

Parcial 1

Harim Palma
18001882 AN

Problema 1

$$\left(\frac{-8+9i}{-2+i} + \frac{3+29i}{3+4i} \right) =$$

$$\frac{-8+9i}{-2+i} \cdot \frac{-2-i}{-2-i} = \frac{16-(-18)+i(8-18)}{(4-2)+i(2-2)^0} = \frac{34-i10}{2} = 17-i5$$

$$\frac{3+29i}{3+4i} \cdot \frac{3-4i}{3-4i} = \frac{9+116+i(-12+116)}{9+16+i(12-12)^0} = \frac{125-i128}{25} = 5-i\frac{128}{25}$$

$$\Rightarrow 17+5-i5-i\frac{128}{25} = 22-i\frac{253}{25}$$

Problema 2

$$ie^{iz} \sin z = 1$$

$$ie^{iz} \cdot \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i} = 1$$

$$e^{iz}(e^{iz} - e^{-iz}) = 2$$

$$e^{2iz} - 1 = 2$$

$$e^{2iz} = 2+1 // \ln$$

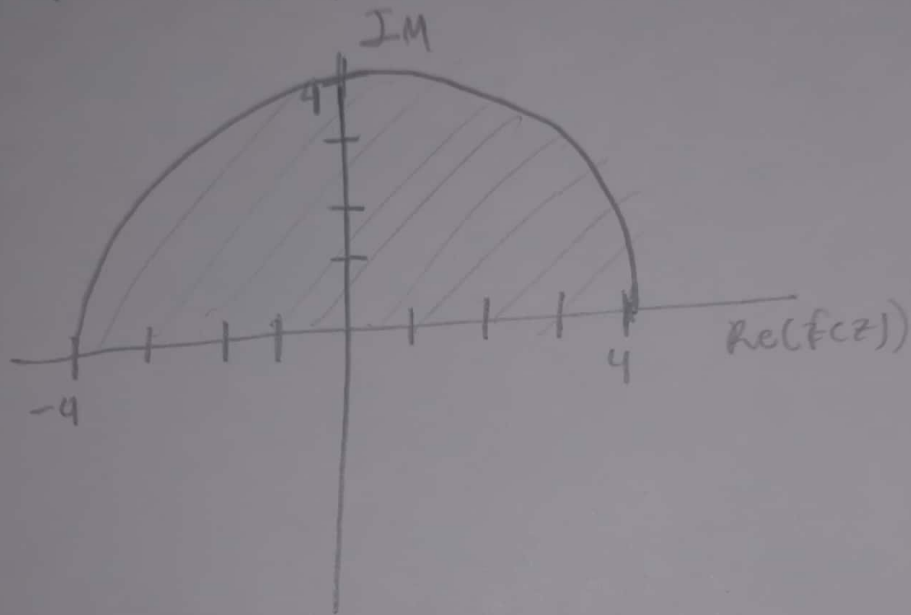
$$2iz = \ln(3)$$

$$z = \frac{\ln(3)}{2i}$$

Problema 3

$\theta = 0$ has ∞

$$|z - 2i| \leq 4 = \text{Radio} = 4$$



Problema 4

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } e^{z^2} &= e^{(x+iy)^2} = e^{x^2 + 2ixy + y^2} = e^{x^2 - y^2} e^{i2xy} \\ &= e^{x^2 - y^2} (\cos(2xy) + i \sin(2xy)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{Re}(f(z)) = e^{x^2 - y^2} \cos(2xy)$$

$$\operatorname{Im}(f(z)) = e^{x^2 - y^2} \sin(2xy)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b) \quad e^{e^z} &= e^{e^x \cdot e^{iy}} = e^{e^x \cos(y) + i e^x \sin(y)} \\
 &= e^{x \cos(y)} \cdot e^{i e^x \sin(y)} \\
 &= e^{x \cos y} \left(\cos(e^x \sin(y)) + i \sin(e^x \sin(y)) \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{Re}(f(z)) = e^{x \cos y} \cos(e^x \sin(y))$$

$$\operatorname{Im}(f(z)) = e^{x \cos y} \sin(e^x \sin(y))$$

Problema 5

$$\sinh(z + 2\pi i) = \sinh z$$

$$\text{Sabemos que: } \sinh(z) = \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2i}$$

Entonces:

$$\sinh(z + 2\pi i) = \frac{e^{z+2\pi i} - e^{-z-2\pi i}}{2i} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} e^{2\pi i} = \cos(2\pi) + i \sin(2\pi) \\ = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$= \frac{e^z \cdot e^{2\pi i} - e^{-z} \cdot e^{-2\pi i}}{2i}$$

$$= \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2i} = \sinh(z) \quad \text{QED}$$

Problema 6

$$\bar{z} = x - iy$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{\bar{z}} = \frac{\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} (z)}{\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} (\bar{z})} = \frac{0}{0} \therefore \text{no existe} //$$

QED

↳ el conjugado únicamente cambia el signo de la parte imaginaria no afecta al límite

Problema 7

$$f(z) = (x e^{-x} \cos(y) + y e^{-x} \sin(y)) + i(y e^{-x} \cos(y) - x e^{-x} \sin(y))$$

$$a) \quad U_x = \cos(y) e^{-x} (-x) + (-x) e^{-x} y \sin(y)$$

$$U_y = -x e^{-x} \sin(y) + e^{-x} y \cos(y)$$

$$V_x = -x e^{-x} y \cos(y) - (-x) e^{-x} \sin(y)$$

$$V_y = -e^{-x} y \sin(y) - x e^{-x} \cos(y)$$

se cumple Cauchy-Riemann y las funciones son continuas \therefore es holomorfa

$$b) \quad U_x + V_x$$

$$= (\cos(y) e^{-x} (-x) + (-x) e^{-x} y \sin(y) - e^{-x} x y \cos(y) - (-x) e^{-x} \sin(y))$$

Problema 8

si $f(x+iy) = u(x,y) + i v(x,y)$ es holomorfa

entonces sus derivadas parciales quedan así

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

si conjugamos $f(x+iy)$ quedaría $u(x,-y) - i v(x,-y)$
y como $f(x+iy)$ ya era holomorfa las derivadas
parciales seguirán cumpliendo el teorema de Cauchy
Riemann por lo que $F(x+iy)$ es holomorfa.

QED