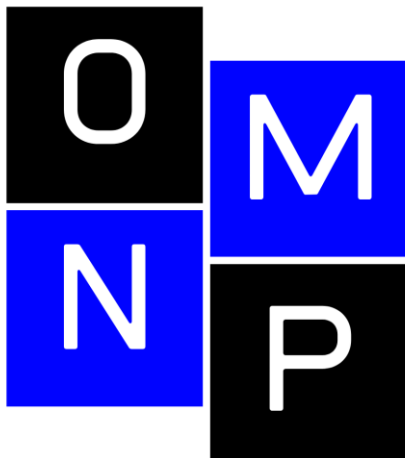


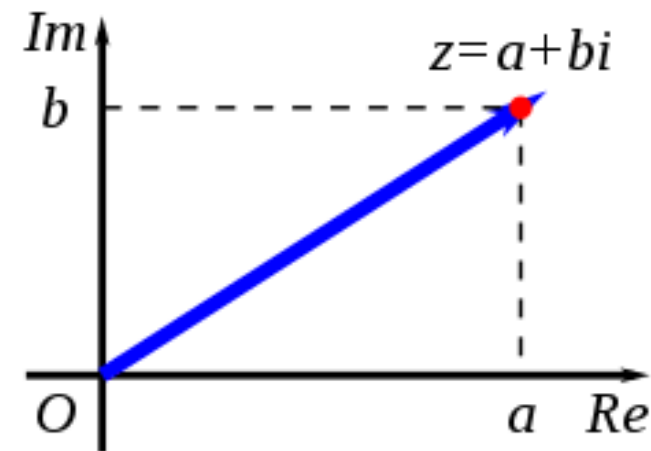
<https://youtu.be/ChmUHTgIh7A>

5 – NÚMEROS COMPLEXOS E IMAGINÁRIOS

17 EQUAÇÕES QUE MUDARAM O MUNDO – OUTSPOKEN MARKET NA PRÁTICA – LEANDRO GUERRA



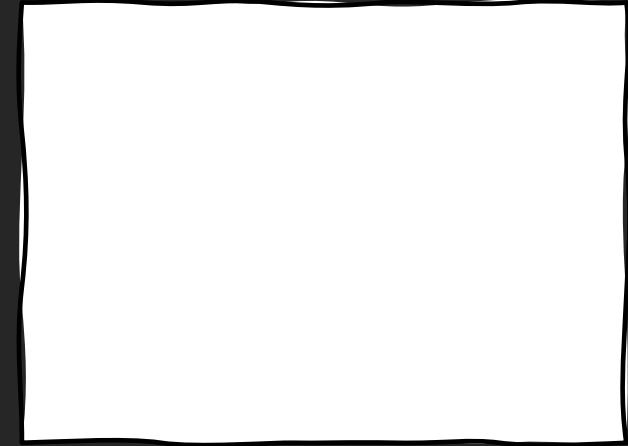
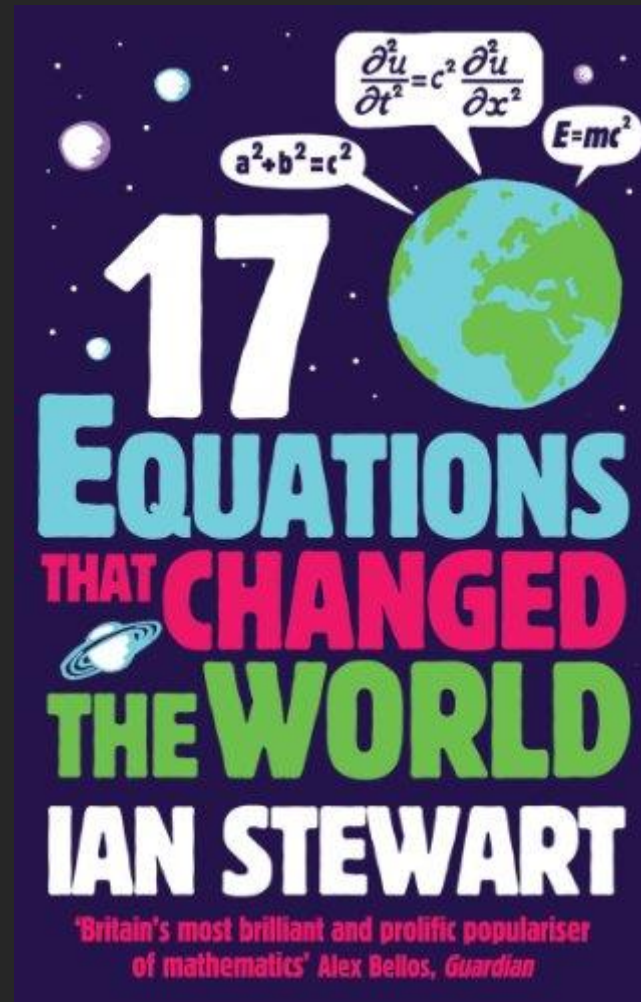
OUTSPOKEN MARKET
NA PRÁTICA



