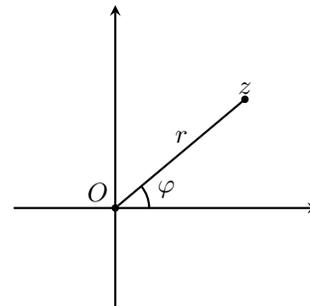


**MATH 10**  
**ASSIGNMENT 3: COMPLEX NUMBERS: DE MOIVRE FORMULA**  
 OCT 1, 2023

MAGNITUDE AND ARGUMENT OF A COMPLEX NUMBER

The magnitude of a complex numbers  $z = a + bi$  is  $|z| = \sqrt{z\bar{z}} = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ ; geometrically it is the length of vector  $z = (a, b)$ . If  $z \neq 0$ , its *argument*  $\arg z$  is defined to be the angle between the positive part of  $x$ -axis and the vector  $z$  measured counterclockwise. Thus, instead of describing a complex number by its coordinates  $a = \operatorname{Re}(z)$ ,  $b = \operatorname{Im}(z)$  we can describe it by its magnitude  $r = |z|$  and argument  $\varphi = \arg(z)$ :



Relation between  $r, \varphi$  and  $a = \operatorname{Re}(z)$ ,  $b = \operatorname{Im}(z)$  is given by

$$a = r \cos(\varphi), \quad b = r \sin(\varphi)$$

$$z = a + bi = r(\cos(\varphi) + i \sin(\varphi))$$

Thus, one can write the complex number with magnitude  $r$  and argument  $\varphi$  as

$$z = r(\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi).$$

GEOMETRIC MEANING OF MULTIPLICATION

**Theorem.**

1. If  $z$  is a complex number with magnitude 1 and argument  $\varphi$ , then multiplication by  $z$  is rotation by angle  $\varphi$ :

$$z \cdot w = R_\varphi(w)$$

where  $R_\varphi$  is operation of **counterclockwise** rotation by angle  $\varphi$  around the origin.

2. If  $z$  is a complex number with absolute value  $r$  and argument  $\varphi$ , then multiplication by  $z$  is rotation by angle  $\varphi$  and rescaling by factor  $r$ :

$$z \cdot w = rR_\varphi(w)$$

ADDITION OF ARGUMENT

**Theorem.** When we multiply two complex numbers, magnitudes multiply and arguments add:

$$|z_1 z_2| = |z_1| \cdot |z_2|, \quad \arg(z_1 z_2) = \arg(z_1) + \arg(z_2) \pmod{360^\circ}$$

Similarly,

$$\left| \frac{z_1}{z_2} \right| = \frac{|z_1|}{|z_2|}, \quad \arg\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right) = \arg(z_1) - \arg(z_2) \pmod{360^\circ}$$

In particular, this implies that if  $z = r(\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)$ , then

$$z^n = r^n(\cos(n\varphi) + i \sin(n\varphi))$$

This is known as De Moivre's formula.

## HOMEWORK

1. Show that
  - (a)  $|\bar{z}| = |z|$ ,  $\arg(\bar{z}) = -\arg(z)$
  - (b) Show that  $\frac{\bar{z}}{z}$  has magnitude one. What is its argument if argument of  $z$  is  $\varphi$ ?
  - (c) Check part (b) for  $z = 1 + i$  by explicit calculation.
2. If  $z$  has magnitude 2 and argument  $3\pi/2$ , and  $w$  has magnitude 3 and argument  $\pi/3$ , what will be the magnitude and argument of  $zw$ ? Can you write it in the form  $a + bi$ ?
3. Which transformations of the complex plane are given by the formulas

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 \text{(a) } z \rightarrow iz & \text{(b) } z \rightarrow (1 + i\sqrt{3})z & \text{(c) } z \rightarrow \frac{z}{1+i} \\
 \text{(d) } z \rightarrow \frac{z + \bar{z}}{2} & \text{(e) } z \rightarrow (1 - 2i + z) & \text{(f) } z \rightarrow \frac{z}{|z|} \\
 \text{(g) } z \rightarrow i\bar{z} & \text{(h) } z \rightarrow -\bar{z} & 
 \end{array}$$

Draw the image of the square  $0 \leq \operatorname{Re} z \leq 1$ ,  $0 \leq \operatorname{Im} z \leq 1$  under each of these transformations.

4. Let  $p(x)$  be a polynomial with real coefficients.
  - (a) Show that for any **complex**  $z$ , we have  $\overline{p(z)} = p(\bar{z})$ .
  - (b) Show that if  $z$  is a complex root of  $p$ , i.e.  $p(z) = 0$ , then  $\bar{z}$  is also a root.
  - (c) Show that if  $p(z)$  has odd degree and completely factors over  $\mathbb{C}$  (i.e. has as many roots as is its degree), then it must have at least one real root.
5. Consider the equation  $x^3 - 4x^2 + 6x - 4 = 0$ .
  - (a) Solve this equation (hint: one of the roots is an integer).
  - (b) Find the sum and product of the roots in two ways: by using Vieta formulas and by explicit computation. Check that the results match.
6. Using the argument addition rule, derive a formula for  $\cos(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)$ ,  $\sin(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)$  in terms of  $\sin$  and  $\cos$  of  $\varphi_1, \varphi_2$ . [Hint: let  $z_1 = \cos \varphi_1 + i \sin \varphi_1$ ,  $z_2 = \cos \varphi_2 + i \sin \varphi_2$ ; then  $z_1 z_2 = ?$ ]
7. Compute

$$(3 + 4i)^{-1}, \quad (1 - i)^{12}, \quad (1 - i)^{-12}, \quad \left(\frac{1+i}{1-i}\right)^{2024}, \quad (i\sqrt{3} - 1)^{17}$$

8. Using de Moivre's formula, write a formula for  $\cos(3\varphi)$ ,  $\sin(3\varphi)$  in terms of  $\sin \varphi$ ,  $\cos \varphi$ .
- \*9. Compute  $1 + \cos \varphi + \cos 2\varphi + \cdots + \cos n\varphi$ . [Hint: if  $z = \cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi$ , what is  $1 + z + z^2 + \cdots + z^n$  ?]