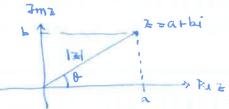
## Los números complejos

Lucque (C,+,·) tiens enfuncture de cuerpo connuelativo.

Tureiso: 
$$z^2 = (a+bi)^{-1} = \frac{1}{a+bi} = \frac{a-bi}{(a+bi)(a-bi)} = \frac{a-bi}{a^2+b^2} = \frac{2}{12}$$

$$z=a+bi \longrightarrow (a,b)$$



· Si 200 redufine ang(2) =0, definible mood 271

$$\mathcal{F}_{-1} = \left(\frac{L}{T}\right)^{-\theta}$$

## · Notación exponencial (Euler)

Raices n- ésimas : = reil

12 de Courchy & YETO

Nr pay follower

mprene 12 - 29/28. < WKY KEO, IN-1 vertices de un polígono regular de m lados ano (1-4) en de completo la cotte

ai la identificames con el modulo de Re ( despuices Enclid on le misure que topologie del especio mético (4,d)

Ropologia en C:

confinuas en O

(C,d) es un espació mético completo (toda sucasión de Candry e t a connegente en to

K"C.

par abuso de lenguajo, usualmente

omifinant la z y excribiremos

2. Funcione complijas de vaniable compleje

$$f(z) = f(x+iy) = u(x,y) + iv(x,y) = f(z,\overline{z})$$

$$u(x,y) = ke f(z), \quad v(x,y) = \overline{suf(z)}$$

$$y = \frac{\overline{z} - \overline{z}}{2i}$$

Adduur craiber:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$
 o breu, equivalentemente,  $f_x = u_x + i v_x$ 

A pouter de estou expressioner podemos defenér los siquients operadores.

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} := f_{\frac{z}{z}} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} = (u_x + iv_x) \frac{1}{2} + (u_y + iv_y) \left(\frac{1}{2i}\right)$$

$$= \frac{u_x + iv_x}{2} + \frac{-iu_y + v_y}{2} = \frac{u_x + v_y}{2} + i \cdot \frac{v_x - u_y}{2}$$

De hedro, es uplement per principio:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = f_z = \frac{1}{2} f_x + \frac{1}{2i} f_y = \frac{1}{2} (f_x - i f_y)$$

Análogoumle:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = f_{\overline{z}} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial \overline{z}} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial \overline{z}} = \frac{1}{2} f_{x} - \frac{1}{2i} f_{y} = \frac{1}{2} (f_{x} + i f_{y})$$

Equaples: (1) 
$$\frac{1}{1}(z) = z^{2}$$
 $\frac{1}{1}(x+iy) = (x+iy)^{2} = x^{2} + i^{2}y^{2} + 2xy_{1} = (x^{2}-y^{2}) + i 2xy_{2}$ 
 $\frac{1}{1}z = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{1}x - i\frac{1}{1}y_{1}) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{1}x - i\frac{1}{1}y_{2}) = 2x + i 2y_{1}$ 
 $\frac{1}{1}z = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{1}x - i\frac{1}{1}y_{2}) = 2x + i 2y_{1} + 2x_{2}$ 
 $\frac{1}{1}x = 1y_{1} + i y_{2} = 2x + i 2y_{1} - i (2x_{2}) = 2x + i 2y_{1} + 2x_{2}$ 
 $\frac{1}{1}x = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{1}x + i\frac{1}{1}y_{1}) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{1}x + i\frac{1}{1}y_{2}) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{1}x + i\frac{1}{1}y_{2}) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{1}x + i\frac{1}{1}y_{2}) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{1}x + i\frac{1}{1}y_{2}) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{1}x - i\frac{1}{1}) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{1}x + i\frac{1}{1}y_{2}) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{1}x - i\frac{1}{1}) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{1}x + i\frac{1}{1}y_{2}) = \frac{1}$ 

$$f(z) = f(x + iy) = |x^2 + y^2| = |u(x_iy) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\sqrt{(x_iy)} = 0$$

$$f_z = \frac{1}{2} (f_x - i f_y) = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{x}{|x^2 + y^2|}) = \frac{1}{|x^2 + y^2|} = \frac{1}{|x^2 + y^2|}$$

$$f_x = u_x + i v_x = \frac{x}{|x^2 + y^2|} \cdot f_y = u_y + i v_y = \frac{y}{|x^2 + y^2|}$$

(6)1

$$\frac{f_{\Sigma}}{f_{\Sigma}} = \frac{1}{2} \left( f_{K} + i f_{Y} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{X}{|X_{i}|^{2}} + i \frac{1}{|X_{i}|^{2}} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2|X_{i}|} \quad \frac{1}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi^{2}}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{4\pi} = \frac{1}{2} \left( f_{K} - i f_{Y} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( f_{Y} - i f_{X} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \left( f_{X} - i f_{Y} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( f_{Y} - i f_{Y} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left($$

81(1)

4.1

(kriy)= r(t)

W'(ti) B'(t) = Y'(t)

Dade a = «+i'B produm calcular las derivadas parciales de fen 10:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\alpha) = f_{x}(\alpha) = \lim_{\substack{x \to \alpha \\ x \in \mathbb{R}}} \frac{f(x+i\beta) - f(\alpha+i\beta)}{x - \alpha} = \lim_{\substack{x \to \alpha \\ x \in \mathbb{R}}} \frac{f(\alpha+x) - f(\alpha)}{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\alpha) = f_{y}(\alpha) = \lim_{\substack{x \to \alpha \\ y \to \beta}} \frac{f(\alpha+i\beta) - f(\alpha+i\beta)}{y - f(\alpha+i\beta)} = \lim_{\substack{x \to \alpha \\ y \in \mathbb{R}}} \frac{f(\alpha+i\beta) - f(\alpha)}{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\alpha) = f_{y}(\alpha) = \lim_{\substack{x \to \alpha \\ y \in \mathbb{R}}} \frac{f(\alpha+i\beta) - f(\alpha+i\beta)}{x} = \lim_{\substack{x \to \alpha \\ y \in \mathbb{R}}} \frac{f(\alpha+i\beta) - f(\alpha+i\beta)}{x}$$

## 3. - Funciones hotomorfas y ecuaciones de Caudy-Riemann

Andre  $f: C \to C$  riempre produces pensarle como una función  $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ y enfusion como for su diferencialidad y un derivadas parciales. El metroremiente en que esfe enfudro se hace sobre un abier fo  $\Omega \subset C$ , esto aprovechar la enfunctura de cuerpo de C. Así, en lo que sique  $\Omega \subset C$  es un abierto y supondocues  $f: \Omega \subset C \to C$ .

but: 
$$f: \Omega \to C$$
 es  $C$ -difuenciable en  $\alpha \in \Omega$  ui:

$$\exists f'(\alpha) = L_{ru} \quad \frac{f(z) - f(\alpha)}{z - \alpha} = L_{ru} \quad \frac{f(\alpha + h) - f(\alpha)}{R} \quad (donawater ze C y he C)$$

$$z \to \alpha \quad z - \alpha \quad h \to 0 \quad R \quad evalue, limites$$

Ejemplos: 1) 
$$f(z) = c \in \mathbb{C}$$
 constante

$$f(a) = \lim_{z \to a} \frac{f(z) - f(a)}{z - a} = \lim_{z \to a} 0 = 0.$$

$$f(z) = \overline{z}$$
  
 $f'(a) = \lim_{z \to a} f(z) - f(a) = \lim_{z \to a} \overline{z} - \overline{a} = \lim_{z \to a} (\overline{a} + h) - \overline{a}$