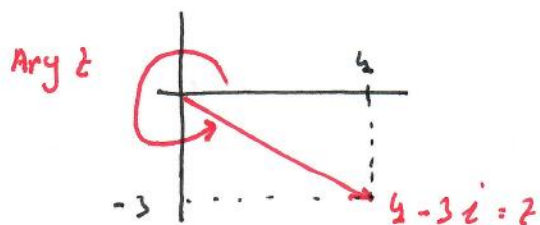


HOJA 1:

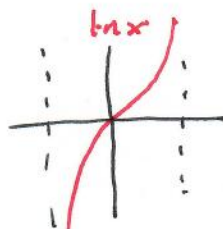
PROBLEMA 1) Módulo y Argumento de $4-3i$



$$|4-3i| = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

$$\text{Arg}(4-3i) = \text{Arctan} \frac{-3}{4} < 0$$

OBSERVACION



$$\text{Arg}(4-3i) = 2\pi + \text{Arctan} \frac{-3}{4}$$

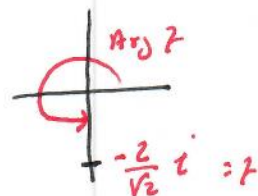
Módulo y Argumento de $\frac{1-i}{1+i}$

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

\downarrow
 $1+i = 1-i$

Luego $|\frac{1-i}{1+i}| = |-\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} i| = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} |i| = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}$

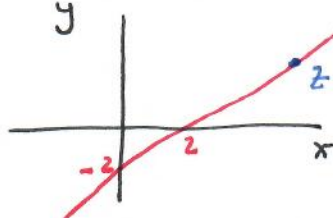
$$\text{Arg} \frac{1-i}{1+i} = \text{Arg} -\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} i = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$



PROBLEMA 2) a) $\text{Re } z - \text{Im } z = 2$

Si $z = x + iy$ $\text{Re } z - \text{Im } z = x - y = 2$

Luego $y = x - 2$ ECUACION DE LA VMA RECTA



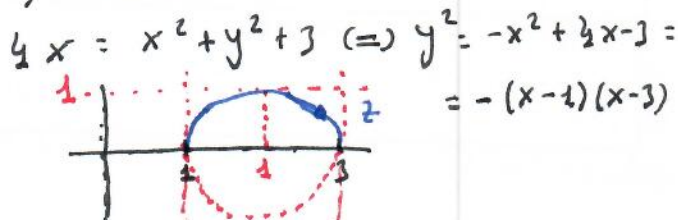
b) $\text{Re} \frac{z-1}{z-3} = \text{Re} \frac{(z-1)(\bar{z}-3)}{(z-3)(\bar{z}-3)} = \frac{1}{|z-3|^2} \text{Re}(z\bar{z} - 3z - \bar{z} + 3)$

$$= \frac{1}{|z-3|^2} (|z|^2 - 4\text{Re } z + 3)$$

IGNORANDO A CIERTO

$4 \text{Re } z = |z|^2 + 3$ (\Rightarrow) $z = x + iy$

Luego $y = \pm \sqrt{-(x-1)(x-3)}$



Uvija 1:

PROBLEMA a) c) $\left| \frac{z-3}{z+3} \right| = 2$

$(\Rightarrow) |z-3| = 2|z+3| \Rightarrow |z-3|^2 = 4|z+3|^2$

$(\Rightarrow) (x-3)^2 + y^2 = 4(x+3)^2 + 4y^2$

$z = x+iy$

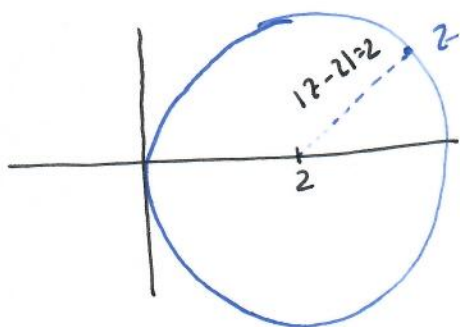
nas $y^2 = \frac{(x-3)^2}{3} - \frac{4(x+3)^2}{3}$

