



MATHS

BOOKS - NAGEEN MATHS (HINGLISH)

COMPLEX NUMBERS AND QUADRATIC EQUATION

Solved Examples

1. Find the values of the following :

(i) i^{73}

(ii) i^{-6}

(iii) $\frac{1}{i}$



2. Simplify the following :

(i) $1 + i^5 + i^{10} + i^{15}$

(ii) $(1 + i)^4 + \left(1 + \frac{1}{i}\right)^4$

(iii) $i^n + i^{n+1} + i^{n+2} + i^{n+3}$



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3. Simplify $\sqrt{-16} \times \sqrt{-25}$.

A. -20

B. 20

C. 20i

D. None of these

Answer: A

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4. $(-i)^{4n+3}$, where n is a positive integer.

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5. Convert each of the following in the form of $(a + ib)$:

(i) $3(1 + i) - 2(2 + 3i)$

(ii) $\frac{1}{4 - 5i}$

(iii) $(1 - 2i)^{-2}$

$$(iv) \frac{2 - 3i}{3 + 5i}$$

$$(v) \left[\frac{1}{1 - 2i} + \frac{3}{1 + i} \right] \left[\frac{3 + 4i}{2 - 4i} \right]$$

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6. Convert $\frac{4 - i\sqrt{3}}{4 + i\sqrt{3}}$ in the form of $a + ib$.

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7. Convert $\left(\frac{1}{2} + 2i \right)^3$ in the form of $a + ib$.

A. $-\frac{47}{2} - \frac{13}{2}i$

B. $-\frac{47}{8} - \frac{13}{2}i$

C. $-\frac{47}{8} - \frac{13}{4}i$

D. $-\frac{47}{4} - \frac{13}{4}i$

Answer: B

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8. Convert $\frac{(2 + 3i)^2}{2 - i}$ in the form of $a + ib$ and find its conjugate.

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9. Find the conjugate of $\frac{(3 - 2i)(2 + 3i)}{(1 + 2i)(2 - i)}$.

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10. Simplify: $\frac{1 + 2i}{1 - 2i} - \frac{1 - 2i}{1 + 2i}$

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11. Find the values of x and y : (i) $x + 3i = 6 - 9iy$ (ii)

$(x + iy) - (3 - 2i) = 5 + i$ (iii) $i = x + 2yi$ (iv)

$4x + i(x - y) = 2 - 5i$ (v)

$(x + 2iy)(2 - i)^2 = 10(1 - i)$

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12. If $z = 2 - 3i$ show that $z^2 = 4z + 13 = 0$ and hence find the value of $4z^3 - 3z^2 + 169$.

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13. Write the order pair $(2, -3)$ in the form of $(a + ib)$.

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14. Prove that $\frac{3 + i}{1 + 2i} + \frac{3 - i}{1 - 2i}$ is a real number.

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15. Find the multiplicative inverse of $(4 + 3i)$.

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16. If z is a complex number and $z = \bar{z}$, then prove that z is a purely real number.



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17. Find the square roots of the following: $7 - 24i$ (ii)
 $5 + 12i$



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18. Find the square root of $(-8 - 6i)$.

A. $\pm(1 - 3i)$

B. $\pm(2 - 3i)$.

C. $\pm(1 - 2i)$.

D. $\pm(2 - 2i)$.

Answer: A

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19. Find real q such that $\frac{3 + 2i \sin \theta}{1 - 2i \sin \theta}$ is purely real.

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20. Convert the complex number $(1 + i\sqrt{3})$ into polar form.

A. $2\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$

B. $\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$

C. $2\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$

D. None of these

Answer: A

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21. Convert the complex number $z = \frac{i - 1}{\frac{\cos \pi}{3} + i \frac{\sin \pi}{3}}$ in the polar form.

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22. If $z_1 = 2 - i$, $z_2 = 1 + i$, find $\left| \frac{z_1 + z_2 + 1}{z_1 - z_2 + i} \right|$

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23. If z is a complex number such that $|z| = 1$, prove that

$\frac{z - 1}{z + 1}$ is purely imaginary, what will be your conclusion if

$z = 1$?

