See back cover for an English translation of this cover



91577M



Tohua tēnei pouaka mēnā KĀORE koe i tuhi kōrero ki tēnei pukapuka

Tuanaki, Kaupae 3, 2022

KIA NOHO TAKATŪ KI TŌ ĀMUA AO!

91577M Te whakahāngai i te taurangi o ngā tau tuatini i te wā e whakaoti rapanga ana

Ngā whiwhinga: E rima

Paetae	Kaiaka	Kairangi
Te whakahāngai i te taurangi o ngā tau tuatini i te wā e whakaoti rapanga ana.	Te whakahāngai i te taurangi o ngā tau tuatini i te wā e whakaoti rapanga ana, mā roto i te whakaaro pānga.	Te whakahāngai i te taurangi o ngā tau tuatini i te wā e whakaoti rapanga ana, mā roto i te whakaaro waitara e whānui ana.

Tirohia kia kitea ai e rite ana te Tau Ākonga ā-Motu (NSN) kei runga i tō puka whakauru ki te tau kei runga i tēnei whārangi.

Me whakamātau koe i ngā tūmahi KATOA kei roto i tēnei pukapuka.

Tuhia ō whiriwhiringa KATOA.

Tirohia kia kitea ai kei a koe te pukapuka Tikanga Tātai me ngā Tūtohi L3-CALCMF.

Ki te hiahia wāhi atu anō koe mō ō tuhinga, whakamahia ngā whārangi wātea kei muri o tēnei pukapuka.

Tirohia kia kitea ai e tika ana te raupapatanga o ngā whārangi 2–15 kei roto i tēnei pukapuka, ka mutu, kāore tētahi o aua whārangi i te takoto kau.

Kaua e tuhi i ngā wāhanga e kitea ai te kauruku whakahāngai (🎸). Ka tapahia pea taua wāhanga i te wā e mākahia ana te pukapuka.

HOATU TE PUKAPUKA NEI KI TE KAIWHAKAHAERE HEI TE MUTUNGA O TE WHAKAMĀTAUTAU.

TE TŪMAHI TUATAHI

(a) Tuhia te $\frac{12k}{1+\sqrt{5}}$ i te takotoranga o te $ak + bk\sqrt{5}$, arā, he tau tōpū te a me te b.

(b) Mehemea ko te $u = m^5 \operatorname{cis} \frac{\pi}{3}$, \bar{a} , ko te $v = m^2 \operatorname{cis} \frac{\pi}{5}$, tuhia te $\frac{u}{v}$ hei takotoranga ahuroa.

(c) Mehemea ko te u = 3 + 2i, ko te v = 4 + 2i, \bar{a} , ko te w = 2 + ki, whiriwhiria te uara o te k mēnā ko te $arg(uvw) = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

(d) Whiriwhiria te/ngā uara o te p i runga i te mōhio kotahi anake te otinga tūturu mō te $x - 2\sqrt{x + p} = -5$.

Mõ ngã tau tuatini w me te z , hãponotia te: $ w+z ^2 - w-\overline{z} ^2 = 4 \operatorname{Re}(w) \operatorname{Re}(z)$ arã, ko te $\operatorname{Re}(w)$ te wãhanga tūturu o te w , \overline{a} , ko te $\operatorname{Re}(z)$ te wãhanga tūturu o te z .	$-\overline{z}\Big ^2 = 4\operatorname{Re}(w)\operatorname{Re}(z)$					
$\left w+z\right ^{2}-\left w-\overline{z}\right ^{2}=4\operatorname{Re}(w)\operatorname{Re}(z)$	$-\overline{z}\Big ^2 = 4\operatorname{Re}(w)\operatorname{Re}(z)$					
$\left w+z\right ^{2}-\left w-\overline{z}\right ^{2}=4\operatorname{Re}(w)\operatorname{Re}(z)$	$-\overline{z}\Big ^2 = 4\operatorname{Re}(w)\operatorname{Re}(z)$					
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$\left w+z\right ^{2}-\left w-\overline{z}\right ^{2}=4\operatorname{Re}(w)\operatorname{Re}(z)$	$-\overline{z}\Big ^2 = 4\operatorname{Re}(w)\operatorname{Re}(z)$					
$\left w+z\right ^{2}-\left w-\overline{z}\right ^{2}=4\operatorname{Re}(w)\operatorname{Re}(z)$	$-\overline{z}\Big ^2 = 4\operatorname{Re}(w)\operatorname{Re}(z)$					
$\left w+z\right ^{2}-\left w-\overline{z}\right ^{2}=4\operatorname{Re}(w)\operatorname{Re}(z)$	$-\overline{z}\Big ^2 = 4\operatorname{Re}(w)\operatorname{Re}(z)$					
$\left w+z\right ^{2}-\left w-\overline{z}\right ^{2}=4\operatorname{Re}(w)\operatorname{Re}(z)$	$-\overline{z}\Big ^2 = 4\operatorname{Re}(w)\operatorname{Re}(z)$					
$\left w+z\right ^{2}-\left w-\overline{z}\right ^{2}=4\operatorname{Re}(w)\operatorname{Re}(z)$	$-\overline{z}\Big ^2 = 4\operatorname{Re}(w)\operatorname{Re}(z)$	Mō noā tau i	uatini w me te z	hānonotia te:		
		w+z	$\left - \left w - \overline{z} \right ^2 = 4 \operatorname{Re}$	$e(w)\operatorname{Re}(z)$		
arā, ko te $\operatorname{Re}(w)$ te wāhanga tūturu o te w , ā, ko te $\operatorname{Re}(z)$ te wāhanga tūturu o te z .	te wāhanga tūturu o te w, ā, ko te Re(z) te wāhanga tūturu o te z.					

