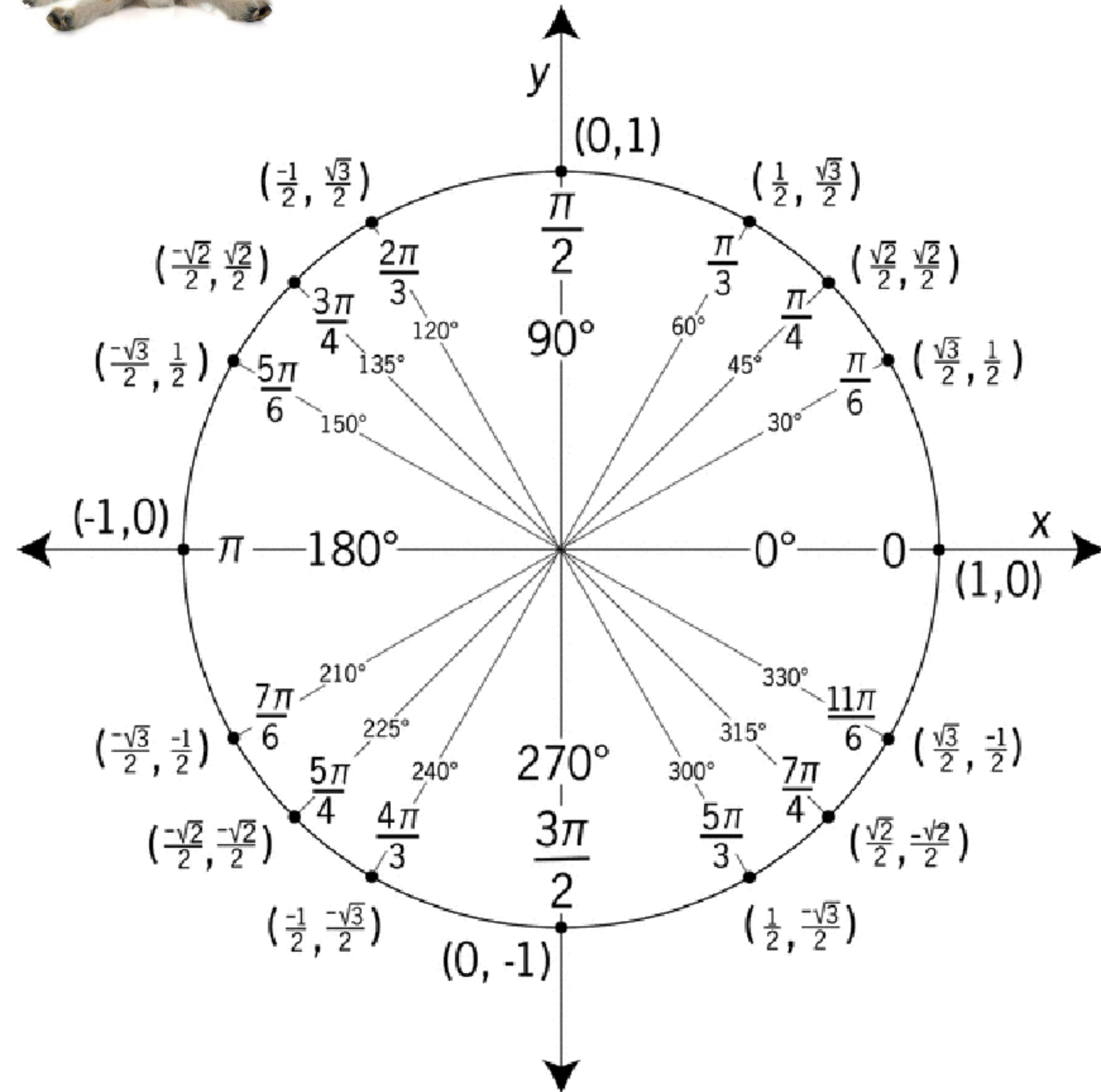




Circunferencia unitaria



Cálculo del módulo.

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

(0, 1)

Cálculo del ángulo

$$\alpha = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{b}{a} \right)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{+b}{+a} = \alpha \\ \frac{+b}{-a} = -\alpha + 180^\circ \\ \frac{-b}{-a} = \alpha + 180^\circ \\ \frac{-b}{+a} = -\alpha + 360^\circ \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{0}{+a} = 0^\circ \\ \frac{0}{-a} = 180^\circ \\ \frac{+b}{0} = 90^\circ \\ \frac{-b}{0} = 270^\circ \end{array} \right.$$

Cálculo de a y b.

$$a = r \cdot \cos \alpha \quad b = r \cdot \text{sena}$$

I PARTE

Transforme desde la representación de par odernado a polar

1. (1, 3)

$$\sqrt{F^2} \cdot (0)$$

$$= \sqrt{9 + 9}$$

$$= \sqrt{18}$$

$$= \sqrt{9 \cdot 2}$$

$$= \sqrt{9} \cdot \sqrt{2}$$

$$= 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$A = Tg^{-1} \frac{b}{a}$$

$$= Tg^{-1} \left(\frac{-3}{-3} \right)$$

$$= Tg^{-1} 1$$

2. $(-3, -3)$

3. $(5, -5\sqrt{3})$

4. (0, -1)

5. $(0, -10)$

