

MATH 2230 Complex Variables with Applications

Homework 1

(due on Sept. 12)

Ch 1, Sect 3, No. 1, 5

Ch 1, Sect 5, No. 5, 6, 8

Ch 1, Sect 6, No. 2, 13

Ch 1, Sect 11, No. 1, 2, 3

Ch 1, SEC. 3 Exercises

1. Reduce each of these quantities to a real number

(a) $\frac{1+2i}{3-4i} + \frac{2-i}{5i}$

(b) $\frac{5i}{(1-i)(2-i)(3-i)}$

(c) $(1-i)^4$

Ans. (a) $-\frac{2}{5}$

(b) $-\frac{1}{2}$

(c) -4

5. Derive expression (b), Sec. 3, for the quotient z_1/z_2 by the method described just after i

Ch 1, SEC. 5 Exercises

5. In each case, sketch the set of points determined by the given condition:

(a) $|z-1+i|=1$

(b) $|z+i| \leq 3$

(c) $|z-4i| \geq 4$

6. Using the fact that $|z_1 - z_2|$ is the distance between two points z_1 and z_2 , give a geometric argument that $|z-1| = |z+i|$ represents the line through the origin whose slope is -1 .8. Let z_1 and z_2 denote any complex numbers

$$z_1 = x_1 + iy_1 \quad \text{and} \quad z_2 = x_2 + iy_2$$

Use simple algebra to show that

$$|(x_1 + iy_1)(x_2 + iy_2)| \quad \text{and} \quad \sqrt{(x_1^2 + y_1^2)(x_2^2 + y_2^2)}$$

are the same and then point out how the identity

$$|z_1 z_2| = |z_1| |z_2|$$

follows.

Ch 1, SEC. 6 Exercises

2. Sketch the set of points determined by the condition

(a) $\operatorname{Re}(\bar{z} - i) = 2$

(b) $|2\bar{z} + i| = 4$

13. Show that the equation $|z - z_0| = R$ of a circle, centered at z_0 with radius R , can be written

$$|z|^2 - 2\operatorname{Re}(z\bar{z}_0) + |z_0|^2 = R^2$$

Ch 1, SEC. 11 Exercises

1. Find the square roots of (a) zi ; (b) $1 - \sqrt{3}i$ and express them in rectangular coordinates.

Ans. (a) $\pm(1+i)$; (b) $\pm \frac{\sqrt{3}-i}{\sqrt{2}}$

2. Find the three cube roots C_k ($k=0, 1, 2$) of $-8i$, express them in rectangular coordinates, and point out why they are as shown in Fig. 15.

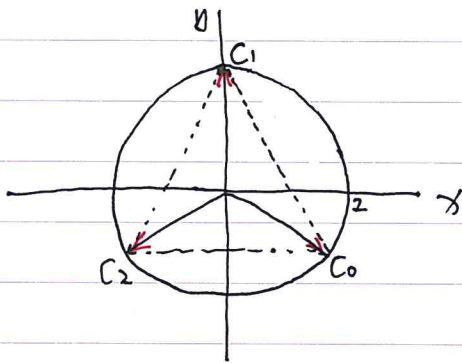


Figure 15

Ans. $\pm\sqrt{3}-i, 2i$.

3. Find $(-8 - 8\sqrt{3}i)^{1/4}$, express the roots in rectangular coordinates, exhibit them as the vertices of a certain square, and point out which is the principal root.

Ans. $\pm(\sqrt{3}-i), \pm(1+\sqrt{3}i)$