# Solución Problemas Números Complejos

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## **Apuntes**

- $i^2 = -1$
- $i^3 = i^2 \cdot i = -i$
- $i^4 = i^2 \cdot i^2 = 1$
- $(a+bi) \cdot (c+di) = (ac-bd+adi+bci)$
- $\bullet \ \frac{a+bi}{c+di} = \frac{a+bi}{c+di} \cdot \frac{c-di}{c-di} = \frac{(a+bi) \cdot (c-di)}{c^2+d^2}$
- $x = e^{Ln(x)} \leftrightarrow x = Ln(e^x)$

## 1 Ejercicio 1

Calcular parte real e imaginaria de los siguientes números complejos: a)  $z_1=\frac{3-2i}{1+4i}$  b)  $z_2=\frac{1}{i}+\frac{1}{1+i}$  c)  $z_3=cos(i)$  d)  $z_4=sen(2+i)$ 

$$\begin{split} z_1 &= \frac{3-2i}{1+4i} = \frac{3-2i}{1+4i} \cdot \frac{1-4i}{1-4i} = \frac{3-8-12i-2i}{17} = \boxed{-\frac{5}{17} - \frac{14}{17}i} \\ z_2 &= \frac{1}{i} + \frac{1}{1+i} = \frac{1+2i}{-1+i} = \frac{1+2i}{-1+i} \cdot \frac{-1-i}{-1-i} = \frac{-1+2-1i-2i}{2} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2}i} \\ z_3 &= \cos(i) = \frac{e^{-1}+e}{2} = \frac{\frac{1}{e}+e}{2} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2e} + \frac{e}{2}} \\ z_4 &= sen(2+i) = \frac{e^{i(2+i)}-e^{-i(2+i)}}{2i} = \frac{e^{-1+2i}-e^{1-2i}}{2i} = -\frac{i}{2}(\frac{1}{e} \cdot (\cos(2) + i sen(2)) - e \cdot (\cos(-2) + i sen(-2))) \\ &= -\frac{i}{2}(\frac{1}{e} \cdot (\cos(2) + i sen(2)) - e \cdot (\cos(2) - i sen(2))) = \frac{1}{2e}(sen(2) - i cos(2)) - \frac{e}{2}(-sen(2) - i cos(2)) \\ &= \boxed{(\frac{1}{2e} + \frac{e}{2})sen(2) + i(-\frac{1}{2e} + \frac{e}{2})cos(2)} \end{split}$$

Calcular el modulo y argumento de: a)  $z_1=3^i$  b)  $z_2=i^i$  c)  $z_3=i^{3+i}$  d)  $z_4=(1+i)^{2+i}$ 

### 2.1 Solución

$$z_{1} = 3^{i} = e^{Ln(3^{i})} = e^{iLn(3)} = \boxed{r = 1, \sigma = Ln(3)}$$

$$z_{2} = (e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}})^{i} = e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} = \boxed{r = e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}, \sigma = 0}$$

$$z_{3} = i^{3+i} = i^{3} \cdot i^{i} = (-i) \cdot e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} = e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2}} = \boxed{r = e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}, \sigma = \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$z_{4} = (1+i)^{2+i} = (1+i)^{2} \cdot (1+i)^{i} = (\sqrt{2} \cdot e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}})^{2} \cdot (\sqrt{2} \cdot e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}})^{i} = (2 \cdot e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}) \cdot ((\sqrt{2})^{i} \cdot e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}})$$

$$= 2e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}} \cdot e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot e^{iLn(\sqrt{2})} = 2e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}} \cdot e^{i(\frac{\pi}{2} + Ln(\sqrt{2}))} = \boxed{r = 2e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}}, \sigma = \frac{\pi}{2} + Ln(\sqrt{2})}$$

