

සංඛ්‍යා පොදුව

Note:- ආසාරිත සංඛ්‍යා [IC]

+ ට නා - ට අභ්‍යන්තර සේවු
ඓ, එහිටු ඇතුම් පැහැදිලිව මුළු පොදුව ~ සේවු පොදුව

අනුමත පොදුව (i)

ඇමුහුරිත පොදුව
ස්ක්‍රීලංගල ඇමුහුරිත පොදුව.

$$2-i \pi \sqrt{-4}, \sqrt{\frac{1}{5}}$$

$i = \sqrt{-1}$
$(i^2)^2 = (-1)^2$

ඒනු ඇතුම් යුතුකිරීම්

① i^4
 $(i^2)^2 = (-1)^2$
 $= 1 //$

② i^5
 $(i^2)^2 \cdot i$
 $1 \cdot i = i //$

③ i^{2005}

$(i^{2004}) \cdot i$

$(-1)^{100} \cdot i$

$(-1)^{100} \cdot 1$

$1i$
 $//$

④ $\sqrt{-9}$

$\sqrt{-1 \cdot 9}$

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

$3i //$

සෞන්ද්‍ර පොදුව (f)

$z = x + iy$ අනුමත පොදුව
සැබුව
ආසාරිත තෙවෙයු පොදුව
මෙහේ $x, y =$ නොමැති පොදුව
සේවුව

ආසාරිත
මෙහේ
 $Im z$

පුළුලු පොදුව ආසාරිත පොදුව

ආසාරිත තෙවෙයු පොදුව
 iy පොදුව

පුළුලු පොදුව ආසාරිත පොදුව

ආසාරිත තෙවෙයු පොදුව
 x පොදුව

සංඛ්‍යා සංඛ්‍යා අභ්‍යන්තර යුතුකිරීම්

ඩායක කිරීම / එම් කිරීම

ආසාරිත තෙවෙයු පොදුව
ඇමුහුරිත තෙවෙයු පොදුව

$$\text{Ex: } ① z_1 = 10+9i$$

$$z_2 = 8+3i$$

$$(z_1 + z_2) = 18 + 12i$$

$$\text{Ex: } ② z_1 = 10+9i$$

$$z_2 = 8+3i$$

$$z_1 - z_2 = 2+6i //$$

02 ගුණ කිරීම

සැප්තැම්බර් තොරතුවා පැවත්වා

$(1+i)^2 = 2i$
$(1-i)^2 = -2i$

$$\text{① } (10+6i)(5-2i)$$

$$50 - 20i + 30i - 12i^2$$

$$50 + 10i + 12 \cdot (-1)$$

$$62 + 10i //$$

$$\text{② } (4+7i)^2$$

$$16 + 56i + 49i^2$$

$$16 - 49 \rightarrow 56i$$

$$56i - 33 //$$

$$\text{③ } (1+i)^7$$

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

$$(1+i)(-8i^2 \cdot i)$$

$$(1+i), -8i$$

$$-8i = 8i$$

$$-8i + 8$$

$$8 - 8i //$$

පුළුලු පොදුව ආසාරිත පොදුව

ආසාරිත තෙවෙයු පොදුව
 iy පොදුව

ආසාරිත තෙවෙයු පොදුව
 iz පොදුව

03 രൂപരീതിയിൽ കണക്ക് ചെയ്യുന്നത്

$$\begin{aligned} z &= x+iy \text{ എല്ലാ } \\ z \text{ ഓഫ് } y \text{ അക്ഷം, } z &= 0 \\ \bar{z} &= x-iy \\ z = x, \bar{z} &= x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z \cdot \bar{z} &= (x+iy)(x-iy) \\ &= x^2 + y^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$z \cdot \bar{z} = x^2 + y^2$$

01

$$z \cdot \bar{z} = [x+iy]^2 + [y] ^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} z + \bar{z} &= x+iy + x-iy \\ &= 2x \end{aligned}$$

02

$$\begin{aligned} z + \bar{z} &= 2(\text{സ്ഥാപിച്ചാണ}) \\ z + \bar{z} &= 2 \operatorname{Re} z \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z - \bar{z} &= x+iy - x-iy \\ z - \bar{z} &= 2iy \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z - \bar{z} &= 2i(\text{സ്ഥാപിച്ചാണ}) \\ z - \bar{z} &= 2i \operatorname{Im} z \end{aligned}$$

04 ന കണക്ക് $x+iy$ ഫോർമ്മാറ്റിൽ
കണക്ക്.

- * നിബന്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഗുണങ്ങൾ
- * നിബന്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഗുണങ്ങൾ

$$\begin{aligned} 01 \quad \frac{(5+3i)}{(1-2i)} \times \frac{(1+2i)}{(1+2i)} &= \frac{5+13i+6i}{1+4} \\ &= \frac{5+19i}{5} \\ &= x+iy \end{aligned}$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{5}, \quad y = \frac{13}{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 02 \quad \frac{\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha}{\cos \beta + i \sin \beta} &= \cos(\alpha - \beta) \\ &\quad + i \sin(\alpha - \beta) \end{aligned}$$

LHS

$$\frac{\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha}{\cos \beta + i \sin \beta} \times \frac{\cos \beta - i \sin \beta}{\cos \beta - i \sin \beta}$$

~~$\cos \alpha \cos \beta - i^2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta$~~

~~$\cos^2 \beta + \sin^2 \beta$~~

~~$\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$~~

$$\begin{aligned} &= \cos \alpha \cos \beta - i \sin \alpha \sin \beta \\ &\quad + i \sin \alpha \cos \beta - i^2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta \\ &= \cos^2 \beta + \sin^2 \beta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta) \\ &\quad + i(-\sin \alpha \sin \beta + \sin \alpha \cos \beta) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \cos(\alpha - \beta) + i \sin(\alpha - \beta)$$

$$= \cos(\alpha - \beta) + i \sin(\alpha - \beta) //$$

RHS.

$$02 \quad \frac{4}{i} + \frac{34(2-i)}{(1+4i)}$$

$$\frac{4 \times i}{i \times i} + \frac{34(2-i) \times (1-4i)}{1+16}$$

$$-4i + 2[2 - 8i - i + 4i^2]$$

$$-4i + 2[-2 - 9i]$$

$$-4 - 22i //$$

സ്വന്തമായ

$$z \cdot \bar{z} = (x+iy)^2 + (y) ^2$$

$$z + \bar{z} = 2(\operatorname{Re} z)$$

$$z - \bar{z} = 2i(\operatorname{Im} z)$$

$$|z|^2 = z \cdot \bar{z}$$

$$\bar{z} = z$$

05. පොදුකාඩු සංඛ්‍යා තුළ නේ

සෑම මෙහෙයුම්

- පොදුකාඩු සංඛ්‍යා තුළ නේ නොවන
- නොවන හෝ ඇඟින් නොවන විට මෙහෙයුම් නොවන.