17 Equations That Changed the World

by Ian Stewart

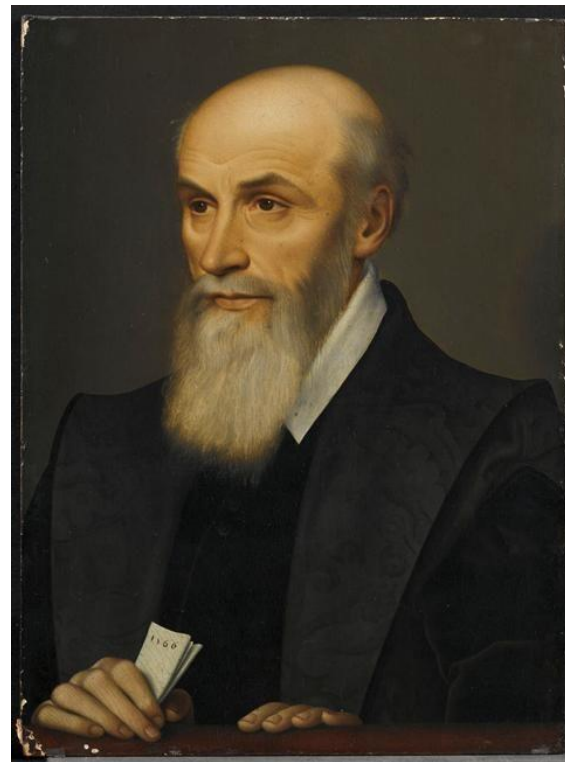
- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Pythagoras's Theorem | $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ | Pythagoras, 530 BC |
| 2. Logarithms | $\log xy = \log x + \log y$ | John Napier, 1610 |
| 3. Calculus | $\frac{df}{dt} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t+h) - f(t)}{h}$ | Newton, 1668 |
| 4. Law of Gravity | $F = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$ | Newton, 1687 |
| 5. The Square Root of Minus One | $i^2 = -1$ | Euler, 1750 |
| 6. Euler's Formula for Polyhedra | $V - E + F = 2$ | Euler, 1751 |
| 7. Normal Distribution | $\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\rho}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\rho}}$ | C.F. Gauss, 1810 |
| 8. Wave Equation | $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ | J. d'Alembert, 1746 |
| 9. Fourier Transform | $f(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-2\pi i x \omega} dx$ | J. Fourier, 1822 |
| 10. Navier-Stokes Equation | $\rho \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{v} \right) = -\nabla p + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{T} + \mathbf{f}$ | C. Navier, G. Stokes, 1845 |
| 11. Maxwell's Equations | $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$ $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{H} = 0$
$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \mathbf{H}}{\partial t}$ $\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}$ | J.C. Maxwell, 1865 |
| 12. Second Law of Thermodynamics | $dS \geq 0$ | L. Boltzmann, 1874 |
| 13. Relativity | $E = mc^2$ | Einstein, 1905 |
| 14. Schrodinger's Equation | $i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi = H\Psi$ | E. Schrodinger, 1927 |
| 15. Information Theory | $H = -\sum p(x) \log p(x)$ | C. Shannon, 1949 |
| 16. Chaos Theory | $x_{i+1} = kx_i(1 - x_i)$ | Robert May, 1975 |
| 17. Black-Scholes Equation | $\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 S^2 \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial S^2} + rS \frac{\partial V}{\partial S} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} - rV = 0$ | F. Black, M. Scholes, 1990 |



