



MATHS

BOOKS - A N EXCEL PUBLICATION

COMPLEX NUMBERS AND QUADRATIC EQUATIONS

Question Bank

1. Express the following in the form $a+ib$ (i)

$$(4i) \left(\frac{1}{7}i \right)$$



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2. Express the following in the form $a+ib$ (ii) $(2i)$

$$(-3i) \left(\frac{6}{7}i \right)$$



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3. Express each one of the following in the form

$$a+ib. \text{ (i) } \frac{5 + 4i}{4 + 5i}$$



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4. Express each one of the following in the form

a+ib. (i) $\frac{i\sqrt{-9} + 7i}{1 + \sqrt{-1}}$



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5. Prove that the complex number

$\frac{3 + 2i}{2 - 3i} + \frac{3 - 2i}{2 + 3i}$ is purely real



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6. If $(\cos \theta - i \sin \theta)^2 = x - iy$, show that $x^2 + y^2 = 1$



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7. Find the modulus of the complex number $\frac{(1 + i)(2 + i)}{3 + i}$



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8. If
 $(1 + i)(1 + 2i)(1 + 3i) \dots (1 + ni) = x + iy$,

show that $2.5.10\dots(1 + n^2) = x^2 + y^2$



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9. Express the following complex numbers in

$a+ib$ form. (a) $(5i)\left(-\frac{3}{5}i\right)$



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10. Express the following complex numbers in

$a+ib$ form. (b) $i^9 + i^{19}$



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11. Express the following complex numbers in $a+ib$ form. (c) i^{-39}



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12. Express the following in $a + ib$ form

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



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13. Express the following in $a + ib$ form

$$(1 - i) - (-1 + 6i)$$



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

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



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15. Express the following in $a+ib$ form.

$$\left[\left(\frac{1}{3} + i\frac{7}{3} \right) + \left(4 + i\frac{1}{3} \right) \right] - \left[-\frac{4}{3} + i \right]$$



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16. Express the following in $a+ib$ form. $(1 - i)^4$



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17. Express the following in $a + ib$ form

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





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18. Express the following in $a+ib$ form.

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



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19. Find the multiplicative inverse of the following complex number $4-3i$



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20. Find the multiplicative inverse of the following,

$$\sqrt{5} + 3i$$



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21. Find the multiplicative inverse of the following complex number -i



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22. Express the following expression in the form

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



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23. Write the values of i^2 , i^4 and i^6



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24. Show that $1 + i^2 + i^4 + i^6 = 0$



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25. Using the value of i^2 , prove that $\frac{1}{i} = -i$



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26. Prove that $(1 + i)^4 \left(1 + \frac{1}{i}\right)^4 = 16$



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27. Express $\frac{(3 - i)^2}{2 + i}$ in the form $x+iy$



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



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29. Using the results $|z^2| = |z|^2$ and

$\left| \frac{z_1}{z_2} \right| = \frac{|z_1|}{|z_2|}$, find the modulus of $\frac{(3 - i)^2}{2 + i}$



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30. Express $\frac{1}{1 - 2i} + \frac{3}{1 + i}$ in the form $x + iy$



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31. Find the modulus of the complex number

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



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32.

Evaluate

$$\sqrt{-16} + 3\sqrt{-25} + \sqrt{-36} - \sqrt{-625}$$



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33. A student writes the formula $\sqrt{ab} = \sqrt{a}\sqrt{b}$.

Then he substitutes $a = -1$, $b = -1$ and finds $1 = -1$.

Explain where he is wrong?



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34. Evaluate $4x^2 + 8x + 35$, when

$$x = 2 + \sqrt{-3}$$



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35. Consider the complex number $z_1 = 3 + i$ and $z_2 = 1 + i$. What is the conjugate of z_2 ?



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36. Consider the complex number $z_1 = 3 + i$ and $z_2 = 1 + i$. Find $\frac{1}{z_2}$



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37. Consider the complex number $z_1 = 3 + i$ and $z_2 = 1 + i$. Using the value of $\frac{1}{z_2}$, find $\frac{z_1}{z_2}$



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38. Prove that $\left| \frac{(a + i)^2}{2a - i} \right| = \frac{a^2 + 1}{\sqrt{4a^2 + 1}}$



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39. If $\frac{(a + i)^2}{2a - i} = p + iq$, prove that

$$p^2 + q^2 = \frac{(a^2 + 1)^2}{4a^2 + 1}$$



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40. If $x = \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}$, prove that $x^2 = i$



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41. If $x = \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}$. Prove that

$$x^6 + x^4 + x^2 + 1 = 0$$



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42. Prove that $\left| \frac{1+i}{1-i} \right| = 1$