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{(1+i)n - 2i}{(3+i)} + \frac{(2-3i)y + i}{(3-i)} = i$$

සෑම මෙහෙයුම් නොවන
සෑම මෙහෙයුම් නොවන

$$(4n+9y+1) + i(2n-7y-5) = 0 + i$$

$$\text{නොවන} \Rightarrow 4n+9y+1 = 0 \\ 4n+9y = -1 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{නොවන} \Rightarrow 2n-7y-5 = 0 \\ 2n-7y = 5 \quad \textcircled{2}$$

① නොවන ② නොවන නොවන නොවන
නොවන නොවන.

$$\textcircled{2} \left(\frac{1+i}{1-i} \right)^n = 1 \text{ නොවන}$$

නොවන නොවන නොවන නොවන

විස්තර

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

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

$$\left(\frac{2i}{2} \right)^n = i^n$$

$$i^n = 1$$

$$i^2 = -1$$

$$n \text{ තුළ } -1 = 4$$

06. පොදුකාඩු සංඛ්‍යා තුළ නොවන නොවන

- පොදුකාඩු සංඛ්‍යා = $x+iy$ වෙයි නොවන
- පොදුකාඩු නොවන නොවන.
- x හා y නොවන නොවන
මෙම නොවන නොවන නොවන නොවන
තුළ මෙහෙයුම් නොවන නොවන.

$$\textcircled{1} \sqrt{3+4i} \text{ නොවන}$$

$$\sqrt{3+4i} = n+iy \text{ නොවන}$$

නොවන

$$3+4i = n^2 + nyi + i^2 y^2$$

$$3+4i = n^2 - y^2 + 2nyi$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 &= n^2 - y^2 & 4 &= 2ny \\ 3 &= \frac{4y^2 - 4}{n^2} & y &= \frac{2}{n} \end{aligned}$$

$$3n^2 - 4 = 4$$

$$n^4 - 3n^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$(n^2 - 4)(n^2 + 1) = 0$$

$$n^2 = 2$$

$$n = \sqrt{-1}$$

$$\begin{cases} n = +2 \text{ නොවන} \\ n = -2 \text{ නොවන} \end{cases}$$

$$y = 1 \qquad y = -1$$

$$\sqrt{3+4i} = 2+i \quad \text{විස්තර}$$

$$\sqrt{3+4i} = -2-i \quad \text{විස්තර}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad z = u + iy,$$

$$z^3 = a - ib \text{ or}$$

$$\frac{u}{a} - \frac{y}{b} = k(a^2 - b^2) \text{ or}$$

\leftarrow same as your methods

$$\sqrt[3]{u+iy} = a - ib$$

3rd quadrant case

$$(u+iy) = a^3 - 3a^2ib + 3a^2b^2 - i^3b^3$$

$$(u+iy) = a^3 - 3a^2bi + 3ab^2 - b^3i$$

$$(u+iy) = (a^3 - 3ab^2) + (3a^2b + b^3)i$$

so solve

$$u = a^3 - 3ab^2$$

$$\frac{u}{a} = a^2 - 3b^2$$

L.C

so solve

$$y = -3a^2b + b^3$$

$$\frac{y}{b} = -3a^2 + b^2$$

L.R

$$\frac{\textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2}}{u - y/b} = 4a^2 - 4b^2$$

$$k(a^2 - b^2) = 4(a^2 - b^2)$$

$$k = 4$$

07 दो त्रिकोण व्यापक विधि

$$\overline{z_1 \pm z_2} = \overline{z}_1 \pm \overline{z}_2$$

$$\overline{z_1 \cdot z_2} = \overline{z}_1 \cdot \overline{z}_2$$

$$\overline{z^n} = (\overline{z})^n$$

$$\text{LHS} \quad \overline{z_1 + z_2} = \overline{z}_1 + \overline{z}_2$$

$$\overline{z_1 + z_2}$$

R.H.S. $z_1 + z_2$ (cancel)

$$z_1 + z_2 = u_1 + iy_1 + u_2 + iy_2$$

$$z_1 + z_2 = (u_1 + u_2) + i(y_1 + y_2)$$

$$\overline{z_1 + z_2} = (u_1 + u_2) - i(y_1 + y_2)$$

L.C

$$\overline{z}_1 + \overline{z}_2 = (u_1 - iy_1) + (u_2 - iy_2)$$

$$= (u_1 + u_2) - iy_1 + iy_2$$

L.C

$$\overline{z}_1 + \overline{z}_2 = \overline{z}_1 + \overline{z}_2$$

so solve

$$\overline{z_1 \cdot z_2} = \overline{z}_1 \cdot \overline{z}_2$$

L.H.S.

$$z_1 \cdot z_2 = (u_1 + iy_1)(u_2 + iy_2)$$

$$= (u_1 u_2 + iy_1 u_2 + iy_2 u_1 + i^2 y_1 y_2)$$

$$z_1 \cdot z_2 = (u_1 u_2 + iy_1 u_2 + iy_2 u_1)$$

L.C. $-y_1 y_2$

~~$$\overline{z_1 z_2} = (u_1 u_2 - y_1 y_2 - iy_1 u_2 - iy_2 u_1)$$~~

~~$$\overline{z_1 z_2} = (u_1 u_2 - y_1 y_2 - iy_1 u_2 - iy_2 u_1)$$~~

$$+ i^2 y_1 y_2$$

~~$$\overline{z_1 z_2} = (u_1 u_2 - y_1 y_2 - iy_1 u_2 - iy_2 u_1)$$~~

L.C.

$$\overline{z_1 z_2} = \overline{z}_1 \cdot \overline{z}_2$$

08

ඇත්කුම් සැපුවනීන මෙහෙයුව.

ස්ථානික පිටපත

$$z = x + iy$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{(x \cos \theta)^2 + (y \sin \theta)^2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad z = \frac{8(3+2i)}{(1-i)}$$

$|z|$, $\operatorname{Re} z$, $\operatorname{Im} z$ ගණනා

$$z = \frac{8(3+2i)(1+i)}{1+i}$$

$$= 4[3 + 3i + 2i - 2]$$

$$= 4(1 + 5i)$$

$$z = 4 + 20i$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{16 + 400} = 4\sqrt{26}$$

$$\operatorname{Re} z = 4$$

$$\operatorname{Im} z = 20$$

සේවනය

$\textcircled{1}$ z න්‍යුතු ප්‍රමාණය

$$|1-z|^2 = 1 - 2\operatorname{Re} z + |z|^2$$

$$z = x + iy$$

විස් ~~විස්~~

$1-z$ ගණනා

$$1-z = (1-x) - iy$$

$$|1-z|^2 = \sqrt{(1-x)^2 + y^2}$$

$$|1-z|^2 = (1-x)^2 + y^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} |1-z|^2 &= 1 - 2x + x^2 + y^2 \\ &= 1 - 2x + (x^2 + y^2) \\ &= 1 - 2\operatorname{Re} z + |z|^2 \end{aligned}$$

විස්

$$1 - 2\operatorname{Re} z + |z|^2$$

$$1 - 2\operatorname{Re} z + (x^2 + y^2) - c$$

~~① = ②~~

~~විස්~~ ~~++~~

$$|1-z|^2 =$$

$$z \cdot \bar{z} = |z|^2$$

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

~~$1 + z - z + z \cdot z$~~

~~$-1 - z \cdot \bar{z}$~~

$$= (1-z)(1 - \bar{z})$$

$$= (1-z)(1 - \bar{z})$$

$$= 1 - \bar{z} - z + z \cdot \bar{z}$$

$$= 1 - (z + \bar{z}) + z \cdot \bar{z}$$

$$= 1 - 2\operatorname{Re} z + |z|^2$$

විස්

$$\textcircled{2} \quad |z_1 + z_2|^2 = |z_1|^2$$

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

විස්

$$z_1 + z_2 = (x_1 + x_2) + i(y_1 + y_2)$$

$$|z_1 + z_2|^2 = (x_1 + x_2)^2 + (y_1 + y_2)^2$$

විස්

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

$$(x_1^2 + y_1^2) + (x_2^2 + y_2^2) + 2(x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2)$$

$$z \cdot \bar{z}_2 = (x_1 + i y_1)(x_2 - i y_2)$$

$$= x_1 x_2 - i(y_1 x_2 + y_2 x_1) + y_1 y_2$$

$$z_1 \bar{z}_2 = (x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2) - i(y_2 x_1 - y_1 x_2)$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(z_1 \cdot \bar{z}_2) = (x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2)$$

$$(x_1^2 + y_1^2) + (x_2^2 + y_2^2) + 2(x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2)$$

$$(x_1 + x_2)^2 + (y_1 + y_2)^2$$

~~① = ②~~

වෙනු උග්‍ර සංකීර්ණ ප්‍රාග්ධන මාර්ගය

තෙහි තේමු එහි අනුමත ප්‍රාග්ධන මාර්ගය
සූදු නො යොමු කළ ඇති අනුමත ප්‍රාග්ධන මාර්ගය
නො යොමු කළ ඇති අනුමත ප්‍රාග්ධන මාර්ගය

