



**Prueba I**  
**Métodos Matemáticos I**  
Licenciatura en Física - 2019  
*IPGG*

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**Problema I - La circunferencia**

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1. (50%) Demostrar que para todo número real positivo  $k \neq 1$  la ecuación:

$$\left| \frac{z - z_1}{z - z_2} \right| = k$$

es la ecuación de una circunferencia. Encontrar el centro y el radio de la misma.

2. (50%) Encontrar la ecuación de la circunferencia que pasa por los puntos  $z_1 = 1 - i$ ,  $z_2 = 2i$  y  $z_3 = 1 + i$ .

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**Problema II - Identidades trigonométricas**

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Demostrar las siguientes fórmulas:

1. (50%)  $[1 + \cos(\alpha) + i \sin(\alpha)]^{2n} = 4^n \exp(in\alpha) \cos^{2n}\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$

2. (50%)  $\left( \frac{1 + i \tan(\alpha)}{1 - i \tan(\alpha)} \right)^n = \frac{1 + i \tan(n\alpha)}{1 - i \tan(n\alpha)}$

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**Problema III - Cuadrilátero**

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Dados tres vértices consecutivos de un paralelogramo  $z_1$ ,  $z_2$  y  $z_3$ , encontrar el cuarto vértice.

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**Problema IV - Misceláneos**

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1. (30%) Utilizando la representación polar, demostrar la igualdad que tanto sorprendió a Leibniz:

$$\sqrt{1 + i\sqrt{3}} + \sqrt{1 - i\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{6}$$

2. Sume las siguientes expresiones:

(a) (35%)  $\cos(x) + \cos(3x) + \dots + \cos((2n-1)x)$

(b) (35%)  $\sin(x) - \sin(2x) + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \sin(nx)$

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PROB. I

CONCEPTO:  $|z - z_0| = R \iff |z|^2 - 2\operatorname{Re}(z\bar{z}_0) + |z_0|^2 = R^2$

$$1) \left| \frac{z - z_1}{z - z_2} \right| = k \xrightarrow{k \in \mathbb{R}^+} \frac{|z - z_1|}{|z - z_2|} = k \Rightarrow |z - z_1| = k |z - z_2|$$

$$\text{luego } |z - z_1| = k |z - z_2| \quad | \quad ()^2$$

$$|z - z_1|^2 = k^2 |z - z_2|^2$$

$$(z - z_1)(\bar{z} - \bar{z}_1) = k^2 (z - z_2)(\bar{z} - \bar{z}_2)$$

o equivalentemente:

$$|z|^2 - 2\operatorname{Re}(z\bar{z}_1) + |z_1|^2 = k^2 (|z|^2 - 2\operatorname{Re}(z\bar{z}_2) + |z_2|^2)$$

↓ Reordenamos

$$|z|^2(1 - k^2) - 2\operatorname{Re}(z(\bar{z}_1 - k^2\bar{z}_2)) = k^2|z_2|^2 - |z_1|^2$$

↓

$$|z|^2 - 2\operatorname{Re}\left(z \frac{(\bar{z}_1 - k^2\bar{z}_2)}{1 - k^2}\right) = \frac{k^2|z_2|^2 - |z_1|^2}{1 - k^2}$$

def. sea  $z_0 = \frac{z_1 - k^2 z_2}{1 - k^2}$ .

Sumemos  $|z_0|^2$  a ambos lado de la ec.

$$|z^2| - 2\operatorname{Re}(z\bar{z}_0) + |z_0|^2 = \frac{k^2|z_2|^2 - |z_1|^2}{1-k^2} + |z_0|^2$$

↓  
Esto es una circunferencia

de la forma

$$|z|^2 - 2\operatorname{Re}(z\bar{z}_0) + |z_0|^2 = R^2$$

∴

$$z_0 = \frac{z_1 - k^2 z_2}{1-k^2} \quad (\text{centro de la circunferencia})$$

$$R = \left[ \frac{k^2|z_2|^2 - |z_1|^2}{1-k^2} + \frac{|z_1 - k^2 z_2|^2}{(1-k^2)^2} \right]^{1/2}$$

= Radio de la circunferencia //

2)  $z_1, z_2, z_3$  son puntos sobre la circunferencia de radio  $R$  y centro en  $z_0$ . (Ambos incógnitas) (3)

