



## MATHS

### BOOKS - S CHAND MATHS (ENGLISH)

### COMPLEX NUMBER

#### Example

1. If  $x = 1 + i$ , then the value of  $x^6 + x^4 + x^2 + 1$  is

A.  $6i - 3$

B.  $-6i + 3$

C.  $-6i - 3$

D.  $6i + 3$

**Answer: c**



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2. If  $\left(-2 - \frac{1}{3}i\right)^3 = \frac{x + iy}{27}$ ,  $x, y, \in R$  then  $y-x$  equals

A. 91

B. 85

C.  $-85$

D.  $-91$

**Answer: a**



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3. The argument of  $\frac{1 - i\sqrt{3}}{1 + i\sqrt{3}}$  is  $60^\circ$  b.  $120^\circ$  c.  $210^\circ$  d.  $240^\circ$

A.  $\frac{\pi}{3}$

B.  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$

C.  $-\frac{2\pi}{3}$

D.  $\frac{4\pi}{3}$

**Answer: c**



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4. If  $z = \frac{(1+i)^2}{\alpha - i}$ ,  $\alpha \in R$  has magnitude  $\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}$  then the value of  $\alpha$  is (i) 3 only (ii)  $-3$  only (iii) 3 or  $-3$  (iv) none of these

A. 3 only

B.  $-3$  only

C.  $3$  or  $-3$

D. none of these

**Answer: c**



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5. If  $z$  is a non-zero complex number then  $\frac{|\bar{z}|^2}{z\bar{z}}$  is equal to

A.  $\frac{|\bar{z}|}{|z|}$

B.  $|\bar{z}|$

C.  $z$

D. none of these

**Answer: a**



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**6.** The complex number  $z$  which satisfies the condition

$$\left| \frac{i + z}{i - z} \right| = 1 \text{ lies on the}$$

A. y-axis

B. x-axis

C. line  $x+y=1$

D. circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$

**Answer: B**



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7. If  $1, \omega, \omega^2$  are cube roots of unity then the value of  $(5 + 2\omega + 5\omega^2)^3$  is

A. 27

B.  $-9$

C.  $-27$

D.  $-81$

**Answer: c**



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8. Simplify :  $i^{38}$



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9. Simplify :  $i^{15}$



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10. Simplify :  $i^{-6}$



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11. Simplify :  $\frac{1}{i}$



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12. Show that  $i$  is neither 0, nor greater than 0, nor less than 0



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13. Simplify the following

$$(5i) \times 7$$



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14. Simplify the following

$$(3i)(4i)$$



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15. Simplify the following

$$\frac{21}{14i}$$



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16. Simplify the following

$$\frac{5}{i^3}$$



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17. Simplify the following

$$\sqrt{-9} + \sqrt{-16}$$



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18. Simplify the following

$$\frac{21}{4}\sqrt{-48} - 5\sqrt{-27}$$



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19. Simplify the following

$$\sqrt{-18} \cdot \sqrt{-2}$$



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20. Simplify the following

$$\frac{20}{\sqrt{-5}}$$



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



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22. Find the values of  $x$  and  $y$  if  $2x + 4iy = -i^3x - y + 3$



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23. Write the values of  $x$  and  $y$  if  $(3 - 4i)(x + yi) = 1 + i(0)$



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24. Represent the following complex numbers in the complex plane

$$2 + 3i$$



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**25.** Represent the following complex numbers in the complex plane

$$3 - 5i$$



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**26.** Represent the following complex numbers in the complex plane

$$0 + 0i$$



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**27.** Represent the following complex numbers in the complex plane

$$i$$



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**28.** Can two different points in the complex plane represent the same complex number? Give reasons for you answer



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**29.** Express the following in the form  $a+bi$

$$(8 + 7i)(8 - 7i)$$



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**30.** Express the following in the form  $a+bi$

$$(5 - 6i)^2$$



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31. Express the following in the form  $a+bi$

$$(2 + 3i)(3 + 7i)$$



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32. Express the following in the form  $a+bi$

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



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33. Express the following in the form  $a+bi$

$$(1 - i)^4$$



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34. Express the following in the form  $a+bi$

$$(\sqrt{3} + 5i)(\sqrt{3} - 5i)^2 + (-4 + 5i)^2$$



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35. If  $(x + yi)^3 = u + vi$ , prove that  $\frac{u}{x} + \frac{v}{y} = 4(x^2 - y^2)$



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36. If  $x = -5 + \sqrt{-16}$ , find the value of  $x^4 + 9x^3 + 35x^2 - x + 4$



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**37.** Express the following in the form  $a+bi$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are real numbers

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



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**38.** Express the following in the form  $a+bi$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are real numbers

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



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**39.** Express the following in the form  $a+bi$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are real numbers

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





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40. Express the following in the form  $a+bi$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are real numbers

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



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41. Find the multiplicative inverse of  $\frac{3 + 4i}{4 - 5i}$



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42. Find the smallest positive integer  $n$ , for which

$$\left(\frac{1+i}{1-i}\right)^n = 1$$



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43. If  $a + bi = \frac{c + i}{c - i}$ ,  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ , show that  $a^2 + b^2 = 1$  and  $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{2c}{c^2 - 1}$



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44. Solve the equation

$$\frac{(1 + i)x - 2i}{3 + i} + \frac{(2 - 3i)y + i}{3 - i} = i, \quad xy \in \mathbb{R}, \quad i = \sqrt{-1}$$



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45. Write the conjugate of

$$\sqrt{-16} - 3$$



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46. Write the conjugate of

$$i^7$$



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47. Write the conjugate of

$$(3 + 4i)^2$$



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48. Write the conjugate of

$$\sqrt{-25}(7 + \sqrt{-576})$$



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49. Write the conjugate of

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



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



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51. Given  $z_1 = 1 - i$ ,  $z_2 = -2 + 4i$ , calculate the values of  $a$

and  $b$  if  $a + bi = \frac{z_1 z_2}{z_1}$



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52. If  $z$  be a non-zero complex number, show that

$$\left(\overline{z^{-1}}\right) = (\bar{z})^{-1}$$



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53. If  $z = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{i}{2}\right)^{107} + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{i}{2}\right)^{107}$ , then show that

$$\text{Im}(z)=0$$



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54. If  $\frac{(a+i)^2}{2a-i} = p + qi$ , show that  $p^2 + q^2 = \frac{(a^2 + 1)^2}{4a^2 + 1}$



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**55.** Find the modulus of the following complex numbers

$$8 - 6i^7$$



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**56.** Find the modulus of the following complex numbers

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



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**57.** Find the modulus of the following complex numbers

$$\frac{(3 + 2i)^2}{(4 - 3i)}$$



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58. Find the modulus of the following complex numbers

$$(3 + 2i)(5 - 4i)$$



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59. Find the modulus of the following complex numbers

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



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60. If  $z_1$  and  $z_2$  are two complex numbers such that

$$|z_1| = |z_2|, \text{ then is it necessary that } z_1 = z_2$$



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**61.** Show that the points representing the complex numbers  $(3 + 3i)$ ,  $(-3 - 3i)$  and  $(-3\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{3}i)$  on the Argand plane are the vertices of an equilateral triangle



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**62.** If  $|z| = 1$ , then prove that  $\frac{z-1}{z+1}(z \neq -1)$  is a purely imaginary number. What is the conclusion if  $z=1$ ?



