

## Taller #2

$$\phi = \phi(r) = \phi(x, y, z)$$

$$2.a) \nabla(\phi\psi) = (\phi\nabla)\psi + (\psi\nabla)\phi \quad \psi = \psi(r) = \psi(x, y, z)$$

$$[\nabla(\phi\psi)]^i = \partial^i(\phi\psi) e_i = [(\partial^i\phi)\psi + (\phi\partial^i\psi)] e_i$$

$$= [(\phi\partial^i)\psi + (\psi\partial^i)\phi] e_i$$

$$= (\phi\nabla\psi) + (\psi\nabla\phi)$$

$$d) \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times a) \text{ ¿Que puede decir de } \nabla \times (\nabla \cdot a)?$$

$\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times a)$ ; si este definido y es igual a 0  
Porque nada se repite

$\nabla \times (\nabla \cdot a)$ ; no esta definido ya que  $\nabla \cdot a$   
me da un escalar y el Producto Cruz con un  
escalar no esta definido

$$f) \nabla \times (\nabla \times a) = \nabla(\nabla \cdot a) - \nabla^2 a$$

$$= \epsilon^{ijk} \partial_j (\nabla \times a)_k \hat{1}_i =$$

$$= \epsilon^{ijk} \partial_j \epsilon_{kmn} \nabla^m a^n = (\epsilon^{ijk} \epsilon_{kmn}) \partial_j \nabla^m a^n$$

$$= (\delta_m^i \delta_n^j - \delta_n^i \delta_m^j) \partial_j \nabla^m a^n$$

$$= \delta_m^i \delta_n^j \partial_j \nabla^m a^n - \delta_m^j \delta_n^i \partial_j \nabla^m a^n$$

$$= \underbrace{\partial_n \partial^i a^n}_{\nabla \cdot a} - \underbrace{\partial_m \partial^m a^i}_{\nabla \cdot \nabla a}$$

$$= (\nabla \cdot a) \nabla - \nabla^2 a$$

## Ejercicios del 1.6.6

2) Demuestre:

a)  $\cos(3\alpha) = \cos^3(\alpha) - 3\cos(\alpha)\sin^2(\alpha)$

$$\cos(3\alpha) + i\sin(3\alpha) = [\cos(\alpha) + i\sin(\alpha)]^3$$

$$\cos(3\alpha) + i\sin(3\alpha) = \cos^3(\alpha) - 3\cos(\alpha)\sin^2(\alpha) + i[3\cos^2(\alpha)\sin(\alpha) - \sin^3(\alpha)]$$

Igualemos solo la parte real

$$\cos(3\alpha) = \cos^3(\alpha) - 3\cos(\alpha)\sin^2(\alpha)$$

b)  $\sin(3\alpha) = 3\cos^2(\alpha)\sin(\alpha) - \sin^3(\alpha)$

$$\cos(3\alpha) + i\sin(3\alpha) = [\cos(\alpha) + i\sin(\alpha)]^3$$

$$\dots = \cos^3(\alpha) - 3\cos(\alpha)\sin^2(\alpha) + i[3\cos^2(\alpha)\sin(\alpha) - \sin^3(\alpha)]$$

Igualemos la parte imaginaria

$$\sin(3\alpha) = 3\cos^2(\alpha)\sin(\alpha) - \sin^3(\alpha)$$

5.) Encuentre las raíces

a)  $(2i)^{1/2}$

$$z = 2e^{i\pi/2}$$

$$z^{1/2} = \sqrt{2} e^{i(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{2\pi k}{2})}$$

Con  $k=0$

$$z^{1/2} = \sqrt{2} e^{i\pi/4}$$

Con  $k=1$

$$z^{1/2} = \sqrt{2} e^{i5\pi/4}$$

b)  $(1 - \sqrt{3}i)^{1/2}$

$$z = 2e^{-i\pi/3}$$

$$z^{1/2} = \sqrt{2} e^{i(-\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{2\pi k}{2})}$$

Con  $k=0$

$$z^{1/2} = \sqrt{2} e^{-i\pi/6}$$

Con  $k=1$

$$z^{1/2} = \sqrt{2} e^{i5\pi/6}$$

$$c) (-1)^{1/3}$$

$$z = e^{\pi i}$$

$$z^{1/3} = e^{i \left( \frac{\pi + 2\pi k}{3} \right)}$$

$$\text{Con } k=0$$

$$z^{1/3} = e^{i \frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$\text{Con } k=1$$

$$z^{1/3} = e^{i \pi}$$

$$\text{Con } k=2$$

$$z^{1/3} = e^{i \frac{5\pi}{3}}$$

$$d) 8^{1/6}$$

$$z = 8 e^{0i}$$

$$z^{1/6} = \sqrt[6]{8} e^{i \left( \frac{0 + 2\pi k}{6} \right)}$$

$$\text{Con } k=0$$

$$z^{1/6} = 8^{1/6}$$

$$\text{Con } k=1$$

$$z^{1/6} = 8^{1/6} e^{i \frac{1}{3}\pi}$$

$$\text{Con } k=2$$

$$z^{1/6} = 8^{1/6} e^{i \frac{2}{3}\pi}$$

$$\text{Con } k=3$$

$$z^{1/6} = 8^{1/6} e^{i \pi}$$

$$\text{Con } k=4$$

$$z^{1/6} = 8^{1/6} e^{i \frac{4}{3}\pi}$$

$$\text{Con } k=5$$

$$z^{1/6} = 8^{1/6} e^{i \frac{5}{3}\pi}$$

$$e) (-8 - 8\sqrt{3}i)^{1/4}$$

$$z = 16 e^{i \frac{4\pi}{3}}$$

$$z^{1/4} = 2 e^{i \left( \frac{\frac{4\pi}{3} + 2\pi k}{4} \right)}$$

$$\text{Con } k=0$$

$$z^{1/4} = 2 e^{i \frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$\text{Con } k=1$$

$$z^{1/4} = 2 e^{i \frac{5\pi}{6}}$$

$$\text{Con } k=2$$

$$z^{1/4} = 2 e^{i \frac{4\pi}{3}}$$

$$\text{Con } k=3$$

$$z^{1/4} = 2 e^{i \frac{7\pi}{6}}$$