PARA  $z = z_1$

$$|z_1 - z_0| = R$$

$$z_1 = 1 - i$$

$$z_0 = x_0 + i y_0$$

luego

$$|1 - i - x_0 - i y_0| = R \Rightarrow |(1 - x_0) - i(1 + y_0)| = R$$

$$\Downarrow$$
$$\textcircled{i} \quad (1 - x_0)^2 + (1 + y_0)^2 = R^2$$

PARA  $z = z_2$

$$|z_2 - z_0| = R \Rightarrow |2i - x_0 - i y_0| = R$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$\textcircled{ii} \quad x_0^2 + (2 - y_0)^2 = R^2$$

PARA  $z = z_3$

$$|z_3 - z_0| = R \Rightarrow |1 + i - x_0 - i y_0| = R$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$(1 - x_0)^2 + (1 - y_0)^2 = R^2 \quad \textcircled{iii}$$

Restando (i) - (iii) se obtiene:

$$(1+y_0)^2 - (1-y_0)^2 = 0$$

↓

$$4y_0 = 0 \Rightarrow y_0 = 0$$

reemplazando en (ii)  $y_0 = 0$ :

$$x_0^2 + 4 = R^2 \Rightarrow R^2 = x_0^2 + 4$$

en (i)

$$(1-x_0)^2 + 1 = R^2 = x_0^2 + 4$$

$$(1-x_0)^2 + 1 = x_0^2 + 4$$

$$1 - 2x_0 + \cancel{x_0^2} + 1 = \cancel{x_0^2} + 4$$

$$x_0 = -1$$

$$R = \sqrt{5}$$

Finalmente la  
ecuación buscada  
es:

$$(x+1)^2 + y^2 = 5$$

## PROBL. II

(5)

CONCEPTO:  $e^{i\alpha} = \cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha$

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad (1 + \cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)^{2n} &= (1 + e^{i\alpha})^{2n} \\ &= \left[ e^{i\frac{\alpha}{2}} \left( e^{-i\frac{\alpha}{2}} + e^{i\frac{\alpha}{2}} \right) \right]^{2n} \\ &= \left( e^{i\frac{\alpha}{2}} \right)^{2n} \left( 2 \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \right)^{2n} \\ &= e^{i\alpha n} 4^n \cos^{2n} \left( \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) \quad \text{QED} \end{aligned}$$

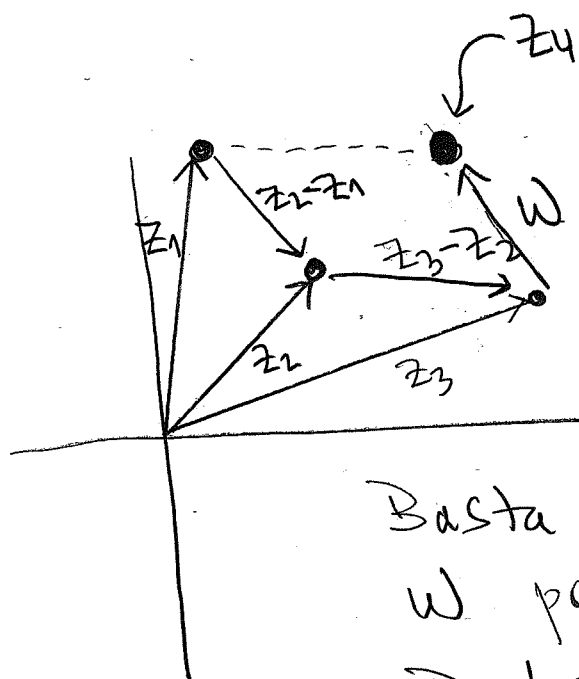
$$2) \quad \left( \frac{1 + i \tan \alpha}{1 - i \tan \alpha} \right)^n = \left( \frac{1 + i \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}}{1 - i \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}} \right)^n$$

$$= \left( \frac{\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha - i \sin \alpha} \right)^n = \left( \frac{e^{i\alpha}}{e^{-i\alpha}} \right)^n$$

$$= e^{i2\alpha n} = \frac{e^{i2\alpha n}}{e^{-i2\alpha n}} = \frac{\cos 2\alpha n + i \sin 2\alpha n}{\cos 2\alpha n - i \sin 2\alpha n}$$

$$= \frac{1 + i \tan(2\alpha)}{1 - i \tan(2\alpha)} \quad \text{QED.}$$

CONCEPTO : SUMA DE VECTORES - MÉTODO DEL POLÍGONO.



Basta determinar el complejo (vector)  $w$  para tener el 4º vértice.

Dado que es un paralelogramo

$|w| = |z_2 - z_1|$  y deben ser colineales!!!

