

Exercises from the end of Lecture 1 on complex roots

(a) Find the square roots of $-\sqrt{3} + i$.

Solution

First we need to put $-\sqrt{3} + i$ into polar form:

$$\text{modulus } r = \sqrt{(-\sqrt{3})^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{3 + 1} = \sqrt{4} = 2.$$

$$\text{argument } \theta = \arctan\left(\frac{1}{-\sqrt{3}}\right) = \frac{5\pi}{6} \leftarrow \text{We take the argument in } [0, 2\pi).$$

The goal is to find z such that $z^2 = -\sqrt{3} + i$
 $= 2\left(\cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right)\right).$

Using the formula we derived in class, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} |z| = \sqrt{2} \quad \text{and} \quad \arg(z) &= \frac{\frac{5\pi}{6} + 2\pi k}{2}, \quad \text{for } k=0, 1 \\ &\quad \begin{array}{l} \nearrow 2 \\ n=2 \text{ here} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \nearrow \\ n-1=1 \\ \text{here.} \end{array} \\ &= \frac{5\pi}{12} + \pi k, \quad \text{for } k=0, 1 \\ &= \frac{5\pi}{12}, \quad \frac{17\pi}{12}. \end{aligned}$$

So, packaging this all together, we get that the square roots of $-\sqrt{3} + i$ are: $z = \sqrt{2}\left(\cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right)\right)$
and $z = \sqrt{2}\left(\cos\left(\frac{17\pi}{12}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{17\pi}{12}\right)\right).$

(b) Find the fifth roots of $6i$.

Solution We follow the same procedure as in (a).

First put $6i$ in polar form:

modulus: $\sqrt{6^2} = 6$.

argument: here we cannot use our usual formula involving arctan, since we cannot divide by $a=0$. But draw a picture:



and we see that an argument of $6i$ is $\frac{\pi}{2}$.

We want to find values of z with $z^5 = 6i = 6(\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}) + i\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}))$.

Using the formula from class, we have that, for such z ,

$$|z| = \sqrt[5]{6} \quad \text{and } z \text{ has argument } \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k}{5},$$

$5 \leftarrow n=5 \text{ here.}$

for $k=0, 1, 2, 3, 4$.

i.e. arguments $\frac{\pi}{10}, \frac{\pi}{10} + \frac{2\pi}{5} = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{10} + \frac{4\pi}{5} = \frac{9\pi}{10},$
 $\frac{\pi}{10} + \frac{6\pi}{5} = \frac{13\pi}{10}, \frac{\pi}{10} + \frac{8\pi}{5} = \frac{17\pi}{10}.$

Thus the fifth roots of $6i$ are $z = \sqrt[5]{6} (\cos(\frac{\pi}{10}) + i\sin(\frac{\pi}{10}))$,

$$z = \sqrt[5]{6} (\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}) + i\sin(\frac{\pi}{2})), \quad z = \sqrt[5]{6} (\cos(\frac{9\pi}{10}) + i\sin(\frac{9\pi}{10})),$$

$$z = \sqrt[5]{6} (\cos(\frac{13\pi}{10}) + i\sin(\frac{13\pi}{10})), \quad z = \sqrt[5]{6} (\cos(\frac{17\pi}{10}) + i\sin(\frac{17\pi}{10})).$$