

4.4.5 - De Moivre's Theorem II - Proof

4.4 - Algebra - Complex Numbers

Leaving Certificate Mathematics

Higher Level ONLY



De Moivre's Theorem

Theorem: $(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^n = \cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta$, for **all** n .

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Theorem: $(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^n = \cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta$, for $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Proof:

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$$\text{LHS} = (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^1$$

Theorem: $(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^n = \cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta$, for $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

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Step 1: Test for $n = 1$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{LHS} &= (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^1 \\ &= \cos \theta + i \sin \theta\end{aligned}$$

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Step 1: Test for $n = 1$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{LHS} &= (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^1 \\ &= \cos \theta + i \sin \theta\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{RHS} = \cos(1\theta) + i \sin(1\theta)$$

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LHS = RHS

$\therefore$ Equation is true for $n = 1$.

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$$(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^{k+1}$$

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$$(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^{k+1} = (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^k (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

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$$\begin{aligned}(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^{k+1} &= (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^k (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \\ &= (\cos k\theta + i \sin k\theta)(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \quad \dots \text{assumed}\end{aligned}$$

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$$\text{i.e. } (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^k = \cos k\theta + i \sin k\theta$$

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$$\begin{aligned}(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^{k+1} &= (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^k (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \\&= (\cos k\theta + i \sin k\theta)(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \quad \dots \text{assumed} \\&= \cos(k\theta + \theta) + i \sin(k\theta + \theta) \\&= \cos [(k + 1)\theta] + i \sin [(k + 1)\theta]\end{aligned}$$

Step 4: Conclusion.

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- True for $n = k + 1$, assuming true for $n = k$.
- But true for $n = 1$.

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- True for $n = k + 1$, assuming true for $n = k$.
- But true for $n = 1$.
- $\therefore$ True for $n = 2$,

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- True for $n = k + 1$, assuming true for $n = k$.
- But true for $n = 1$.
- $\therefore$ True for $n = 2, 3,$

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Step 4: Conclusion.

- True for $n = k + 1$, assuming true for $n = k$.
- But true for $n = 1$.
- $\therefore$ True for $n = 2, 3, \dots$ and all $n \in \mathbb{N}$

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- True for $n = k + 1$, assuming true for $n = k$.
- But true for $n = 1$.
- $\therefore$ True for $n = 2, 3, \dots$ and all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ **by induction.**