

## Demos fraccin

DD MM AA

$$A_k^{i'} A_{i'}^j = \delta_k^j$$

$$A_k^{i'} A_{i'}^j = \frac{\partial x^{i'}}{\partial x_k} \frac{\partial x^j}{\partial x^{i'}} = \frac{\partial x^j}{\partial x_k}$$

Si:  $j = k = 1$  - Por ejempl

$$x^1 = x \Rightarrow \frac{\partial x}{\partial x^1} = 1$$

$$\delta_1^j = \delta_j^1 = 1 \quad \text{se cumple}$$

Si:  $j = 1, k = 2$

$$x^1 = x, x^2 = y \Rightarrow \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\delta_2^1 = \delta_1^2 = 0 \quad \text{tambien se cumple}$$

Por lo tanto  $A_k^{i'} A_{i'}^j = \delta_{k'j}$

Caso especial  $\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$

Consideremos un vector unitario con una base orthonormal de la siguiente forma

$$V = \cos \alpha \hat{e}_x + \cos \beta \hat{e}_y + \cos \gamma \hat{e}_z$$

Como  $\|V\|^2 = 1$  y la base es orthonormal:

$$\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = V \cdot V = 1//$$

$$④ (x, y) \rightarrow (-y, x)$$

$$\det(A) = -1$$

$$A^T A = I$$

A es una rotación, p/w tanta los componentes son verdaderos

$$(x, y) \rightarrow (x, -y) \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ -y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(A) = -1$$

A es una reflexión y es ortogonal  
Son componentes verdaderos

$$(x, y) \rightarrow (x+y, x-y)$$

$$\det(A) = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x+y \\ x-y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^T A \neq I$$

No es ortogonal - Componentes No verdaderas

$$(x, y) \rightarrow (x+y, x-y)$$

$$\det(A) = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x+y \\ x-y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^T A \neq I$$

No es ortogonal - Componentes No verdaderas

$$2.a \quad \nabla(\phi\psi) = \phi\nabla\psi + \psi\nabla\phi$$

$$[\nabla(\phi\psi)]_i = \partial_i(\phi\psi)$$

Teniendo en cuenta:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(\phi(r)\psi(r)) = \phi(r)\psi'(r) + \psi(r)\phi'(r)$$

entonces:

$$\psi(\partial_i\phi) + \phi(\partial_i\psi) = \psi\nabla\phi + \phi\nabla\psi,$$

$$2.b \quad \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times a) = \partial_i(\epsilon_{ijk}\partial_j a_k)$$

$$= \epsilon_{ijk}\partial_i\partial_j a_k$$

$\epsilon_{ijk} = -\epsilon_{jik}$  es antisimétrica.

$\partial_i\partial_j a_k = \partial_j\partial_i a_k$  es simétrica.

$$\epsilon_{ijk}\partial_i\partial_j a_k = -\epsilon_{jik}\partial_j\partial_i a_k$$

La suma forma punto que es 0 se cumple si es igual a 0, por lo tanto:

$$\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times a) = 0$$

¿Qué puedo decir de  $\nabla \times (\nabla \cdot a)$ ?

$$\nabla \cdot a = \partial_i a_i \text{ es un escalar}$$

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \cdot a) = \epsilon_{ijk}\partial_j(\partial_i a_i)$$

No es posible ya que el rotacional actúa sobre vectores, no sobre escalares.

$$2f \quad \nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{a}) = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{a}) - \nabla^2 \mathbf{a}$$

$$[\nabla \times \mathbf{a}]_i = \epsilon_{ijk} \partial_j a_k$$

$$[\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{a})]_k = \epsilon_{mnk} \partial_m (\epsilon_{ijk} \partial_j a_k)$$

$$= \epsilon_{mnk} \epsilon_{ijk} \partial_m \partial_j a_k$$

$$= (\delta_m^i \delta_n^j - \delta_n^i \delta_m^j) \partial_m \partial_j a_k$$

$$= \delta_m^i \delta_n^j \partial_m \partial_j a_k - \delta_n^i \delta_m^j \partial_m \partial_j a_k$$

$$= \partial_j \partial_i a_j - \partial_m \partial_n a_k$$

$$\partial_i (\partial_j a_j) = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{a})$$

