

W16 - Examples

Complex product, quotient, power using Euler

Start with two complex numbers:

$$z = 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} \quad w = 5e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

(1) Product zw :

$$\begin{aligned} zw &\ggg (2e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}) \cdot (5e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}) \\ &\ggg (2 \cdot 5) (e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}) (e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}) \ggg 10e^{i\frac{\pi}{2} + i\frac{\pi}{3}} \ggg 10e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}} \end{aligned}$$

(2) Quotient z/w :

$$\begin{aligned} z/w &\ggg (2e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}) / (5e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}) \\ &\ggg \frac{2e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}}{5e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}} \ggg \frac{2}{5} e^{i\frac{\pi}{2} - i\frac{\pi}{3}} \ggg \frac{2}{5} e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}} \end{aligned}$$

(3) Power z^8 :

$$\begin{aligned} z^8 &\ggg (2e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}})^8 \\ &\ggg 2^8 (e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}})^8 \ggg 512e^{i4\pi} \end{aligned}$$

Notice:

$$e^{i4\pi} \ggg (e^{2\pi i})^2 \ggg 1^2 \ggg 1$$

Simplify:

$$512e^{i4\pi} \ggg 512$$

Thus: $z^8 = 512$.

Complex power from Cartesian

Compute $(3 + 3i)^4$.

Solution

First convert to exponential form:

$$\begin{aligned}
 3 + 3i &\ggg 3\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i \right) \\
 &\ggg 3\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Compute the power:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3 + 3i)^4 &\ggg \left(3\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} \right)^4 \\
 &\ggg 324e^{i\pi} \ggg -324
 \end{aligned}$$

Finding all 4th roots of 16

Compute all the 4th roots of 16.

Solution

Write $16 = 16e^{0i}$.

Evaluate roots formula:

$$(16e^{0i})^{\frac{1}{4}} \ggg w_k = 16^{\frac{1}{4}} e^{i(\frac{0}{4} + k\frac{2\pi}{4})}$$

Simplify:

$$\ggg 2e^{i k \frac{\pi}{2}} \ggg 2, 2i, -2, -2i$$

Finding 2nd roots of 2i

Find both 2nd roots of $2i$.

Solution

Write $2i = 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}$.

Evaluate roots formula:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left(2e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} &\ggg w_k = \sqrt{2}e^{i\left(\frac{\pi/2}{2} + k\frac{2\pi}{2}\right)} \\
 &\ggg \sqrt{2}e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi\right)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Compute the options: $k = 0, 1$:

$$\ggg \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}, \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{5\pi}{4}}$$

Convert to rectangular:

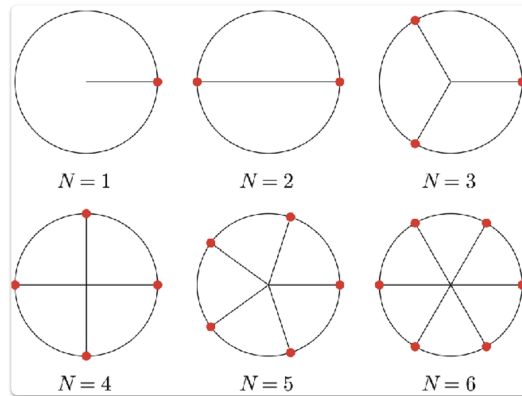
$$\begin{aligned}
 &\ggg \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i \right), \sqrt{2} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i \right) \\
 &\ggg 1 + i, 1 - i
 \end{aligned}$$

Some roots of unity

Find the 1st and 2nd and 3rd and 4th and 5th and 6th roots of the number 1.

Solution

(1)



1st

Write $1 = e^{0i}$. Evaluate roots formula. There is no possible k :

$$(e^{0i})^{\frac{1}{1}} \gg \gg e^{0i} \gg \gg 1$$

(2) 2nd

Write $1 = e^{0i}$. Evaluate roots formula in terms of k :

$$(e^{0i})^{\frac{1}{2}} \gg \gg w_k = e^{i(\frac{0}{2} + k\frac{2\pi}{2})} \quad k = 0, 1$$

Compute the two options, $k = 0, 1$:

$$\gg \gg 1, e^{\pi i} \gg \gg 1, -1$$

(3) 3rd

Evaluate roots formula in terms of k :

$$(e^{0i})^{\frac{1}{3}} \gg \gg w_k = e^{i(\frac{0}{3} + k\frac{2\pi}{3})}$$

Compute the options: $k = 0, 1, 2$:

$$\gg \gg 1, e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}}, e^{i\frac{4\pi}{3}} \gg \gg 1, -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i, -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

(4) 4th

Evaluate roots formula:

$$(e^{0i})^{\frac{1}{4}} \gg \gg w_k = e^{i(\frac{0}{4} + k\frac{2\pi}{4})}$$

Compute the options: $k = 0, 1, 2, 3$:

$$1, e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}, e^{i\pi}, e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2}} \gg \gg 1, i, -1, -i$$

(5) 5th

Evaluate roots formula:

$$(e^{0i})^{\frac{1}{5}} \gg \gg w_k = e^{i(\frac{0}{5} + k\frac{2\pi}{5})}$$

Compute the options: $k = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$:

$$1, e^{i\frac{2\pi}{5}}, e^{i\frac{4\pi}{5}}, e^{i\frac{6\pi}{5}}, e^{i\frac{8\pi}{5}}$$

Don't simplify, it's not feasible.

(6) 6th

Evaluate roots formula:

$$(e^{0i})^{\frac{1}{6}} \gg \gg w_k = e^{i(\frac{0}{6} + k\frac{2\pi}{6})}$$

Compute the options: $k = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$:

$$1, e^{i\frac{2\pi}{6}}, e^{i\frac{4\pi}{6}}, e^{i\frac{6\pi}{6}}, e^{i\frac{8\pi}{6}}, e^{i\frac{10\pi}{6}}$$

Simplify:

$$\gg \gg 1, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i, -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i, -1, -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i, \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$