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**63.** Solve the equation  $2z = |z| + 2i$  is complex numbers



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**64.** If  $z = x + yi$  and  $\frac{|z - 1 - i| + 4}{3|z - 1 - i| - 2} = 1$ , show that  $x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 2y - 7 = 0$

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**65.** Prove that  $|z_1 + z_2|^2 + |z_1 - z_2|^2 = 2|z_1|^2 + 2|z_2|^2$

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**66.** For any two complex numbers  $z_1$  and  $z_2$  and any real numbers  $a$  and  $b$ , prove that

$$|az_1 - bz_2|^2 + |bz_1 + az_2|^2 = (a^2 + b^2) \left[ |z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 \right]$$

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**67.** Prove that the representative points of the complex numbers  $1 + 4i$ ,  $2 + 7i$ ,  $3 + 10i$  are collinear

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**68.** Show that the area of the triangle on the Argand diagram formed by the complex numbers  $z$ ,  $zi$  and  $z + zi$  is  $= \frac{1}{2}|z|^2$

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**69.** The complex numbers  $z_1$ ,  $z_2$  and the origin are the vertices of an equilateral triangle in the Argand plane. Prove that  $z_1^2 + z_2^2 = z_1 \cdot z_2$

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**70.** If  $z_1$  and  $z_2$  are complex numbers of two points, then prove that the complex number of the point, which divides the distance between them internally in the ratio  $l : m$  is given by

$$\frac{lz_2 + mz_1}{l + m}$$



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**71.** If  $z_1, z_2, z_3$  are three complex numbers representing three vertices of a triangle, then centroid of the triangle be

$$\frac{z_1 + z_2 + z_3}{3}$$



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**72.** If the complex numbers  $z_1, z_2, z_3$  represent the vertices of an equilateral triangle, and  $|z_1| = |z_2| = |z_3|$ , prove that

$$z_1 + z_2 + z_3 = 0$$



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**73.** If  $z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4$  are complex numbers, show that they are vertices of a parallelogram in the Argand diagram if and only if

$$z_1 + z_3 = z_2 + z_4$$



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**74.** If  $z = 4 + 3i$ , then verify that

$$|z| = |\bar{z}|$$



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75. If  $z = 4 + 3i$ , then verify that

$$-|z| \leq \operatorname{Re}(z) < |z|$$



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76. If  $z = 4 + 3i$ , then verify that

$$-|z| < \operatorname{Im}(z) \leq |z|$$



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77. If  $z = 4 + 3i$ , then verify that

$$z^{-1} = \frac{\bar{z}}{|z|^2}$$



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**78.** If  $z_1 = 2 + 7i$  and  $z_2 = 1 - 5i$ , then verify that

$$|z_1 z_2| = |z_1| |z_2|$$



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**79.** If  $z_1 = 2 + 7i$  and  $z_2 = 1 - 5i$ , then verify that

$$\left| \frac{z_1}{z_2} \right| = \frac{|z_1|}{|z_2|}$$



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**80.** If  $z_1 = 2 + 7i$  and  $z_2 = 1 - 5i$ , then verify that

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



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**81.** If  $z_1 = 2 + 7i$  and  $z_2 = 1 - 5i$ , then verify that

$$|z_1 - z_2| > |z_1| - |z_2|$$



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**82.** If  $z_1 = 2 + 3i$  and  $z_2 = 3 + i$  plot the number  $z_1 + z_2$ .

Also show that  $|z_1| + |z_2| > |z_1 + z_2|$



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**83.** Find the modulus of  $\frac{(3 + 2i)(1 + i)(2 + 3i)}{(3 + 4i)(4 + 5i)}$



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84. If  $x - yi = \frac{a - bi}{c - di}$ , prove that  $x^2 + y^2 = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{c^2 + d^2}$



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85. If  $x - yi = \frac{a - bi}{c - di}$ , prove that  $x^2 + y^2 = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{c^2 + d^2}$



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86. If  $x - yi = \frac{a - bi}{c - di}$ , prove that  $x^2 + y^2 = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{c^2 + d^2}$



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87. Given that  $(1 + i)(1 + 2i)(1 + 3i)\dots(1 + ni) = x + iy$ ,  
show that  $2 \cdot 5 \cdot 10 \dots (1 + n^2) = x^2 + y^2$





88. Given that

$$\frac{1+i}{1+2^2i} \times \frac{1+3^2i}{1+4^2i} \times \dots \times \frac{1+(2n-1)^2i}{1+(2n)^2i} = \frac{a+bi}{c+di},$$

show that  $\frac{2}{17} \times \frac{82}{257} \times \dots \times \frac{(2n-1)^4+1}{(2n)^4+1} = \frac{a^2+b^2}{c^2+d^2}$

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89. If  $|z_1| = |z_2| = \dots = |z_n| = 1$ , prove that

$$|z_1 + z_2 + \dots + z_n| = \left| \frac{1}{z_1} + \frac{1}{z_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{z_n} \right|$$

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90. Find the greatest value of the moduli of complex numbers  $z$  satisfying the equation  $\left| z - \frac{4}{z} \right| = 2$ . What is the minimum

value ?



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91. If  $z = x + yi$  and  $\omega = \frac{1 - zi}{z - i}$  show that  $|\omega| = 1 \Rightarrow z$  is purely real



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92. Find the modulus and amplitude of

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



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**93.** Find the modulus and amplitude of

$$-4i$$



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**94.** Find the modulus and amplitude of  $\frac{2 + 3i}{3 + 2i}$



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**95.** Find the modulus and amplitude of  $\frac{2 + i}{4i + (1 + i)^2}$ .



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**96.** Represent the complex numbers

$$z = 1 + \sqrt{3}i \text{ into polar form}$$



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**97.** Represent the complex numbers

$$2 - 2i$$



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**98.** Represent the complex numbers

$$\frac{1 + 7i}{(2 - i)^2} \text{ in polar form}$$



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**99.** Change the complex number  $4(\cos 300^\circ + i\sin 300^\circ)$  to cartesian form



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**100.** Represent on complex plane the complex numbers  $w = 3 + 4i$  and  $z = 6 - 3i$  together with  $w + z$  and  $w - z$ . Obtain the modulus and argument of  $w$  and  $z$ .



