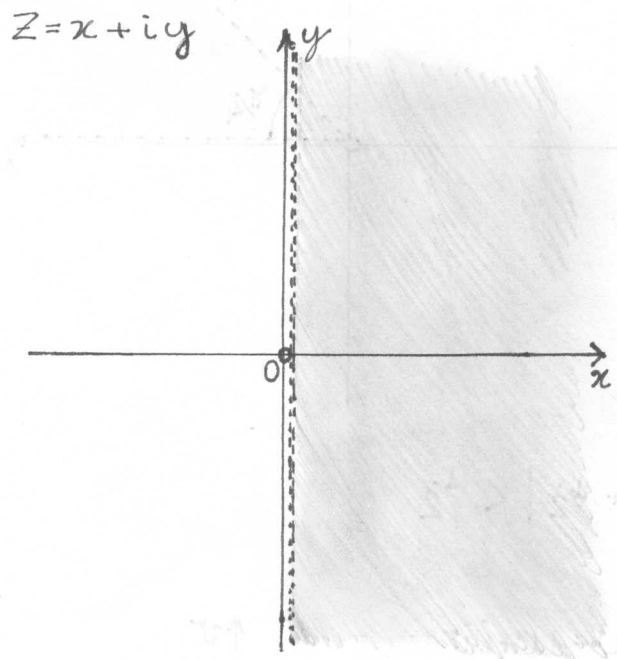
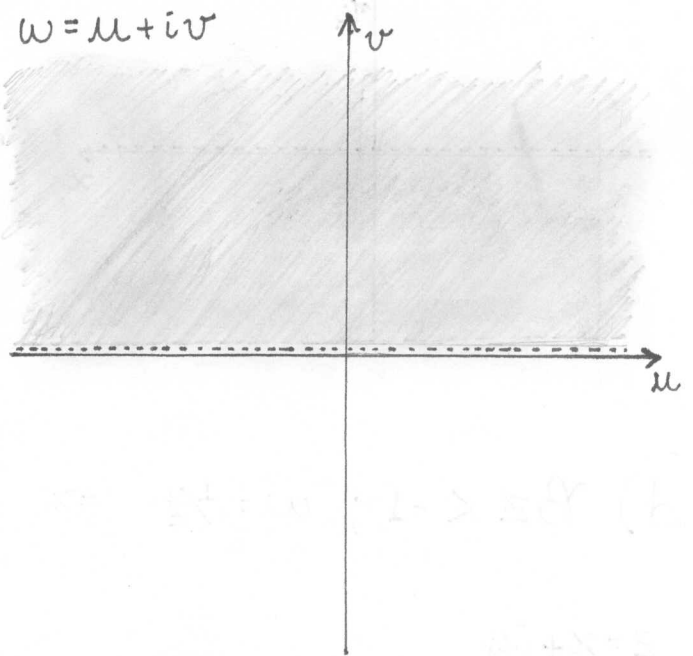


Lista 4

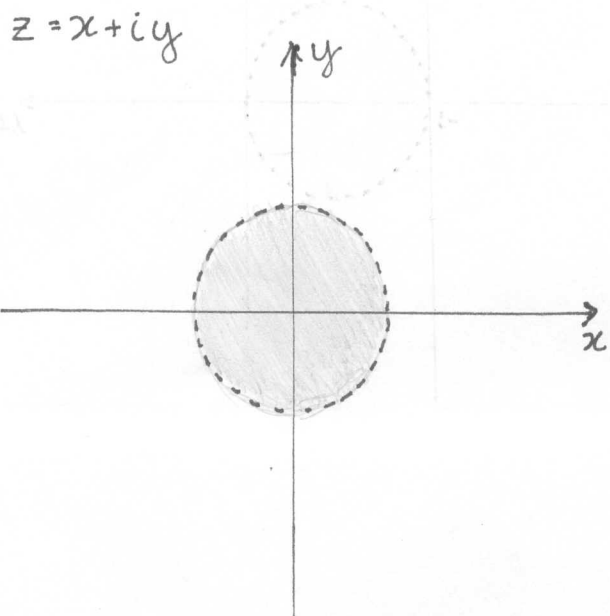
1) a) $\Re z > 0 ; \omega = iz \Rightarrow \Im \omega > 0$