$y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{(x-3)^2}{3} - \frac{4}{3}(x+3)^2}$

Solo jedna nista Gajfca

d) $|z+2|=2 \Rightarrow |z - (-2+0i)| = 2$

Ls Gvdu z Gv nstn n -2 t nctn nct 2



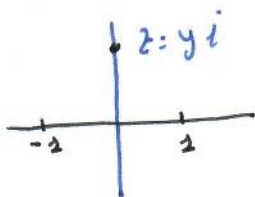
Circlnctnctnctn nct nct 2 y-
nct 2.

e) $|z-1|=|z+1|$

1

ctnctnctnctn

Sum lct Gvdu Gv tctnctnctn nct -1 y
Gv } z: nct=0 t t cctnctnctn
ctnctnctn



f) $\bar{z} = z^{-1}$ ss $z = x+yi, \bar{z} = x-yi$

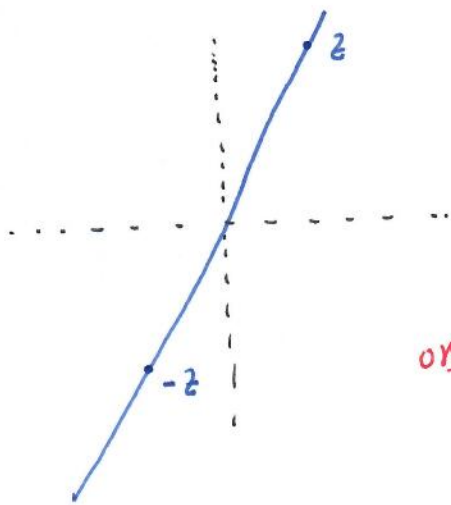
$z^{-1} = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} + i \frac{-y}{x^2+y^2}$
tctnctn

ss $x = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad x^2+y^2 = 1$
 $-y = \frac{-y}{x^2+y^2}$

Lctnctnctnctn ct cctnctnctnctn nct
ctnctnctn y nctnctnctn 1.

Hoja 1:

PROBLEMA 4. $z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ $z, -z, \frac{1}{z}, -\frac{1}{z}$



$$z$$

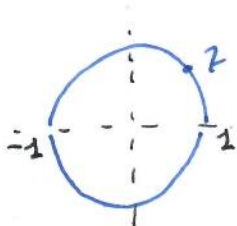
$$-z = (-1)z$$

$$\frac{1}{z} = \frac{\bar{z}}{z\bar{z}} = \frac{1}{|z|^2} \bar{z} = \frac{1}{|z|^2} z$$

$$-\frac{1}{z} = \dots = -\frac{1}{|z|^2} z$$

Observación si $|z| > 1$ $\frac{1}{|z|^2} z$ está entre 0 y z
 si $|z| < 1$ $\frac{1}{|z|^2} z$ está sobre la recta que va de 0 y z más allá de z .

PROBLEMA 5. a) sea $z \neq 1, -1$ y $|z|=1$



$$\frac{1+z}{1-z} = \frac{1+z \overline{(1-z)}}{(1-z) \overline{(1-z)}} = \frac{1}{|1-z|^2} \cdot (\cancel{1+z} - \bar{z} - \cancel{|z|^2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{|1-z|^2} (2 \operatorname{Im} z) =$$

$$= \frac{2 \operatorname{Im} z}{|1-z|^2} z \quad \text{IMAGINARIO}$$

pero ya que $\operatorname{Im} z \neq 0$ ($z \neq -1$ o $z \neq 1$).

