

## PRÁCTICO 1: NUMEROS COMPLEJOS

→ Ejercicio 2.

$$a. (1+i)^2 = 1 + 2i + i^2 = 2i \rightarrow z = 2e^{i\pi/2}$$

$$f. i^5 + i^{16} = i^2 i^2 i + (i^2)^8 = (-1)^2 i + (-1)^8 = -i + 1 = z$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{2} \quad \rightarrow z = \sqrt{2} e^{-i\pi/4}$$

$$\varphi = \text{Arctg}(-1) = -\pi/4$$

$$j. z = \frac{1}{2} (1+i)(1-i^8) = \frac{1}{2} (1+i)(1-\frac{1}{i^8}) = \frac{1}{2} (1+i)(1-1) = 0$$

→ Ejercicio 3.

$$c) z = \frac{1 - e^{\pi/2 i}}{1 + e^{\pi/2 i}} = \frac{1 - i}{1 + i} = \frac{(1-i)(1-i)}{(1+i)(1-i)} = \frac{1 - 2i + i^2}{2} = -i$$

$$d) (i+1)^{100} = ((1+i)^2)^{50} = (1+2i+i^2)^{50} = (2i)^{50} = 2^{50} \cdot (i^2)^{25} = 2^{50} (-1)^{25} = -2^{50}$$

→ Ejercicio 9. Sea  $A = \left\{ \left( \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{7}\right) + i \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{7}\right) \right)^n : n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$

Pasando la expresión a coordenadas polares:  $A = \left\{ \left( e^{i\pi/7} \right)^n : n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$

$n$	$\left( e^{i\pi/7} \right)^n$	$n$	$\left( e^{i\pi/7} \right)^2$
0	1	8	$e^{i8\pi/7}$
1	$e^{i\pi/7}$	9	$e^{i9\pi/7}$
2	$e^{i2\pi/7}$	10	$e^{i10\pi/7}$
3	$e^{i3\pi/7}$	11	$e^{i11\pi/7}$
4	$e^{i4\pi/7}$	12	$e^{i12\pi/7}$
5	$e^{i5\pi/7}$	13	$e^{i13\pi/7}$
6	$e^{i6\pi/7}$	14	$e^{i14\pi/7} = e^{i2\pi} = 1$
7	$e^{i7\pi/7} = e^{i\pi} = -1$	15	$e^{i15\pi/7} = e^{i(2\pi + \pi/7)} = e^{i\pi/7}$

La expresión  $\left( e^{i\pi/7} \right)^n$  toma 14 valores distintos  $\Rightarrow \#A = 14$ .

→ Ejercicio 10. Sea  $P(z) \in \mathbb{C}[z]$  un polinomio de coeficientes reales

a. Supongo que  $P(z)$  es de grado  $n \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow P(z) = a_0 + a_1 z + \dots + a_n z^n$ ,  $a_i \in \mathbb{R} \forall i$

$$P(\bar{z}) = a_0 + a_1 \bar{z} + a_2 (\bar{z})^2 + \dots + a_n (\bar{z})^n = a_0 + \overline{a_1 z} + \overline{a_2 z^2} + \dots + \overline{a_n z^n} =$$

$$= a_0 + \overline{a_1 z} + \overline{a_2 z^2} + \dots + \overline{a_n z^n} = \overline{P(z)}$$

b. Supongo que  $z_0 = a + ib \in \mathbb{C}$  es raíz de  $P \Rightarrow P(z_0) = 0$ . Como  $P(\bar{z}_0) = \overline{P(z_0)}$

$\Rightarrow P(\bar{z}_0) = \overline{0} = 0 \Rightarrow \bar{z}_0$  es raíz.

→ Ejercicio 4.

c) Sean  $z_1 = a_1 + ib_1$ ,  $z_2 = a_2 + ib_2$

$$|z_1 + z_2| = |(a_1 + a_2) + i(b_1 + b_2)| = \sqrt{(a_1 + a_2)^2 + (b_1 + b_2)^2}$$

$$|z_1| + |z_2| = \sqrt{a_1^2 + b_1^2} + \sqrt{a_2^2 + b_2^2}$$

→ alcanza ver que  $|z_1 + z_2|^2 \leq (|z_1| + |z_2|)^2$  pues ambos términos son positivos.

$$|z_1 + z_2|^2 = (a_1 + a_2)^2 + (b_1 + b_2)^2 \leq \sqrt{a_1^2 + b_1^2}^2 + \sqrt{a_2^2 + b_2^2}^2 + 2\sqrt{a_1^2 + b_1^2}\sqrt{a_2^2 + b_2^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_1^2 + 2a_1a_2 + a_2^2 + b_1^2 + 2b_1b_2 + b_2^2 \leq a_1^2 + b_1^2 + a_2^2 + b_2^2 + 2\sqrt{a_1^2 + b_1^2}\sqrt{a_2^2 + b_2^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2a_1a_2 + 2b_1b_2 \leq 2\sqrt{a_1^2 + b_1^2}\sqrt{a_2^2 + b_2^2}$$

Si el lado izquierdo de la desigualdad es negativo ✓

Si no, elevando al cuadrado de ambos lados

$$a_1^2 a_2^2 + b_1^2 b_2^2 + 2a_1 a_2 b_1 b_2 \leq (a_1^2 + b_1^2)(a_2^2 + b_2^2) = a_1^2 a_2^2 + a_1^2 b_2^2 + b_1^2 a_2^2 + b_1^2 b_2^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_1^2 b_2^2 + b_1^2 a_2^2 - 2a_1 a_2 b_1 b_2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (a_1 b_2 + b_1 a_2)^2 \geq 0 \quad \square$$