

### Pregunta

Resolva la ecuación  $1 + z + z^2 = 0$  para  $z = (x, y)$  escribiendo

$$(1, 0) + (x, y) + (x, y)(x, y) = (0, 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + z + z^2 & \text{ para } z = (x, y) \text{ escribiendo} \\ (1, 0) + (x, y) + (x, y)(x, y) &= (0, 0) \\ (x, y)(x, y) &= (x^2 - y^2, 2xy) \\ (1, 0) + (x, y) + (x^2 - y^2, 2xy) &= (0, 0) \\ x^2 - y^2 + x + 1 &= 0 \quad y + 2xy = 0 = (0, 0) \\ x^2 - y^2 + x + 1 &= 0 \\ y + 2xy &= 0 \\ y(1 + 2x) &= 0 \\ y = 0 & \text{ o } x = -\frac{1}{2} \\ \text{Si } x = -\frac{1}{2} & \quad \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - y^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + 1 \\ -y^2 + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} + 1 &= 0 \\ -y^2 + \frac{3}{4} = 0 & \quad y^2 = \frac{3}{4} \\ y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \\ \text{Por lo que las soluciones} & \\ z_1 = \left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right) & \quad z_2 = \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right) \end{aligned}$$

### Pregunta 2

Calcular el valor del argumento principal  $\text{Arg}(z)$  en los siguientes casos

- $z = 2 + 2i$
- $z = (\sqrt{3} + i)^6$
- $z = \frac{1+3i}{2}$
- $z = -\frac{2}{1+\sqrt{3}i}$

```
import cmath

z1 = 2 + 2j
print("z1 = ", z1)
print(f'El valor arg de z1 es: {cmath.phase(z1)}')

z2 = (math.sqrt(3) + 1j) ** 6
print("z2 = ", z2)
print(f'El valor arg de z2 es: {cmath.phase(z2)}')

z3 = (1 + 3j) / 2
print("z3 = ", z3)
print(f'El valor arg de z3 es: {cmath.phase(z3)}')

z4 = - 2 / (1 + math.sqrt(3)*1j)
print("z4 = ", z4)
print(f'El valor arg de z4 es: {cmath.phase(z4)}')
```

✓ 0.0s

```
z1 = (2+2j)
El valor arg de z1 es: 0.7853981633974483
z2 = (-63.99999999999999-1.4210854715202004e-14j)
El valor arg de z2 es: -3.141592653589793
z3 = (0.5+1.5j)
El valor arg de z3 es: 1.2490457723082544
z4 = (-0.5000000000000001+0.8660254037844387j)
El valor arg de z4 es: 2.0943951023931957
```

### Pregunta 3

Expresando los factores individuales de la izquierda en forma polar, efectuar las operaciones requeridas y finalmente, cambiar a coordenadas rectangulares (forma binómica) para obtener el miembro de la derecha y probar así las siguientes igualdades:

- $i(1 - \sqrt{3}i)(\sqrt{3} + i) = 2(1 + \sqrt{3}i)$
- $(-1 + i)^7 = -8(1 + i)$
- $(1 + \sqrt{3}i)^{-10} = 2^{-10}(-1 + \sqrt{3}i)$

$$\begin{aligned} i(1 - \sqrt{3}i)(\sqrt{3} + i) & \stackrel{?}{=} 2(1 + \sqrt{3}i) \\ i &= r e^{i\varphi} = 1 \cdot e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} = e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ 1 - \sqrt{3}i &= r e^{i\varphi} \rightarrow r = |1 - \sqrt{3}i| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2 \\ \varphi &= \arctan\left(\frac{-\sqrt{3}}{1}\right) = \arctan(-\sqrt{3}) = -\frac{\pi}{3} \\ e^{i\varphi} &= \cos(\varphi) + i \sin(\varphi) \\ 1 - \sqrt{3}i &= 2 e^{i(-\frac{\pi}{3})} \\ 1 + \sqrt{3}i &= r e^{i\varphi} \rightarrow r = |1 + \sqrt{3}i| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2 \\ \varphi &= \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{1}\right) = \frac{\pi}{3} \\ 1 + \sqrt{3}i &= 2 e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} \\ \therefore e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot 2 e^{i(-\frac{\pi}{3})} \cdot 2 e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} &= 4 e^{i(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{3})} = 4 e^{i(\frac{\pi}{2})} \\ &= 4 e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} \rightarrow 4(\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}) + i \sin(\frac{\pi}{2})) \\ &= 4\left(\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = 2(1 + \sqrt{3}i) \end{aligned}$$