



Complex Numbers – three different forms

Notes: In IB mathematics a complex number z can be written in three different forms.

$$z = a + ib \quad \text{Cartesian form}$$

$$z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) = r \operatorname{cis} \theta \quad \text{modulus-argument form* (also known as polar form, or trigonometric form)}$$

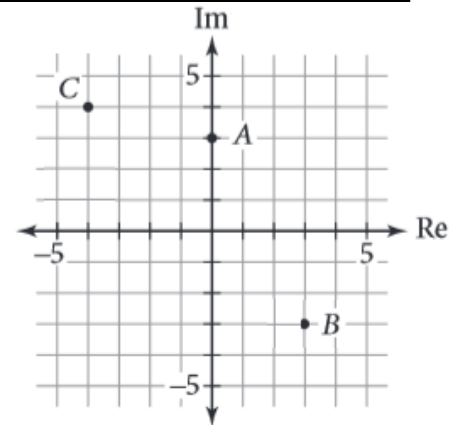
$$z = re^{i\theta} \quad \text{Euler's form* (also known as exponential form)}$$

* the argument θ can have multiple values, but best to give the principle value such that $-\pi < \theta \leq \pi$

◆ do **not** use a calculator ◆

Problem Set 2

1. For each complex number represented by the letters A, B & C plotted in the complex plane, write it in each of the three forms: Cartesian form, modulus-argument form and Euler's form.



2. Write each of the following complex numbers in modulus-argument form.

(a) $w = -\sqrt{3} + i$

(b) $w = 2 + 2i\sqrt{3}$

(c) $w = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{i}{2}$

3. Write each of the following complex numbers in Cartesian form.

(a) $z = 5e^{\frac{\pi}{2}i}$

(b) $z = 8e^{-\frac{5\pi}{6}i}$

(c) $z = 2e^{\frac{2\pi}{3}i}$

4. For each of the two expressions below, first write it as a complex number in the form $a + ib$ and then write it in the form $r \operatorname{cis} \theta$.

(a) $\frac{4}{1+i}$

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

5. Consider the complex numbers $z_1 = 1 + i$ and $z_2 = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} - i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

(a) Show that, in Cartesian form, $z_2 = \sqrt{2} \operatorname{cis}\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$.

- (b) For two complex numbers in modulus-argument form, $w_1 = r_1 \operatorname{cis} \theta_1$ and $w_2 = r_2 \operatorname{cis} \theta_2$, it can be

shown that $\frac{w_1}{w_2} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} \operatorname{cis}(\theta_1 - \theta_2)$. Use this to express $\frac{z_1}{z_2}$ in modulus-argument form.

- (c) Express $\frac{z_1}{z_2}$ in Cartesian form.

- (d) Use the results from (b) and (c) to write down the exact values of $\sin \frac{5\pi}{12}$ and $\cos \frac{5\pi}{12}$.