Funciones de Variable Compleja Clase 2

Dimas Benasulin

Universidad Tecnológica Nacional

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$$w_{(z)} = (x^2 - y^2 + 6x + 10) + J(2xy + 6y)$$

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$$u_{(x,y)} = \frac{x^2 + x + y^2}{(x+1)^2 + y^2}$$
$$v_{(x,y)} = \frac{y}{(x+1)^2 + y^2}$$

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$$v_{(x,y)} = e^{x^2 - y^2}.sen(2xy)$$



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Obtener el mapeo de los siguintes puntos

$$W_{(z)} = z(2-z)$$
 $z_1 = 1 + J$ $z_2 = 2 - 2J$
$$u_{(x,y)} = 2x - x^2 + y^2$$

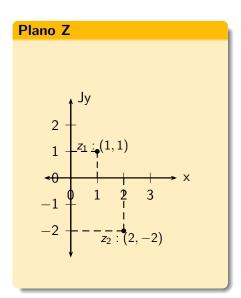
$$v_{(x,y)} = 2y(1-x)$$

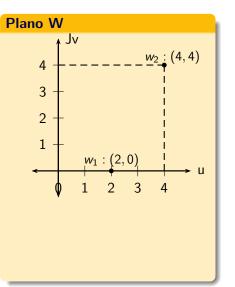
Mapeo

$$z_1 = 1 + J \rightarrow w_1 = 2$$

 $z_2 = 2 - 2J \rightarrow w_2 = 4 + J4$







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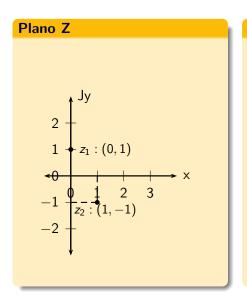
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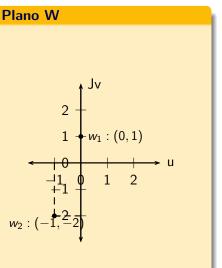
Mapeo

$$z_1 = J \rightarrow w_1 = J$$

$$z_2 = 1 - J \rightarrow w_2 = -1 - J2$$







Obtener los límites propuestos

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$$\lim_{z \to 1+J} = \frac{z^2 - z + 1 - J}{z^2 - 2z + 2} = \frac{(1+J)^2 - (1+J) + 1 - J}{(1+J)^2 - 2(1+J) + 2}$$

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$$\lim_{z \to 1+J} = \frac{1 + 2J - 1 - 2J}{1 + 2J - 1 - 2 - J2 + 2} = \frac{0}{0}$$

Factorización de numerador y denominador

$$\lim_{z \to 1+J} \frac{z^2 - z + 1 - J}{z^2 - 2z + 2} = \frac{(z - (-J))(z - (1+J))}{(z - (1-J))(z - (1+J))}$$

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$$\lim_{z \to 1+J} = \frac{z + J}{z - (1-J)} = \frac{(1+J) + J}{(1+J) - (1-J)}$$

$$\lim_{z \to 1+J} = \frac{1+2J}{2J} = \frac{J-2}{-2} = 1 - J\frac{1}{2}$$

Obtener el límite propuesto

$$\lim_{z\to e^{J\frac{\pi}{3}}}(z-e^{\frac{\pi}{3}})\frac{z}{z^3+1}$$

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Paso al límite

$$\lim_{z \to e^{J\frac{\pi}{3}}} (z - e^{\frac{\pi}{3}}) \frac{z}{z^3 + 1} = \frac{1}{6} - J\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}$$

$$\hat{f}_{(z)} := \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{f(z + \Delta z) - f(z)}{\Delta z}$$

a)
$$f_{(z)} = \frac{1+z}{1-z}, z = -1$$

$$\lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{f_{(z_0 + \Delta z)} - f_{z_0}}{\Delta z} = \frac{\frac{1 + (-1 + \Delta z)}{1 - (-1 + \Delta z)} - \frac{1 + (-1)}{1 - (-1)}}{\Delta z} = \frac{\frac{\Delta z}{1 + 1 - \Delta z} - \frac{0}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} - \Delta z} * \frac{\Delta z}{\Delta z} * \frac{1}{\Delta z} = \frac{1}{2}$$