PROBLEMA 6:] a) $z^2 - 3z + 4 = 0$

Resolvámosla en ecuación en z : GRAMOS

$$z = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9-16}}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{-7} = \frac{3}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} i$$

b) $z^3 - 3z^2 + 4z - 2 = 0$

$z=1$ es claramente una raíz evidente

$$(z^3 - 3z^2 + 4z - 2) = (z-1)(z^2 - 2z + 2) = 0$$

Resolvámosla ahora $z^2 - 2z + 2 = 0$

c) $z^4 - 2z^2 + 4 = (z^2 - 1)^2 + 3 = 0$ Resolución

$$z = \pm \sqrt{\pm \sqrt{-3} + 1} = \pm \sqrt{1 \pm \sqrt{3} i}$$

MUJHA 1:

PROBLEMA 7 } a) $z = -1 + yi$

$$\frac{z}{z^2} = \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{-1+yi} = \frac{1}{-1+yi} \cdot \frac{-1-yi}{-1-yi} =$$

$$= \frac{-1-yi}{1+y^2} \quad \text{Ahora}$$

$$\left| \frac{z}{z^2} + \frac{1}{2} \right|^2 = \left| \frac{-1}{1+y^2} - \frac{yi}{1+y^2} + \frac{1}{2} \right|^2 =$$

$$= \left| \frac{-2 + (1+y^2)}{2(1+y^2)} - \frac{y}{1+y^2} i \right|^2 = \left[\frac{y^2-1}{2(1+y^2)} \right]^2 + \left[\frac{y}{1+y^2} \right]^2 =$$

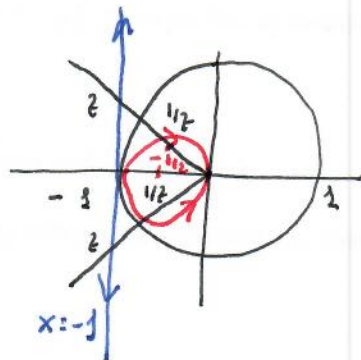
$$= \frac{y^4 - 2y^2 + 1}{4(1+y^2)^2} + \frac{y^2}{(1+y^2)^2} = \frac{y^4 - 2y^2 + 1 + 4y^2}{4(1+y^2)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{y^4 + 2y^2 + 1}{4(1+y^2)^2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

La 60 es efectiva mente $\left| \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{2} \right| = \frac{1}{2}$,

$\frac{1}{z}$ está en el círculo A en la circunferencia de radio 1 en el plano complejo y está en $-1/2$.

Grafica mental:



b) $f(z) = (\cos \pi/3 + i \sin \pi/3) z = (\cos \pi/3 + i \sin \pi/3) |z| (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$

↓
2da FORMULA DE MOIRE

$$= |z| (\cos(\pi/3 + \theta) + i \sin(\pi/3 + \theta))$$

↓
FORMULA DE MOIRE
1ra FORMULA DE MOIRE

Mejor GRABAR
en un video $\pi/3$

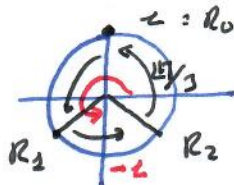


c) Aquí está el GRABAR z en un video de $\pi/3$
y así se lo transcriben. $(z+i)$.

LUJAJ 1:

PROBLEMA 8:

a)

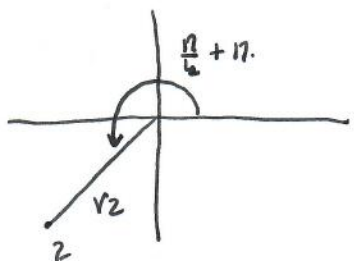


c) $\sqrt[5]{-1-i}$

STAJ $z = -1-i$ $|z| = \sqrt{2}$

Arct Arg $z = \text{Arct} \frac{-1}{-1} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi$

