

4 **Calcula:**

a) i^{37} ; b) i^{126} ; c) i^{87} ; d) i^{64} ; e) i^{-216} .

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a) $i^{37} = i^{4 \cdot 9 + 1} = i^{4 \cdot 9} \cdot i = (i^4)^9 \cdot i = 1^9 \cdot i = i$.

b) $i^{126} = i^{31 \cdot 4 + 2} = (i^4)^{31} \cdot i^2 = 1^{31} \cdot i^2 = i^2 = -1$

c) $i^{87} = i^{4 \cdot 41 + 3} = (i^4)^{41} \cdot i^3 = 1^{41} \cdot i^3 = i^3 = -i$.

d) $i^{64} = i^{4 \cdot 16} = (i^4)^{16} = 1^{16} = 1$

e) $i^{-216} = \frac{1}{i^{216}} = \frac{1}{i^{4 \cdot 54}} = \frac{1}{(i^4)^{54}} = \frac{1}{1^{54}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$



5 **Dado el número complejo $z = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$, prueba que :**

a) $1 + z + z^2 = 0$

$$1 + z + z^2 = 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right) + \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i + \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i + \frac{3}{4}i^2\right) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i = 0$$

b)

$$\frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i} = \frac{1}{-1 + \sqrt{3}i} = \frac{2(-1 - \sqrt{3}i)}{(-1 + \sqrt{3}i)(-1 - \sqrt{3}i)} = \frac{-2 - 2\sqrt{3}i}{(-1)^2 - (\sqrt{3})^2 i^2} = \frac{-2 - 2\sqrt{3}i}{1 + 3} = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i = z^2$$



6 **Calcula m y n para que se verifique la igualdad: $(2 + mi) + (n + 5i) = 7 - 2i$**

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$(2 + mi) + (n + 5i) = 7 - 2i$, realizamos la suma del primer miembro : $(2 + n) + (m + 5)i = 7 - 2i$ e igualamos parte real $2+n = 7$; $n = 7 - 2 = 5$, y parte imaginaria $m+5 = -2$, $m = -7$.



7 **Determina k para que el cociente $\frac{k+i}{1+i}$ sea igual a $2 - i$.**

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Hagamos primero el cociente :

$\frac{k+i}{1+i} = \frac{(k+i)(1-i)}{(1+i)(1-i)} = \frac{(k+1)+(1-k)i}{2} = \frac{k+1}{2} + \frac{1-k}{2}i$, e igualamos la parte real e imaginaria de ambos números :

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{k+1}{2} = 2; k+1 = 4; k = 3 \\ \frac{1-k}{2} = -1; 1-k = -2; k = 3 \end{array} \right\}$$



8 Calcula a y b de modo que se verifique $(a + bi)^2 = 3 + 4i$.

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Desarrollamos el cuadrado:

$(a + bi)^2 = a^2 + (bi)^2 + 2abi = a^2 - b^2 + 2abi = 3 + 4i$ y ahora igualamos para tener un sistema de dos ecuaciones con dos incógnitas de segundo grado :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a^2 - b^2 = 3 \\ 2ab = 4 \end{array} \right\} \text{despejamos } b \text{ de la } 2^{\text{a}} \text{ y sustituimos en la } 1^{\text{a}} \rightarrow b = \frac{4}{2a} = \frac{2}{a}; a^2 - \left(\frac{2}{a}\right)^2 = 3$$

$$a^2 - \frac{4}{a^2} = 3; a^4 - 3a^2 - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow a^2 = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9+16}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm 5}{2} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \Rightarrow a = \pm\sqrt{4} = \pm 2; b = \pm 1 \\ -1 \Rightarrow a = \pm\sqrt{-1} \notin \mathfrak{R} \end{array} \right.$$



