

25 Agosto.

Rescapitulando...

### (I) Números Complejos: definición

$$\mathbb{C} = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} = \{z = x + iy : x, y \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$\text{con } i = (0, 1)$$

$$+ : \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$(x_1, y_1) + (x_2, y_2) = ((x_1 + x_2), (y_1 + y_2))$$

$$(x_1 + iy_1) + (x_2 + iy_2) = (x_1 + x_2) + i(y_1 + y_2)$$

$$\cdot : \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$(x_1 + iy_1) \cdot (x_2 + iy_2) = (x_1 x_2 - y_1 y_2)$$

$$+ i(x_1 y_2 + y_1 x_2)$$

con regla  $i^2 = -1$ .

\*  $\mathbb{C}$  es un campo:

$$z + w = w + z$$

$$z + (w + s) = (z + w) + s$$

$$z + 0 = z$$

$$0 = 0 + i0$$

$$z + (-z) = 0$$

$$z = x + iy \Rightarrow -z = -x + i(-y)$$

$$zw = wz$$

$$(zw)s = z(ws)$$

$$1z = z$$

$$1 = 1 + i0$$

$$z(z^{-1}) = 1 \text{ para } z = x + iy \neq 0$$

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

$$* \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{R}} \subseteq \mathbb{C}$$

$$a \longmapsto a + i \cdot (0) = (a, 0)$$

\*  $i$  y  $-i$  son las únicas soluciones de  $x^2 + 1 = 0$ .

Def. Si  $z = x + iy \in \mathbb{C}$

$x = \text{Re}(z)$  parte real

$y = \text{Im}(z)$  parte imaginaria.

(1)

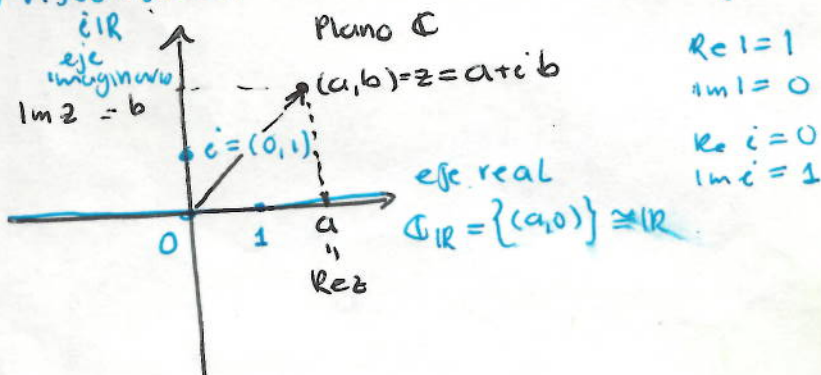
Obs.  $\mathbb{C}$  No es un campo ordenado.

Si lo fuera  $i \geq 0$  o  $i \leq 0$

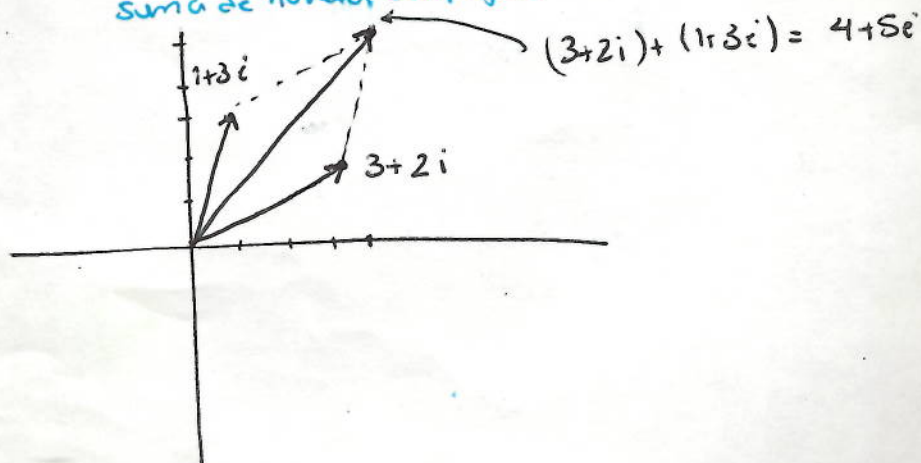
$$\text{Si } i \geq 0 \Rightarrow i^2 = i \cdot i \geq 0 \Rightarrow -1 \geq 0 \text{ ?}$$

$$i \leq 0 \Rightarrow i \cdot i \geq 0 \Rightarrow -1 \geq 0 \text{ ?}$$

### (II) Visualización de los números complejos



suma de números complejos:

