

El mapeo $f(z) = \cos(z)$

con $z = x + iy$ es

$$f(z) = u(x, y) + v(x, y)i$$

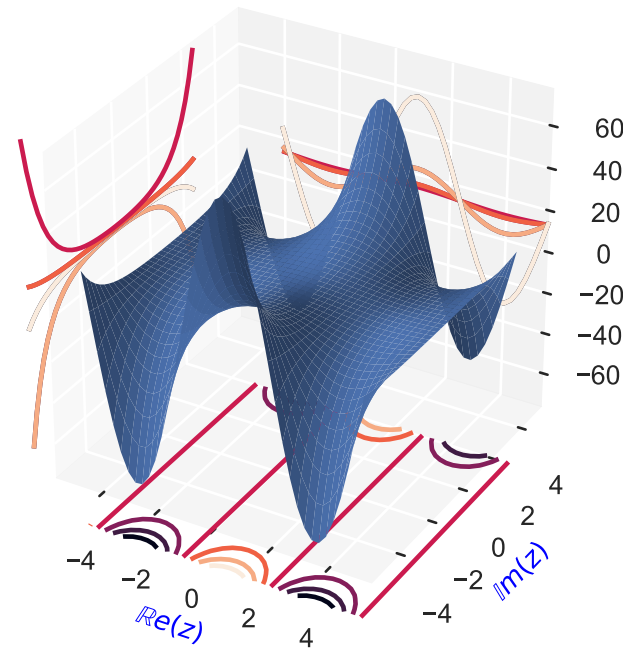
con

$$u(x, y) = \cos(x)\cosh(y)$$

$$v(x, y) = -\sin(x)\sinh(y)$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(f(z)) = \cos(x)\cosh(y)$$

$\operatorname{Re}(f(z))$



El mapeo $f(z) = \cos(z)$

con $z = x + iy$ es

$$f(z) = u(x, y) + v(x, y)i$$

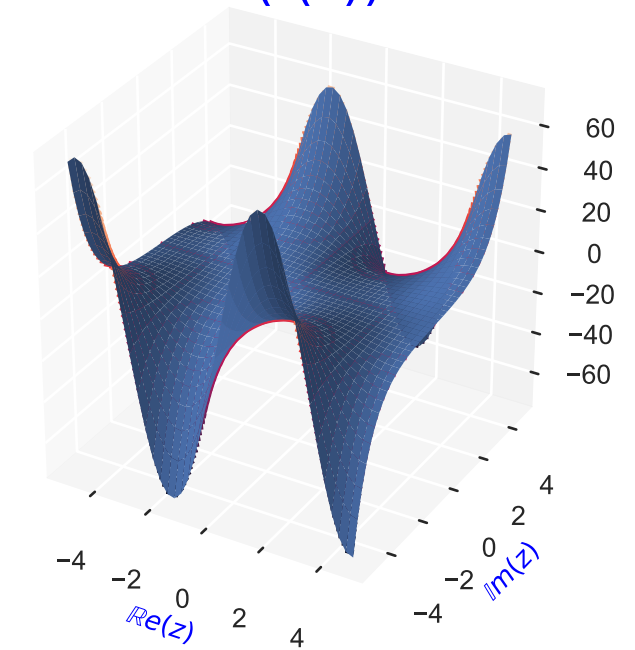
con

$$u(x, y) = \cos(x)\cosh(y)$$

$$v(x, y) = -\sin(x)\sinh(y)$$

$$\operatorname{Im}(f(z)) = -\sin(x)\sinh(y)$$

$\operatorname{Im}(f(z))$



El mapeo $f(z) = \cos(z)$

con $z = x + iy$ es

$$f(z) = u(x, y) + v(x, y)i$$

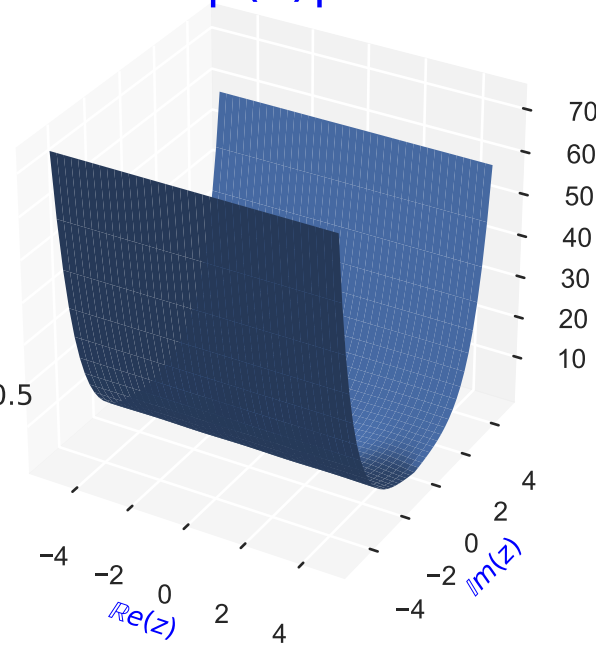
con

$$u(x, y) = \cos(x)\cosh(y)$$

$$v(x, y) = -\sin(x)\sinh(y)$$

$$|f(z)| = (\sin^2(x)\sinh^2(y) + \cos^2(x)\cosh^2(y))^{0.5}$$

$|f(z)|$



El mapeo $f(z) = \cos(z)$

con $z = x + iy$ es

$$f(z) = u(x, y) + v(x, y)i$$

con

$$u(x, y) = \cos(x)\cosh(y)$$

$$v(x, y) = -\sin(x)\sinh(y)$$

$$\angle f(z) = -\operatorname{atan}(\tan(x)\tanh(y))$$

$\angle f(z)$

