

$$a+bi = r \cos \theta + i \cdot r \sin \theta$$

$$= r (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

$$= r \cdot e^{i\theta}$$

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$

$$\theta \longrightarrow \boxed{e^{i\theta}} \longrightarrow \text{complex}$$

complex-valued function of a real variable

$$u(t) + i v(t)$$

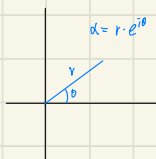
$$e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} e^{i\theta_1} \cdot e^{i\theta_2} = e^{i(\theta_1 + \theta_2)} \\ \textcircled{2} \frac{d}{d\theta} e^{i\theta} = i \cdot e^{i\theta} \\ \textcircled{3} \text{infinite series should work fine} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\textcircled{1} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\cos \theta_1 + i \sin \theta_1) \cdot (\cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2) \\ = \cos \theta_1 \cdot \cos \theta_2 - \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 + i (\cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 + \cos \theta_2 \sin \theta_1) \\ = \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \\ e^{i\theta_1} \cdot e^{i\theta_2} = e^{i(\theta_1 + \theta_2)} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{d}{d\theta} (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) = -\sin \theta + i \cos \theta \\ = i (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \\ \frac{d}{d\theta} e^{i\theta} = i \cdot e^{i\theta} \end{array} \right. \quad y(0) = e^{i \cdot 0} = \cos 0 + i \sin 0 = 1$$

$$e^{a+bi} = e^a \cdot e^{ib}$$

polar form



r : modulus of z

θ : argument of z
(angle)

$$\text{eg. } \int e^{ix} \cos x \, dx$$

$$= \int e^{ix} \operatorname{real}(\cos x + i \sin x) \, dx$$

$$= \int e^{ix} \cdot \operatorname{re}(e^{ix}) \, dx$$

$$= \int \operatorname{re}(e^{(1+i)x}) \, dx$$

$$= \operatorname{re} \left[\int e^{(1+i)x} \, dx \right]$$

$$= \operatorname{re} \left[\frac{1}{1+i} e^{(1+i)x} \right]$$

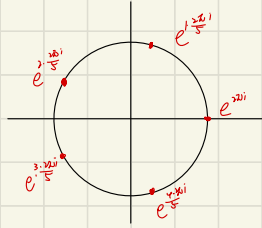
$$= \operatorname{re} \left[\frac{1-i}{2} \cdot e^{-x} (\cos x + i \sin x) \right]$$

$$= \frac{e^{-x}}{2} (\sin x - \cos x)$$

eg: $\sqrt[n]{1}$ (has n answers as complex numbers)

for $n=5$

$$e^{i\theta_1} \cdot e^{i\theta_2} = \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \cdot \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)$$



$$e^{2\pi i} = 1$$

$$(e^{i \cdot \frac{2\pi}{5}})^5 = e^{2\pi i} = 1$$