

MATEMATICAS AVANZADAS PARA LA INGENIERIA

1. Demostrar las siguientes relaciones

a) $\overline{z_1 - z_2} = \overline{z_1} - \overline{z_2}$

Según la definición:

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 - z_2 &= (x_1 - x_2) + i(y_1 - y_2) \\ &= (x_1 + iy_1) + (-x_2 - iy_2) \\ &= (x_1 + iy_1) - (-x_2 - iy_2) \\ &= \overline{z_1} - \overline{z_2} \end{aligned}$$

b) $\overline{\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right)} = \frac{\overline{z_1}}{\overline{z_2}}$

Según su definición:

$z_2 \neq 0$

$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{z_1}{|z_2|^2}$ tenemos:

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{x_1 + iy_1}{x_2 + iy_2}\right) \left(\frac{x_2 - iy_2}{x_2 - iy_2}\right) &= \frac{x_1 x_2 - i x_1 y_2 + i x_2 y_1 - y_1 y_2 i^2}{x_2^2 - y_2^2 i^2} \\ &= \frac{x_1 x_2 - x_1 y_2 i + y_1 x_2 i + y_1 y_2}{x_2^2 + y_2^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2}{x_2^2 + y_2^2} + \frac{i(x_2 y_1 - x_1 y_2)}{x_2^2 + y_2^2} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore |z_2|^2 = x_2^2 + y_2^2$

c) $\overline{z_1 z_2} = \overline{z_1} \overline{z_2}$

Según la definición:

$\overline{z_1} = x_1 - iy_1$; $\overline{z_2} = x_2 - iy_2$

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 \cdot z_2 &= (x_1 + iy_1)(x_2 + iy_2) = x_1 x_2 + i x_1 y_2 + i x_2 y_1 - y_1 y_2 \\ &= x_1 x_2 - y_1 y_2 + i(x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_1) \end{aligned}$$

$\overline{z_1 z_2} = x_1 x_2 - y_1 y_2 - i(x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_1)$

$\overline{z_1} \cdot \overline{z_2} = (x_1 - iy_1)(x_2 - iy_2) = x_1 x_2 - y_1 y_2 - i x_1 y_2 - i x_2 y_1$

$\overline{z_1 z_2} = \overline{z_1} \cdot \overline{z_2}$

$$d) \overline{z_1 + z_2} = \overline{z_1} + \overline{z_2}$$

Segun su definicion

Conjugados

$$z_1 = x_1 + iy_1 \quad ; \quad z_2 = x_2 + iy_2$$

$$\overline{z_1} = x_1 - iy_1 \quad ; \quad \overline{z_2} = x_2 - iy_2$$

$$z_1 + z_2 = x_1 + iy_1 + x_2 + iy_2$$

$$z_1 + z_2 = (x_1 + x_2) + i(y_1 + y_2)$$

$$\overline{z_1 + z_2} = x_1 + x_2 - i(y_1 + y_2)$$

2. Hallar las soluciones reales de las ecuaciones

$$2. (3x - i)(2 + i) + (x - iy)(1 + 2i) = 5 + 6i$$

$$= (6x + 1 + 3xi - 2i) + (x + 2y + 2xi - iy)$$

$$= 6x + 1 + 3i - 2i + x + 2y + 2xi - iy$$

$$= 7x + 5ix - 2i + 2y - iy + 1$$

$$= (7x + 2y + 1) + (5x - 2y - y)i$$

parte real = parte imaginaria

$$\begin{cases} 7x + 2y + 1 = 5 & (1) \\ -2 - y + 5x = 6 & (2) \end{cases}$$

De (1)

$$7x + 1 = 5 - 2y$$

$$7x = 4 - 2y$$

$$x = \frac{4 - 2y}{7}$$

$$x = \frac{20}{17}$$

De (2) sustituir (1)

$$-2 - y + 5\left(\frac{4 - 2y}{7}\right) = 6$$

$$\frac{-17y + 20}{7} - 2 = 6$$

$$-17y + 20 = 56$$

$$-17y = 56 - 20$$

$$y = \frac{-36}{17}$$

Sustituir

3. $(x - iy)(a - ib) = i^5$, donde a, b son los números reales dados $|a| \neq |b|$

Tenemos $(a + bi)(c + di) = (ac - bd) + (ad + bc)i$

$$= (xa - (-y)(-b)) + (x(-b) + (-y)a)i$$

$$= (ax - by) + (-bx - ay)i$$

$$ax - by - ibx - iay = i^4 i \rightarrow -1$$

$$= i(i^2)$$

$$= i^3 i$$

$$a = x$$

$$b = -y$$

$$c = a$$

$$d = -b$$

$$(ax - by) + i(-ay - bx) = i \text{ reescribir de forma binómica}$$

$$(ax - by) + i(-ay - bx) = 0 + i$$

$$R = i$$

$$\begin{cases} ax - by = 0 \rightarrow (1) \\ -ay - bx = 1 \rightarrow (2) \end{cases}$$

Para ①

$$ax - by = 0$$

$$ax = by$$

$$x = \frac{by}{a} \quad a \neq 0$$

Sustituir ① en ②

$$-ay - b\left(\frac{by}{a}\right) = 1$$

$$-aya - \frac{b^2 y}{a} = 1 \quad a$$

$$-ay - b^2 y = a$$

$$-y(a^2 + b^2) = a$$

$$-1 \left[-y = \frac{a}{a^2 + b^2} \right]$$

$$\rightarrow y = -\frac{a}{a^2 + b^2}$$

para x
sustituir

$$x = \frac{b \left(-\frac{a}{a^2 + b^2} \right)}{\frac{a}{1}}$$

$$\frac{a}{1}$$

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{ab}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{ab}{a(a^2 + b^2)}$$

$$4) \frac{1}{z-i} + \frac{2+i}{1+i} = \sqrt{2}, \text{ donde } z = x + iy$$

$$= \frac{1}{(x+iy)-i} + \frac{2+i}{1+i} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x+iy-i} + \frac{3-i}{2}$$

mcm

$$2(x+iy-i)$$

$$\frac{2}{2(x+iy-i)} + \frac{(3-i)(x+iy-i)}{2(x+iy-i)}$$

$$= \frac{3x - ix + y + 3iy + 1 - 3i}{2(x+iy-i)}$$

$$= \frac{3x^2 + 2x + 3y^2 - 6y + 3 + i(1 - x^2 - y^2)}{2x^2 + 2 + 2y^2 - 4y}$$

$$= \frac{3x^2 + 3y^2 + 3 + 2(x - 3y)}{2(y^2 - 2y + x^2 + 1)} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -x^2 - y^2 + 1 \\ 2y^2 - 4y + 2x^2 + 2 \end{array} \right. i = \sqrt{2}$$

$$R \neq i$$

No se
puede
resolver

5

Presentar el número complejo $\frac{1}{(a+ib)^2} + \frac{1}{(a-ib)^2}$ en la forma algebraica

$$= \frac{(a-ib)^2}{(a+ib)^2 (a-ib)^2} + \frac{(a+ib)^2}{(a+ib)^2 (a-ib)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(a-ib)^2 + (a+ib)^2}{(a+ib)^2 (a-ib)^2}$$