## 3 Ejercicio 3

Calcular las raíces cuartas de la unidad

#### 3.1 Solución

$$z^{4} = 1 \rightarrow z = \sqrt[4]{1}e^{i(\frac{2k\pi}{4})}||k = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

$$k = 0 \rightarrow e^{0} = \boxed{1}$$

$$k = 1 \rightarrow e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} = \boxed{i}$$

$$k = 2 \rightarrow e^{i\pi} = \boxed{-1}$$

$$k = 3 \rightarrow e^{i3\frac{\pi}{2}} = \boxed{-i}$$

# 4 Ejercicio 4

Calcular las raíces cúbicas de -8

$$\begin{split} z^3 &= -8 \to \sqrt[3]{8} e^{i(\frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{3})} || k = 0, 1, 2 \\ k &= 0 \to 2 e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} = 2(\cos(\frac{\pi}{3}) + i sen(\frac{\pi}{3})) = \boxed{1 + i\sqrt{3}} \\ k &= 1 \to 2 e^{i\pi} = \boxed{-2} \\ k &= 2 \to 2 e^{i\frac{5\pi}{3}} = 2(\cos(\frac{5\pi}{3}) + i sen(\frac{5\pi}{3})) = \boxed{1 - i\sqrt{3}} \end{split}$$

Determina la forma binómica de  $e^{\sqrt{i}}$ 

### 5.1 Solución

$$\begin{split} &\sqrt{i} = \sqrt{e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}} = e^{i(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi)} | |k = 0, 1| \\ &k = 0 \to e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} = \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}) + \sin(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ &k = 1 \to e^{i\frac{5\pi}{4}} = \cos(\frac{5\pi}{4}) + \sin(5\frac{\pi}{4}) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{split}$$

Opción 1

$$e^{\sqrt{i}} = e^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = e^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}(\cos(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) + isen(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})) = e^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}\cos(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) + ie^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}sen(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$$

Opción 2

$$e^{\sqrt{i}} = e^{\frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2} - i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = e^{\frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2}}(\cos(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) + i sen(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})) = e^{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}\cos(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) - i e^{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}sen(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$$

## 6 Ejercicio 6

Expresa en forma binómica el número  $(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}+\frac{i}{2})^6$ 

### 6.1 Solución

$$(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{i}{2})^6 = (e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}})^6 = e^{i5\pi} = e^{i\pi} = \boxed{-1}$$

# 7 Ejercicio 7

Calcula  $\sqrt{-16 - 30i}$ 

$$\sqrt{-16 - 30i} = (x+iy) \to (\sqrt{-16 - 30i})^2 = (x+iy)^2 \to -16 - 30i = x^2 + 2ixy - y^2 \to x^2 - y^2 = -16$$

$$2xy = -30 \to x = -\frac{15}{y}$$

$$(-\frac{15}{y})^2 - y^2 = -16 \to \frac{225}{y^2} - y^2 = -16 \to y^4 + 16y^2 - 225 = 0$$

Determinar  $m \in \mathbb{R}$  de modo que  $(2e^{i\sqrt{2}})^m$  sea un número real negativo

### 8.1 Solución

$$(2e^{i\sqrt{2}})^m = 2^m \cdot \underline{e^{im\sqrt{2}}}$$

Nota: Nos fijamos en la parte imaginaria ya que  $2^m$  siempre sera un valor positivo

$$2^m(\cos(m\sqrt{2}) + i sen(m\sqrt{2}))$$

Nota: Para que el número sea real negativo, el coseno debe ser negativo y el seno nulo. Por lo tanto,  $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z} \to cos((2k+1)\pi) = -1, sen((2k+1)\pi) = 0$ 

$$m\sqrt{2} = (2k+1)\pi \rightarrow \boxed{m = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{\sqrt{2}} | |k \in \mathbb{Z}|}$$

