



Polynomiography (A second glance)

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Complex Numbers

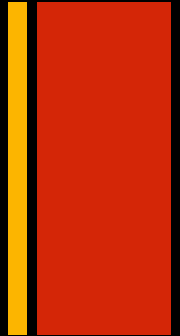
- A complex number is a number $a+ib$ where “a” and “b” are real and $i=\sqrt{-1}$
- $x+iy$:
 - $\cos \theta = x/r$
 - $\sin \theta = y/r$
 - $X=r\cos \theta$
 - $Y=r\sin \theta$
 - $r\cos \theta + ir\sin \theta$
 - $r(\cos \theta + i\sin \theta)$
 - $re^{i\theta}$
- $Z_1 = x_1 + iy_1 = r_1 e^{i\theta_1}$
- $Z_2 = x_2 + iy_2 = r_2 e^{i\theta_2}$
- When two complex numbers are multiplied they result in rotation, with the angles summed

Roots

- $z^3 - 1 = 0$
 - 3 roots
 - $\theta = 1$ when it is a root
 - What other values make $\theta = 1$?
 - Take $e^{i\theta}$ and find values of θ that make $(e^{i\theta})^3 - 1 = 0$
 - $2\pi/3$ and $4\pi/3$



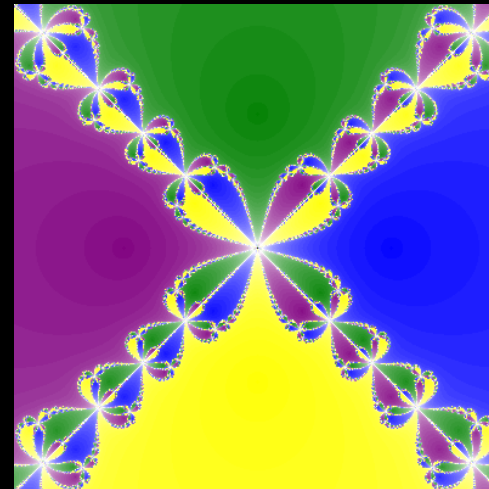
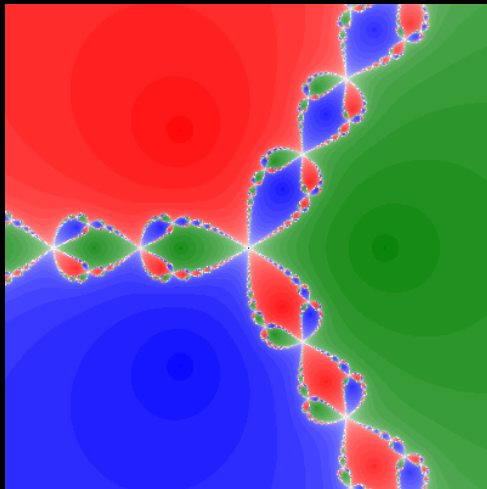
Overview of what I looked at



- Affects of:
 - Exponents
 - Coefficients
 - Multiplication
 - Symmetry/Asymmetry
- Artistic medium

+ Experiences

- Exponents increases the number of “branches”
 - FTA higher degree = more roots
- Changing the any coefficient changes the graph
 - Changes the roots
- Symmetry is created whenever there are real coefficient
 - Conjugate of a root is flipped over the x-axis as another root