OS PRECURSORES



Gerolamo Cardano
(1501 -1576)

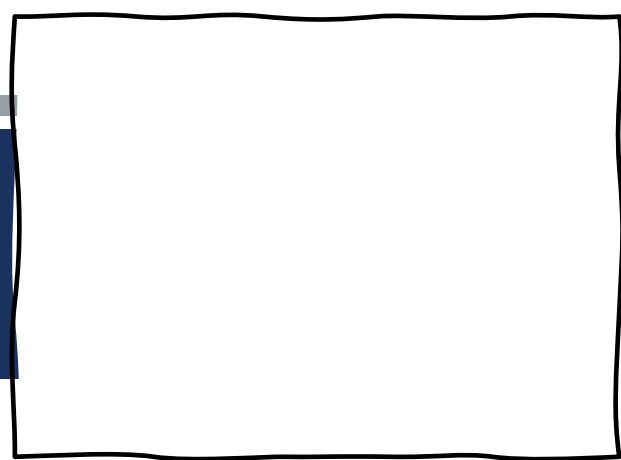


Rafael Bombelli
(1526 -1572)



René Descartes
(1596 -1650)

O NÚMERO COMPLEXO



$z = a + bi$

Handwritten notes: $y = ax + b$ with arrows pointing to a and b . z is circled in red. i is boxed in red. A red squiggly line is next to z .

$i^2 = (\sqrt{-1})^2$

 $i^2 = -1$

Handwritten notes: i^2 is circled in red. $i^2 = -1$ is circled in red.