# 9 Ejercicio 9

Determinar los números complejos no nulos tal que su quinta potencia,  $z^5$ , sea igual a su conjugado, es decir,  $\overline{z}$ 

$$\begin{split} z &= re^{i\sigma}, \overline{z} = z = re^{-i\sigma} \\ (re^{i\sigma})^5 &= re^{-i\sigma} \rightarrow r^5e^{i\sigma 5} = re^{-i\sigma} \\ r^5 &= r \rightarrow r(r^4 - 1) = 0 \rightarrow r = 0X, r = -1X, r = 1\checkmark \\ e^{i\sigma 5} &= e^{-i\sigma} \rightarrow 5\sigma = -\sigma + 2k\pi \rightarrow \sigma = \frac{k\pi}{3} \\ k &= 0 \rightarrow z = 1, \boxed{1^5 = \overline{1}} \\ k &= 1 \rightarrow z = e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}, \boxed{e^{i\frac{5\pi}{3}} = e^{-i\frac{\pi}{3}}} \\ \forall k \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow (e^{i\frac{k\pi}{3}})^5 = e^{-i\frac{k\pi}{3}} \end{split}$$

Dado el polinomio  $P(z)=z^4-6z^3+24z^2-18z+63$ . Calcula  $P(i\sqrt{3})$  y  $P(-i\sqrt{3})$ . Resuelve a continuación la ecuación P(z)=0

#### 10.1 Solución

$$P(i\sqrt{3}) = (i\sqrt{3})^4 - 6(i\sqrt{3})^3 + 24(i\sqrt{3})^2 - 18(i\sqrt{3}) + 63 = 9 + 18\sqrt{3}i - 72 - 18\sqrt{3}i + 63 = \boxed{0}$$

$$\boxed{P(-i\sqrt{3}) = 0}$$

Nota: Si un número complejo es solución o raíz de un polinomio de coeficientes reales, su conjugado también lo es.

$$\begin{split} P(z) &= (z - i\sqrt{3})(z - (-i\sqrt{3})) \cdot Q(x) = (z^2 + 3) \cdot Q(x) \\ Q(x) &= \frac{z^4 - 6z^3 + 24z^2 - 18z + 63}{z^2 + 3} = \dots = z^2 - 6z + 21 = \dots = (z - (3 + 2\sqrt{3}i))(z - (3 - 2\sqrt{3}i)) \\ P(z) &= 0 \to \boxed{P(z) = (z - i\sqrt{3})(z - (-i\sqrt{3}))(z - (3 + 2\sqrt{3}i))(z - (3 - 2\sqrt{3}i))} \end{split}$$

### 11 Ejercicio 11

Dado el número complejo  $z=-\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}+i\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}$ , calcula  $z^2$  en forma binómica. A continuación, expresa  $z^2$  en forma exponencial y deduce la forma exponencial de z

#### 11.1 Solución

$$\begin{split} z^2 &= (-\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}} + i\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2})^2 = 2 + \sqrt{2} - 2 + \sqrt{2} - 2i(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}})(\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}) = \boxed{2\sqrt{2} - 2i\sqrt{2}} \\ \begin{cases} r &= \sqrt{(2\sqrt{2})^2 + (2\sqrt{2})^2} = 4 \\ \sigma &= arctg(\frac{-2\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}}) = -\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{7\pi}{4} \end{cases} \\ z^2 &= 4e^{\frac{7\pi}{4}} \\ z &= \sqrt{4e^{\frac{7\pi}{4}}} = 2e^{i\frac{7\pi}{4} + 2k\pi}} \text{ tal que } k = 0, 1 \\ \begin{cases} k &= 0 \quad 2e^{i\frac{7\pi}{8}} \text{ Correcto, segundo cuadrante} \\ k &= 1 \quad 2e^{i\frac{15\pi}{8}} \text{ Incorrecto, cuarto cuadrante} \end{cases} \end{split}$$

Nota: El número original estaba en el segundo cuadrante. Al elevar al cuadrado y después deshacerlo, podemos introducir soluciones irreales.