

Pauta Aux

PII Muestre si $f'(z)$ existe:

a) $f(z) = \bar{z}$

Sabemos que $\bar{z} = x - iy$, entonces:

$$u(x, y) = x \quad \wedge \quad v(x, y) = -y$$

Para ver si f es holomorfa veamos si cumple con las ecs. de C-R.

Ecs. de C-R

1) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$

2) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$

1) $\frac{x}{\partial x} = \frac{-y}{\partial y} \Rightarrow 1 = -1$

No cumple en ningún punto esta igualdad
 $\Rightarrow f(z)$ no es holomorfa.

b) $f(z) = zx + ixy^2$

Notamos que $u(x, y) = zx$ $\wedge$ $v(x, y) = x y^2$. Para ver si f holomorfa debe cumplir las hipótesis, una de ellas es que cumpla las ecs. de C-R.

Ecs. de C-R

1) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$

2) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$

$\Rightarrow$ 1) $z = zx \rightarrow$ de acá vemos que esta se cumple para $x = 1$.

2) $0 = -y^2 \rightarrow$ esta se cumple para $y = 0$, pero si y es 0 no se cumple la primera ecuación
 $\Rightarrow f(z)$ no es holomorfa.

c) $f(z) = \frac{1}{z} \Rightarrow f(z) = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} - \frac{iy}{x^2+y^2}$

con $u(x, y) = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \quad \wedge \quad v(x, y) = \frac{-y}{x^2+y^2}$

Ecs. de C-R

1) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$

2) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$

1) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x^2+y^2 - 2x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$

$\wedge \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{-(x^2+y^2) + 2y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$
 $\wedge \Rightarrow \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$

$\rightarrow$ son iguales.

2) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{+y \cdot 2x}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{2xy}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \quad \wedge \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{-2xy}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$

$\rightarrow$ Se cumplen ambas ecs. de C-R
 $\wedge$ u_x, u_y, v_x, v_y son continuas en todos los puntos menos en $x = y = 0$
 $\Rightarrow f(z)$ es holomorfa en $\mathbb{C} - \{0\}$

d) $f(z) = x^2 + iy^2 \rightarrow u(x,y) = x^2 \wedge v(x,y) = y^2$

Ecs. de C-R
1) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$

1) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x \wedge \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2y$

2) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$

$\rightarrow x=y$
2) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0 \wedge \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0$

$\rightarrow$ Notamos que las ecs solo se cumplen en $x=y$.
 $\Rightarrow f(z)$ es holomorfa en todos los pcos $x=y$.

e) $f(z) = z \cdot \text{Im } z \rightarrow f(z) = (x+iy) \cdot y$
 $u(x,y) = xy \wedge v(x,y) = y^2$

Ecs. de C-R
1) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y \wedge \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2y$

2) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$

$\rightarrow$ Cuando se cumple esto? $\rightarrow y=0$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x \wedge \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \rightarrow x=0$

$\Rightarrow f(z)$ es holomorfa en el pto $x=y=0$

f) $f(z) = z - \bar{z} \rightarrow f(z) = x+iy - (x-iy)$
 $\Rightarrow f(z) = 2iy$

Ecs. de C-R
1) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$

$u(x,y) = 0 \wedge v(x,y) = 2y$

2) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \wedge \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2 \rightarrow 0=2$ No pos

$\Rightarrow f(z)$ no es holomorfa.

P2 Sea $u(x,y)$ función de clase C^2 . Pruebe que si $\Delta u = 0$ entonces existe una función $v = v(x,y)$ tal que $f = u + iv$ es holomorfa en $\mathbb{C}$.
Hint: verifique que $\vec{F} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \hat{i} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \hat{j}$ es conservativo.

Problemas que $\vec{F}$ es conservativo.
 $\text{rot}(\vec{F}) = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{F}$ conservativo.

$\cdot \text{rot}(\vec{F}) = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y}$

Notamos que $F_1 = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \wedge F_2 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$

$\Rightarrow \text{rot}(\vec{F}) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \left(-\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right)$

$\Rightarrow \text{rot}(\vec{F}) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \Delta u$

Por hipótesis sabemos que $\Delta u = 0$
entonces $\text{rot}(\vec{F}) = 0$
 $\rightarrow \vec{F}$ conservativo !!

WOU

Ahora, como $\vec{F}$ conservativo $\Rightarrow \exists v(x,y)$ tal que
(1) $\nabla v(x,y) = \vec{F}$

por definición de gradiente tenemos:
 $\nabla v(x,y) = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \hat{i} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \hat{j}$ (2)

$\wedge$ por (1) $\nabla v(x,y) = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \hat{i} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \hat{j}$

igualamos (1) y (2)

$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \hat{i} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \hat{j} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \hat{i} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \hat{j}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \rightarrow$ Ecs de C-R.

$\wedge \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$

Entonces, como $u(x,y)$ y $v(x,y)$ cumplen con las ecs. de C-R y u, v son continuas por enunciado $\rightarrow f = u+iv$ es holomorfa.

P3 Supongamos que en coor. cartesianas $z = x+iy$, $f(z) = u(x,y) + iv(x,y)$ y en polares $z = re^{i\theta}$, $f(z) = u(r,\theta) + iv(r,\theta)$ con u y v dif.