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**101.** If  $z_1$  and  $z_2$  are two fixed points in the Argand plane, then find the locus of a point  $z$  in each of the following

$$|z - z_1| + |z - z_2| = |z_1 - z_2|$$



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**102.** If  $z_1$  and  $z_2$  are two fixed points in the Argand plane, then find the locus of a point  $z$  in each of the following

$$|z - z_1| = |z - z_2|$$

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**103.** If  $z_1$  and  $z_2$  are two fixed points in the Argand plane, then find the locus of a point  $z$  in each of the following

$$|z - z_1| = k|z - z_2|, k \in \mathbb{R}^+, k \neq 1$$

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**104.** If  $z_1$  and  $z_2$  are two fixed points in the Argand plane, then find the locus of a point  $z$  in each of the following

$$|z - z_1| + |z - z_2| = \text{constant} \neq (|z_1 - z_2|)$$

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**105.** If  $z_1$  and  $z_2$  are two fixed points in the Argand plane, then

find the locus of a point  $z$  in each of the following

$$|z - z_1| - |z - z_2| = \text{constant} \quad (\neq |z_1 - z_2|)$$



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**106.** If  $z_1$  and  $z_2$  are two fixed points in the Argand plane, then

find the locus of a point  $z$  in each of the following

$$|z - z_1| - |z - z_2| = |z_1 - z_2|$$



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**107.** Illustrate in the complex plane the following set of points

and explain your answer

$$|Z| = 3$$



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**108.** Illustrate in the complex plane the following set of points and explain your answer

$$|z| < 5$$

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**109.** Illustrate in the complex plane the following set of points and explain your answer

$$|z - 4| < 1$$

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**110.** Illustrate in the complex plane the following set of points and explain your answer



$$\arg (Z) = \frac{\pi}{6}$$



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**111.** Illustrate in the complex plane the set of points  $z$  satisfying

$$|z + i - 2| \leq 2$$



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**112.** A variable complex number  $z$  is such that the amplitude of

$$\frac{z - 1}{z + 1}$$
 is always equal to  $\frac{\pi}{4}$

Illustrate the locus of  $z$  in the Argand plane



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**113.** Find the locus of a complex number  $z = x + yi$  satisfying the relation  $\arg(z - a) = \frac{\pi}{4}$ ,  $a \in R$

Illustrate the locus of  $z$  in the Argand plane



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**114.** Given  $z_1 = 1 + 2i$ . Determine the region in the complex plane represented by  $1 < |z - z_1| \leq 3$ . Represent it with the help of an Argand diagram



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**115.** Find the radius and centre of the circle

$z\bar{z} - (2 + 3i)z - (2 - 3i)\bar{z} + 9 = 0$  where  $z$  is a complex variable



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116. If  $z \neq 1$  and  $\frac{z^2}{z-1}$  is real, then the point represented by the complex number  $z$  lies

- A. either on the real axis or on a circle passing through the origin
- B. on a circle with centre at the origin
- C. either on the real axis or on a circle not passing through the origin
- D. on the imaginary axis

**Answer: A**



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**117.** Find the square root of the complex number

$$5 + 12i$$



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**118.** Find the square root of the complex number

$$-4 - 3i$$



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**119.** Find the square root of the complex number

$$18i$$



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**120.** If  $1, \omega, \omega^2$  are the cube roots of unity, prove that

$$(1 + \omega)^3 - (1 + \omega^2)^3 = 0$$



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**121.** If  $1, \omega, \omega^2$  are the cube roots of unity, prove that

$$(x - y)(x\omega - y)(x\omega^2 - y) = x^3 - y^3$$



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**122.** If  $1, \omega, \omega^2$  are three cube roots of unity, show that

$$(a + \omega b + \omega^2 c)(a + \omega^2 b + \omega c) = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - bc - ca$$



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**123.** If  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are the complex cube roots of unity, then prove that  $(1 + \alpha)(1 + \beta)(1 + \alpha)^2(1 + \beta)^2 = 1$



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**124.** If,  $1, \omega, \omega^2$  are cube roots of unity, show that 
$$\frac{p + q\omega + r\omega^2}{r + p\omega + q\omega^2} = \omega^2$$



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**125.** Given that  $1, \omega, \omega^2$  are cube roots of unity. Show that 
$$(1 - \omega + \omega^2)^5 + (1 + \omega - \omega^2)^5 = 32$$



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**126.** If  $1, \omega, \omega^2$  are cube roots of unity, prove that

$$(x + y)^2 + (x\omega + y\omega^2)^2 + (x\omega^2 + y\omega)^2 = 6xy$$


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**127.** If  $x = a + b, y = a\alpha + b\beta, z = a\beta + b\alpha$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are complex cube roots of unity, then show that  $xyz = a^3 + b^3$



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**128.** If  $x = a + b, y = a\omega^2 + b\omega, z = a\omega + b\omega^2$ , then show that  $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = 3(a^3 + b^3)$



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129.

Show

that

$$\sqrt{\left[-1\sqrt{\left\{-1-\sqrt{-1+\dots\text{to}\infty}\right\}}\right]} = \omega, \text{ or } \omega^2$$


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## Multiple Choice Questions

1. If  $8x + i(2x - y) = 3 - 8i$  and  $x, y \in R$  then the values of  $x$  and  $y$  are

A.  $x = \frac{3}{8}, y = \frac{35}{4}$

B.  $x = -\frac{3}{8}, y = \frac{35}{4}$

C.  $x = \frac{3}{8}, y = -\frac{35}{4}$

D.  $x = -\frac{3}{8}, y = -\frac{35}{4}$



**Answer: A**



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2. The value of  $1 + i + i^2 + \dots + i^n$  is (i) positive (ii) negative (iii) 0 (iv) cannot be determined

A. positive

B. negative

C. 0

D. cannot be determined

**Answer: D**



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3. If  $z = x + iy$  satisfies  $|z+1|=1$  then

A. (a)  $x=0$

B. (b)  $(x - 1)^2 + y^2 = 1$

C. (c)  $y = 0$

D. (d)  $(x + 1)^2 + y^2 = 1$

**Answer: D**



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4. If  $z = x + iy$  satisfies  $|z+1-i|=|z-1+i|$  then

A. (a)  $y=x$

B. (b)  $y=-x$

C. (c)  $x-y+1=0$

D. (d)  $x+y-1=0$

**Answer: A**



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5. Number of solutions of the equation  $z^2 + |z|^2 = 0$  is (i) 1 (ii) 2 (iii) 3 (iv) infinitely many

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. infinitely many

**Answer: D**



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6. The amplitude of  $\sin \frac{\pi}{5} + i \left(1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{5}\right)$  is

A. (a)  $\frac{2\pi}{5}$

B. (b)  $\frac{\pi}{5}$

C. (c)  $\frac{\pi}{15}$

D. (d)  $\frac{\pi}{10}$

**Answer: D**



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7. The multiplicative inverse of  $3+4i$  is

A. (a)  $3-4i$

B. (b)  $\frac{3 + 4i}{25}$

C. (c)  $\frac{3 - 4i}{25}$

D. (d)  $-3 + 4i$

**Answer: C**



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**8. If  $z = \bar{z}$  then  $z$  lies on**

