

TAREAS (1)

RESPUESTAS 1

1 a)  $f(z) = (y - ix + 1 + i + z)^{-4}$  sustituyendo  $y - ix = -iz$ .

NO ES EULERIANA.

b)  $f(z) = y + (x-1)^2 + i[(y-x)^3 - x]$  NO ES ARMÓNICO.

•  $u = x^3 - 3xy^2 - 5y \Rightarrow u \in \text{Armónicos}$  y  $v = v(x, y) = 3x^2y - y^3 + 5x + c$

•  $u = x \Rightarrow u \in \text{Armónicos} \Rightarrow v = y + c$ .

•  $u = xy + x + 2y - 5 \Rightarrow u \in \text{Armónicos}$ ;  $v = \frac{y^2}{2} + y - \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x + c$ .

•  $f(z) = e^{ix} \cos y - i e^{ix} \sin y$  cumple C-R.

•  $f(z) = \frac{\cos \theta}{r} - i \frac{\sin \theta}{r}$  cumple C-R

•  $v = e^x \sin y \Rightarrow u = e^x \cos y + c$ .

•  $v = 2xy \Rightarrow u = x^2 - y^2$

•  $e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta y \in \text{Armónicos PARA}$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha = \beta ; \alpha = -\beta \\ \alpha \neq 0, \sin \beta y = 0 \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{n\pi}{y} \end{array} \right.$

•  $f(z) = e^{x^2 - y^2} [\cos(2xy) + i \sin(2xy)] = e^{x^2 - y^2} e^{i2xy} = e^{z^2} \Rightarrow f(z) = z z e^{z^2}$



# Respuestas PARES (2) y (3)

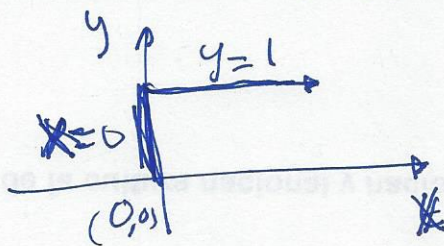
•  $\int_1^i (z-1) dz$  línea recta  $|A| \therefore I = -i$

•  $\int_0^{1+i} (z-1) dz$  sobre la parábola  $y = x^2 \therefore I = -1$ .

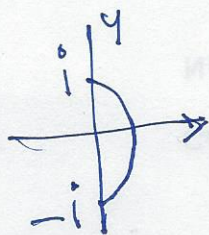
•  $I = \int_{\gamma} x dz$  sobre el círculo  $|z|=1 \therefore I = \pi i$

•  $I = \int_0^{1+i} (x+y-ix^2) dz$  sobre la trayectoria A lo

largo de las líneas  $x=0$  y  $y=1 \therefore I = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{i}{6}$ .



$\therefore I = \int_{-i}^i (x^2 + iy^2) dz$ ,  $|z|=1$ ,  $z = e^{it}$ ,  $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$   
 $\therefore I = -\frac{2}{3} + i\frac{4}{3}$



PARA (3)  
a)  $I = \int_{\gamma} z dz = 0$

b)  $I = \pi \int_{\gamma} e^z dz = 0$



# PESQUISA T-4

① a)  $I = \int_{\pi}^i e^z \sin t dz = -12.48 - i0.33$

b)  $I = \int_1^{1+2i} z^3 dz = -2 - i6..$

c)  $I = \int_0^{4i} z e^z dz = 1.41 - i0.495.$

e)  $\int_0^{\pi/4} (\cos 2x + i \sin 2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} [1 + i]$

② a)  $I = \int \frac{dz}{z-1-i} = 2\pi i$

b)  $I = \int_{\gamma} \frac{e^z}{z} dz - \int_{\gamma} \frac{e^z}{z+1} dz = 2\pi i [1 - e]$

c)  $I = 5 \int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{(z-1)} + 7 \int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{(z-1)^2} + 4 \int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{(z-1)^3} = i10\pi.$

d)  $I = \int_{\gamma} \frac{z^2 - 4z + 4}{z + i} dz = \pi(-3 + i6);$  e)  $I = \int_{\gamma} \frac{z}{z^2 + 9} dz = i\pi.$

f)  $I = \int_{\gamma} \frac{e^z}{(z-i)^3} dz = -2\pi e^{-1} i$



## TAREA 5' RESPUESTAS.

1 a  $f(z) = \frac{5z^2 - 4z + 3}{(z+1)(z+2)(z+3)}$  ;  $R_{-1} = 6$  ;  $R_{-2} = -31$  y  $R_{-3} = 30$ .

b  $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^4 + z^3 - 2z^2}$  ;  $R_1 = \frac{1}{3}$  ;  $R_{-2} = -\frac{1}{12}$  y  $R_0 = -\frac{1}{4}$ .

2 a  $I = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{\gamma} \frac{z^6 - 1}{z^3} dz = 0$  si  $\gamma: |z|=1$ .

b  $I = \frac{4}{i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{z}{(z^2 + 4z + 1)^2} dz = 0.8\pi$  si  $\gamma: |z|=1$ .

c  $I = \int_{\gamma} \frac{\operatorname{sen} 2z}{(z-i)^3} dz = 14\pi = 45.6$  si  $\gamma$  incluye a  $i$ .



# TAREA 6'

## RESPUESTAS.

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{(5-3\sin\theta)^2} = \frac{5}{32} \pi = 0.156\pi = 0.49 \approx 0.5$$

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos\theta}{3+2\cos\theta} d\theta = -0.3\pi = -0.94$$

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{(x^2+1)(x^2+4)} dx = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2-2x+2} = \pi$$

Nombre

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