QUESTION ONE

Write $\frac{12k}{1+\sqrt{5}}$ in the form	$ak + bk\sqrt{5}$, where <i>a</i>	and b are in	ntegers.
	Write $\frac{12k}{1+\sqrt{5}}$ in the form	Write $\frac{12k}{1+\sqrt{5}}$ in the form $ak + bk\sqrt{5}$	Write $\frac{12k}{1+\sqrt{5}}$ in the form $ak + bk\sqrt{5}$, where a	Write $\frac{12k}{1+\sqrt{5}}$ in the form $ak+bk\sqrt{5}$, where a and b are in

(b)	If $u = m^5 \operatorname{cis} \frac{\pi}{2}$ and $v =$	$m^2 \operatorname{cis} \frac{\pi}{5}$, wri	ite $\frac{u}{1}$ in polar form	1.
	3	5	ν	

(c) If
$$u = 3 + 2i$$
, $v = 4 + 2i$, and $w = 2 + ki$, find the value of k if $arg(uvw) = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

(d) Find the value(s) of p for which the equation $x - 2\sqrt{x + p} = -5$ has only one real solution.

For	complex numbers w and	l z, prove that:			
	$\left w + z \right ^2 - \left w - \overline{z} \right ^2 = 4 R$	e(w)Re(z)			
wh	ere $Re(w)$ is the real par	t of w, and Re	(z) is the real	l part of z.	
wh	ere Re(w) is the real par	t of w, and Re	(z) is the rea	l part of z.	
wh	ere Re(w) is the real par	t of w, and Re	(z) is the rea	l part of z.	
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wh	ere Re(w) is the real par	t of w, and Re	(z) is the rea	l part of z.	
wh	ere Re(w) is the real par	t of w, and Re	(z) is the rea	l part of z.	
wh	ere Re(w) is the real par	t of w, and Re	(z) is the rea	l part of z.	
wh	ere Re(w) is the real par	t of w, and Re	(z) is the rea	l part of z.	
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wh	ere Re(w) is the real par	t of w, and Re	(z) is the rea	l part of z.	
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wh	ere Re(w) is the real par	t of w, and Re	(z) is the rea	l part of z.	
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wh	ere Re(w) is the real par	t of w, and Re	(z) is the rea	l part of z.	

TE TŪMAHI TUARUA

Vh	iriwhiria te uara o te b .
Vh	iriwhiria te tau tuatini z mehemea ko te $z + 4\overline{z} = 15 + 12i$.
	3 2 2 . L . 190 0 los to 4 . L
0.	tētahi o ngā whakautu o te $z^3 - 2z^2 + hz + 180 = 0$, ko te $z = -4$. (he tau tūturu te h).
Vh	iriwhiria ērā atu whakautu, i te takotoranga o te $a \pm bi$, me te uara o te h .