9 Dados los complejos $2 - ai$ y $3 - bi$, halla a y b para que su producto sea igual a $8 + 4i$.

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Hacemos el producto del primer miembro:

$$6 - 2bi - 3ai + abi^2 = 8 + 4i; 6 - 2bi - 3ai - ab = 8 + 4i$$

Separamos parte real y parte imaginaria :

$$(6 - ab) + (-2b - 3a) i = 8 + 4i$$

Igualamos las parte real e imaginaria de ambos miembros para resolver un sistema de dos ecuaciones con dos incógnitas de 2º grado :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 6 - ab = 8 \\ -2b - 3a = 4 \end{array} \right\}; b = -2 - \frac{3}{2}a \Rightarrow 6 - a(-2 - \frac{3}{2}a) = 8; 6 + 2a + \frac{3}{2}a^2 = 8 \Rightarrow 3a^2 + 4a - 4 = 0$$

ecuación de segundo grado que resolvemos:

$$3a^2 + 4a - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 + 48}}{6} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{64}}{6} = \frac{-4 \pm 8}{6} = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow b = -2 - \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = -3 \\ \frac{-12}{6} = -2 \Rightarrow b = -2 - \frac{3}{2}(-2) = 1 \end{cases}$$



10 Calcula el valor de a y b para que se verifique $a - 3i = \frac{2 + bi}{5 - 3i}$

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El denominador del primer miembro lo pasamos multiplicando al primero, hacemos el producto e igualamos las parte real e imaginaria de ambos números para hallar las dos incógnitas :

$$a - 3i = \frac{2 + bi}{5 - 3i}; (a - 3i)(5 - 3i) = 2 + bi; 5a - 3ai - 15i + 9i^2 = (5a - 9) + (-3a - 15)i = 2 + bi$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 5a - 9 = 2 \Rightarrow a = 11/5 \\ b = -3a - 15 = -\frac{33}{5} - 15 = -\frac{108}{5} \end{cases}$$



11 Halla el valor de b para que el producto $(3 - 6i)(4 + bi)$ sea:

- a) Un número imaginario puro.
- b) Un número real.

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$$(3 - 6i)(4 + bi) = 12 + 3bi - 24i + 6b = (12 + 6b) + (3b - 24)i$$

a) $12 + 6b = 0 \Rightarrow b = -2$

b) $3b - 24 = 0 \Rightarrow b = 8$



12 Determina a para que $(a - 2i)^2$ sea un número imaginario puro.

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Realizamos el cuadrado :

$$(a - 2i)^2 = a^2 + 4i^2 - 4ai = (a^2 - 4) - 4ai$$

Para que sea imaginario puro, ha de ser :

$$a^2 - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow a = \pm\sqrt{4} = \pm 2$$



1 3 Calcula x para que el resultado del producto $(x + 2 + ix)(x - i)$ sea un número real .

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✿ Hacemos el producto:

$$(x + 2 + ix)(x - i) = x^2 - xi + 2x - 2i + x^2i - xi^2 = x^2 - xi + 2x - 2i + x^2i + x = (x^2 + 3x) + (x^2 - x - 2)i$$

✿ Para que sea número real la parte imaginaria ha de ser nula, resolvemos la ecuación :

$$x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{2} = \begin{cases} \frac{1+3}{2} = 2 \\ \frac{1-3}{2} = -1 \end{cases}$$



Números complejos en forma polar

1 4 Representa los siguientes números complejos, sus opuestos y sus conjugados, y exprésalos en forma polar:

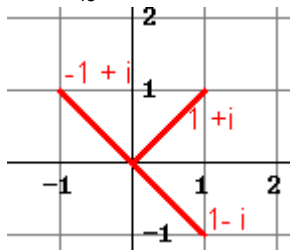
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Para obtener el conjugado y el opuesto en forma polar se resta el argumento de 360° y se suma al argumento 180° , respectivamente.

$$\text{a) } 1 - i \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r = \sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{2} \\ \alpha = \text{arc tg} \frac{-1}{1} = 315^\circ, \text{ ya que } 270^\circ < \alpha < 360^\circ \end{array} \right\} = \sqrt{2}_{315^\circ}$$

$$\text{Opuesto} = -1 + i = \sqrt{2}_{315^\circ+180^\circ} = \sqrt{2}_{495^\circ} = \sqrt{2}_{360^\circ+135^\circ} = \sqrt{2}_{135^\circ}$$

