

Agenda for Monday, September 24, 2007

- The Argand Diagram
- Geometrical Properties of Complex Numbers
 - The modulus of z
 - Properties of the modulus function
 - The argument of z
 - Properties of the argument function
- Questions from 11.1 Complex Numbers HW
- HW 11.2 on calendar
- Tuesday: solutions 11.2 and work on portfolio

11.2 Geometrical Representation of Complex Numbers 2/8

Any complex number $z = x + iy$ can be represented on an Argand Diagram by using the point $P(x, y)$ or the position vector \overline{OP} .

11.2 Geometrical Representation of Complex Numbers 3/8

The **modulus** of a complex number $z = x + iy$ is a measure of the length of $z = x + iy$ from the origin and is denoted $|z|$.

The modulus is also known as the **magnitude**.

If $z = x + iy$, then $|z| = \text{mod}(z) =$

11.2 Geometrical Representation of Complex Numbers 4/8

The argument of a complex number $z = x + iy$ is a measure of the angle which $z = x + iy$ makes with the positive $\text{Re}(z)$ axis. If θ is this angle, then we write $\theta = \arg(z)$.

If $-\pi < \theta \leq \pi$, then $\theta = \text{Arg}(z)$ refers to the **Principal argument value** which has a restricted range for θ .

11.2 Geometrical Representation of Complex Numbers 5/8

If $z = -1 + 2i$, find $\text{mod}(z)$ and $\text{Arg}(z)$.

11.2 Geometrical Representation of Complex Numbers 6/8

Properties of the modulus function (p. 397):

11.2 Geometrical Representation of Complex Numbers 7/8

Properties of the argument function (p. 397):

11.2 Geometric Rep. of Complex Numbers

**HW: p. 400 #2, 3afgh,
5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 16, 20**