b)
$$f_{(z)} = z^{3}, z = 0$$

$$\lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{f_{(z_{0} + \Delta z)} - f_{z_{0}}}{\Delta z} = \frac{(z_{0} + \Delta z)^{3} - z_{0}^{3}}{\Delta z} = \frac{z_{0}^{3} + 3z_{0}^{2}\Delta z + 3z_{0}\Delta z^{2} + \Delta z^{3} - z_{0}^{3}}{\Delta z} = \frac{3z_{0}^{2}\Delta z + 3z_{0}\Delta z^{2} + \Delta z^{3}}{\Delta z}$$

$$= \frac{\Delta z(3z_{0}^{2} + 3z_{0}\Delta z + \Delta z^{2})}{\Delta z} = 3z_{0}^{2}$$

$$z = 0$$

$$f_{(z_{0})} = 3(0)^{2} = 0$$

c)
$$f_{(z)} = 3z^{2} - j4z - 5 + j, z = 2$$

$$\lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{f_{(z_{0} + \Delta z)} - f_{z_{0}}}{\Delta z} = \frac{3(z + \Delta z)^{2} - j4(z + \Delta z) - 5 + j - (3z^{2} - j4z - 5 + j)}{\Delta z}$$

$$= \frac{3(z^{2} + 2z\Delta z + \Delta z^{2}) - j4\Delta z - 3z^{2}}{\Delta z} = \frac{6z\Delta z + 3\Delta z^{2} - j4\Delta z}{\Delta z} = 6z + 3\Delta z - j4 = 6z - j4$$

Valuado en z=2

$$f_{(z_0)} = 6(2) - j4 = 12 - j4$$

d)
$$f_{(z)} = 3z^{-2} - 2, z = 1 + j$$

$$\lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{f_{(z_0 + \Delta z)} - f_{z_0}}{\Delta z} = \frac{3(z + \Delta z)^{-2} - 2 - (3z^{-2} - 2)}{\Delta z} = \frac{\frac{3}{z^2 + 2z\Delta z + \Delta z^2} - \left(\frac{3}{z^2}\right)}{\Delta z} = \frac{\frac{3z^2 - 3(z + \Delta z)^2}{(z + \Delta z)^2 z^2}}{\frac{\Delta z}{\Delta z}} = \frac{\frac{3z^2 - 3(z + \Delta z)^2}{(z + \Delta z)^2 z^2}}{\frac{\Delta z}{(z + \Delta z)^2 z^2}} = \frac{\frac{3z^2 - 3(z + \Delta z)^2}{(z + \Delta z)^2 z^2}}{\frac{\Delta z}{(z + \Delta z)^2 z^2}} = \frac{-6z - 3\Delta z}{(z + \Delta z)^2 z^2} = \frac{-6z}{z^2 z^2} = \frac{-6z}{z^4} = -6z^{-3}$$
 Valuado en z=1+j
$$\hat{f}_{(z_0)} = -6(1+j)^{-3} = -\frac{3}{2} - j\frac{3}{2}$$

$$f_{(z)} = |z|^2$$
 para todo $z \neq 0$

$$f_{(z)} = \left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\right)^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

Aplicando C-R

$$u_{(x,y)} = x^2 + y^2$$
$$v_{(x,y)} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2y, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$2x = 0$$
 Condición 1
 $2y = 0$ Condición 2

Para que se cumplan las condiciones de C-R simultáneamente x=y=0 por lo tanto f(z) solo es derivable en el origen.

9) Considere la función

$$f_{(z)} = Re_{(z)}^2 + jIm_{(z)}^2$$

a) Satisface C-R

$$f_{(z)} = x^2 + jy^2 :: u = x^2 \land v = y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2y$$

2x = 2y condición 1

0 = 0 condición 2

Las condiciones de C-R se cumplen solo para x=y.



b) Es derivable?

