University of Batna 2			جامعة باننة 2	
Faculty of Mathematics and Computer Science			كلية الرياضيات والاعلام الآلي قسم السلخيات	
Department of Mathematics		UB,	طليم الرياضيات السنة الأولى ليسانس رياضيات	
1st year of mathematics degree		CHINERSITY OF BATUR		
Tutorial series 2	Mathema	tical Analysis 1	Year 2024/2025	
Put the following complex numbers into algebraic form • $z_1 = (1 + 2i) - 2(3 - 2i)$ • $z_2 = (2 + 3i)(4 - 3i)$ • $z_3 = \frac{3+6i}{3-4i}$ • $z_4 = \frac{2+3i}{1-i} + \frac{2-3i}{1+i}$ • $z_5 = (1 + i)^7 + (1 - i)^7$ Exercise 02 1. Solve the following equations, with unknown $z \in \mathbb{C}$: • $z + 2i = iz - 3$ • $2\overline{z} + 5i = z + 4$ 2. Solve the following systems of unknowns the complex numbers z_1 and z_2 : $\begin{cases} 2iz_1 - 3z_2 = -8 + 5i \\ 5z_1 + iz_2 = 6 + 7i \end{cases}$		Exercise 0. Let $u = 1 + 1$ 1) Write form 2) Write 3) Write 4) Dedu $\cos \frac{2}{1}$ 5) Find Exercise 0. Let $z = \sqrt{2}$ 1) Calcu 2) Write 3) Dedu 4) Dedu 5) Calcu	Exercise 05 Let $u = 1 + i$, $v = \sqrt{3} + i$ 1) Write u and v in trigonometric and exponential form 2) Write $z_1 = \frac{u}{v}$ and $z_2 = uv$ in trigonometric form 3) Write $\frac{u}{v}$ and uv in algebraic form 4) Deduce the values of $\cos \frac{\pi}{12}$, $\sin \frac{\pi}{12}$, $\cos \frac{5\pi}{12}$ and $\sin \frac{5\pi}{12}$ 5) Find the values of the naturel n so that z_1^n is real Exercise 06 Let $z = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}} + i\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{3}}$ 1) Calculate z^2 2) Write z^2 in trigonometric form 3) Deduce the trigonometric form of z 4) Deduce $\cos \frac{\pi}{12}$, $\sin \frac{\pi}{12}$ 5) Calculate z^{2028}	
 Exercise 03 ➢ Find the square roots of the following equations; Solve the following equations; z² - 10z + 29 = 0 	lowing numbers: <i>i</i> .	Exercise 0 1) Solve the second 2) Give In alg	the following equation $Z^4 = -4$ and write olutions in trigonometric and algebraic form the solutions of $(z + 1)^4 + 4(z - 1)^4 = 0$ gebraic form.	
• $z^{2} - (3 - 4i)z - 1 - 5i =$ • $z^{2} - 2(\cos \theta)z + 1 = 0, \theta$ • $z^{2} - (i + 2a)z + ia + a^{2} =$ • $z^{2} - (1 + a)(1 + i)z + (1 + i)z) = 0$ 1) Write the following numbers in and exponential form. $z_{1} = 1 + i\sqrt{3}, z_{2} = -1 + i, z_{3} = z_{1}z_{2}$	$\begin{array}{l} 0 \\ \theta \in \mathbb{R} \\ = 0, \ a \in \mathbb{R} \\ + a^2)i = 0 \end{array}$ In trigonometric $a, \ z_4 = \frac{z_1}{z_2}, \end{array}$	Exercise 08 Let $j = -\frac{1}{2}$ 1) Solve 2) Write algebre 3) Show 4) Show 5) Calce 6) Calce	+ $i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ e in \mathbb{C} the equation $Z^3 = 1$ e the solutions in trigonometric and praic form v that $\overline{j} = j^2$ and $j^{-1} = j^2$ v that $1 + j + j^2 = 0$ ulate $\frac{1}{1+j}$ ulate j^n for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$	
$z_{5} = \frac{1+i\tan(\theta)}{1-i\tan(\theta)}, z_{6} = 1 + \cos(\theta) + i\sin^{2}\theta$ 2) Linearize $(\cos\theta)^{3}$ and $(\sin\theta)^{3}$	$\pi(\theta), \theta \in]0, \pi[.$	Let $\beta \in \mathbb{C}$ su	ich that $\beta^7 = 1, \beta \neq 1$ show that: $\frac{\beta}{1+\beta^2} + \frac{\beta^2}{1+\beta^4} + \frac{\beta^3}{1+\beta^6} = -2$	