

Answer on Question #57416 – Math – Algebra

Question

Given are: $z_1 = 1 + i$ and $z_2 = \sqrt{3} + i$. Calculate:

a) $z_1 \cdot z_2$,

b) z_1/z_2

and

c) the polar form of both given numbers.

Solution

$$z_1 = 1 + i; z_2 = \sqrt{3} + i$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } z_1 \cdot z_2 &= (1 + i) \cdot (\sqrt{3} + i) = 1 \cdot \sqrt{3} + 1 \cdot i + i \cdot \sqrt{3} + i \cdot i = \sqrt{3} + (1 + \sqrt{3})i - 1 = \\ &= \sqrt{3} - 1 + (1 + \sqrt{3})i; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } \frac{z_1}{z_2} &= \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{3}+i} = \frac{(1+i) \cdot (\sqrt{3}-i)}{(\sqrt{3}+i) \cdot (\sqrt{3}-i)} = \frac{1 \cdot \sqrt{3} + 1 \cdot (-i) + i \cdot \sqrt{3} + i \cdot (-i)}{(\sqrt{3})^2 - i^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3} - i^2 + (\sqrt{3}-1)i}{3+1} = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}+1+(\sqrt{3}-1)i}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{4} + \frac{(\sqrt{3}-1)}{4}i; \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{c) } z_1 = 1 + i; r = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}; \cos \varphi = 1/\sqrt{2}, \sin \varphi = 1/\sqrt{2}; \varphi = 45^\circ;$$

$$z_1 = r(\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi) = \sqrt{2} (\cos 45^\circ + i \sin 45^\circ)$$

$$z_2 = \sqrt{3} + i; r = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 + 1^2} = 2; \cos \varphi = \sqrt{3}/2, \sin \varphi = 1/2; \varphi = 30^\circ;$$

$$z_2 = r(\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi) = 2 (\cos 30^\circ + i \sin 30^\circ).$$

Remark. If polar form of both numbers is obtained, then multiplication and division in a) and b) can be performed in the following way:

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 \cdot z_2 &= r_1(\cos \varphi_1 + i \sin \varphi_1) r_2(\cos \varphi_2 + i \sin \varphi_2) \\ &= r_1 r_2 (\cos(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2) + i \sin(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)) \\ &= \sqrt{2} \cdot 2 (\cos(45^\circ + 30^\circ) + i \sin(45^\circ + 30^\circ)) = 2\sqrt{2} (\cos 75^\circ + i \sin 75^\circ) \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4} + i \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4} \right) = \frac{2\sqrt{12} - 2 \cdot 2}{4} + i \frac{2\sqrt{12} + 4}{4} \\ &= (\sqrt{3} - 1) + i(\sqrt{3} + 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{z_1}{z_2} &= \frac{r_1(\cos \varphi_1 + i \sin \varphi_1)}{r_2(\cos \varphi_2 + i \sin \varphi_2)} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} (\cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) + i \sin(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)) = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (\cos(45^\circ - 30^\circ) + i \sin(45^\circ - 30^\circ)) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (\cos 15^\circ + i \sin 15^\circ) = \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4} + i \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{12} + 2}{8} + i \frac{\sqrt{12} - 2}{8} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{4} + i \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{4}.$$

Answer:

a) $\sqrt{3} - 1 + (1 + \sqrt{3})i$;

b) $\frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{4} + \frac{(\sqrt{3} - 1)}{4}i$;

c) $1 + i = \sqrt{2} (\cos 45^\circ + i \sin 45^\circ)$,

$\sqrt{3} + i = 2 (\cos 30^\circ + i \sin 30^\circ)$.