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \text{ස්ථාන නො යොමු කළ ඇති ප්‍රාග්ධන}$$

$$n^2 - 4n + 5 = 0$$

$$n = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$n = \frac{+4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4 \cdot 5}}{2}$$

$$n = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{-4}}{2}$$

$$n = 2 \pm \frac{2}{2} i$$

$$n = 2 \pm i$$

$$n = 2+i // \quad \text{නැත } n = 2-i //$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad n^3 = 8$$

$$(n^3 - 2^3) = 0$$

$$(n-2)(n^2 + 2n + 4) = 0$$

$$n = 2 // \quad n^2 + 2n + 4 = 0$$

$$n = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{-12}}{2}$$

$$n = -1 \pm \sqrt{3} i$$

$$n = -1 + \sqrt{3} i //$$

$$n = -1 - \sqrt{3} i //$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad -80 - 18i \quad \text{වෙනු උග්‍ර ප්‍රාග්ධන}$$

සූදු නො යොමු කළ,

$$4z^2 + (16i - 4)z + (65 + 10i) = 0$$

$$\sqrt{-80 - 18i} \quad ??$$

$$\sqrt{-80 - 18i} = x + iy \quad \text{සූදු නො යොමු කළ}$$

$$(-80 - 18i) = (x + iy)^2$$

$$(-80 - 18i) = (x^2 + y^2) + 2xyi$$

ප්‍රාග්ධන මාර්ගය

$$n^2 - y^2 = -80$$

$$80 = y^2 - n^2$$

$$80 = \frac{-81}{n^2} - n^2$$

ප්‍රාග්ධන මාර්ගය

$$ny = -18$$

$$ny = -9$$

$$y = -\frac{9}{n}$$

$$80 = -81 - n^4$$

$$-80n^2 = n^4 - 81$$

~~$$-80n^2 = n^4$$~~

$$(n^2 + 81)(n^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$n^2 = 81 \quad n = \pm 1$$

~~$$*\quad \frac{n+1}{y-9} \quad \frac{n-1}{y+9}$$~~

$$\sqrt{-80 - 18i} = 1 + 9i$$

$$\sqrt{-80 - 18i} = -1 + 9i$$

$$4z^2 + (16i - 4)z + (65 + 10i) = 0$$

$$z = \frac{-(16i - 4) \pm \sqrt{(16i - 4)^2 - 16(65 + 10i)}}{8}$$

$$z = \frac{-(16i - 4) \pm 2\sqrt{(4i - 10)^2 - (65 + 10i)}}{8}$$

$$z = \frac{(1 - 4i) \pm \sqrt{-80 - 18i}}{2}$$

~~$$z = \frac{(1 - 4i) + (1 - 9i)}{2}$$~~

$$z = \frac{2 - 73i}{2} //$$

$$z = \frac{(1 - 4i) + (-1 + 9i)}{2}$$

$$z = \frac{5i}{2}$$

~~$$\begin{matrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ \downarrow \end{matrix}$$~~

$$\textcircled{3} f(n) = n^3 - 3n^2 + 3n + 1 \text{ గాం }$$

$$f(n) = 0 \text{ కావాలు } (2+3i) \text{ కావాలు}$$

కొనసాగుతున్న ద్రవ్యములు

$$2+3i, 2-3i$$

$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = -\left(-\frac{3}{1}\right)$$

$$4+\tau = \frac{+3}{1}$$

$$\tau = \frac{+3}{1} - 4$$

$$\tau = -1 //$$

$$-1, 2+3i, 2-3i //$$

(-1) కావాలు

$$(-1)^{\frac{1}{3}} = n \text{ గాం }$$

$$n^3 = -1$$

$$n^3 + 1 = 0$$

$$(n+1)(n^2 - n + 1) = 0$$

$$n = -1 \quad n = \frac{-(-1) \pm \sqrt{1-4}}{2}$$

$$n = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} i$$

$$n = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} i //$$

$$n = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} i //$$

కొనసాగుతున్న ద్రవ్యములు
 ω కావాలు ω^2 కావాలు
 $1 + \omega + \omega^2 = 0$
 $\omega^3 = 1$

$$\textcircled{1} (-1)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 1$$

(I) n కావాలు అనేకందులు గాం (మొత్తం)
 ω^2 కావాలు అనేకందులు

(II) $1 + \omega + \omega^2 = 0$ కావాలు; $\omega^3 = 1$ కావాలు

(III) నూడు కావాలు కొనసాగుతున్న ద్రవ్యములు

(a) ω

(b) $\omega^4 + \omega^5$

(c) $(1 + \omega + \omega^2)^3$

(d) $(1 + 4\omega + \omega^2)^6$

(E) ✓

(II) $\omega = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} i$; గాం

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

$$= -\frac{2}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} i$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} i //$$

$$\textcircled{4} I + \omega + \omega^2$$

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

$$= 1 - 1 = 0 //$$

$$\omega^3 = \omega^2 \cdot \omega$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = 1 //$$

$$\textcircled{5} (1 + \omega + 2\omega^2 + 2\omega^3)^3 = (0 + 2\omega^2)^3$$

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

$$= 8 \cdot 1^2$$

$$= 8 //$$

$$\textcircled{6} (1 + \omega + \omega^2 + 3\omega)^6$$

$$= (0 + 3\omega)^6$$

$$= 3^6 \cdot \omega^{3 \cdot 2}$$

$$= 3^6 = 729 //$$

അനുസരിച്ച് ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന രീതാംശം

രീതാംശം കുറഞ്ഞ്

$$z = x + iy$$

$$z = \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \left[\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} + i \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right]$$

$$z = \sqrt{x^2+y^2} [\cos \theta + i \sin \theta]$$

$$z = r [\cos(\theta) + i \sin \theta]$$

\uparrow \uparrow
രീതാംശം z $\arg z$

$|z|$

$$|z| = r = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{x}{r} = \cos \theta$$

$$\arg z = \theta$$

രീതാംശം > 0 യാനെ

$$0 \leq \theta < 2\pi \quad \text{or} -\pi < \theta \leq \pi$$

① ഇതു പഠിച്ചാൽ സംഖ്യാ ത്രിഭ്രംഗം മാറ്റാൻ, രീതാംശം കുറഞ്ഞെങ്കിൽ നിലവിൽ.