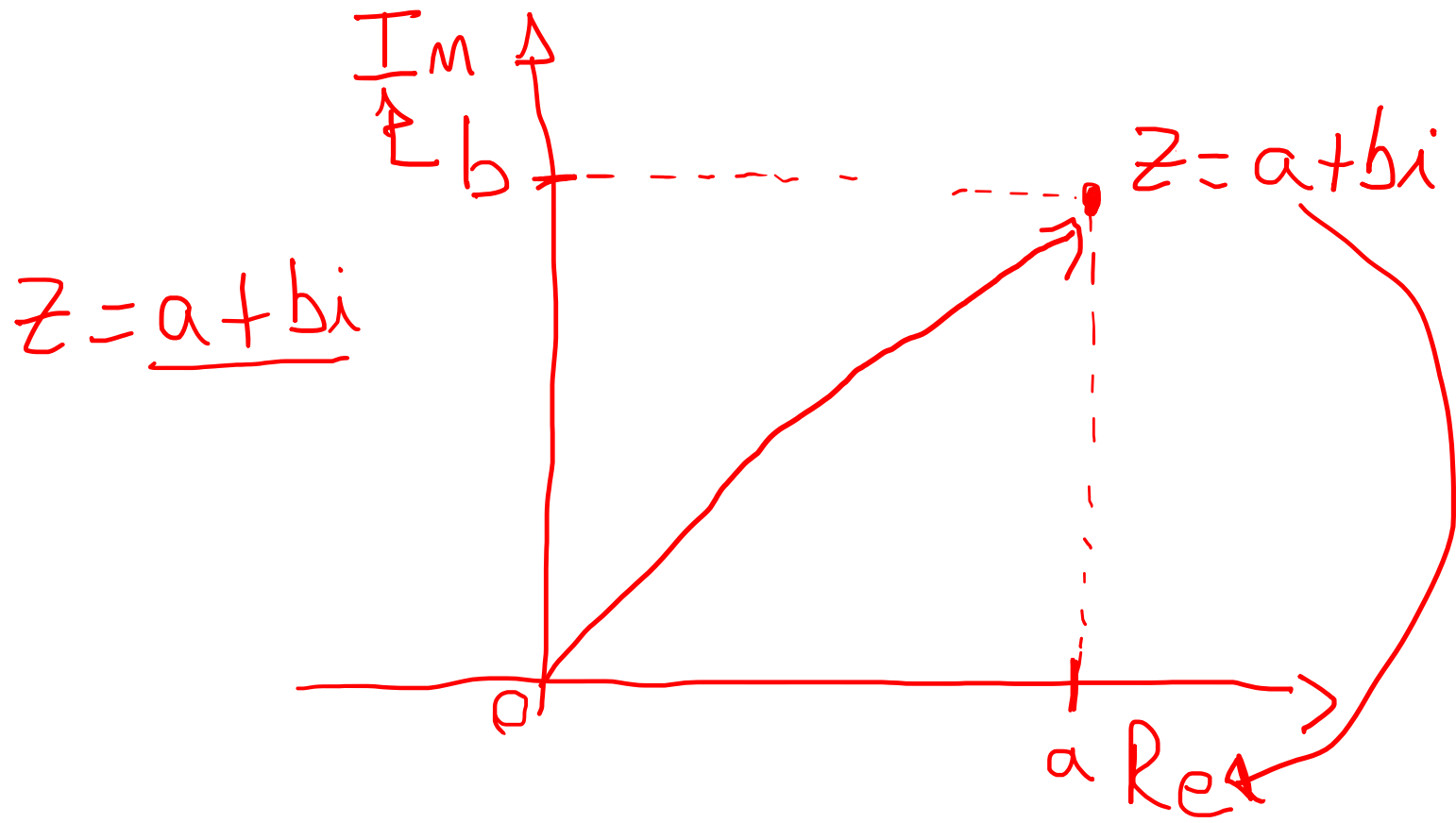
$x^2 = -4$

 $x = \pm 2i$

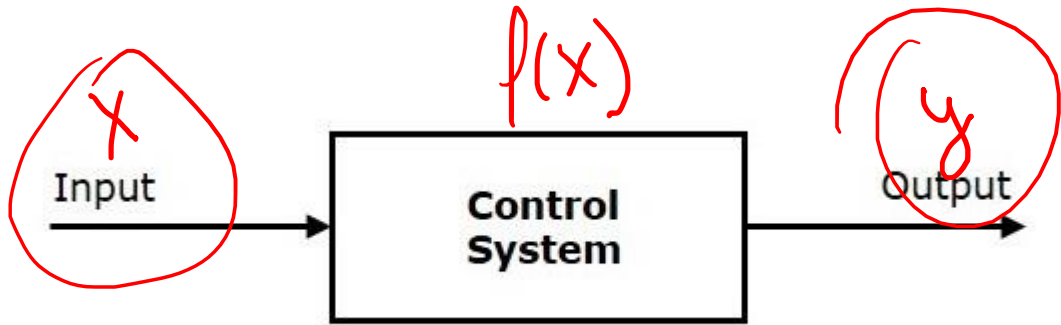
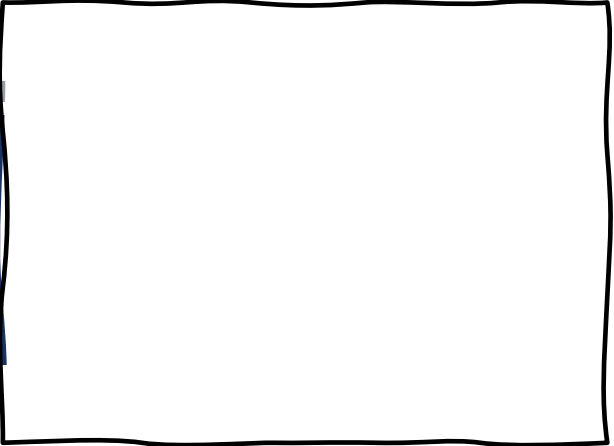
 $(+2i)^2 = -4 \rightarrow (-2i)^2 = -4$

