

# MTH 317/617

## Homework #1

Due Date: September 02, 2022

### 1 Problems for Everyone

1. Write the following complex expressions in the form  $a + bi$  where  $a$  and  $b$  are real numbers.

(a)  $(-1 + i)^2$ ,

(b)  $\frac{(8 + 2i) - (1 - i)}{(2 + i)^2}$ ,

(c)  $\frac{2 + 3i}{1 + 2i} - \frac{8 + i}{6 - i}$ ,

(d)  $\left(\frac{2 + i}{6i - (1 - 2i)}\right)^2$ .

2. Solve the following equations for  $z$ . Express your answer in the form  $z = a + bi$  where  $a$  and  $b$  are real numbers.

(a)  $iz = 4 - zi$ ,

(b)  $\frac{z}{1 - z} = 1 - 5i$ ,

(c)  $(2 - i)z + 8z^2 = 0$ ,

(d)  $z^2 + 16 = 0$ .

3. Let  $z \in \mathbb{C}$  and assume  $z \neq 0$ . Prove the following:

(a)  $|\operatorname{Re}(z)| \leq |z|$  and  $|\operatorname{Im}(z)| \leq |z|$ ,

(b)  $\operatorname{Re}(z) = \frac{z + \bar{z}}{2}$  and  $\operatorname{Im}(z) = \frac{z - \bar{z}}{2i}$ ,

(c) If  $k$  is an integer then  $(\bar{z})^k = \overline{(z^k)}$ ,

(d) If  $|z| = 1$  and  $z \neq 1$ , then  $\operatorname{Re}((1 - z)^{-1}) = \frac{1}{2}$ .

4. Describe the set of point  $z \in \mathbb{C}$  that satisfy each of the following.

(a)  $|z - 1 + 1| = 3$ ,

(b)  $|z - 1| = |z + 1|$ ,

(c)  $|z| = \operatorname{Re}(z) + 2$ ,

(d)  $2 < |z| < 6$ .

5. Find the argument of the following complex numbers and write each in the polar form  $z = r(\cos(\theta) + i \sin(\theta))$ .

(a)  $-\frac{1}{2}$ ,

(b)  $-3 + 3i$ ,

(c)  $-\pi i$ ,

(d)  $-2\sqrt{3} - 2i$ .

6. Write the given complex number in the form  $a + bi$ , where  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ .

(a)  $e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}}$ ,

(b)  $\frac{e^{1+3\pi i}}{e^{-1+\frac{\pi i}{2}}}$ ,

(c)  $\frac{e^{3i} - e^{-3i}}{2i}$ ,

(d)  $e^{e^i}$ .

## 2 Graduate Problems

1. Let  $B$  be an  $m \times n$  matrix with complex valued entries. By  $B^\dagger$  we denote the  $n \times m$  matrix obtained by forming the transpose of  $B$  followed by taking the conjugate of each entry. Let  $A$  be an  $n \times n$  matrix with complex entries. Prove that if  $\mathbf{u}^\dagger A \mathbf{u} = 0$  for all  $n \times 1$  column vectors  $\mathbf{u}$  with complex entries, then  $A$  is the 0 matrix.