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

$$\omega = 2i$$

$$\omega = 0 + 2i \quad \sqrt{0^2+4}$$

$$\omega = 2 [0 + 1i] \quad \sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$\omega = 2 [\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$|\omega| = 2 //$$

$$\arg \omega = \frac{\pi}{2} //$$

$$2) z = 3 + 4i$$

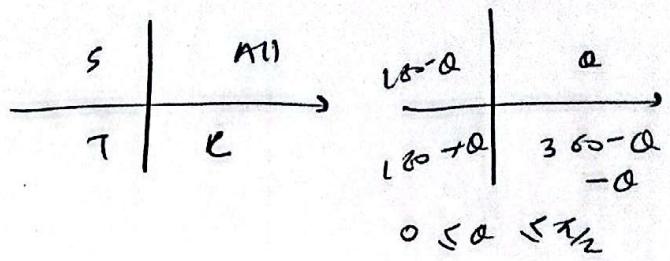
$$z = 5 \left[\frac{3}{5} + \frac{4}{5}i \right] \quad \frac{\sqrt{9+16}}{5}$$

$$z = 5 (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

$$\arg z = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{3}{5} \right) \quad \text{and} \quad \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{4}{5} \right) //$$

$$|z| = 5 //$$

Note രീതാംശം കുറഞ്ഞു



② വരുത്താൻ വാദകൾ സാധാരണമാണെന്നും, രീതാംശം കുറഞ്ഞെന്നും.

$$0) z = -\sqrt{3} + i \quad \sqrt{3+1}$$

$$z = 2 \left[-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i \right]$$

$$z = 2 [\cos \theta + i \sin \theta] \quad \cancel{\theta}$$

$$|z| = 2 \quad \cos \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\arg z = \pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \cos \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\arg z = \frac{5\pi}{6} //$$

$$2) z = -\sqrt{3} - i \quad \sqrt{3+1}$$

$$z = 2 \left[-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i \right]$$

$$z = 2 [\cos \theta + i \sin \theta] \quad \cancel{\theta}$$

$$\cos \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \sin \theta = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos \left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \sin \left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$|z| = 2$$

$$\arg z = \frac{7\pi}{6} //$$

$$3) z = -1 - i$$

$$\sqrt{1+1}$$

$$z = \sqrt{2} \left[-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i \right]$$

$$\sqrt{2}$$

$$z = \sqrt{2} [\cos \theta + i \sin \theta]$$

$$\cancel{\frac{s(\theta)}{2}}$$

$$\cos \theta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \sin \theta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\cos\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \sin\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\arg z = \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

$$4) z = \cos \alpha - i \sin \alpha$$

$$z = 1 [\cos \alpha + (-\sin \alpha)i]$$

$$\cos \alpha = \cos(-\alpha)$$

$$-\sin \alpha = \sin(-\alpha)$$

$$\arg z = (-\alpha)$$

$$|z| = 1$$

$$5) z = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$

(1+z) അംഗങ്ങൾ എത്രയും കുറവാണെന്ന് ഒരു പരിപരാഗണക

$$(0 < \theta < \pi)$$

$$(1+z) = (1) + \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$

ഒരു പരിപരാഗണക

$$(1+z) = 1 + 2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + 1 + i \sin \theta$$

$$(1+z) = 2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + i \sin \theta$$

ഒരു പരിപരാഗണക

$$(1+z) = 2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + 2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} i$$

$$(1+z) = \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} [\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta}{2}]$$

$$|1+z| = 2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\arg(1+z) = \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$6) z = \sqrt{3} - i$$

$$\sqrt{3+1}$$

$$z = 2 \left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i \right]$$

$$z = 2 [\cos \theta + i \sin \theta]$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \sin \theta = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$|z| = 2, \arg z = -\frac{\pi}{6}$$

രാഖ്യാഭിഭ്രംശ വിവരങ്ങൾ

01) രാഖ്യാഭിഭ്രംശ വിവരങ്ങൾ മുൻപുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ.

ഇന്ത്യൻ ഉപഭൂക്താം ദ്വാരാ നിർമ്മിച്ചിരുന്നു.

$$z_1 = r_1 [\cos \theta_1 + i \sin \theta_1]$$

$$z_2 = r_2 [\cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2]$$

$$z_1 \cdot z_2 = r_1 r_2 [\cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)]$$

$$|z_1 z_2| = r_1 r_2$$

$$\arg(z_1 z_2) = \theta_1 + \theta_2$$

$$|z_1 z_2| = |z_1| \cdot |z_2|$$

$$\arg(z_1 z_2) = \arg z_1 + \arg z_2$$

02) രാഖ്യാഭിഭ്രംശ വിവരങ്ങൾ മുൻപുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ

ബുദ്ധ ദിനാവധി പ്രഥമാണ്

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} [\cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_1 - \theta_2)]$$

$$\left| \frac{z_1}{z_2} \right| = \frac{r_1}{r_2}$$

$$\arg\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right) = \theta_1 - \theta_2$$

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

$$\arg\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right) = \arg(z_1) - \arg(z_2)$$

$$\textcircled{1} z = 1 + i\sqrt{3}$$

$$z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

நூல்கள் என்று கூறப்படுகின்றது.

z^2, z^3, z^4 கொண்டு.

$$z = \sqrt{2} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i \right]$$

$$z = \sqrt{2} \left[\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right]$$

$$r = \sqrt{2}, \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$z^2 = z \cdot z$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \sqrt{2} \left[\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right]$$

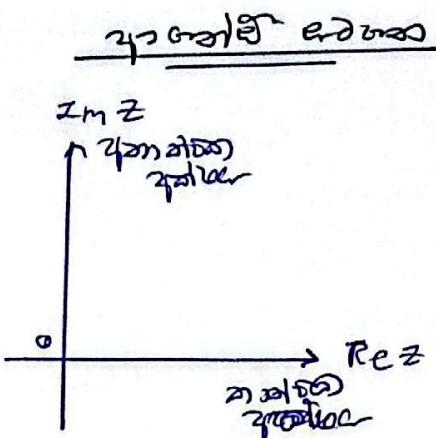
$$z^2 = 2 \left[\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

$$z^3 = z^2 \cdot z$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} \left[\cos \left(\frac{3\pi}{4} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{3\pi}{4} \right) \right]$$

$$z^4 = z^3 \cdot z$$

$$= 4 \left[\cos(\pi) + i \sin(\pi) \right]$$

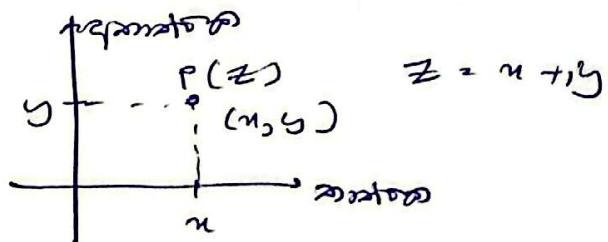


- அதை மூலங்களாக விடுவதை அறியும்படி கொண்டு வரோ
- இதை ஒரு கூறு விடுவதை அறியும்படி கொண்டு வரோ
- அதை விடுவதை அறியும்படி கொண்டு வரோ

01 கூறு விடுவதை

$$\underline{z = n + iy} \quad \text{ஆக விடுவதை}$$

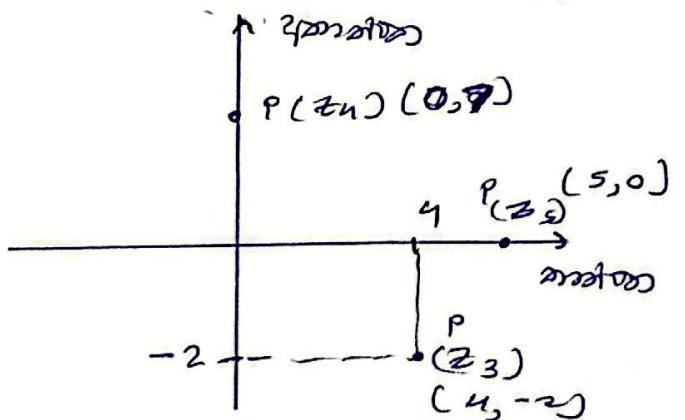
ஏதேனும் மூல விடுவதை கிடைக்கிறோம்.



