

Math 113 - Section 8.4 Worksheet

Complex Calculus, TEA

Write the complex polynomial function with the given zeros.

1. f and $z = 2i$ $f(z) = (z - 2i)(z + 2i) = z^2 - (2i)^2 = z^2 + 4$



$= (z^2 - 4i^2) = z^2 + 4$

$f(z) = z^2 + 4$

Write the complex polynomial function with the given zeros.

2. f and $z = 1 + 2i$ $f(z) = (z - (1 + 2i))(z - (1 - 2i)) = (z - 1 - 2i)(z - 1 + 2i) = (z - 1)^2 - (2i)^2 = z^2 - 2z + 1 + 4 = z^2 - 2z + 5$

$f(z) = z^2 - 2z + 5$

Graph: $z = 1 + 2i$ and $z = 1 - 2i$



3. f and $z = 2 + 3i$ $f(z) = (z - (2 + 3i))(z - (2 - 3i)) = (z - 2 - 3i)(z - 2 + 3i) = (z - 2)^2 - (3i)^2 = z^2 - 4z + 4 + 9 = z^2 - 4z + 13$

$f(z) = z^2 - 4z + 13$

$(z^2 - 4z + 13) = 0$

$z^2 - 4z + 13 = 0$

$z = 2 \pm 3i$

4. A polynomial equation with rational coefficients has the roots $z = 1 + \sqrt{2}i$ and $z = 1 - \sqrt{2}i$. Find the sum of the other two roots.

Let $z = 1 + \sqrt{2}i$ and $z = 1 - \sqrt{2}i$. Then $z^2 - 2z + 3 = 0$

5. Write the zeros of the complex polynomial with integer coefficients that has

roots $z = 1 + \sqrt{2}i$ and $z = 1 - \sqrt{2}i$ in your complex plane.

All roots: $1 + \sqrt{2}i, 1 - \sqrt{2}i, 2 + \sqrt{2}i, 2 - \sqrt{2}i, 3 + \sqrt{2}i, 3 - \sqrt{2}i$

source of 7 because you need to add in 3

adding roots that come in conjugate pairs.

6. f and $z = 1 + 2i$ $f(z) = (z - (1 + 2i))(z - (1 - 2i)) = (z - 1 - 2i)(z - 1 + 2i) = (z - 1)^2 - (2i)^2 = z^2 - 2z + 1 + 4 = z^2 - 2z + 5$

$f(z) = z^2 - 2z + 5$

$(z^2 - 2z + 5) = 0$

$z = 1 \pm 2i$

$f(z) = z^2 - 2z + 5$

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$z = 1 \pm 2i$

$f(z) = z^2 - 2z + 5$

$(z^2 - 2z + 5) = 0$

$z = 1 \pm 2i$

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$f(z) = z^2 - 2z + 5$

$(z^2 - 2z + 5) = 0$

$z = 1 \pm 2i$

$f(z) = z^2 - 2z + 5$

$(z^2 - 2z + 5) = 0$

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$z = 1 \pm 2i$

$f(z) = z^2 - 2z + 5$

$(z^2 - 2z + 5) = 0$

$z = 1 \pm 2i$

$f(z) = z^2 - 2z + 5$

$(z^2 - 2z + 5) = 0$

$z = 1 \pm 2i$

7. f and $z = 1 + 2i$ $f(z) = (z - (1 + 2i))(z - (1 - 2i)) = (z - 1 - 2i)(z - 1 + 2i) = (z - 1)^2 - (2i)^2 = z^2 - 2z + 1 + 4 = z^2 - 2z + 5$

$f(z) = z^2 - 2z + 5$

$(z^2 - 2z + 5) = 0$

$z = 1 \pm 2i$

$f(z) = z^2 - 2z + 5$

$(z^2 - 2z + 5) = 0$

$z = 1 \pm 2i$

$f(z) = z^2 - 2z + 5$

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