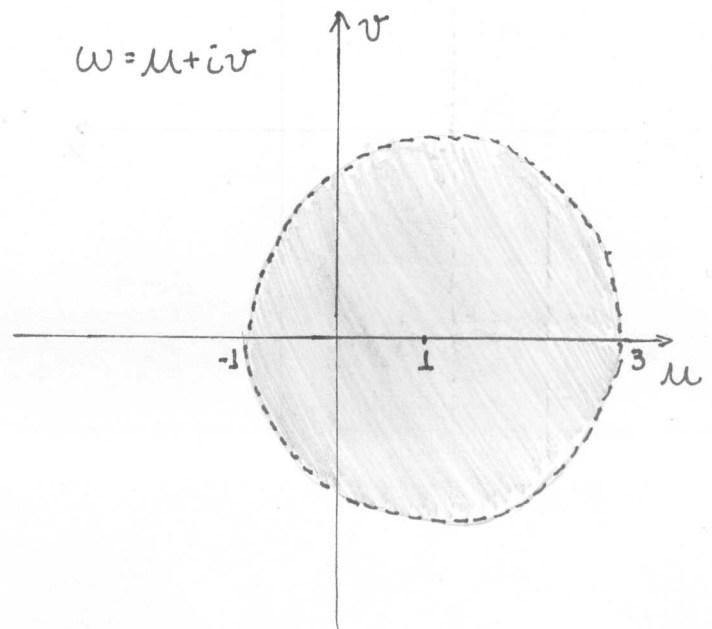
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b) $|z| < 1 ; \omega = 2z + 1 \Rightarrow |\omega - 1| < 2$

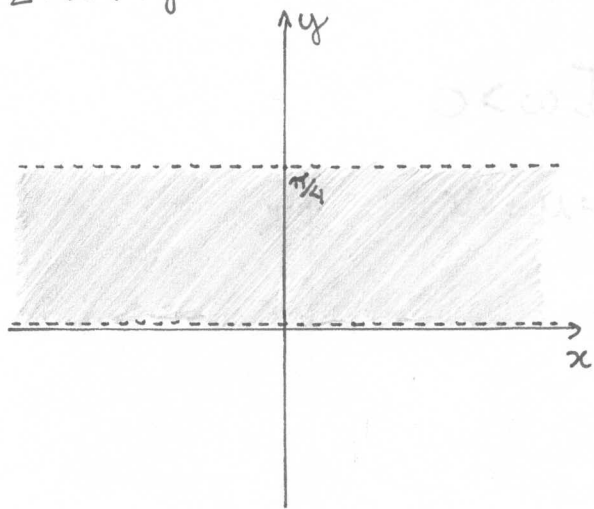


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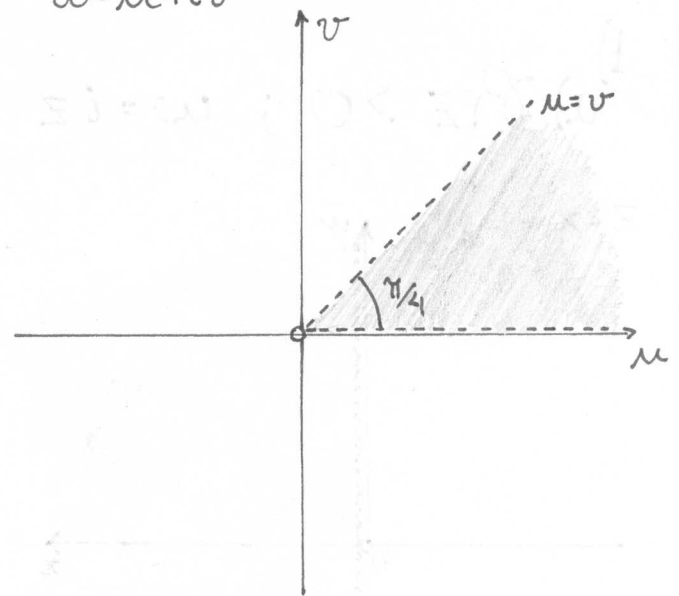


c) $0 < \text{Im} z < \pi/4$; $w = e^z \Rightarrow e^x (\cos y + i \sin y)$; $0 < y < \pi/4$

