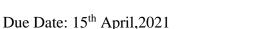
MT240:Complex Variables and Transforms

Homework 1



Max Marks: 100 Spring 2021

Tips to avoid plagiarism:

- Do not copy the solutions of your classmates.
- You are encouraged to discuss the problems with your classmates in whatever way you like but, make sure to REPRODUCE YOUR OWN SOLUTIONS in what you submit for grading.
- Keep your work in a secure place.

Problem 1

Consider the complex numbers $z_1 = z_0 + i\bar{z}_0$ and $z_2 = \bar{z}_0/z_0$, where $z_0 = -4 - 4\sqrt{3}i$

- (i) Evaluate z_1 and plot it in the complex plane.
- (ii) What is $|z_1|$ and arg z_1 ?

Repeat (i) and (ii) for z_2 .

Problem 2

Find all the complex solutions of the following algebraic polynomials and plot the solutions on the complex plane.

a)
$$z^5 = 16(\sqrt{3} - i)$$

b)
$$z^8 - 1 = 0$$

c)
$$z^2 - 2z + i = 0$$

d)
$$z^3 - 3z^2 + 6z - 4 = 0$$

Problem 3

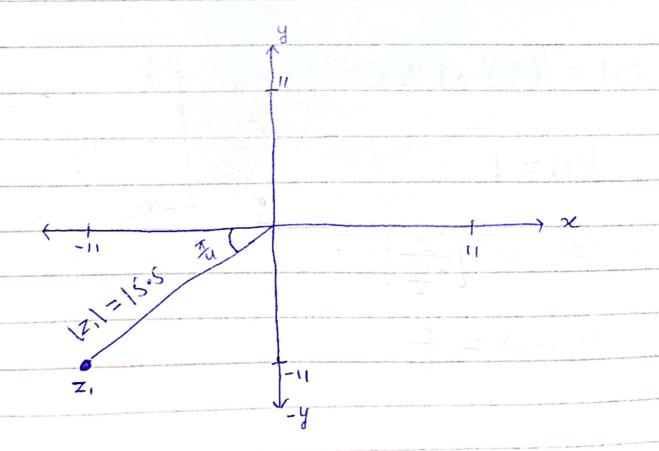
Represent in polar form.

- (i) -5
- (ii) 3*i*
- (iii) -4+4i
- (iv) $\left(\sqrt{2} + \frac{i}{3}\right) / (-\sqrt{8} \frac{2i}{3})$

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CVT_Assignment 1

Problem 1 $Z_1 = Z_0 + iZ_0$ $Z_2 = Z_0/Z_0$ $Z_0 = -4 - 4\Gamma 3i$ i) Evaluate Z_1 and plot. $Z_1 = -4 - 4\Gamma 3i + i(-4 + 4\Gamma 3i)$ $Z_1 = -4 - 4\Gamma 3i - 4i - 4\Gamma 3i$ $Z_1 = -4 - 4\Gamma 3i + (-4\Gamma 3 - 4)i \approx -11 - 11i$



(ii)
$$|Z|I$$
 and $arg(z_1)$
 $|Z|I = \sqrt{(-11)^2 + (-11)^2} = 15.05$

$$arg(z_1) = tan' \begin{bmatrix} -11 \\ -11 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(i)
$$Z_2 = \overline{Z}_0 / Z_0 = -\frac{4 + 413}{413} \hat{i} \times -\frac{4 + 413}{413} \hat{i} \times -\frac{4 + 413}{413} \hat{i}$$

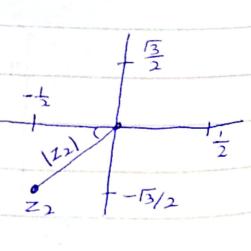
$$Z_2 = (16 - 48 - 3213i) = -1 - 13i$$

$$B_4 \qquad 2 \qquad 2$$

$$|Z_2| = \sqrt{(-\frac{1}{2})^2 + (-\frac{13}{2})^2}$$

$$arg(22) = tan \left(\frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{-\frac{13}{2}}\right)$$

$$arg(22) = \frac{\pi}{6}$$



(a)
$$z^5 = 16(13 - i)$$

$$z^{5} = 16\overline{13} - 16i$$
 - A
 $r = \sqrt{(16\overline{13})^{2} + (-16)^{2}} = 32$

$$z' = \sqrt{r} \left[\operatorname{cis} \left(\frac{9 + 2\pi K}{h} \right) \right]$$

$$z'' = 2 \left[\operatorname{cis} \left(\frac{9 + 2\pi K}{5} \right) \right] - \boxed{0}$$

using eq (A).

$$\Theta = \tan^{1}\left[\frac{-16}{1613}\right], \quad \Theta = -\frac{\pi}{6}$$

as x is positive and Y(i) is negative so it would be in

and quadrant, so
$$Q = 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}$$
, $Q = \frac{11\pi}{6}$

$$z^{5} = 2 \operatorname{Cis}\left[\frac{11\pi}{6} + 2\pi K\right] - 2$$

Here K=0,1,2,3,4.