$$(\partial_m \partial_n) a_k = \nabla^2 \cdot \mathbf{a} //$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{2} \quad a) \cos(3d) &= \cos^3 d + 3 \cos d \sin^2 d \\
 (\cos d + i \sin d)^3 &= (\cos^3 d + 3 \cos^2 d (i \sin d) + \dots \\
 &\dots + 3 \cos d (i \sin d)^2 + (i \sin d)^3 \\
 &= (\cos^3 d + 3i \cos^2 d \sin d - 3 \sin^2 d \cos d - i \sin^3 d) \\
 &= (\cos^3 d - 3 \sin^2 d \cos d) + i(3 \cos^2 d \sin d - \sin^3 d)
 \end{aligned}$$

Partiendo de la fórmula de De Moivre  
 (componentes en parte real y su módulo)

$$\cos(3d) = (\cos^3 d - 3 \sin^2 d \cos d) / \sqrt{1}$$

### b. Parte M

$$\sin(3d) = 3(\cos^2 d \sin d - \sin^3 d) / \sqrt{1}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad a) \sqrt{2}i \quad z = 2 e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\sqrt{2} e^{im} = \sqrt{2} e^{i\left(\frac{2k\pi + \pi/2}{z}\right)} \quad k=0,1$$

$$k=0 \rightarrow \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} \quad k=1 \rightarrow \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{5\pi}{4}}$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad b) \sqrt{1+\sqrt{3}}i \quad 1-\sqrt{3}i = 2 e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} e^{i\left(\frac{2k\pi + 5\pi/2}{z}\right)} \quad k=0,1$$

$$k=0 \rightarrow \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{5\pi/2}{2}} \quad k=1 \rightarrow \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{11\pi/2}{2}}$$

$$\textcircled{c} \quad c) (-1)^{1/3} = 1 + e^{i\pi}$$

$$= e^{i\left(\frac{2\pi k + \pi}{3}\right)} \quad k=0,1,2$$

$$k=0 \rightarrow e^{i\pi/3} \quad k=1 \rightarrow e^{i\pi} \quad k=2 \rightarrow e^{i11\pi/3}$$

d)

Berna

$$\text{J} \quad (8)^{1/6} = \sqrt{2} e^{i \frac{k\pi}{6}} \quad k=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{2} e^{i\pi/3} & 3 \rightarrow \sqrt{2} e^{i\pi} \\ 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{2} e^{i2\pi/3} & 4 \rightarrow \sqrt{2} e^{i5\pi/3} \\ 2 \rightarrow \sqrt{2} e^{i4\pi/3} & 5 \rightarrow \sqrt{2} e^{i8\pi/3} \end{array}$$

$$e^{\sqrt[4]{-8-8\sqrt{3}i}} \rightarrow (8 - 8\sqrt{3}i)^{1/16} e^{i4\pi/3}$$

$$2e^{i\left(\frac{2k\pi + 4\pi/3}{4}\right)} \quad k=0, 1, 2, 3$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} 0 \rightarrow 2e^{i\pi/3} & 2 \rightarrow 2e^{i4\pi/3} \\ 1 \rightarrow 2e^{i5\pi/6} & 3 \rightarrow 2e^{i7\pi/6} \end{array}$$

$$6. a) \log(-ie) = \log(e^{1+i(-\pi/2 + 2n\pi)})$$

$$= 1 - i(\pi/2) \quad \text{pwm } n=0$$

$$b) \log(1-i) = \log(\sqrt{2} e^{i(-\pi/4 + 2n\pi)})$$

$$= \ln\sqrt{2} + i(\pi/4 + 2n\pi) \quad \text{pwm } n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln(2) - i\frac{\pi}{4} \quad \text{pwm } n=0$$

$$c) \log(e) = \log(e^{1+i2n\pi}) = 1 + i2n\pi \quad \text{pwm } n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$d) \log(i) = \log(e^{i(\pi/2 + 2n\pi)}) = i(\pi/2 + 2n\pi)$$

$$= i\pi(1/2 + 2n) \quad \text{pwm } n \in \mathbb{Z}$$