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24. Solve the equation $x^2 + 2 = 0$.

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25. Solve the equation $x^2 + 9 = 0$ by factorization method.

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26. Solve the equation $x^2 - 6x + 25 = 0$ by factorization method.

A. $4 \pm 4i$

B. $3 \pm 3i$

C. $3 \pm 4i$

D. $2 \pm 4i$

Answer: C

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27. Solve the equation $x^2 + x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = 0$

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28. Solve the equation $x^2 + 2ix + 15 = 0$.

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29. Solve the equation $x^2 - (2\sqrt{2} + 3i)x + 6i\sqrt{2} = 0$ by factorization method.

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30. Solve the equation

$$x^2 + ix\sqrt{3} + 18 = 0.$$

A. $2\sqrt{2}i$ and $-3\sqrt{2}i$.

B. $2\sqrt{3}i$ and $-3\sqrt{2}i$.

C. $2\sqrt{3}i$ and $-2\sqrt{3}i$.

D. $2\sqrt{3}i$ and $-3\sqrt{3}i$.

Answer: D



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31. Solve the following quadratic equation:

$$x^2 - (2 + i)x - (1 - 7i) = 0$$

A. $(3 - i)$ and $(-1 + 2i)$

B. $(3 + i)$ and $(-1 + 2i)$

C. $(3 + i)$ and $(-1 - 2i)$

D. $(3 + i)$ and $(1 + 2i)$

Answer: *A*



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Exercise 5 A

1. Simplify the following :

(i) i^{97}

(ii) i^8

(iii) $\frac{1}{i^3}$

(iv) $(-i)^{14}$

(v) i^{-22}

(vi) i^{-63}

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2. Find the values of the following : (i) $i^7 + i^{17} + i^{12}$ (ii)

$i^{11} + i^{-11}$ (iii) $i^3 + \frac{1}{i^3}$ (iv) $1 + i^2 + i^6 + i^8$

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3. Show that : $i^{101} + i^{102} + i^{103} + i^{104} = 0$

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4. find the value of $\frac{1}{i} + \frac{1}{i^2} + \frac{1}{i^3} + \frac{1}{i^4}$

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. -1

Answer: A



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5. Show that $6i^{50} + 5i^{17} - i^{11} + 6i^{28}$ is an imaginary number.



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6. Show that $i^{15} + i^{17} + i^{19} + i^{21} + i^{24}$ is a real number.

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7. Simplify the following :

(i) $\sqrt{-25} \times \sqrt{-36}$

(ii) $\sqrt{-25} \times \sqrt{49}$

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8. Simplify : $3\sqrt{-16} - 2\sqrt{-9} + 4\sqrt{-36}$

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9. Simplify the following :

$$(i) \left[i^{19} + \frac{1}{i^{25}} \right]^2$$

$$(ii) \left[i^5 - \frac{1}{i^3} \right]^4$$



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Exercise 5 B

1. Convert the following in the form of $(a + ib)$:

$$(i) (1 + i)^4$$

$$(ii) \left(-3 + \frac{1}{2}i \right)^3$$

$$(iii) (1 - i)(3 + 4i)$$

$$(iv) (1 + i)(1 + 2i)(1 + 3i)$$

$$(v) \frac{3 + 5i}{6 - i}$$

$$(vi) \frac{(2 + 3i)^2}{2 + i}$$

$$(vii) \frac{(1 + i)(2 + i)}{(3 + i)}$$

$$(viii) (2 - i)^{-3}$$

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2. Convert the following in the polar form : (i) $\frac{1 + 7i}{(2 - i)^2}$ (ii)

$$\frac{1 + 3i}{1 - 2i}$$

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3. Perform the indicated operation and find the result in

the form $a + ib$: $\frac{3 - \sqrt{-16}}{1 - \sqrt{-9}}$

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4. Prove that $\left(\frac{-1 + i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^3$ is a positive integer.

