

Complex Numbers: Tutorial Sheet 2

1. Compute real and imaginary part of z where

$$z = \frac{i - 4}{2i - 3}.$$

2. Compute the absolute value and the conjugate of

(a) $z = (1 + i)^6$

(b) $z = (i)^{17}$

3. Write in algebraic form $(a + ib)$ the following complex numbers

(a) $z = i^5 + i + 1$

(b) $z = (3 + 3i)^8$

(c) $w = (i)^{17}$

4. Write in trigonometric form $(a(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta))$ the following complex numbers

(a) 8

(b) $6i$

(c) $\cos(\frac{\pi}{3}) - i \sin(\frac{\pi}{3})^7$

5. Simplify the following expressions

(a)

$$\frac{1+i}{1-i} - (1+2i)(2+2i) + \frac{3-i}{1+i}$$

(b)

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

6. Compute the square roots of $z = -1 - i$.

7. Compute the cube roots of $z = -8$.

8. Prove that there is no complex number such that $|z| - z = i$.

9. Find $z \in \mathbb{C}$ such that

(a) $\bar{z} = i(z - 1)$

(b) $z^2 \cdot \bar{z} = z$

(c) $|z + 3i| = 3|z|$:

10. Find $z \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $z^2 \in \mathbb{R}$.

11. Find $z \in \mathbb{C}$ such that

(a) $\operatorname{Re}(z(1+i)) + z\bar{z} = 0$

(c) $\operatorname{Im}((2-i)z) = 1$.

(b) $\operatorname{Re}(z(1+i)) + z\bar{z} + i \operatorname{Im}(\bar{z}(1+2i)) = -3$

12. Find $a \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $z = -i$ is a root for the polynomial $P(z) = z^3 - z^2 + z + 1 + a$. Furthermore, for such value of a find the factors of $P(z)$ in \mathbb{R} and in \mathbb{C} .