

Complex Analysis

Paolo Bettelini

Contents

1	De Moivre's Theorem	2
2	Nth Roots of Units	2

1 De Moivre's Theorem

Using the property of exponentiation $(a^b)^c = a^{bc}$, we can see that $(e^{i\theta})^n = e^{in\theta}$. Using Euler's formula we can deduce that

$$(\cos(\theta) + i \sin(\theta))^n = \cos(n\theta) + i \sin(n\theta), \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

2 Nth Roots of Units

We can extend De Moivre's Theorem for the integers powers or any complex number, rather than the ones on the unit circle ($r = 1$).

$$(r (\cos(\theta) + i \sin(\theta)))^n = r^n (\cos(n\theta) + i \sin(n\theta)), \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

The nth roots of 1 are the solutions to

$$x^n = 1$$

for a given n . We might write 1 as a complex number

$$x^n = \cos(0) + i \sin(0)$$

Comparing this to our extended De Moivre's theorem

$$\cos(0) + i \sin(0) = r^n (\cos(n\theta) + i \sin(n\theta))$$

We can see that

$$\begin{aligned} r^n &= 1 \\ n\theta &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

As long as $n \neq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} r &= 1 \\ \theta &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

By plugging these values into

$$x^n = (r (\cos(\theta) + i \sin(\theta)))^n$$

we get that $x = 1$.

However we could also write 1 as

$$\cos(2k\pi) + i \sin(2k\pi), \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

We would then get that

$$\begin{aligned} r^n &= 1 \\ n\theta &= 2k\pi \end{aligned}$$

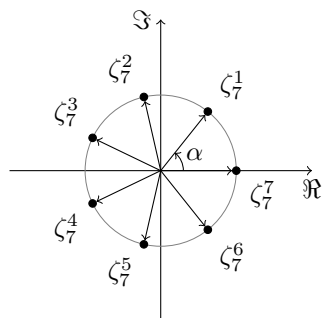
When solving for x again we get

$$\begin{aligned} x^n &= (r(\cos(\theta) + i\sin(\theta)))^n \\ &= \left(\cos\left(\frac{2k\pi}{n}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{2k\pi}{n}\right) \right)^n \end{aligned}$$

concluding that

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

This gives us a solution for each k , however the solutions are redundant for $k \geq n$. In fact, the roots of unity of n are n distinct solutions (points on the unit circle).



The roots of unity have the same angle $\alpha = \frac{2\pi}{n}$ between each other. The first root of unity counter-clockwise is denoted ζ_n because each subsequent root is a power of ζ_n . In this case, ζ_7 .