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5. Convert $\left[\frac{3 + 2i}{3 - 2i} + \frac{3 - 2i}{3 + 2i}\right]$ in the form of $(a + ib)$.

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6. Prove that : (i) $\sqrt{i} = \frac{1 + i}{\sqrt{2}}$ (ii) $\sqrt{-i} = \frac{1 - i}{\sqrt{2}}$ (iii)

$$\sqrt{i} + \sqrt{-i} = \sqrt{2}$$

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7. Find the sum and product of the complex number $(3 - 4i)$ with its conjugate.

A. $Sum = 6, Product = 25$

B. $Sum = 25, Product = 5$

C. $Sum = 16, Product = 64$

D. none

Answer: A

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8. Find the sum and product of the complex number $(-1 + 2i)$ with its conjugate.

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9. Find the multiplicative inverse of the following complex number: $(2 + \sqrt{3}i)^2$

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10. Write the following in the form of ordered pair :

(i) $3 - 2i$

(ii) $a + bi$

(iii) $-3 - 2i$

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11. Convert the following in the form of a complex number :

(i) $(2, -5)$

(ii) $(-3, 1)$

(iii) $(0, -2)$

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12. Find the values of x and y from the following : (i)

$$(3x - 7) + 2iy = -5y + (5 + x)i \quad \text{(ii)}$$

$$2xi + 12 = 3y - 6i \quad \text{(iii)} \quad z = x + iy \quad \text{and} \quad i(z + 2) + 1 = 0$$

$$\text{(iv)} \quad \frac{(1 + i)x - 2i}{3 + i} + \frac{(2 - 3i)y + i}{3 - i} = i \quad \text{(v)}$$

$$(3x - 2iy)(2 + i)^2 = 10(1 + i)$$

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13. If $z = 1 + 2i$, show that $z^2 - 2z + 5 = 0$. Hence find the value of $z^3 + 7z^2 - z + 16$.

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14. $Z = -5 + 4i$ then $Z^4 + 9Z^3 + 35Z^2 - Z + 4 =$

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15. If $z_1 = 2 - i$, $z_2 = 1 + 2i$, then find the value of the following :

(i) $Re\left(\frac{z_1 \cdot z_2}{\bar{z}_2}\right)$

(ii) $Im(z_1 \cdot \bar{z}_2)$

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16. If $x + iy = \frac{a + ib}{a - ib}$, prove that $x^2 + y^2 = 1$.

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17. $(x + iy)^{\frac{1}{3}} = (a + ib)$ then prove that
 $\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}\right) = 4(a^2 - b^2)$

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18. If

$= \frac{(a^2 + 1)^2}{2a - i} = x + iy$, then when is the value of $x^2 + y^2$
?

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19. Write the least positive integral value of n for which

$$\left(\frac{1+i}{1-i} \right)^n \text{ is real.}$$



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20. The complex number z is purely imaginary , if



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21. If $a^2 + b^2 = 1$. Then $\frac{1+b+ia}{1+b-ia} =$



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22. Find the real values of θ for which the complex number

$$\frac{1 + i \cos \theta}{1 - 2i \cos \theta} \text{ is purely real.}$$



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23. Find the square root of the following :

(i) $3 - 4i$

(ii) $4 + 6i\sqrt{5}$

(iii) $-i$

(iv) $8i$

(v) $-7 + 24i$

(vi) $-24 - 10i$



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24. If $x + iy = \frac{3}{2 + \cos \theta + i \sin \theta}$, then show that $x^2 + y^2 = 4x - 3$

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25. The sum and product of two complex numbers are real if and only if they are conjugate of each other.

