

Chapter 13 - Complex Numbers and Functions. Complex Differentiation

Selected Problem set 13.1

13. | L.S. || 17

1. Powers of i . Show that $i^2 = -1, i^3 = -i, i^4 = 1, i^5 = i, \dots$ and $1/i = -i, 1/i^2 = -1, 1/i^3 = i, \dots$

$$z_1 z_2 = (x_1, y_1)(x_2, y_2) = (x_1 x_2 - y_1 y_2, x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_1).$$

$$i^2 = (0, 1)(0, 1) = (0 - 1, 0 + 0) = (-1, 0) = -1 + 0i = -1$$

$$i^3 = i^2 \cdot i = -1 \cdot i = (-1, 0)(0, 1) = (0 - 0, -1 + 0) = (0, -1) = -i$$

$$i^4 = (i^2)(i^2) = -1 \cdot -1 = 1$$

$$i^5 = i^4 \cdot i = 1 \cdot i = i$$

$$i \cdot (-i) = -i^2 = 1 \Rightarrow 1/i = -i.$$

$$1/i^2 = 1/(-1) = -1$$

$$1/i^3 = 1/i^2 \cdot \frac{1}{i} = (-i) \cdot (-1) = i.$$

5. Pure imaginary number. Show that $z = x + iy$ is pure imaginary if and only if $\bar{z} = -z$.

$$\bar{z} = x - iy = -z = -x - iy.$$

$$y = -y \Rightarrow y = 0 \Rightarrow z = iy$$

z is a pure imaginary number

8-15 COMPLEX ARITHMETIC

Let $z_1 = -2 + 11i$, $z_2 = 2 - i$. Showing the details of your work, find, in the form $x + iy$:

8. $z_1 z_2$, $\overline{(z_1 z_2)}$ 9. $\operatorname{Re}(z_1^2)$, $(\operatorname{Re} z_1)^2$
 10. $\operatorname{Re}(1/z_2^2)$, $1/\operatorname{Re}(z_2^2)$
 11. $(z_1 - z_2)^2/16$, $(z_1/4 - z_2/4)^2$

$$\begin{aligned} 11. (z_1 - z_2)^2/16 &= (-4 + 12i)^2/16 = (16 - 144 - 96i)/16 \\ &= (-128 - 96i)/16 = -8 - 6i \\ (z_1/4 - z_2/4)^2 &= \left[\left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}i \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}i \right) \right]^2 \\ &= (-1 + 3i)^2 = 1 - 9 - 6i = -8 - 6i \end{aligned}$$

16-20 Let $z = x + iy$. Showing details, find, in terms of x and y :

16. $\operatorname{Im}(1/z)$, $\operatorname{Im}(1/z^2)$ 17. $\operatorname{Re} z^4 - (\operatorname{Re} z^2)^2$

$$\begin{aligned} 17. z^2 &= (x^2 - y^2) + 2xyi \\ z^4 &= [(x^2 - y^2)^2 - 4x^2y^2] + 4xy(x^2 - y^2)i \end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{Re} z^4 = (x^2 - y^2)^2 - 4x^2y^2$$

$$(\operatorname{Re} z^2)^2 = (x^2 - y^2)^2$$

$$\operatorname{Re} z^4 - (\operatorname{Re} z^2)^2 = -4x^2y^2$$

Selected Problem set 13.2

13.2

1. 3. 7. 11. 21. 29

1-8 POLAR FORM

Represent in polar form and graph in the complex plane as in Fig. 325. Do these problems very carefully because polar forms will be needed frequently. Show the details.

