

= w , then every solution to  $ez =$

w can be obtained by adding an integer multiple of  $2\pi i$  to v :

<formula>

Thus the complex exponential function is a periodic function with period  $2\pi i$  .

More simply :  $e^{i\theta}$

= ? 1 ;  $e^{x+iy} =$

$e^x ( \cos y + i \sin y )$  .

== Trigonometric functions ==

It follows from Euler 's formula stated above that the trigonometric functions cosine and sine are

<formula>

Before the invention of complex numbers , cosine and sine were defined geometrically . The above formula reduces the complicated formulas for trigonometric functions of a sum into the simple exponentiation formula

<formula>

Using exponentiation with complex exponents may reduce problems in trigonometry to algebra .

== Complex exponents with base e ==

The power  $z = x + iy$  can be computed as  $e^x e^{iy}$  . The real factor  $e^x$  is the absolute value of z and the complex factor  $e^{iy}$  identifies the direction of z .

== Complex exponents with positive real bases ==