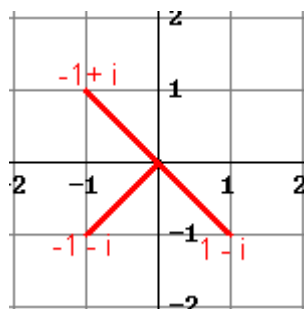
$$\text{Conjugado} = 1 + i = \sqrt{2}_{360^\circ-315^\circ} = \sqrt{2}_{45^\circ}$$



$$\text{b) } -1 + i \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2} \\ \alpha = \text{arc tg} \frac{1}{-1} = 135^\circ, \text{ ya que } 90^\circ < \alpha < 180^\circ \end{array} \right\} = \sqrt{2}_{135^\circ}$$

$$\leftrightarrow \text{Opuesto} = 1 - i = \sqrt{2}_{135^\circ+180^\circ} = \sqrt{2}_{315^\circ}$$

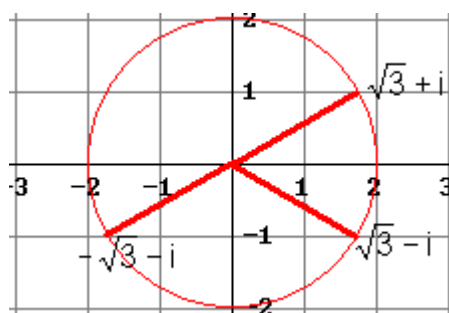
$$\rightrightarrows \text{Conjugado} = -1 - i = \sqrt{2}_{360^\circ-135^\circ} = \sqrt{2}_{225^\circ}$$



$$\text{c) } \sqrt{3} + i \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{4} = 2 \\ \alpha = \arctg \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = 30^\circ, \text{ ya que } 0^\circ < \alpha < 90^\circ \end{array} \right\} = 2_{30^\circ}$$

$$\text{Opuesto} = -\sqrt{3} - i = 2_{30^\circ+180^\circ} = 2_{210^\circ}$$

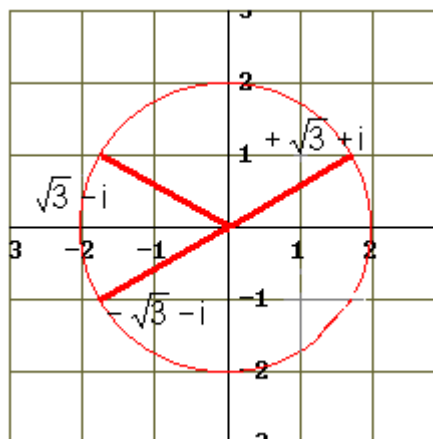
$$\text{Conjugado} = \sqrt{3} - i = 2_{360^\circ-30^\circ} = 2_{330^\circ}$$



$$\text{d) } -\sqrt{3} - i \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r = \sqrt{(-\sqrt{3})^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{4} = 2 \\ \alpha = \arctg \frac{-1}{-\sqrt{3}} = 210^\circ, \text{ ya que } 180^\circ < \alpha < 270^\circ \end{array} \right\} = 2_{210^\circ}$$

$$\text{Opuesto} = \sqrt{3}i = 2_{210^\circ+180^\circ} = 2_{390^\circ} = 2_{360^\circ+30^\circ} = 2_{30^\circ}$$

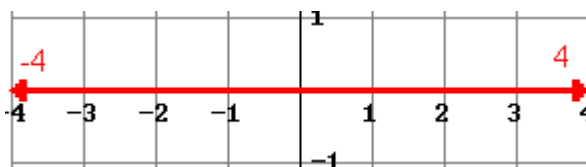
$$\text{Conjugado} = -\sqrt{3} + i = 2_{360^\circ-210^\circ} = 2_{150^\circ}$$



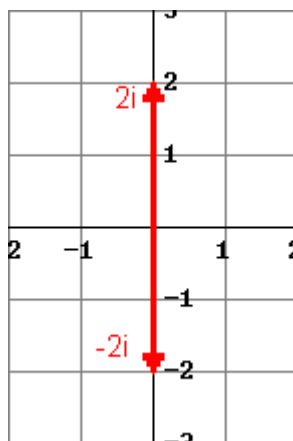
$$e) -4 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r = \sqrt{(-4)^2 + 0^2} = \sqrt{16} = 4 \\ \alpha = \arctg \frac{0}{-4} = 180^\circ \end{array} \right\} = 4_{180^\circ}$$

