



## FORMULAS YOU MUST KNOW

$$z = a + bi, \quad i^2 = -1 \text{ rectangular form}$$

$$\arg z = \tan^{-1} \frac{b}{a} \text{ angle, fix by quadrant}$$

$$(a + bi)(c + di) = (ac - bd) + (ad + bc)i \text{ multiply}$$

$$z^n = r^n (\cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta) \text{ De Moivre}$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \text{ modulus (distance)}$$

$$z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) = re^{i\theta} \text{ polar / Euler}$$

$$\frac{1}{c + di} = \frac{c - di}{c^2 + d^2} \text{ divide by conjugate}$$

$$Z = R + Xi, \quad |Z| = \sqrt{R^2 + X^2} \text{ AC impedance}$$

## KEY METHODS

- **Modulus & argument:** plot  $z = x + yi$  on the Argand diagram;  $|z| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ , then read the angle and adjust for the quadrant so  $-180^\circ < \arg z \leq 180^\circ$ .
- **Multiply:** expand and apply  $i^2 = -1$  — the real part  $ac - bd$  is a *subtraction*.
- **Divide:** multiply top and bottom by the conjugate; the denominator becomes the real number  $c^2 + d^2$ .
- **Powers (De Moivre):** raise the modulus to the power *and* multiply the angle:  $|z^n| = |z|^n$ .
- **AC phasors:** write each  $A\angle\phi$  as  $A \cos \phi + iA \sin \phi$ , add in rectangular form, then take the modulus for the resultant amplitude.
- **Complex eigenvalues (2×2):** solve  $\lambda^2 - (\text{tr})\lambda + \det = 0$ ; a negative discriminant gives  $\lambda = \alpha \pm \beta i \rightarrow$  the system spirals with period  $T = \frac{2\pi}{\beta}$ .

## EXAM TRAPS TO AVOID

- Signs of  $a, b$  never matter for  $|z|$  — you square them.
- Always **sketch  $z$  first** so the argument lands in the right quadrant.
- The real part of a product is  $ac - bd$  (from  $i^2 = -1$ ) — don't drop the  $-bd$  term or its sign.
- Conjugate of  $c + di$  is  $c - di$ ; the new denominator is  $c^2 + d^2$ , not  $c^2 - d^2$ .
- Powers scale the modulus *and* the angle — it's  $|z|^n$ , never  $n|z|$ .
- Out-of-phase AC amplitudes do **not** add arithmetically — always go via rectangular form.
- A spiral's **period uses the imaginary part only:**  $T = \frac{2\pi}{\beta}$ ; the real part sets growth/decay.