

Math Diversion Problem 308

P. Reany

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There can be very little of present-day science and
technology that is not dependent on complex
numbers in one way or another.
— Keith Devlin

The YouTube video is found at:

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gh0-EQAY6Gs>
Title: Problem With A Real Part | Problem 192
Presenter: aplusbi

1 The Problem

My expectation up front is that we have not been given enough information to solve for x and y independently, so we'll have to solve for the locus of points they satisfy together.

Given the relation

$$\operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{z+2}{z-1}\right) = 4, \quad (1)$$

find the component values of $z = x + yi$ over the real numbers.

Jump down to the Solution Section, if you wish!

2 Basics of Complex Numbers

Typically, we find a generic complex number denoted by the letter z , but one is free to choose other letters, as well. So, if z is a complex number, in general it has both real and imaginary parts:

$$z = a + bi, \quad (2)$$

where a, b are real components of basis vectors $1, i$. But they are also expressed as, respectively, the 'real' and 'imaginary' components of z .

Complex conjugation of complex number z is an operation that leaves real numbers alone but replaces the unit imaginary i with its negative, i.e., $-i$. The symbols most often used to represent complex conjugation are the $*$ and the overbar. I'll usually use the overbar. Thus, the complex conjugate of z in (2) is

$$\bar{z} = a - bi. \quad (3)$$

Obviously, the complex conjugation of a pure real number has no effect.

A funny thing happens when we multiply a complex number by its conjugate:

$$z\bar{z} = (a + bi)(a - bi) = a^2 + b^2. \quad (4)$$

So, $z\bar{z}$ is zero if and only if $z = 0$, otherwise, it's a positive real number.

Another funny thing happens when we add a complex number and its conjugate: we also get a real number. Let's see.

$$z + \bar{z} = (a + bi) + (a - bi) = 2a. \quad (5)$$

Why do we care about this? Because sometimes we need to map complex numbers into the real numbers to get information on the complex numbers. This problem will show you that.

I'm not going to prove this here, but every complex number can be expressed in exponential (or polar) form:

$$z = a + bi = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}e^{i\theta} = (z\bar{z})^{1/2}e^{i\theta} = re^{i\theta}, \quad (6)$$

where we can think of r as the length of the complex numbers z or \bar{z} .

$$r \equiv (z\bar{z})^{1/2} \quad \text{or} \quad r^2 = z\bar{z} = |z|^2. \quad (7)$$

So, it will be good to know all this stuff in this section before you attempt to follow my solutions to these complex variables problems.

By the way, the complex numbers are what's called a *field*, so they can be added, subtracted, multiplied, and divided by each other (except you can't divide by zero, as usual). And, therefore, you can apply the quadratic formula to them! (Yay!)

3 The Solution

I'll be using the following lemma: Let a be a real number and let w be a complex number. Then

$$\operatorname{Re}(a + w) = a + \operatorname{Re}(w). \quad (8)$$

I'll be needing the additional lemma: Let a be a real number and let w be a complex number. Then

$$\operatorname{Re}(aw) = a\operatorname{Re}(w). \quad (9)$$

My expectation up front is that we have not been given enough information to solve for x and y independently, so we'll have to solve for the locus of points they satisfy together.

I'd like to start off with a change of variable: Let

$$h = z - 1, \quad \text{with} \quad h = (x - 1) + yi. \quad (10)$$

Then the Given relation becomes

$$\operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{h+3}{h} \right) = \operatorname{Re} \left(1 + \frac{3}{h} \right) = 4, \quad (11)$$

or

$$\operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{3}{h} \right) = 3, \quad (12)$$

or

$$\operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{1}{h} \right) = \operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{\bar{h}}{h\bar{h}} \right) = \operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{(x-1) - yi}{(x-1)^2 + y^2} \right) = 1, \quad (13)$$

or

$$x - 1 = (x - 1)^2 + y^2. \quad (14)$$

The locus of points this satisfies is

$$\left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2. \quad (15)$$

This is a circle centered at point $(\frac{3}{2}, 0)$ and of radius $1/2$.