• Ejercicio #1. Describa en el plano w la imagen de la recta  $x = \beta$  ( $\beta$  constante) del plano z bajo el mapeo  $w = z^2$ 

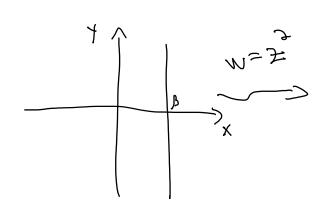
$$w = \frac{2}{7} \qquad y = \frac{2}{5} + \frac{2}{5}yy - y$$

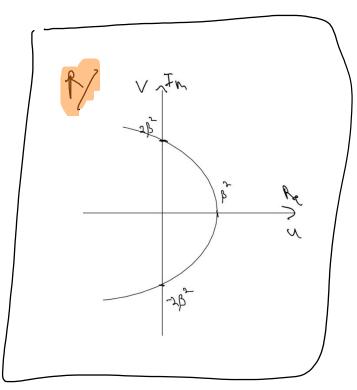
$$+ \cos v = u + y \quad \text{as time}$$

$$u = \frac{3}{7} - y^{2} \qquad 0$$

$$v = \frac{2}{5}y - y \quad y = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$C = \beta^2 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\beta}\right)^2 = \beta^2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4\beta^2}$$





 $W_1 = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$ 

• Ejercicio #2. Encuentre a qué corresponde en el plano w la región del plano z = x + jy dada por  $y \ge 0$  bajo el mapeo:

$$w = f(z) = e^{j\theta} \frac{z - z_0}{z - z_0^*}$$

Encuentre los valores particulares de  $\theta$  y  $z_0$  si se cumple que f(j)=0 y  $f(\infty)=-1$ 

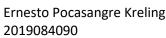
= -5 /0')

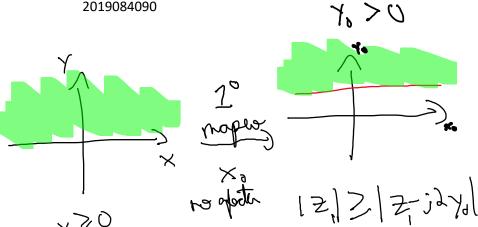
$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2} = 1$$
,  $\Delta = \frac{1}{2} = \frac$ 

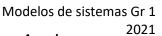
$$v=\chi+\frac{\mu}{\alpha z+\beta}=\frac{-2\gamma_0\sqrt{z+1}}{z-z_0}+1$$

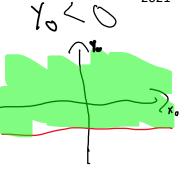
(1) 
$$z_1 = z - z_0^* = z - x_0 + i y_0$$

(3) 
$$W' = -5\%$$
.  $5^{7} + 1$ 









$$\beta = |3 - 19|_{3} = 0 - |3 + 3|_{3} = -4 \%$$

$$V_{0} = \frac{(a-b)^{*}}{B} = \frac{(b-j2\gamma_{0})^{*}}{-4\gamma_{0}^{2}} = \frac{-j}{2\gamma_{0}}$$

$$\gamma_{w} = \left| \frac{\alpha - b}{\beta} \right| = \left| \frac{b - j \lambda \gamma_{o}}{4 + \gamma_{o}^{\perp}} \right| = \boxed{\frac{1}{2 |\gamma_{o}|}}$$

pare cosor attrigues

$$\left| \frac{1}{2} + \frac{j}{270} \right| < \frac{1}{270}$$

yer que la region de 21 no induir



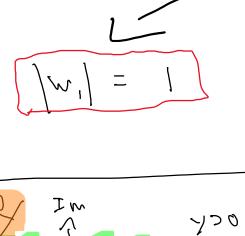
$$\frac{\lambda}{2} + \frac{j}{276} > \frac{1}{2}$$

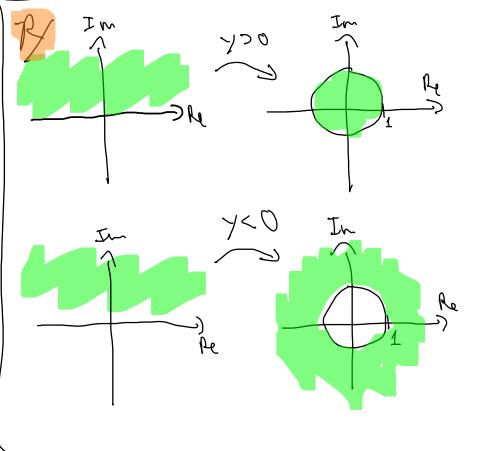
yn que la segion de Z, induic el "O entre, \frac{1}{Z},