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26. If $x = \cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha$, $y = \cos \beta + i \sin \beta$, then prove that $\frac{x - y}{x + y} = i(\tan) \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$

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27. Prove that:

$$x^4 = 4 = (x + 1 + i)(x + 1 - i)(x - 1 + i)(x - 1 - i).$$



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28. Evaluate : $(4 + 3\sqrt{-20})^{1/2} + (4 - 3\sqrt{-20})^{1/2}$



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Exercise 5 C

1. Convert the following into polar form :

(i) $-1 + i\sqrt{3}$

(ii) $1 - i$

$$(iii) 1 - \frac{1}{i}$$

$$(iv) 3 - 4i$$

$$(v) \sin 120^\circ - i \cos 120^\circ$$

$$(vi) 2$$

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2. Find the modulus and argument of the following :

$$(i) -\sqrt{3} + i$$

$$(ii) -1 - i\sqrt{3}$$

$$(iii) 5 + 12i$$

$$(iv) 3(\cos 300^\circ - i \sin 30^\circ)$$

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3. Find the polar form of conjugate of $(1 - i)$.

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4. If $z = x + iy$ is any complex number and $|z - 1| = |z + 1|$ then show that $|z| = y$.

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5. Prove that $|z_1 + z_2|^2 = |z_1|^2$, if z_1/z_2 is purely imaginary.

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6. Find the modulus of $\frac{1+i}{1-i} - \frac{1-i}{1+i}$.

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7. Convert the complex number $\frac{-16}{1+i\sqrt{3}}$ into polar form.

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8. If for the complex numbers z_1 and z_2 ,
 $|z_1 + z_2| = |z_1 - z_2|$, then $\text{Arg}(z_1) - \text{Arg}(z_2)$ is equal to

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9. Prove that the points, represented by complex numbers $(5 + 8i)$, $(13 + 20i)$, $(19 + 29i)$ are collinear.

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10. Find the area and nature of the triangle formed by the points represented by the complex numbers $(3 + 3i)$, $(-3 - 3i)$ and $(-3\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{3}i)$.

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11. If $z = x + iy$ such that the argument of $\frac{z - 1}{z + 1}$ is always $\frac{\pi}{4}$. Prove that $x^2 + y^2 - 2y = 1$

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12. Find the number of non-zero integral solutions of the equation $|1 - i|^x = 2^x$.

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13. If $|z - 2| = 2|z - 1|$, then show that $|z|^2 = \frac{4}{3} \operatorname{Re}(z)$.

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14. For any two complex number z_1 and z_2 prove that:

$$|z_1 + z_2| \leq |z_1| + |z_2|$$

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Exercise 5 D

1. Solve the following equations by factorization method :

(i) $x^2 + 4 = 0$ (ii) $x^2 + 5 = 0$ (iii) $4x^2 + 9 = 0$ (iv)

$x^2 - 4x + 29 = 0$ (v) $4x^2 - 12x + 45 = 0$



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2. Solve the following equations by Sridharacharya's formula :

(i) $x^2 + x + 4 = 0$

(ii) $2x^2 - 2x + 3 = 0$

(iii) $\sqrt{2}x^2 + x + \sqrt{2} = 0$

(iv) $x^2 - x + 2 = 0$

(v) $25x^2 - 30x + 11 = 0$

$$(vi) x^2 + 3x + 5 = 0$$

$$(vii) x^2 - 14x + 58 = 0$$

$$(viii) x^2 + 13ix - 42 = 0$$

$$(ix) x^2 - 11ix - 30 = 0$$

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3. Solve the following equations by factorization method :

$$x^2 + 6ix - 9 = 0$$

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4. Solve the following equations :

$$(i) 2x^2 - (3 + 7i)x - 3 + 9i = 0$$

$$(ii) (2 + i)x^2 - (5 - i)x + 2(1 - i) = 0$$

$$(iii) x^2 - (4 + i)x + (5 - i) = 0$$

$$(iv) x^2 - (5 + 5i)x + 13i = 0$$

$$(v) x^2 - (5 + 2i)x + (9 + 7i) = 0$$

$$(vi) x^2 - (5 - i)x + (18 + i) = 0$$

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5. Find the quadratic equation whose one root is $(1 - i)$.