$$\textcircled{1} z_3 = -2i$$

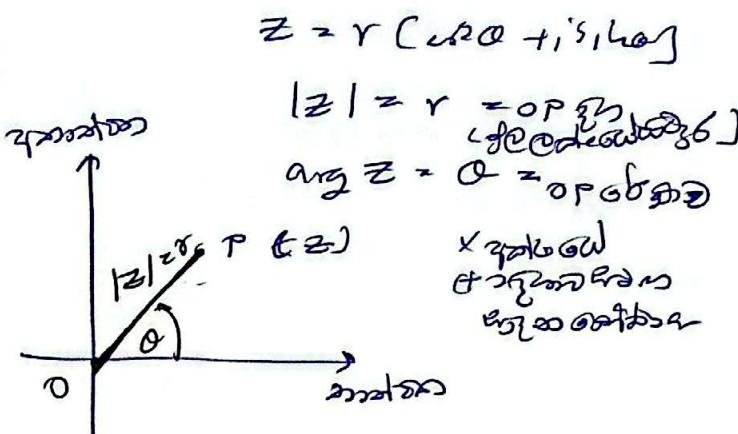
$$z_4 = 7i$$

$z_5 = 5$ என்ற படித்து மூல விடுவதை கிடைக்கிறோம்

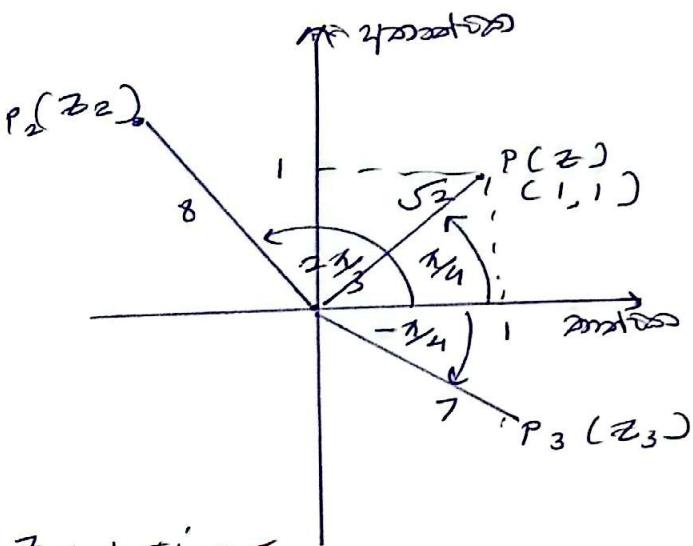


02 $z = r [\cos \theta + i \sin \theta]$

භාව්‍ය ප්‍රතික්‍රියා කිරීම්



① $z_2 = 8 \left[\cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \right]$
 $z_3 = 7 \left[\cos(-\frac{\pi}{6}) + i \sin(-\frac{\pi}{6}) \right]$
 $z = 1 + i$ යුතුවන් නිරූපණ
 ② ප්‍රතික්‍රියා කිරීම්



$z = 1 + i$ OR
 $z = \sqrt{2} \left[\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right]$

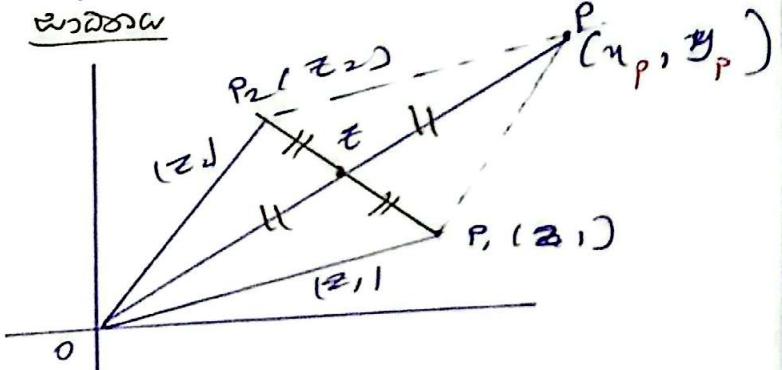
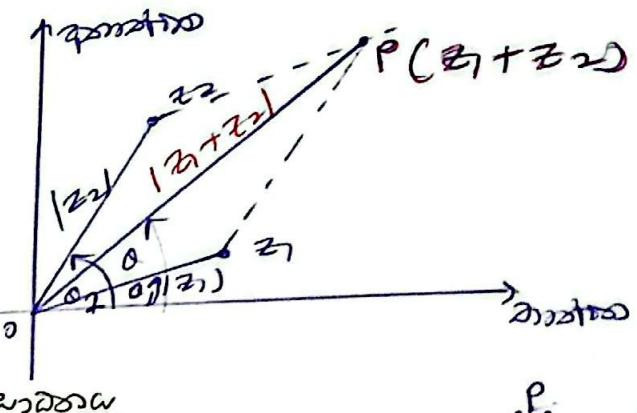
ක්‍රියාවලි පෙනී ඇත්තේ අනුමත තුළ

01 $z_1 + z_2$ ප්‍රතික්‍රියා

① z_1, z_2 ලැබුත් ඇල එතැන්
 භාව්‍ය ප්‍රතික්‍රියා නිරූපණ නිශ්චිත නොවා ඇත.

② එම ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ ගුණ යොමු කිරීමෙහි
 පැද මූල තුළ නිරූපණ නිරීම් විසින්
 පැද ගුණ නිරූපණ නිරීම් විසින්
 යොමු කිරීම් එතැන් පැද නිරීම් විසින්
 මාන නිරූපණ නිරීම් විසින්

$|z_1 + z_2| \neq 0$
 යොමු නිරීම් $P = z_1 + z_2$



$z_1 = x_1 + i y_1, z_2 = x_2 + i y_2$

$\bar{z} = \left(\frac{x_1}{2} + i \frac{y_1}{2} \right) - Q$

$\bar{z} = \left[\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} + i \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right] - Q$

① $\bar{z} = Q$, $x_P = x_1 + x_2, y_P = y_1 + y_2$

$z_P = x_P + i y_P$

$z_P = x_1 + x_2 + i(y_1 + y_2)$

$z_P = (x_1 + i y_1) + (x_2 + i y_2)$

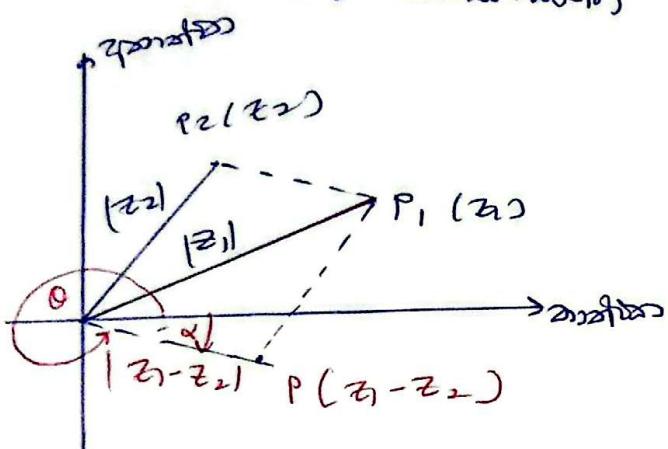
$z_P = z_1 + z_2$

$$[02] z_1 - z_2 \text{ ist der ...}$$

$$(z_1 - z_2) \approx (z_2 - z_1)$$

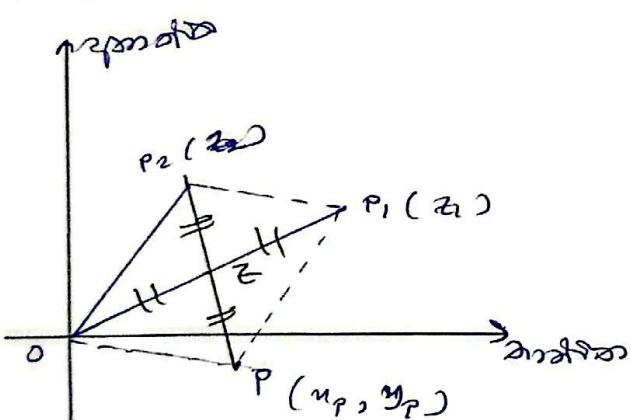
୧୨, ୧୩ ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ପରିଦର୍ଶକ
ମହିଳା ଅଭିଯାନ । ୧୧, ୧୩୩ ମହିଳା