A. (a) x - axis

B. (b) y - axis

C. (c) origin

D. (d) none of these

**Answer: A**



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9. The principal argument  $(1 + i\sqrt{3})^2$  is

A.  $\frac{\pi}{3}$

B.  $-\frac{\pi}{3}$

C.  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$

D.  $-\frac{2\pi}{3}$

**Answer: C**



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10. The polar form of  $1+i\sqrt{3}$  is

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

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

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

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

**Answer: B**



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11. The complex numbers  $\sin x + i \cos 2x$  and  $\cos x - i \sin 2x$  are conjugate to each other for

A.  $x=n\pi$

B.  $x = \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{\pi}{2}$

C.  $x=0$

D. no value of  $x$

**Answer: D**



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12. The real value of  $\alpha$  for which the expression  $\frac{1 - i \sin \alpha}{1 + 2i \sin \alpha}$  is purely real is

A.  $(n + 1) \frac{\pi}{2} n, \in N$

B.  $(2n + 1) \frac{\pi}{2} n, \in N$

C.  $n\pi, n \in N$

D. none of these

**Answer: C**



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13. If  $z = x + iy$  lies in the third quadrant then  $\frac{\bar{z}}{z}$  also lies in third quadrant if (i)  $x > y > 0$  (ii)  $x < y < 0$  (iii)  $y < x < 0$  (iv)  $y > x > 0$

A.  $x > y > 0$

B.  $x < y < 0$

C.  $y < x < 0$

D.  $y > x > 0$

**Answer: C**



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14. The value of  $(z + 3)(\bar{z} + 3)$  is equal to (i)  $|z + 3|^2$  (ii)  $|z - 3|$  (iii)  $z^2 + 3$  (iv) none of these

A.  $|z + 3|^2$

B.  $|z - 3|$

C.  $z^2 + 3$

D. none of these

**Answer: A**



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15. If  $\left(\frac{1+i}{1-i}\right)^x = 1 \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$  is (i)  $x = 2n+1$  (ii)  $x = 4n$  (iii)  $x = 2n$

(iv)  $x = 4n+1$

A.  $x = 2n+1$

B.  $x = 4n$

C.  $x = 2n$

D.  $x=4n+1$

**Answer: B**



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16. The argument of  $\frac{1+i}{1-i}$  is (i) 0 (ii)  $-\frac{\pi}{2}$  (iii)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  (iv)  $\pi$

A. 0

B.  $-\frac{\pi}{2}$

C.  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

D.  $\pi$

**Answer: C**



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17. If  $(1 + 2i)(2 + 3i)(3 + 4i) = x + iy$ ,  $x, y \in R$  then  $x^2 + y^2$  is

A. 1450

B. 1625

C. 1575

D. 1725

**Answer: B**



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18. The polar form of  $\sin 75^\circ + i \cos 75^\circ$  is

A. (a)  $\sin 75^\circ + i \cos 75^\circ$

B. (b)  $\sin 15^\circ + i \cos 15^\circ$

C. (c)  $\cos 15^\circ + i\sin 15^\circ$

D. (d)  $\cos 75^\circ + i\sin 75^\circ$

**Answer: C**

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19. The modulus of  $\frac{(1 + 2i)(3 - 4i)}{(4 + 3i)(2 - 3i)}$  is

A.  $\sqrt{\frac{5}{13}}$

B.  $\sqrt{\frac{13}{5}}$

C. 1

D. -1

**Answer: A**

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20. If  $a + ib = \frac{(x + i)^2}{2x - 1}$  then  $a^2 + b^2$  is equal to

A.  $\frac{(x + 1)^4}{4x^2 - 1}$

B.  $\frac{(x^2 + 1)^2}{(2x - 1)^2}$

C.  $\frac{(x + 1)^4}{4x^2 + 1}$

D.  $\frac{(x + 1)^2}{4x^2 - 1}$

**Answer: C**



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21. If  $z = x + iy$  is purely real number such that  $x < 0$  then  $\arg(z)$

is

A. 0

B.  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

C.  $\pi$

D.  $-\pi$

**Answer: C**



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**22.** If  $z$  is a purely imaginary number then  $\arg(z)$  may be

A. 0 or  $\pi$

B.  $-\pi$  or 0

C.  $\pi$  or  $\pi$

D.  $-\frac{\pi}{2}$  or  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

**Answer: D**



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**23.** If  $z$  is a complex number then

A.  $|z^2| > |z|^2$

B.  $|z|^2 > |z^2|$

C.  $|z^2| = |z|^2$

D.  $|z^2| \geq |z|^2$

**Answer: C**



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24. If  $f(z) = \frac{7 - z}{1 - z^2}$  where  $z=1 + 2i$  then  $|f(z)|$  is

A.  $\frac{|z|}{2}$

B.  $|z|$

C.  $2|z|$

D. none of these

**Answer: A**



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25. A real value of  $x$  satisfies the equation

$$\frac{3 - 4ix}{3 + 4ix} = \alpha - i\beta (\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}) \text{ if } \alpha^2 + \beta^2 =$$

A. 1

B.  $-1$

C.  $2$

D.  $-2$

**Answer: A**



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**26.** The real value of  $\theta$  for which the expression  $\frac{1 + i \cos \theta}{1 - 2i \cos \theta}$  is a purely imaginary number is

A.  $n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{6}$

B.  $n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3}$

C.  $(2n + 1)\frac{\pi}{2}$

D.  $n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{4}$

**Answer: B**



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27. The amplitude of  $\frac{1}{i}$  is

A. (a) 0

B. (b)  $\pi$

C. (c)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

D. (d)  $-\frac{\pi}{2}$

**Answer: D**



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28. The amplitude of  $\frac{-2}{1 + i\sqrt{3}}$  is

A.  $\frac{\pi}{4}$

B.  $\frac{\pi}{3}$

C.  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$

D.  $-\frac{2\pi}{3}$

**Answer: C**



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29. If  $z = \frac{1}{(2 - 3i)^2}$  then  $|z|$  is equal to

A.  $\frac{1}{13}$

B.  $\frac{1}{12}$

C.  $\frac{1}{5}$

D. 13

**Answer: A**



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**30.** If  $z = 1 - \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$  then  $|z|$  is equal to

A.  $2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$

B.  $2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$

C.  $2 \left| \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right|$

D.  $2 \left| \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right|$

**Answer: C**



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31. If  $z = \frac{1 - i}{1 + i}$  then  $z^4$  equals

A. 1

B.  $-1$

C. 0

D. none of these

**Answer: A**



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32. If  $x + iy = \frac{3 + 5i}{7 - 6i}$  then  $y$  is equal to

A.  $\frac{9}{85}$

B.  $-\frac{9}{85}$

C.  $\frac{53}{85}$

D.  $-\frac{53}{85}$

**Answer: C**



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**33.** If  $1, \omega, \omega^2$  are cube roots of unity then the value of

$(3 + 5\omega + 3\omega^2)^3$  is

A. 6

B. 8

C. 12

D. 16

**Answer: B**



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**34.** If  $1, \omega, \omega^2$  are cube roots of unity then the value of  $(2 + 2\omega - 3\omega^2)^3$  is

