

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Topic: \_\_\_\_\_

**COMPLEX NUMBERS - CARTESIAN****Question 1 [3 marks]**

One of the roots of  $z^2 - pz + q = 0$ , where  $p$  and  $q$  are real, is  $3 - i$ , find  $p$  and  $q$ .

**Question 2 [5 marks]**

Find the value of  $z$  given that:  $z(2 - i) + 2\bar{z} = 3 + 4i$

**Question 3 [1 + 1 + 1 + 2 + 1 + 2 = 8 marks]**

If  $z_1 = 1 + 2i$  and  $z_2 = 3 - i$ , then find:

(a)  $z_1 + z_2$

(b)  $(z_1)(z_2)$

(c)  $\frac{z_1}{z_2}$

$$(d) (z_1 + 2i)(\bar{z}_2 - 2i)$$

$$(e) |z_1|$$

$$(f) \arg z_2$$

**Question 4** [4 marks]

Given that  $x + 2$  is a factor of  $x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x + 10$ , find the other factors.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Topic: **COMPLEX NUMBERS - CARTESIAN****Question 1**

$$z^2 - pz + q = [z - (3 - i)][z - (3 + i)] \quad [1]$$

$$= z^2 - z(3 + i) - z(3 - i) + 9 - i^2 \quad [1]$$

$$= z^2 - 6z + 10$$

$$p = 6 \text{ and } q = 10 \quad [1]$$

**Question 2**

$$z(2 - i) + 2\bar{z} = 3 + 4i$$

$$(x + iy)(2 - i) + 2(x - iy) = 3 + 4i \quad [1]$$

$$2x - ix + 2iy - i^2y + 2x - 2iy = 3 + 4i \quad [1]$$

$$4x + y - ix = 3 + 4i$$

$$4x + y = 3 \text{ and } -x = 4 \quad [1]$$

$$x = -4 \text{ and } y = 19 \quad [1]$$

$$z = -4 + 19i \quad [1]$$

**Question 3**

$$(a) \quad 4 + i \quad [1]$$

$$(b) \quad 5 + 5i \quad [1]$$

$$(c) \quad 0.1i + 0.7i \quad [1]$$

$$(d) \quad (z_1 + 2i)(\bar{z}_2 - 2i) = (1 + 4i)(3 - i) \quad [1]$$

$$= 7 + 11i \quad [1]$$

$$(e) \quad \sqrt{5} \text{ or } 2.24 \text{ (2dec. pl)} \quad [1]$$

$$(f) \quad \arg z_2 = -\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{3} = -0.32 \text{ (2 dec.pl) or } -18.43^\circ \quad [2]$$

**Question 4**

$$x+2 \overline{) \begin{array}{r} x^2 - 4x + 5 \\ x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x + 10 \end{array}} \quad [2]$$

$$x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x + 10 = (x + 2)(x^2 - 4x + 5) \quad [1]$$

$$= (x + 2)[x - (2 + i)][x - (2 - i)] \quad [1]$$

## Question 5

$$\frac{a}{1-i} - \frac{b}{1+i} = 3i - 1$$

$$\frac{a(1+i)}{(1-i)(1+i)} - \frac{b(1-i)}{(1+i)(1-i)} = 3i - 1 \quad [1]$$

$$\frac{a+ia}{2} - \frac{b-ib}{2} = 3i - 1 \quad [1]$$

$$\frac{a-b}{2} = -1 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{a+b}{2} = 3 \quad [1]$$

$$a = 2 \quad \text{and} \quad b = 4 \quad [1]$$

## Question 6

(a)

$$|z+i| \geq |z-(2+i)|$$

$$|x+iy+i| \geq |x+iy-(2+i)|$$

$$|x+(y+1)i| \geq |(x-2)+(y-1)i| \quad [1]$$

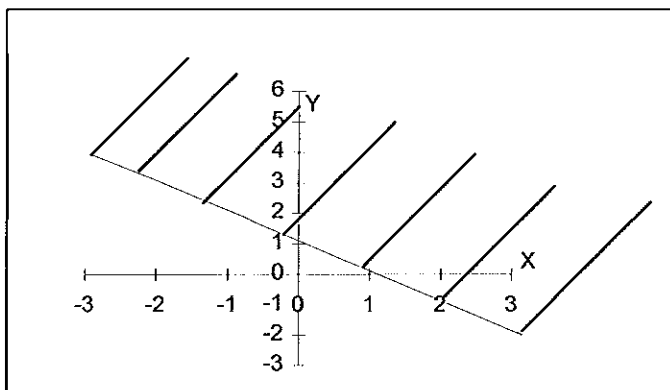
$$x^2+(y+1)^2 \geq (x-2)^2+(y-1)^2 \quad [1]$$

$$x^2+y^2+2y+1 \geq x^2-4x+4+y^2-2y+1 \quad [1,1]$$

$$4x+4y \geq 4$$

$$x+y \geq 1 \quad [1]$$

(b)



[1]

( 3 + 5 + 8 + 4 + 4 + 6 = 30 marks )