② ଫ୍ରିଗ୍‌ବ୍ୟାକ୍ ଏବଂ କିମ୍ବା ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ
ପାଦତଳେ (୩୧) ~~ପାଦତଳେ~~
ପାଦ ହେ () ପାଦତଳେ
ପାଦତଳେ



③ କୃପାଦଳକ୍ଷଣ ନାମିନ
ଶବ୍ଦରେ ଏହାକୁ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା
 $(z_1 - z_2)$ ଏକାକ

ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତ



$$z = \left(\frac{u_1}{z} ; \frac{v_1}{z} \right) - e$$

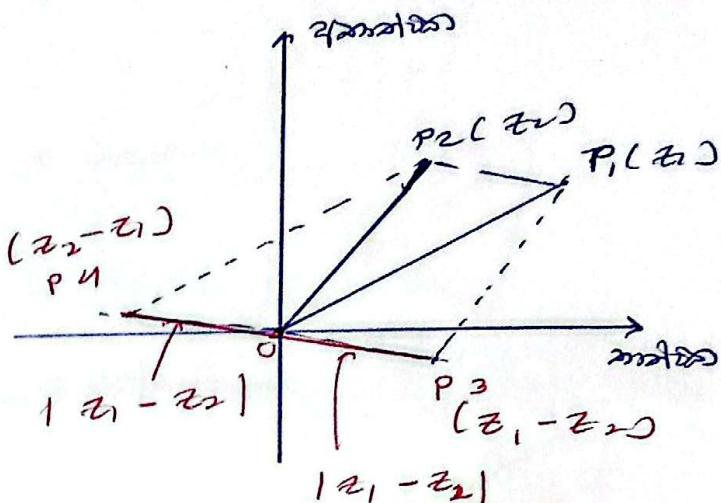
$$E_2 = \left(\frac{u_2 + u_p}{2} ; \frac{y_2 + y_p}{2} \right) - @$$

$$\underline{C = C} \quad u_p + u_2 = u_1, \quad y_2 + y_p = y_1 \\ u_p = u_1 - u_2 \quad y_p = y_1 - y_2$$

$$z_p = x_p + iy_p$$

$$z_p = (u_1 + i y_1) - (u_2 + i y_2)$$

$$z_p = z_1 - z_2 //$$



$$P_1 P_2 = OP_3 \neq OP_4$$

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

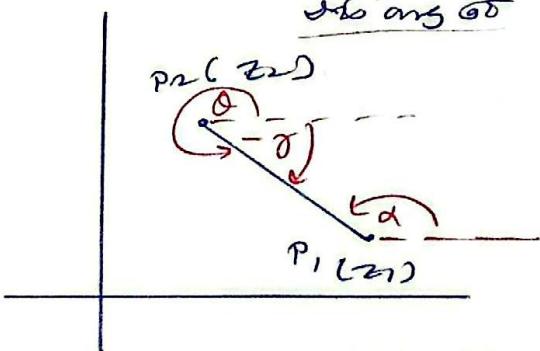
P 40, P 3 පොනේ
විභාගයෙහි
සිදු කරන

($z_1 - z_2$) \sin(z_2 - z_1) ~~is angle between~~

தான் ① டி. 1, 2, எதே எழுதுவது

$$\textcircled{2} \quad |z_1 - z_2| = |z_2 - z_1|$$

ବ୍ୟାକ୍ ଅନ୍ୟ ଲୋଚନ



$$\textcircled{1} |z_1 - z_2| = |z_2 - z_1| \Leftrightarrow p_1, p_2$$

$$\textcircled{2} \arg(z_2 - \underline{z_1}) \mid \cancel{\arg(\alpha)} = \alpha$$

$$\arg |z_1 - z_2| = \cancel{\arg(\alpha)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_p &= x_1 - x_2 & y_p &= y_1 - y_2 \\ z_p &= x_p + i y_p \\ z_p &= (x_1 + i y_1) - (x_2 + i y_2) \\ z_p &= z_1 - z_2 // \end{aligned}$$

Note: මෙම සඳහා ප්‍රතිච්‍යාස කිරීමෙන් නොවුනු

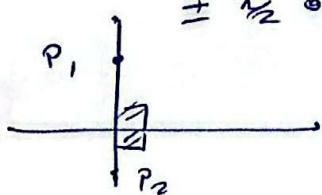
යෝජිත තුළ යුතු

$z_1 = 0$ නේ

$z = i \pi / 2$ නේ

∴ මෙම ප්‍රතිච්‍යාස නොවුනු

$$= \pm \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ rad}$$



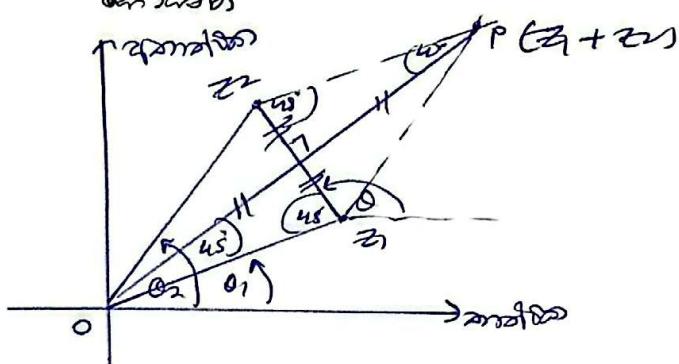
① z_1, z_2 නැත්තු නොවුනු

$$\text{i}) z_1 + z_2 \in \text{උගුණකී$$

$$\text{ii}) |z_1 + z_2| = |z_1 - z_2| \text{ නොවුනු}$$

අනු තු, $\arg z_1 = \arg z_2$ නොවුනු

තැවත්මා නොවුනු



තැවත්මා නොවුනු

∴ $O P, P_1, P_2$ නැත්තු නොවුනු

$$\therefore |z_1| = |z_2|$$

$$\arg(z_1) = 0$$

$$\arg(z_2) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

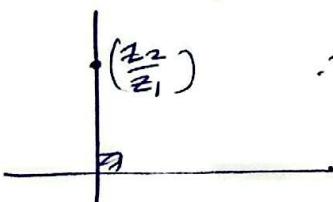
$$\arg(z_2 - z_1) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\arg\left(\frac{z_2}{z_1}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

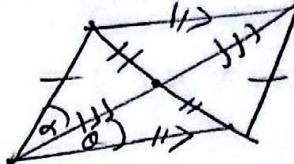
$$\left(\frac{z_2}{z_1}\right)$$

$\therefore \frac{z_2}{z_1}$ යොමු කළ ඇත

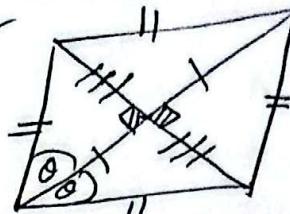
$$\arg\left(\frac{z_2}{z_1}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ නොවුනු}$$