1. $1+i$

3. $2i, -2i$

5. $\frac{\sqrt{2} + i/3}{-\sqrt{8} - 2i/3}$

7. $1 + \frac{1}{2}\pi i$

2. $-4+4i$

4. -5

6. $\frac{\sqrt{3}-10i}{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}+5i}$

8. $\frac{-4+19i}{2+5i}$

$$7. r = \sqrt{1 + (\frac{\pi}{2})^2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{\pi^2}{4}}$$

$$\theta = \arctan \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{1} = \arctan \frac{\pi}{2}$$

1. $r = \sqrt{1+1} = \sqrt{2}$

$$\theta = \arctan \frac{1}{1} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$1+i = \sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$1 + \frac{\pi}{2}i = \sqrt{1 + \frac{\pi^2}{4}} \left(\cos \arctan \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \left(\arctan \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)$$

3. $2i$: $r=2$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$2i = 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + 2i \sin \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$-2i$: $r=2$

$$\theta = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$-2i = 2 \cos \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \right) + 2i \sin \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

9-14 PRINCIPAL ARGUMENT

Determine the principal value of the argument and graph it as in Fig. 325.

9. $-1 + i$

10. $-5, -5 - i, -5 + i$

11. $3 \pm 4i$

12. $-\pi - \pi i$

13. $(1+i)^{20}$

14. $-1 + 0.1i, -1 - 0.1i$

$$11. r = \sqrt{3^2 + (\pm 4)^2} = 5$$

$$\operatorname{Arg} z = \arctan \frac{\pm 4}{3}$$

21-27 ROOTS

Find and graph all roots in the complex plane.

21. $\sqrt[3]{1+i}$

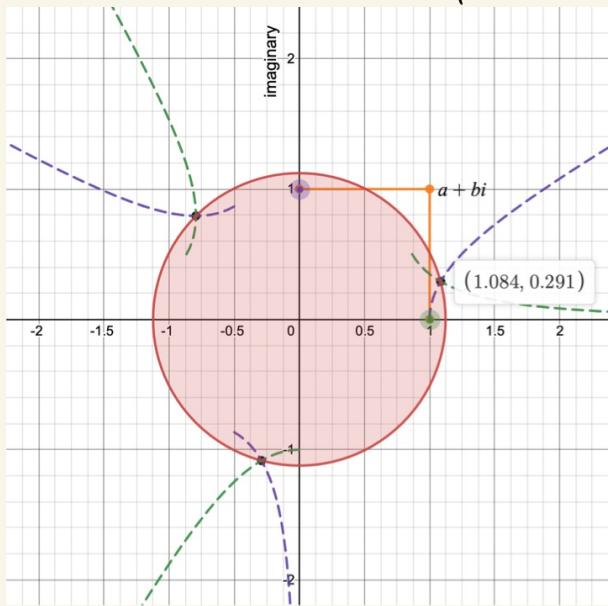
22. $\sqrt[3]{3+4i}$

$$21. r = \sqrt{1+1} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\operatorname{Arg} z = \arctan \frac{1}{1} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{1+i} = \sqrt[6]{2} \left(\cos \frac{\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{12}, \quad \theta_1 = \frac{3}{4}\pi, \quad \theta_2 = \frac{17}{12}\pi$$



28-31 EQUATIONS

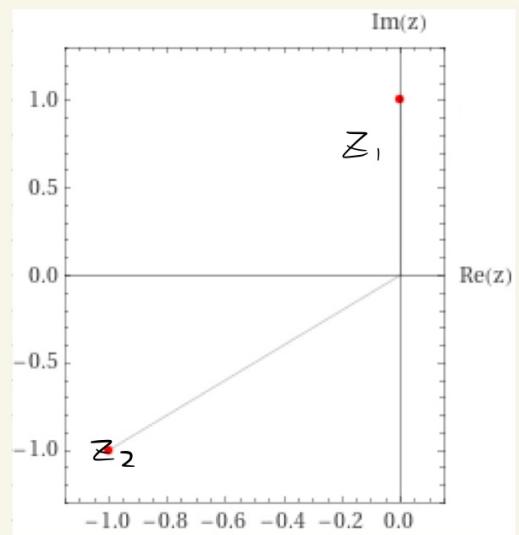
Solve and graph the solutions. Show details.

