

Oscar Santiago Almeida Negei

Taller 1

Ejercicio 3

• Sean las transformaciones  $a^i = A_k^i a^k$  y  $a^i = \tilde{A}_k^i a^k$

$$\Rightarrow a^j = \tilde{A}_k^j a^k$$

$$a^i = \tilde{A}_k^i (A_k^j a^k)$$

$$a^i = (\tilde{A}_k^i A_k^j) a^k$$

$$\text{// como } a^j = \delta_k^j a^k$$

$$\boxed{\Rightarrow \tilde{A}_k^j A_k^i = \delta_k^j a^k}$$

• Sean los sistemas de coordenadas  $\hat{e}_i$  y  $\hat{e}'_i$  ortonormales, de tal forma que cada vector de  $\hat{e}'_i$  se puede escribir en función de  $\hat{e}_i$

$$a^i = A_k^i a^k$$

Como las bases son orto normales entonces

$$\hat{e}'_1 = \cos\alpha \hat{e}_1 + \cos\beta \hat{e}_2 + \cos\gamma \hat{e}_3 \rightarrow \text{primera fila de } A'_i$$

Partiendo de que  $\hat{e}_i \cdot \hat{e}'_i = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{e}'_1 \cdot \hat{e}_i = (\cos\alpha \hat{e}_1 + \cos\beta \hat{e}_2 + \cos\gamma \hat{e}_3) \cdot (\cos\alpha \hat{e}_1 + \cos\beta \hat{e}_2 + \cos\gamma \hat{e}_3) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{e}'_1 \cdot \hat{e}_i = \boxed{\cos^2\alpha + \cos^2\beta + \cos^2\gamma = 1}$$

#### Ejercicio 4

$$\bullet (x, y) \rightarrow (-y, x) \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -y \\ x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \quad \det(A) = 1 \quad A^T A = I$$

A es una rotación, por tanto las componentes son verdaderas

$$\bullet (x, y) \rightarrow (x, -y) \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ -y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \quad \det(A) = -1 \quad A^T A = I$$

A es una reflexión, es ortogonal. Por lo tanto las componentes son verdaderas

$$\bullet (x, y) \rightarrow (x-y, x+y) \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x-y \\ x+y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \quad \det(A) = 2 \quad A^T A \neq I$$

A no es ortogonal por lo tanto las componentes NO son verdaderas

$$\bullet (x, y) \rightarrow (x+y, x-y) \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x+y \\ x-y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \quad \det(A) = -2 \quad A^T A \neq I$$

A no es ortogonal por lo tanto las componentes NO son verdaderas

Oscar Santiago Almeyda Neira

## Taller 2

### Ejercicio 2a

Demoststrar  $\nabla(\phi\psi) = \phi\nabla(\psi) + \psi\nabla(\phi)$

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla(\phi\psi) &= \partial^i \phi(x_i) \psi(x_i) \hat{e}_i \Rightarrow \text{Usando la regla del producto de derivadas} \\ &= \phi \partial^i \psi(x_i) \hat{e}_i + \psi \partial^i \phi(x_i) \hat{e}_i \\ &\boxed{=} \phi \nabla(\psi) + \psi \nabla(\phi)\end{aligned}$$

### Ejercicio 2d

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \alpha) &= \partial^i \epsilon_{ijk} \partial^j \alpha^k = \epsilon_{ijk} \partial^i \partial^j \alpha^k = \\ &= \partial^1 (\partial^2 \alpha^3 - \partial^3 \alpha^2) + \partial^2 (\partial^3 \alpha^1 - \partial^1 \alpha^3) + \partial^3 (\partial^1 \alpha^2 - \partial^2 \alpha^1) \\ &= \underline{\partial^1 \partial^2 \alpha^3} - \underline{\partial^1 \partial^3 \alpha^2} + \underline{\partial^2 \partial^3 \alpha^1} - \underline{\partial^2 \partial^1 \alpha^3} + \underline{\partial^3 \partial^1 \alpha^2} - \underline{\partial^3 \partial^2 \alpha^1} \\ &= \cancel{\partial^1 \partial^2 \alpha^3} - \cancel{\partial^1 \partial^2 \alpha^3} + \cancel{\partial^1 \partial^3 \alpha^2} - \cancel{\partial^1 \partial^3 \alpha^2} + \cancel{\partial^2 \partial^3 \alpha^1} - \cancel{\partial^2 \partial^3 \alpha^1} \\ &= 0 // \text{La divergencia del rotacional es nula}\end{aligned}$$

~~QUESTION~~ Qué puedo decir de  $\nabla \times (\nabla \cdot \alpha)$ ?