↓
y n o u
s y R e t = s y I m t
n t o t i v o

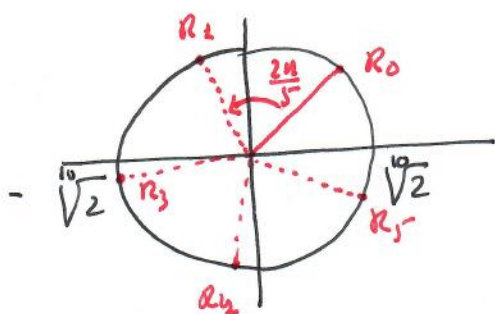


dua LA fun m v l n n t c u c i v l n t

RAJCU

$$R_k = \sqrt[5]{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \left(\cos \left(\frac{\pi/4 + \pi}{5} + \frac{2\pi k}{5} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\pi/4 + \pi}{5} + \frac{2\pi k}{5} \right) \right)$$

$$= \left\{ \sqrt[5]{\sqrt{2}} \left(\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2\pi k}{5} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2\pi k}{5} \right) \right) : k = 0, 1, \dots, 4 \right\}$$



PROBLEMA 9:

a)

$z \neq 0$

STAJ $\sqrt[n]{z} = \{R_0, R_1, \dots, R_{n-1}\}$

STAJ w_0, \dots, w_{n-1} LAJ n RAJCU n t LA VASJAJ

$(w_k = \sqrt[n]{1} \Rightarrow w_k^n = 1)$

STAJ $R_k = \sqrt[n]{z} \Rightarrow R_k^n = z$ AJAJ

$(R_k w_j)^n = R_k^n w_j^n = z \cdot 1 = z \quad \forall j = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$

AJAJAJ $R_k w_j \neq R_k w_l \quad \text{se } l \neq j$

y n o u $w_j \neq w_l \quad \text{se } l \neq j$

LUJAJ. $\{R_k w_j\}_{j=0}^{n-1}$ su n RAJCU n tAJAJAJ n t z y
c u m s u l u tAJAJAJ n, su du n tAJAJAJ AJAJAJAJ.

Questão 1:

PROBLEMA 12:

Se w é uma raiz n -ésima de 1 e $w \neq 1$

$$w^{n-1} + w^{n-2} + \dots + w + 1 = 0 \quad \left(\text{problema 11 b) } \right)$$

em particular para $w = \cos \frac{2\pi}{n} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{2\pi}{n}$

$$\left(w^n = \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{n} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{2\pi}{n} \right)^n = 1 \right)$$

↓
potências em forma polar

Assi $\left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{n} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{2\pi}{n} \right)^{n-1} + \dots + \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{n} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{2\pi}{n} \right) = -1$

↓
potências em forma polar
ou seja

usando as potências em forma polar

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{n} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{2\pi}{n} \right)^{n-1} + \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{n} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{2\pi}{n} \right)^{n-2} + \dots + \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{n} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{2\pi}{n} \right) = -1$$

sumando

$$\left[\cos \frac{2\pi}{n} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{2\pi}{n} \right] + \left[\cos \frac{4\pi}{n} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{4\pi}{n} \right] + \dots + \left[\cos \frac{2\pi(n-1)}{n} + i \operatorname{sen} \frac{2\pi(n-1)}{n} \right] = -1$$

IGUALANDO PARTES REAIS E IMAGINARIAS

a) $\cos \frac{2\pi}{n} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{n} + \dots + \cos \frac{2\pi(n-1)}{n} = -1$

b) $\operatorname{sen} \frac{2\pi}{n} + \operatorname{sen} \frac{4\pi}{n} + \dots + \operatorname{sen} \frac{2\pi(n-1)}{n} = 0$

HUJA 1:

PROBLEMA 13] $(\cos t + i \operatorname{sen} t)^3 =$

USANDO LAS IDENTIDADES DE LOS CUADRADOS DE EULER

$$= \cos 3t + i \operatorname{sen} 3t$$

USANDO LA IDENTIDAD DE BINOMIO DE NEWTON

$$(\cos t + i \operatorname{sen} t)^3 = \cos^3 t + 3 \cos^2 t (i \operatorname{sen} t) + \\ + 3 \cos t (i \operatorname{sen} t)^2 + (i \operatorname{sen} t)^3 =$$

$$= (\cos^3 t - 3 \cos t \operatorname{sen}^2 t) + i (-\operatorname{sen}^3 t + 3 \cos^2 t \operatorname{sen} t)$$