28. $z^2 - (6-2i)z + 17 - 6i = 0$

29. $z^2 + z + 1 - i = 0$

$$29. z = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1-4 \cdot 1 \cdot (1-i)}}{2}$$

$$z_1 = i \quad z_2 = -1-i$$



$$z = x + iy \quad \text{Better}$$

but higher order equation

$$z^2 + 2z + 1 - i = 0$$

$$x^2 - y^2 + 2xyi + x + iy + 1 - i = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 + x + 1 = 0 & (1) \\ 2xy + y - 1 = 0 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \quad y = \frac{1}{1+2x} \Rightarrow (1)$$

$$4x^4 + 8x^2 + 9x^2 + 5x = 0$$

$$x=0 \quad x=-1 \quad x=$$

Selected Problem set 13.3

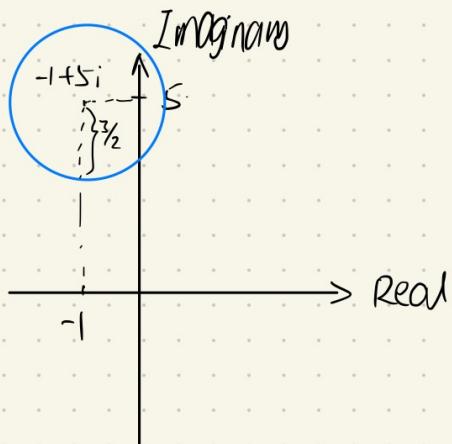
13.3

1. 11. 15. 23

1-8 REGIONS OF PRACTICAL INTEREST

Determine and sketch or graph the sets in the complex plane given by

$$1. |z + 1 - 5i| \leq 3$$



COMPLEX FUNCTIONS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES

10-12 Function Values. Find $\operatorname{Re} f$, and $\operatorname{Im} f$ and their values at the given point z .

$$10. f(z) = 5z^2 - 12z + 3 + 2i \text{ at } z = 4 - 3i$$

$$11. f(z) = 1/(1-z) \text{ at } z = 1 - i$$

$$11. z = x + iy$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{1-z} = \frac{1}{(1-x)-iy}$$

$$= \frac{(1-x)+iy}{[(1-x)-iy][(1-x)+iy]}$$

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

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

$$\operatorname{Re} f = \frac{1-x}{(1-x)^2+y^2}, \quad \operatorname{Im} f = \frac{y}{(1-x)^2+y^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(-i) &= \frac{1}{1-(-i)} = \frac{1}{1+i} \\ &= \frac{1}{1+i} \cdot \frac{1-i}{1-i} = \frac{1-i}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i \end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{Re} f(-i) = 0 \quad \operatorname{Im} f(-i) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

14-17 Continuity. Find out, and give reason, whether $f(z)$ is continuous at $z = 0$ if $f(0) = 0$ and for $z \neq 0$ the function f is equal to:

$$14. (\operatorname{Re} z^2)/|z| \quad 15. |z|^2 \operatorname{Im}(1/z)$$

$$16. (\operatorname{Im} z^2)/|z|^2 \quad 17. (\operatorname{Re} z)/(1-|z|)$$

$$15. z = x + iy$$

$$|z|^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$\operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) = \operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{1}{x+iy}\right)$$

$$= \operatorname{Im}\left[\frac{x-iy}{(x+iy)(x-iy)}\right]$$

$$= \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$(z^2 \cdot \operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)) = -y$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} (-y) = 0 = f(0)$$

Continuous

18-23

Differentiation. Find the value of the derivative

of

18. $(z - i)/(z + i)$ at i 19. $(z - 4i)^8$ at $= 3 + 4i$

20. $(1.5z + 2i)/(3iz - 4)$ at any z . Explain the result.

