reta vertical que passa no ponto de coordenadas $(-3, 0)$.

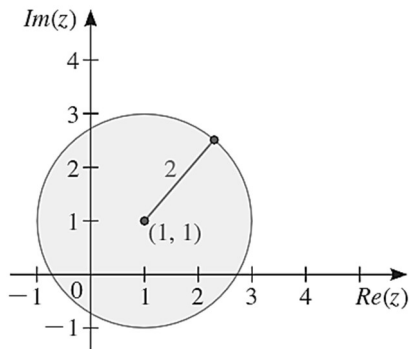
1.4.

$|z - 2 + 3i| = 5 \Leftrightarrow |z - (2 - 3i)| = 5 \rightarrow$ circunferência de centro no ponto de coordenadas $(2, -3)$ e raio 5 .

2.

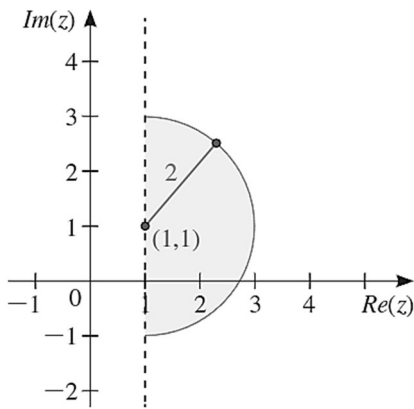
2.1.

$$|z - 1 - i| \leq 2 \Leftrightarrow |z - (1 + i)| \leq 2$$

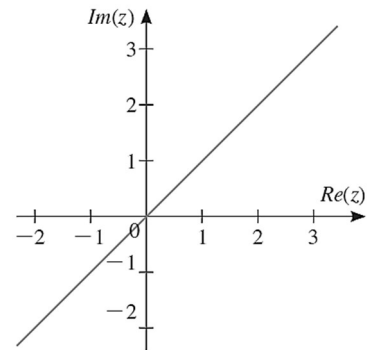


2.2.

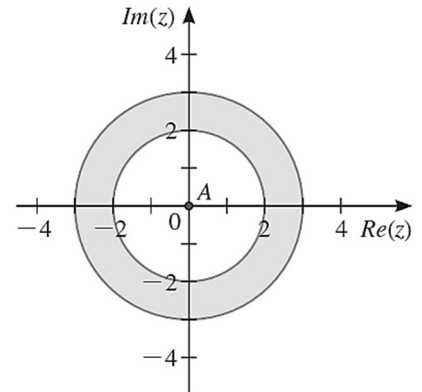
$$|z - 1 - i| \leq 2 \wedge Re(z) > 1$$



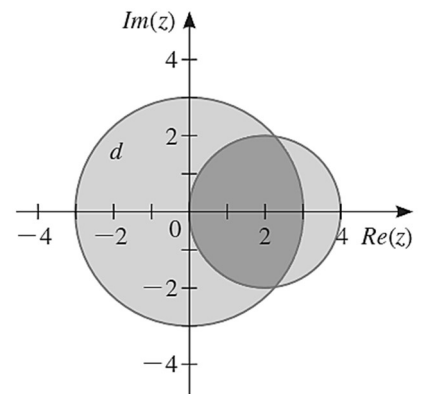
2.3.



2.4. S



2.5.



3.

$$|2 - i| = \sqrt{5}$$

O ponto de tangência das duas circunferências é o afixo de $2 + (\sqrt{5} - 1)i$.

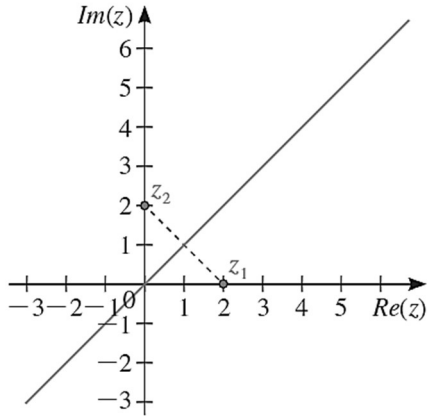
Então, $\sqrt{5} - 1$ é o raio do círculo menor.

$$\text{Condição: } |z - 2 + i| \leq \sqrt{5} \wedge |z - 2| \geq \sqrt{5} - 1$$

4.

