

## Complex numbers 1E

1 a  $z = e^{\frac{\pi i}{n}}$  we have

$$1 + z + z^2 + \dots + z^{2n-1} = \frac{1 - z^{2n}}{1 - z} = \frac{1 - e^{2\pi i}}{1 - e^{\frac{\pi i}{n}}} = \frac{1 - 1}{1 - e^{\frac{\pi i}{n}}} = 0$$

b

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + z + z^2 + \dots + z^n &= \frac{1 - z^{n+1}}{1 - z} = \frac{1 - e^{\frac{(n+1)\pi i}{n}}}{1 - e^{\frac{\pi i}{n}}} = \frac{1 + e^{\frac{\pi i}{n}}}{e^{\frac{\pi i}{2n}} \left( e^{\frac{\pi i}{2n}} - e^{-\frac{\pi i}{2n}} \right)} = \frac{e^{\frac{\pi i}{2n}} \left( e^{\frac{\pi i}{2n}} + e^{-\frac{\pi i}{2n}} \right)}{e^{\frac{\pi i}{2n}} \left( e^{\frac{\pi i}{2n}} - e^{-\frac{\pi i}{2n}} \right)} \\ &= \frac{e^{\frac{\pi i}{2n}} + e^{-\frac{\pi i}{2n}}}{e^{\frac{\pi i}{2n}} - e^{-\frac{\pi i}{2n}}} = \frac{2 \cos \frac{\pi}{2n}}{-2i \sin \frac{\pi}{2n}} = i \cot \frac{\pi}{2n} \end{aligned}$$

2  $z = e^{\frac{\pi i}{2}}$  then we have

$$\sum_{r=0}^{12} z^r = \frac{1 - z^{13}}{1 - z} = \frac{1 - z}{1 - z} = 1$$

since  $z^4 = 1$

3 Let  $z = (1+i) = \sqrt{2}e^{\frac{\pi i}{4}}$  then

$$\sum_{r=0}^7 (1+i)^r = \sum_{r=0}^7 \left( \sqrt{2}e^{\frac{\pi i}{4}} \right)^r = \frac{1 - \left( \sqrt{2}e^{\frac{\pi i}{4}} \right)^8}{1 - \sqrt{2}e^{\frac{\pi i}{4}}} = \frac{1 - 16}{1 - \sqrt{2}e^{\frac{\pi i}{4}}} = \frac{-15}{1 - (1+i)} = \frac{15}{i} = -15i$$

4 a We have

$$C = 1 + \frac{1}{3} \cos \theta + \frac{1}{9} \cos 2\theta + \frac{1}{27} \cos 3\theta + \dots$$

$$S = \frac{1}{3} \sin \theta + \frac{1}{9} \sin 2\theta + \frac{1}{27} \sin 3\theta$$

So that

$$\begin{aligned} C + iS &= 1 + \frac{1}{3}(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) + \frac{1}{9}(\cos 2\theta + i \sin 2\theta) + \frac{1}{27}(\cos 3\theta + i \sin 3\theta) + \dots \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{3}e^{i\theta} + \frac{1}{9}e^{2i\theta} + \frac{1}{27}e^{3i\theta} + \dots \\ &= \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^r} e^{ir\theta} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{3}e^{i\theta}} = \frac{3}{3 - e^{i\theta}} \end{aligned}$$

4 b We have

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{3}{3-e^{i\theta}} &= \frac{3(3-e^{-i\theta})}{(3-e^{i\theta})(3-e^{-i\theta})} = \frac{9-3e^{-i\theta}}{10-3(e^{i\theta}+e^{-i\theta})} = \frac{9-3(\cos\theta-i\sin\theta)}{10-3(2\cos\theta)} \\ &= \frac{9-3\cos\theta+3i\sin\theta}{10-3(2\cos\theta)}\end{aligned}$$

Equating real and imaginary parts then gives

$$C = \frac{9-3\cos\theta}{10-6\cos\theta}$$

$$S = \frac{3\sin\theta}{10-6\cos\theta}$$

5 a We have

$$P = 1 + \cos\theta + \cos 2\theta + \cos 3\theta + \dots + \cos 11\theta + \cos 12\theta$$

$$Q = \sin\theta + \sin 2\theta + \sin 3\theta + \dots + \sin 11\theta + \sin 12\theta$$

