Completa los siguientes apartados sobre números complejos:

- a) [1.25 puntos] Demuestra la fórmula de Euler.
- b) [1.25 puntos] Sabiendo que la suma de dos números complejos es 3+2i, su cociente es imaginario puro y la parte real de uno de ellos es 2, determina todas las posibles parejas de números complejos que cumplen esas condiciones.

$$e_{x} = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{N!} + \sum_{N=0}^{\infty}$$

## Option 2:

Construmed by function 
$$f(x) = e^{ix} (\omega x) + i \omega(x)$$
, valide  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ 

$$f'(x) = -i e^{ix} (\omega x) + i \sin(x) + e^{-ix} (-\sin(x)) + i (\omega x) = 0$$

$$= e^{ix} (-i \cos(x) + \sin(x) - \sin(x) + i (\sin(x)) = 0 + i \cos(x)$$

luepo  $f(x)$  e) contente,  $f(x) = x + x \in \mathbb{R}$ 

Evaluated  $f(x)$  en  $x = 0 : f(0) = 1 : (1 + i \cdot 0) = 1$ 

$$f(x) = 1 \implies e^{-ix} (\omega x) + i \sin(x) = 0 \implies e^{ix} = \omega x + i \cos(x)$$

b) 
$$z_1 = \alpha + bi$$
,  $z_2 = c + di$   
(1)  $z_1 + z_2 = (\alpha + bi) + ((+di) = (\alpha + c) + (b+d)i = 3 + 2i \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha + c = 3 \\ b + d = 2 \end{cases}$ 

$$(2) \frac{21}{t_2} = \frac{a+bi}{c+bi} = \frac{(a+bi)(c-bi)}{(c+bi)(c-bi)} = \frac{(ac+bb)+(bc-ab)i}{c^2+b^2} = Ki \Rightarrow$$

$$a+c=3 \longrightarrow 2+c=3 \longrightarrow c=1$$

$$b+d=2$$

$$a+bd=0 \longrightarrow 2\cdot l+bd=0 \longrightarrow b\cdot d=-2$$

$$b^2-2b-2=0 \Longrightarrow b=\frac{2\pm\sqrt{4+8}}{2}=\frac{2\pm2\sqrt{3}}{2}=\frac{1\pm\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

Las optiones posibles on 
$$Z_1 = 2 + (1 + \sqrt{3})i$$
  $Z_2 = 1 + (1 - \sqrt{3})i$   $Z_2 = 1 + (1 + \sqrt{3})i$ 

Calcula la integral  $\int_{-1}^{1} x^4 \sqrt{(1-x^2)^5} dx$  utilizando integrales eulerianas.

$$= \frac{37.51}{\sqrt{(1-x_1)_L}} = \frac{30}{35.41} = \frac{30}{35.45.1} = \frac{30}{35.45.$$

Dada la familia de funciones  $f_n(x) = \frac{ne^x + xe^{-x}}{x+n}$ , definidas para  $x \ge 0$ , determina la función límite puntual y justifica adecuadamente cuál sería el intervalo más grande en el que habría convergencia uniforme.

c) Función limbe puntual:

$$\frac{(x=0)}{(x=0)} f(0) = \lim_{n\to\infty} f_{n}(0) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n}{n} = 1$$

$$\frac{(x>0)}{(x>0)} f(x) = \lim_{n\to\infty} f_{n}(x) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{ne^{x} + xe^{-x}}{x+n} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} = e^{x}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{x+n}{x} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{e^{x} + xe^{-x}}{x+n} = e^{x}$$

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$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{e^{x} +$$

Solo prede haber covergence a intervolor del typo [0, a], a>0Lim (  $[np][fn]x) - f(x)[: x \in [0, a]] = \lim_{n \to \infty} h(a) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n(e^x - e^{-x})}{(x+n)^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n(e^x - e^{-a})}{(a+n)^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n(e^x - e^{-a})}{n^2 + 2an + a^2} = 0$ Luego si hay covergence unitome a intervolor del typo [0, a], [0, a], [0, a], [0, a]

