

## Re: Golly, that was easy...

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On 14 Jan 2007 08:58:54 -0800, "Edward Green"  
<[spamspam3@xxxxxxxxxxx](mailto:spamspam3@xxxxxxxxxxx)> wrote:

I recall straining my mind over diagrams full of angles and perpendiculars, deriving (once) or trying to recover (many times) the addition formulas for cosine and sine. I'm not sure when I first discovered they were both contained, without any effort at all, in the statement  $\exp[i(a+b)] = \exp[ia]\exp[ib]$ .

What makes the exponential function so unreasonably useful?

The efficiency of  $\exp(ia)$  must be that it empowers the single scalar 'a' to keep track of both the sine and cosine of the angle. Any scalar b can be added to a, thus forming the addition of a second angle. Now  $\exp ia * \exp ib$  points to simple multiplication of the cartesian components e.g.  $\sin(a)$  to get the result of adding two angles. Does that help?

John Polasek

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