A. 125

B.  $-125$

C. 27

D.  $-27$

**Answer: B**



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## Exercise A

1. Express each of the following in the form  $b$  or  $bi$ , where  $b$  is a real number

$$3i.2$$



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2. Express each of the following in the form  $b$  or  $bi$ , where  $b$  is a real number

$$i(-i)$$



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3. Express each of the following in the form  $b$  or  $bi$ , where  $b$  is a real number

$$-i(-i)$$



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4. Express each of the following in the form  $b$  or  $bi$ , where  $b$  is a real number

$$5i(-8i).$$



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5. Express each of the following in the form  $b$  or  $bi$ , where  $b$  is a real number

$$\frac{20i}{4}$$



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6. Express each of the following in the form  $b$  or  $bi$ , where  $b$  is a real number

$$\sqrt{-25}$$



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7. Express the following in the form  $a+bi$ ,

$$\sqrt{-8}$$



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8. Express each of the following in the form  $b$  or  $bi$ , where  $b$  is a real number

$$\sqrt{\frac{-1}{3}}$$



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9. Express each of the following in the form  $b$  or  $bi$ , where  $b$  is a real number

$$\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{-3}{4}}$$



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10. Express each of the following in the form  $b$  or  $bi$ , where  $b$  is a real number

$$\frac{6}{-i}$$



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11. Express each of the following in the form  $b$  or  $bi$ , where  $b$  is a real number

$$\sqrt{-144}$$



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12. Express each of the following in the form  $b$  or  $bi$ , where  $b$  is a real number

$$\frac{x}{i}$$



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13. Simplify:

$$i^{13}$$



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14. Simplify:

$$i^{28}$$



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15. Simplify:  $i^{18}$



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16. Simplify:

$$i^{23}$$



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17. Simplify:

$$\sqrt{-4} + \sqrt{-16} - \sqrt{-25}$$



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18. Simplify:

$$\sqrt{-20} + \sqrt{-12}$$



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19. Simplify:

$$-\sqrt{\frac{-7}{4}} - \sqrt{\frac{-1}{7}}$$



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20. Simplify:

$$\frac{\sqrt{-2}}{\sqrt{-8}}$$



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21. Simplify:

$$\frac{1}{i} + \frac{1}{i^2} + \frac{1}{i^3} + \frac{1}{i^4}$$



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22. Simplify:

$$\frac{1}{i} - \frac{1}{i^2} + \frac{1}{i^3} - \frac{1}{i^4}$$



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23. Simplify:

$$i + 2i^2 + 3i^3 + i^4$$



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24. Simplify:

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



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25.  $\sqrt{\frac{-x}{4}} + \sqrt{\frac{-x}{16}} - \sqrt{\frac{-x}{64}}$ , where  $x$  is a positive real number



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26.  $\sqrt{-5x^8} - \sqrt{-20x^8} + \sqrt{-45x^8}$ , where  $x$  is a positive real number



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27. If  $i = \sqrt{-1}$ , prove that following  
 $(x + 1 + i)(x + 1 - i)(x - 1 + i)(x - 1 - i) = x^4 + 4$



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## Exercise B

1. In each of the following find  $r + s$ ,  $r - s$ ,  $rs$ ,  $\frac{r}{s}$  if  $r$  denotes the first complex number and  $s$  denotes the second complex

number

$$3 + 7i, i$$



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2. In each of the following find  $r + s$ ,  $r - s$ ,  $rs$ ,  $\frac{r}{s}$  if  $r$  denotes the first complex number and  $s$  denotes the second complex number

$$-i, 5 + 2i$$



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3. In each of the following find  $r + s$ ,  $r - s$ ,  $rs$ ,  $\frac{r}{s}$  if  $r$  denotes the first complex number and  $s$  denotes the second complex number

$$3i, 1 - i$$



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4. In each of the following find  $r + s$ ,  $r - s$ ,  $rs$ ,  $\frac{r}{s}$  if  $r$  denotes the first complex number and  $s$  denotes the second complex number

$$-7, -1 - 3i$$



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5. In each of the following find  $r + s$ ,  $r - s$ ,  $rs$ ,  $\frac{r}{s}$  if  $r$  denotes the first complex number and  $s$  denotes the second complex number

$$7 + 3i, 3i - 7$$



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6. Solve each of the following equation for real  $x$  and  $y$  :

$$(x + yi) + (3 - 2i) = 1 + 4i$$



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7. Solve each of the following equations for real  $x$  and  $y$  :

$$(x + yi) - (7 + 4i) = 3 - 5i$$



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8. Solve each of the following equations for real  $x$  and  $y$  :

$$2x + yi = 1 + (2 + 3i)$$



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9. Solve each of the following equations for real  $x$  and  $y$  :

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



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10. Determine the conjugate and the reciprocal of each complex number given below:

$i$



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11. Determine the conjugate and the reciprocal of each complex number given below:

$i^3$



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12. Determine the conjugate and the reciprocal of each complex number given below:

$$3 - i$$



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13. Determine the conjugate and the reciprocal of each complex number given below:

$$\sqrt{-1} - 3$$



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14. Determine the conjugate and the reciprocal of each complex number given below:

$$\sqrt{-9} - 1$$



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15. Simplify:  $(3 - 7i)^2$



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16. Simplify:  $\left(\frac{-1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right)^2$



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17. Simplify:  $(9 + 4i)\left(\frac{3}{2} - i\right)(9 - 4i)$



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18. Determine real values of  $x$  and  $y$  for which each statement is true

$$\frac{x + y}{i} + x - y + 4 = 0$$



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19. Determine real values of  $x$  and  $y$  for which each statement is true

$$-(x + 3y)i + (2 - y + 1) = \frac{8}{i}$$



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20. Determine real values of  $x$  and  $y$

$$(x - yi) = \frac{2 + i}{1 + i}$$



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**21.** Determine real values of  $x$  and  $y$  for which each statement is true

$$(3 - 4i)(x + yi) = 1 + 0i$$



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**22.** Determine real values of  $x$  and  $y$  for which each statement is true

$$(x - yi)(2 + 3i) = \frac{x - 2i}{1 - i}$$



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**23.** Determine real values of  $x$  and  $y$  for which each statement is true

$$(x^4 + 2xi) - (3x^2 + yi) = (3 - 5i) + (1 + 2yi)$$



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24. Write the conjugate of  $(6 + 5i)^2$



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25. Write the additive inverse of the following

$$-2 + 3i$$



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26. Write the additive inverse of the following

$$3 - 4i$$



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27. Find the multiplicative inverse of each of the following complex numbers when it exists.

$$2 + 2i$$

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28. Find the multiplicative inverse of each of the following complex numbers when it exists.

$$-7 + 0i$$

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29. Find the multiplicative inverse of each of the following complex numbers when it exists.

$$0 + 0i$$



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**30.** Find the multiplicative inverse of each of the following complex numbers when it exists.

$$-16$$



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**31.** Find the multiplicative inverse of each of the following complex numbers when it exists.

$$\frac{i}{1 + i}$$



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**32.** Find the multiplicative inverse of each of the following complex numbers when it exists.

$$(1 + i)^2$$



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**33.** Find the multiplicative inverse of each of the following complex numbers when it exists.

$$\frac{3 + 4i}{4 - 5i}$$



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**34.** Find the multiplicative inverse of each of the following complex numbers when it exists.

$$(6 + 5i)^2$$



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35. Find the multiplicative inverse of each of the following complex numbers when it exists.

