



MATHS

BOOKS - VIKRAM PUBLICATION (ANDHRA PUBLICATION)

DE MOIVRE'S THEOREM

SOLVED PROBLEMS

1. Simplify $\frac{(\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)^4}{(\sin \beta + i \cos \beta)^8}$

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2. If m, n integers and $x = \cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha, y = \cos \beta + i \sin \beta$, then prove that

$$x^m y^n + \frac{1}{x^m y^n} = 2 \cos(m\alpha + n\beta) \quad \text{and} \quad x^m y^n - \frac{1}{x^m y^n} = 2i \sin(m\alpha + n\beta)$$



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3. If n is a positive integer, show that

$$(1 + i)^n + (1 - i)^n = 2^{\frac{n+2}{2}} \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{4}\right).$$



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4. If n is an integer then show that

$$(1 + \cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^n + (1 + \cos \theta - i \sin \theta)^n = 2^{n+1} \cos^n(\theta/2) \cos\left(\frac{n\theta}{2}\right)$$



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5. If $\cos \alpha + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma = 0$ and $\sin \alpha + \sin \beta + \sin \gamma = 0$, Prove that

$$\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = \frac{3}{2} = \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \gamma.$$



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6. Find all the values of $(\sqrt{3} + i)^{\frac{1}{4}}$.



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7. Find all the roots of the equation

$$x^{11} - x^7 + x^4 - 1 = 0$$



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8. If $1, \omega, \omega^2$ are the cube roots of unity prove that

$$(1 - \omega + \omega^2)^6 + (1 - \omega^2 + \omega)^6 = 128 = (1 - \omega + \omega^2)^7 + (1 + \omega - \omega^2)^7$$



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9. If $1, \omega, \omega^2$ are the cube roots of unity prove that

$$(a + b)(a\omega + b\omega^2)(a\omega^2 + b\omega) = a^3 + b^3$$



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10. If $1, \omega, \omega^2$ are the cube roots of unity prove that

$$x^2 + 4x + 7 = 0 \quad \text{where } x = \omega - \omega^2 - 2.$$

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11. If α, β are the roots of the equation $x^2 + x + 1 = 0$ then prove that

$$\alpha^4 + \beta^4 + \alpha^{-1}\beta^{-1} = 0.$$

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Textual Exercise (EXERCISE - 2 (a))

1. If n is integer then show that

$$(1 + i)^{2n} + (1 - i)^{2n} = 2^{n+1} \cos. \frac{n\pi}{2}.$$

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2. Find the values of the following :

$$(1 + I\sqrt{3})^3$$

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3. Find the values of the following :

$$(1 - i)^8$$

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4. Find the values of the following :

$$(1 + i)^{16}$$

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5. Find the values of the following :

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{i}{2}\right)^5 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{i}{2}\right)^5$$



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6. If α, β are the roots of the equation $x^2 - 2x + 4 = 0$ then for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$ show that $\alpha^n + \beta^n = 2^{n+1} \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{3}\right)$.



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7. If $\cos \alpha + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma = 0$

$= \sin \alpha + \sin \beta + \sin \gamma$ then show that

$$\cos 3\alpha + \cos 3\beta + \cos 3\gamma = 3 \cos(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)$$



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8. If $\cos \alpha + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma = 0$

$= \sin \alpha + \sin \beta + \sin \gamma$ then show that

$$\sin 3\alpha + \sin 3\beta + \sin 3\gamma = 3 \sin(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)$$



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9. If $\cos \alpha + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma = 0$

$= \sin \alpha + \sin \beta + \sin \gamma$ then show that

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\beta + \gamma) + \cos(\gamma + \alpha) = 0$$



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10. If n is integer and $z = cis\theta$, ($\theta \neq (2n + 1)\pi/2$), then show that

$$\frac{z^{2n} - 1}{z^{2n} + 1} = i \tan n\theta.$$



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11. If $(1 + x)^n = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots + a_nx^n$, then show that

(i) $a_0 - a_2 + a_4 - a_6 + \dots = 2^{n/2} \cos. \frac{n\pi}{4}$

(ii) $a_1 - a_3 + a_5 - a_7 + \dots = 2^{n/2} \sin. \frac{n\pi}{4}$



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EXERCISE - 2 (b)

1. Find all the values of following .

$$(1 - I\sqrt{3})^{1/3}$$



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2. Find all the values of following .

$$(-i)^{1/6}$$



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3. Find all the values of following .

$$(1 + i)^{2/3}$$



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4. Find all the values of following .

$$(-16)^{1/4}$$



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5. Find all the values of following .

$$(-32)^{1/5}$$



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6. If A, B, C are angles of a triangle such that

$x = \operatorname{cis}A, y = \operatorname{cis}B, z = \operatorname{cis}C$, then find the value of xyz .



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7. If $x = \operatorname{cis}\theta$, then find the value of $\left[x^6 + \frac{1}{x^6} \right]$.



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8. Find the cube roots of 8 .



