

→ Sección 1.6.6

2. Demuestre:

(a). $\cos(3\alpha) = \cos^3(\alpha) - 3\cos(\alpha)\sin^2(\alpha)$.

(b). $\sin(3\alpha) = 3\cos^2(\alpha)\sin(\alpha) - \sin^3(\alpha)$.

Empleando la fórmula de De Moivre

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(3\alpha) + i\sin(3\alpha) &= [\cos(\alpha) + i\sin(\alpha)]^3 \\ &= \cos^3(\alpha) + 3\cos^2(\alpha) \cdot i\sin(\alpha) + 3\cos(\alpha)i\sin^2(\alpha) + i\sin^3(\alpha) \\ &= \cos^3(\alpha) + (3\cos^2(\alpha)\sin(\alpha)i - 3\cos(\alpha)\sin^2(\alpha) - i\sin^3(\alpha)) \\ &= \underbrace{[\cos^3(\alpha) - 3\cos(\alpha)\sin^2(\alpha)]}_{\text{Parte real}} + i\underbrace{[3\cos^2(\alpha)\sin(\alpha) - \sin^3(\alpha)]}_{\text{Parte imaginaria}}\end{aligned}$$

Si igualamos la parte real con la real y la imaginaria con la imaginaria

→ $\cos(3\alpha) = \cos^3(\alpha) - 3\cos(\alpha)\sin^2(\alpha)$ ✓

→ $i\sin(3\alpha) = i[3\cos^2(\alpha)\sin(\alpha) - \sin^3(\alpha)]$ ✓

→ $\sin(3\alpha) = 3\cos^2(\alpha)\sin(\alpha) - \sin^3(\alpha)$

5. Encuentre las raíces de.

(a). $(2i)^{1/2}$

$z = 2i \rightarrow z = 2e^{i\pi/2}$

$z^{1/2} = 2^{1/2} e^{i(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k)} \quad \left. \vphantom{z^{1/2}} \right\} \text{ 2 raíces}$

$k=0 \rightarrow z_1^{1/2} = \sqrt{2} e^{i(\pi/4 + 0)} = \sqrt{2} e^{i(\pi/4)}$

$k=1 \rightarrow z_2^{1/2} = \sqrt{2} e^{i(\pi/4 + \pi)} = \sqrt{2} e^{i(5\pi/4)}$

(b). $(1 - \sqrt{3}i)^{1/2} \rightarrow |z| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-\sqrt{3})^2} = 2, \quad \alpha = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{-\sqrt{3}}{1}\right) = -\frac{1}{3}\pi$

$z = 2e^{i(-1/3)\pi}$

$z^{1/2} = \sqrt{2} e^{i\left(\frac{-\pi}{3} + 2\pi k\right)}$

$k=0 \rightarrow z_1^{1/2} = \sqrt{2} e^{i\left(\frac{-\pi}{3} + 0\right)} = \sqrt{2} e^{i(-\pi/6)}$

$k=1 \rightarrow z_2^{1/2} = \sqrt{2} e^{i\left(\frac{-\pi}{3} + 2\pi\right)} = \sqrt{2} e^{i(5\pi/6)}$

(c). $(-1)^{1/3}$

$\theta = \pi$

$z = -1 = 1e^{i\pi}$

$z^{1/3} = 1^{1/3} e^{i\left(\frac{\pi + 2\pi k}{3}\right)}$

$k=0 \rightarrow z_1^{1/3} = 1 \cdot e^{i(\pi/3)} = e^{i(\pi/3)}$

$k=1 \rightarrow z_2^{1/3} = 1 \cdot e^{i(\pi/3 + 2\pi/3)} = e^{i(\pi)} = (-1)$

$k=2 \rightarrow z_3^{1/3} = 1 \cdot e^{i(\pi/3 + 4\pi/3)} = e^{i(5\pi/3)}$

$$(d). 8^{1/6} \rightarrow z = 8, |z| = 8, \theta = 0$$

$$z = 8 e^{i0}$$

$$z = 8 e^{i(0+2\pi k)}$$

$$z^{1/6} = 8^{1/6} e^{i(\frac{0+2\pi k}{6})}$$

$$k=0 \rightarrow z_1^{1/6} = 8^{1/6} e^{i(\frac{0+0}{6})} = 8^{1/6} e^0 = \underline{8^{1/6}}$$

$$k=1 \rightarrow z_2^{1/6} = 8^{1/6} e^{i(\frac{0+2\pi}{6})} = \underline{8^{1/6} e^{i(\pi/3)}}$$

$$k=2 \rightarrow z_3^{1/6} = 8^{1/6} e^{i(\frac{0+4\pi}{6})} = \underline{8^{1/6} e^{i(2/3)\pi}}$$

$$k=3 \rightarrow z_4^{1/6} = 8^{1/6} e^{i(\frac{0+6\pi}{6})} = \underline{8^{1/6} e^{i(\pi)}}$$

$$k=4 \rightarrow z_5^{1/6} = 8^{1/6} e^{i(\frac{0+8\pi}{6})} = \underline{8^{1/6} e^{i(4/3)\pi}}$$

$$k=5 \rightarrow z_6^{1/6} = 8^{1/6} e^{i(\frac{0+10\pi}{6})} = \underline{8^{1/6} e^{i(5/3)\pi}}$$

$$(e). (-8 - 8\sqrt{3}i)^{1/4}$$

$$z = \sqrt{(-8)^2 + (8\sqrt{3})^2} = 16$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{-8\sqrt{3}}{-8}\right) = \frac{1}{3}\pi \rightarrow \alpha = \pi + \frac{1}{3}\pi = \frac{4}{3}\pi$$

$$z = 16 e^{i(\frac{4\pi}{3} + 2\pi k)}$$

$$z^{1/4} = 16^{1/4} e^{i(\frac{4\pi}{3} + 2\pi k)/4}$$

$$k=0 \rightarrow z_1^{1/4} = 16^{1/4} e^{i(\pi/3)} = \underline{2 e^{i(\pi/3)}}$$

$$k=1 \rightarrow z_2^{1/4} = 16^{1/4} e^{i(\frac{4\pi}{3} + 2\pi)/4} = \underline{2 e^{i(5/6)\pi}}$$

$$k=2 \rightarrow z_3^{1/4} = 16^{1/4} e^{i(\frac{4\pi}{3} + 4\pi)/4} = \underline{2 e^{i(4/3)\pi}}$$

$$k=3 \rightarrow z_4^{1/4} = 16^{1/4} e^{i(\frac{4\pi}{3} + 6\pi)/4} = \underline{2 e^{i(11/6)\pi}}$$