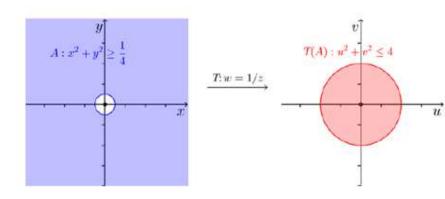
EJEMPLOS DE LA TRANSFORMACIÓN INVERSIÓN w = 1/z:

Hallemos la imagen de los siguientes conjuntos por la inversión T: w=1/zLa inversa es $T^{-1}: z=1/w$

a)
$$A = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| \ge \frac{1}{2}\}$$

Es inmediato considerando la observación 2.4.3 para $R = \frac{1}{2}$:

$$T(A) = \{w \in \mathbb{C} : |w| \le 2\}$$



$$b) \ B = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z-2i| = 1\}$$

$$z \in B \ \Leftrightarrow \ |z-2i| = 1 \ \Leftrightarrow \ \left|\frac{1}{w} - 2i\right| = 1 \ \Leftrightarrow \ \left|\frac{1-2iw}{w}\right| = 1 \ \Leftrightarrow \ \frac{|1-2iw|}{|w|} = 1 \ \Leftrightarrow$$

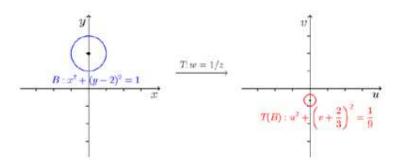
$$\Leftrightarrow \ |1-2iw| = |w| \ \Leftrightarrow \ |1-2i(u+iv)| = |u+iv| \ \Leftrightarrow \ |(2v+1)-2ui| = |u+iv| \ \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ |(2v+1)-2ui|^2 = |u+iv|^2 \ \Leftrightarrow \ (2v+1)^2 + (-2u)^2 = u^2 + v^2 \ \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ 4v^2 + 4v + 1 + 4u^2 = u^2 + v^2 \ \Leftrightarrow \ 3\left(v^2 + \frac{4}{3}v\right) + 3u^2 + 1 = 0 \ \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ \left(v^2 + \frac{4}{3}v\right) + u^2 + \frac{1}{3} = 0 \ \Leftrightarrow \ u^2 + \left(v + \frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{9} \ \Leftrightarrow \ \left|w + \frac{2i}{3}\right| = \frac{1}{3}$$

Se trata de una circunferencia de centro el punto $w_0 = -2i/3$ y de radio 1/3



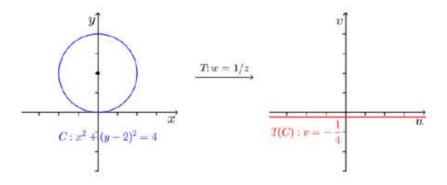
c)
$$C = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z - 2i| = 2\}$$

Las cuentas son similares a las del inciso anterior:

$$z \in C \iff |z - 2i| = 2 \iff \left| \frac{1}{w} - 2i \right| = 2 \iff \left| \frac{1 - 2iw}{w} \right| = 2 \iff \frac{|1 - 2iw|}{|w|} = 2 \iff |1 - 2iw| = 2|w| \iff |1 - 2i(u + iv)| = 2|u + iv| \iff |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \iff |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \iff |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \iff |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \iff |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \iff |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \iff |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \iff |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \iff |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \iff |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \iff |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \iff |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \iff |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \iff |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \iff |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \iff |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \iff |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \iff |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \iff |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \iff |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \iff |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \iff |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \iff |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \iff |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \iff |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \iff |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \iff |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \iff |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \iff |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \iff |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \iff |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \iff |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \iff |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \iff |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \iff |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \iff |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \implies |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \implies |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \implies |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \implies |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \implies |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \implies |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \implies |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \implies |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \implies |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \implies |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \implies |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \implies |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \implies |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \implies |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \implies |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \implies |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \implies |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \implies |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \implies |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \implies |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \implies |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \implies |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \implies |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \implies |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \implies |(2v + 1) - 2ui| = 2|u + iv| \implies |(2v$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |(2v+1) - 2ui|^2 = 4|u + iv|^2 \Leftrightarrow (2v+1)^2 + (-2u)^2 = 4u^2 + 4v^2 \Leftrightarrow 4v^2 + 4v + 1 + 4u^2 = 4u^2 + 4v^2 \Leftrightarrow 4v + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow v = -\frac{1}{4}$$

Dio por resultado una recta horizontal.