Opuesto = $4 = 4_{0^\circ}$

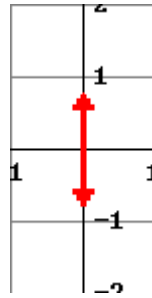
Conjugado = $-4 = 4_{180^\circ}$



f) $2i = 2_{90^\circ}$, Opuesto : $-2i = 2_{270^\circ}$; Conjugado : $-2i = 2_{270^\circ}$



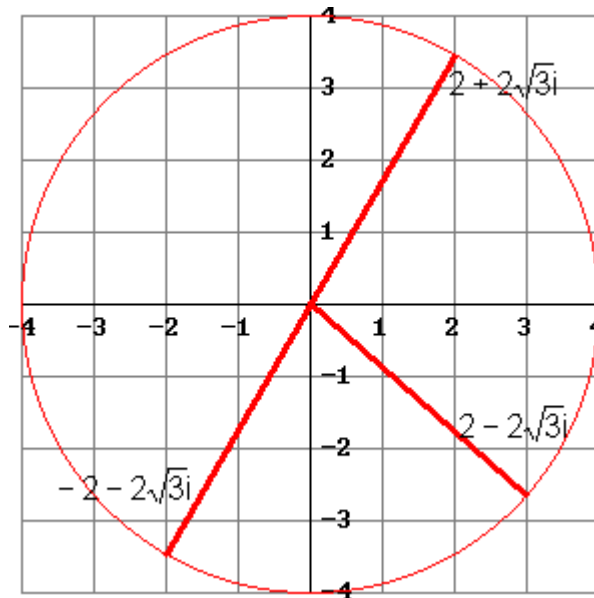
g) $(-3/4)i = (3/4)_{270^\circ}$, opuesto : $(3/4)_{90^\circ}$, conjugado: $(3/4)_{90^\circ}$.



$$\text{h) } 2 + 2\sqrt{3}i \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r = \sqrt{2^2 + (2\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{16} = 4 \\ \alpha = \arctg \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2} = \arctg \sqrt{3} = 60^\circ, \text{ ya que } 0^\circ < \alpha < 90^\circ \end{array} \right\} = 4_{60^\circ}$$

$$\text{Opuesto} = -2 - 2\sqrt{3}i = 4_{60^\circ + 180^\circ} = 4_{240^\circ}$$

$$\text{Conjugado} = 2 - 2\sqrt{3}i = 4_{360^\circ - 60^\circ} = 4_{300^\circ}$$



15 Escribe en forma binómica los números :

$$\text{a) } 2_{45^\circ} = 2 (\cos 45^\circ + i \sen 45^\circ) = 2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}i$$

$$\text{b) } 3_{\frac{\pi}{6}} = 3(\cos 30^\circ + i \sen 30^\circ) = 3 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{i}{2} \right) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{3}{2}i$$

$$\text{c) } \sqrt{2}_{180^\circ} = \sqrt{2}(\cos 180^\circ + i \sen 180^\circ) = -\sqrt{2}$$

d) $17_0^\circ = 17 (\cos 0^\circ + i \operatorname{sen} 0^\circ) = 17.$

e) $1_{\pi/2} = \cos 90^\circ + i \operatorname{sen} 90^\circ = i.$

f) $5_{270^\circ} = 5 (\cos 270^\circ + i \operatorname{sen} 270^\circ) = -5i.$

g) $1_{150^\circ} = \cos 150^\circ + i \operatorname{sen} 150^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i$

h) $4_{100^\circ} = 4 (\cos 100^\circ + i \operatorname{sen} 100^\circ) = 4 (-0'1736 + 0'9848 i) = -0'6946 + 3'9392i$