QUESTION TWO

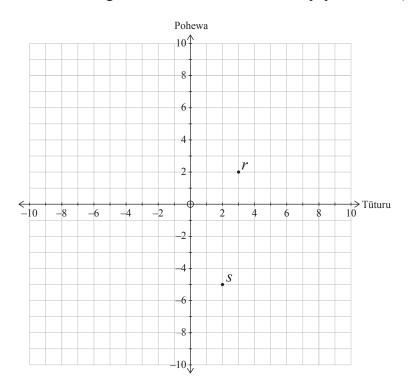
(a)	Dividing $x^3 - 3x^2 + bx + 9$ by $(x + 2)$ gives a remainder of 3.
	Find the value of <i>b</i> .
(b)	Find the complex number z for which $z + 4\overline{z} = 15 + 12i$.
(c)	One of the solutions of $z^3 - 2z^2 + hz + 180 = 0$ is $z = -4$ (h is a real number).
	Find the other solutions, in the form $a \pm bi$, and the value of h .

(d)	If $z = 1 - \sqrt{3}i$ and $w = \frac{4}{z} - 2$, find $\arg(w)$.

(e) Find the Cartesian equation of the locus described by |z+i| = 2|z-5i| in the form $(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = k^2$.

TE TŪMAHI TUATORU

(a) E tohua ana ng \bar{a} tau tuatini ki te r me te s i te papatau hiato (Argand) kei raro nei.



Mehemea ko te v = 2r - s, whiriwhiria te v, ka tohua ai ki te papatau hiato (Argand) kei runga nei.

(b) Whakaotia te whārite o te $z^2 + 6kz + 15k^2 = 0$ i runga i te mōhio he tau tūturu te k.

Tuhia tō otinga i te takotoranga o te $ak \pm \sqrt{b}k$ i, arā, he tau whakahau te a me te b.

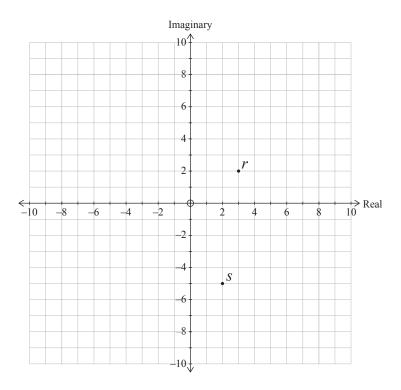
(c)	Whakaotia te whārite o te	$z^3 + k^6 \mathbf{i} = 0,$	arā, he tau p	ūmau tūturu te k

Tuhia tō/ō otinga i te takotoranga ahuroa mō te taurangi o te k.

Hāponotia te	whakaaro kāc	ore he tau tuat	tini z mā roto	i te z - z = i			
Mehemea he te <i>a</i> me te <i>b</i> .	tau tuatini te 2	z = a + bi, eng	gari ehara i te	kore, ā, ko t	$e^{\frac{i}{z} + \frac{3}{\overline{z}}} = 1$, whiriwhir	ia te
Mehemea he te <i>a</i> me te <i>b</i> .	tau tuatini te z	z = a + bi, eng	gari ehara i te	kore, ā, ko t	$e^{\frac{i}{z}} + \frac{3}{\overline{z}} = 1$, whiriwhir	ia te 1
Mehemea he te a me te b.	tau tuatini te z	z = a + bi, eng	gari ehara i te	kore, ā, ko t	$e^{\frac{i}{z}} + \frac{3}{\overline{z}} = 1$, whiriwhir	ia te ı
Mehemea he te a me te b.	tau tuatini te z	z = a + bi, eng	gari ehara i te	kore, ā, ko t	$e^{\frac{i}{z}} + \frac{3}{\overline{z}} = 1$, whiriwhir	ia te ı
Mehemea he te a me te b.	tau tuatini te z	z = a + bi, en	gari ehara i te	kore, ā, ko t	$e^{\frac{i}{z}} + \frac{3}{\overline{z}} = 1$, whiriwhir	ia te ı
Mehemea he te a me te b.	tau tuatini te z	z = a + bi, eng	gari ehara i te	kore, ā, ko t	$e^{\frac{i}{z}} + \frac{3}{\overline{z}} = 1$, whiriwhir	ia te ı
Mehemea he te a me te b.	tau tuatini te 2	z = a + bi, eng	gari ehara i te	kore, ā, ko t	$e^{\frac{i}{z} + \frac{3}{\overline{z}}} = 1$, whiriwhir	ia te t
Mehemea he te a me te b.	tau tuatini te 2	z = a + bi, eng	gari ehara i te	kore, ā, ko t	$e^{\frac{i}{z} + \frac{3}{\overline{z}}} = 1$, whiriwhir	ia te t
Mehemea he te a me te b.	tau tuatini te 2	z = a + bi, eng	gari ehara i te	kore, ā, ko t	$e^{\frac{i}{z} + \frac{3}{\overline{z}}} = 1$, whiriwhir	ia te t
Mehemea he te a me te b.	tau tuatini te 2	z = a + bi, eng	gari ehara i te	kore, ā, ko t	$e^{\frac{i}{z} + \frac{3}{\overline{z}}} = 1$, whiriwhir	ia te t
Mehemea he te a me te b.	tau tuatini te 2	z = a + bi, eng	gari ehara i te	kore, ā, ko t	$e^{\frac{i}{z} + \frac{3}{\overline{z}}} = 1$, whiriwhir	ia te t

