1. (a)
$$i^{23} - 1 = i^{4 \cdot 5 + 3} - 1 = i^{4 \cdot 5} \cdot i^3 - 1 = (i^4)^5 \cdot i^3 - 1 = -i - 1$$

(b)
$$(i+1)^3 \to (\sqrt{2}_{45^\circ})^3 = 2\sqrt{2}_{135^\circ}$$

(c)
$$\left(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{3}i\right)^7 \rightarrow \left(\sqrt{9}_{35,26^{\circ}}\right)^7 = 3_{246,82^{\circ}}^7$$

(d)
$$\frac{\left(\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{13}i\right)^5}{(1-i)^2} \to \frac{\left(\sqrt{16}_{64,34^\circ}\right)^5}{\left(\sqrt{2}_{315^\circ}\right)^2} = 2^9_{-308,3^\circ} = 2^9_{51,7^\circ}$$

(e)
$$\frac{\left(\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{2}\,i\right)^6}{\left(3-3\sqrt{3}\,i\right)^4} \to \frac{\left(2_{45^\circ}\right)^6}{\left(6_{60^\circ}\right)^4} = \left(\frac{4}{81}\right)_{30^\circ}$$

2. En general, quan es vol resoldre una equació de segon grau amb coeficients reals

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

s'usava la formula

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

El \pm apareix perquè (ara ho sabem) l'arrel quadrada ha de tenir dues solucions. Quan treballem amb equacions amb coeficients complexos farem servir el resultat

$$x = \frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

En cas de l'equació que hem de resoldre

$$x^2 - (1+i)x + i = 0$$

tenim

$$x = \frac{1 + i + \sqrt{(1+i)^2 - 4i}}{2}$$

Comencem per calcular

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

passem a forma polar el nombre complex que hi ha dins l'arrel

$$\sqrt{2_{270^{\circ}}}$$

les dues arrels del nombre complex $2_{270^{\circ}}$ són

$$\sqrt{2}_{\frac{270^{\circ}+360^{\circ}\cdot 0}{2}} = \sqrt{2}_{135^{\circ}} \to \sqrt{2}\cos 135^{\circ} + i\sqrt{2}\sin 135^{\circ} = -1 + i$$

1

$$\sqrt{2}_{\frac{270^{\circ}+360^{\circ}\cdot 1}{2}} = \sqrt{2}_{315^{\circ}} \to \sqrt{2}\cos 315^{\circ} + i\sqrt{2}\sin 315^{\circ} = 1 - i$$



de forma que una de les solucions de l'equació és

$$x_1 = \frac{1 + i - 1 + i}{2} = i$$

i l'altra

$$x_1 = \frac{1+i+1-i}{2} = 1$$

3. (a) $\sqrt{i} \to \sqrt{1_{\frac{\pi}{2}}}$

després de passar a forma polar el nombre complex podem calcular les seves dues arrels, que són

$$1_{\frac{\pi/2 + 2\pi \cdot 0}{2}} = 1_{\frac{\pi}{4}} \to \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i$$

i

$$1_{\frac{\pi/2+2\pi\cdot 1}{2}} = 1_{\frac{5\pi}{4}} \to -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i$$

(b) $1 - \sqrt[3]{i} \to 1 - \sqrt[3]{1_{\frac{\pi}{2}}}$

després de passar a forma polar el nombre complex de l'arrel calculem les seves arrels (3), aquestes són

$$1_{\frac{\pi/2+2\pi\cdot0}{3}} = 1_{\frac{\pi}{6}} \to \cos\frac{\pi}{6} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i$$

$$1_{\frac{\pi/2+2\pi\cdot1}{3}} = 1_{\frac{5\pi}{6}} \to \cos\frac{5\pi}{6} + i\sin\frac{5\pi}{6} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i$$

$$1_{\frac{\pi/2+2\pi\cdot2}{3}} = 1_{\frac{9\pi}{6}} \to \cos\frac{9\pi}{6} + i\sin\frac{9\pi}{6} = -i$$

de forma que tenim

$$1 - \sqrt[3]{i} = 1 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\right) = \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i$$
$$1 - \sqrt[3]{i} = 1 - \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\right) = \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i$$
$$1 - \sqrt[3]{i} = 1 - (-i) = 1 + i$$



(c) $e^{-i\frac{\pi}{3}} (1 - (1+i)^3)$ Per una banda tenim

$$e^{-i\frac{\pi}{3}} \to \cos\left(\frac{-\pi}{3}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{-\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

per una altra

$$(1+i)^3 \to \left(\sqrt{2}_{\frac{\pi}{4}}\right)^3 = 2\sqrt{2}_{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \to 2\sqrt{2}\cos\frac{3\pi}{4} + i2\sqrt{2}\sin\frac{3\pi}{4} = -2-2i$$

finalment

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right) \cdot \left(1 - (-2 - 2i)\right) = \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right) \cdot (3 + 2i) = \frac{3}{2} + \sqrt{3} + \left(1 - \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3}\right)i$$

(d) $\frac{(1+i)^{100}}{\left(1+i\sqrt{3}\,i\right)^{50}} \to \frac{\left(\sqrt{2}\frac{\pi}{4}\right)^{100}}{\left(2\frac{\pi}{3}\right)^{50}} = 1_{\frac{100\pi}{4} - \frac{50\pi}{3}} = 1_{\frac{25\pi}{3}} = 1_{\frac{\pi}{3}}$

(e)
$$\left(1 + \sqrt{3}i\right)^3 - \left(1 - \sqrt{3}i\right)^3 \to \left(2\frac{\pi}{3}\right)^3 - \left(2\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)^3 = 8\pi - 8_0 = -8 - 8 = 0$$

