

Tutorial solutions complex numbers and sequence essay sample



$$1. a) z_1 = 2-5i, z_2 = 1+2i$$

$$\mathbf{z_1 = z_2 + z_2 = 4 + 25 = 29}$$

$$b) = (2-5i)(1+2i) = 2 + 4i - 5i + 10 = 12-i$$

$$c) z = \{(2-5i) + [3(1+2i)]\}^2$$

$$= \{(2-5i + 3 + 6i)\}^2$$

$$= \{(5+i)\}^2$$

$$= 25 + 10i - 1$$

$$= 24 + 10i$$

$$d) \{z = (2-5i) + (1+2i)\}^2$$

$$= (2-5i)^2 = 4 - 10i + 25 = 29-10i$$

$$\mathbf{2(1+2i) = 2(2-5i)(1+1+2i) = (4-10i)(2+2i) = 3 + 8i - 20i + 20}$$

$$= 28 - 12i$$

$$(1+2i)^2 = (1+1+2i)^2 = (2+2i)^2 = 4 + 8i - 4 = 8i$$

$$\{z = 29-10i + 28-12i + 8i = 57-14i$$

$$2. a) = =$$

$$= +$$

$$b) (2+i)^3 = 2^3 + 3(2^2i) + 3(2i^2) + i^3 = 8 + 12i - 6 - i = 2 + 11i$$

$$c) 3 + = 3i + i$$

$$= + i$$

$$= 15 + 6i$$

$$= 21i$$

$$d) - = = =$$

3. a)

$$\mathbf{z = +i \text{ and } w = 1 +}$$

$$Z = r[\cos\theta + i\sin\theta]$$

$$\theta = =$$

$$r = = 2$$

$$z = 2[\cos + i\sin]$$

$$w = r_1 (\cos \alpha + i\sin\alpha)$$

$$r = = 2$$

$$\theta = =$$

$$w = 2[\cos + i\sin]$$

$$zw = rr_1[\cos(\theta + \alpha) + i\sin(\theta + \alpha)]$$

$$= 2*2 [\cos + i\sin]$$

$$= 4[\cos + i\sin]$$

$$= [[\cos + i\sin]$$

$$= \cos - + i\sin$$

$$= \cos - i\sin$$

$$= r[\cos\theta - i\sin\theta] = 2[\cos - i\sin]$$

$$b) z = +4i \text{ and } w = -3 -$$

$$\mathbf{Z = r[\cos\theta + i\sin\theta]}$$

$$\theta = =$$

$$r = 8$$

$$Z = 8[\cos \theta + i \sin \theta]$$

$$w = -3 - 4i$$

$$w = r_1 (\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)$$

$\alpha = \pi$; since it falls within the third quadrant

$$r = 3$$

$$w = 3 [\cos \pi + i \sin \pi]$$

$$zw = rr_1 [\cos(\theta + \alpha) + i \sin(\theta + \alpha)]$$

$$= 8 \cdot 3 [\cos(\theta + \pi) + i \sin(\theta + \pi)]$$

$$= 24 [\cos(\theta + \pi) + i \sin(\theta + \pi)]$$

$$= 24 [\cos \theta - i \sin \theta]$$

$$= 24 [\cos \theta - i \sin \theta]$$

$$= 24 [\cos \theta - i \sin \theta]$$

$$= r [\cos \theta - i \sin \theta] = 8 [\cos \theta - i \sin \theta]$$

4. show that

$$a) = +$$

Let $Z_1 = a + bi$ and $Z_2 = x + yi$

$$Z_1 = a - bi \text{ and } Z_2 = x - yi$$

$$= . =$$

$$=$$

$$b) = .$$

Let $Z_1 = (r, \theta) = r[\cos\theta + i\sin\theta], = r[\cos\theta - i\sin\theta],$

And $Z_2 = (R, \alpha) = R [\cos \alpha + i\sin\alpha], = R [\cos \alpha - i\sin\alpha]$

$$= Rr [\cos(\theta + \alpha) - i\sin(\theta + \alpha)]$$

$$= R \cdot r \text{ but } R = \text{ and } r =$$

=

$$c) =$$

$z = r[\cos\theta + i\sin\theta]$

$$r \cdot r[\cos 2\theta + i\sin 2\theta]$$

$$= r^2, \text{ but } = r$$

= .

