

Precalculus

Euler's formula memorization

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Euler's Formula

Theorem (Euler's Formula)

$$e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x,$$

where $e \approx 2.71828$ is Euler's/Napier's constant .

Proof.

Recall $n! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot (n-1) \cdot n$. Borrow from Calc II the f-las:



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$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots + \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + \dots$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots + \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \dots$$

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + \dots$$

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Rearrange.



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Rearrange. **Plug-in** $z = ix$.



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Rearrange. Plug-in $z = ix$. Use $i^2 = -1$. Multiply $\sin x$ by i . **Add to get**
 $e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x.$



Trigonometric Identities Revisited

- $e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$ (Euler's Formula).
- $e^{ix} e^{iy} = e^{ix+iy} = e^{i(x+y)}$ (exponentiation rule: valid for \mathbb{C}).
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All trigonometric formulas can be easily derived using the above formulas.

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