QUESTION THREE

(a) The complex numbers r and s are represented on the Argand diagram below.



If v = 2r - s, find v and mark it on the Argand diagram above.

(b) Solve the equation $z^2 + 6kz + 15k^2 = 0$ in terms of real number k.

Give your solution in the form $ak \pm \sqrt{b}ki$, where a and b are rational numbers.

(c) Solve the equation $z^3 + k^6i = 0$, where k is a real constant.

Give your solution(s) in polar form in terms of k.

)	rove that there is no complex number z such that $ z - z = i$.	
	$z = a + bi$ is a non-zero complex number, and $\frac{i}{z} + \frac{3}{\overline{z}} = 1$, find the values of a and b.	
	$z = a + bi$ is a non-zero complex number, and $\frac{i}{z} + \frac{3}{\overline{z}} = 1$, find the values of a and b .	
	$z = a + bi$ is a non-zero complex number, and $\frac{i}{z} + \frac{3}{\overline{z}} = 1$, find the values of a and b .	
	$z = a + bi$ is a non-zero complex number, and $\frac{i}{z} + \frac{3}{\overline{z}} = 1$, find the values of a and b .	
	$z = a + bi$ is a non-zero complex number, and $\frac{i}{z} + \frac{3}{\overline{z}} = 1$, find the values of a and b.	
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	$z = a + bi$ is a non-zero complex number, and $\frac{i}{z} + \frac{3}{\overline{z}} = 1$, find the values of a and b .	
	$z = a + bi$ is a non-zero complex number, and $\frac{i}{z} + \frac{3}{\overline{z}} = 1$, find the values of a and b .	
	$z = a + bi$ is a non-zero complex number, and $\frac{i}{z} + \frac{3}{\overline{z}} = 1$, find the values of a and b .	
	$z = a + bi$ is a non-zero complex number, and $\frac{i}{z} + \frac{3}{\overline{z}} = 1$, find the values of a and b .	
	$dz = a + bi$ is a non-zero complex number, and $\frac{i}{z} + \frac{3}{\overline{z}} = 1$, find the values of a and b .	
	$z = a + bi$ is a non-zero complex number, and $\frac{i}{z} + \frac{3}{\overline{z}} = 1$, find the values of a and b .	
	$z=a+bi$ is a non-zero complex number, and $\frac{i}{z}+\frac{3}{\overline{z}}=1$, find the values of a and b .	
	$z=a+bi$ is a non-zero complex number, and $\frac{i}{z}+\frac{3}{\overline{z}}=1$, find the values of a and b .	

He whārangi anō ki te hiahiatia. Tuhia te tau tūmahi mēnā e hāngai ana.

TE TAU TŪMAHI		3	
TÜMAHI			

Extra space if required. Write the question number(s) if applicable.

QUESTION NUMBER		write the question number(s) if applicable.	
NUMBER			

English translation of the wording on the front cover

Level 3 Calculus 2022

91577M Apply the algebra of complex numbers in solving problems

Credits: Five

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Apply the algebra of complex numbers in solving problems.	Apply the algebra of complex numbers, using relational thinking, in solving problems.	Apply the algebra of complex numbers, using extended abstract thinking, in solving problems.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

You should attempt ALL the questions in this booklet.

Show ALL working.

Make sure that you have the Formulae and Tables Booklet L3–CALCMF.

If you need more room for any answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–15 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

Do not write in any cross-hatched area (
). This area may be cut off when the booklet is marked.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.