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43. If $a+ib = \sqrt{\frac{1+i}{1-i}}$, prove that $a^2 + b^2 = 1$



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44. Prove that $|\cos \theta - i \sin \theta| = 1$



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45. If $(\cos \theta - i \sin \theta)^2 = x - iy$, show that $x^2 + y^2 = 1$



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46. Complete the following table

Complex number (z)	Re (z)	Im (z)	\bar{z}	$ z $
$3 + 7i$	-----	-----	-----	-----
$1 - i^3$	-----	-----	-----	-----
$9 + 3i^7$	-----	-----	-----	-----
$(1 - i)^4$	-----	-----	-----	-----



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47. When two complex numbers are equal? Find the real values of x and y for which $3x+2iy-ix+5y=7+5i$



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48. Match the following

Column A	Column B
i^4	-1
i^6	i
i^{11}	$-i$
i^{17}	1
	0



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49. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct answer from the bracket $\overline{2i^3 - i^2} = \dots$, $i^{-5} = \dots$ ($1 - 2i$, $1 + 2i$, i , $-i$, 1 , -1) Also express

$\overline{2i^3 - i^2} + (12i + i^{-5}) - (\overline{5 - i^5})$ in the form

$x+iy$



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50. Suppose $z_1 = 1 - i$ and $z_2 = -2 + 4i$ Find

$z_1 z_2$



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51. Suppose $z_1 = 1 - i$ and $z_2 = -2 + 4i$ Find

\bar{z}_1





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52. Suppose $z_1 = 1 - i$ and $z_2 = -2 + 4i$ Find

$\operatorname{Im} \left(\frac{z_1 z_2}{z_1} \right)$ and $\operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{z_1 z_2}{z_1} \right)$. Hence, find $\left| \frac{z_1 z_2}{z_1} \right|$



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53. Suppose $z_1 = 1 - i$ and $z_2 = -2 + 4i$

Joseph evaluated $\left| \frac{z_1 z_2}{z_1} \right|$ using the following

properties

(a) modulus of a quotient is the quotient of the moduli

Modulus of a product is the product of the moduli

(c) Modulus of \bar{z} = Modulus of z

Write the steps carried out by Joseph



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54. Suppose $z = x + iy$ and $w = \frac{1 - iz}{z - i}$ Find $1 - iz$ and $z - 1$ in the standard form of a complex number.



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55. Suppose $z = x + iy$ and $w = \frac{1 - iz}{z - i}$ Find $|w|$. If

$|w| = 1$, prove that z is purely real



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56. Consider the complex number $z_1 = 2 - i$

and $z_2 = -2 + i$ Find $\frac{z_1 z_2}{z_1}$. Hence, find $\left| \frac{z_1 z_2}{z_1} \right|$



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57. Consider the complex number $z_1 = 2 - i$

and $z_2 = -2 + i$ Raju prove that $\left| \frac{z_1 z_2}{z_1} \right| = |z_2|$

and using it he derived the value of $\left| \frac{z_1 z_2}{z_1} \right|$.

Write the steps written by Raju.



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58. Consider the complex number $z_1 = 2 - i$ and $z_2 = 2 + i$ Find $\frac{1}{z_1 z_2}$. Hence, prove that

$$I_m \left(\frac{1}{z_1 z_2} \right) = 0$$



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59. Given that for any complex number z ,

$|z|^2 = z\bar{z}$. Prove that

$$|z_1 + z_2|^2 = |z_1|^2 + 2\operatorname{Re}(z_1\bar{z}_2) + |z_2|^2$$



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60. Given that for any complex number z ,

$|z|^2 = z\bar{z}$. Prove that

$$|z_1 + z_2|^2 + |z_1 - z_2|^2 = 2\left[|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2\right]$$

where z_1 and z_2 are any two complex numbers.



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61. Represent the following complex numbers as points in the argand plane $2i$



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62. Represent the following complex numbers as points in the argand plane $3 - i$



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63. Represent the following complex numbers as points in the argand plane the conjugate of $4 - i$



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64. Represent the complex number $z = 1 + i$ in the polar form.



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65. Represent each of the following numbers in polar form. $-\sqrt{3} + i$



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66. Represent each of the following numbers in polar form. $4i$



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67. Find the modulus-amplitude form of the complex number $\frac{1 + 7i}{(2 - i)^2}$



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68. Prove that $(\cos 45^\circ + i \sin 45^\circ)^2 = i$



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69. Represent the quotient

$$\frac{7\left(\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)\right)}{21\left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right)}$$
 in polar form.



