SSCE1693 ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS

CHAPTER 9:

COMPLEX NUMBERS

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9.1 Imaginary Number

9.2 Complex Number

9.2.1 Argand diagram

9.2.2 Equality of complex number

9.3 Algebraic operations on complex number

9.3.1 Addition and subtraction

9.3.2 Multiplication

9.3.3 Complex conjugate

9.3.4 Division

9.4 Polar form of complex number

9.5 De Moivre's Theorem

9.5.1 n^{th} power of complex number

9.5.2 n^{th} roots of complex number

9.5.3 Proving some trigonometric identities

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9.6 Euler's formula

9.6.1 n^{th} power of complex number

9.6.2 n^{th} roots of complex number

9.1 Imaginary numbers

Consider:

$$x^2 = -4$$

This equation has no real solution. To solve the equation, we will introduce an imaginary number.

Therefore, using the definition, we will get,

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 &= -4 \\ x &= \sqrt{-4} \\ &= \sqrt{4(-1)} \\ &= \sqrt{4i^2} \\ &= \pm 2i \end{aligned}$$

Example 9.1:

Express the following as imaginary numbers

a) $\sqrt{-25}$ b) $\sqrt{-8}$

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9.2 Complex Numbers

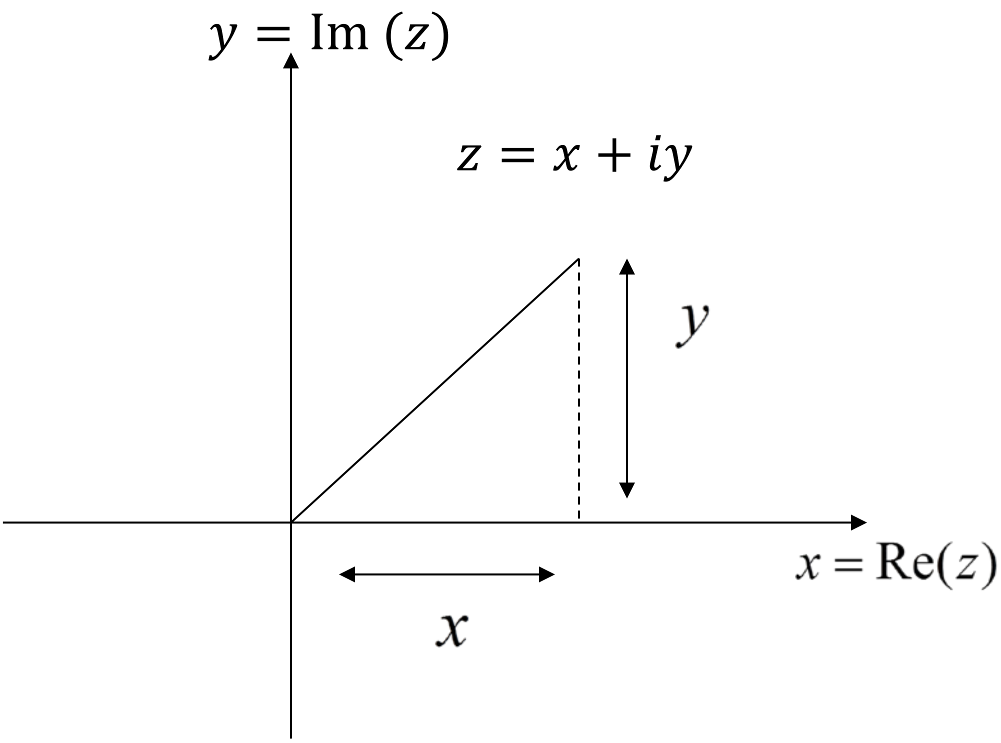
Example 9.2:

Find the real and imaginary parts of the following complex numbers

(a) $z_1 = 2 + 3i$ (b) $4i^2 + i - 2i^3$

9.2.1 Argand Diagram

We can graph complex numbers using an **Argand Diagram**.



