

1. Prove the following.

(a) $|(2\bar{z} + 5)(\sqrt{2} - i)| = \sqrt{3} |2z + 5|$

(b) $\overline{z^4} = (\bar{z})^4$

(c) $\frac{\overline{z_1}}{z_2 z_3} = \frac{\bar{z}_1}{\bar{z}_2 \bar{z}_3}$

2. Solve the equation $z^2 + z + 1 = 0$ for $z = (x, y)$ by writing $(x, y)(x, y) + (x, y) + (1, 0) = (0, 0)$.

3. Show that when $|z_3| \neq |z_4|$, $|\frac{z_1 + z_2}{z_3 + z_4}| \leq \frac{|z_1| + |z_2|}{\left| |z_3| - |z_4| \right|}$.

4. In each case, sketch the set of points determined by the given condition.

(a) $|2z - i| = 4$

(b) $\operatorname{Re}(\bar{z} - i) = 2$

(c) $|z + i| \geq 1$

5. Show that if z lies on the circle $|z| = 2$, $|\frac{1}{z^4 - 4z^2 + 3}| \leq \frac{1}{3}$

6. Use the Euler's formula to do the following. Write your final answer in terms of rectangular coordinates.

(a) $i(1 - \sqrt{3}i)(\sqrt{3} + i) = 2(1 + \sqrt{3}i)$

(b) $(-1 + i)^7 = -8(1 + i)$

(c) $\frac{5i}{2 + i}$

7. Show that when $|z| < 1$, $|\operatorname{Im}(1 - \bar{z} + z^2)| < 3$

8. Find all values for the following roots.

(a) $i^{1/2}$

(b) $(-8 - 8\sqrt{3}i)^{1/4}$

9. Show that if $\operatorname{Re} z_1 > 0$, $\operatorname{Re} z_2 > 0$, then $\operatorname{Arg}(z_1 z_2) = \operatorname{Arg}(z_1) + \operatorname{Arg}(z_2)$.