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70. Show that the points representing the complex numbers $3+2i$, $2-i$ and $-7i$ are collinear.



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71. Find the modulus and argument of the following complex number $z = -1 - i\sqrt{3}$



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72. Represent each of the following numbers in polar form. $-\sqrt{3} + i$



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73. Convert the following complex numbers into polar form $1 - i$



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74. Convert the following complex numbers into polar form $-1 + i$



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75. Convert the following complex numbers into polar form $-1 - i$



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76. Convert the following complex numbers into polar form -3



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77. Represent the complex number $\sqrt{3} + i$ in the polar form.



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78. express the complex number i in the polar form.



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79. What is the conjugate of $2 + i$?

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80. Express $(2 + 3i)^2$ in the form $x + iy$

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81. Express $\frac{(2 + 3i)^2}{2 + i}$ in the form $x + iy$

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82. Solve $\frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{2+i} = \frac{1}{1+3i}$



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83. If $|a + ib| = 1$ then what is the value of $a^2 + b^2$?



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84. If $(a^2 + b^2) = 1$, Prove that

$$\frac{1 + b + ai}{1 + b - ai} = b + ai$$



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85. Match the following

z	\bar{z}
$1 + i^{27}$	-2
$6 + i^3$	0
$i^2 - i^4$	$1 + i$
$1 + i^{22} + i^{220} - i^{1000}$	$6 + i$
	2



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86. If $x = 4 + \sqrt{7}i$, find x^2 and x^3 . Hence, find the value of $x^3 - 4x^2 - 9x + 97$



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87. If $\frac{(a + i)^2}{2a - i} = p + iq$, prove that

$$p^2 + q^2 = \frac{(a + 1)^2}{4a^2 + 1}$$


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88. Sheeba proved the same relation stated above by expressing $\frac{(a + i)^2}{2a - i}$ in $x+iy$ form. Write

the steps written by Sheeba



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89. Match the following

Complex Number	Polar form
$4\sqrt{3} + 4i$	$2 \left(\cos \left(\frac{-2\pi}{3} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{-2\pi}{3} \right) \right)$
$-\sqrt{3} + i$	$8 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \right)$
$-1 - i\sqrt{3}$	$2 \left(\cos \frac{5\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{6} \right)$
$\frac{1+2i}{1-3i}$	$2 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$
	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} \right)$



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90. Suppose $z_1 = 2(\cos 60^\circ + i\sin 60^\circ)$ and $z_2 = 4(\cos 30^\circ + i\sin 30^\circ)$ Find $z_1 z_2$



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91. Suppose $z_1 = 2(\cos 60^\circ + i\sin 60^\circ)$ and $z_2 = 4(\cos 30^\circ + i\sin 30^\circ)$ find $\frac{z_1}{z_2}$



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92. Suppose $z_1 = 2(\cos 60^\circ + i\sin 60^\circ)$ and $z_2 = 4(\cos 30^\circ + i\sin 30^\circ)$ Find $z_1^2 z_2^3$



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93. Express $\frac{1 - 3i}{1 + 2i}$ in the form $x+iy$



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94. Find the polar form of the complex number

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



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95. Convert the following complex numbers into polar form $1 - i$



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96. Represent the complex number $\sqrt{3} + i$ in the polar form.



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97. Express $\frac{1 - i}{\sqrt{3} + i}$ in polar form



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98. Express $(1 - i)(\sqrt{3} + i)$ in polar form



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99. Plot the points represented by the complex numbers $1+i, 2+i, 2+3i, 1+3i$



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100. What are the cartesian co-ordinates of the points $1+i$, $2+i$, $2+3i$, $1+3i$?



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101. If two points P and Q are represented by the complex numbers z_1 and z_2 prove that

$$PQ = |z_1 - z_2|$$



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102. If the points P,Q,R,S are representing the complex numbers $-1, 3i, 3+2i$ and $2-i$ respectively on the argand plane, prove that PQRS is a square



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103. If $z = x+iy$, prove that $\arg(z - 1) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x - 1}\right)$ and $\arg(z+1) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x + 1}\right)$



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104. If $\arg\left(\frac{z-1}{z+1}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$, show that

$$x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$$



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105. Express $\sqrt{3} - i$ in polar form using the polar form of $\sqrt{3} + i$



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106. Use De-Moivre's theorem to find $(\sqrt{3} - i)^9$ and $(\sqrt{3} - i)^{-1}$ in rectangular form (x+iy form)



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107. Determine also, for which values of $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $(\sqrt{3} - i)^n$ is real



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108. Express $1 + i$ in modulus amplitude form



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109. Prove that $(1 + i)^4 = -4$

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110. Represent the complex number $1 + \sqrt{3}i$ in the polar form.

