

Problem 1

a) $-1 + i$

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

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{-1}$$

$$= \pi - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$= \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$z = \sqrt{2} e^{\frac{3\pi}{4}i}$$

b) $\sqrt{3} - i$

$$r = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 + (-1)^2}$$
$$= 2$$

$$z = 2 e^{\frac{\pi}{6}i}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{6}$$

Problem 2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1-i}{1+i} &= \frac{(1-i)^2}{(1+i)(1-i)} \\
 &= \frac{1-2i+i^2}{1-i^2} \\
 &= \frac{-2i}{2} \\
 &= -i
 \end{aligned}$$

$$z_1 = 1-i$$

$$r_1 = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\theta_1 = \tan^{-1} \frac{-1}{1}$$

$$= 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$= \frac{7\pi}{4}$$

$$z_2 = 1+i$$

$$r_2 = r_1$$

$$= \sqrt{2}$$

$$\theta_2 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 z &= \frac{z_1}{z_2} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{2} e^{\frac{7\pi}{4}i}}{\sqrt{2} e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= e^{\frac{6\pi}{4}i}$$

$$= e^{\frac{3\pi}{2}i}$$

$$= \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = 0 + i(-1) = -i$$

Problem 3

$$a) (1-i)^4$$

$$= \binom{4}{0} 1^4 \cdot (-i)^0 + \binom{4}{1} 1^3 \cdot (-i)^1 + \binom{4}{2} 1^2 \cdot (-i)^2 + \binom{4}{3} 1 \cdot (-i)^3 + \binom{4}{4} 1^0 \cdot (-i)^4$$

$$= 1 - 4i + 6i^2 - 4i^3 + i^4$$

$$= 1 - 4i - 6 + 4i + 1$$

$$= -4$$

$$(1-i)^4$$

$$r = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{-1}{1}$$

$$= \frac{7\pi}{4}$$

$$= \left(\sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{7\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{7\pi}{4} \right) \right)^4$$

$$= 4 \left(\cos \frac{7\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{7\pi}{4} \right)^4$$

$$= 4 (\cos 7\pi + i \sin 7\pi)$$

$$= 4 (-1 + 0)$$

$$= -4$$

$$b) (1 + i\sqrt{3})^3$$

$$= \binom{3}{0} 1^3 \cdot i\sqrt{3}^0 + \binom{3}{1} 1^2 \cdot i\sqrt{3}^1 + \binom{3}{2} 1^1 \cdot i\sqrt{3}^2 + \binom{3}{3} 1^0 \cdot i\sqrt{3}^3$$

$$= 1 + 3\sqrt{3}i + 9i^2 + 3\sqrt{3}i^3$$

$$= 1 + 3\sqrt{3}i - 9 - 3\sqrt{3}i$$

$$= -8$$

$$c) (1 + i\sqrt{3})^3$$

$$= 2^3 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right)^3$$

$$= 8 (\cos \pi + i \sin \pi)$$

$$= 8 (-1 + 0)$$

$$= -8$$

Problem 4

$$\sqrt[6]{1}$$

Let $z = \sqrt[6]{1}$, then $z^6 = 1$.

$$r^6 e^{i6\theta} = 1 \cdot e^{2k\pi i}$$

$$r = 1, \quad 6\theta = 2k\pi$$

$$\theta = \frac{2k\pi}{6}, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, 5$$

$$\sqrt[6]{1} = z_0, z_1, \dots, z_5, \text{ where } z_0 = \sqrt[6]{1} e^{i\frac{\theta}{n}}$$

$$z_0 = e^0$$

$$z_1 = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{6}} = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

$$z_2 = e^{\frac{4\pi i}{6}} = \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

$$z_3 = e^{\frac{6\pi i}{6}} = \cos\pi + i\sin\pi = -1$$

$$z_4 = e^{\frac{8\pi i}{6}} = \cos\frac{4\pi}{3} + i\sin\frac{4\pi}{3} = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

$$Z_5 = e^{\frac{10\pi}{6}i} = \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{3}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

Problem 5

$$x^4 + 16 = 0$$

$$\text{Let } z^4 = -16.$$

$$x^4 = -16$$

$$x^2 = 4i, \quad x^2 = -4i$$

$$= 4e^{\frac{\pi}{2}i}, \quad = 4e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}i}$$

$$x_1 = \sqrt{4}e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i} = 2\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{4} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{2}$$

$$x_2 = -\sqrt{4}e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i} = \sqrt{2} - i\sqrt{2}$$

$$x_3 = \sqrt{4}e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}i} = 2\left(\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + i\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right) = 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \sqrt{2} - i\sqrt{2}$$

$$x_4 = -\sqrt{4}e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}i} = -\sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{2}$$