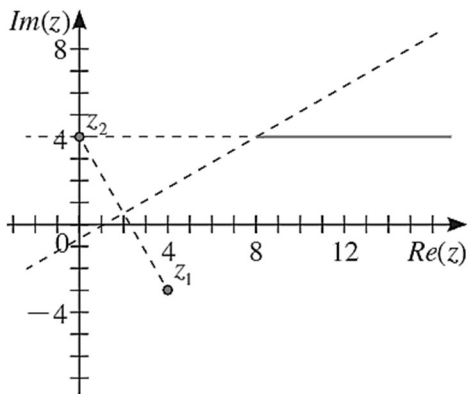
4.1.

$$|z - 2| = |z - 2i|$$



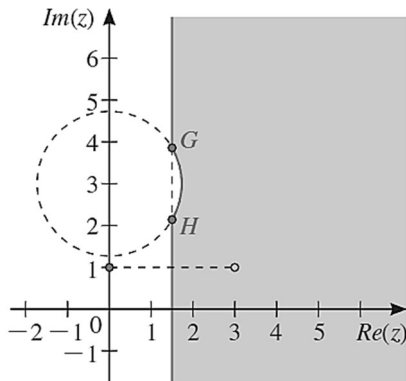
4.2.

$$|z - 4 + 3i| \leq |z - 4i| \wedge \text{Im}(z) = 4$$



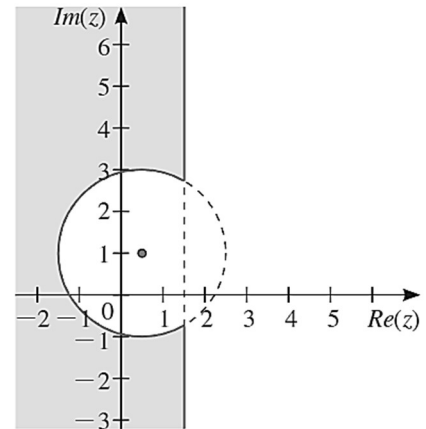
4.3.

$$|z - 3i| \geq 3 \wedge |z - 3 - i| \leq |z - i|$$



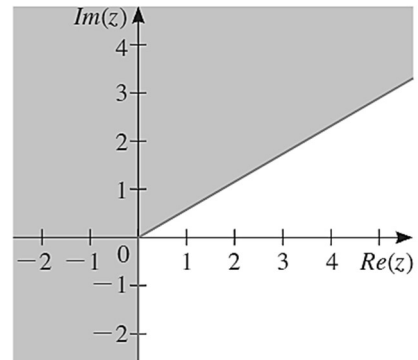
4.4.

$$|z - 3 - i| \geq |z - i| \wedge \left| z - \frac{1}{2} - i \right| \geq 2$$



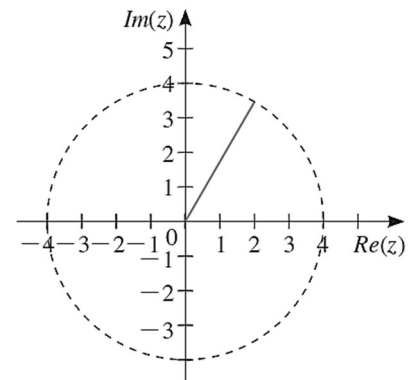
4.5.

$$\frac{\pi}{6} \leq \text{Arg}(z) \leq \frac{3\pi}{2}$$



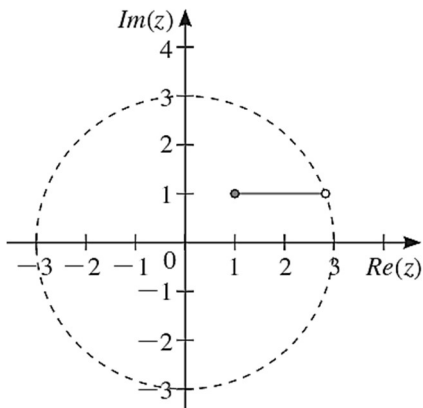
4.6.

$$\text{Arg}(z) = \frac{\pi}{3} \wedge |z| < 4$$



4.7.

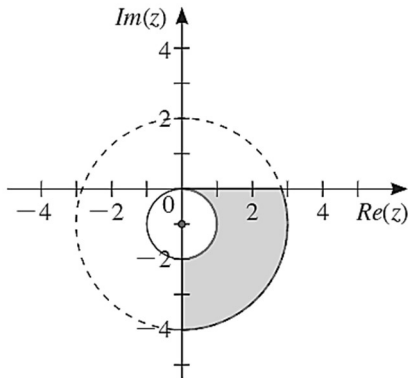
$$\text{Arg}(z - 1 - i) = 0 \wedge |z| < 3$$



5. I → B II → A III → C
6.

6.1.