ALORA IGUALANDO PARTES REALES E IMAGINARIAS

$$\boxed{\cos 3t = \cos^3 t - 3 \cos t \operatorname{sen}^2 t =}$$

$$= \cos^3 t - 3 \cos t (1 - \cos^2 t) =$$

$$= \cos^3 t - 3 \cos t + 3 \cos^3 t = \boxed{\frac{4}{3} \cos^3 t - 3 \cos t}$$

$$\boxed{\operatorname{sen} 3t = -\operatorname{sen}^3 t + 3 \cos^2 t \operatorname{sen} t =}$$

$$= -\operatorname{sen}^3 t + 3(1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 t) \operatorname{sen} t =$$

$$= \boxed{-\frac{4}{3} \operatorname{sen}^3 t + 3 \operatorname{sen} t}$$

HVJA 1:]

PROBL. UN 14]

a) SS $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |z_n|$ ts konvergent.

SAMEM-OU $|Re z| \leq |z|$

$z = x + iy$
 $|x| \leq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

Y OU $|Im z| \leq |z|$

PUR TAKTU $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |Re z_n| \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |z_n|$, CUDU $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} Re z_n$ ts

ABSOLUTAMENTE KONVERGENT, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} Re z_n$ ts konvergent.

PUR LA MISMA RAZON $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} Im z_n$ ts konvergent.

LUTGO $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} Re z_n + i \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} Im z_n$ ts konvergent.

b) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!}$ $z \in \mathbb{C}$ ts konvergent

YA OU $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left| \frac{z^n}{n!} \right| = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{|z|^n}{n!} = e^{|z|}$
CALCULO

CUDU LA SERIE KONVERGE EN MUNDU, PUR A) LA SERIE ts konvergent.

c) $e^{zt} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(zt)^n}{n!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(zt)^{2k}}{(2k)!} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(zt)^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} =$
 $= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k t^{2k}}{(2k)!} + z \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k t^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} =$
 $= \cos t + z \sin t$ *FORMULA DE EULER*

EN PARTICULAR $e^{z\pi} = (-1)^\pi + z \sin \pi = -1$ (\Rightarrow)

$(\Rightarrow) e^{z\pi} + 1 = 0$

MUJAH f:

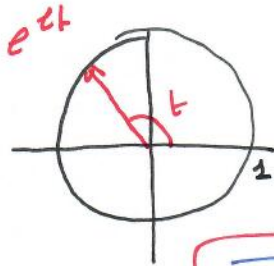
PROBLAMA 15

a) $e^{t(t+2n)}$

Formula
nt tVLR

$= \cos(t+2n) + i \sin(t+2n) = \cos t + i \sin t = e^{it}$
Summa
217-1745-17500

b) $|e^{it}| = |\cos t + i \sin t| = \sqrt{\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t} = 1$



c) $\overline{e^{it}} = \overline{\cos t + i \sin t} = \cos t - i \sin t =$

$= \cos(-t) + i \sin(-t) = e^{-it}$
cos par
sin impar

d) $\frac{e^{znt} + e^{-znt}}{2} = \frac{e^{znt} + \overline{e^{znt}}}{2} = \frac{e^{\operatorname{Re} znt}}{2}$
 $z + \bar{z} = 2 \operatorname{Re} z$

$= \cos nt$

e) $\frac{e^{znt} - e^{-znt}}{2} = \frac{e^{znt} - \overline{e^{znt}}}{2} = \frac{e^{\operatorname{Im} znt}}{2}$
 $z - \bar{z} = 2i \operatorname{Im} z$