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6. One root of the equation $ax^2 - 3x + 1 = 0$ is $(2 + i)$.

Find the value of ' a ' when a is not real.

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Exercise 5 E

1. The conjugate of the complex number $(a + ib)$ is :

A. $-a - ib$

B. $-a + ib$

C. $a - ib$

D. None of these

Answer: C



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2. Show that a real value of x will satisfy the equation

$$(1 - ix)/(1 + ix) = a - ib \quad \text{if} \quad a^2 + b^2 = 1, \text{ where } a, b$$

real.

A. 1

B. 0

C. -1

D. None of these

Answer: A



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3. If $\frac{3 + 2i \sin \theta}{1 - 2i \sin \theta}$ is real, then general value of θ is :

A. $\frac{n\pi}{2}, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

B. $n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

C. $\frac{n\pi}{3}, n \in 1$

D. None of these

Answer: B

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4. Convert of the complex number in the polar form:

$$\sqrt{3} + i$$

A. $2\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$

B. $2\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} - i \sin \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$

C. $2\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} - i \sin \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$

D. None of the above

Answer: A



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5. If z is a complex number and $z = \bar{z}$, then prove that z is a purely real number.

A. $Re(z) = 0$

B. $Im(z) = 0$

C. $Re(z) = Im(z)$

D. None of these

Answer: B



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6. If $x + iy = (1 + 4i)(1 + 5i)$, then $(x^2 + y^2)$ is equal to :

A. 17

B. 26

C. 442

D. None of these

Answer: C



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7. if the complex no z_1, z_2 and z_3 represents the vertices of an equilateral triangle such that $|z_1| = |z_2| = |z_3|$ then

relation among z_1 , z_2 and z_3

A. -1

B. 0

C. 1

D. None of these

Answer: B



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8. Find the multiplicative inverse of $z = 3 - 2i$.

A. $\frac{1 + 2i}{5}$

B. $\frac{1 - 2i}{5}$

C. $\frac{1 + 2i}{\sqrt{5}}$

D. None of these

Answer: A

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9. The roots of the equation $x^2 + 6ix - 9 = 0$ are :

A. $\pm i$

B. $\pm 2i$

C. $\pm 3i$

D. None of these

Answer: C



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10. $(1 + i)^4 + (1 - i)^4$ is equal to

A. 8

B. -4

C. -8

D. None of these

Answer: C



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Exercise 5 F

1. If $z (\neq -1)$ is a complex number such that $\frac{z-1}{z+1}$ is purely imaginary, then $|z|$ is equal to

A. 2

B. 1

C. 3

D. None of these

Answer: B



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2. Write the least positive integral value of n for which

$\left(\frac{1+i}{1-i}\right)^n$ is real.

A. 0

B. 2

C. 4

D. None of these

Answer: C



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3. If $\arg\left(\frac{z-1}{z+1}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ then the locus of z is

A. parabola

B. circle

C. pair of two straight lines

D. None of the above

Answer: B



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4. If $z = x + iy$ and $w = \frac{1 - iz}{z - i}$, show that $|w| = 1$ is purely real.

A. imaginary axis

B. real axis

C. unit circle

D. None of these

Answer: B

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5. For any two complex numbers z_1 and z_2 , we have

$|z_1 + z_2|^2 = |z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2$, then

A. $Re\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right) = 0$

B. $Im\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right) = 0$

C. $Re(z_1 z_2) = 0$

D. $Im(z_1 z_2) = 0$

Answer: A

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6. Find the complex number z satisfying the equations

$$\left| \frac{z - 12}{z - 8i} \right| = \frac{5}{3}, \left| \frac{z - 4}{z - 8} \right| = 1$$

