Answers - Euler's Formula (page ??)

1. $(-i)^i = e^{-\frac{i\pi}{2}i}$
   $= e^{-\frac{i^2\pi}{2}}$
   $= e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = i$

2. Since $-1 = e^{i\pi}$, we can write this expression as $\ln(e^{i\pi}) = i\pi$

3. $e^{i(A-B)} = e^{iA}e^{-iB}$

   This means that:

   $$\begin{aligned}\cos(A-B) + i\sin(A-B) &= (\cos(A) + i\sin(A))(\cos(-B) + i\sin(-B)) \\ &= (\cos(A) + i\sin(A))(\cos(B) - i\sin(B))\end{aligned}$$

   Equating real and imaginary parts:

   $\cos(A-B) = \cos(A)\cos(B) + \sin(A)\sin(B)$

   $\sin(A-B) = \cos(B)\sin(A) - \cos(A)\sin(B)$

   Substituting $-B$ for B in the second equation:

   $\sin(A+B) = \sin(A)\cos(-B) - \cos(A)\sin(-B) = \sin(A)\cos(B) + \cos(A)\sin(B)$

4. Since $i = e^{\frac{i\pi}{2}}$, we can write the expression as $((e^{\frac{i\pi}{2}})^i)^2 = (e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}})^2 = e^{-\pi}$

5. Separating the expression into three terms:

   $\ln(-25e^{i^i}) = \ln(-1) + \ln(25) + \ln(e^{i^i})$

   Since $-1 = e^{i\pi}$, we can simplify the expression:

   $\ln(e^{i\pi}) + \ln(25) + \ln e^{i^i}$

   $i\pi + \ln(25) + i^i$

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

   So the expression simplifies to $i\pi + \ln(25) + e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}$