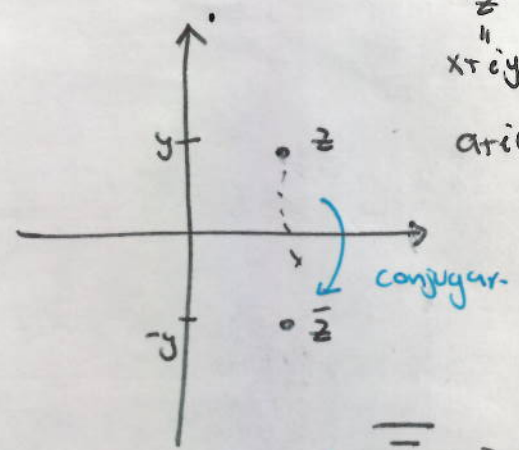


(III) Otras operaciones:

Conjugación:

$\bar{\cdot} : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  automorfismo con  $\mathbb{R} \subseteq \mathbb{C}$  subcampo invariante.

$z \mapsto \bar{z}$   
 $x+iy \mapsto x-iy$   
 $a+io \mapsto a+io$



Prop.  $z, w \in \mathbb{C}$

- a)  $\overline{\bar{z}} = z$
- b)  $\overline{z \pm w} = \bar{z} \pm \bar{w}$
- c)  $\overline{z \cdot w} = \bar{z} \cdot \bar{w}$
- d)  $\operatorname{Re} z = \frac{z + \bar{z}}{2}$
- e)  $\operatorname{Im} z = \frac{z - \bar{z}}{2}$

- f)  $z \in \mathbb{R}$  ssi  $z = \bar{z}$
- g)  $z \in i\mathbb{R}$  ssi  $z = -\bar{z}$

Dem.

c)  $(x_1 + iy_1)(x_2 + iy_2) = (x_1x_2 - y_1y_2) + i(x_1y_2 + y_1x_2)$   
 $= (x_1x_2 - y_1y_2) - i(x_1y_2 + y_1x_2)$

$\overline{(x_1 + iy_1)(x_2 + iy_2)} = (x_1 - iy_1)(x_2 - iy_2)$

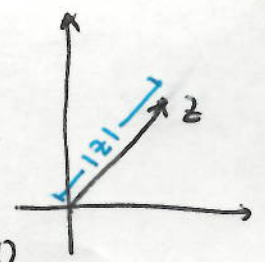
- f) Si  $z = a + io \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \bar{z} = a = z$ .
- Si  $z = x + iy = x - iy = \bar{z} \Rightarrow y = -y \Rightarrow y = 0$ .

Valor absoluto o módulo:

$|\cdot| : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$   
 $z \mapsto |z|$

$z = x + iy$

$|z| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{z\bar{z}} \geq 0$



$z\bar{z} = (x + iy)(x - iy) = x^2 + y^2 = |z|^2$

$\Rightarrow$  Si  $z \neq 0$

Propiedades:

- a)  $|z| = 0$  ssi  $z = 0$
- b)  $z, w \in \mathbb{C} \Rightarrow |z \cdot w| = |z| \cdot |w|$  (coordenadas polares)
- c)  $|\operatorname{Re} z| \leq |z|, |\operatorname{Im} z| \leq |z|$
- d)  $|z \pm w| \leq |z| + |w|$
- e)  $||z| - |w|| \leq |z - w|$

$\bar{z^{-1}} = \frac{\bar{z}}{|z|^2} = \frac{x + i(-y)}{x^2 + y^2}$

Ejemplo.

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

f)  $|z| = |\bar{z}|$

Dem (d)

$|z + w|^2 = (z + w) \cdot \overline{(z + w)}$

$= z\bar{z} + z\bar{w} + w\bar{z} + w\bar{w}$

$= |z|^2 + |w|^2 + 2\operatorname{Re}(z\bar{w})$

$\leq |z|^2 + |w|^2 + 2|z||w|$

$= |z|^2 + 2|z||w| + |w|^2$

$= (|z| + |w|)^2$

e) Pr (d)  
 $|z| = |z + (z - w)| \leq |z| + |z - w|$

$\Rightarrow |z| - |w| \leq |z - w|$

$|w| = |z + (w - z)| \leq |z| + |w - z|$