

# *De Moivre's Theorem*

$$(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^n = \cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta$$

for all integers  $n$

this extends to;

$$[r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)]^n = r^n (\cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta)$$

e.g.  $(1-i)^5$

$$= \left[ \sqrt{2} \operatorname{cis} \left( -\frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right]^5$$

$$= (\sqrt{2})^5 \operatorname{cis} \left( -\frac{5\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$= \underline{4\sqrt{2} \operatorname{cis} \left( \frac{3\pi}{4} \right)}$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{2}$$

$$\arg z = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{-1}{1} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(1-i)^5$$

$$= 4\sqrt{2} \left( \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$= 4\sqrt{2} \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} i \right)$$

$$= \underline{-4 + 4i}$$

# Finding Roots

If  $z^n = x + iy$

$$z^n = r \operatorname{cis} \theta$$

$$z = \sqrt[n]{r} \operatorname{cis} \left[ \frac{2\pi k + \theta}{n} \right] \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$$

If solutions are in conjugate pairs use  $0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$

e.g. (i)  $z^2 = 4i$

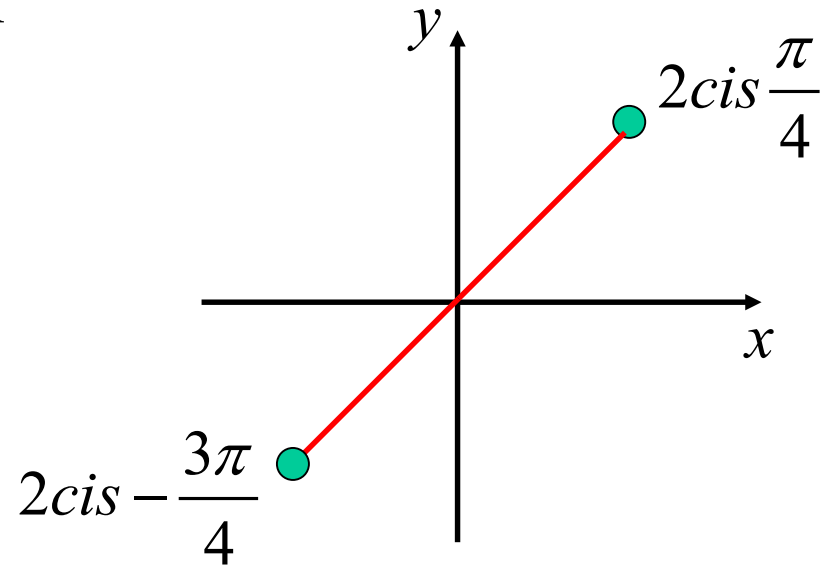
$$z^2 = 4 \operatorname{cis} \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$z = 2 \operatorname{cis} \left[ \frac{2\pi k + \frac{\pi}{2}}{2} \right] \quad k = 0, 1$$

$$z = 2 \operatorname{cis} \frac{\pi}{4}, 2 \operatorname{cis} \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

$$z = 2 \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} i \right), 2 \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} i \right)$$

OR



$$\underline{z = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}i, -\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}i}$$