$$d) Z = r = r[\cos \theta + i\sin\theta]$$

$r[\cos \theta - i\sin\theta]$

$$\text{But } = \cos \theta - i\sin\theta$$

r

$$5. a) (z + 1)(2 - i) = 3 - 4i$$

$$\mathbf{z + 1 = = = = 2 - i}$$

$$b) = 1$$

let $w = 3 + 4i$

$$= = 5$$

$$= = 1$$

$$= 1$$

$$= 1/5$$

$$= = = 1/5$$

$$6. z^5 = -32$$

Let $z = (\rho, \theta)$ and $w = (r, \alpha) = -32$

$$\rho^5 [\cos 5\theta + i \sin 5\theta] = r [\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha]$$

$$\rho = 2, \alpha = \pi$$

$$\theta =$$

for other solutions of z , $\theta = + k2\pi/5$

$$k = 0$$

$$z = 2\{\cos \}$$

$$k = 1, \theta = + =$$

$$z = 2\{\cos \}$$

$$k = 2, \theta = + =$$

$$z = 2\{\cos \} = -2$$

$$k = 3, \theta = + =$$

$$z = 2\{\cos \}$$

$$k = 4, \theta = + =$$

$$z = 2\{\cos \}$$

$$b) z^4 + 8i = 0$$

$z^4 = -8i$ falls within third quadrant

$$R = = 1.682$$

$$4\theta =$$

$$\theta =$$

$$k = 0$$

$$z = 1.682[\cos + i\sin$$

$$k = 1$$

$$\theta = + =$$

$$z = 1.682[\cos + i\sin$$

$$k = 2$$

$$\theta = + =$$

$$z = 1.682[\cos + i\sin$$

$$k = 3$$

$$\theta = + =$$

$$z = 1.682[\cos + i\sin$$

$$c) z^3 = -1 +$$

$$R = = = 1.587$$

$$3\theta = \pi - = \pi - \pi/3 =$$

$$\theta =$$

$$\text{at } k = 0$$

$$tz = 1.587[\cos + i\sin$$

$$k = 1$$

$$\theta = + =$$

$$z = 1.587[\cos \theta + i \sin \theta]$$

$$k = 2$$

$$\theta = + =$$

$$z = 1.587[\cos \theta + i \sin \theta]$$

$$7. z^2 - iz + (1 + 3i) = 0$$

The sum of numbers = -i

$$\text{Product} = (1 + 3i)$$

Nos. $(1-2i)$ and $(-1 + i)$

$$Z = -(1-2i)$$

$$\text{and } z = -(-1+i)$$

$$= -1 + 2i$$

$$= 1-i$$

The roots of z are $(-1 + 2i)$ and $(1-i)$

Sequence and series tutorial solutions

1.

a) $\{2, 5, 8, 11\}$ $a_n = 2 + 3(n-1)$, where $n = 1, 2, 3,$

b) $\{1/2, 1/4, 1/6\}$ $a_n = 1/(2n)$, where $n = 1, 2, 3,$

c) $\{-1, -1/3, 1/5, -5/6\}$ $a_n = (-1)^n$

d) $\{1, 0, 1, 0, 1\}$ $a_n =$

e) $\{0, 1/2, 0, 1/2, 0\}$ $a_n =$

2.

a) $\{n\} = \infty$

Thus is the limit does not exist and its divergent

b)

= =

the function converges to zero at infinity

c) = = = = ∞ ,

Since

The limit does not exist thus it is divergent.

d) $\sin(+) = = 1$

Since

+++++

Since

+++++

e) = = ∞

Since

+++++

Since

+++++*++++

f) = = . = 1 . 1 = 1

Since

+++++

Since

+++++++*++++++

g) = =

= 0

Since

+++++++

Since

++++++

h) =

= $\ln \pi = 0$

= = 1

Since

+++++++

Since

+++++++

i) + = $\ln \pi$ += 0

Since

+++++++

Since

+++++++

3.

a) $5 + 3 + + + +$

Since

+++++

Since

+++++

= $3/5 < 1$ thus the series converges.