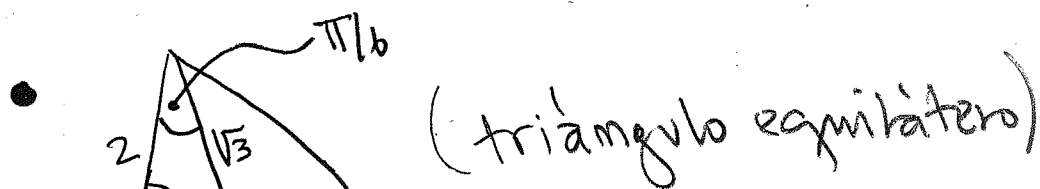
De la figure:  $w = -(z_2 - z_1)$

y  $\therefore z_4 = z_3 + w = z_3 - z_2 + z_1$  ///  
 ↑  
 Posición del vértice faltante.

# PROB. IV

7

CONCEPTO : •  $z + \bar{z} = 2 \operatorname{Re}(z)$



• 
$$\sum_{k=1}^n x^k = x \frac{1-x^{n+1}}{1-x}$$

1) 
$$\sqrt{1+i\sqrt{3}} + \sqrt{1-i\sqrt{3}} = 2 \operatorname{Re} \sqrt{1+i\sqrt{3}}$$

Ahora  $1+i\sqrt{3} = |1+i\sqrt{3}| e^{i \arg(1+i\sqrt{3})}$

$$= 2 e^{i\pi/3} \quad (\text{VER FIGURA})$$

luego

$$\sqrt{1+i\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{2} e^{i\pi/6} = \sqrt{2} \cos(\pi/6) + i\sqrt{2} \sin(\pi/6)$$

• 
$$\sqrt{1+i\sqrt{3}} + \sqrt{1-i\sqrt{3}} = 2 \cdot \sqrt{2} \cos(\pi/6)$$

pero  $\cos(\pi/6) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  (Ver figure) Finalmente

$$\sqrt{1+i\sqrt{3}} + \sqrt{1-i\sqrt{3}} = 2\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{6} \quad \text{QED.}$$



2  
a

$$\cos x + \cos 3x + \dots + \cos((2n-1)x)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \cos((2k-1)x) = \operatorname{Re} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n e^{i(2k-1)x} \right]$$

entonces

$$\sum_{k=1}^n e^{i(2k-1)x} = e^{ix} \sum_{k=1}^n (e^{i2x})^k$$

$$= e^{ix} \cdot e^{i2x} \frac{(1 - e^{i2nx})}{1 - e^{i2x}}$$

$$= \cancel{e^{ix}} \cdot e^{inx} \frac{(e^{-inx} - e^{inx})}{\cancel{e^{ix}}(e^{-ix} - e^{ix})}$$

$$= e^{inx} \frac{\operatorname{sen}(nx)}{\operatorname{sen}(x)}$$

luego

$$\cos x + \cos 3x + \dots + \cos((2n-1)x) = \operatorname{Re} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n e^{i(2k-1)x} \right]$$

$$= \operatorname{Re} \left[ e^{inx} \frac{\operatorname{sen}(nx)}{\operatorname{sen}(x)} \right] = \frac{\cos(nx) \operatorname{sen}(nx)}{\operatorname{sen}(x)}$$

(9)

$$\textcircled{b} \quad \sin(x) - \sin(2x) + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \sin(nx)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k-1} \sin(kx)$$

$$= \operatorname{Im} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k-1} (e^{ix})^k \right]$$

Obs.  $(-1)^{k-1} = -(e^{i\pi})^k = -e^{i\pi k}$

$$\therefore = -\operatorname{Im} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n (e^{i(\pi+x)})^k \right]$$

$\textcircled{*}$  Solo la suma:  $\sum_{k=1}^n (e^{i(\pi+x)})^k = e^{i(\pi+x)} \frac{(1 - e^{i(\pi+x)n})}{(1 - e^{i(\pi+x)})}$

$$= e^{i(\pi+x)} \frac{e^{\frac{i(\pi+x)n}{2}}}{e^{\frac{i(\pi+x)}{2}}} \frac{\sin\left[\frac{(\pi+x)n}{2}\right]}{\sin\left[\frac{(\pi+x)}{2}\right]}$$

$$= e^{i\left(\frac{\pi+x}{2}\right)(n+1)} \frac{\sin\left[\left(\frac{\pi+x}{2}\right)n\right]}{\sin\left[\frac{\pi+x}{2}\right]}$$

0  
0 0

$$\sin(x) - \sin(2x) + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \sin(nx)$$

$$= - \frac{\sin\left[\left(\frac{\pi+x}{2}\right)(n+1)\right] \sin\left[\left(\frac{\pi+x}{2}\right)n\right]}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi+x}{2}\right)}$$

