

Problem 1.1)

Convert the following to polar form:

(a) $z = -j10$

$$z = 10e^{j\frac{-\pi}{2}}$$

(b) $z = 5$

$$z = 5e^{j0}$$

(c) $z = (-5, 5)$

$$z = 5\sqrt{2}e^{j2.356}$$

(d) $z = -1 + j$

$$z = \sqrt{2}e^{j2.356}$$

(e) $z = 1 - j\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

$$z = 1.155e^{-j0.524}$$

(f) $z = -2$

$$z = 2e^{j\pi}$$

Problem 1.2)

Convert the following to rectangular form:

(a) $z = 2e^{j(\frac{3\pi}{4})}$

$$z = -\sqrt{2} + j\sqrt{2}$$

(b) $z = 5e^{-j(\frac{\pi}{2})}$

$$z = -j5$$

(c) $z = 4 \angle \frac{\pi}{6}$

$$z = 3.464 + j2$$

(d) $z = 3 \angle -4.5\pi$

$$z = -j3$$

Problem 1.3)

Evaluate the following and give the answer in both rectangular and polar form.

$$z_1 = 3 - j3 = 3\sqrt{2} \angle -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$z_2 = e^{j(\frac{3\pi}{4})} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \angle \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

(a) Conjugate: z_1^*

$$= 3 + j3 = 3\sqrt{2}e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

(b) jz_2

$$= 1 \angle -\frac{3\pi}{4} = 2.56e^{-j1.17}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(c)} \quad \frac{z_2}{z_1} &= \sqrt{2} \angle \frac{\pi}{4} = 1.62e^{j0.51} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(d)} \quad z_2^2 &= 1 \angle -\frac{\pi}{2} = 1.862e^{-j} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(e)} \quad z_1^{-1} &= \frac{1}{z_1} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} \angle \frac{\pi}{4} = 0.82e^{j1.28} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(f)} \quad z_1 z_2 &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \angle -\frac{\pi}{4} = 1.057e^{-j0.84} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(g)} \quad z_1 + z_2^* &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \angle \frac{3\pi}{4} = 2.46e^{j1.28} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(h)} \quad |z_2|^2 &= z_2 z_2^* \\ &= 1 \angle \frac{\pi}{2} = 1.86e^j \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(i)} \quad z_2 + z_2^* &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Problem 1.4)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad &\left(A \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + jA \frac{1}{2} \right) \rightarrow A \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b)} \quad &\left(-A \frac{1}{2} - j \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(c)} \quad &(3 \cos(\phi) + j3 \sin(\phi)) \rightarrow -3 \sin(\phi) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(d)} \quad &\sqrt{(-\alpha\sqrt{3})^2 + (\alpha^2)} e^{\arctan\left(\frac{\alpha}{-\alpha\sqrt{3}}\right)} \end{aligned}$$

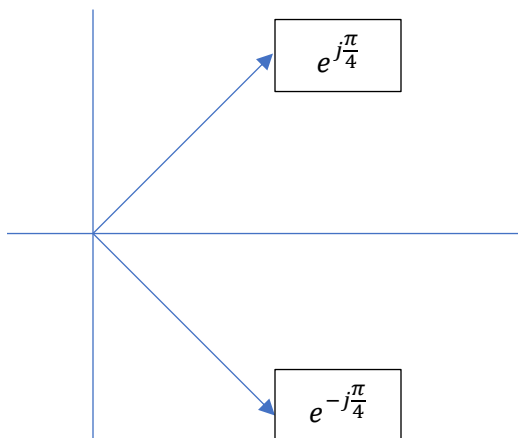
(e)

$$\frac{A}{\left(A\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)-A\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)\right)}$$

Problem 1.5)

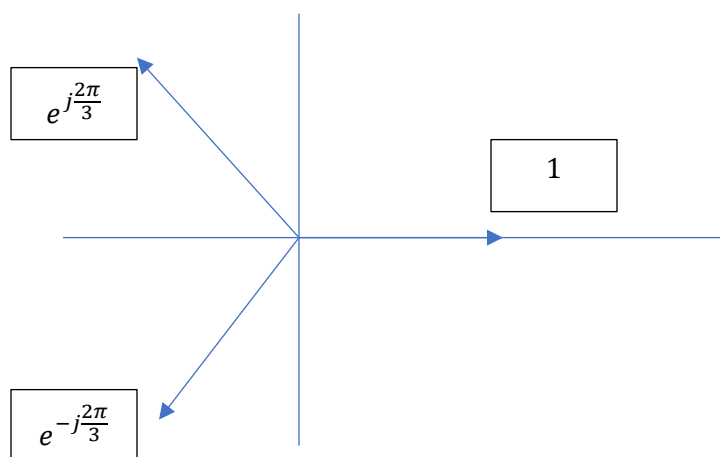
(a)

$$= \left(1 \angle -\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \left(1 \angle \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{2} \angle 0^\circ$$



(b)

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



(c)

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clc; clear all; close all
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z_a = exp(-i*(pi/4)) + exp(i*(pi/4))
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mag_z_a = abs(z_a)  
phase_z_a = angle(z_a)
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z_b = 1 + exp(-2i*(pi/3)) + exp(2i*(pi/3))
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mag_z_b = abs(z_b)  
phase_z_b = angle(z_b)
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Problem 1.6)

$$A = 75$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{T}$$

$$t_d = 3$$

$$\phi = -(t_d)(\omega_0) = -\frac{3\pi}{2}$$