

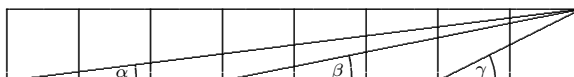
HOMEWORK No 5 (February 9, 2005)

Exercise 1. Denote by r and α the modulus and the argument of a non-zero complex number $z = x + iy$, respectively. Show that all the following complex numbers have modulus r and express their arguments in terms of α :

$x - iy$; $-x + iy$; $-x - iy$; $y + ix$; $-y + ix$; $y - ix$; $-y - ix$.

Exercise 2. Calculate the algebraic form of the number $(1 + i\sqrt{3})^7 \times (1 - i\sqrt{3})^{-12}$ using its trigonometric form.

Exercise 3. In the following "8 squares display" prove that $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = \frac{\pi}{4}$, and calculate an approximate value of π .



Exercise 4. (a) Let $z = x + iy$ and $z^2 = a + ib$ be algebraic forms of z and z^2 . Show that if $|z| = 1$, then $x^2 = \frac{1}{2}(1 + a)$ and $y^2 = \frac{1}{2}(1 - a)$.

(b) Put $x = \cos \frac{\pi}{8}$ and $y = \sin \frac{\pi}{8}$. Find the trigonometric form of z^2 and thus calculate $\cos \frac{\pi}{8}$ and $\sin \frac{\pi}{8}$.

Exercise 5. Let α be a real number $0 \leq \alpha \leq \pi$. (a) Calculate $e^{i\alpha} + e^{-i\alpha}$ and $e^{i\alpha} e^{-i\alpha}$.

(b) Solve the equation $(z^2 - 2(\cos \alpha)z + 1)(z^2 + 2(\cos \alpha)z + 1) = 0$, and show that the images of the solutions are the vertices of a rectangle.

Exercise 6. Put $\omega = e^{i\frac{2\pi}{5}}$. (a) Calculate ω^5 and prove that $1 + \omega + \omega^2 + \omega^3 + \omega^4 = 0$.

(b) Let $u = \omega + \omega^4$ and $v = \omega^2 + \omega^3$. Calculate $u + v$ and uv and deduce that u and v are solutions of a quadratic equation. Solve this equation.

(c) Justify the equality $u = \omega + \bar{\omega}$ and calculate $\cos \frac{2\pi}{5}$.

Exercise 7. Let z_1, z_2, z_3 be three distinct complex numbers such that $|z_1| = |z_2| = |z_3|$. Prove that the following three statements are equivalent:

- (a) z_1, z_2, z_3 are the vertices of an equilateral triangle;
- (b) $z_1 + z_2 + z_3 = 0$;
- (c) z_1, z_2, z_3 are the roots of an equation $z^3 = w$, where $w \in \mathbf{C}$.

BONUS QUESTION. In analogy to Exercise 7., prove, for $z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4 \in \mathbf{C}$ such that $|z_1| = |z_2| = |z_3| = |z_4|$,

$z_1 + z_2 + z_3 + z_4 = 0$ if and only if z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4 are the vertices of a rectangle.

Solutions will be sent to all students by e-mail.

They will be also available in the display case opposite of my office 4205HP

on Monday, February 14, 2005.