

# TUTORIAL 1: complex numbers and functions

NB. For Questions 1-5 it is advisable if you read **Additional material 1**

1. Express the following numbers in the form  $x + iy$ , where  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$

$$(i) \ (-1 + 3i)^{-1}, \quad (ii) \ (1 + i)i(2 - i), \quad (iii) \ (\sqrt{2}i)(\pi + 3i),$$

$$(iv) \ (1 + i)(i - 2)(i + 3), \quad (v) \ (1 + i)^{-1}, \quad (vi) \ \frac{2i}{3 - i}$$

2. Let  $z \neq 0$  be a complex number. What is the absolute value of  $z/\bar{z}$ ?

3. If  $z_1 = 2 + i$ ,  $z_2 = 3 - 2i$  and  $z_3 = -1/2 + i\sqrt{3}/2$ , evaluate each of the following expressions

$$(i) \ |3z_1 - 4z_2| \quad (ii) \ z_1^3 - 3z_1^2 + 4z_1 - 8, \quad (iii) \ (\bar{z}_3)^4, \quad (iv) \ \left| \frac{2z_2 + z_1 - 5 - i}{2z_1 - z_2 + 3 - i} \right|^2$$

4. Find the real and imaginary part of  $(1 + i)^{100}$ .

5. Use complex numbers to prove the identities (i)  $\cos 3\theta = \cos \theta(\cos^2 \theta - 3 \sin^2 \theta)$  and (ii)  $\sin^3 \theta = (3/4) \sin \theta - (1/4) \sin 3\theta$

6. Prove that  $u = e^{-x}(x \sin y - y \cos y)$  is harmonic. Using the Cauchy-Riemann equation, find  $v$  such that  $f(z) = u + iv$  is analytic.

7. Find an analytic function  $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$  for  $u(x, y) = y^3 - 3x^2y$ .

8. Use the chain rule to show that the Cauchy-Riemann equations in polar form can be written as

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}.$$

considering that the transformation from a Cartesian coordinate system to a polar coordinate system is made using the transformations

$$x = r \cos \theta, \quad y = r \sin \theta \implies r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \theta = \tan^{-1}(y/x)$$

## Answers:

1.

(i)  $(-1 - 3i)/10$ ; (ii)  $3i - 1$ ; (iii)  $-3\sqrt{2} + \pi\sqrt{2}i$ ; (iv)  $-8 - 6i$ ; (v)  $(1 - i)/2$ ; (vi)  $(-1 + 3i)/5$

2.

$$\left| \frac{z}{\bar{z}} \right| = 1$$

3.

(i)  $\sqrt{157}$ ; (ii)  $-7 + 3i$ ; (iii)  $-(1 + i\sqrt{3})/2$ ; (iv) 1

4.

$-2^{50}$

6.  
(b)

$$v(x, y) = ye^{-x}(\sin y + x \cos y) + c$$

7.

$$v(x, y) = -3xy^2 + x^3 + c$$