

## Homework on Complex Numbers

- (1) Decide whether the following statements are true or false. Justify your answers. (These are from Appendix B of your text, Exercises 37-42.)
- (a) Every nonnegative real number has a real square root.
  - (b) For any complex number  $z$ , the product  $z \cdot \bar{z}$  is a real number.
  - (c) The square of any complex number is a real number.
  - (d) If  $f$  is a polynomial, and  $f(z) = i$ , then  $f(\bar{z}) = i$ .
  - (e) Every nonzero complex number  $z$  can be written in the form  $z = e^w$ , where  $w$  is another complex number.
  - (f) If  $z = x + iy$ , where  $x$  and  $y$  are positive, then  $z^2 = a + ib$  has  $a$  and  $b$  positive.
- (2) Evaluate the following expressions and write your answers in the form  $a + bi$ .
- (a)  $2i(\frac{1}{2} - i)$
  - (b)  $i^3$
  - (c)  $i^{100}$
- (3) Find the indicated roots, and sketch them in the complex plane.
- (a) the eighth roots of 1
  - (b) the cube roots of  $1 + i$

- (4) Use Euler's formula to prove that  $\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$ .

- (5) Let  $u$  be a complex-valued function of a real variable  $x$ . Then the indefinite integral  $\int u(x)dx$  is an antiderivative of  $u$ . Use this fact to evaluate

$$\int e^{(1+i)x} dx.$$

By considering the real and imaginary parts of your answer, evaluate the two real integrals

$$\int e^x \cos x dx \quad \text{and} \quad \int e^x \sin x dx.$$

Recall that we can also evaluate these two real integrals using integration by parts. You should get the same answer both ways, although using complex numbers is easier.