

Pág 31) Use la definición ϵ - δ de límite para los ejercicios siguientes

3.- $\lim_{z \rightarrow -i} z+i=0$ $\forall \epsilon > 0$ existe $\delta > 0$ tal que:

$$|f(z) - a| < \epsilon \text{ siempre } |z - z_0| < \delta$$

$$|(z+i) - 0| = \epsilon \quad \text{si } \delta = \epsilon$$

$$|z+i| = \epsilon \quad |z+i| = \delta \rightarrow |z - (-i)| = \delta$$

$$\therefore z_0 = -i$$

5.- $\lim_{z \rightarrow 1+i} 2z-3 = -1+2i$ $\forall \epsilon > 0$ existe $\delta > 0$ tal que

$$|f(z) - a| < \epsilon \text{ siempre } |z - z_0| < \delta$$

$$|2z-3+1-2i| < \epsilon$$

$$|2z-2-2i| < \epsilon \rightarrow 2|z-1-i| < \epsilon \rightarrow |z-1-i| < \epsilon/2$$

$$\text{Si } \delta = \epsilon/2 \rightarrow |z-1-i| < \delta$$

$$|z-(1+i)| < \delta$$

$$\therefore z_0 = 1+i$$

9.- $\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z^3-1}{z-1} = 3$

$$\left| \frac{z^3-1}{z-1} - 3 \right| < \epsilon \rightarrow (a+b)^3 = (a+b)(a+b)^2$$

$$\left| \frac{z-1(z-1)^2}{z-1} - 3 \right| < \epsilon \rightarrow |(z-1)^2 - 3| < \epsilon \rightarrow |z^2 + z + 1 - 3| < \epsilon$$

$$|z^2 + z - 2| < \epsilon \rightarrow |(z+2)(z-1)| < \epsilon \rightarrow (z+2)|z-1| < \epsilon$$

$$|z-1| < \epsilon/(z+2)$$

$$\text{Si } \delta = \epsilon/(z+2) \rightarrow |z-1| < \delta$$

$$z_0 = 1$$

Suponga que $f(z)$ es una función continua en un dominio G . Pruebe que las funciones, son continuas en G

17.- $|f(z)|$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow a} f(z) = A$$

→ Si para todo $\epsilon > 0$ existe $\delta > 0$ tal que $|f(z) - A| < \epsilon$ siempre que $0 < |z - a| < \delta$

$$||f(z)| - |f(a)|| < \epsilon$$

$$\text{si } f(z) = z \quad \vee \quad f(a) = a$$

$$||z| - |a|| < \epsilon \rightarrow |z - a| < \epsilon$$

$$\text{si } \epsilon = \delta, |z - a| < \delta \text{ entonces } |f(z) - f(a)| < \delta$$

Se prueba $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = f(z_0)$ con $z = z$ y $z_0 = a$ se tiene:

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow a} f(z) = f(a)$$

∴ se demuestra que $f(z)$ es continua

27.- Suponga que los coeficientes del polinomio: $P(z) = a_n z^n + \dots + a_1 z + a_0$, satisfacen $|a_0| \geq |a_1| + |a_2| + \dots + |a_n|$. Pruebe que $P(z)$ no tiene raíces en el disco unitario $|z| < 1$. (Sugerencia: Note que $\rightarrow |P(z)| \geq |a_0| - [|a_1| |z| + \dots + |a_n| |z|^n]$).

grado del Polinomio = cantidad total de raíces

$$|P(z)| \geq |a_0| - [|a_1| + \dots + |a_n|] \geq 0 \quad \text{en } |z| < 1$$

ya que las raíces son $\neq 0$

∴ no son raíces de $P(z)$

Pág 34) Pruebe que la función satisface las ecuaciones de Cauchy-Riemann

4. $f(z) = e^{x^2-y^2}(\cos 2xy + i \sin 2xy)$ Condiciones Cauchy-Riemann

$$e^{x^2-y^2}(\cos 2xy + i \sin 2xy) \rightarrow e^{x^2-y^2}(\cos 2xy) + e^{x^2-y^2} i \sin 2xy$$

$$u(z) = e^{x^2-y^2}(\cos 2xy)$$

$$v(z) = e^{x^2-y^2}(\sin 2xy) \rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} ; \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2e^{x^2-y^2}x \cos(2xy) - 2e^{x^2-y^2}y \sin(2xy) ; \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -2e^{x^2-y^2}y \sin(2xy) + 2e^{x^2-y^2}x \cos(2xy)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \rightarrow u_x = v_y \checkmark$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -2e^{x^2-y^2}y \cos(2xy) - 2e^{x^2-y^2}x \sin(2xy) ; -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -2e^{x^2-y^2}x \sin(2xy) - 2e^{x^2-y^2}y \cos(2xy)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \rightarrow u_y = -v_x \checkmark$$