21. $i(1 - z)^n$ at 0

22. $(iz^3 + 3z^2)^3$ at $2i$ 23. $z^3/(z + i)^3$ at i

23.

$$f'(z_0) = \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z_0 + \Delta z) - f(z_0)}{\Delta z}$$

A

$$\begin{aligned} f'(z_0) &= \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{(z_0 + \Delta z)^3}{(z_0 + \Delta z + i)^3} - \frac{z_0^3}{(z_0 + i)^3}}{\Delta z} \\ &= \frac{(z_0 + \Delta z)^3 (z_0 + i)^3 - z_0^3 (z_0 + \Delta z + i)^3}{(z_0 + \Delta z + i)^3 \cdot (z_0 + i)^2 \cdot \Delta z} \\ &= \frac{(z_0^2 + z_0 \cdot i + \Delta z \cdot z_0 + \Delta z \cdot i)^3 - (z_0^2 + \Delta z \cdot z_0 + z_0 \cdot i)^3}{(z_0 + \Delta z + i)^3 (z_0 + i)^2 \cdot \Delta z} \end{aligned}$$

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2) \quad \text{Lots of book keeping}$$

via original definition.

B

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)' = \frac{f'g - fg'}{g^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(z_0) &= \frac{3z^2(z+i)^3 - z^3 \cdot 3(z+i)^2}{(z+i)^6} = \frac{z^2(3z+3i-3z)}{(z+i)^4} \\ &= \frac{3z^2 i}{(z+i)^4} \quad f'(i) = \frac{3 \cdot (-1) \cdot i}{(2i)^4} = -\frac{3}{16} i \end{aligned}$$

Selected Problem set 13.4

13.4 1. 5, 15, 21, 23

1. Cauchy-Riemann equations in polar form. Derive (7) from (1).

2-11 CAUCHY-RIEMANN EQUATIONS

Are the following functions analytic? Use (1) or (7).

2. $f(z) = iz\bar{z}$
3. $f(z) = e^{-2x}(\cos 2y - i \sin 2y)$
4. $f(z) = e^x(\cos y - i \sin y)$
5. $f(z) = \operatorname{Re}(z^2) - i \operatorname{Im}(z^2)$

$$u_x = v_y, \quad u_y = -v_x$$

We mention that, if we use the polar form $z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$ and set $f(z) = u(r, \theta) + iv(r, \theta)$, then the **Cauchy-Riemann equations** are (Prob. 1)

$$(7) \quad \begin{aligned} u_r &= \frac{1}{r} v_\theta, \\ v_r &= -\frac{1}{r} u_\theta \end{aligned} \quad (r > 0).$$

$$f(z) = u(r, \theta) + iv(r, \theta)$$

$$u(r, \theta) = r \cos \theta$$

$$v(r, \theta) = r \sin \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_r &= \cos \theta, \\ v_\theta &= r \cos \theta \end{aligned} \Rightarrow u_r = \frac{1}{r} v_\theta$$

$$v_r = \sin \theta \Rightarrow v_r = -\frac{1}{r} u_\theta$$

$$u_\theta = -r \sin \theta$$

$$5. z = x + iy$$

$$z^2 = (x^2 - y^2) + 2ixy$$

$$u = z^2 = x^2 - y^2$$

$$v = -z^2 = -2xy$$

$$u_x = 2x \Rightarrow NO.$$

$$v_y = -2x$$

12-19 HARMONIC FUNCTIONS

Are the following functions harmonic? If your answer is yes, find a corresponding analytic function $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$.

