

# Exercises

Luxformel

## Complex Numbers and Vector Space

### Exercise 1: Complex Number Inverse

Suppose  $a$  and  $b$  are real numbers, not both 0. Find real numbers  $c$  and  $d$  such that

$$\frac{1}{a + bi} = c + di$$

### Exercise 2: Cube Root of Unity

Show that

$$\frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2}$$

is a cube root of 1 (meaning that its cube equals 1).

### Exercise 3: Square Roots of $i$

Find two distinct square roots of  $i$  (i.e., find two different complex numbers  $z$  such that  $z^2 = i$ ).

### Exercise 4

Prove the following properties and name them:

1. Show that  $\alpha + \beta = \beta + \alpha$  for all  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$ .
2. Show that  $(\alpha + \beta) + \lambda = \alpha + (\beta + \lambda)$  for all  $\alpha, \beta, \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ .
3. Show that  $(\alpha\beta)\lambda = \alpha(\beta\lambda)$  for all  $\alpha, \beta, \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ .
4. Show that for every  $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$ , there exists a unique  $\beta \in \mathbb{C}$  such that  $\alpha + \beta = 0$ .
5. Show that for every  $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$  with  $\alpha \neq 0$ , there exists a unique  $\beta \in \mathbb{C}$  such that  $\alpha\beta = 1$ .
6. Show that  $\lambda(\alpha + \beta) = \lambda\alpha + \lambda\beta$  for all  $\lambda, \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$ .

**Exercise 5: Vector Equation in  $\mathbb{R}^4$** 

Find  $x \in \mathbb{R}^4$  such that

$$(4, -3, 1, 7) + 2x = (5, 9, -6, 8).$$

**Exercise 6: Non-Existence of Scalar Multiplication**

Explain why there does not exist  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$  such that

$$\lambda(2 - 3i, 5 + 4i, -6 + 7i) = (12 - 5i, 7 + 22i, -32 - 9i).$$

**Exercise 7**

Prove the following:

1. Show that  $(x + y) + z = x + (y + z)$  for all  $x, y, z \in \mathbb{F}^n$ .
2. Show that  $(ab)x = a(bx)$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{F}^n$  and all  $a, b \in \mathbb{F}$ .
3. Show that  $1x = x$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{F}^n$ , where 1 is the multiplicative identity in  $\mathbb{F}$ .
4. Show that  $\lambda(x + y) = \lambda x + \lambda y$  for all  $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}$  and all  $x, y \in \mathbb{F}^n$ .
5. Show that  $(a + b)x = ax + bx$  for all  $a, b \in \mathbb{F}$  and all  $x \in \mathbb{F}^n$ .