Example 9.3:

Sketch the following complex numbers on the same axes.

(a) $z_1 = 3 + 2i$ (b) $z_2 = 3 - 2i$

(c) $z_3 = -3 - 2i$ (d) $z_4 = -3 + 2i$

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9.2.2 Equality of Two Complex Numbers

Given that $z_1 = a + bi$ and $z_2 = c + di$ where $z_1, z_2 \in C$.

Two complex numbers are equal iff the real parts and the imaginary parts are respectively equal.

So, if $z_1 = z_2$, then $a = c$ and $b = d$.

Example 9.4:

Solve for x and y if given $3x + 4i = (2y + x) + xi$.

Example 9.5:

Solve $(3 + 4i)^2 - 2(x - iy) = x + iy$ for real numbers x and y.

Example 9.6:

Solve the following equation for x and y where

$$xy - 2i + x + 2xyi - 5 = \frac{3}{2} - 3i$$

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9.3 Algebraic Operations on Complex Numbers

9.3.1 Addition and subtraction

If $z_1 = a + bi$ and $z_2 = c + di$ are two complex numbers, then

$$z_1 \pm z_2 = (a + c) \pm (b + d)i$$

Example 9.7:

Given $Z_1 = -2 + 2i$, $Z_2 = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$ and $Z_3 = 4 - 6i$.

Find

a) $Z_1 - Z_2$ b) $Z_1 + Z_3$

9.3.2 Multiplication

If $z_1 = a + bi$ and $z_2 = c + di$ are two complex numbers, and k is a constant, then

(i) $z_1 \cdot z_2 = (a+bi)\cdot(c+di)$

$$= (ac - bd) + (ad + bc)i$$

(ii) $kz_1 = ka + kbi$

Example 9.8:

Given $Z_1 = -2 + 2i$, and $Z_2 = 4 - 6i$. Find $Z_1 Z_2$.

9.3.3 Complex Conjugate

9.3.4 Division

If we are dividing with a complex number, the denominator must be converted to a real number. In order to do that, multiply both the denominator and numerator by complex conjugate of the denominator.

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{x_1 + iy_1}{x_2 + iy_2} \times \frac{x_2 - iy_2}{x_2 - iy_2}$$

Example 9.9:

Given that $z_1 = 1 - 2i$, $z_2 = -3 + 4i$. Find $\frac{z_1}{z_2}$, and express it in $a + bi$ form.

Example 9.10:

Given $z_1 = 2 + i$ and $z_2 = 3 - 4i$, find $\frac{1}{z_1} + \frac{1}{z_2}$ in the form of $a + ib$.

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Example 9.11:

Given $Z = \frac{-2+3i}{3-2}$. Find the complex conjugate, $\bar{Z}$.

Write your answer in $a + ib$ form.

Example 9.12:

Given $Z_1 = -2 + 2i$, and $Z_2 = 4 - 6i$. Find $\frac{2}{\overline{Z_1} + \overline{Z_2}}$.

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9.4 Polar Form of Complex Numbers

From the diagram above, we can see that

$$x = r\cos\theta \qquad y = r\sin\theta$$

Then, z can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} z &= x + iy \\ &= r\cos\theta + ir\sin\theta \\ &= r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta) \\ &= r\text{cis}\,\theta \qquad\qquad (z \text{ in polar form}) \end{aligned}$$

Example 9.13:

Express $z = -2 - \sqrt{3}\, i$ in polar form.

Example 9.14:

Express $\frac{2+3i}{1-i}$ in polar form.

Example 9.15:

Given that $z_1 = 2 + i$ and $z_2 = -2 + 4i$, find z such that $\frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{z_1} + \frac{1}{z_2}$. Give your answer in the form of $a + ib$.

Hence, find the modulus and argument of z.