No es posible hallar el rotacional de la divergencia ya que es un escalar y no es posible aplicar el producto vectorial.

$$\begin{array}{c} \nabla \times (\nabla \cdot \alpha) \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ \text{Vector} \quad \text{Escalar} \end{array}$$

Ejercicio 2f Demostrar  $\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{a}) = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{a}) - \nabla^2 \mathbf{a}$

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{a}) &= \epsilon^{ijk} \partial_j \epsilon_{kmn} \partial^m a^n = \epsilon^{ijk} \epsilon_{kmn} \partial_j \partial^m a^n \\&= \epsilon^{ijk} \epsilon_{kmn} \partial_j \partial^m a^n = (\delta_m^i \delta_n^j - \delta_m^j \delta_n^i) \partial_j \partial^m a^n \\&= \delta_m^i \delta_n^j \delta_m^j \partial_j a^n - \delta_m^j \partial_j \partial^m \delta_n^i a^n \\&= \partial^i \partial_n a^n - \partial_m \partial^m a^n = \boxed{\nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{a}) - \nabla^2 \mathbf{a}}\end{aligned}$$

Ejercicio 2

$$z = e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$

$$z^3 = (e^{i\theta})^3 = (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^3$$

$$z^3 = e^{i3\theta} = (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^3 \Rightarrow \cos 3\theta + i \sin 3\theta = (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^3$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos 3\theta + i \sin 3\theta = \cos^3 \theta + 3i \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta - 3 \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta - i \sin^3 \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos 3\theta + i \sin 3\theta = (\cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta) + i(3 \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta - \sin^3 \theta)$$

Igualan a 0

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

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

## Ejercicio 5

a)  $\sqrt{2i}$        $2i = 2e^{i\pi/2}$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{2} e^{i\pi/2} = (2e^{i\pi/2})^{1/2} = \sqrt{2} e^{i(\frac{2k\pi + \pi/2}{2})} ; k=0,1,2$$

$$Raiz 1 = \sqrt{2} e^{i\pi/4} ; Raiz 2 = \sqrt{2} e^{i5\pi/4}$$

b)  $\sqrt{1-\sqrt{3}i} \Rightarrow 1-\sqrt{3}i = 2e^{i5\pi/3}$

$$\Rightarrow (2e^{i5\pi/3})^{1/2} = \sqrt{2} e^{i(\frac{2k\pi + 5\pi/2}{2})} ; k=0,1,2$$

$$Raiz 1 = \sqrt{2} e^{i5\pi/6} ; Raiz 2 = \sqrt{2} e^{i11\pi/6}$$

c)  $(-1)^{1/3} \Rightarrow -1 = e^{i\pi}$

$$\Rightarrow (e^{i\pi}) = e^{i(\frac{2k\pi + \pi}{3})} ; k=0,1,2,3$$

$$Raiz 1 = e^{i\pi/3} ; Raiz 2 = e^{i\pi} ; Raiz 3 = e^{i5\pi/3}$$

d)  $(8)^{1/6} \Rightarrow 8 = 8e^{i0}$

$$\Rightarrow (8)^{1/6} = \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{k\pi}{3}} ; k \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

$$Raiz 1 = \sqrt{2}$$

$$Raiz 2 = \sqrt{2} e^{i\pi/3}$$

$$Raiz 3 = \sqrt{2} e^{i2\pi/3}$$

$$Raiz 4 = \sqrt{2} e^{i\pi}$$

$$Raiz 5 = \sqrt{2} e^{i4\pi/3}$$

$$Raiz 6 = \sqrt{2} e^{i5\pi/3}$$

//

e)  $\sqrt[4]{-(8+8\sqrt{3}i)} \Rightarrow -(8+8\sqrt{3}i) = 16e^{i4\pi/3}$

$$\Rightarrow (16e^{i4\pi/3})^{1/4} = 2e^{i(\frac{2k\pi + 4\pi/3}{4})} ; k \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$$

$$Raiz 1 = 2e^{i\pi/3}$$

$$Raiz 2 = 2e^{i5\pi/6}$$

$$Raiz 3 = 2e^{i9\pi/6}$$

$$Raiz 4 = 2e^{i11\pi/6}$$

Y

## Ejercicio 6

a)

$$\log(-ie) = \log(e^{1+i(-\pi/2+2n\pi)}) = \underbrace{|1-i\pi/2|}_{1-i\pi/2} \text{ para } n=0$$

b)

$$\log(1-i) = \log(\sqrt{2}e^{i(-\pi/4+2n\pi)})$$

$$\log(1-i) = \ln(\sqrt{2}) + i(\pi/4 + 2n\pi) : n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\log(1-i) = \underbrace{\left|\frac{1}{2}\ln(2) - i\pi/4\right|}_{\frac{1}{2}\ln(2) - i\pi/4} \text{ para } n=0$$

c)

$$\log(e) = \log(e^{1+i2n\pi}) = \underbrace{|1+i2n\pi|}_{1+i2n\pi} : \text{para } n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

d)

$$\log(i) = \log(e^{i(\pi/2+2n\pi)}) = i(\pi/2+2n\pi)$$

$$\log(i) = i\pi(1/2+2n) : n \in \mathbb{Z}$$