

Escuela Superior de Cómputo

INGENIERÍA EN SISTEMAS COMPUTACIONALES

**MATEMÁTICAS AVANZADAS
PARA LA INGENIERÍA**

INTEGRAL DE CONTORNO- TEOREMA DE CUACHY

Grupo: 4CV2

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1 Ejercicio 1

$$\oint_C z^2 dz \quad \text{con} \quad C = -1, 1, 1+i, -1+i$$

1) con $C = -1$

$$z_1 = -1 + (1+1)t$$

$$z_1 = -1 + 2t \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$z^2 = 4t^2 - 4t + 1$$

$$dz = 2dt$$

$$\int_0^1 (4t^2 - 4t + 1)(2dt)$$

$$8 \int_0^1 t^2 dt - 8 \int_0^1 t dt + 2 \int_0^1 dt$$

$$\left. \frac{8t^3}{3} - 4t^2 + 2t \right|_0^1$$

$$\frac{8}{3} - 4 + 2 + 0 = \frac{8}{3} - 2 = \frac{2}{3}$$

2) con $C = 1$

$$z_2 = 1 + (1+i-1)t$$

$$z_2 = -1 + ti \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$z^2 = 1 + 2ti - t^2$$

$$dz = i$$

$$\int_0^1 (1 + 2ti - t^2)i dt$$

$$\int_0^1 i dt - 2 \int_0^1 t dt - i \int_0^1 t^2 dt$$

$$\left. it - t^2 - \frac{it^3}{3} \right|_0^1$$

$$it - t^2 - \frac{i}{3} - 0 = -1 + \frac{2}{3}i$$

3) con $C = 1+i$

$$z_3 = 1 + i + (-1 + i - 1 - i)t$$

$$z_3 = 1 + i - 2t \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$z^2 = 4t^2 - 4t + 2i - 4ti$$

$$dz = -2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^1 4t^2 - 4t + 2i - 4ti(-2)dt \\
& -8 \int_0^1 t^2 dt + 8 \int_0^1 t dt - 4i \int_0^1 dt + 8i \int_0^1 t dt \\
& \left. -\frac{8t^3}{3} + 4t^2 - 4it + 4t^2 i \right|_0^1 \\
& -\frac{8}{3} + 4 - 4i + 4i = \frac{4}{3}
\end{aligned}$$

$$4) \quad \text{con } C = -1 + i$$

$$z_4 = -1 + i + (-1 + 1 - i)t$$

$$z_4 = -1 + i - ti \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$z^2 = -t^2 - 2t - 2i + 2ti$$

$$dz = -i$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^1 -t^2 + 2t - 2i + 2ti(-i)dt \\
& i \int_0^1 t^2 dt - 2i \int_0^1 t dt - 2 \int_0^1 dt + 2 \int_0^1 t dt \\
& \left. \frac{it^3}{3} - it^2 - 2t + t^2 \right|_0^1 \\
& \frac{i}{3} - i - 2 + 1 = -\frac{2i}{3} - 1
\end{aligned}$$

Entonces sumando los resultados

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{2i}{3} - 1 + \frac{4}{3} - 1 + \frac{2i}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \\
& -2 + \frac{6}{3} = -2 + 2 = 0
\end{aligned}$$

El teorema de cauchy dice que la funcion holomorfa es 0, por lo tanto el teorema está comprobado

2 Ejercicio 3

Comprobar el resultado del ejemplo 3

$$\begin{aligned}
& \oint_C \bar{z} dz = 2\pi i \\
& \oint_C \frac{1}{z} dz = 2\pi i \quad \text{Re} \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0 \right) = 2\pi i * 1 \\
& 2\pi i
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Entonces } \oint_C \bar{z} dz = 2\pi i$$

3 Ejercicio 5

Sí, por el principio de deformación

4 Ejercicio 7

$$f(z) = |z| \quad |z| = 1$$

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

$$u = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$v = 0$$

Como $v = 0$ al no haber parte imaginaria, no es analítica la función

$$z = e^{it} \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$$

$$dz = e^{it} i dt \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$$

$$|z| = |e^{it}| = 1$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{it} i dt = i \int_0^{2\pi} e^{it} dt$$

$$u = it \quad du = i dt \quad \frac{du}{i} = dt$$

$$\frac{i}{i} \int_0^{2\pi} e^u du = e^u \Big|_0^{2\pi}$$

$$e^{2\pi i} - e^0 = 1 - 1 = 0$$

0, no es aplicable Teorema de Cauchy

5 Ejercicio 9

$$f(z) = Im(z) \quad |z| = 1$$

$$Im(x + iy) = y$$

$$v = 0 \quad v = y$$

Como $v = 0$ no hay parte real, por tanto la función no es analítica y el teorema de Cauchy no es aplicable