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9.5 De Moivre's Theorem

9.5.1 The *n*-th Power Of A Complex Number

Example 9.16:

a) Write $z = 1 - i$ in the polar form. Then, using De Moivre's theorem, find z^4.

b) Use D'Moivre's formula to write $(-1 - i)^{12}$ in the form of $a + ib$.

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9.5.2 The *n*-th Roots of a Complex Number

A complex number w is a n-th root of the complex number z if $w^n = z$ or $w = z^{\frac{1}{n}}$. Hence

$$w = z^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$= [r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)]^{\frac{1}{n}},$$

$$= r^{1/n}\left(\cos\frac{\theta+2k\pi}{n} + i\sin\frac{\theta+2k\pi}{n}\right) \text{ for } k = 0,1,2,\cdots,n-1$$

Substituting $k = 0,1,2,\cdots,n-1$ yields the nth roots of the given complex number.

Example 9.17:

Find all the roots for the following equations:

(a) $z^3 = 27$ (b) $z^4 = \left(\sqrt{3}+i\right)$.

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Example 9.18:

Solve $z^4 + (-1 + i) = 0$ and express them in $a + ib$ form.

Example 9.19:

Find all cube roots of $-26 - 8i$.

Example 9.20:

Solve $z^3 + 8 = 0$. Sketch the roots on the argand diagram.

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9.5.3 De Moivre's Theorem to Prove Trigonometric Identities

De Moivre's theorem can be used to prove some trigonometric identities. (with the help of Binomial theorem or Pascal triangle.)

Example 9.21:

Prove that

$$\cos 5\theta = 16\cos^5\theta - 20\cos^3\theta + 5\cos\theta \text{ and}$$
$$\sin 5\theta = 16 \sin^5 \theta - 20 \sin^3 \theta + 5 \sin \theta.$$

Solution:

The idea is to write $(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^5$ in two different ways. We use both the Pascal triangle and De Moivre's theorem, and compare the results.

From Pascal triangle,

$(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)^5$

$= \cos^5\theta + i\,5\cos^4\theta\sin\theta - 10\cos\theta\sin^2\theta - i\,10\cos^2\theta\sin^3\theta$

$+ 5\cos\theta\sin^4\theta + i\sin^5\theta.$

$= (\cos^5\theta - 10\cos^3\theta\sin^2\theta + 5\cos\theta\sin^4\theta)$

$+ i(5\cos^4\theta\sin\theta - 10\cos^2\theta\sin^3\theta + \sin^5\theta).$

Also, by De Moivre's Theorem, we have

$$(\cos\theta + \mathrm{i}\sin\theta)^5 = \cos 5\theta + i\sin 5\theta.$$

and so

$\cos 5\theta + i\sin 5\theta$

$= (\cos^5\theta - 10\cos^3\theta\sin^2\theta + 5\cos\theta\sin^4\theta)$

$+ i(5\cos^4\theta\sin\theta - 10\cos^2\theta\sin^3\theta + \sin^5\theta).$

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Equating the real parts gives

$$\cos 5\theta = \cos^5\theta - 10\cos^3\theta\sin^2\theta + 5\cos\theta\sin^4\theta$$

$$= \cos^5\theta - 10\cos^3\theta(1 - \cos^2\theta) + 5\cos\theta(1 - \cos^2\theta)^2$$

$$= \cos^5\theta - 10\cos^3\theta + 10\cos^5\theta + 5\cos\theta - 10\cos^3\theta$$

$$+ 5\cos^5\theta.$$

$$= 16\cos^5\theta - 20\cos^3\theta + 5\cos\theta. \text{ (proved)}$$

Equating the imaginary parts gives

$$\sin 5\theta = 5\cos^4\theta\sin\theta - 10\cos^2\theta\sin^3\theta + \sin^5\theta$$

$$= 5(1 - \sin^2\theta)^2\sin\theta - 10(1 - \sin^2\theta)\sin^3\theta + \sin^5\theta$$