$\therefore f(z)$ satisface las condiciones C-R

Mediante las reglas para derivar, encuentre la derivada (compleja) de la función

5. $f(z) = 18z^3 - \frac{z^2}{4} + 4z + 8$ $f'(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}$

$$f'(z) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z+h) - f(z)}{h}$$

$$f'(z) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(18(z+h)^3 - \frac{(z+h)^2}{4} + 4(z+h) + 8) - (18z^3 - \frac{z^2}{4} + 4z + 8)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{18z^3 + 54z^2h + 54zh^2 + 18h^3 - \frac{z^2}{4} - \frac{2zh}{4} - \frac{h^2}{4} + 4z + 4h + 8 - 18z^3 - \frac{z^2}{4} - 4z - 8}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{54z^2h + 54zh^2 + 18h^3 - \frac{2zh}{4} - \frac{h^2}{4} + 4h}{h} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{54z^2h}{h} + \frac{54zh^2}{h} + \frac{18h^3}{h} - \frac{2zh}{4h} - \frac{h^2}{4h} + \frac{4h}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 54z^2 + 54zh + 18h^2 - \frac{2z}{4} - \frac{h}{4} + 4$$

Evaluar $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 54z^2 - \frac{2z}{4} + 4 \rightarrow 54z^2 - \frac{z}{2} + 4$

21.- Utilice la regla de la cadena para probar que una función entera d. una función entera es entera.

$f(g(x)) \rightarrow$ con $f(x)$ y $g(x)$

R. de la cadena $= f(g(x))' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} h'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(g(x+h)) - f(g(x))}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(g(x+h)) - f(g(x))}{g(x+h) - g(x)} \cdot \frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(g(x+h)) - f(g(x))}{g(x+h) - g(x)} \cdot \frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(g(x+h)) - f(g(x))}{g(x+h) - g(x)} \cdot g'(x) \quad \begin{matrix} \text{si } h \rightarrow 0 & H \rightarrow 0 \\ g(x) + H = g(x+h) \end{matrix} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(g(x)+H) - f(g(x))}{H} \cdot g'(x) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) \end{aligned}$$

$f'(z_0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0}$ si f es entera $\rightarrow h(z) = \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0} = f'(z_0)$

$f(z) = f(z_0) + f'(z_0)(z - z_0) + h(z)(z - z_0)$ con $h(z) \rightarrow 0$

$\therefore f'(g(x_0)) = \lim_{g(x) \rightarrow g(x_0)} \frac{f(g(x)) - f(g(x_0))}{g(x) - g(x_0)}$

23.- Si u y v se expresan en términos de las coordenadas polares (r, θ) , muestre que las ecuaciones de Cauchy-Riemann pueden escribirse en la forma

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta}, \quad \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial r}, \quad r \neq 0$

$f(z) = U(x, y) + i V(x, y)$

$x = r \cos \theta$
 $y = r \sin \theta$

$U_x = V_y; \quad U_y = -V_x$

$z = x + iy, \quad z = f(x, y)$

$z = f(r, \theta)$

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = U_r, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} = U_\theta \rightarrow U_r = V_\theta, \quad U_\theta = -V_r$

$U_r = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = U_x \cos \theta + U_y \sin \theta$

$U_\theta = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} = -U_x r \sin \theta + U_y r \cos \theta$

$V_r = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = V_x \cos \theta + V_y \sin \theta$

$V_\theta = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} = -V_x r \sin \theta + V_y r \cos \theta$

$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \leftarrow \begin{matrix} U_\theta = -r V_r \\ U_r = -V_\theta \end{matrix}$

~~$U_r = V_x \cos \theta + V_y \sin \theta$~~

~~$V_\theta = -r V_x \sin \theta + r V_y \cos \theta$~~

~~$U_r = -V_x \sin \theta + V_y \cos \theta$~~

~~$r U_r = -r V_x \sin \theta + r V_y \cos \theta$~~

$r U_r = V_\theta \rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}$

~~$U_\theta = -U_x r \sin \theta + U_y r \cos \theta$~~

~~$V_r = V_x \cos \theta + V_y \sin \theta$~~

~~$U_r = U_x \sin \theta - U_y \cos \theta$~~

~~$-r V_r = -U_x r \sin \theta + U_y r \cos \theta$~~

$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta}, \quad \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial r}$

