

# Resolución Aux #13

P1 a)  $(1-i)^4(1+i)^4 = [(1-i)(1+i)]^4$

$$= [1^2 + \cancel{i} - \cancel{i} - i^2]^4$$

$$= [1 - i^2]^4$$

$$= [1 - (-1)]^4$$

$$= 2^4$$

$$= 16$$

b)  $\frac{(1-i)^{17}}{1+i^{17}} = \frac{((1-i)^2)^8 (1-i)}{1 + i^{16} \cdot i}$

$$= \frac{(1^2 - 2i + i^2)^8 (1-i)}{1 + i}$$

$$= \frac{(-2i)^8 (1-i)}{(1+i)}$$

$$= \frac{2^8 i^8 (1-i)}{(1+i)}$$

$$= \frac{2^8 (1-i)}{(1+i)}$$

$i^{16} = 1$

$i^8 = 1$

Continuación

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(1-i)^{17}}{1+i^{17}} = \frac{2^8 (1-i)}{(1+i)} \cdot \frac{(1-i)}{(1-i)}$$

$$= \frac{2^8 (1-i)^2}{1^2 - i^2}$$

$$= \frac{2^8 (-2i)}{2}$$

$$= -2^8 i$$

$$c) 1+i + \frac{i-1}{i^2-1^2+i} = 1+i + \frac{i-1}{\sqrt{(-1)^2+(1)^2}^2+i}$$

$$= 1+i + \frac{i-1}{\sqrt{2}^2+i}$$

$$= 1+i + \frac{i-1}{2+i} \cdot \frac{2-i}{2-i}$$

$$= 1+i + \frac{2i-i^2-2+i}{4-i^2}$$

$$= 1+i + \frac{3i-1}{5}$$

Continuación

$$\Rightarrow 1+i + \frac{i-1}{|i-1|^2+i} = 1+i + \frac{3i-1}{5}$$

$$= \frac{5+5i+3i-1}{5}$$

$$= \frac{4+8i}{5}$$

$$= \frac{4}{5} + \frac{8}{5}i$$

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**P2** pdg  $f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ ,  $f(z) = \bar{z}$  es automorfismo

Notemos que debemos probar que  $f(z) = \bar{z}$  es un isomorfismo de  $\mathbb{C}$  en  $\mathbb{C}$

Morfismo: Sea  $z_1 = a+bi \in \mathbb{C}$  y  $z_2 = c+di \in \mathbb{C}$ , con  $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$  arbitrarios

$$\Rightarrow f(z_1+z_2) = f((a+bi)+(c+di)) = f((a+c)+(b+d)i)$$

$$= (a+c) - (b+d)i$$

$$= a-bi + c-di$$

$$= f(z_1) + f(z_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(z_1 \cdot z_2) &= f((a+bi)(c+di)) = f((ac-bd) + (bc+ad)i) \\
 &= ac-bd - (bc+ad)i \\
 &= ac-bd - bci - adi
 \end{aligned}$$

por otro lado

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(z_1) \cdot f(z_2) &= (a-bi)(c-di) \\
 &= ac - adi - bci + bdi^2 \\
 &= ac - adi - bci - bd \\
 &= ac-bd - adi - bci
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\text{Luego } f(z_1 \cdot z_2) = f(z_1) \cdot f(z_2)$$

Finalmente, sea  $1+0i = 1 \in \mathbb{C}$

$$\Rightarrow f(1) = f(1+0i) = 1-0i = 1$$

$\therefore f$  es morfismo de  $(\mathbb{C}, +, \cdot)$  en  $(\mathbb{C}, +, \cdot)$

Injectiva: Sea  $z_1 = a+bi \in \mathbb{C}$  y  $z_2 = c+di \in \mathbb{C}$  con  $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$

$$f(z_1) = f(z_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow a-bi = c-di$$

$$\Rightarrow a=c \quad \wedge \quad -b=-d$$

$$\Rightarrow a=c \quad \wedge \quad b=d$$

$$\Rightarrow a+bi = c+di$$

$$(\Leftrightarrow) \quad z_1 = z_2 \quad \therefore f \text{ es inyectiva}$$

Epigectiva: Sea  $z = x+yi \in \mathbb{C}$  arbitrario,  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$

Me basta con tomar  $w = x-yi \in \mathbb{C}$  ya que

$$f(w) = f(x-yi) = x - (-y)i$$

$$= x+yi$$

$$= z$$

$\therefore f$  es epigectiva

$\Rightarrow f$  es morfismo biyectivo de  $(\mathbb{C}, +, \cdot)$  en  $(\mathbb{C}, +, \cdot)$   
 $\Rightarrow f$  es automorfismo

**P3** Determinar  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$  tal

**Ecl**  $\frac{1}{a+ib} + \frac{2}{a-ib} = 1+i$

Resolvamos la ecuación, encontremos una expresión distinta para  $\frac{1}{a+ib} + \frac{2}{a-ib}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a+ib} + \frac{2}{a-ib} &= \frac{1}{a+ib} \cdot \left( \frac{a-ib}{a-ib} \right) + \frac{2}{a-ib} \left( \frac{a+ib}{a+ib} \right) \\ &= \frac{a-ib}{a^2+b^2} + \frac{2a+2ib}{a^2+b^2} \\ &= \frac{3a+ib}{a^2+b^2} \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$  volviendo a **Ecl**

$$\frac{3a+ib}{a^2+b^2} = 1+i$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3a}{a^2+b^2} + \frac{ib}{a^2+b^2} = 1+i$$

### Continuación P3

$$\Rightarrow \quad (1) \quad \frac{3a}{a^2+b^2} = 1 \quad \wedge \quad (2) \quad \frac{b}{a^2+b^2} = 1 \quad \text{con } a^2+b^2 \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad 3a = a^2 + b^2 \quad \wedge \quad b = a^2 + b^2$$

$$\text{Igualando } \Rightarrow \quad 3a = b$$

Luego reemplazando en (1)

$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{3a}{a^2 + (3a)^2} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad 3a = a^2 + 9a^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad 3a = 10a^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad 10a^2 - 3a = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad a(10a - 3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad a = 0 \quad \vee \quad a = \frac{3}{10}$$

$$\text{Si } a = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{3a}{a^2+b^2} = \frac{0}{b^2} = 0 \neq 1$$

$$\text{Luego } a = \frac{3}{10} \quad \text{y} \quad b = \frac{9}{10}$$

P4

Sea  $z \in \mathbb{C}$  t.q.  $|z| > 1$ ,  $\text{Im}(z) > 0$

probar  $\text{Im}(z + \frac{1}{z}) > 0$

Dem: Sea  $z = x + yi$  t.q.  $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} > 1$   $\wedge$   $\text{Im}(z) = y > 0$

$$\Rightarrow z + \frac{1}{z} = x + yi + \frac{1}{x + yi} = x + yi + \frac{x - yi}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$= x + \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} + \left( y - \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \right) i$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Im}(z + \frac{1}{z}) = y \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \right) = y \left( \frac{x^2 + y^2 - 1}{x^2 + y^2} \right)$$

Donde tenemos por hipótesis que

1)  $y > 0$

2)  $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} > 1 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 > 1$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Im}(z + \frac{1}{z}) = \underset{\downarrow 0}{y} \left( \frac{\overset{\downarrow 0}{x^2 + y^2} - 1}{\underset{\downarrow 0}{x^2 + y^2}} \right) > 0$$