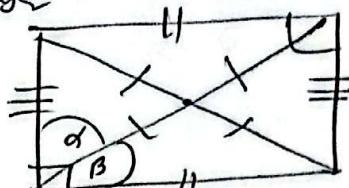
Note: ① ප්‍රතිච්‍යාස



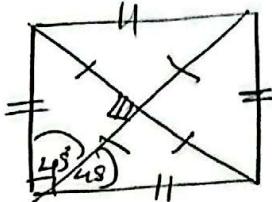
② ගෙෂය



③ ප්‍රතිච්‍යාස



④ ප්‍රතිච්‍යාස

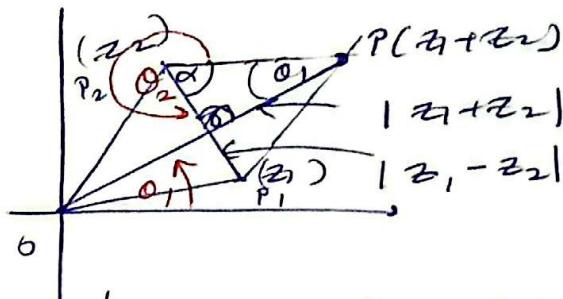


② z_1, z_2 නැත්තු නොවුනු

$z_1 + z_2 \in \text{උගුණකී}$

$$\text{iii}) \left| \arg\left(\frac{z_1 + z_2}{z_1 - z_2}\right) \right| = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ නොවුනු}$$

$$|z_1| = |z_2| \text{ නොවුනු}$$



$$\left| \arg(z_1 + z_2) - \arg(z_1 - z_2) \right| = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$|\theta_1 - \theta_2| = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\alpha = (180 - \theta_2)$$

$$\alpha + r + \theta_1 = 180^\circ$$

$$r = 180^\circ - 180 + \theta_2 - \theta_1$$

$$r = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

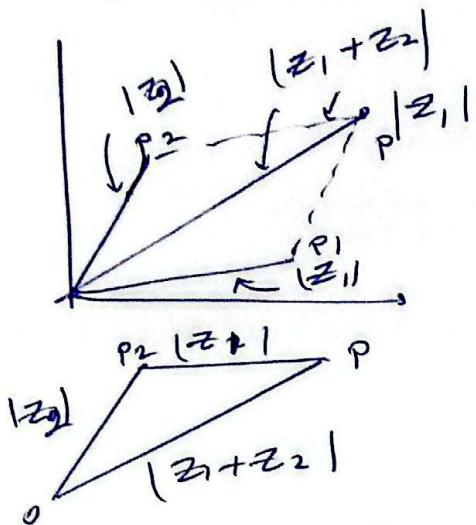
තැවත්මා නොවුනු

$$|z_1| = |z_2| \text{ නොවුනු} // [\because OP_1 = OP_2]$$

③ z_1, z_2 නොමැත්තු සාර්ථකයි

$$|z_1| + |z_2| \geq |z_1 + z_2|$$

වාග්‍යාලී



$O P_2 P$ පළුදුවේ,

සෑම ප්‍රතිඵලිය මෙහෙයුවෙන් තෙවෙනු ඇති ප්‍රතිඵලිය මෙහෙයුවෙන්

නීතු ප්‍රතිඵලිය මෙහෙයුවෙන් ප්‍රතිඵලිය මෙහෙයුවෙන්

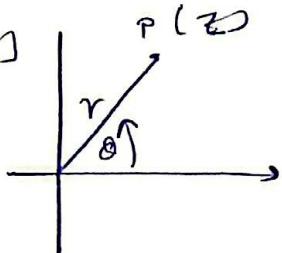
$$OP_2 + PP_2 \Rightarrow OP \text{ මිශ්‍ර්‍යාලු } \\ |z_1| + |z_2| \geq |z_1 + z_2|$$

වාග්‍යාලී දරුවා ප්‍රතිඵලිය සඳහා

සැපයාලුවන්

01 z නැංවා තිබේ

$$z = r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$$



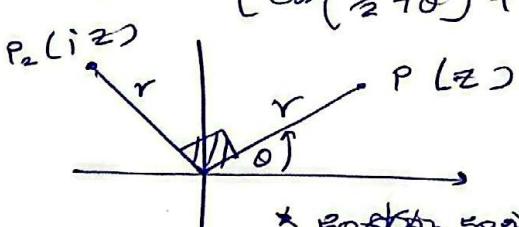
02 iz තිබේ

$$iz = i(r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta))$$

$$iz = r(i\cos\theta + i^2\sin\theta)$$

$$iz = r(-\sin\theta + i\cos\theta)$$

$$iz = r\left[\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta\right)\right]$$

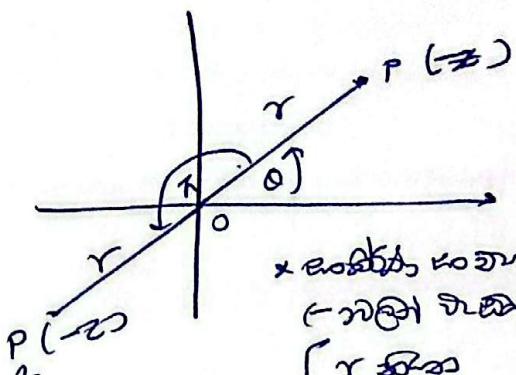


* රුක්කා ප්‍රතිඵලිය; ප්‍රතිඵලිය මෙහෙයුවෙන් $[r \text{ මිශ්‍ර්‍යාලු } \theta \rightarrow 90^\circ + \theta \text{ ගෝ]$

03 $-z$ තිබේ

$$-z = r(-\cos\theta - i\sin\theta)$$

$$-z = r[\cos(\pi + \theta) + i\sin(\pi + \theta)]$$



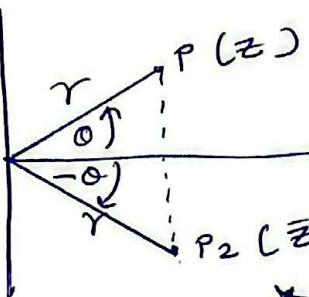
* රුක්කා ප්‍රතිඵලිය; ප්‍රතිඵලිය මෙහෙයුවෙන් $[r \text{ මිශ්‍ර්‍යාලු } \theta \rightarrow \pi + \theta \text{ ගෝ]$

$z, -z$ ලේඛා එකුම් ප්‍රතිඵලිය යොමු කළ තුළයි

04 \bar{z} තිබේ

$$\bar{z} = r(\cos\theta - i\sin\theta)$$

$$\bar{z} = r[\cos(-\theta) + i\sin(-\theta)]$$



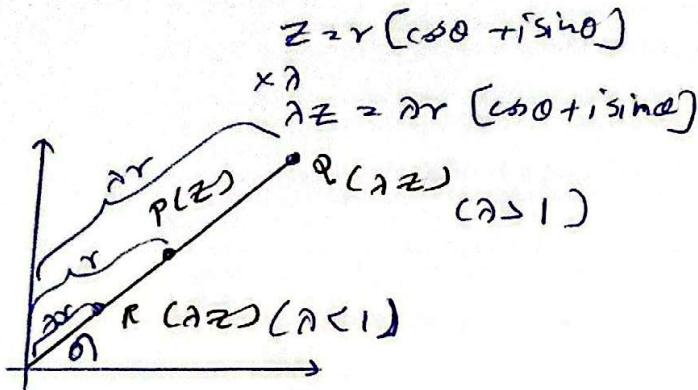
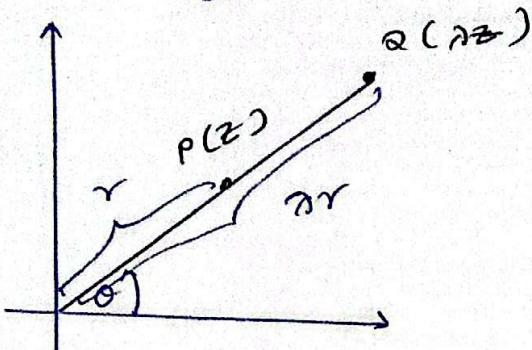
* රුක්කා ප්‍රතිඵලිය; ප්‍රතිඵලිය මෙහෙයුවෙන් $[r \text{ මිශ්‍ර්‍යාලු } \theta \rightarrow (-\theta) \text{ ගෝ]$

z නැංවා ප්‍රතිඵලිය මෙහෙයුවෙන් ප්‍රතිඵලිය මෙහෙයුවෙන් ප්‍රතිඵලිය මෙහෙයුවෙන් ප්‍රතිඵලිය මෙහෙයුවෙන්

05) $z = x + iy$ ഫലം ($\theta > 0$)

ഒരു ക്രമ അനുസരിച്ച് z നെ പരിഗഞ്ജിക്കാൻ പുതിയ രീതിയാണ്.
മുൻപുള്ള രീതിയാണ്.

