

# W15 - Homework

## Stepwise problems - Thu. 11:59pm

### Complex algebra

01

#### ✍ Complex arithmetic

Write each of these expressions in the form  $a + bi$ .

(a)  $(1 + 3i)(5 - i)$     (b)  $\frac{2 + 5i}{-3 + 7i}$

02

#### ✍ Complex solutions of quadratic equations

Find all solutions and write them in the form  $z = a + bi$ .

$$2z^2 + z + 1 = 0$$

### Complex exponential

03

#### ✍ Complex forms - exponential to Cartesian

Write each number in the form  $a + bi$ .

(a)  $2e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$     (b)  $e^{\ln 4 + i\frac{\pi}{2}}$

04

#### ✍ Polar and exponential form

Write down Euler's Formula.

Now write  $-5 + 5i$ :

(i) in polar form    (ii) in exponential form

### Complex roots

05

#### ✍ Complex roots using polar

Find the three cube ( $3^{\text{rd}}$ ) roots of  $27i$ .

Write your answer in the form  $a + bi$ .

## Regular problems - Sat. 11:59pm

### Complex algebra

06

#### ✍ Complex arithmetic

Write each of these expressions in the form  $a + bi$ .

(a)  $(2i)^3$     (b)  $\sqrt{-4}\sqrt{-16}$

07

#### ✍ Complex solutions of quadratic equations

Find all solutions and write them in the form  $z = a + bi$ .

(a)  $16x^2 + 9 = 0$     (b)  $x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{9} = 0$

### Complex exponential

08

#### ✍ Polar and exponential form

Write down Euler's Formula.

Now write each of the following complex numbers (i) in polar form, and (ii) in exponential form.

(a)  $2 - 2\sqrt{3}i$     (b)  $6i$

09

#### ✍ Complex products and quotients using polar

For each pair of complex numbers  $z$  and  $w$ , compute:

$$zw, \quad \frac{z}{w}, \quad \frac{1}{z}$$

(a)  $z = 1 + \sqrt{3}i, \quad w = \sqrt{3} + i$

(b)  $z = 2\sqrt{3} - 2i, \quad w = 6i$

(Use polar forms with  $\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$ .)

10

### ✍ Complex powers using polar

Using De Moivre's Theorem, write each number in the form  $a + bi$ .

(a)  $(1 + i)^{16}$       (b)  $(\sqrt{3} - i)^5$

(First convert to polar/exponential, then compute the power, then convert back.)

## Complex roots

11

### ✍ Complex roots using polar

Find each of the indicated roots.

(a) The four 4<sup>th</sup> roots of 1.

(b) The three cube (3<sup>rd</sup>) roots of  $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}i$ .

Try to write your answer in  $a + bi$  form if that is not hard, otherwise leave it in polar form.