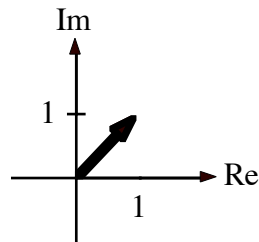


Ex: Plot each of the following complex numbers as vectors in the complex plane:

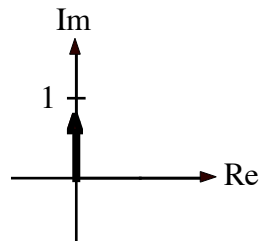
- a) $1 + j$
- b) $e^{j\pi/2}$
- c) $-\frac{1-j}{2} - \frac{1+j}{2}$
- d) $\frac{1}{j^5}$
- e) $\frac{-1+j}{1+j}$

SOL'N: a) We think of the complex numbers as vectors specified in either rectangular form, $a + jb$, or polar form, $Ae^{j\phi}$.



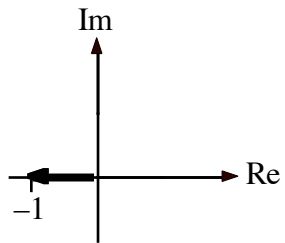
b) We use Euler's formula.

$$e^{j\pi/2} = \cos(\pi/2) + j \sin(\pi/2) = 0 + j1 = j$$



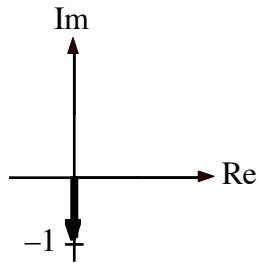
c)

$$-\frac{1-j}{2} - \frac{1+j}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} + j\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - j\frac{1}{2} = -1$$



d) Note that $j^4 = 1$, and $1/j = -j$.

$$\frac{1}{j^5} = \frac{1}{j} = -j$$



e) We can rationalize the value. We do this by multiplying the numerator and denominator by the conjugate of the denominator. $\frac{-1+j}{1+j}$

$$\frac{-1+j}{1+j} = \frac{-1+j}{1+j} \cdot \frac{1-j}{1-j} = \frac{-1+j^2+1}{1^2+1^2} = \frac{j^2}{2} = j$$

