

Self-assessment answers: 15 Complex numbers

1. With $z = x + iy$, $z^* = x - iy$

$$\Rightarrow z + 2z^* = 3x - iy = -1 + 4i$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3}, y = -4$$

$$\Rightarrow z = -\frac{1}{3} - 4i$$

[5 marks]

2. $(\text{cis } \theta)^n = \text{cis } n\theta$ and $\frac{\text{cis } \theta}{\text{cis } \phi} = \text{cis}(\theta - \phi)$

$$\therefore \frac{\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{12} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{12}\right)^4}{\cos \frac{5\pi}{12} - i \sin \frac{5\pi}{12}} = \frac{\left(\text{cis } \frac{\pi}{12}\right)^4}{\text{cis } \frac{5\pi}{12}} = \text{cis}\left(-\frac{\pi}{12}\right)$$

$$= \cos \frac{\pi}{12} - i \sin \frac{\pi}{12}$$

[5 marks]

3. Let $z = re^{i\theta}$,

$$\Rightarrow z^3 = r^3 e^{3i\theta}$$

$$|-4 + 4\sqrt{3}i| = 8$$

$$\text{Arg}(-4 + 4\sqrt{3}i) = \arctan(-\sqrt{3}) = -\frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\therefore r^3 e^{3i\theta} = 8e^{-i\pi/3}$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 2, \theta = \frac{\left(-\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi\right)}{3} = -\frac{\pi}{9}, \frac{5\pi}{9}, -\frac{7\pi}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow z = 2e^{-7i\pi/3}, 2e^{-i\pi/3}, 2e^{5i\pi/3}$$

[8 marks]

4. (a) By De Moivre's theorem, $(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^n = \cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta$.

$$\Rightarrow z^n - z^{-n} = \cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta - (\cos n\theta - i \sin n\theta) = 2i \sin n\theta$$

(b) $(z - z^{-1})^5 = z^5 - 5z^3 + 10z - 10z^{-1} + 5z^{-3} - z^{-5}$

$$= (z^5 - z^{-5}) - 5(z^3 - z^{-3}) + 10(z - z^{-1})$$

(c) But by (a), $(z - z^{-1})^5$ also equals $(2i \sin \theta)^5 = 32i \sin^5 \theta$.

$$\therefore 32i \sin^5 \theta = (z^5 - z^{-5}) - 5(z^3 - z^{-3}) + 10(z - z^{-1})$$

But by (a), $(z^n - z^{-n}) = 2i \sin n\theta$.

$$\therefore 32i \sin^5 \theta = 2i \sin 5\theta - 10i \sin 3\theta + 20i \sin \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^5 \theta = \frac{1}{16} \sin 5\theta - \frac{5}{16} \sin 3\theta + \frac{5}{8} \sin \theta$$

[12 marks]