

## Problem Set #1

1. *Complex numbers - polar (6 pts).*

Any complex number  $z$  written in rectangular (Cartesian) form

$$z = x + iy$$

where  $x$  is the real and  $y$  is the imaginary part, can also be written in polar (phasor) form

$$z = |z|(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) = |z|e^{i\theta}$$

where  $\theta$  is the phase  $\angle z$  and  $|z|$  is the magnitude of the complex number  $z$ .

Using the Euler formula, compute the magnitude and phase of the complex numbers provided in rectangular form below:

$$(i) z = 3 + 2i \quad (ii) z = 1 - i \quad (iii) z = e^{2-i\pi}$$

(Please be careful while calculating the phase of  $z = x + iy$ . The phase  $\angle z$  is not always equal to  $\arctan \frac{y}{x}$ . Tangent is periodic with  $\pi$  (i.e.  $\tan \theta = \tan(\pi + \theta)$ ), and  $\arctan \frac{y}{x} = \arctan \frac{-y}{-x}$ . However, that property is not true for  $e^{i\theta}$ ! Hence, depending on the signs of  $x$  and  $y$ , you should pick the right angle. Insert your final answers into the polar form and check the equality.)

2. *Complex numbers - rectangular (6 pts).*

Compute the real and imaginary parts of the complex numbers:

- (a)  $e^i$
- (b)  $e^{it}(\cos(3t) + \sin(2t))$  ( $t$  is real)
- (c)  $1/(1+i)$

3. *Imaginary square root (4 pts).*

Express the square root of  $(1+i)$  in rectangular coordinates.

4. *Phase calculation (8 pts).*

The complex number  $z$  is given by

$$z = \frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{1+3i}{1-i}$$

- (a) Express  $z$  in rectangular form.
- (b) Express  $z$  in polar form. Compute the magnitude and phase of  $z$  in terms of the magnitude and phase of  $z_1$  and  $z_2$ .
- (c) Using the results of (a) and (b), show that  $\arctan 3 + \arctan 2 = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ .

5. *Shifting and scaling functions (10 pts).*

Let

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} t & 0 \leq t < 1 \\ 2 - t & 1 \leq t < 2 \\ 0 & \text{else.} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Sketch each of the following signals. All sketches must have clearly labeled axes.

- (a)  $f(t)$
- (b)  $f(t) + 1$
- (c)  $f\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)$
- (d)  $f(t + 2)$
- (e)  $f(-t - 1)$