Es derivable para todo z / x=y.

c) Es analítica?

La condición de analiticidad exige que $f_{(z)}$ no solo sea derivable en Z_0 sino en toda una vecindad del mismo. Por lo tanto para x=y no existe un punto en el que la derivada este definida en toda una vecindad de radio r respecto de Z_0

$$u_{(x,y)} = 2x - x^3 + 3xy^2$$

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$$u_{(x,y)} = 2x - x^{3} + 3xy^{2}$$
$$\frac{\delta^{2} u}{\delta x^{2}} = -6x$$
$$\frac{\delta^{2} u}{\delta y^{2}} = 6x$$

Ejercicio 19.b

$$u_{(x,y)} = 2x - x^{3} + 3xy^{2}$$
$$\frac{\delta^{2} u}{\delta x^{2}} = -6x$$
$$\frac{\delta^{2} u}{\delta y^{2}} = 6x$$

Condición de Laplace

$$\frac{\delta^2 u}{\delta x^2} + \frac{\delta^2 u}{\delta v^2} = -6x + 6x = 0$$



$$u_{(x,y)} = \phi_{(x,y)}$$

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Función armónica conjugada

$$u_{(x,y)} = \phi_{(x,y)}$$

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Integramos (1) respecto de v

Función armónica conjugada

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Integramos (1) respecto de v

$$\int (2-3x^2+3y^2)\delta y = y^3 + y(2-3x^2) + C_{(x)}$$

Reemplazando en (2) para obtener $C_{(x)}$

$$-6xy = \frac{\delta v}{\delta x} = -6xy + \frac{\delta C_{(x)}}{\delta x} \to \frac{\delta C_{(x)}}{\delta x} = 0$$

Reemplazando en (2) para obtener $C_{(x)}$

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Función analítica

$$u_{(x,y)} + Jv_{(x,y)} = (2x - x^3 + 3xy^2) + J(y^3 + 2y - 3x^2y)$$

Funciones de Variable Compleja Clase 3

Dimas Benasulin

Universidad Tecnológica Nacional

29 de marzo de 2021

Analiticidad de Funciones de Variable Compleja

9. Para cada un de las siguientes funciones determinar los puntos del plano complejo z=x+Jy donde son derivables, obtenga la expresion de $f'_{(z)}$, mencionando cuales son analíticas en algún dominio.

$$f_{(z)} = zIm_{(z)}$$

 $f_{(z)} = (x + Jy)y = xy + Jy^2$

$$u_{(x,y)} = xy$$
$$v_{(x,y)} = y^2$$

Aplicamos C-R para determinar derivabilidad

$$\frac{\delta u}{\delta x} = y \quad \frac{\delta u}{\delta y} = x$$
$$\frac{\delta v}{\delta x} = 0 \quad \frac{\delta v}{\delta y} = y$$

Analiticidad de Funciones de Variable Compleja

$$\text{1er Condición}: \frac{\delta u}{\delta x} = \frac{\delta v}{\delta y}$$

$$\frac{\delta u}{\delta x} = y = \frac{\delta v}{\delta y}$$

2da Condición :
$$\frac{\delta v}{\delta x} = -\frac{\delta u}{\delta y}$$

$$\frac{\delta v}{\delta x} = 0 = -\frac{\delta u}{\delta y} = x$$

$$f_{(z)} = |z|^2$$
 para todo $z \neq 0$

$$f_{(z)} = \left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\right)^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

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Hallar todos los valores de z para cada una de las siguientes igualdades cos(z)=2