16 Calcula en forma polar :

a) $(-1 - i)^5$, pasamos el número $-1 - i$ a forma polar :

$$-1 - i \rightarrow \begin{cases} r = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{2} \\ \alpha = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{-1}{-1} = 225^\circ, \text{ ya que } 180^\circ < \alpha < 270^\circ \end{cases} \Rightarrow \sqrt{2}_{225^\circ}$$

$$(-1 - i)^5 = (\sqrt{2}_{225^\circ})^5 = (\sqrt{2})^5_{225^\circ \cdot 5} = 4\sqrt{2}_{1125^\circ} = 4\sqrt{2}_{360^\circ \cdot 3 + 45^\circ} = 4\sqrt{2}_{45^\circ}$$

b) $\sqrt[3]{1 - \sqrt{3}i}$, pasamos el radicando a forma polar :

$$1 - \sqrt{3}i = \begin{cases} r = \sqrt{1^2 + (-\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{4} = 2 \\ \alpha = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{1} = 300^\circ, \text{ ya que } 270^\circ < \alpha < 360^\circ \end{cases} = 2_{300^\circ}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{1 - \sqrt{3}i} = \sqrt[3]{2_{300^\circ}} = \left(\sqrt[3]{2}\right)_{\frac{300+360k}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{2}_{100^\circ+120k^\circ} = \begin{cases} k = 0 \Rightarrow z_1 = \sqrt[3]{2}_{100^\circ} \\ k = 1 \Rightarrow z_2 = \sqrt[3]{2}_{220^\circ} \\ k = 2 \Rightarrow z_3 = \sqrt[3]{2}_{340^\circ} \end{cases}$$

c) $\sqrt[6]{64} = \sqrt[6]{64_0^\circ} = \left(\sqrt[6]{64}\right)_{\frac{0+360k}{6}} = 2_{60k^\circ} = \begin{cases} k = 0 \Rightarrow z_1 = 2_{0^\circ} \\ k = 1 \Rightarrow z_2 = 2_{60^\circ} \\ k = 2 \Rightarrow z_3 = 2_{120^\circ} \\ k = 3 \Rightarrow z_4 = 2_{180^\circ} \\ k = 4 \Rightarrow z_5 = 2_{240^\circ} \\ k = 5 \Rightarrow z_6 = 2_{300^\circ} \end{cases}$

d) $\sqrt[3]{8i} = \sqrt[3]{8_{90^\circ}} = \left(\sqrt[3]{8}\right)_{\frac{90+360k}{3}} = 2_{30^\circ+120k^\circ} = \begin{cases} k = 0 \Rightarrow z_1 = 2_{30^\circ} \\ k = 1 \Rightarrow z_2 = 2_{150^\circ} \\ k = 2 \Rightarrow z_3 = 2_{270^\circ} \end{cases}$

e) $(-2\sqrt{3} + 2i)^6$, pasamos la base a forma polar :

$$(-2\sqrt{3} + 2i) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r = \sqrt{(-2\sqrt{3})^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{16} = 4 \\ \alpha = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2}{-2\sqrt{3}} = \operatorname{arctg} -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = 150^\circ, \text{ ya que } 90^\circ < \alpha < 180^\circ \end{array} \right\} = 4_{150^\circ}$$

$$(-2\sqrt{3} + 2i)^6 = (4_{150^\circ})^6 = 4_{150 \cdot 6}^6 = 4096_{900^\circ} = 4096_{2 \cdot 360^\circ + 180^\circ} = 4096_{180^\circ}$$

f) $(3 - 4i)^3$, pasamos la base a forma polar :

$$3 - 4i = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r = \sqrt{3^2 + (-4)^2} = \sqrt{25} = 5 \\ \alpha = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{-4}{3} = 306^\circ 52', \text{ ya que } 270^\circ < \alpha < 360^\circ \end{array} \right\} = 5_{306^\circ 52'}$$

$$(3 - 4i)^3 = (5_{306^\circ 52'})^3 = (5^3)_{306^\circ 52' \cdot 3} = 125_{920^\circ 36'} = 125_{200^\circ 36'}$$



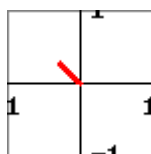
17 Calcula y representa gráficamente el resultado:

$$a) \frac{i^7 - i^{-7}}{2i} = \frac{i^7 - \frac{1}{i^7}}{2i} = \frac{i^7 - 1}{2i} = \frac{i^{14} - 1}{2i^8} = \frac{i^{4 \cdot 3 + 2} - 1}{2i^{4 \cdot 2}} = \frac{(i^4)^3 \cdot i^2 - 1}{2(i^4)^2} = \frac{1^3 \cdot (-1) - 1}{2 \cdot 1^2} = \frac{-2}{2} = -1$$



$$b) \left(\frac{1-i}{\sqrt{3}+i} \right)^3 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1-i = \left[\begin{array}{l} r = \sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{2} \\ \alpha = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{-1}{1} = 315^\circ \end{array} \right] = \sqrt{2}_{315^\circ} \\ \sqrt{3}+i = \left[\begin{array}{l} r = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 + 1^2} = 2 \\ \alpha = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = 30^\circ \end{array} \right] = 2_{30^\circ} \end{array} \right\} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}_{315^\circ}}{2_{30^\circ}} \right)^3 = \left(\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)_{315^\circ - 30^\circ} \right)^3 =$$