$= \sin nt$

f) $\int_{-n}^n e^{znt} dt = \int_{-n}^n (\cos nt + i \sin nt) dt =$

REINHAUSE

$= \frac{\sin nt}{n} \Big|_{-n}^n + i \left(\frac{-\cos nt}{n} \Big|_{-n}^n \right) =$
 $i(-1) = i^3 = \frac{1}{2}$

$= i \left(\frac{\sin nt}{n} \Big|_{-n}^n \right) + \left(\frac{\cos nt}{2n} \Big|_{-n}^n \right) =$

$= \left(\frac{\cos nt}{2n} + i \frac{\sin nt}{n} \Big|_{-n}^n \right) = \frac{e^{znt}}{2n} \Big|_{-n}^n = 0$

Hoja 1:

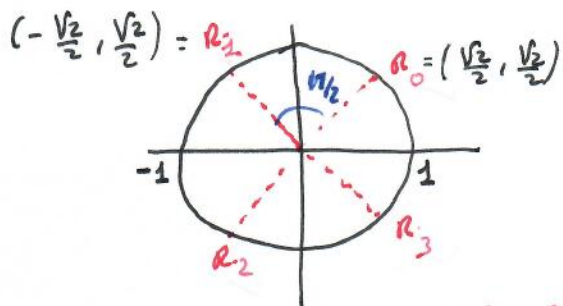
PROBLEMA 18:

a) $z^4 + 1$

Las raíces en este polinomio

son $z^4 + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow z^4 = -1 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt[4]{-1}$

$$\sqrt[4]{-1} = \left\{ \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2k\pi}{4}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2k\pi}{4}\right) : k=0,1,2,3 \right\}$$



Las raíces R_0 y R_3 son conjugadas

Las raíces R_1 y R_2 son conjugadas

Observación: $(z - (\alpha + \beta i))(z - (\alpha - \beta i)) =$

$$= z^2 - (\alpha - \beta i)z - (\alpha + \beta i)z + |\alpha + \beta i|^2 =$$

$$= z^2 - 2\operatorname{Re}(\alpha + \beta i)z + \alpha^2 + \beta^2 =$$

$$= z^2 - 2\alpha z + \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (z - \alpha)^2 + \beta^2$$

Así $z^4 + 1 = \underbrace{(z - R_0)(z - R_3)}_{\text{factorización en } \mathbb{C}} \underbrace{(z - R_1)(z - R_2)}_{\text{factorización en } \mathbb{R}} =$

$$= \left(\left(z - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\left(z + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

factorización en \mathbb{R}

Si $z^4 + 1 = p(x)q(x)$ con $p, q \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$

Grado $p = 2$ y grado $q = 2$, en otro caso grado $p = 1$ o grado $q = 1$

$z^4 + 1$ tiene raíces que no son racionales y eso no es posible.

Además p y q están en la forma

$$(z - R_0)(z - R_3) \quad \text{y } (z - R_1)(z - R_2)$$

caso (con raíces) está en el polinomio con coeficientes racionales.

UOJA 1:

PROBLEMA 18:

$$z^3 + z^2 - z + 2$$

CLASIFICACIÓN $z = -2$ ES RAÍZ. (MIRAR M-1 RAÍZ (1) REVISAR M-2)

DESARROLLO

$$z^3 + z^2 - z + 2 = (z+2)(z^2 - z + 1) =$$

DESARROLLO DE $z^2 - z + 1$ EN $\mathbb{C}[x]$
Y EN $\mathbb{R}[x]$

$$= (z+2) \underbrace{\left(z - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right) \right) \left(z - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right) \right)}_{\text{DESARROLLO DE } z^2 - z + 1 \text{ EN } \mathbb{C}[x]}$$

$$z^2 - z + 1 = 0$$

$$z = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-4}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{-3}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2}$$

DESARROLLO DE $z^2 - z + 1$ EN $\mathbb{R}[x]$.