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9. If $1, \omega, \omega^2$ are the cube roots of unity, then prove that

$$\frac{1}{2 + \omega} + \frac{1}{1 + 2\omega} = \frac{1}{1 + \omega} .$$



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10. If $1, \omega, \omega^2$ are the cube roots of unity, then prove that

$$(2 - \omega)(2 - \omega^2)(2 - \omega^{10})(2 - \omega^{11}) = 49.$$



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11. If $1, \omega, \omega^2$ are the cube roots of unity, then prove that

$$(x + y + z)(x + y\omega + z\omega^2)(x + y\omega^2 + z\omega) = x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz$$



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12. Prove that $-\omega$, and $-\omega^2$ are the roots of $z^2 - z + 1 = 0$, where ω and ω^2 are the complex cube roots of unity .

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13. If $1, \omega, \omega^2$ are the cube roots of unity , then find the values of the following .

$$(a + b)^3 + (a\omega + b\omega^2)^3 + (a\omega^2 + b\omega)^3$$

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14. If $1, \omega, \omega^2$ are the cube roots of unity , then find the values of the following .

$$(a + 2b)^2 + (a\omega^2 + 2b\omega)^2 + (a\omega + 2b\omega^2)^2$$

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15. If $1, \omega, \omega^2$ are the cube roots of unity , then find the values of the following .

$$(1 - \omega + \omega^2)^3$$



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16. If $1, \omega, \omega^2$ are the cube roots of unity , then find the values of the following .

$$(1 - \omega)(1 - \omega^2)(1 - \omega^4)(1 - \omega^8)$$



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17. If $1, \omega, \omega^2$ are the cube roots of unity , then find the values of the following .

$$\left[\frac{a + b\omega + c\omega^2}{c + a\omega + b\omega^2} \right] + \left[\frac{a + b\omega + c\omega}{b + c\omega + a\omega^2} \right]$$



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18. If $1, \omega, \omega^2$ are the cube roots of unity , then find the values of the following .

$$(1 + \omega)^3 + (1 + \omega^2)^3$$

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19. If $1, \omega, \omega^2$ are the cube roots of unity , then find the values of the following .

$$(1 - \omega + \omega^2)^5 + (1 + \omega - \omega^2)^5$$

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20. Solve the following equations.

$$x^4 - 1 = 0$$

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21. Solve the following equations.

$$x^5 + 1 = 0$$

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22. Solve the following equations.

$$x^9 - x^5 + x^4 - 1 = 0$$

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23. Solve the following equations.

$$x^4 + 1 = 0$$

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24. Find the number of 15^{th} roots of unity, which are also 25^{th} roots of unity.

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25. If the cube roots of unity are $1, \omega, \omega^2$, then find the roots of the equation

$$(x - 1)^3 + 8 = 0.$$

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26. Find the product of all the values of $(1 + i)^{4/5}$.

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27. If $z^2 + z + 1 = 0$, where z is a complex number, prove that

$$\left(z + \frac{1}{z}\right)^2 + \left(z^2 + \frac{1}{z^2}\right) + \left(z^3 + \frac{1}{z^3}\right)^2 + \left(z^4 + \frac{1}{z^4}\right)^2 + \left(z^5 + \frac{1}{z^5}\right)^2 = 0.$$

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28. If $1, \alpha, \alpha^2, \alpha^3, \dots, \alpha^{n-1}$ be the n^{th} roots of unity, then prove that

$$1^p + \alpha^p + (\alpha^2)^p + (\alpha^3)^p + \dots + (\alpha^{n-1})^p = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } p \neq kn \\ n & \text{if } p = kn \end{cases} \quad \text{where}$$

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29. Prove the sum of $99t^{\text{th}}$ powers of the roots of the equation

$x^7 - 1 = 0$ is zero and hence deduce the roots of

$$x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 = 0$$

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30. If n is a positive integer, show that

$$(P + iQ)^{1/n} + (P - iQ)^{1/n} = 2(P^2 + Q^2)^{1/2n} \cos\left(\frac{1}{n}, \tan^{-1} \frac{Q}{P}\right).$$

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31. Show that one value of

$$\left(\frac{1 + \sin. \frac{\pi}{8} + i \cos. \frac{\pi}{8}}{1 + \sin. \frac{\pi}{8} - i \cos. \frac{\pi}{8}} \right)^{8/3} \text{ is } -1.$$

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32. Solve $(x - 1)^n = x^n$, where n is a positive integer.

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Very Short Answer Questions

1. Find the values of $(1 - i)^8$

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2. If $x = cis\theta$, then find the value of $\left[x^6 + \frac{1}{x^6} \right]$.

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Short Answer Questions

1. If A, B, C are angles of a triangle such that $x = cisA, y = cisB, z = cisC$, then find the value of xyz .

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2. If $1, \omega, \omega^2$ are the cube roots of unity, then prove that

$$\frac{1}{2 + \omega} + \frac{1}{1 + 2\omega} = \frac{1}{1 + \omega}.$$

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6. If $1, \omega + \omega^2$ are the cube roots of unity prove that

$$(i) (1 - \omega + \omega^2)^6 + (1 - \omega^2 + \omega)^6 = 128$$

$$= (1 - \omega + \omega^2)^7 + (1 + \omega - \omega^2)^7$$

$$(ii) (a + b)(a\omega + b\omega^2)(a\omega^2 + b\omega) = a^3 + b^3$$

$$(iii) x^2 + 4x + 7 = 0 \text{ where } x = \omega - \omega^2 - 2.$$

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