$$= 5(1 - 2\sin^2\theta + \sin^4\theta)\sin\theta - 10\sin^3\theta + 10\sin^5\theta$$

$$+ \sin^5\theta$$

$$= 5\sin\theta - 10\sin^3\theta + 5\sin^5\theta - 10\sin^3\theta + 10\sin^5\theta$$

$$+ \sin^5\theta$$

$$= 16\sin^5\theta - 20\sin^3\theta + 5\sin\theta \text{ (proved).}$$

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9.6 Eulers's Formula

From the definition, if z is a complex number with modulus r and Arg(z), θ; then

$$
\begin{aligned}
z &= r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta) \\
&= re^{i\theta} \qquad\qquad (z \text{ in euler form})
\end{aligned}
$$

Example 9.22:

Express the following complex numbers in the form of $re^{i\theta}$

(a) $3 + i$ (b) $2 - 4i$

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9.6.1 The *n*-th Power Of A Complex Number

We know that a complex number can be express as $z = re^{i\theta}$, then

$$z^2 = r^2 e^{i2\theta}$$

$$z^3 = r^3 e^{i3\theta}$$

$$z^4 = r^4 e^{i4\theta}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$z^n = r^n e^{in\theta}$$

Example 9.23:

Given $z = 2 + 2\sqrt{3}\, i$. Find the modulus and argument of z^5.

Example 9.24:

Find $(\sqrt{3} - i)^{40}$ in the form of $a + ib$.

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Example 9.25:

Express the complex number $z = -1+\sqrt{3}i$ in the form of $re^{i\theta}$. Then find

(a) z^2 (b) z^3 (c) z^7

9.6.2 The *n*-th Roots Of A Complex Number

The *n*-th roots of a complex number can be found using the Euler's formula. Note that:

$$z = re^{i(\theta+2k\pi)}$$

Then,

$$z^{\frac{1}{2}} = r^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{\left(\frac{\theta+2k\pi}{2}\right)i}, \qquad k = 0,1$$

$$z^{\frac{1}{3}} = r^{\frac{1}{3}} e^{\left(\frac{\theta+2k\pi}{3}\right)i}, \qquad k = 0,1,2$$

$$\vdots$$

$$z^{\frac{1}{n}} = r^{\frac{1}{n}} e^{\left(\frac{\theta+2k\pi}{n}\right)i}, \qquad k = 0,1,2,\ldots,n-1$$

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Example 9.26:

Find the cube roots of $z = 1 + i$.

Example 9.27:

Given $z = -1 + i$. Find all roots of $z^{\frac{1}{3}}$ in Euler form.

Example 9.28:

Solve $z^3 + 8i = 0$ and sketch the roots on an Argand diagram.

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Revision:

Pascal's Triangle

1

1 1

1 2 1

1 3 3 1

1 4 6 4 1

1 5 10 10 5 1

1 6 15 20 15 6 1

1 7 21 35 35 21 7 1

1 8 28 56 70 56 28 8 1

1 9 36 84 126 126 84 36 9 1

1 10 45 120 200 252 200 120 45 10 1

$$(x+y)^3 = x^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3,$$

$$(x+y)^4 = x^4 + 4x^3y + 6x^2y^2 + 4xy^3 + y^4,$$

$$(x+y)^5 = x^5 + 5x^4y + 10x^3y^2 + 10x^2y^3 + 5xy^4 + y^5,$$

$$(x+y)^6 = x^6 + 6x^5y + 15x^4y^2 + 20x^3y^3 + 15x^2y^4 + 6xy^5 + y^6,$$

$$(x+y)^7 = x^7 + 7x^6y + 21x^5y^2 + 35x^4y^3 + 35x^3y^4 + 21x^2y^5 + 7xy^6 + y^7.$$

In general:

$$(x+y)^n = c_1 x^n y^0 + c_2 x^{n-1} y^1 + \ldots + c_{n+1} x^0 y^n$$

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