$$z^{n} + a = 0 =$$
  $z_{k}^{n} = -a = |a|e^{j(2k+1)\pi}$   
 $z_{k} = |a|e^{j(2k+1)\pi}/n$  for  $k = 0, 1, ..., n-1$ 

$$Z = -1 = 7$$
  $\alpha = -1$  and  $|\alpha| = 1 = 1$   $h = 7$ 

$$Z_{0} = e^{j(2(0)+1)\pi/7} = e^{j\pi/7}$$

$$Z_{1} = e^{j(2(0)+1)\pi/7} = e^{j3\pi/7}$$

$$Z_{2} = e^{j(2(2)+1)\pi/7} = e^{j\pi}$$

$$Z_{3} = e^{j(2(3)+1)\pi/7} = e^{j\pi}$$

$$Z_{4} = e^{j(2(4)+1)\pi/7} = e^{j\pi/7}$$

$$Z_{5} = e^{j(2(4)+1)\pi/7} = e^{j\pi/7}$$

$$Z_{6} = e^{j(2(6)+1)\pi/7} = e^{j(3\pi/7)} = e^{j\pi/7}$$

$$Z_{6} = e^{j(2(6)+1)\pi/7} = e^{j(3\pi/7)} = e^{j\pi/7}$$

$$\frac{\text{Roots}}{\text{Zo} = e^{j\pi/7}}$$

$$Z_0 = e^{j3\pi/7}$$

$$Z_1 = e^{j5\pi/7}$$

$$Z_2 = e^{j\pi} = -1$$

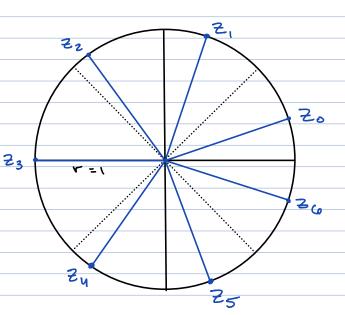
$$-j5\pi/7$$

$$Z_4 = e^{-j3\pi/7}$$

$$Z_5 = e^{-j\pi/7}$$

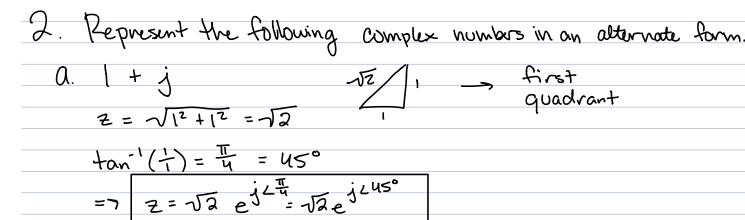
$$Z_6 = e^{j\pi/7}$$

## Plot Polar Coardinates



& know how to have MATLAB do Atris

roots [[10000001]]



b. 
$$1 - 1$$
 $z = \sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{2}$ 
 $tan(-1) = \frac{7\pi}{4} = 315^{\circ}$ 

The state of the stat

$$= 7 = \sqrt{2} e^{j \frac{2\pi}{4}} = \sqrt{2} e^{j \frac{2315^{\circ}}{4}} = \sqrt{2} e^{j \frac{2315^{\circ}}{4}}$$

= 
$$-\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{5}{3}i$$
 =  $-\frac{4.33}{3} - \frac{2.5}{3}i$   $\frac{2}{2}$  Re, Lm $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{2} - \frac{4.33}{3} - \frac{2.5}{3}i$ 

= 
$$\frac{-5\sqrt{3}}{2}$$
 +  $\frac{5}{3}$  j =  $\frac{-4.33}{2}$  +  $\frac{2.5}{3}$   $\frac{2}{2}$  Re, lm3 =  $\frac{5}{2}$  -  $\frac{4.33}{2}$ ,  $\frac{2.5}{3}$ 

$$x^2 + y^2 = \left| z \right|^2$$

$$(x+yy)(x-yy)$$
  
 $x^2 + y^2 = |z|^2 Or |z|^2 |e^{j\langle |z|^2}$ 

```
3. Use Euler's Identity to find trig. identities.
  a. Sin (\alpha + \beta) \rightarrow \theta = \alpha + \beta Euler's Identity:

(a) in (a) is eight cos \theta + j sin \theta
       = e^{i(\alpha + \beta)} = e^{i\alpha} \cdot e^{i\beta}
        = (\cos(\alpha) + j\sin(\alpha)) \cdot (\cos(\beta) + j\sin(\beta))
        = cos(α) cos(β) + j cos(α)sin(β) + jsin(α)cos(β) - sin(α)sin(β)
   = \left[\cos(\alpha)\cos(\beta) - \sin(\alpha)\sin(\beta)\right] + \left[\sin(\alpha)\cos(\beta) + \cos(\alpha)\sin(\beta)\right]
                       COS (x+B)
                                                                    sin(x+B)
    a. Sin (x+B) is the imaginary part /
           Sin(\alpha + \beta) = sin(\alpha)cos(\beta) + cos(\alpha) + sin(\beta)
    b. cos (a+B) is the real part
            cos(a+B) = cos(a) cos(B) - sin(a) sin(B)
```