$$1 \leq |z + i| < 3 \wedge -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \text{Arg}(z) \leq 0$$



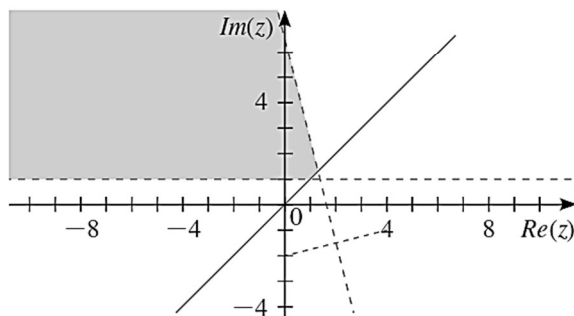
6.2.

$$|z + 2i| < |z - 4 + i| \wedge \text{Im}(z - 2) > 1 \wedge \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \text{Arg}(z) \leq \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

$$|z - (-2i)| < |z - (4 - i)| \wedge \text{Im}(z - 2) > 1 \wedge \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \text{Arg}(z) \leq \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

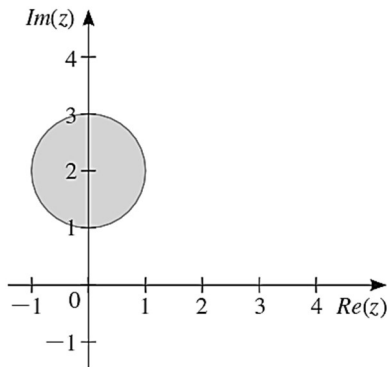
Se $z = x + yi$

$$\text{Im}(x + yi - 2) > 1 \Leftrightarrow y > 1$$



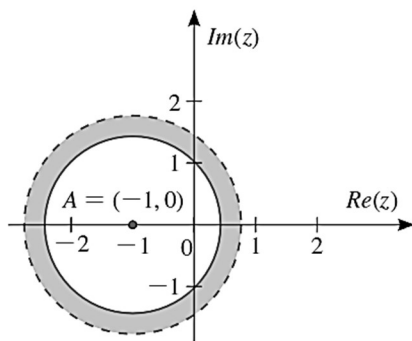
6.3.

$$\begin{aligned} |(1 + \sqrt{3}i)(z - 2i)| \leq 2 &\Leftrightarrow |1 + \sqrt{3}i||z - 2i| \leq 2 \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{1+3}|z - 2i| \leq 2 \Leftrightarrow 2|z - 2i| \leq 2 \Leftrightarrow |z - 2i| \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq \text{Arg}(z) &\leq \pi \end{aligned}$$



6.4.

$$\begin{aligned} |3e^{i\pi}| < z\bar{z} + 2\text{Re}(z) &\leq |-5i| \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow 3 < a^2 + b^2 + 2a &\leq 5 \Leftrightarrow 3 < a^2 + 2a + 1 - 1 + b^2 \leq 5 \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow 4 < (a + 1)^2 + b^2 &\leq 6 \Leftrightarrow 4 < |z + 1|^2 \leq 6 \Leftrightarrow 2 < |z + 1| \leq \sqrt{6} \end{aligned}$$



7.

7.1.

O módulo de $z_1 = 1 + \sqrt{3}i$ é $|z_1| = 2$ e um argumento de z_1 é $\frac{\pi}{3}$. Portanto, a região sombreada é definida pela condição:

$$|z| \leq 2 \wedge \frac{\pi}{3} \leq \text{Arg}(z) \leq \pi$$

7.2.

Os pontos da região a azul pertencem ao semiplano aberto definido pela reta vertical $\text{Re}(z) = 2$ e ao ângulo convexo de vértice na imagem geométrica de $z_1 = -1 - i$, cujos lados são uma semirreta horizontal

e outra que faz com o semieixo real positivo um ângulo de amplitude $\frac{\pi}{5}$ radianos. Então, a condição que define o subconjunto representado a azul é:

$$0 \leq \text{Arg}(z + 1 + i) \leq \frac{\pi}{5} \wedge \text{Re}(z) < 2$$

7.3.

$$1 \leq |z| \leq 2 \wedge 0 \leq \text{Arg}(z) \leq \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

7.4.

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{Im}(z + 2) \leq \text{Re}(z + 2) \wedge \text{Im}(z) \geq 0 \wedge \text{Re}(z) \leq 0) \vee \\ \vee (\text{Im}(z - 2) \geq \text{Re}(z - 2) \wedge \text{Im}(z) \leq 0 \wedge \text{Re}(z) \geq 0) \end{aligned}$$