

## COMPLEX NUMBERS AND GEOMETRY

MATH CIRCLE (HS1) 11/10/2013

We can visualize complex numbers by thinking of the point  $(a, b)$  in the plane as the complex number  $z = a + bi$ .

Note that under this interpretation  $|z|$  is simply the distance from  $(a, b)$  to the origin.

### Transformations

1) Suppose we have complex numbers  $z_1 = 2$ ,  $z_2 = 3i$ ,  $z_3 = -2+i$ ,  $z_4 = 3-2i$ ,  $z_5 = -1-i$ .

For each of the mappings below, plot  $z_1, \dots, z_5$  before and after applying the mapping:

a)  $z \mapsto 2z$

b)  $z \mapsto iz$

c)  $z \mapsto -iz$

d)  $z \mapsto i(z + 1) - 1$

e)  $z \mapsto i(iz + 1)$

2) For each of the following, give a written description of the transformation described:

a)  $z \mapsto -z$

b)  $z \mapsto -iz$

c)  $z \mapsto \frac{1}{1+i}(z - i)$

d)  $z \mapsto 2z + 1$

e)  $z \mapsto \bar{z}$

3) Come up with a complex mapping that corresponds to the following transformations:

a) Rotation by  $90^\circ$  counterclockwise about the origin.

b) Rotation by  $180^\circ$  clockwise about the origin.

c) Reflection about the horizontal axis.

d) Translation 3 units up and 2 to the right.

e) Reflection about the vertical axis. Hint: Think about combining transformations!

f) Rotation by  $90^\circ$  clockwise about the point  $-2, 1$ .

g) Reflection over a line through the origin at a  $45^\circ$  angle with the horizontal axis.

**Challenge: Applications to Geometry**

We view points in the plane as complex numbers as above.

- 1) a) Show that  $z_1, z_2, z_3$  are collinear if and only if  $(z_1 - z_2)/(z_2 - z_3)$  is a real number.  
b) Show that the lines through  $z_1, z_2$  and  $z_3, z_4$  are perpendicular if and only if  $(z_1 - z_2)/(z_3 - z_4)$  is imaginary.
- 2) Let  $w$  be a complex number, and  $r \in \mathbb{R}$ .  
a) Convince yourself that  $|z - w| = r$  is the equation of a circle.  
b) Find  $s \in \mathbb{R}$  so that  $z\bar{z} - (z\bar{w} + \bar{z}w) + s = 0$  has the same graph as  $|z - w| = r$ .
- 3) a) Explain the transformation  $z \mapsto 1/z$  in your own words.  
b) Prove that under this transformation, circles are mapped to circles.