

P6]

$$(1) \quad W = k \left(\frac{z+a}{z+b} \right) \quad k \neq 0$$

Punto fijo $z(z+b) = kz+a$

$$z^2 + (b-k)z - ak = 0$$

tiene una sola raíz cuando $(b-k)^2 + 4ak = 0$

a) $a=0 \Rightarrow b=k$

$$W = \frac{kz}{z+k}$$

En este caso el punto fijo es $z=0$

$$\frac{z+k}{kz} = \frac{1}{W} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{W}$$

b) $a \neq 0 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{(b-k)^2}{4k}$

En este caso $z = -\frac{(b-k)}{2}$ es el punto fijo

$$\begin{aligned} W + \frac{b-k}{2} &= \frac{kz - \frac{(b-k)^2}{4} + \frac{b-k}{2}}{z+b} = \frac{kz - \frac{(b-k)^2}{4} + z\left(\frac{b-k}{2}\right) + b\left(\frac{b-k}{2}\right)}{z+b} \\ &= \frac{z\left(\frac{b+k}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{b-k}{2}\right)\left(\frac{b-(b-k)}{2}\right)}{z+b} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore W + \frac{(b-k)}{2} = \left(\frac{b+k}{2}\right) \left[\frac{z + \frac{(b-k)}{2}}{z+b} \right] \quad \left(\frac{b+k}{2}\right) \neq 0$$

$$\frac{1}{W - \left(\frac{b+k}{2}\right)} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{b+k}{2}\right)} \cdot \frac{(z+b)}{\left(z + \frac{b-k}{2}\right)} = \frac{1}{z + \frac{b-k}{2}} + \frac{1}{\frac{b+k}{2}}$$

(ii) Usando razón cruzada

$$\frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_3} : \frac{W_3 - W_4}{W_2 - W_4} = \frac{z_1 - z_2}{z_1 - z_3} : \frac{z_3 - z_4}{z_2 - z_4}$$

Si hay 2 pts fijos $\Rightarrow W_2 = z_2$
 $z_1, z_3 \quad W_3 = z_3$

$$\frac{W - z_1}{W - z_3} = a \frac{z_1 - z_1}{z_1 - z_3} \quad a \in \mathbb{C}$$

(iii) $(W - z_2)(z_1 - z_3) = a(W - z_3)(z_1 - z_2)$

Derivando

$$L'(z_2)(z_1 - z_3) = a(z_1 - z_2) \cdot$$

$$(z_3 - z_2) = a L'(z_3)(z_3 - z_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow a L'(z_3)(z_3 - z_2) L'(z_2)(z_2 - z_3) = a(z_1 - z_3)(z_3 - z_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow L'(z_3) L'(z_2) = 1.$$