Calcula el campo de convergencia de la serie de potencias  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{2^n n^3} (x-3)^n$ .

$$\lim_{N\to\infty} \left| \frac{f_{n+1}(x)}{f_{n}(x)} \right| = \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{\left| \frac{(n+1)+1}{2^{n+1} \cdot (n+1)^3} \cdot (x-3)^{n+1} \right|}{\frac{(n+1)}{2^{n+1} \cdot (n+1)^3}} = \lim_{N\to\infty} \left| \frac{\sum_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n (x-3)}{2^n \cdot n^3} \right|}{(n+1) \cdot (x-3)^n} \right| = \lim_{N\to\infty} \left| \frac{\sum_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n (x-3)}{2^n \cdot n^3} \right|}{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n} \right| = \lim_{N\to\infty} \left| \frac{\sum_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n (x-3)}{2^n \cdot n^3} \right|}{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n} \right| = \lim_{N\to\infty} \left| \frac{\sum_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n (x-3)}{2^n \cdot n^3} \right|}{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n} \right| = \lim_{N\to\infty} \left| \frac{\sum_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n (x-3)}{2^n \cdot n^3} \right|}{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n} \right| = \lim_{N\to\infty} \left| \frac{\sum_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n (x-3)}{2^n \cdot n^3} \right|}{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n} \right| = \lim_{N\to\infty} \left| \frac{\sum_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n (x-3)}{2^n \cdot n^3} \right|}{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n} \right| = \lim_{N\to\infty} \left| \frac{\sum_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n (x-3)}{2^n \cdot n^3} \right|}{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n} \right| = \lim_{N\to\infty} \left| \frac{\sum_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n (x-3)}{2^n \cdot n^3} \right|}{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n} \right| = \lim_{N\to\infty} \left| \frac{\sum_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n (x-3)}{2^n \cdot n^3} \right|}{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n} \right| = \lim_{N\to\infty} \left| \frac{\sum_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n (x-3)}{2^n \cdot n^3} \right|}{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n} \right| = \lim_{N\to\infty} \left| \frac{\sum_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n (x-3)^n (x-3)^n (x-3)^n}{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n} \right|}{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n} \right| = \lim_{N\to\infty} \left| \frac{\sum_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n (x-3)^n (x-3)^n}{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n} \right|}{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n} \right| = \lim_{N\to\infty} \left| \frac{\sum_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n (x-3)^n}{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n} \right|}{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n} \right| = \lim_{N\to\infty} \left| \frac{\sum_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n (x-3)^n}{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n} \right|}{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n} \right| = \lim_{N\to\infty} \left| \frac{\sum_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n}{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n} \right|}{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n} \right| = \lim_{N\to\infty} \left| \frac{\sum_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n}{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n} \right|}{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n} \right| = \lim_{N\to\infty} \left| \frac{\sum_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n}{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n} \right|}{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n} \right| = \lim_{N\to\infty} \left| \frac{\sum_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n}{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n} \right|}{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n} \right| = \lim_{N\to\infty} \left| \frac{\sum_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n}{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n} \right|}{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n} \right| = \lim_{N\to\infty} \left| \frac{\sum_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n}{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n} \right|}{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n} \right| = \lim_{N\to\infty} \left| \frac{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n}{(n+2) \cdot (x-3)^n} \right|$$

$$= |x-3| \cdot \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{(N+2) \cdot N^3}{2 \cdot (N+1)(N+1)^3} = |x-3| \cdot \frac{1}{2} < 1 \implies |x-3| < 2 \implies R=2$$

$$1 \times = 1 \qquad \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \frac{N+1}{2^{n} \cdot n^{3}} (-2)^{n} = \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)}{n^{3}} \frac{(-1)^{n} \cdot 2^{n}}{2^{n}} = \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n} \cdot n+1}{n^{3}}$$

Es ma serie alternade, utilizano, el enteno de Leibnit:

lues es convergente.

$$[X-5]$$
  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{2^n \cdot n^3} \cdot X^7 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{n^3}$  convergente por el criterio de  $P_{injsheim}$  (on  $\alpha = 2$ .