

Assignment 1: Complex Numbers

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John McCuan

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Problem 1 (Ahlfors 1.1.2) Let $z = x + iy$ with $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$. Find the real and imaginary parts of the following complex numbers:

(a) z^4 .

(b) $1/z$.

(c) $(z - 1)/(z + 1)$.

(a) $1/z^2$.

Problem 2 (S&S Exercise 1.1) Let z_1 and z_2 be fixed complex numbers. Describe geometrically the set

$$\{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z - z_1| = |z - z_2|\}.$$

Problem 3 (S&S Exercise 1.2) If $P = (x_1, y_1) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ and $Q = (x_2, y_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, then define the dot product of P and Q by

$$P \cdot Q = x_1x_2 + y_1y_2.$$

If $z, w \in \mathbb{C}$, define the **Hermitian product** of z and w by

$$(z, w) = z\bar{w}$$

where \bar{w} is the **complex conjugate** of w , that is $\bar{w} = x_2 - iy_2$ if $w = x_2 + iy_2$. Show that if $z = x_1 + iy_1$ and $w = x_2 + iy_2$, then

$$P \cdot Q = \frac{1}{2}[(z, w) + (w, z)] = \operatorname{Re}(z, w)$$

where $P = (x_1, y_1)$ and $Q = (x_2, y_2)$ are the points in \mathbb{R}^2 identified with z and w respectively.

Problem 4 (*S&S Exercise 1.3*) Solve the equation $z^n = se^{i\phi}$ where $n \in \mathbb{N}$ is a natural number, $s > 0$, and $\phi \in \mathbb{R}$.

Note: When Stein introduces Euler's formula

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$

on page 4, he is simply defining notation or alternatively he is defining the value of the exponential function $f(z) = e^z$ strictly along the imaginary axis. We do not know at this point anything about the value of e^z unless $z \in \mathbb{R}$ is real or $z \in i\mathbb{R}$ is purely imaginary.

Problem 5 (*Ahlfors 1.4.4*) Let a, b, c be fixed complex numbers. Find conditions under which the equation

$$az + b\bar{z} + c = 0$$

for $z \in \mathbb{C}$ has exactly one solution and find a formula for that solution. *Hint: Cramer's Rule.*