PRÁCTICA 1 - Números Complejos

1. Calcular:

a)
$$(6,2)-(3,\frac{2}{3})$$

c)
$$(1+i)^2$$

e)
$$1\frac{\pi}{2}1\frac{3\pi}{2}$$

b)
$$(4,-1)\cdot(-2,3)$$

d)
$$\frac{(3+i)^2+(1-i)^2-2\cdot(2+i)}{4+2i}$$

$$f) \ 3_{\frac{\pi}{2}} : 4$$

2

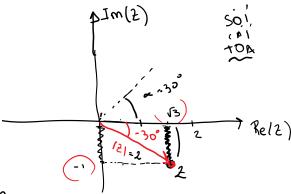
- a), b), d) y f) Las resoluciones están en los videos del aula virtual.
- 2. Representar gráficamente y escribir en forma polar y trigonométrica cada uno de los siguientes números complejos:

a)
$$\sqrt{3}-i$$

b)
$$\frac{1+i}{1-i}$$

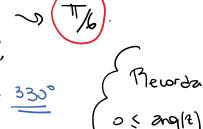
$$(-2+6i^{10})$$

$$Re(2) = \sqrt{3}$$
 $Im(2) = -1$



Forma polar, 2= |2/

•
$$12 = 1 \text{Re}(2)^{2} + 1 \text{m/2} = 1 \text{ x/3} + (-1)^{2} = 14 = 2$$
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(c)
$$2 = \frac{1+i}{1-i} = \frac{1+i}{1-i} \cdot \frac{1+i}{1+i} = \frac{(1+i)(1+i)}{(1-i)(1+i)} = \frac{1+i+i^2}{1^2+(-1)^2} = \frac{1+2i}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2 \lambda}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$\frac{2}{2}$$

$$\frac{2}{2}$$

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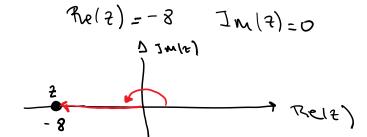
$$\alpha = \frac{11}{2} = arg(2)$$

$$2 = 1_{\pi/2}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} d & 2 = -l + 6 \\ & = -2 + 6 \\ & = -2 + 6 \\ & = -8 = -8 + 0 \\ \end{array}$$

$$= -2 - 6 = -8 = -8 + 0 \\ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda^{2} = 1 \\ \lambda^{2} = \lambda \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \lambda^{2} = 1 \\ \lambda^{2} = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \lambda^{2} = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \lambda^{2} = 1 \\ \lambda^{2} = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \lambda^{2} = 1 \end{cases} = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \lambda^{2} = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \lambda^{2} = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \lambda^{2} = 1 \end{cases} = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \lambda^{2} = 1 \end{cases} = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \lambda^{2} = 1 \end{cases} = 1 \end{cases} = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \lambda^{2} = 1 \end{cases} = 1 \end{cases}$$



$$0 \leq \arg(z) = \pi < 2T$$

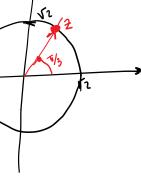
3. Representar gráficamente y escribir en forma binómica los siguientes números complejos:

c)
$$\sqrt{2}_{420}$$
°

d)
$$3(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6})$$

Sabemos: • 121 = 12 (Trazo una circungerencia de radio 12)

· Un argumento de 2 es 420°



Para grapicar busco su argumento Principal, 0 < arg(2) < 2T

Para escribir la forma binomica, considero Primero su forma trigonométrica y resuelvo algo braicamente i

$$2 = \sqrt{2} \left(\cos \sqrt{3} + i \sin \sqrt{3} \right)$$
 — forma Trigonometrica
= $\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2.3}}{2}$$

$$=$$
 $\frac{\sqrt{2}+i\sqrt{6}}{2}$ — forma binomica.

4. ¿Cuántos números complejos verifican $Re(z)=2\sqrt{3}$ y |z|=9? ¿Cuáles son? Expresarlos en forma binónica, polar y trigonométrica.

La resolución está en el video del aula virtual.

- 5. Indicar si las siguientes proposiciones son verdaderas o falsas. Justificar las respuestas.
 - a) Si z = a + bi, $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ entonces $|a| \le |z|$.
 - b) $arg(z) = arg(\bar{z}) \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C}$.
 - $\exists z \in \mathbb{C} / arg(z) = arg(\bar{z}).$
 - d) Si $z = -4(\cos\frac{7\pi}{3} + i\sin\frac{7\pi}{3})$ entonces $arg(z) = \frac{7\pi}{3}$.
- d) $S: z=-4(\cos \frac{1}{3}\pi + i \sin \frac{1}{3}\pi)$ entonces $arg(z)=\frac{1}{3}\pi$. Es falso parque $\frac{1}{3}\pi \not\in [0,2\pi)$ $arg(z)=\frac{1}{3}\pi - 2\pi = \boxed{3}$
 - 6. Expresar en forma polar los resultados de las operaciones indicadas:
 - a) $2 \cdot (2\sqrt{3} 2i) \cdot (1 + i)$

c) $2_{30^{\circ}} + 5_{315^{\circ}}$

b) $(-1+\sqrt{3}i)^6$

 $\frac{6_{60} \circ \frac{1}{230}}{\frac{1}{4} \frac{\pi}{4}}$

Relz)

$$\cos(\alpha) = \frac{1}{2}$$
 \Rightarrow $\alpha = \arccos(1/2) = \frac{11}{3}$

$$arg(\omega) = T - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$2 = w^6 = \left(\frac{2\pi}{3\pi}\right)^6 = \frac{26}{2\pi} \cdot 6^2 = \frac{64}{4\pi}$$

$$\frac{0s \cdot 2 = 64}{1 \cdot 2 = 64}$$

$$\frac{60^{\circ} \cdot \frac{1}{230^{\circ}}}{\frac{1}{4} \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{6 \cdot \frac{1}{2} (60^{\circ} + 30^{\circ})}{\frac{1}{4} \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{3}{\frac{1}{4} \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{3\pi}{\frac{4}{4}\pi} = \left(\frac{3}{\frac{4}{4}}\right) = 12 \frac{2\pi - \pi}{4} = \left(\frac{32\pi}{\frac{\pi}{4}}\right)$$
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