



## MATHS

### BOOKS - S CHAND MATHS (ENGLISH)

### COMPLEX NUMBERS

#### Example

1. Simplify :  $i^{38}$



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2. Simplify :  $i^{15}$



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



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



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



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6. Simplify the following

$$(5i) \times 7$$



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7. Simplify the following

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



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8. Simplify the following

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



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9. Simplify the following

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



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10. Simplify the following

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



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11. Simplify the following

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



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12. Simplify the following

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



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13. Simplify the following

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

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

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

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

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17. Represent the following complex numbers in the complex plane

$$2 + 3i$$

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18. Represent the following complex numbers in the complex plane

$$3 - 5i$$

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19. Represent the following complex numbers in the complex plane

$$0 + 0i$$



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20. Represent the following complex numbers in the complex plane

$$i$$



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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

$$(1 - i)^4$$



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

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



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



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



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

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



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**31.** 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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**32.** 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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**33.** 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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34. Find the multiplicative inverse of  $\frac{3 + 4i}{4 - 5i}$



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

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



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36. If  $a + bi = \frac{c+i}{c-i}$ ,  $a, b, c \in R$ , show that

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



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37. 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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38. Write the conjugate of

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



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39. Write the conjugate of

$$i^7$$



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40. Write the conjugate of

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



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41. Write the conjugate of

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



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42. Write the conjugate of

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



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



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**44.** 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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**45.** If  $z$  be a non-zero complex number, show that  $(\overline{z^{-1}}) = (\bar{z})^{-1}$



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46. 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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47. 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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48. Find the modulus of the following complex numbers

$$8 - 6i^7$$



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

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



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

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



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

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



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52. Find the modulus of the following complex numbers

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



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53. 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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54. Show that the points representing the complex numbers

$$(3 + 3i), (-3 - 3i) \text{ and } (-3\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{3}i) \text{ on the Argand}$$

plane are the vertices of an equilateral triangle



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55. 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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56. Solve the equation  $2z = |z| + 2i$  is complex numbers



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57. 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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58. Prove that  $|z_1 + z_2|^2 + |z_1 - z_2|^2 = 2|z_1|^2 + 2|z_2|^2$



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

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

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

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**61.** 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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**62.** 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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**63.** 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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**64.** 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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**65.** 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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**66.** 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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67. If  $z = 4 + 3i$ , then verify that

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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**71.** 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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**72.** 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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**73.** 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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**74.** 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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**75.** 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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76. Find the modulus of  $\frac{(3 + 2i)(1 + i)(2 + 3i)}{(3 + 4i)(4 + 5i)}$

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77. 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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78. 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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79. 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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80. Given that  $(1 + i)(1 + 2i)(1 + 3i)\dots(1 + ni) = x + iy$ ,  
 show that  $2 \cdot 5 \cdot 10 \dots (1 + n^2) = x^2 + y^2$



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81. 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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82. 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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**83.** 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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**84.** If  $z = x + yi$  and  $\omega = \frac{1 - zi}{z - i}$  show that  $|\omega| = 1 \Rightarrow z$  is purely real



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

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



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

$$-4i$$

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

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

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**89.** Represent the complex numbers

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



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**90.** Represent the complex numbers

$$2 - 2i$$



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**91.** Represent the complex numbers

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



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



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**93.** 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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**94.** 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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**95.** 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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**96.** 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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**97.** 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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**98.** 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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**99.** 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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**100.** Illustrate in the complex plane the following set of points

and explain your answer

$$|Z| = 3$$



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

and explain your answer

$$|z| < 5$$



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

and explain your answer

$$|z - 4| < 1$$



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

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



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**104.** Illustrate in the complex plane the set of points  $z$  satisfying  $|z + i - 2| \leq 2$



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

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

Illustrate the locus of  $z$  in the Argand plane



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**106.** 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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**107.** 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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**108.** 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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**109.** 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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**110.** Find the square root of the complex number

$$5 + 12i$$



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

$$-4 - 3i$$



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

$18i$



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**113.** 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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**114.** 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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**115.** 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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**116.** 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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**117.** 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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**118.** 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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**119.** 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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**120.** 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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121. 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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122.

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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## 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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