1. GAIKO ARIKETAK

1. Ariketa: Kalkula itzazu honako zenbaki konplexu hauen modulua eta argumentua:

a)
$$\left(1+\sqrt{3}i\right)^2$$

Sol.:
$$4_{2\pi/2}$$

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

Sol.:
$$1_{\pi/2}$$

c)
$$\frac{1+\sqrt{3}i}{1-\sqrt{3}i}$$

Sol.:
$$1_{2\pi/3}$$

2. Ariketa: Adierazi honako zenbaki konplexuak era binomikoan:

a)
$$1 - i^{200}$$

b)
$$(1-i)^{200}$$

c)
$$\frac{8}{\left(1-i\right)^5}$$

Sol.:
$$-1 - i$$

d)
$$\frac{e^{1+\frac{3\pi}{4}i} \cdot e^{2+\frac{\pi}{3}i}}{e^{3+\frac{4\pi}{3}i}}$$

Sol.
$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i$$

<u>3. Ariketa</u>: Adierazi era binomikoan eta era polarrean $z = e^{\ln 4 + \frac{\pi}{2}i}$ zenbaki konplexua. Emaitza geometrikoki adierazi.

Sol. 4i, $4_{\pi/2}$

4. Ariketa: Kalkulatu $z = \log_{1-i} (2+2i)$ zenbakiaren balio nagusia.

Sol.
$$\frac{6\ln 2 + i\pi}{2\ln 2 - i\pi}$$

5. Ariketa: Kalkulatu hurrengo zenbaki konplexu hauek:

a)
$$\log_i (1+i)$$

Sol.
$$\frac{2\ln 2 + i(\pi + 8k_1\pi)}{2i(\pi + 4k_2\pi)}$$

b)
$$\ln\left(1+\sqrt{3}i\right)$$

Sol.
$$\ln 2 + i \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \right)$$

c)
$$(1+i)^{-i}$$

Sol.
$$e^{-\frac{\ln 2}{2}i + \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi\right)}$$

d)
$$i^{i-1}$$

Sol.
$$e^{-(1+i)\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi\right)}$$

<u>6. Ariketa</u>: Ebatzi honako ekuazio hauek:

a)
$$z^2 - 2z + 2 = 0$$

Sol.
$$1 \pm i$$

b)
$$z^2 + (3-2i)z - 1 - 3i = 0$$
 Sol. $i, -3+i$

Sol.
$$i, -3 + i$$

c)
$$(z-2)^5 = 4$$

c)
$$(z-2)^5 = 4$$
 Sol. $2 + (\sqrt[5]{4})_{\frac{2k\pi}{5}}$ $k = 0,1,2,3,4$

d)
$$z^3 + (5-3i)z^2 - 15iz = 0$$
 Sol. $0, -5, 3i$

Sol.
$$0, -5, 3i$$

7. Ariketa: Lortu $|z| = \left| \frac{1}{z} \right| = |1 - z|$ betetzen duen z zenbaki konplexua.

Sol.
$$z_1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$
; $z_2 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$