Since

+++++*+++

b) $2 + 0.4 + 0.08 + 0.016 + \dots$

Since

+++++

Since

the series converge ; since $= 0.2 < 1$ the sum $= \dots = c) \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{3} + 1 - 3 + (-1)(n+1)a(3)^{n-1}$

Since

+++++

Since

+++++

d) $+++$

Since

+++++*+

e)

Since

+++++

Since

+++++

The sum = 0

$$f) = 1/5 + 1/50 + 1/500 + 1/5000 + + a(1/10)^{n-1}$$

Since

+++++

Since

+++++

The series converges since $= 1/10 < 1$ The sum = = = g)

Since

+++++

$$S_k = - \} + \{ \} + + + + + +$$

$$S_k = 1/2 + 1/4 = 3/4$$

$$= s_k = 3/4$$

4)

a)

Since

+++++

And = thus the series is divergent.

b)

Since

+++++

Since

++++

Therefore; $= \infty$

Thus the series is divergent

c)

Since

+++++

$= 0$ an converges, so that $= 0$

Since

+++++*++++

d)

Since

+++++

e)

Since

+++++

5. $1 + 2r + r^2 + 2r^3 + r^4 + 2r^5 + r^6 +$

$= \{1 + r^2 + r^4 + r^6 + \dots + r^{2n}\} + \{2r + 2r^3 + 2r^5 + \dots + 2r^{2n+1}\}$

Since

+++

if the series converge

-1

Since

+++++

-1

Since

+++++

6. determine whether the series is absolutely convergent, conditionally convergent or divergent

a)

= the series is absolutely convergent.

b) -

$$= - = 1-1 = 0$$

Since

+++++

c)

$$= . = 0$$

Since

+++++

d)

= = 1 test inclusive

Since

+++++

= {ln (x +5)} = the series is divergent

7. Find the radius of convergence and interval of convergence of the power aeries

a)

= = . . =

Since

+++++

2

l (-8, 2)

b)

= . = 0 < 1

Since

+++++

Since

++

c)

= . =

Since

+++++

For so that l(-4, 3)

d)

$$= 3x. = 3x$$

Since

+++++

For

Since

+++++

e)

$$= . =$$

Since

+++++

For

Since

+++++

f)

$$= . =$$

Since

+++++

At

Since

+++++

g)

=

Since

+++++

At

Since

+++++

8. the Taylor series for the functions

a) $f(x) = 3x^2 + 2x + 1$ at $a = 3$ **Since**

++++

$$f(3) = 6 \cdot 3 + 2 = 20$$

$$f'(3) = 6$$

$$f(x) = 34 + 20(x-3) + (x-3)^2$$

b)

$$f(x) = \sin x \quad a = \pi/2$$

Since

+++++

$$g(x) =$$

Since

++++

h1(

Since

++++

h111(

$$h(x) = 1 - x$$

$$f(x) = g(x)h(x)$$

$$f(x) = \{[1-x]^n\}$$

$$f(x) =$$

$$f(x) =$$

$$c) f(x) = 3x^a \quad a = 1$$

Since

+++

$$f_1(x) = 3x \ln 3 \quad f_1(1) = 3 \ln 3$$

$$f_{11}(x) = 3x \ln 3 \cdot \ln 3; \quad f_{11}(1) = 3 (\ln 3)^2$$

$$f_{111}(x) = 3x \ln 3 \cdot \ln 3 \cdot \ln 3; \quad f_{111}(1) = 3(\ln 3)^3$$

$$f(x) = 3 + 3 \ln 3(x-1) + \dots$$

$$d) f(x) = a = 2$$

Since

+++

$$f_1(x) = , f_1(2) = 1$$

$$f_{11}(x) = f_{11}(2) = 2$$

$$f_{111}(x) = , f_{111}(2) = 6$$

$$f(x) = 1 + + + +$$

9. Maclaurin series for the following functions

a) $f(x) =$

Since

$$+++$$

$$f_1(x) = f_1(0) = 1$$

$$f_{11}(x) = f_{11}(0) = 2$$

$$f_{111}(x) = f_{111}(0) = 6$$

$$f(x) = 1 + x + + 6 +$$

$$f(x) = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + + x^n$$

b)

Since

$$+++++++$$

$$f(0) = 1$$

$$f_1(x) = -3\sin x = 0 \text{ at } x = 0$$

$$f_{11}(x) = -9\cos x = -9 \text{ at } x = 0$$

$$f_{111}(x) = 27\sin x = 0$$

$$f_{111}(x) = 81\cos x = 81$$

$$f_{1v}(x) = -243\sin x = 0$$

$$f_v(x) = -729\cos x = -729$$

$$f(x) = 1 - 3 + 81 - 729 + +$$

$$c) f(x) = x$$

Since

+++

$$f_1(x) = 1 \text{ at } x = 0$$

$$f_{11}(x) = 2$$

$$f_{111}(x) = 3$$

$$f_{1v}(x) = 4$$

$$f_v(x) = 5$$

$$f(x) = 0 + x + 2 + 3 + 4 +$$

$$f(x) = x + + + + +$$