$$15. u = x/(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2x^3 - 6xy^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^3} + \frac{6x^2y - 2y^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^3} = 0$$

harmonic

$$U_X = \frac{(X^2 + Y^2) - X(2X)}{(X^2 + Y^2)^2} = \frac{Y^2 - X^2}{(X^2 + Y^2)^2}$$

$$U_Y = X \cdot \frac{-2Y}{(X^2 + Y^2)^2} = \frac{-2XY}{(X^2 + Y^2)^2}$$

$$V_Y = U_X = \frac{Y^2 - X^2}{(X^2 + Y^2)^2}$$

$$V_X = -U_Y = \frac{2XY}{(X^2 + Y^2)^2}$$

$$V = \int \left[\frac{1}{(Y^2 + X^2)^2} - \frac{2X^2}{(Y^2 + X^2)^2} \right] dY$$

$$= -\frac{Y}{Y^2 + X^2} + h(X)$$

$$V_X = \frac{2XY}{(X^2 + Y^2)^2} + \frac{dh}{dX}$$

$$\frac{dh}{dX} = 0 \quad \text{let } h(X) = C$$

$$f(z) = u + iv = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} + i \left(\frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2} + C \right)$$

here it
is real.

In answer's format, C is Imaginary

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

21-24 Determine a and b so that the given function is harmonic and find a harmonic conjugate.

21. $u = e^{\pi x} \cos ay \rightarrow v$ not v .

22. $u = \cos ax \cosh 2y$

23. $u = ax^3 + bxy$

$$21. \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

$$\pi^2 \cdot e^{\pi x} \cdot \cos ay - a^2 e^{\pi x} \cdot \cos ay = 0$$

$$a = \pm \pi \rightarrow \text{answer is wrong.}$$

$$U_x = \pi \cdot e^{\pi x} \cos ay$$

$$U_y = -e^{\pi x} \cdot a \cdot \sin ay$$

$$V_y = U_x = \pi \cdot e^{\pi x} \cos ay$$

$$V_x = -U_y = e^{\pi x} \cdot a \cdot \sin ay$$

$$V = \pm e^{\pi x} \cdot \sin ay + h(x)$$

$$U_x = \pm \pi e^{\pi x} \cdot \sin ay + \frac{dh}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dh}{dx} = 0 \quad (\text{let } h(x) = C)$$

$$V = \pm e^{\pi x} \cdot \sin ay + C \text{ (Real)}$$

$$23. \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial(3ax^2 + by)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(by)}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$6ax + 0 = 0$$

$$a = 0$$

$$U = bxy$$

$$U_x = by$$

$$U_y = bx$$

$$V_y = U_x = by$$

$$V_x = -U_y = -bx$$

$$V = \frac{b}{2}y^2 + h(x)$$

$$V_x = 0 + \frac{dh}{dx} = -bx$$

$$h(x) = -\frac{b}{2}x^2 + C$$

$$V = \frac{b}{2}(y^2 - x^2) + C$$

Selected Problem set 13.5

13.5 1. 3. 13. 17

1. e^z is entire. Prove this.

2-7 Function Values. Find e^z in the form $u + iv$ and $|e^z|$ if z equals

$$2. 3 + 4i$$

$$3. 2\pi i(1+i)$$

1. e^z is a function
differentiable.

$$f'(z_0) = \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z_0 + \Delta z) - f(z_0)}{\Delta z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(z_0) &= \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{(z_0 + \Delta z)} - e^{z_0}}{\Delta z} \\ &= \frac{e^{z_0} (e^{\Delta z} - 1)}{\Delta z} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\ln f'(z_0)) &= \ln e^{z_0} + \ln(e^{\Delta z} - 1) - \ln \Delta z \\ &= z_0 + \ln(e^{\Delta z} - 1) - \ln \Delta z \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} &= z_0 + \ln 0 - \ln 0 \\ &= z_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} f'(z_0) = e^{z_0}$$

it works for a z in C

\Rightarrow Entire

$$3. 2\pi i(1+i) = -2\pi + 2\pi i$$

$$x = -2\pi \quad y = 2\pi$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^z &= e^{-2\pi}(\cos 2\pi + i \sin 2\pi) \\ &= e^{-2\pi} + i 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$|e^z| = e^x = e^{-2\pi}$$