A. $6 + 3i$

B. $6 + 8i, 6 + 17i$

C. $6 + 8i, 6 + 4i$

D. $6 + 17i$

Answer: B



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7. If $|z_1| = |z_2| = |z_3| = \dots = |z_n| = 1$, then

$$|z_1 + z_2 + z_3 + \dots + z_n| =$$

A. n

B. $\left| \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{z_n} \right|$

C. 0

D. None of these

Answer: B



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8. both roots of the equation

$$(x - a)(x - b) + (x - b)(x - c) + (x - c)(x - a) = 0$$

are

A. positive

B. negative

C. real

D. None of these

Answer: C



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9. If one root is common in equations

$x^2 - ax + b = 0$ and $x^2 + bx - a = 0$, then :

A. $a = b$

B. $a - b = 1$

C. $a + b = 1$

D. None of these

Answer: B



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10. If $\alpha \neq \beta$ but $\alpha^2 = 5\alpha - 3$, $\beta^2 = 5\beta - 3$, then find the equation whose roots are $\frac{\alpha}{\beta}$ and $\frac{\beta}{\alpha}$.

A. $3x^2 - 19x - 3 = 0$

B. $3x^2 - 19x + 3 = 0$

C. $3x^2 + 19x + 3 = 0$

D. None of these

Answer: B



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Exercise 5 1

1. Express of the complex number in the form $a + ib$. ($5i$)

$$\left(-\frac{3}{5}i\right)$$



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2. $i^9 + i^{19}$



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3. i^{-39}



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4. Express of the complex number in the form $a + ib$.

$$3(7 + i7) + i(7 + i7)$$

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5. Express of the complex number in the form $a + ib$.

$$(1 - i) - (-1 + i6)$$

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6. Express of the complex number in the form $a + ib$.

$$\left(\frac{1}{5} + i\frac{2}{5}\right) - \left(4 + i\frac{5}{2}\right)$$

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7. Express each of the following in the form

$$a + ib: \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{7}{3}i \right) + \left(4 + \frac{1}{3}i \right) \right\} - \left(-\frac{4}{3} + i \right)$$

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8. $(1 - i)^4$

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9. Express each of the following in the form

$$a + ib: \left(\frac{1}{3} + 3i \right)^3$$

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10. $\left(-2 - \frac{1}{3}i\right)^3$

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11. Find the multiplicative of the following complex number: $4 - 3i$

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12. Find the multiplicative inverse of the complex number $\sqrt{5} + 3i$

A. $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{14} - \frac{3}{14}i$

B. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{14} - \frac{1}{14}i$

C. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{14} - \frac{1}{14}i$

D. $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{14} - \frac{3}{14}i$

Answer: D

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13. $-i$

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14. Express the following expression in the form of $a + ib$

$$\frac{(3 + i\sqrt{5})(3 - i\sqrt{5})}{(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}i) - (\sqrt{3} - i\sqrt{2})}$$

A. $4 + i \left(-\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)$

B. $0 + i \left(-\frac{7\sqrt{6}}{2} \right)$

C. $0 + i \left(-\frac{14\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)$

D. $0 + i \left(-\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)$

Answer: D

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Exercise 5 2

1. $z = -1 - i\sqrt{3}$ find argument and modulus of given complex number

A. -240°

B. -120°

C. 120°

D. 60°

Answer: B



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2. $z = -\sqrt{3} + i$ find modulus and argument

A. 1, 100°

B. 2, 150°

C. 3, 200°

D. 4, 250°

Answer: B

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3. $1 - i$

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4. $-1 + i$

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5. Polar form of $-1 - i$ is

A. $\sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{5\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{4} \right)$

B. $-\sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{5\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{4} \right)$

C. $\sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} \right)$

D. $-\sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} \right)$

Answer: A



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6. The polar form of -3 is

A. $(\cos \pi + i \sin \pi)$

B. $\pm 3(\cos \pi + i \sin \pi)$

C. $3(\cos \pi + i \sin \pi)$

D. $-3(\cos \pi + i \sin \pi)$

Answer: C



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7. Polar form of $\sqrt{3} + i$ is