So that

$$\begin{aligned}P+iQ &= 1 + e^{i\theta} + e^{2i\theta} + e^{3i\theta} + \dots + e^{11i\theta} + e^{12i\theta} \\ &= \frac{1-e^{13i\theta}}{1-e^{i\theta}} = \frac{e^{\frac{13i\theta}{2}} \left( e^{-\frac{13i\theta}{2}} - e^{\frac{13i\theta}{2}} \right)}{e^{\frac{i\theta}{2}} \left( e^{-\frac{i\theta}{2}} - e^{\frac{i\theta}{2}} \right)} = \frac{e^{6i\theta} \left( e^{-\frac{13i\theta}{2}} - e^{\frac{13i\theta}{2}} \right)}{e^{\frac{i\theta}{2}} - e^{-\frac{i\theta}{2}}}\end{aligned}$$

b We have

$$P+iQ = \frac{e^{6i\theta} \left( e^{-\frac{13i\theta}{2}} - e^{\frac{13i\theta}{2}} \right)}{e^{\frac{i\theta}{2}} - e^{-\frac{i\theta}{2}}} = \frac{e^{6i\theta} \times 2i \sin \frac{13\theta}{2}}{2i \sin \frac{\theta}{2}} = \sin \frac{13\theta}{2} \operatorname{cosec} \frac{\theta}{2} (\cos 6\theta + i \sin 6\theta)$$

Hence equating real and imaginary parts gives

$$P = \sin \frac{13\theta}{2} \operatorname{cosec} \frac{\theta}{2} \cos 6\theta$$

$$Q = \sin \frac{13\theta}{2} \operatorname{cosec} \frac{\theta}{2} \sin 6\theta$$

c  $P+iQ$  is real when  $Q=0$  i.e. when  $\sin 6\theta \operatorname{cosec} \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{13\theta}{2} = 0$

$\operatorname{cosec} \frac{\theta}{2}$  can never be zero so we either have  $\sin 6\theta = 0$  in which case  $\theta = \frac{k\pi}{6}$  for  $k = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$

or we have  $\sin \frac{13\theta}{2} = 0$  in which case  $\theta = \frac{2k\pi}{13}$  for  $k = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$

6 a We have

$$C = 1 + \binom{n}{1} \cos\theta + \binom{n}{2} \cos 2\theta + \binom{n}{3} \cos 3\theta + \dots + \binom{n}{n} \cos n\theta$$

$$S = \binom{n}{1} \sin\theta + \binom{n}{2} \sin 2\theta + \binom{n}{3} \sin 3\theta + \dots + \binom{n}{n} \sin n\theta$$

6 a So that

$$\begin{aligned} C + iS &= 1 + \binom{n}{1}e^{i\theta} + \binom{n}{2}e^{2i\theta} + \binom{n}{3}e^{3i\theta} + \dots + \binom{n}{n}e^{ni\theta} \\ &= (1 + e^{i\theta})^n = \left( e^{\frac{i\theta}{2}} \left( e^{-\frac{i\theta}{2}} + e^{\frac{i\theta}{2}} \right) \right)^n = e^{\frac{in\theta}{2}} \left( e^{-\frac{i\theta}{2}} + e^{\frac{i\theta}{2}} \right)^n = e^{\frac{in\theta}{2}} \left( 2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right)^n \end{aligned}$$

Equating real and imaginary parts then gives

$$C = \cos \frac{n\theta}{2} \left( 2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right)^n$$

$$S = \sin \frac{n\theta}{2} \left( 2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right)^n$$

b We have

$$\frac{S}{C} = \frac{\sin \frac{n\theta}{2}}{\cos \frac{n\theta}{2}} = \tan \frac{n\theta}{2}$$

7 a We have

$$(2 + e^{i\theta})(2 + e^{-i\theta}) = 4 + 2e^{-i\theta} + 2e^{i\theta} + 1 = 5 + 4 \cos \theta$$

b We have

$$C = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2\theta - \frac{1}{8} \cos 3\theta + \dots$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\theta + \frac{1}{8} \sin 3\theta + \dots$$

So that

$$\begin{aligned} C - iS &= 1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{i\theta} + \frac{1}{4}e^{2i\theta} - \frac{1}{8}e^{3i\theta} + \dots \\ &= \frac{1}{1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}e^{i\theta}\right)} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}e^{i\theta}} = \frac{2}{2 + e^{i\theta}} = \frac{2(2 + e^{-i\theta})}{(2 + e^{i\theta})(2 + e^{-i\theta})} = \frac{4 + 2e^{-i\theta}}{5 + 4 \cos \theta} \end{aligned}$$

Equating real and imaginary parts then gives

$$C = \frac{4 + 2 \cos \theta}{5 + 4 \cos \theta}$$

$$S = \frac{2 \sin \theta}{5 + 4 \cos \theta}$$