



### MATHS

## **BOOKS - JEE MAINS PREVIOUS YEAR**

# COMPLEX NUMBERS AND QUADRATIC EQUATIONS



1. If the difference between the roots of the equation  $x^2+ax+1=0$  is less than  $\sqrt{5}$  ,

then the set of possible values of a is (1)  

$$(-3,3)$$
 (2)  $(-3,\infty)$  (3)  $(3,\infty)$  (4)  
 $(-\infty, -3)$   
A.  $(-3,3)$   
B.  $(-3,\infty)$   
C.  $(3,\infty)$   
D.  $(-\infty, -3)$ 

#### **Answer: null**

**2.** If  $|z+4| \leq 3$  , then the maximum value of

 $\left|z+1
ight|$  is (1) 4 (B) 10 (3) 6 (4) 0



**3.** If the roots of the equation  $bx^2 + cx + a = 0$  be imaginary, then for all real values of x, the expression  $3b^2x^2 + 6bcx + 2c^2$  is (1) greater than 4ab (2) less than 4ab (3) greater than 4ab (4) less than 4ab

**4.** If  $\left|z-rac{4}{z}
ight|=2$  , then the maximum value of |Z| is equal to (1)  $\sqrt{3}+1$  (2)  $\sqrt{5}+1$  (3) 2 (4)  $2+\sqrt{2}$ 

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5. Let  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  be real and z be a complex number. If  $z^2 + \alpha z + \beta = 0$  has two distinct roots on the line Re z = 1, then it is necessary that : (1)  $b\in (0,1)$  (2)  $b\in (\,-1,0)$  (3) |b|=1 (4) $b\in (1,\infty)$ 

6. If z is a complex number of unit modulus and argument q, then  $arg\left(\frac{1+z}{1+\bar{z}}\right)$  equal (1)  $\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta$  (2)  $\theta$  (3)  $\pi - \theta$  (4)  $-\theta$ 

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7. The real number k for which the equation,  $2x^3 + 3x + k = 0$  has two distinct real roots in [0, 1] (1) lies between 2 and 3 (2) lies between -1 and 0 (3) does not exist (4) lies between 1 and 2

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8. A complex number z is said to be unimodular if . Suppose  $z_1$  and  $z_2$  are complex numbers such that  $\frac{z_1 - 2z_2}{2 - z_1 z_2}$  is unimodular and  $z_2$  is not unimodular. Then the point  $z_1$ lies on a : (1) straight line parallel to x-axis (2) straight line parallel to y-axis (3) circle of radius 2 (4) circle of radius  $\sqrt{2}$ 

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$$a_n=lpha^n-eta^n, f\,\,{
m or}\,\,n\geq 1$$
 , then the value of ${a_{10}-2a_8\over 2a_9}$  is equal to: (1) 6 (2) $-$  6 (3) 3 (4)  $-$  3

**10.** A value of 
$$\theta$$
 for which  $\frac{2+3i\sin\theta}{1-2i\sin\theta}$  purely  
imaginary, is : (1)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$  (2)  $\frac{\pi}{6}$  (3)  $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right)$   
(4)  $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$   
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11. Let  $\omega$  be a complex number such that  $2\omega + 1 = i\sqrt{3}$ . If  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -\omega^2 - 1 & \omega^2 \\ 1 & \omega^2 & \omega^7 \end{vmatrix} = 3k$ ,

then k is equal to