$$z = e^{it} \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$$

$$dz = e^{it} i$$

$$Im(z) = \cos(t) + i \sin(t)$$

$$Im(z) = \sin(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^{2\pi} \operatorname{sen}(t)e^{it}id t &= i \int_0^{2\pi} \operatorname{sen}(t)e^{it}d t \\
i \left[\frac{1}{4} (-4\cos(t)(\cos(t) + i\operatorname{sen}(t)) - 2\operatorname{sen}^2(t) + i(\operatorname{sen}(2t) + 2t)) \right]_0^{2\pi} \\
&= i \left[\left(\frac{1}{4} (-4\cos(2\pi)(\cos(2\pi) + i\operatorname{sen}(2\pi)) - 2\operatorname{sen}^2(2\pi) + i\operatorname{sen}(2\pi) + 2\pi) \right) - \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left(\frac{1}{4} (-4\cos(0)(\cos(0) + i\operatorname{sen}(0)) - 2\operatorname{sen}^2(0) + i\operatorname{sen}(0) + 2(0)) \right) \right] \\
i[i\pi] &= -\pi
\end{aligned}$$

$-\pi$. no es aplicable Teorema de Cauchy

6 Ejercicio 11

$$\begin{aligned}
f(z) &= \frac{1}{\bar{z}} \quad |z| = 1 \\
\frac{1}{\bar{z}} &= \frac{1}{x - iy} = \frac{x + iy}{x^2 + y^2} \\
u &= \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \quad v = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \\
\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \neq \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Por lo tanto, la función no es analítica y el Teorema de Cauchy no es aplicable

$$\begin{aligned}
z &= e^{it} \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi \\
z &= \cos(t) + i\operatorname{sen}(t) \\
\bar{z} &= \cos(t) - i\operatorname{sen}(t) = e^{-it} \\
dz &= e^{it}i \\
i \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{e^{-it}} e^{it} dt &= i \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{it}}{e^{-it}} dt = i \int_0^{2\pi} e^{2it} dt \\
u &= 2it \quad du = 2i dt \quad dt = \frac{du}{2i} \\
\frac{i}{2i} \int_0^{2\pi} e^u du &= \frac{1}{2} e^{2it} \Big|_0^{2\pi} \\
\frac{1}{2} e^{4\pi} - \frac{1}{2} e^0 &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0
\end{aligned}$$

0, no se puede resolver por Teorema de Cauchy

7 Ejercicio 13

$$f(z) = \tan(z) \quad |z| = 1$$

$$\tan(x + iy) = \frac{\operatorname{sen}(z)}{\cos(z)}$$

Es analítica menos cuando $\cos(z)=0$ $z = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$ es aplicable el teorema de Cauchy

$$z = e^{it}$$

$$\int \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} dz = 2\pi i f(z_0)$$

Dado que $\tan(z)$ no tiene singularidades en su contorno en la circunferencia unitaria, es 0, por lo tanto es aplicable Teorema de Cauchy

8 Ejercicio 15

$$f(z) = \bar{z} \quad |z| = 1$$

$$(x - iy)^2 = x^2 - 2xyi - y^2$$

$$u = x^2 - y^2 \quad v = -2xy$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -2x$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -2y \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -(-2y) = 2y$$

$$2x \neq -2x$$

$$-2y \neq 2y$$

Por tanto no es aplicable Teorema de Cauchy

$$z = e^{it} \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$$

$$dz = e^{it} i dt$$

$$\bar{z}^2 = (e^{it})^2 = e^{-2it}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{-2it} e^{it} i dt = i \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-it} dt$$

$$u = -it \quad du = -i dt \quad \frac{du}{-i} = dt$$

$$\frac{i}{-i} \int_0^{2\pi} e^u du = -e^{it} \Big|_0^{2\pi}$$

$$-e^{2\pi i} + e^0 = -1 + 1 = 0$$

0, no es aplicable Teorema de Cauchy

9 Ejercicio 17

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(z) &= \frac{1}{(z^2 + 2)} \quad |z| = 1 \\
 \oint_C \frac{dz}{z^2 + 2} \\
 z^2 + 2 &= 0 \quad z^2 = -2 \quad z = \pm\sqrt{-2} \\
 z_1 &= i\sqrt{2} \quad z_2 = -i\sqrt{2} \\
 \oint_C \frac{dz}{(z + i\sqrt{2})(z - i\sqrt{2})} \\
 \oint_{C_1} \frac{\frac{1}{z - i\sqrt{2}}}{(z + i\sqrt{2})} dz + \oint_{C_2} \frac{\frac{1}{z + i\sqrt{2}}}{(z - i\sqrt{2})} dz \\
 z_0 &= -i\sqrt{2} \quad z_0 = i\sqrt{2} \\
 \frac{1}{-i\sqrt{2} - i\sqrt{2}} &= \frac{1}{-2i\sqrt{2}} \quad \frac{1}{i\sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \\
 \frac{-2\pi i}{2i\sqrt{2}} + \frac{2\pi i}{2i\sqrt{2}} &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