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111. What is the polar form of $1 - \sqrt{3}i$?



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112.

Prove

that

$$(1 + \sqrt{3}i)^n + (1 - \sqrt{3}i)^n = 2^{n+1} \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{3}\right)$$

for any positive integer n



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



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114. If α and β are the roots of $x^2 - 2x + 4 = 0$,

Prove that $\alpha^n + \beta^n = 2^{n+1} \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{3}\right)$



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115. Express $\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{3}} + i$ in the form $x + iy$. Hence,

find the polar form of $\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{3}} + i$



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116. Nisha derived the polar form of $\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{3}} + i$

by using the polar forms of $(1+i)$ and $\sqrt{3} + i$.

Write the steps followed by Nisha.



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117. Using the polar form and $x + iy$ form of

$\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{3}} + i$, prove that $\frac{\cos \pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2} \sqrt{2}$ and

$\frac{\sin \pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{2} \sqrt{2}$



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118. Fill in the blank by choosing the correct answer from the bracket. If z is any complex number, $z\bar{z} = \dots$ ($|z|^2, |z|, 0, 1$)



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119. Suppose α and β are two complex numbers so that $|\beta| = 1$. Raju proved $\left| \frac{\beta - \alpha}{1 - \bar{\alpha}\beta} \right| = 1$ in the following way. Fill in the blanks and write the complete solution.

$$\left| \frac{\beta - \alpha}{1 - \bar{\alpha}\beta} \right| = \left| \frac{\beta - \alpha}{\beta\bar{\beta} - \bar{\alpha}\beta} \right| = \left| \frac{\beta - \alpha}{\beta(\dots)} \right| = \frac{|\dots|}{|\beta||\dots|}$$



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120. Match the following

Complex number	Polar form
$1 - i$	$3 (\cos \pi + i \sin \pi)$
-3	$\sqrt{2} \left(\cos \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} \right) + i \sin \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right)$
$-1 + i$	$\sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{9\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{9\pi}{4} \right)$
$\sqrt{3} + i$	$\sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} \right)$
	$\sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \right)$



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121. Express the following in $a+ib$ form. $(1 - i)^4$



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122. prove the following. $(\sqrt{3} + i)^6 = -64$



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123. prove that $(-1 + i)^2 = -2i$



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124. Solve $x^2 + 3 = 0$



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



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126. Solve $2x^2 + x + 1 = 0$



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



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128. Solve: $-x^2 + x - 2 = 0$



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129. Solve $x^2 + 3x + 5 = 0$



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130. Solve: $x^2 - x + 2 = 0$



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131. Solve: $\sqrt{2}x^2 + x + \sqrt{2} = 0$



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



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133. Solve: $x^2 + x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 0$



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134. Solve: $x^2 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + 1 = 0$



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135. Solve: $x^2 + x + 1 = 0$



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136. Solve: $\sqrt{5}x^2 + x + \sqrt{5} = 0$



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137. Solve: $\sqrt{2}x^2 - x - \sqrt{2} = 0$



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138. Solve: $x^2 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} + 1 = 0$



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



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140. For any two complex numbers z_1 and z_2
prove that

$$\operatorname{Re}(z_1 z_2) = \operatorname{Re}(z_1)\operatorname{Re}(z_2) - \operatorname{Im}(z_1)\operatorname{Im}(z_2)$$



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



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142. If $x - iy = \sqrt{\frac{a - ib}{c - id}}$, prove that

$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{c^2 + d^2}$$



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143. Convert the following in to the polar form

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



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144. Consider the complex number $z = \frac{1 + 3i}{1 - 2i}$

.Write z in polar form.



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145. Solve the following equations

$$3x^2 - 4x + \frac{20}{3} = 0$$



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146. Solve the following equations

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



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147. Solve the following equations

$$27x^2 - 10x + 1 = 0$$



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148. Solve the equation $21x^2 - 28x + 10 = 0$



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149. If $z_1 = 2 - i$, $z_2 = 1 + i$

Hence find $\left| \frac{z_1 + z_2 + 1}{z_1 - z_2 + i} \right|$



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

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



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151. Let $z_1 = 2 - i$, $z_2 = -2 + i$. Find Re

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



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152. Let $z_1 = 2 - i$, $z_2 = -2 + i$. Find Im

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



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153. Find the modulus and argument of the

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



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154. Find the real numbers x and y if $(x-iy)(3+5i)$ is

the conjugate of $-6 - 24i$



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



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

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



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157. If α and β are different complex numbers

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



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



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

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



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



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