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

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36. Simplify :  $(1 + i)^{-1}$

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37. Simplify :  $\sqrt{-\frac{49}{25}} \sqrt{-\frac{1}{9}}$

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38. Simplify:  $\sqrt{-64} \cdot (3 + \sqrt{-361})$

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39. Simplify:  $(3 - 7i)^2$

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40. Simplify:  $\left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right)^2$

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41. Simplify:  $\frac{(1 - i)^3}{(1 - i^3)}$

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42. Simplify:  $\left(\frac{1+i}{1-i}\right)^{4n+1}$  ( $n$  is a positive integer)

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43. Simplify:  $\frac{\sqrt{(5+12i)} + \sqrt{(5-12i)}}{\sqrt{(5+12i)} - \sqrt{(5-12i)}}$

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44. Prove that  $\left[\left(\frac{3+2i}{2-5i}\right) + \left(\frac{3-2i}{2+5i}\right)\right]$  is rational

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45. Show that  $\frac{1+2i}{3+4i} \times \frac{1-2i}{3-4i}$  is real

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**46.** Perform the indicated operation and give your answer in the form  $x + yi$ , where  $x$  and  $y$  are real numbers and  $i = \sqrt{-1}$

$$(3 + 4i)^{-1}$$

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**47.** Perform the indicated operation and give your answer in the form  $x + yi$ , where  $x$  and  $y$  are real numbers and  $i = \sqrt{-1}$

$$\frac{2 - \sqrt{-25}}{1 - \sqrt{-16}}$$

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**48.** Perform the indicated operation and give your answer in the form  $x + yi$ , where  $x$  and  $y$  are real numbers and  $i = \sqrt{-1}$

$$\frac{5 + 2i}{-1 + \sqrt{3}i}$$

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**49.** Perform the indicated operation and give your answer in the form  $x + yi$ , where  $x$  and  $y$  are real numbers and  $i = \sqrt{-1}$

$$\frac{5 - 3i}{6 + i}$$

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**50.** Perform the indicated operation and give your answer in the form  $x + yi$ , where  $x$  and  $y$  are real numbers and  $i = \sqrt{-1}$

$$(\sqrt{5} - 7i)(\sqrt{5} - 7i)^2 + (-2 + 7i)^2$$

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51. If  $x + yi = \frac{u + vi}{u - yi}$ , prove that  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$



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52. Prove that:  $[4 + 3\sqrt{-20}]^{\frac{1}{2}} + [4 - 3\sqrt{-20}]^{\frac{1}{2}} = 6$



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53. Express the following in the form  $a + bi$

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



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54. Express the following in the form  $a + bi$

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



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55. Express the following in the form  $a + bi$

$$(1 + i)^{-3}$$



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56. Express the following in the form  $a + bi$

$$\frac{(4i^3 - i)^2}{2i + 1}$$



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57. Express the following in the form  $a + bi$

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



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58. Express the following in the form  $a + bi$

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

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59. Express the following in the form  $a + bi$

$$\frac{5}{2i - 7i^2}$$

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

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61. If one of the values of  $x$  of the equation  $2x^2 - 6x + k = 0$  be  $\frac{1}{2}(a + 5i)$ , find the values of  $a$  and  $k$ .



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62. Define conjugate complex numbers and show that their sum and product are real numbers.



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63. If  $\bar{z} = -z \neq 0$ , show that  $z$  is necessarily a purely imaginary number



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64.  $z$  and  $z'$  are complex numbers such that their product  $zz' = 3 - 4i$ . Given that  $z'$  is  $5 + 3i$ , express  $z$  in the form  $a + bi$  where  $a$  and  $b$  are rational numbers.

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

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66. Let  $z_1 = 2 - I$ ,  $z_2 = -2 + i$ , find (i)  $\operatorname{Re} \left( \frac{z_1 z_2}{\bar{z}_1} \right)$ , (ii)  $\operatorname{Im} \left( \frac{1}{z_1 \bar{z}_2} \right)$

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67. If  $z_1 = 3 + 5i$  and  $z_2 = 2 - 3i$ , then verify that

$$\overline{\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right)} = \frac{\bar{z}_1}{\bar{z}_2}$$



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68. If  $x = -2 - \sqrt{3}i$ , where  $i = \sqrt{-1}$ , find the value of

$$2x^4 + 5x^3 + 7x^2 - x + 41$$



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69. If  $z = -3 + \sqrt{2}i$ , then prove that

$$z^4 + 5z^3 + 8z^2 + 7z + 4 \text{ is equal to } -29$$



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## Exercise C

1. If  $(-2 + \sqrt{-3})(-3 + 2\sqrt{-3}) = a + bi$ , find the real numbers  $a$  and  $b$  with values of  $a$  and  $b$ , also find the modulus of  $a + bi$



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2. Find the modulus of  $(1 - i)^{-2} + (1 + i)^{-2}$



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3. If  $z = 6 + 8i$ , verify that

$$|z| = |\bar{z}|$$



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4. If  $z = 6 + 8i$ , verify that  $-|z| \leq \operatorname{Re}(z) \leq |z|$



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5. If  $z = 6 + 8i$ , verify that

$$-|z| < \operatorname{Im}(z) < |z|$$



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6. If  $z = 6 + 8i$ , verify that  $z^{-1} = \frac{\bar{z}}{|z|^2}$



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7. If  $z_1 = 3 + 4i$ ,  $z_2 = 8 - 15i$ , verify that

$$|-z_1| = |z_1|$$



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8. If  $z_1 = 3 + 4i$ ,  $z_2 = 8 - 15i$ , verify that

$$|z_1^2| = |z_2|^2$$



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9. If  $z_1 = 3 + 4i$ ,  $z_2 = 8 - 15i$ , verify that

$$|z_1 z_2| = |z_1| |z_2|$$



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10. If  $z_1 = 3 + 4i$ ,  $z_2 = 8 - 15i$ , verify that

$$\left| \frac{z_1}{z_2} \right| = \frac{|z_1|}{|z_2|}$$



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11. If  $z_1 = 3 + 4i$ ,  $z_2 = 8 - 15i$ , verify that

$$|z_1 + z_2| < |z_1| + |z_2|$$



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12. If  $z_1 = 3 + 4i$ ,  $z_2 = 8 - 15i$ , verify that

$$|z_2 - z_1| > ||z_2| - |z_1||$$



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13. If  $z_1 = 3 + 4i$ ,  $z_2 = 8 - 15i$ , verify that

$$|z_1 + z_2|^2 + |z_1 - z_2|^2 = 2(|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2)$$