Verifique que $u(r,\theta) = \hat{u}(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)$ y $v(r,\theta) = \hat{v}(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)$ y pruebe que f holomorfa ssi:

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \\ (2) \quad \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} &= -\frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \end{aligned}$$

(*)

Verifiquemos lo primero:

sabemos que $f(z) = \hat{u}(x,y) + i\hat{v}(x,y)$, $z = x+iy$.
y z en polares es $z = re^{i\theta}$

$z = re^{i\theta} = r \cos \theta + ir \sin \theta \rightarrow$ notamos que z está escrita de la forma $z = x+iy$, con $x = r \cos \theta$ y $y = r \sin \theta$, por enunciado tenemos entonces que $f(z) = \hat{u}(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) + i\hat{v}(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)$, pero como estamos en polares $f(z) = u(r,\theta) + iv(r,\theta)$ igualando ambas $f(z)$ tenemos que

$$u(r,\theta) + iv(r,\theta) = \hat{u}(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) + i\hat{v}(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow u(r,\theta) &= \hat{u}(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) \\ v(r,\theta) &= \hat{v}(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) \end{aligned}$$

Ahora: f holomorfa $\Leftrightarrow *$

$$\Rightarrow f \text{ holomorfa} \rightarrow (1) \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \quad \wedge \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \quad (2)$$

Sabemos que:

$$x = r \cos \theta \rightarrow \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} &= \cos \theta \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} &= -r \sin \theta \end{aligned} \quad , \quad y = r \sin \theta \rightarrow \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} &= \sin \theta \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} &= r \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$(1) \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\partial v}{\cos \theta \, dr} = \frac{\partial u}{r \cos \theta \, d\theta} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\partial v}{\cos \theta \, dr} = -\frac{\partial u}{r \cos \theta \, d\theta} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}$$

⇐ Se cumplen ecs. C-R en polares $\Rightarrow f$ holomorfa

$$x = r \cos \theta \rightarrow \begin{aligned} \partial x &= \cos \theta dr \\ \partial x &= -r \sin \theta d\theta \end{aligned}, \quad y = r \sin \theta \rightarrow \begin{aligned} \partial y &= \sin \theta dr \\ \partial y &= r \cos \theta d\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$(1) \quad \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \Rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta}}{\frac{1}{r \cos \theta}} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} \cdot \cancel{r \cos \theta}}{\cancel{r \cos \theta}} = \frac{\partial v \cdot \cancel{\cos \theta}}{\partial x} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}}$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \Rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} \cdot \cancel{r \cos \theta}}{\cancel{r \cos \theta}} = -\frac{\partial v \cdot \cancel{\cos \theta}}{\partial x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}}$$

$\rightarrow$ Ecs de C-R en cartesianas u, v dif $\Rightarrow f$ holomorfa

P4 Dada la curva $\vec{C} = \{ f(t) = \sin t \vec{i} + \sqrt{2} \cos t \vec{j} + \sin t \vec{k}, t \in [0, 2\pi] \}$

Calcule $\int_{\vec{C}} \mathbf{v}(r) \cdot d\mathbf{r}$ con $\mathbf{v}(r) = \frac{1}{2x^2 + y^2} (-y, x, 2z)$.

Sabemos que si tengo una parametrización $r(t)$ que parametriza (dah!) mi curva $\vec{C}$ entonces:

$$\int_{\vec{C}} \mathbf{v}(r) \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_b^a \mathbf{v}(r(t)) \cdot r'(t) dt$$

evaluemos $\mathbf{v}(f(t))$.

$$\mathbf{v}(f(t)) = \frac{1}{\underbrace{2 \sin^2 t + 2 \cos^2 t}_2} (-\sqrt{2} \cos t, \sin t, 2 \sin t)$$

$$y \quad r'(t) = (\cos t, -\sqrt{2} \sin t, \cos t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \int_{\vec{C}} \mathbf{v}(r) \cdot d\mathbf{r} &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} (-\sqrt{2} \cos t, \sin t, 2 \sin t) \cdot (\cos t, -\sqrt{2} \sin t, \cos t) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \underbrace{-\sqrt{2} \cos^2 t - \sqrt{2} \sin^2 t}_{-\sqrt{2}} + 2 \sin t \cdot \cos t dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\vec{c}} \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{r}) \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (-\sqrt{2} + 2 \sin t \cos t) dt$$

$$\Rightarrow = \frac{1}{2} \left[-\sqrt{2} \cdot 2\pi + \frac{2 \cdot \sin^2 t}{2} \Big|_0^{2\pi} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\vec{c}} \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{r}) \cdot d\mathbf{r} = -\sqrt{2}\pi$$

Veamos si es conservativo!!

$$\oint_{\vec{c}} \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{r}) \cdot d\mathbf{r} = 0 \rightarrow \text{si } \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{r}) \text{ es conservativo}$$

Verifiquemos si $\vec{c}$ es cerrada.

$$\mathbf{f}(0) = (0, \sqrt{2}, 0) \wedge \mathbf{f}(2\pi) = (0, \sqrt{2}, 0)$$

$\Rightarrow$ empieza y termina en el mismo punto osea $\vec{c}$ es cerrada y como $\int_{\vec{c}} \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{r}) \cdot d\mathbf{r} \neq 0$ $\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{r})$ No es conservativo

Mucho éxito hoy !! , les mando mi ki