$x^2 = -9 \rightarrow x = \pm 3i$

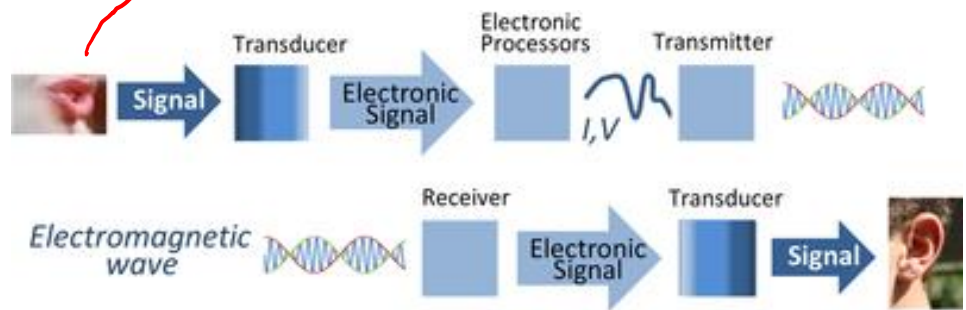
VISUALIZAÇÃO

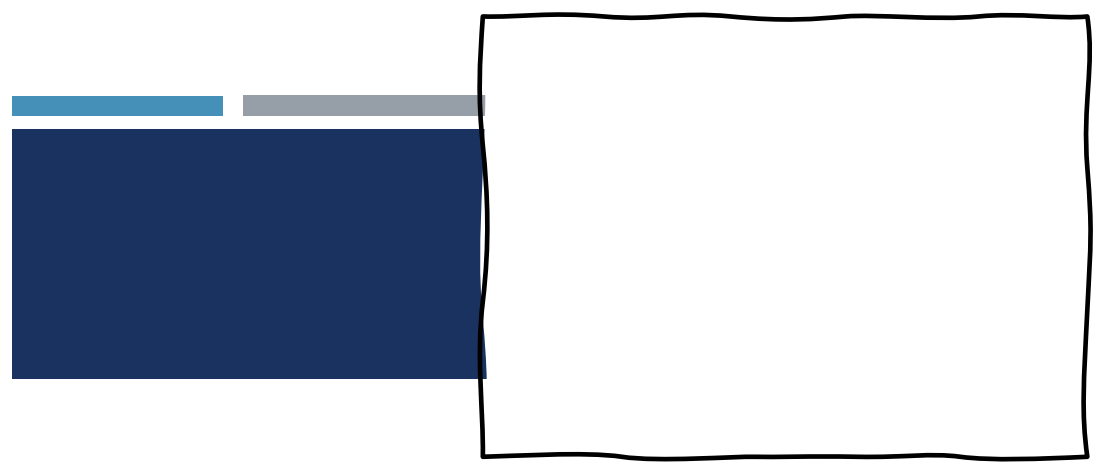
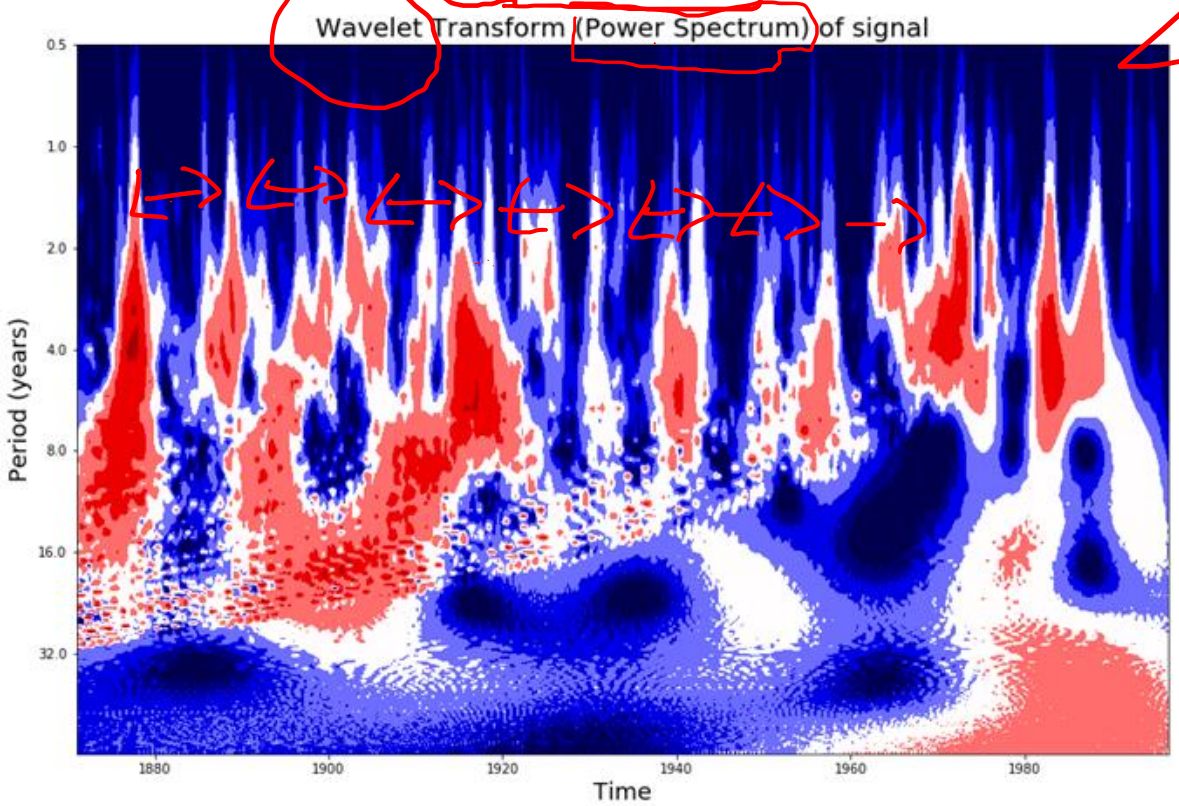
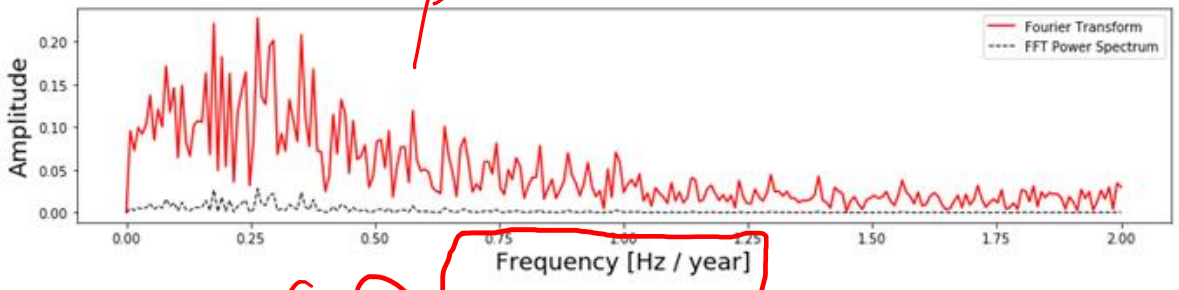