$$K=0, Z_{1}=2\left[cis\left[\frac{11\pi}{30}\right]=0.8+1.8i - 1.8 + \frac{21}{30}\right]$$

$$K=1, Z_{2}=2\left[cis\left[\frac{23\pi}{30}\right]=-1.4+1.3i - \frac{2}{30}\right]$$

$$K=2, Z_{3}=2\left(cis\left[\frac{35\pi}{30}\right]\right)=-1.7-i + \frac{1}{30}$$

$$K=3, Z_{4}=2\left(cis\left[\frac{47\pi}{30}\right]\right)=0.4-1.9i - \frac{2}{30}$$

$$K=4, Z_{5}=2\left(cis\left[\frac{59\pi}{30}\right]\right)=1.9-0.2i - \frac{1}{30}$$

Solve
$$z^8 = 1 + 0i$$
 $r = 1$, $S = \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$
 $z^8 = cis\left(\frac{0 + 2\kappa \pi}{8}\right) = 0$

Here $n = R$, $K = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7$
 $K = 0, z_1 = cis(0) = 1 + 0i$
 $K = 1, z_2 = cis\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 0.7 + 0.7i$
 $K = 2, z_3 = cis\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0 + i$
 $K = 3, z_4 = cis\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\frac{1}{12} + \frac{i}{12} = -0.7 + 0.7i^6$
 $K = 5, z_0 = cis\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right) = -0.7 - 0.7i$
 $K = 7, z_3 = cis\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{12} = 0.7 - 0.7i$
 $x = 7, z_3 = cis\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{12} = 0.7 - 0.7i$

(c)
$$z^{2}-2z+i=0$$

Solve $z = -(-\lambda) \pm \sqrt{(-2)^{2}-4(i)(i)}$
 $z = 1 \pm \sqrt{1-i^{2}}$ 0
Let $z = 1-i$
 $z = 1-i$

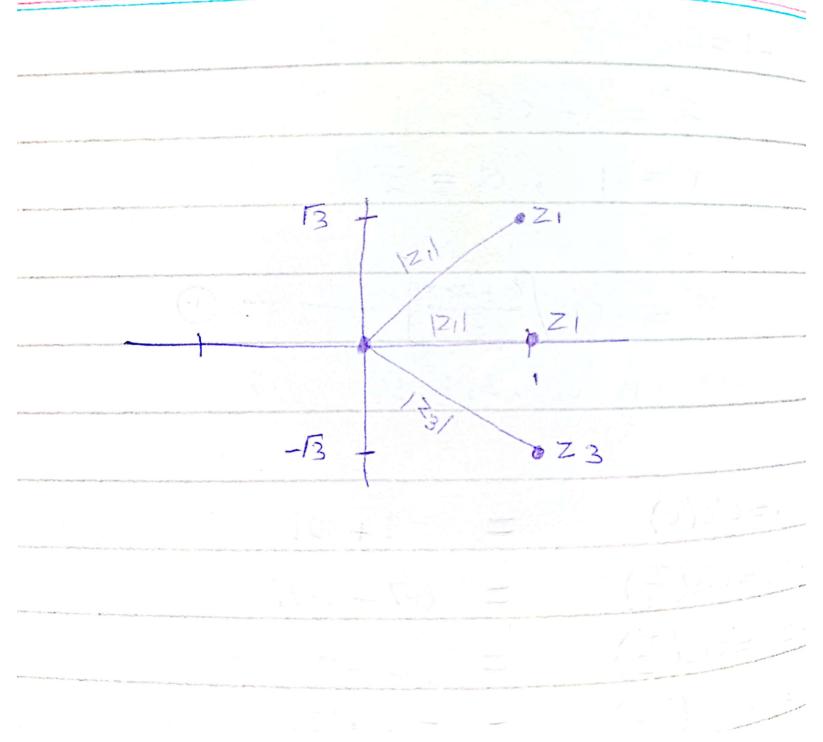
(d)
$$z^{3}-3z^{2}+6z^{2}-4=0$$

Solve

 $z^{2}-3z+4$
 $(z-1)(z^{2}-2z+4)=0$
 $z^{2}-3z^{2}+6z-4$
 $z-1=0$, $z^{2}-3z+4=0$
 $z^{2}-3z+4=0$

Now applying quadratic formula

 $z=\pm 2\pm \sqrt{4-16}$
 $z=\pm 1\pm 1-3$
 $z=1+13i$
 $z=1-13i$



$$(\alpha) -5 + 0i$$

$$r = 5, \beta = 0$$

$$z = 5 \operatorname{cis}[0]$$

$$x=3$$
, $0=\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$z = 3 \operatorname{cis}\left[\frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

(d)
$$(\sqrt{2} + \frac{i}{3})/(-\sqrt{8} - \frac{2i}{3}) = \frac{1}{2} + 0i$$

$$r = \frac{1}{2}, a = 0$$

$$z = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{cis}(0)$$

(c)
$$z^{2}-2z+i=0$$

Since

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

Let $y = \sqrt{1-2}$
 $y'' = \sqrt{2}$
 $z = 1 + \sqrt{1-2}$
 $z = 1 + \sqrt{$

$$Z = 1 \pm 31$$

$$Z = 1 \pm 3$$

$$Z_1 = 1 + 2 \operatorname{cis} \frac{7r}{8}$$
 $Z_2 = 1 - 2 \operatorname{cis} \frac{7r}{8}$
 $Z_3 = 1 + 2 \operatorname{cis} \frac{15r}{8}$
 $Z_4 = 1 - 2 \operatorname{cis} \frac{15r}{8}$
 $Z_1 = -0.87 + 0.7i$
 $Z_2 = 2.8 + 0.7i$
 $Z_4 = -0.84 - 0.76i$