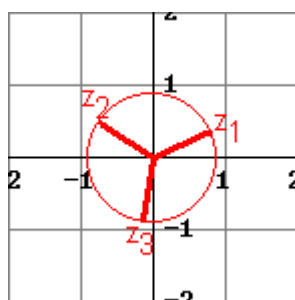
$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)_{285^\circ}^3 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \right)_{855^\circ} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \right)_{360^\circ \cdot 2 + 135^\circ} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \right)_{135^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} (\cos 135^\circ + i \operatorname{sen} 135^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} i \right) = -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} i$$



c)

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{1+i}{2-i}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1+i = \left[\begin{array}{l} r = \sqrt{1^2+1^2} = \sqrt{2} \\ \alpha = \arctg 1 = 45^\circ \end{array} \right] = \sqrt{2}_{45^\circ} \\ 2-i = \left[\begin{array}{l} r = \sqrt{2^2+1^2} = \sqrt{5} \\ \alpha = \arctg \frac{-1}{2} = 333^\circ 26' 5'' \end{array} \right] = \sqrt{5}_{333^\circ 26' 5''} \end{array} \right\} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{\sqrt{2}_{45^\circ}}{\sqrt{5}_{333^\circ 26' 5''}}} = \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}}\right)_{45-333^\circ 26' 5''}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{5}}_{71^\circ 33' 54''}$$

$$\sqrt[6]{\frac{2}{5}}_{71^\circ 33' 54'' + 360k} = \sqrt[6]{\frac{2}{5}}_{23^\circ 51' 18'' + 120k^\circ} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k=0 \Rightarrow z_1 = \sqrt[6]{\frac{2}{5}}_{23^\circ 51' 18''} = \sqrt[6]{\frac{2}{5}}(\cos 23^\circ 51' 18'' + i \sin 23^\circ 51' 18'') = 0'7851 + 0'3468i \\ k=1 \Rightarrow z_2 = \sqrt[6]{\frac{2}{5}}_{143^\circ 51' 18''} = \sqrt[6]{\frac{2}{5}}(\cos 143^\circ 51' 18'' + i \sin 143^\circ 51' 18'') = -0'69 + 0'51i \\ k=2 \Rightarrow z_3 = \sqrt[6]{\frac{2}{5}}_{263^\circ 51' 18''} = \sqrt[6]{\frac{2}{5}}(\cos 263^\circ 51' 18'' + i \sin 263^\circ 51' 18'') = -0'09 - 0'85i \end{array} \right\}$$



18 Calcula y representa las soluciones :

a)

$$\sqrt[3]{4-4\sqrt{3}i} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4-4\sqrt{3}i = \left[\begin{array}{l} r = \sqrt{4^2 + (-4\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{64} = 8 \\ \alpha = \arctg \frac{-4\sqrt{3}}{4} = \arctg -\sqrt{3} = 300^\circ \end{array} \right] = 8_{300^\circ} \end{array} \right\} = \sqrt[3]{8}_{300^\circ} = \left(\sqrt[3]{8}\right)_{\frac{300+360k}{3}} = 2_{100+120k}$$

$$2_{100^\circ+120k^\circ} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k=0 \Rightarrow z_1 = 2_{100^\circ} = 2(\cos 100^\circ + i \sin 100^\circ) = -0'347 + 1'97i \\ k=1 \Rightarrow z_2 = 2_{220^\circ} = 2(\cos 220^\circ + i \sin 220^\circ) = -1'53 - 1'29i \\ k=2 \Rightarrow z_3 = 2_{340^\circ} = 2(\cos 340^\circ + i \sin 340^\circ) = 1'879 - 0'68i \end{array} \right\}$$