Answer is a little bit
weird. first = should be



8-13

Polar Form. Write in exponential form (6):

8. $\sqrt[3]{z}$

9. $4 + 3i$

10. $\sqrt{i}, \sqrt{-i}$

11. -6.3

12. $1/(1 - z)$

13. $1 + i$

(3. $\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$)

$(+i = \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i \right))$

$e^x = \sqrt{2}$

$\cos y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \sin y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$y = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$e^z = \sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$

$z = re^{i\theta}$

$z = \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$

14-17

Real and Imaginary Parts. Find Re and Im of

14. $e^{-\pi z}$

15. $\exp(z^2)$

17. $\exp(z^3)$

$$\begin{aligned} z &= x + iy \\ z^2 &= (x^2 - y^2) + 2xyi \\ z^3 &= (x^3 - 3x^2y^2 - 2xy^3) \\ &\quad + [y(x^2 - y^2) + 2x^2y]i \\ &= (x^3 - 3xy^2) + (3x^2y - y^3)i \\ \exp(z^3) &= e^{x^3 - 3xy^2} \cdot e^{(3x^2y - y^3)i} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow r = e^{x^3 - 3xy^2} \quad \theta = 3x^2y - y^3$$

$$\exp(z^3) = e^{x^3 - 3xy^2} \cdot (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(\exp z^3) = e^{x^3 - 3xy^2} \cdot \cos(3x^2y - y^3)$$

$$\operatorname{Im}(\exp z^3) = i e^{x^3 - 3xy^2} \cdot \sin(3x^2y - y^3)$$

Selected Problem set 13.6

13.6 5, 9, 17

5. **Harmonic Functions.** Verify by differentiation that $\operatorname{Im} \cos z$ and $\operatorname{Re} \sin z$ are harmonic.

$$f_1 = \operatorname{Im} \cos z = -\sin x \sinhy$$

$$\nabla^2 f_1 = \frac{\partial^2 f_1}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f_1}{\partial y^2}$$

$$= \frac{\partial(-\sin x \sinhy)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(-\sin x \cosh x)}{\partial y}$$

$$= \sin x \sinhy - \sin x \sinhy = 0$$

harmonic.

$$f_2 = \operatorname{Re} \sin z = \sin x \cosh y$$

$$\nabla^2 f_2 = \frac{\partial^2 f_2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f_2}{\partial y^2}$$

$$= \frac{\partial(\cos x \cosh y)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(\sin x \sinhy)}{\partial y}$$

$$= -\sin x \cosh y + \sin x \cosh y$$

$$= 0$$

harmonic

6-12

Function Values. Find, in the form $u + iv$,

6. $\sin 2\pi i$

7. $\cos i, \sin i$

8. $\cos \pi i, \cosh \pi i$

9. $\cosh(-1 + 2i), \cos(-2 - i)$

$$9. \cosh(\bar{z} \cdot i) = \cos z$$

$$\cosh(-(1+2i)) = \cosh[i \cdot (i+2)]$$

$$= \cos(2+i)$$

$$= \cos 2 \cosh 1 - i \sin 2 \sinh 1$$

$$= -0.642 - 1.069i$$

$$\cos(-2-i)$$

$$= \cos(-2) \cosh(-1) - i \sin(-2) \sinh(-1)$$

$$= \cos 2 \cosh -i \cdot \sin 2 \sinh 1$$

$$= -0.642 - 1.069i$$

$$\cos \bar{z} = \cos(-z)$$

16–19**Equations.** Find all solutions.

16. $\sin z = 100$

17. $\cosh z = 0$

17. $\cosh z = 0$

$\cos iz = 0$

$iz = \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$z = -\left(\frac{1}{2} + n\right)\pi i \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$

answer missed a π .

Selected Problem set 13.7

137 3, 7, 15, 19, 23

Not very clear to me.