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14. Find the modulus of the following using the property of modulus

$$(3 + 4i)(8 - 6i)$$



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15. Find the modulus of the following using the property of modulus

$$\frac{8 + 15i}{8 - 6i}$$



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16. Find the modulus of the following using the property of modulus

$$\frac{3 + 2i}{2 - 5i} + \frac{3 - 2i}{2 + 5i}$$



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17. Find the modulus of the following using the property of modulus

$$\frac{(2 - 3i)(4 + 5i)}{(1 - 4i)(2 - i)}$$



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18. Let  $z$  be a complex number such that  $\left| \frac{z - 5i}{z + 5i} \right| = 1$ , then show that  $z$  is purely real



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19. Find the complex number  $z$  satisfying the equation

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



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20. If  $z$  is a complex number such that  $|z - 1| = |z + 1|$ , show that  $\operatorname{Re}(z) = 0$



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21. Solve  $|z| + z = 2 + i$ , where  $z$  is a complex number



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## Exercise D

1. Find the modulus and amplitude of the following complex numbers and hence express them into polar form

$$\sqrt{3} + i$$



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2. Find the modulus and amplitude of the following complex numbers and hence express them into polar form

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



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3. Find the modulus and amplitude of the following complex numbers and hence express them into polar form

$$-2 + 2\sqrt{3}i$$



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4. Find the modulus and amplitude of the following complex numbers and hence express them into polar form

$$-1 - i$$



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5. Find the modulus and amplitude of the following complex numbers and hence express them into polar form

$$-2i$$

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6. Find the modulus and amplitude of the following complex numbers and hence express them into polar form

$$-1 - \sqrt{3}i$$

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7. Find the modulus and amplitude of the following complex numbers and hence express them into polar form

$$-2$$

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**8.** Find the modulus and amplitude of the following complex numbers and hence express them into polar form

$$\frac{(1 + i)^{13}}{(1 - i)^7}$$



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**9.** Find the modulus and amplitude of the following complex numbers and hence express them into polar form

$$(3 + i)(4 + i)$$



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**10.** Find the modulus and amplitude of the following complex numbers and hence express them into polar form

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



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11. Find the modulus and amplitude of the following complex numbers and hence express them into polar form

$$\frac{5 - i}{2 - 3i}$$



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12. Find the modulus and amplitude of the following complex numbers and hence express them into polar form

$$\frac{(3 + 4i)(4 + 5i)}{(4 + 3i)(6 + 7i)}$$



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**13.** Change the following complex numbers into polar form

$$-4 + 4\sqrt{3}i$$



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**14.** Change the following complex numbers into polar form

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



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**15.** Change the following complex numbers into polar form

$$\frac{1 + 2i}{1 - (1 - i)^2}$$



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16. Change the following complex numbers into polar form

$$\frac{1 + 7i}{(2 - i)^2}$$

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17. Given the complex number

$$z = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2} \text{ and } w = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{3}i}{2} \text{ (where } i = \sqrt{-1}\text{)}$$

Prove that each of these complex numbers is the square of the other

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18. Given the complex number

$$z = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2} \text{ and } w = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{3}i}{2} \text{ (where } i = \sqrt{-1}\text{)}$$

Calculate the modulus and argument of  $w$  and  $z$



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19. Given the complex number

$$z = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2} \text{ and } w = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{3}i}{2} \text{ (where } i = \sqrt{-1}\text{)}$$

Calculate the modulus and argument of  $\frac{w}{z}$



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20. Given the complex number

$$z = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2} \text{ and } w = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{3}i}{2} \text{ (where } i = \sqrt{-1}\text{)}$$

Represent  $z$  and  $w$  accurately on the complex plane.



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1. Illustrate in the complex plane, the set of points satisfying the following condition. Explain your answer

$$|z| \leq 3$$



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2. Illustrate in the complex plane, the set of points satisfying the following condition. Explain your answer

$$\arg(z - 2) = \frac{\pi}{3}$$



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3. Illustrate in the complex plane, the set of points satisfying the following condition. Explain your answer

$$|i - 1 - 2z| > 9$$

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4. Illustrate and explain the region of the Argand's plane represented by the inequality  $|z + i| \geq |z + 2|$

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5. Illustrate and explain the set of points  $z$  in the Argand diagram, which represents  $|z - z_1| \leq 3$  where  $z_1 = 3 - 2i$

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6. If  $z = x + yi$  and  $\omega = \frac{(1 - zi)}{z - i}$ , then  $|\omega| = 1$  implies that in the complex plane

A.  $z$  lies on the imaginary axis

B.  $z$  lies on the real axis

C.  $z$  lies on the unit circle

D. None of these

**Answer: B**

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7. Find the locus of a complex number  $z$  such that  $\arg$

$$\left( \frac{z - 2}{z + 2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

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8. If the amplitude of  $z - 2 - 3i$  is  $\frac{\pi}{4}$ , then find the locus of

$$z = x + yi$$



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9. Find the locus of  $z$  if  $\omega = \frac{z}{z - \frac{1}{3}i}$ ,  $|\omega| = 1$



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10. A variable complex number  $z$  is such that the amplitude of

$\frac{z - 1}{z + 1}$  is always equal to  $\frac{\pi}{4}$ . Illustrate the locus of  $z$  in the

Argand plane



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11. Find the radius and centre of the circle

$$z\bar{z} + (1 - i)z + (1 + i)\bar{z} - 7 = 0$$



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12. What is the region represented by the inequality

$$3 < |z - 2 - 3i| < 4 \text{ in the Argand plane}$$



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## Exercise F

1. Find the square root of the following complex numbers

$$3 + 4i$$



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2. Find the square root of the following complex numbers

$$-8 + 6i$$



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3. Find the square root of the following complex numbers

$$-40 - 42i$$



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4. Find the square root of the following complex numbers

$$i$$



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5. Find the square root of the following complex number

$$\left( \frac{2 + 3i}{5 - 4i} + \frac{2 - 3i}{5 + 4i} \right)$$



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6. If  $\omega$  is a cube root of unity, then

$$\omega + \omega^2 = \dots$$



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7. If  $\omega$  is a cube root of unity, then

$$1 + \omega = \dots$$



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8. If  $\omega$  is a cube root of unity, then

$$1 + \omega^2 = \dots$$



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9. If  $\omega$  is a cube root of unity, then

$$\omega^3 = \dots$$



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10. If  $1, \omega, \omega^2$  are three cube roots of unity, prove that

$$(1 + \omega^2)^4 = \omega$$



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11. If  $1, \omega, \omega^2$  are three cube roots of unity, prove that

$$(1 + \omega - \omega^2)^3 = (1 - \omega + \omega^2)^3 = -8$$



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12. If  $1, \omega, \omega^2$  are three cube roots of unity, prove that