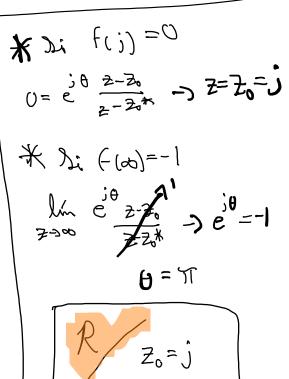
$$\rightarrow \infty$$

$$\left|\frac{w_{1}-1}{2j}+\frac{j}{2j_{0}}\right|^{2} = \frac{1}{2j_{1}}$$

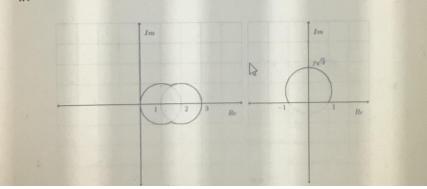
$$\left|\frac{w_{1}-1+1}{2j_{0}}\right|^{2} = \frac{1}{2j_{1}}$$



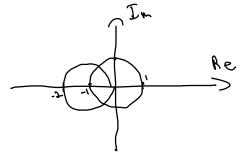




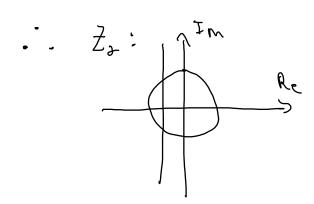
• Ejercicio #3. Encuentre un mapeo bilineal w = f(z) que transforme la curva A del plano z mostrada a la izquierda de la siguiente figura, en la curva B del plano w mostrada a la derecha, si se sabe que la sección de la curva A ubicada sobre |z-1|=1 es transformada en el segmento de recta que une -1 y 1 en el plano w.



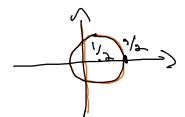
De face la trybación Z, = 7-2



Le force de moreron  $Z_2 = \frac{1}{Z_1}$ Dizite 1 = 1Dizite  $1 = \frac{1}{2}$   $1 = \frac{1}{2}$ 



\* re troslader a la dereder



$$\frac{2}{3} = e^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{3} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{3} = W$$

$$W = \frac{2\pi}{3} e^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{2-\lambda}$$

$$W = \frac{353}{3} e^{\frac{1}{2-2}} + \frac{1}{2}$$

• Ejercicio #4. ¿Para qué valores de a y b es la función de variable compleja analítica?

$$f(z) = x^2 + ay^2 - 2xy + j(bx^2 - y^2 + 2xy)$$

Para que sea analítica dele camplir en Candy-Rieman

$$\Lambda = p \times - \lambda_{J} + y \times \lambda$$

$$\Lambda = x + \alpha \lambda_{J} - y \times \lambda$$

$$\frac{dx}{dx} = 7x - 54$$

$$\frac{9^{\times}}{9^{\wedge}} = 9^{\times}p + 5^{\wedge}$$

$$\frac{9\times}{9^{\alpha}} = \frac{9^{\lambda}}{9^{\alpha}} = 3\times -9^{\lambda} = 3\times -9^{\lambda}$$

$$\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial x} = -\frac{9x}{9x} = -\left[ \frac{9x}{9x} + \frac{9x}{3} \right]$$

$$-3\lambda = 3\lambda \omega$$

$$-9x$$

$$b = 1$$

Ejercicio #5. ¿En qué puntos del plano z el mapeo  $w=z^3+2z^2$  no es

$$C_L$$
 conforme or  $\exists f'(z) y f'(z) \neq 0$ 

$$w=0=2(32+4)$$

$$R/W$$

$$S = 0$$

$$R = 0$$

$$R = -4$$

$$R = -4$$

• Ejercicio #6. Demuestre que  $u(x,y) = e^x (x \cos(y) - y \sin(y))$  es una función armónica y encuentre una función conjugada armónica v(x,y). Escriba f(z = x + jy) = u(x,y) + jv(x,y) en términos de z.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^{x} [x \cos y - y \sin y] + e^{x} \cos y$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^{x} [x \cos y - y \sin y] + e^{x} \cos y + e^{x} \cos y$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^{x} [-x \cos y - y \sin y] + e^{x} \cos y$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = e^{x} [-x \cos y - \cos y + y \cos y]$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = e^{x} [-x \cos y - \cos y + y \cos y]$$

$$() = ()$$

siconnal re ameil planar elques ice

$$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}}$$

$$\frac{3\lambda}{\sqrt{9}} = -\frac{3\lambda}{9\lambda}$$

re time

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[ \times \cos \gamma - \gamma \cos \gamma - \gamma \cos \gamma \right] d\gamma = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial \gamma} d\gamma$$

afora

$$F(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow F(x) = K$$

## V(x,y) = ex[xseny+ yeary] + K; K E C

$$f(z) = (x + i)$$

$$= e^{x} [x - y - y - y - y] + i e^{x} [x - y - y - y] + i k$$

$$= e^{x} [x (x - y + i - y)] + i (x - y - y - y) + i k$$

$$= e^{x} [x (x - y + i - y)] + i (x - y + i - y) + i k$$

$$= e^{x} [x (x - y + y - y)] + i k$$

$$= e^{x} [x (x - y + y - y)] + i k$$

$$= e^{x} [x (x - y + y - y)] + i k$$

$$= e^{x} [x (x - y + y - y)] + i k$$

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