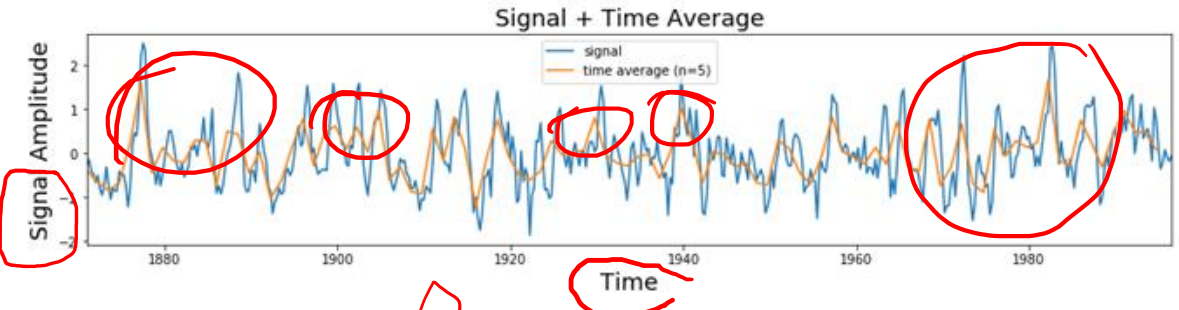


POR QUE ELA É IMPORTANTE?



FOURIER
WAVELETS

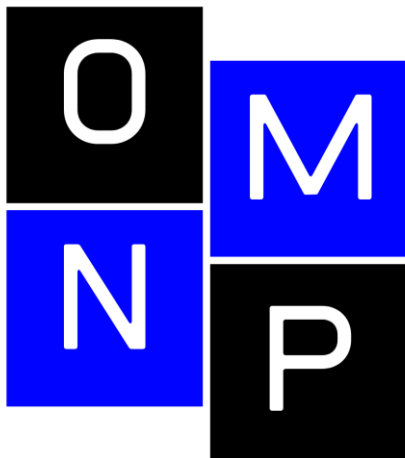




$z = a + bi$

OBRIGADO E ATÉ A PRÓXIMA!

OUTSPOKEN MARKET



OUTSPOKEN MARKET
NA PRÁTICA

