

No calculators. No note sheets.

1. Convert to polar form

(a) $-1 - j$

(b) $1 + \sqrt{3}j$

(c) $-j$

2. Convert to rectangular form. Also, mark in the complex plane.

(a) $e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}}$

(b) $2e^{-j\pi}$

(c) $3e^{j5\pi}$

(d) $4e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}$

(e) $2e^{-j\frac{2}{3}\pi}$

3. Simplify in to polar form

(a) $e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}$

(b) $2e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot 3e^{j\frac{\pi}{3}}$

(c) $(2e^{j\frac{\pi}{3}})^2$

(d) $\frac{1}{2e^{j\frac{\pi}{3}}}$

(e) $\frac{1}{1+j}$

(f) $(4e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}})^*$

(complex conjugate)

4. Simplify in to rectangular form

(a) $\frac{1}{1+j}$

(b) $(1+2j)(-2+j)$