Pág 39) Digasi las funciones son analíticas

7.- $f(z) = \sin\left(\frac{x}{x^2+y^2}\right) \cosh\left(\frac{y}{x^2+y^2}\right) - i \cos\left(\frac{x}{x^2+y^2}\right) \sinh\left(\frac{y}{x^2+y^2}\right)$

$U = \sin\left(\frac{x}{x^2+y^2}\right) \cosh\left(\frac{y}{x^2+y^2}\right) \rightarrow U_x = \frac{\cos\left(\frac{x}{x^2+y^2}\right)(-x^2+y^2)}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \cosh\left(\frac{y}{x^2+y^2}\right) - 2 \sinh\left(\frac{y}{x^2+y^2}\right) xy \sin\left(\frac{x}{x^2+y^2}\right)$

$\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = U_x \rightarrow \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = V_y$

$\frac{\partial U}{\partial y} = U_y \rightarrow -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = -V_x$

$U_y = \frac{-2xy \cosh\left(\frac{x}{x^2+y^2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{x}{x^2+y^2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{x}{x^2+y^2}\right) \sinh\left(\frac{y}{x^2+y^2}\right)(x^2-y^2)}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$

$V_x = \frac{2xy \cosh\left(\frac{x}{x^2+y^2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{x}{x^2+y^2}\right) - \sin\left(\frac{x}{x^2+y^2}\right) \sinh\left(\frac{y}{x^2+y^2}\right)(-x^2+y^2)}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$

$V_y = \frac{\cos\left(\frac{x}{x^2+y^2}\right) \cosh\left(\frac{y}{x^2+y^2}\right)(y^2-x^2) - 2 \sinh\left(\frac{y}{x^2+y^2}\right) xy \sin\left(\frac{x}{x^2+y^2}\right)}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$

$U_x = V_y \checkmark$

$U_y = -V_x \checkmark \quad \forall z \neq 0 \quad \therefore f(z) \text{ es analítica } \forall z \neq 0$

9.- Muestre que, en $z=0$, la función: $f(z) = \begin{cases} e^{-1/z^4} & z \neq 0 \\ 0 & z = 0 \end{cases}$ satisface las ecuaciones de Cauchy-Riemann en $z=0$, pero no tiene derivada en ese punto.

$\frac{f(z)}{z} = \left(\frac{\bar{z}}{|z|}\right)^2, \quad z \neq 0$

$\downarrow \rightarrow \frac{(x-iy)^3}{(\sqrt{x^2+y^2})^2} = \frac{x^3 - 3x^2y - 3xy^2 + iy^3}{x^2+y^2} = f(z)$

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

$U = \frac{x^3 - 3x^2y}{x^2+y^2}, \quad V = \frac{y^3 - 3xy^2}{x^2+y^2}$

$U_x = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = \frac{x^4 - 3y^4 + 6x^2y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$

$U_y = \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} = -\frac{8x^3y}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$

$V_x = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = -\frac{8x^3y}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$

$V_y = \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = \frac{y^4 - 3x^4 + 6x^2y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$

$U(x,0) = 1, \quad U(0,y) = 0$

$-V(x,0) = 0, \quad V(0,y) = 1$

con $z=0$

$U_x = V_y \checkmark$

$U_y = V_x \checkmark$

\therefore Se demuestra que satisface las condiciones de C-R pero no existe derivada.

17: Si $z = x + iy$, muestre que no existe una función entera cuya derivada sea la función $f(z) = x$

$$f'(z) = \frac{\partial f(z)}{\partial x} = x \rightarrow f(z) = \int x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + C \rightarrow f(z) = \frac{x^2}{2} + g(y)$$

$$f'(z) = -i \frac{\partial f(z)}{\partial y} = -ig'(z) \leftarrow \text{no es función de } x$$

\therefore No hay función entera cuya derivada sea $f(z) = x$

Pág 43) Expresa cada número en la forma $x+iy$

5.- $e^{\frac{3i\pi}{2}}$

$$e^{i\alpha} = \cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha$$

$$\hookrightarrow e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2}} = \left[\cos \frac{3\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} \right]$$

