

Mathematics Homework Sheet 3

Authors: Abdullah Oguz Topcuoglu & Ahmed Waleed Ahmed
Badawy Shora

Problem 1

(a)

$$3z^2 + z = 1$$

solve the quadratic equations and we get

$$z = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot (-1)}}{(3 \cdot 2)}$$

$$z = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 12}}{6}$$

$$z = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{13}}{6}$$

$$z_0 = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{13}}{6} + 0i, \quad z_1 = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{13}}{6} + 0i$$

(b)

$$3z^2 + z = 0$$

$$z(3z + 1) = 0$$

$$z = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad 3z + 1 = 0$$

$$z = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad z = -\frac{1}{3}$$

(c)

$$z^2 - (3 + i)z + 4 + 3i = 0$$

$$z = \frac{(3 + i) \pm \sqrt{(3 + i)^2 - 4(4 + 3i)}}{2}$$

$$z = \frac{(3 + i) \pm \sqrt{9 + 6i - 1 - 16 - 12i}}{2}$$

$$z = \frac{(3 + i) \pm \sqrt{-8 - 6i}}{2}$$

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

$$z_0 = \frac{4-2i}{2} = 2-i, \quad z_1 = \frac{2+4i}{2} = 1+2i$$

$\sqrt{-8-6i} = \pm(1-3i)$ because $\sqrt{-8-6i} = \pm(\sqrt{\frac{r+(-8)}{2}} + \text{sign}(-6)\sqrt{\frac{r-(-8)}{2}}i)$
where $r = |-8-6i|$

(d)

$$\sinh z = i$$

By definition of \sinh

$$\frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2} = i$$

By definition of e^z

$$\frac{e^x(\cos(y) + \sin(y)i) + e^{-x}(\cos(-y) + \sin(-y)i)}{2} = i$$

where $z = x + iy$.

$$e^x(\cos(y) + \sin(y)i) + e^{-x}(\cos(-y) + \sin(-y)i) = 2i$$

$$e^x(\cos(y) + \sin(y)i) + e^{-x}(\cos(y) - \sin(y)i) = 2i$$

$$e^x \cos(y) + e^x \sin(y)i + e^{-x} \cos(y) - e^{-x} \sin(y)i = 2i$$

$$(e^x \cos(y) + e^{-x} \cos(y)) + (e^x \sin(y) - e^{-x} \sin(y))i = 0 + 2i$$

$$e^x \cos(y) + e^{-x} \cos(y) = 0, \quad e^x \sin(y) - e^{-x} \sin(y) = 2$$

$$e^x \cos(y) + e^{-x} \cos(y) = 0 \implies \cos(y) = 0$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$e^x \sin(y) - e^{-x} \sin(y) = 2$$

$$\sin(y)(e^x - e^{-x}) = 2$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi\right)(e^x - e^{-x}) = 2 \implies e^x - e^{-x} = \pm 2$$

Let $r = e^x$

$$r - \frac{1}{r} = 2 \implies r^2 - 2r - 1 = 0$$

or

$$r - \frac{1}{r} = -2 \implies r^2 + 2r - 1 = 0$$

$$r = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4+4}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$r = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4+4}}{2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$e^x = \sqrt{2} \pm 1 \implies x = \ln(\sqrt{2} \pm 1), \quad \sqrt{2} \pm 1 > 0$$

$$z = x + yi \text{ where } x = \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1) \text{ or } x = \ln(\sqrt{2} - 1) \text{ and } y = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$$

(e)

$$\tan(z) = 1$$

$$\frac{\sin(z)}{\cos(z)} = 1$$

$$\sin(z) = \cos(z)$$

By definition of $\sin(z)$ and $\cos(z)$

$$\frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i} = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2}$$

$$e^{iz} - e^{-iz} = i(e^{iz} + e^{-iz})$$

Let $q = e^{iz}$

$$q - \frac{1}{q} = i(q + \frac{1}{q})$$

$$q^2 - 1 = iq^2 + 1$$

$$q^2(1 - i) - 2 = 0$$

$$q = \sqrt{\frac{2}{1-i}} = \sqrt{\frac{2(1+i)}{2}} = \sqrt{1+i}$$