$$(ii) \quad x^4 - 16 = 0$$

$$x^4 = 16$$

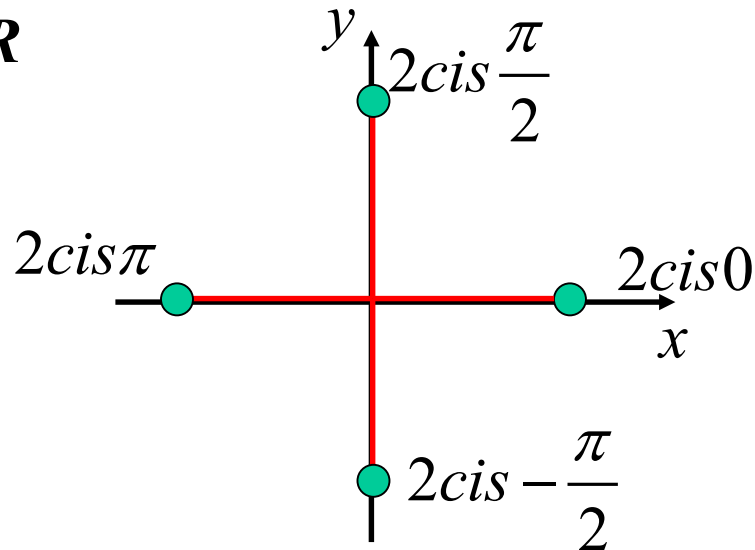
$$x^4 = 16 \text{cis } 0$$

$$x = 2 \text{cis} \left[ \frac{2\pi k}{4} \right] \quad k = 0, \pm 1, 2$$

$$x = 2 \text{cis } 0, 2 \text{cis} \frac{\pi}{2}, 2 \text{cis} -\frac{\pi}{2}, 2 \text{cis} \pi$$

$$\underline{x = 2, 2i, -2i, -2}$$

**OR**



(iii) Find the four 4<sup>th</sup> roots of  $1 + \sqrt{3} i$  **OR**

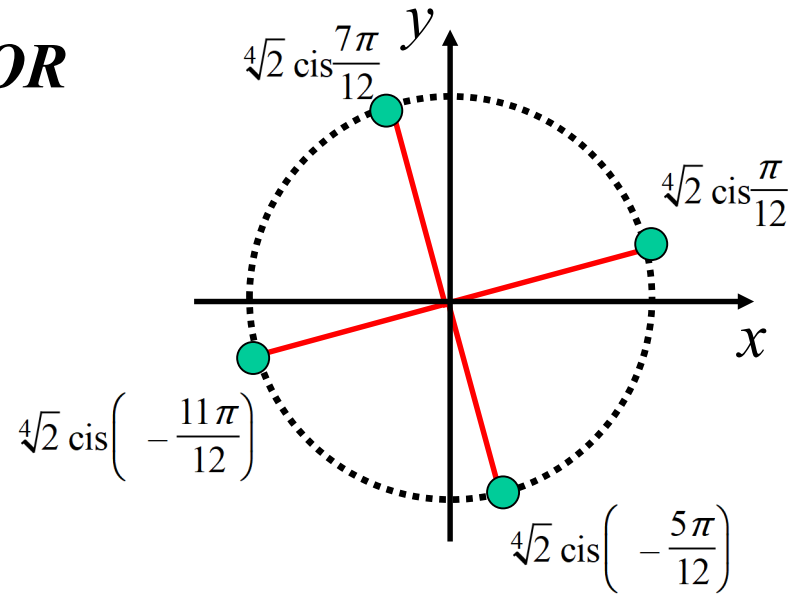
$$z^4 = 1 + \sqrt{3} i$$

$$z^4 = 2 \operatorname{cis} \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$z = \sqrt[4]{2} \operatorname{cis} \left[ \frac{\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k}{4} \right] \quad k = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

$$z = \sqrt[4]{2} \operatorname{cis} \frac{\pi}{12}, \sqrt[4]{2} \operatorname{cis} \frac{7\pi}{12}, \sqrt[4]{2} \operatorname{cis} \frac{13\pi}{12}, \sqrt[4]{2} \operatorname{cis} \frac{19\pi}{12}$$

$$z = \sqrt[4]{2} \operatorname{cis} \frac{\pi}{12}, \sqrt[4]{2} \operatorname{cis} \frac{7\pi}{12}, \sqrt[4]{2} \operatorname{cis} \left( -\frac{11\pi}{12} \right), \sqrt[4]{2} \operatorname{cis} \left( -\frac{5\pi}{12} \right)$$



If leaving in mod-arg form, use the principal argument

**Exercise 3A; 1, 2, 3 abef, 5, 6, 7, 9 to 14, 16 to 18**