$z = x + iy$

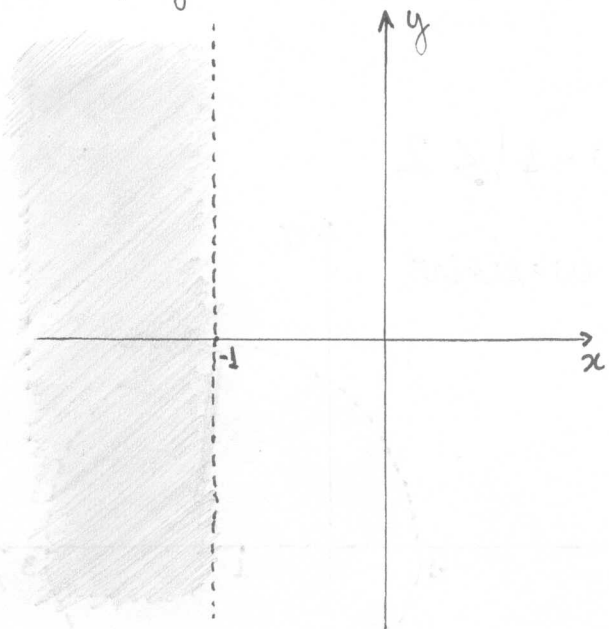


$w = u + iv$

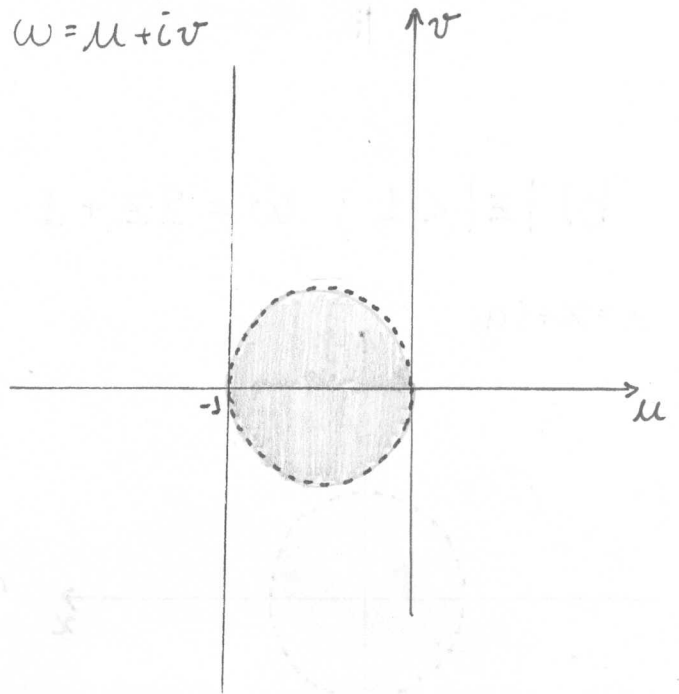


d) $\text{Re} z < -1$; $w = 1/z \Rightarrow |w + 1/2| < 1/2$

$z = x + iy$

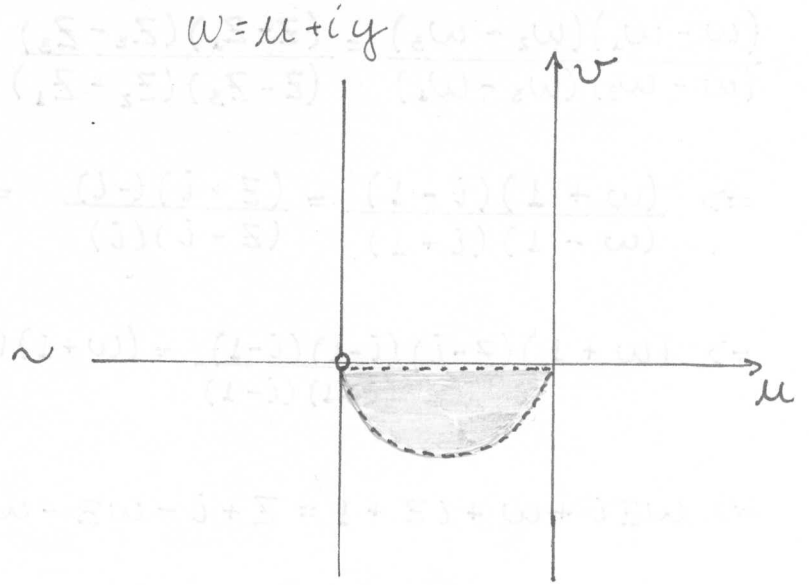
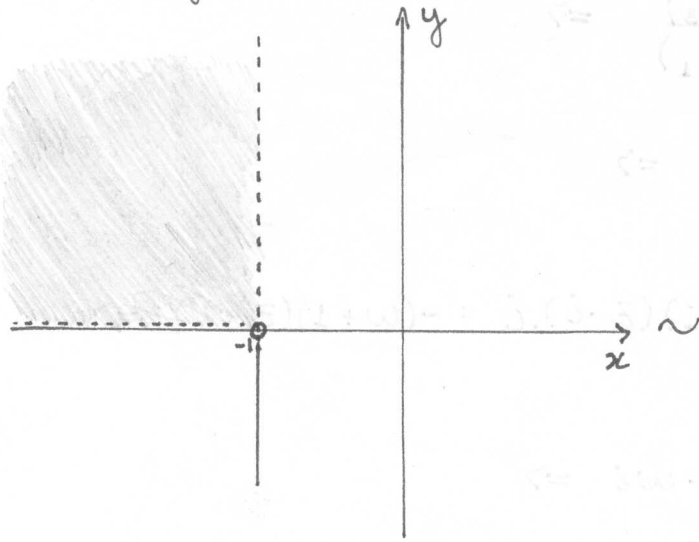


