



1. Probar que
$$n = 0, +-1, +-2$$

a)
$$(1 + i)^i = \exp[(-\pi/4) + 2n\pi] \exp[(i/2) \text{ Log 2}];$$

(1+i) = exp[ilog(1+i)]

 $(1+i)^{i} = \exp\{i[\ln\sqrt{2} + i(\pi/4 + 2n\pi)]\}$

Reduciendo

$$(1+i)^i = \exp[i/2 \ln 2 + (\pi/4 + 2n\pi)]$$

Agrupando terminos, nos queda:

$$(1+i)^i = \exp[\pi/4 + 2n\pi]\exp[i/2\ln 2]$$

Recordamos:

$$z = \exp[e^* \ln z]$$

$$log(z) = ln|z| + iargz$$









 $45^{\circ} = \pi/4$





1. Probar que n = 0, +-1, +-2

b)
$$(-1)^{1/\pi} = \exp[2n+1)i]$$

$$(-1)^{1/\pi} = \exp[1/\pi \log(-1)]$$

$$(-1)^{1/\pi} = \exp\{1/\pi[\log 1 + i(\pi + 2n\pi)]$$

Donde
$$n = 0, +-1, +-2...$$

log1 = 0

Entonces nos queda:

$$(-1)^{\pi} = \exp\{1/\pi[i(\pi+2n\pi)]\}$$

Simplificando tenemos:

$$(-1)^{1/n} = \exp[(2n+1)i]$$

Comprobamos que

$$(-1)^{/n} = \exp[2n+1)i]$$

es igual a

$$(-1)^{1/\pi} = \exp[2n+1)i]$$

Tenemos el arg



Recordemos:

$$\varepsilon = \exp_0[e^* \ln \varepsilon]$$

$$log(z) = ln|z| + iargz$$











a) i

tenemos:

 $i^{i} = \exp(i\text{Logi}) = \exp[i(\log 1 + i\pi/2)]$ el valor principal es: $i^{i} = \exp[-\pi/2]$















2. Hallar el valor principal de

Aplicamos propiedades de los exponentes

Nos queda:

exp{3πiLog(e/2(-1-3i)]}

Entonces

 $\exp[3\pi i(\log e - i2\pi/3)]$

Simplificamos

 $\exp(2\pi^2)\exp(i3\pi)$

Tenemos

 $\exp(2\pi^2)[\cos(3\pi) + i\sin(3\pi)]$ //su forma polar

Entonces

exp(2π2)[-1+0]

Nos queda:

 $-exp(2\pi^2)$

valor principal ---> = $\exp(2\pi^2)$







Tenemos

Nos queda:

Tenemos:

$$(1-i)^{4i} = e^{\pi} e^{i4\ln\sqrt{2}}$$

Nos queda:

$$(1-i)^4 = e^{i\pi} [\cos(4\log 2) + i\sin(4\ln 2)]$$

Nos queda:

$$(1-i)^{4i} = e^{\pi} [\cos(2\log 2) + i\sin(2\log 2)]$$



10. Hallar todos los valores de:

Tenemos:

$$tan^{-1} = i/2[ln3 + i(\pi + 2n\pi)]$$

Nos queda:

$$tan^{-1} = i/2ln3 + \pi(n+1/2)$$

Funciones trigonometricas inversas:

$$logz = ln|z| + arg(z)$$

10. Hallar todos los valores de:

Tenemos:

$$tan^{1}(1+i) = i/2\log i + 1 + i/1 - (1+i)$$







10. Hallar todos los valores de:

$$cosh^{1}(-1) = log [-1 + ((-1)) - 1]$$
 $cosh^{1}(-1) = log [-1 + (1-1)]$
 $cosh^{1}(-1) = log [-1 + 0]$
 $cosh^{1}(-1) = log (-1)$
 $cosh^{1}(-1) = log (-1)$

$$\cosh^{1}(-1) = i\pi(2n+1)$$

10. Hallar todos los valores de:

$$tanh^{-1} = 1/2 log 1$$

 $tanh^{-1} = 1/2 (ln1 + i(2n\pi))$

$$tanh^{-1} = n\pi 1$$

Donde:
$$n = 0, +-1, +-2,...$$

Propiedad trigonometrica:

$$tanh^{-1}(z) = 1/2 log (1+z/1-z)$$







Tenemos

SONZ = 2

senz = sen(x+iy) //Identificamos po

//Identificamos parte imaginaria y real

Nos queda:

senz = senxcoshy + icosxsenhy

Entonces:

Reales -> senxcoshy = 2 y para imaginarios ->cosxsenh = D

tomamos en cuenta:

si senhy = 0 --- coshy = 1 entonces y = 1

coshy = 1

SONX = 2

por lo que esta ecuación no tiene solución, ya que podemos notar que el número complejo

SONE = 2

y nos da que el

SONX = 2

por lo que es contradictorio y no se cumple.

Del otro lado tenemos que

SI COX = D

entonces

 $x = \pi/2$

si tomamos la función de los reales nos queda que

son $(\pi/2)$ coshig = 2

entonces nos queda que

 $\cos h \, y = 2$

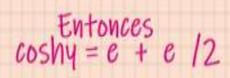






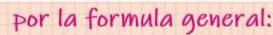






nos queda:

pasa multiplicando el 2



$$a = 1$$

$$b = -4$$

$$c = 1$$

Entonces

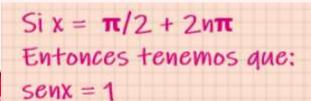
$$e^{4} = 4 + \sqrt{16 - 4}$$

$$e^{4} = 4 + \sqrt{12}$$

$$e = \frac{4 + 2\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$y = + - \ln(2 + \sqrt{3})$$





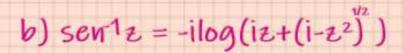
$$\xi = \pi/2 + 2n\pi + iln(2 + \sqrt{3})$$

donde: $n = 0, +-1, +-2$









$$sen^{1}z = -i log(2i + (1-4))$$

sen
$$z = -i \log(2i + \sqrt{-3})$$

$$sen_{1} = -i \log(2i + \sqrt{3})i)$$

sen
$$z = -i [log(2 + \sqrt{3}) + i(\pi/4 + 2n\pi)]$$

$$sen^{-1} = \pi/2 + 2n\pi - ilog(2+-\sqrt{3})$$

nos queda

$$sen^{-1}z = \pi/2 + 2n\pi + -iLog(2 + 3)$$

donde

$$n = 0, +-1, +-2,...$$

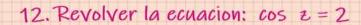








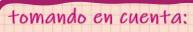




Donde $z = \cos\sqrt{2}$

$$\cos^{-1}\sqrt{2} = -i\log[\sqrt{2} + -i^*i]$$

 $\cos^{-1}\sqrt{2} = -i\log[\sqrt{2} + -1]$
 $\cos^{-1}\sqrt{2} = +-i\log[\sqrt{2} + 1]$
 $\cos^{-1}\sqrt{2} = +-[\ln(\sqrt{2} + 1) + i2n\pi]$
 $\cos^{-1}\sqrt{2} = +-[-2n\pi + i\ln(\sqrt{2} + 1)]$



$$\cos^{1}z = -i\log[z+i(1-z^{2})^{1/2}]$$