$$(1 - \omega)(1 - \omega^2) = 3$$



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13. If  $1, \omega, \omega^2$  are three cube roots of unity, prove that

$$\frac{1}{1 + \omega} + \frac{1}{1 + \omega^2} = 1$$



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14. If  $1, \omega, \omega^2$  are three cube roots of unity, prove that

$$(1 - \omega - \omega^2)^6 = 64$$



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15. If  $1, \omega, \omega^2$  are three cube roots of unity, prove that

$$(1 + \omega - \omega^2)(1 - \omega + \omega^2) = 4$$



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16. If  $1, \omega, \omega^2$  are three cube roots of unity, prove that

$$(3 + 5\omega + 3\omega^2)^6 = (3 + 5\omega^2 + 3\omega)^6 = 64$$



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17. If  $1, \omega, \omega^2$  are three cube roots of unity, prove that

$$\omega^{28} + \omega^{29} + 1 = 0$$



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18. Prove that  $\left(\frac{-1 + i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^n + \left(\frac{-1 - i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^n$  is equal to

2 if  $n$  be a multiple of 3 and is equal to  $-1$  if  $n$  be any other integer



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19. If  $1, \omega, \omega^2$  are the cube roots of unity, prove that

$\omega^n + \omega^{2n} = 2$  or  $-1$  according as  $n$  is a multiple of 3 or any other integer.



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20. Prove the following

$$(1 - \omega + \omega^2)(1 + \omega - \omega^2)(1 - \omega - \omega^2) = 8$$



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21. Prove the following

$$(1 + \omega)(1 + \omega^2)(1 + \omega^4)(1 + \omega^8) \dots \text{to } 2n \text{ factors} = 1$$



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22. Prove the following

$$(1 - \omega + \omega^2)(1 - \omega^2 + \omega^4)(1 - \omega^4 + \omega^8) \dots \text{to } 2n \text{ factors} \\ = 2^{2n} \text{ where } \omega \text{ is the cube root of unity.}$$



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23. Prove the following

$$\frac{a + b\omega + c\omega^2}{b + c\omega + a\omega^2} = \omega$$



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24. Prove the following

$$\frac{a + b\omega + c\omega^2}{c + a\omega + b\omega^2} + \frac{a + b\omega + c\omega^2}{b + c\omega + a\omega^2} = -1$$



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25. If  $\omega$  is a cube root of unity and  $n$  is a positive integer which is not a multiple of 3, then show that  $(1 + \omega^n + \omega^{2n}) = 0$



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26. Show that

$$(x + \omega y + \omega^2 z)(x + \omega^2 y + \omega z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - yz - zx - xy$$

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27. Show that  $x^3 + y^3 = (x + y)(\omega x + \omega^2 y)(\omega^2 x + \omega y)$

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28. If  $1, \omega, \omega^2$  are cube roots of unity, prove that  $1, \omega, \omega^2$  are vertices of an equilateral triangle

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1. Find the square root of  $5 - 12i$



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2. Find the locus of a complex number  $z = x + yi$ , satisfying the relation  $|z + i| = |z + 2|$ . Illustrate the locus of  $z$  in the Argand plane



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3. Express  $\frac{13i}{2 - 3i}$  in the form  $A + Bi$



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4. If  $z = x + yi$  and  $\frac{|z - 1 - i| + 4}{3|z - 1 - i| - 2} = 1$ , show that  $x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 2y - 7 = 0$

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5. If  $\omega$  and  $\omega^2$  are cube roots of unity, prove that  $(2 - \omega + 2\omega^2)(2 + 2\omega - \omega^2) = 9$

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6. If  $z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{C}$  (set of complex numbers), prove that  $|z_1 + z_2| \leq |z_1| + |z_2|$

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7. If  $z = x + yi$ ,  $\omega = \frac{2 - iz}{2z - i}$  and  $|\omega| = 1$ , find the locus of  $z$  in the complex plane

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8. Simplify:  $(1 - 3\omega + \omega^2)(1 + \omega - 3\omega^2)$

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9. Find the locus of  $z$  satisfying  $\left| \frac{z - 3}{z + 1} \right| = 3$  in the complex plane.

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10. Given that  $\frac{2\sqrt{3}\cos 30^\circ - 2i\sin 30^\circ}{\sqrt{2}(\cos 45^\circ + i\sin 45^\circ)} = A + Bi$ , find the values of A and B.

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11. Simplify :  $(1 - \omega)(1 - \omega^2)(1 - \omega^4)(1 - \omega^8)$

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12. Find the locus of a complex number  $z = x + yi$ , satisfying the relation  $|2z + 3i| \geq |2z + 5|$ . Illustrate the locus in the Argand plane.

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13. Find the real values of  $x$  and  $y$  satisfying the equality

$$\frac{x - 2 + (y - 3)i}{1 + i} = 1 - 3t$$



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14. If  $i = (\sqrt{-1})$ , prove that following

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



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15. If  $z = x + yi$  and  $|2z + 1| = |z - 2i|$ , show that

$$3(x^2 + y^2) + 4(x - y) = 3$$



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16. Find the amplitude of the complex number

$$\sin \frac{6\pi}{5} + i \left( 1 - \cos \frac{6\pi}{5} \right)$$



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17. Express  $\frac{1 - 2i}{2 + i} + \frac{3 + i}{2 - i}$  in the form  $a + bi$



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18. Find the value of  $x$  and  $y$  given that

$$(x + yi)(2 - 3i) = 4 + i$$



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19. If the ratio  $\frac{z - i}{z - 1}$  is purely imaginary, prove that the point  $z$  lies on the circle whose centre is the point  $\frac{1}{2}(1 + i)$  and radius is  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

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20. If  $(-2 + \sqrt{-3})(-3 + 2\sqrt{-3}) = a + bi$ , find the real numbers  $a$  and  $b$ . With these values of  $a$  and  $b$ , also find the modulus of  $a + bi$

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21. If  $1, \omega, \omega^2$  are the three cube roots of unity, then simplify:  
 $(3 + 5\omega + 3\omega^2)^2(1 + 2\omega + \omega^2)$

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**22.** Find the locus of a complex number  $z = x + yi$ , satisfying the relation  $|3z - 4i| \leq |3z + 2|$ . Illustrate the locus in the Argand plane

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**23.** Find the modulus and argument of the complex number

$$\frac{2 + i}{4i + (1 + i)^2}$$

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**24.** If  $|z - 3 + i| = 4$ , then the locus of  $z$  is

A.  $x^2 + y^2 - 6 = 0$

B.  $x^2 + y^2 - 3x + y - 6 = 0$

C.  $x^2 + y^2 - 6x - 2 = 0$

D.  $x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 2y - 6 = 0$

**Answer: D**



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**25.** The locus of the point  $z$  is the Argand plane for which

$|z + 1|^2 + |z - 1|^2 = 4$  is a

A. Straight line

B. Pair of straight lines

C. Parabola

D. Circle

**Answer: D**



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