$w = u + iv$



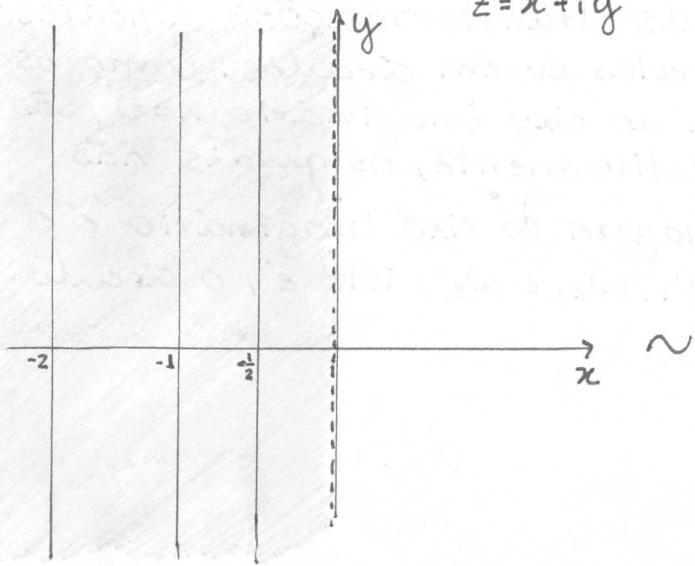
e) $\Re z < -1$ e $\Im z > 0$; $w = \frac{1}{z} \Rightarrow |w + \frac{1}{2}| < \frac{1}{2}$, $\Im w < 0$

$z = x + iy$

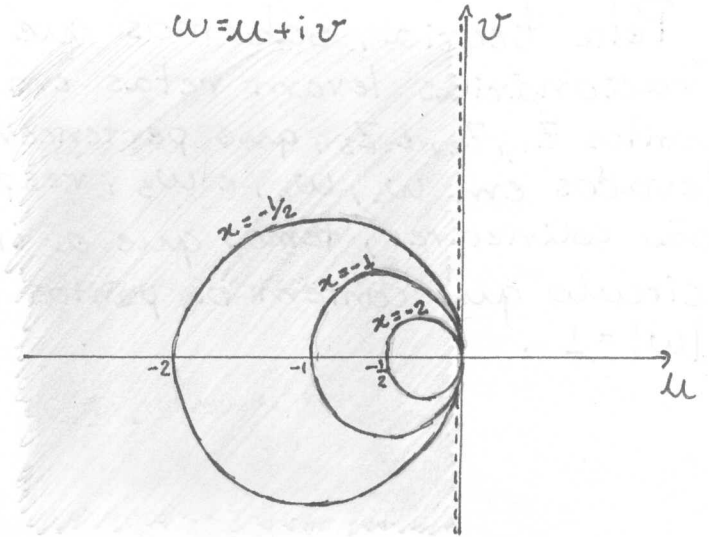


f) $\Re z < 0$; $w = \frac{1}{z} \Rightarrow \Re w < 0$

$z = x + iy$



$w = u + iv$



$$2) z_1 = -i; z_2 = 0; z_3 = i \quad e \quad w_1 = -1; w_2 = i; w_3 = 1$$

$$\frac{(w - w_1)(w_2 - w_3)}{(w - w_3)(w_3 - w_1)} = \frac{(z - z_1)(z_2 - z_3)}{(z - z_3)(z_2 - z_1)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(w + 1)(i - 1)}{(w - 1)(i + 1)} = \frac{(z + i)(-i)}{(z - i)(i)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (w + 1)(z - i) \frac{(i - 1)(i - 1)}{(i + 1)(i - 1)} = (w + 1)(z - i) \cdot i = -(w - 1)(z + i) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow wzi + w + iz + 1 = z + i - wz - wi \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow wzi + w + wz + wi = z + i - iz - 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow w [z(1+i) + (1+i)] = z(1-i) + (-1+i) \Rightarrow \boxed{w = \frac{(1-i)z + (-1+i)}{(1+i)z + (1+i)}}$$

Pela teoria, sabemos que as Transformações Lineares Fracionárias levam retas em retas ou em círculos. Como os pontos $z_1, z_2, e z_3$, que pertencem ao eixo imaginário $x=0$, são levados em $w_1, w_2, e w_3$, respectivamente, os quais não são colineares, temos que a imagem do eixo imaginário é o círculo que contém os pontos $w_1, w_2, e w_3$, isto é, o círculo $|w|=1$.