1-4 VERIFICATIONS IN THE TEXT

- Verify the computations in Example 1.
- Verify (5) for $z_1 = -i$ and $z_2 = -1$.
- Prove analyticity of $\ln z$ by means of the Cauchy-Riemann equations in polar form (Sec. 13.4).

$$3. \quad z = r e^{i\theta}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln z &= \ln r + i \theta \ln e \\ &= \ln r + i \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$f(z) = u(r, \theta) + i v(r, \theta)$$

$$u(r, \theta) = \ln r$$

$$v(r, \theta) = \theta$$

$$u_r = \frac{1}{r}, \quad v_\theta = 1 \Rightarrow u_r = \frac{1}{r} v_\theta$$

$$u_\theta = 0, \quad v_r = 0 \Rightarrow v_r = -\frac{1}{r} u_\theta$$

\Rightarrow Analytic Function

COMPLEX NATURAL LOGARITHM $\ln z$

- 5-11 Principal Value $\ln z$. Find $\ln z$ when z equals

$$5. -11$$

$$6. 4 + 4i$$

$$7. 4 - 4i$$

$$8. 1 \pm i$$

- 12-16 All Values of $\ln z$. Find all values and graph some of them in the complex plane.

$$12. \ln e$$

$$13. \ln 1$$

$$14. \ln(-7)$$

$$15. \ln(e^i)$$

$$15. \ln(e^i) = i \cdot \ln e = i$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln z &= \ln z \pm 2n\pi i \\ &= (1 \pm 2n\pi) i \end{aligned}$$

Wiki: $\log e^z = z$ fail for z out side

the strip S what is this?

\Rightarrow Can not apply log to both sides of an identity $e^z = e^w$ to deduce $z = w$.

$$z = e^i \Rightarrow r = 1, \theta = 1$$

$$z = \cos 1 + i \sin 1$$

$$\ln(z) = \ln|1 + i| + i \arg(1 + i)$$

$$= (1 \pm 2n\pi)i \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$7. \ln(4 - 4i) = \ln 4\sqrt{2} + i \arg(4 - 4i)$$

$$\ln z = \ln 4\sqrt{2} + i \arctan(-1)$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{\pi}{4} i$$

$$= 1.73 - 0.79i$$

18-21 Equations. Solve for z .

18. $\ln z = -\pi i/2$

19. $\ln z = 4 - 3i$

19.

$$z = e^{4-3i} = e^4 \cdot e^{-3i}$$

$$= e^4 \cdot [\cos(-3) + i \sin(-3)]$$

22-28 General Powers. Find the principal value.

Show details.

22. $(2i)^{2i}$

23. $(1+i)^{1-i}$

23.

$$z^c = e^{c \ln z}$$

$$(1+i)^{1-i} = e^{(1-i)(\ln(1+i))}$$

$$1+i = \sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$r = \sqrt{2}, \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \pm 2n\pi$$

$$1+i = \sqrt{2} e^{i\theta}$$

$$\ln(1+i) = \ln\sqrt{2} + i\theta$$

$$(1-i) \ln(1+i) = \ln\sqrt{2} + i\theta - i(\ln\sqrt{2} + \theta)$$

$$-(\ln\sqrt{2} + \theta) + (\theta - \ln\sqrt{2})i$$

$$e^{(1-i)(\ln(1+i))} = \sqrt{2} e^{\theta} e^{(\theta - \ln\sqrt{2})i}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} e^{\theta} \cdot [\cos(\theta - \ln\sqrt{2}) + i \sin(\theta - \ln\sqrt{2})]$$

Principle:

$$n=0 \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\theta - \ln\sqrt{2} = 0.4388$$

$$\cos(\theta - \ln\sqrt{2}) = 0.9053$$

$$\sin(\theta - \ln\sqrt{2}) = 0.4249$$

$$e^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 2.1933$$

$$\sqrt{2} e^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 3.1018$$

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

$$= 2.8079 + 1.5179i$$