De la ec. cos(w) = z podemos despejar w, siendo el arc cos de z

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

Haciendo $p = e^{Jw}$ y $1/p = e^{-Jw}$

$$z=\frac{p+1/p}{2}$$

Multiplicando por 2p y reordendo la expresion:

$$2zp = p^2 - 1$$
 o $p^2 - 2zp - 1 = 0$



Despejando p mediante la función cuadrática

$$p_{1,2} = \frac{-(-2z) \pm \sqrt{(2z)^2 - 4(-1)}}{2}$$

$$p_{1,2} = z \pm \sqrt{\frac{(2z)^2}{4} + \frac{4}{4}}$$

$$p_{1,2} = z \pm J\sqrt{1 - z^2}$$

$$p = z \pm J(1+z^2)^{1/2}$$
 o $e^{Jw} = z \pm J(1+z^2)^{1/2}$

Tomamos logaritmo de ambos lados de la úlitma ecuación

$$w = -Jlog(z \pm J(1-z^2)^{1/2})$$

$$cos^{-1}(2) = -Jlog[2 + J(1 - 2^2)^{1/2}]$$

$$cos^{-1}(2) = -Jlog[2 + J(-3)^2] = -Jlog[2 \pm \sqrt{3}]$$

Tomamos el valor positivo de la raiz

$$-Jlog[2+\sqrt{3}] = -J[log[2+\sqrt{3}] + J(2k\pi)] = 2k\pi - Jlog(2+\sqrt{3})$$

$$w = 2k\pi - J1,316957897$$
 $k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, ...$



Tomamos el valor negativo de la raiz

$$-Jlog[2-\sqrt{3}] = -J[log[2-\sqrt{3}] + J(2k\pi)] = 2k\pi - Jlog(2-\sqrt{3})$$

$$w = 2k\pi + J1,316957897$$
 $k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, ...$

$$u_{(x,y)} = 2x - x^3 + 3xy^2$$

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Ejercicio 19.b

$$u_{(x,y)} = 2x - x^{3} + 3xy^{2}$$
$$\frac{\delta^{2} u}{\delta x^{2}} = -6x$$
$$\frac{\delta^{2} u}{\delta y^{2}} = 6x$$

Condición de Laplace

$$\frac{\delta^2 u}{\delta x^2} + \frac{\delta^2 u}{\delta v^2} = -6x + 6x = 0$$



$$u_{(x,y)} = \phi_{(x,y)}$$

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$$\frac{\delta u}{\delta x} = 2 - 3x^2 + 3y^2 = \frac{\delta v}{\delta y} \qquad (1)$$

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Función armónica conjugada

$$u_{(x,y)} = \phi_{(x,y)}$$

$$\frac{\delta u}{\delta x} = 2 - 3x^2 + 3y^2 = \frac{\delta v}{\delta y}$$

$$-\frac{\delta u}{\delta y} = -6xy = \frac{\delta v}{\delta x}$$
(2)

Integramos (1) respecto de v

Función armónica conjugada

$$u_{(x,y)} = \phi_{(x,y)}$$

$$\frac{\delta u}{\delta x} = 2 - 3x^2 + 3y^2 = \frac{\delta v}{\delta y} \qquad (1)$$

$$-\frac{\delta u}{\delta y} = -6xy = \frac{\delta v}{\delta x} \qquad (2)$$

Integramos (1) respecto de v

$$\int (2-3x^2+3y^2)\delta y = y^3 + y(2-3x^2) + C_{(x)}$$

Reemplazando en (2) para obtener $C_{(x)}$

$$-6xy = \frac{\delta v}{\delta x} = -6xy + \frac{\delta C_{(x)}}{\delta x} \to \frac{\delta C_{(x)}}{\delta x} = 0$$

Reemplazando en (2) para obtener $C_{(x)}$

$$-6xy = \frac{\delta v}{\delta x} = -6xy + \frac{\delta C_{(x)}}{\delta x} \to \frac{\delta C_{(x)}}{\delta x} = 0$$
$$v_{(x,y)} = y^3 + 2y - 3x^2y$$

Reemplazando en (2) para obtener $C_{(x)}$

$$-6xy = \frac{\delta v}{\delta x} = -6xy + \frac{\delta C_{(x)}}{\delta x} \to \frac{\delta C_{(x)}}{\delta x} = 0$$
$$v_{(x,y)} = y^3 + 2y - 3x^2y$$

Función analítica

$$u_{(x,y)} + Jv_{(x,y)} = (2x - x^3 + 3xy^2) + J(y^3 + 2y - 3x^2y)$$