0. si es aplicable Teorema de Cauchy

10 Ejercicio 19

$$\begin{aligned}
 \oint_C \frac{dz}{z - i} \quad |z| = 2 \quad z = i = 9 \\
 \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z - 9} dz = 2\pi i(1) \\
 f(z) = 1 = 2\pi i(1) = 2\pi i
 \end{aligned}$$

11 Ejercicio 21

$$\begin{aligned}
 \oint_C \frac{\cos(z)}{z} dz \quad C \text{ consta de } |z| = 1 \quad |z| = 3 \\
 z = 0 \quad \frac{1}{z} = 1 \\
 \oint_C \frac{\cos(z)}{z} = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

Por lo tanto $2\pi i(1)$, lo mismo para $|z| = 3$, pero al ser contrario a las manecillas del reloj, da $-2\pi i$

$$2\pi i - 2\pi i = 0$$

12 Ejercicio 23

$$\oint_C \frac{dz}{z^2 - 1}$$

$\oint_C \frac{dz}{z^2 - 1}$ por Teorema de Cauchy de curvas cerradas

$$2\pi i f(z) = 2\pi i(1) = 2\pi i$$

$$f(z) = 1$$

13 Ejercicio 25

$$\oint_C \frac{dz}{z^2 + 1}$$

$$C = a) |z + i| = 1 \quad C = b) |z - i| = 1$$

$$\oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} = 2\pi i f(z_0)$$

$$z^2 + 1 = 0 \quad z = +i \quad z = -i$$

$$z^2 = -1$$

$$z = \pm\sqrt{-1}$$

$$\oint_C \frac{dz}{(z - i)(z + i)}$$

a)

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

$z=i$

$$\frac{1}{i+i} = \frac{1}{2i}$$

$$2\pi i \left(\frac{1}{2i} \right) = \pi$$

b)

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

$z=-i$

$$\frac{1}{-i-i} = -\frac{1}{2i}$$

$$2\pi i \left(-\frac{1}{2i} \right) = -\pi$$

$$\pi = -\pi$$

14 Ejercicio 27

$$\oint_C \frac{2z+1}{z^2+z}$$

$$a) |z| = \frac{1}{4} \quad b) |z - \frac{1}{2}| = \frac{1}{4} \quad a) |z| = 2$$

$$\oint_C \frac{2z+1}{z(z+1)}$$

$$z=0, z=-1$$

$$\int \frac{\frac{2z+1}{z+1}}{z} dz$$

a) Sentido de las manecillas del reloj

$$2\pi i(1) = 2\pi i$$

$$z=0$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{1}$$

$$f(0) = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

b) Las singularidades están afuera, por lo tanto, es 0 por teorema de Cauchy c)

$$\int \frac{\frac{2z+1}{z}}{z+1} dz$$

$$z=-1$$

$$f(-1) = \frac{2(-1)+1}{-1} = \frac{-2+1}{-1} = \frac{-1}{-1} = 1$$

$$2\pi i(1) = 2\pi i + 2\pi i + 2\pi i = 4\pi i$$

Sentido de las manecillas del reloj, entonces -4π , así:

$$-2\pi, 0, -4\pi i$$

15 Ejercicio 29

$$\oint_C \frac{3z+1}{z^3+z} dz$$

$$C = a) |z| = \frac{1}{2} \quad C = b) |z| = 2$$

$$\int \frac{3z+1}{z(z-1)(z+1)}$$

$$z=0 \quad z=1 \quad z=-1$$

$$\int \frac{\frac{3z+1}{(z-1)(z+1)}}{z}$$

a) $z=0$

$$\begin{aligned} f(0) &= \frac{3(0) + 1}{(0-1)(0+1)} = -\frac{1}{1} = -1 \\ &= 2\pi i(-1) = 2\pi i \end{aligned}$$

$z=-1$

$$\begin{aligned} &\int \frac{\frac{3z+1}{z(z-1)}}{z+1} \\ \frac{3(-1) + 1}{-1(-1-1)} &= \frac{-3+1}{2} = \frac{-2}{2} = -1 \\ &= 2\pi i(-1) = -2\pi i \end{aligned}$$

$z=1$

$$\begin{aligned} &\int \frac{\frac{3z+1}{z(z+1)}}{z-1} \\ \frac{3(1) + 1}{1(1+1)} &= \frac{3+1}{1(2)} = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \\ &= 2\pi i(2) = 4\pi i \\ &= 4\pi i - 2\pi i - 2\pi i = 4\pi i - 4\pi i \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

b)

$$-2\pi i, 0$$