

Resumen Análisis III

1. Números complejos

Propiedades básicas

$$\blacksquare \operatorname{Arg}(Z) = \begin{cases} \arctan\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) & a > 0 \\ \arctan\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) + \pi & b \geq 0 ; a < 0 \\ \arctan\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) - \pi & b < 0 ; a < 0 \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & b > 0 ; a = 0 \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} & b < 0 ; a = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\blacksquare \bar{\bar{z}} = z$$

$$\blacksquare \overline{z+w} = \bar{z} + \bar{w}$$

$$\blacksquare z \cdot \bar{z} = |z|^2$$

$$\blacksquare \overline{z \cdot w} = \bar{z} \cdot \bar{w}$$

$$\blacksquare \frac{1}{z} = \frac{\bar{z}}{|z|^2}$$

$$\blacksquare \arg(z \cdot z') = \arg(z) + \arg(z')$$

$$\blacksquare \arg\left(\frac{z}{z'}\right) = \arg(z) - \arg(z')$$

$$\blacksquare |z \cdot z'| = |z| \cdot |z'|$$

$$\blacksquare \left|\frac{z}{z'}\right| = \frac{|z|}{|z'|}$$

$$\blacksquare |z|^n = |z^n|$$

$$\blacksquare \arg(z^n) = n \cdot \arg(z)$$

$$\blacksquare z^{-1} = \frac{1}{\bar{z}} \cdot |z|$$

$$\blacksquare \arg(z^{-1}) = -\arg(z)$$

■ Desigualdad Triangular:

- $|z_1 + z_2| \leq |z_1| + |z_2|$
- $|z_1 + z_2| \geq |z_1| - |z_2|$; $|z_1| \geq |z_2|$

Forma exponencial

La forma exponencial de un numero complejo es:

$$re^{i\theta} = r \cos(\theta) + r \sin(\theta)$$

Observaciones

$$\begin{aligned} |e^{i\theta}| &= 1 & e^{(i\theta)-1} &= e^{i-\theta} \\ e^{i\theta} \cdot e^{i\theta'} &= e^{i(\theta+\theta')} & e^{i\theta} &= e^{(i\theta+2k\pi)} \end{aligned}$$

Potencias y raíces

Potencias:

$$z = x + iy \Rightarrow z^n = (x + iy)^n = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{n}{k} x^{n-k} (iy)^k$$

Pero es mejor encarar el problema de la forma exponencial:

$$z = re^{i\theta} \Rightarrow z^n = r^n e^{in\theta}$$

Raíces:

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt[n]{z}? \quad \text{Buscamos:} \quad w/w^n &= z \\ \text{La solución es de la forma} &= \begin{cases} \rho = \sqrt[n]{r} \\ \alpha = \frac{\theta}{n} + 2k\pi \end{cases} \quad k \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

Funciones Complejas:

$f(z) = f(x + iy) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ con u y v campos escalares reales.

$$f(z) = f(re^{i\theta}) = U(r, \theta) + iV(r, \theta)$$

Limite

$f : D \subset \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, z_0 : punto de acumulacion de D .

$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = l \Leftrightarrow$ para cada $\epsilon > 0$, existe un $\delta > 0$ tal que :

$$0 < |z - z_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(z) - l| < \epsilon, z \in D$$

Propiedades:

$$\blacksquare \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = l \Leftrightarrow \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} |f(z) - l| = 0$$

- El límite se comporta de forma esperada con las operaciones básicas.

$$\blacksquare \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} (f(z)) = a + bi \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0,y_0)} u(x,y) = a \\ \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0,y_0)} v(x,y) = b \end{cases}$$