↓

$$= 0 + i(-1) = -i$$

7.- $e^{\frac{7\pi i}{2}}$

$$e^{i\alpha} = \cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha$$

$$= e^{i\frac{7\pi}{2}} = \left[\cos \frac{7}{2}\pi + i \sin \frac{7}{2}\pi \right]$$

$$= 0 + i(-1)$$

$$= -i$$

Utilice el teorema de Moivre y calcule cada número

17.- $(\sqrt{3} + i)^{15}$

$z^n = ?$

$$z = \sqrt{3} + i, \quad |z| = \sqrt{3^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$z = |z| [\cos \theta + i \sin \theta], \quad z^n = |z|^n [\cos(n\theta) + i \sin(n\theta)]$$

$$z^{15} = (2)^{15} [\cos 15\pi/6 + i \sin 15\pi/6] \rightarrow (2)^{15} (0 + i)$$

$$= (2)^{15} i \rightarrow 32768 i$$

$$19. (1 - \sqrt{3}i)^{14}$$

$$z^{14} = ?$$

$$z = 1 - \sqrt{3}i, |z| = \sqrt{1^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{-\sqrt{3}}{1}\right) = \pi/3$$

$$z = |z|(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta), z^n = |z|^n [\cos(n\theta) + i \sin(n\theta)]$$

$$z^{14} = (2)^{14} [\cos 14\pi/3 + i \sin 14\pi/3] \rightarrow (2)^{14} [-1/2 - i \sqrt{3}/2]$$

$$= -(2)^{13} - (2)^{13} i \sqrt{3}$$

$$= -2^{13} [1 + i\sqrt{3}] \rightarrow -8192 - 8192i\sqrt{3}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$-22380$$

Encuentre las sumas mediante el teorema de De Moivre.

$$23. \sin x + \sin 2x + \sin 3x + \dots + \sin nx$$

$$(\cos x + i \sin x)^n \Rightarrow \cos(nx) + i \sin(nx)$$

$$(a + b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^k b^{n-k} \rightarrow \sin(nx) = \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{n-1}{2}} (-1)^k \binom{n}{2k+1} \sin^{2k+1} x \cos^{n-(2k+1)} x$$

$$\sin x = \binom{1}{1} \sin x \cos^0 x = \sin x$$

$$\sin 2x = \binom{2}{1} \sin x \cos x = 2 \sin x \cos x$$

$$\sin 3x = \binom{3}{1} \sin x \cos^2 x - \binom{3}{3} \sin^3 x$$

$$= 3 \sin x \cos^2 x - \sin^3 x$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{\sin \frac{(n-1)x}{2} \sin \frac{nx}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}}$$

Pág 46) Expresa cada número en la forma $x + iy$

1- $\operatorname{sen} i$

$$\operatorname{sen} y = \frac{e^{iy} - e^{-iy}}{2i}$$

$$\operatorname{sen} i = \frac{e^{i \cdot i} - e^{-i \cdot i}}{2i} \rightarrow \frac{e^{i^2} - e^{-i^2}}{2i} \rightarrow \frac{e^{-1} - e}{2i}$$

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

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

7- $\operatorname{senh}(1 + \pi i)$

$$\operatorname{senh} y = \frac{e^y - e^{-y}}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{senh}(1 + \pi i) = \frac{e^{1 + \pi i} - e^{-1 - \pi i}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{e^1 e^{i\pi} - e^{-1} e^{-i\pi}}{2} = \frac{e^1 (\cos(\pi) + i \operatorname{sen}(\pi)) - e^{-1} (\cos(-\pi) + i \operatorname{sen}(-\pi))}{2}$$

$$= \frac{e(-1) - e^{-1}(-1)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-1} - e}{2}$$

15.- Pruebe que $\overline{\cos z} = \cos \bar{z}$

$\bar{i} = -i$

$$\cos z = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2} \rightarrow \overline{\cos z} = \frac{e^{-i\bar{z}} + e^{i\bar{z}}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-i\bar{z}} + e^{i\bar{z}}}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{e^{i\bar{z}} + e^{-i\bar{z}}}{2} = \cos \bar{z}$$

\therefore Se demuestra $\overline{\cos z} = \cos \bar{z}$

31.- Encuentre todos los ceros de $\sinh z$ y $\cosh z$.

$$\sinh z = \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2}$$

$$\cosh z = \frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{2}$$

$$\frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{e^{2z} - 1}{2e^z} = 0$$

$$e^{2z} = 1, e^{2z} = e^0 \rightarrow 2z = 0$$

$$z = 0/2 = 0$$

Se comprueba \rightarrow

$$\frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2} = \frac{e^0 - e^{-0}}{2} = 0/2 = 0$$