A. $-2\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$

B. $2\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$

C. $-2\left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$

D. $2\left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$

Answer: B

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8. *i*

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Exercise 5 3

1. Solve the equation: $x^2 + 3 = 0$

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2. Solve the equation: $2x^2 + x + 1 = 0$



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3. Solve the equation: $x^2 + 3x + 9 = 0$



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4. Solve the equation: $x^2 - x + 2 = 0$



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5. Solve the equation: $x^2 + 3x + 5 = 0$



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6. Solve the equation: $x^2 - x + 2 = 0$

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7. Solve the equation: $\sqrt{2}x^2 + x + \sqrt{2} = 0$

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8. Solve the equation: $\sqrt{3}x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 3\sqrt{3} = 0$

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$$9. x^2 + x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 0$$

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$$10. x^2 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + 1 = 0$$

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Miscellaneous Exercise

1. Evaluate : $\left[i^{18} + \left(\frac{1}{i} \right)^{25} \right]^3$

A. $2i$

B. $3 - 2i$

C. $2 - 2i$

D. 2

Answer: C

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2. Prove that $Re(z_1 z_2) = Rez_1 Rez_2 - Imz_1 Imz_2$,

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3. Reduce $\left(\frac{1}{1-4i} - \frac{2}{1+i}\right)\left(\frac{3-4i}{5+i}\right)$ to the standard form.

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4. If $\frac{a + ib}{c + id} = x + iy$, prove that

$$\frac{a - ib}{c - id} = x - iy \text{ and } \frac{a^2 + b^2}{c^2 + d^2} = x^2 + y^2.$$

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5. Convert the following in the polar form : (i) $\frac{1 + 7i}{(2 - i)^2}$ (ii)

$$\frac{1 + 3i}{1 - 2i}$$

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6. Solve the equation : $3x^2 - 4x + \frac{20}{3} = 0$

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7. $x^2 - 2x + \frac{3}{2} = 0$

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8. Solve the equation : $27x^2 - 10x + 1 = 0$

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9. Solve the following quadratic: $21x^2 - 28x + 10 = 0$

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10. If $z_1 = 2 - i$, $z_2 = 1 + i$, find $\left| \frac{z_1 + z_2 + 1}{z_1 - z_2 + i} \right|$



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11. If $a + ib = \frac{(x + i)^2}{2x^2 + 1}$, prove that

$$a^2 + b^2 = \frac{(x^2 + 1)^2}{(2x^2 + 1)^2}$$



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12. Let $z_1 = 2 - i$, $z_2 = -2 + i$. Find (i) $\operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{z_1 z_2}{\bar{z}_1} \right)$ (ii)

$$\operatorname{Im} \left(\frac{1}{z_1 \bar{z}_1} \right)$$



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13. Find the modulus and argument of the complex number $\frac{1 + 2i}{1 - 3i}$.



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14. Find the real numbers x and y , if $(x - iy)(3 + 5i)$ is the conjugate of $-6 - 24i$.

- A. $x = 3$ and $y = 3$
- B. $x = 3$ and $y = -3$
- C. $x = -3$ and $y = -3$
- D. none of these

Answer: B

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15. Find the modulus of $\frac{1+i}{1-i} - \frac{1-i}{1+i}$.

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16. If $(x + iy)^3 = u + iv$, then show that

$$\frac{u}{x} + \frac{v}{y} = 4(x^2 - y^2).$$

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17. If α and β are different complex number with $|\beta| = 1$,

then find $\left| \frac{\beta - \alpha}{1 - \bar{\alpha}\beta} \right|$

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18. Find the number of non-zero integral solutions of the equation $|1 - i|^x = 2^x$.

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19. If $(a + ib)(c + id)(e + if)(g + ih) = A + iB$, then show that

$$(a^2 + b^2)(c^2 + d^2)(e^2 + f^2)(g^2 + h^2) = A^2 + B^2$$

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20. If $\left(\frac{1+i}{1-i}\right)^m = 1$, then find the least positive integral value of m .

A. 2

B. 4

C. 8

D. 16

Answer: B



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