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Let z = r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)
Prove by induction that z^n \equiv r^n[\cos(n\theta) + i\sin(n\theta)], n\epsilon\mathbb{Z}^+
        Let P(n) be the proposition that z^n \equiv r^n[\cos(n\theta) + i\sin(n\theta)], n\in\mathbb{Z}^+
                         Show true for n = 2
                                                   z^2 = [r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)]^2
                                                        =r^2(\cos\theta+i\sin\theta)^2
                                                        = r^2(\cos^2\theta + 2\cos\theta i\sin\theta + i^2\sin^2\theta)
                                                        = r^2(\cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta + i2\cos\theta\sin\theta)
cos2\theta \equiv cos^2\theta - sin^2\theta
sin2\theta \equiv 2sin\theta cos\theta
                                                        =r^2(\cos 2\theta + i\sin 2\theta)
                        Hence true for n = 2
                     Assume true for n = k
                                                        z^k \equiv r^k [\cos(k\theta) + i\sin(k\theta)]
                  Show true for n = k + 1
                                                        z^{k+1} \equiv r^{k+1} [\cos((k+1)\theta) + i\sin((k+1)\theta)]
                                                LHS \equiv z^{k+1}
                                                        \equiv z^1 \cdot \underline{z}^k
                                                        \equiv z^1 r^k [\cos(k\theta) + i \sin(k\theta)]
                                                        \equiv r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)r^k[\cos(k\theta) + i\sin(k\theta)]
                                                        \equiv r \cdot r^k (\cos\theta + i\sin\theta) [\cos(k\theta) + i\sin(k\theta)]
                                                        \equiv r^{k+1}[\cos\theta\cos(k\theta) + i\cos\theta\sin(k\theta) + i\sin\theta\cos(k\theta) + i^2\sin\theta\sin(k\theta)]
                                                        \equiv r^{k+1}[\cos\theta\cos(k\theta) - \sin\theta\sin(k\theta) + \mathrm{i}(\cos\theta\sin(k\theta) + \sin\theta\cos(k\theta))]
cos(A + B) \equiv cosAcosB - sinAsinB
sin(A + B) \equiv sinAcosB - cosAsinB
                                                        \equiv r^{k+1} [\cos(\theta + k\theta) + i\sin(\theta + k\theta)]
                                                        \equiv r^{k+1}[\cos((k+1)\theta) + i\sin((k+1)\theta)]
                                                        \equiv RHS
                 Hence true for n = k + 1
                       Concluding statement
                                                        True for n = 2
                                                        Assuming it is true for n = k then it is true for n = k + 1
                                                        Therefore it is true for all n \in \mathbb{Z}^+
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