

Mod-Arg Relations

$$(1) |z_1 z_2| = |z_1| |z_2|$$

$$\arg(z_1 z_2) = \arg z_1 + \arg z_2$$

Proof: let $z_1 = r_1 \text{cis } \theta_1$ and $z_2 = r_2 \text{cis } \theta_2$

$$z_1 z_2 = r_1 (\cos \theta_1 + i \sin \theta_1) \times r_2 (\cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2)$$

$$= r_1 r_2 (\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 + i \cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 - \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2)$$

$$= r_1 r_2 \{ (\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 - \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2) + i (\sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 + \cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_2) \}$$

$$= r_1 r_2 \{ \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \}$$

$$\therefore |z_1 z_2| = r_1 r_2$$

$$\arg(z_1 z_2) = \theta_1 + \theta_2$$

$$= |z_1| |z_2|$$

$$= \arg z_1 + \arg z_2$$

NOTE: it follows that:

$$|z_1 z_2 z_3 \dots z_n| = |z_1| |z_2| |z_3| \dots |z_n|$$

$$\arg(z_1 z_2 z_3 \dots z_n) = \arg z_1 + \arg z_2 + \arg z_3 + \dots + \arg z_n$$

$$(2) \frac{|z_1|}{|z_2|} = \frac{|z_1|}{|z_2|}$$

$$\arg\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right) = \arg z_1 - \arg z_2$$

Proof:

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{r_1(\cos \theta_1 + i \sin \theta_1)}{r_2(\cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2)} \times \frac{\cos \theta_2 - i \sin \theta_2}{\cos \theta_2 - i \sin \theta_2}$$

$$= \frac{r_1}{r_2} \left(\frac{\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 - i \cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 + \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2}{\cos^2 \theta_2 + \sin^2 \theta_2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{r_1}{r_2} \{(\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 + \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2) + i(\sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 - \cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_2)\}$$

$$= \frac{r_1}{r_2} \{\cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_1 - \theta_2)\}$$

$$\therefore \frac{|z_1|}{|z_2|} = \frac{r_1}{r_2}$$

$$= \frac{|z_1|}{|z_2|}$$

$$\arg\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right) = \theta_1 - \theta_2$$

$$= \underline{\arg z_1 - \arg z_2}$$

NOTE: it follows that;

$$\frac{|z_1 z_2|}{|z_3 z_4|} = \frac{|z_1| |z_2|}{|z_3| |z_4|}$$

$$\arg\left(\frac{z_1 z_2}{z_3 z_4}\right) = \arg z_1 + \arg z_2 - \arg z_3 - \arg z_4$$

$$(3) |z^n| = |z|^n$$

$$\arg(z^n) = n \arg z$$

e.g. Find the modulus and argument of $z = \frac{(5+i)(-2-i)}{3+2i}$

$$\begin{aligned} |z| &= \frac{\sqrt{5^2 + 1^2} \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-1)^2}}{\sqrt{3^2 + 2^2}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{26} \sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{13}} \\ &= \underline{\underline{\sqrt{10}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \arg z &= \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{-1}{-2}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \\ &= 11^\circ 19' + (-153^\circ 26') - 33^\circ 41' \\ &= \underline{\underline{-175^\circ 48'}} \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 4B; evens

Exercise 4C; 1 to 10 evens, 12 to 15 all