

# Complex Number Law Of Sines

<https://github.com/Nazgand/nazgandMathBook>

Mark Andrew Gerads: [Nazgand@Gmail.Com](mailto:Nazgand@Gmail.Com)

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## Abstract

The goal of this paper is to appreciate The Law of Sines rewritten in the form of complex numbers.

### 0.1 The obvious single variable case where $z \in \mathbb{C}$ , $\neg[z \in \{0, 1\}]$ :

$$\frac{\sin(\Im(\ln(z)))}{|1-z|} = \frac{\sin(\Im(\ln(1-\bar{z})))}{|z|} = \sin(\Im(\ln(z) + \ln(1-\bar{z}))) \quad (0.1)$$

For  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,

$$\sin(\Im(\ln(z) + \ln(1-\bar{z}))) = \sin(\Im(\ln(z - |z|^2))) = \sin(\Im(\ln(z|z|^x - |z|^{2+x}))) \quad (0.2)$$

A nice substitution is  $x \rightarrow -2$ :

$$\sin(\Im(\ln(z|z|^x - |z|^{2+x}))) = \sin(\Im(\ln(z|z|^{-2} - 1))) = \sin(\Im(\ln(\bar{z}^{-1} - 1))) \quad (0.3)$$

### 0.2 The distinct 3 variable case where $\{z_0, z_1, z_2\} \subset \mathbb{C}$ , $z_0 \neq z_1, z_1 \neq z_2, z_2 \neq z_0$ :

$$\frac{\sin(\Im(\ln(\frac{z_2-z_0}{z_1-z_0})))}{|z_2-z_1|} = \frac{\sin(\Im(\ln(\frac{z_0-z_1}{z_2-z_1})))}{|z_0-z_2|} = \frac{\sin(\Im(\ln(\frac{z_1-z_2}{z_0-z_2})))}{|z_1-z_0|} \quad (0.4)$$

is a formula with a symmetry rotating of the 3 variables, that is, substituting  $z_0 \rightarrow z_1, z_1 \rightarrow z_2, z_2 \rightarrow z_0$ . Furthermore, swapping 2 variables negates the value, so

$$\left| \frac{\sin(\Im(\ln(\frac{z_2-z_0}{z_1-z_0})))}{z_2-z_1} \right| \quad (0.5)$$

is invariant under any permutation of the 3 variables.