

Warm Up

Express the following in the form $a + bi$:

$$\frac{(1-i)^4}{(-1-i\sqrt{3})^{10}}$$

$1-i \Rightarrow (1, -1)$ Q4 $r = \sqrt{2}$ $\tan \theta = 1$ (Ref $\theta = 45^\circ$) $\theta = 315^\circ$ $= \sqrt{2} \operatorname{cis} 315^\circ$	}	$(-1, -\sqrt{3})$ Q3 $r = \sqrt{1+3}$ $r = 2$ $\tan \theta = \sqrt{3}$ (Ref $\theta = 60^\circ$) $\theta = 240^\circ$ $= 2 \operatorname{cis} 240^\circ$
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$$= \frac{(\sqrt{2} \operatorname{cis} 315^\circ)^4}{(2 \operatorname{cis} 240^\circ)^{10}}$$

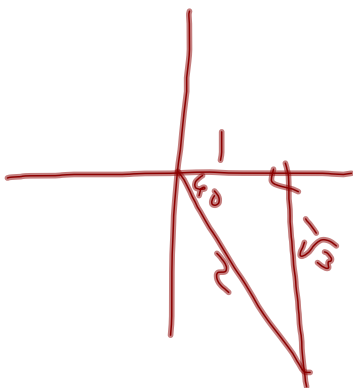
$$= \frac{2^2 \operatorname{cis} (1260^\circ)}{2^{10} \operatorname{cis} (2400^\circ)} = 2^{-8} \operatorname{cis} (-1140^\circ)$$

P.A. = 300°

$$= \frac{1}{2^8} (\cos 300^\circ + i \sin 300^\circ)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^8} \left(\frac{1}{2} + i \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^9} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2^9} i$$



$$= \frac{1}{512} (1 - i\sqrt{3})$$

Review - Complex Numbers...

- operations using complex numbers.
 - add/subtract, multiplication, division (complex conjugate)
 - comparison method (Re = Re & Im = Im)
 - describing complex roots
- plotting polar coordinates (both in degrees and radians)
- switching forms: rectangular \Rightarrow polar & polar \Rightarrow rectangular

$$\tan\theta = \left| \frac{y}{x} \right|$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{x}{r} \quad \text{so} \quad x = r \cos\theta$$

$$\sin\theta = \frac{y}{r} \quad \text{so} \quad y = r \sin\theta$$

- switching forms: complex number \Rightarrow polar form ($r \operatorname{cis} \theta$)

$$a + bi \Rightarrow r \cos\theta + (r \sin\theta)i$$

\therefore polar form is... $r \operatorname{cis} \theta = r(\cos\theta + i \sin\theta)$

$$\tan\theta = \left| \frac{y}{x} \right|$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

- operations in polar form

$$z_1 \cdot z_2 = r_1 r_2 [\cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)]$$

- multiply all "r" values together
- add all angles together

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} [\cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_1 - \theta_2)]$$

- divide "r" values
- subtract angles

- DeMoivre's Theorem

$$[r(\cos\theta + i \sin\theta)]^n = r^n [\cos(n\theta) + i \sin(n\theta)]$$

Review Time!!!

Review - Complex Numbers.doc

Review Solns - Complex Numbers.doc

Attachments

Review - Complex Numbers.doc

Review Solns - Complex Numbers.doc