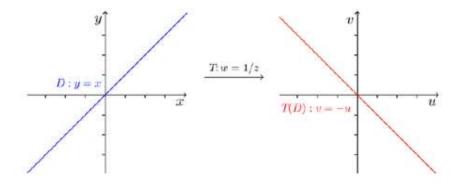
d) $D = \{x + iy : y = x\}$

En este caso conviene trabajar con las componentes cartesianas de la inversa

$$T^{-1}:\left\{\begin{array}{l} x=u/\left(u^2+v^2\right)\\ y=-v/\left(u^2+v^2\right) \end{array}\right.$$

$$D \in A \iff y = x \iff -v/\left(u^2 + v^2\right) = u/\left(u^2 + v^2\right) \iff v = -u$$

Se obtuvo como imagen una recta.

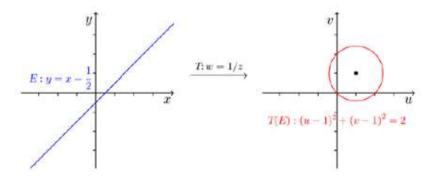


e)
$$E = \{x + iy : 2y = 2x - 1\}$$

Trabajamos como en el inciso anterior:

$$z \in E \Leftrightarrow 2y = 2x - 1 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{2v}{u^2 + v^2} = \frac{2u}{u^2 + v^2} - 1 \Leftrightarrow -2v = 2u - u^2 - v^2$$

 \Leftrightarrow $(u^2-2u)+(v^2-2v)=0 \Leftrightarrow (u-1)^2+(v-1)^2=2 \Leftrightarrow |w-(1+i)|=\sqrt{2}$ La imagen resultó una circunferencia.



$$\begin{split} \text{f)} \ \ F &= \big\{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z-2i| < \frac{5}{2}\big\} \\ z &\in F \ \Leftrightarrow \ |z-2i| < \frac{5}{2} \ \Leftrightarrow \ \left|\frac{1}{w}-2i\right| < \frac{5}{2} \ \Leftrightarrow \ \left|\frac{1-2iw}{w}\right| < \frac{5}{2} \ \Leftrightarrow \ \frac{|1-2iw|}{|w|} < \frac{5}{2} \ \Leftrightarrow \ \\ &\Leftrightarrow \ |1-2iw| < \frac{5}{2}|w| \ \Leftrightarrow \ |1-2i(u+iv)| < \frac{5}{2}|u+iv| \ \Leftrightarrow \ |(2v+1)-2ui| < \frac{5}{2}|u+iv| \ \Leftrightarrow \ \\ &\Leftrightarrow \ |(2v+1)-2ui|^2 < \frac{25}{4}|u+iv|^2 \ \Leftrightarrow \ (2v+1)^2 + (-2u)^2 = \frac{25}{4}u^2 + \frac{25}{4}v^2 \ \Leftrightarrow \ \\ &\Leftrightarrow \ 4v^2 + 4v + 1 + 4u^2 < \frac{25}{4}u^2 + \frac{25}{4}v^2 \ \Leftrightarrow \frac{9}{4}u^2 + \frac{9}{4}v^2 - 4v > 1 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \ u^2 + v^2 - \frac{16}{9}v > \frac{4}{9} \ \Leftrightarrow \ u^2 + \left(v - \frac{8}{9}\right)^2 > \frac{100}{81} \ \Leftrightarrow \ \left|w - \frac{8}{9}i\right| > \frac{10}{9} \end{split}$$