+ The affect of i

- $Z_1 = r_1 e^{i\theta_1}$

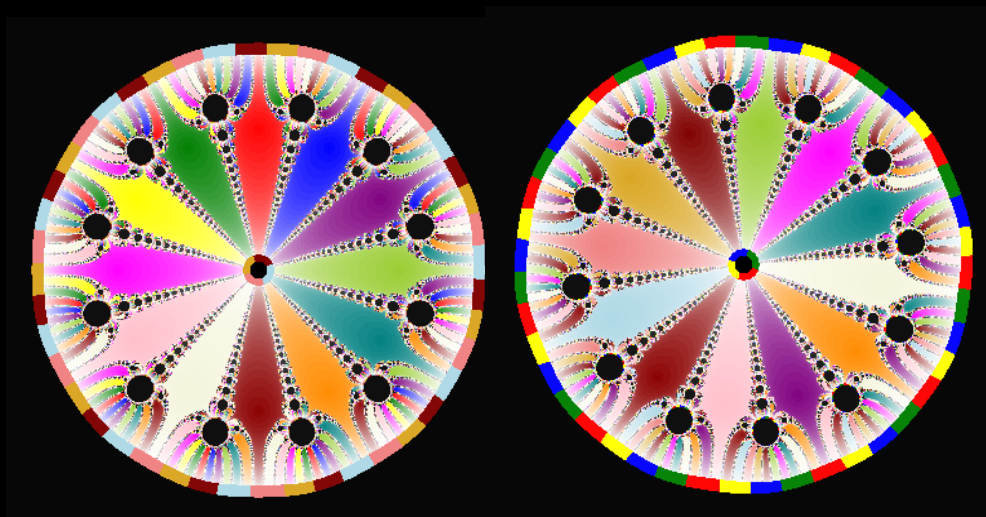
- $Z_2 = r_2 e^{i\theta_2}$

- $Z_1 Z_2 = r_1 r_2 (e^{i(\theta_1 + \theta_2)})$

- $(\theta_1 + \theta_2)$

- $\text{Sqrt}(-1)$

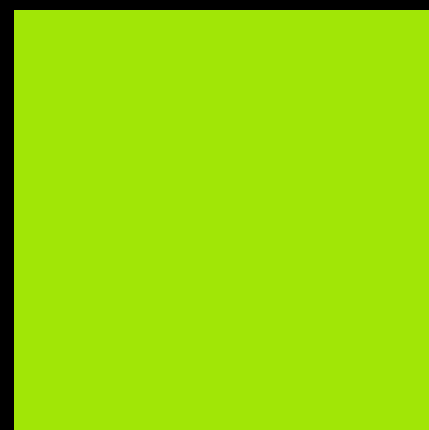
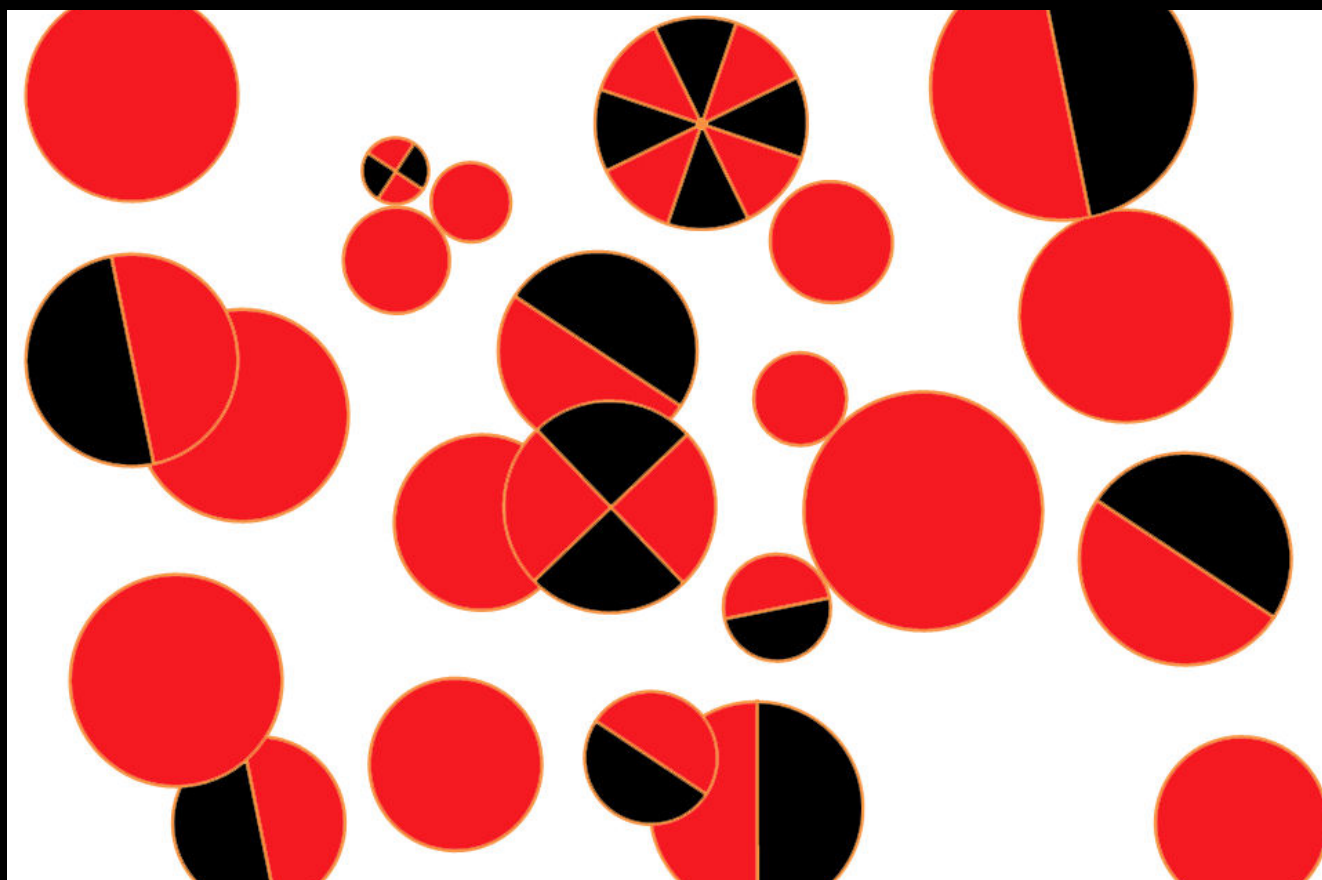
- Multiplying a complex number by i rotates the graph 90°





Polynomial Modulus

Theorem: Let $p(z)$ be a nonconstant polynomial. If $p(z_0) = 0$, then every direction at z_0 is an ascent direction for $|p(z_0)|$. If $p(z_0) \neq 0$, then the cones of ascent and descent directions at z_0 partition in the unit disc centered at z_0 into alternating ascent and descent sectors of equal angle π/k , where $k \geq 1$ is the smallest index with $p^{(k)}(z_0) \neq 0$



+ Circle Template

At center, which points take you up or down

For polynomial modulus, 50% up /down no matter what(nicely divided)

If $p(z) \neq 0$

If $p'(z) \neq 0$ then

The value of the first derivative of the modulus $\neq 0$ is how many slices are made

+ A few images I found