ഒരു ക്രമ അനുസരിച്ച് z നെ പരിഗഞ്ജിക്കാൻ പുതിയ രീതിയാണ്.

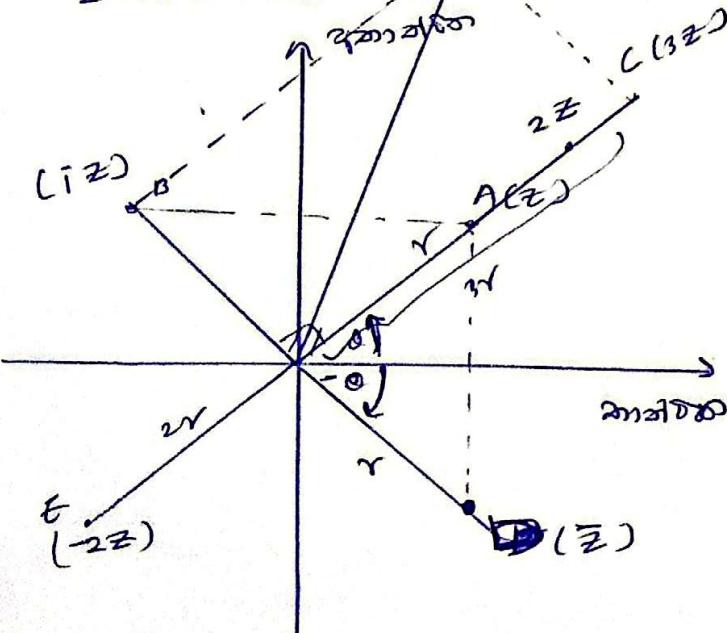


① $z = x + iy$ ഫലം ($x > 0, y > 0$)
ഒരു ക്രമ അനുസരിച്ച് z നെ പരിഗഞ്ജിക്കാൻ പുതിയ രീതിയാണ്.

(I) $z \quad \checkmark$ (II) $i z$

(III) $3z \quad \checkmark$ (IV) \bar{z}

(V) $-2z \quad \checkmark$ (VI) $iz + 3z$
 $z \rightarrow 2z \rightarrow -2z$



② $z = x + iy$ ഫലം ($x > 0, y > 0$)

i) z ലൈംഗിക ഫലം

arg z എന്നത്

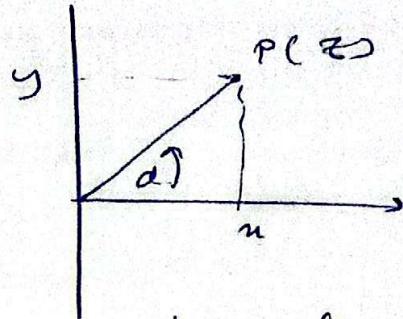
ii) $3iz, 2z$ റാഫ്റ്റേഴ്സ്

iii) $3iz + 2z$ @ റാഫ്റ്റേഴ്സ്

$|z| = \text{രാറ്റ്}$

$|3iz + 2z| = \text{രാറ്റ്}$.

~~സൗഖ്യ~~



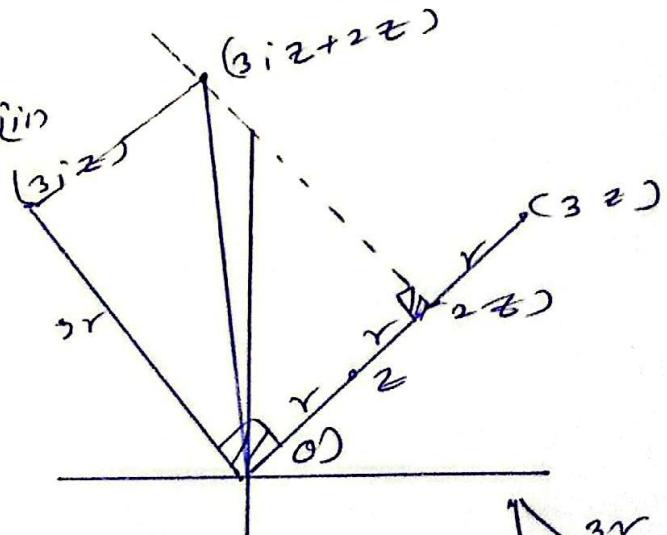
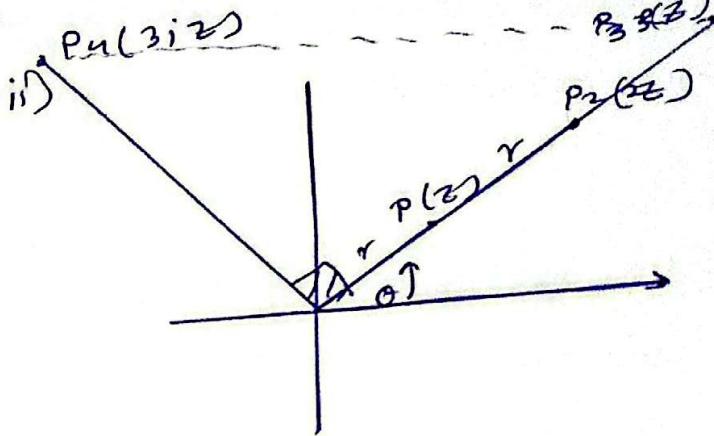
i) $\arg z = \theta$

$\arg z = \theta$

$\arg z = \tan^{-1} 2$

$\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}$

$\tan \theta = 2$
 $\theta = \tan^{-1} 2$



$n = \sqrt{3^2 + 2^2}$

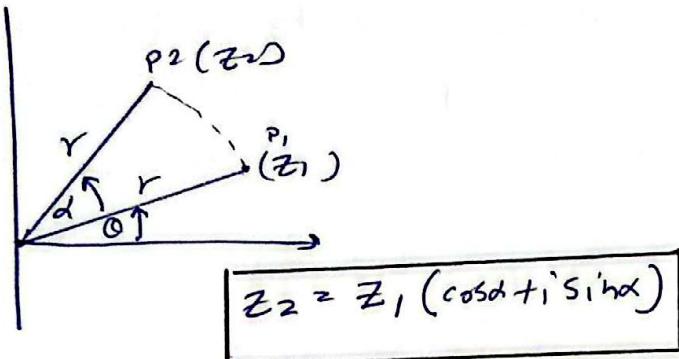
$|3iz + 2z| = \sqrt{3^2 + 2^2} r$

ඖුම් සිද්ධාන්තය:

$$(z_2 - z_0) = (z_1 - z_0)(\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)$$

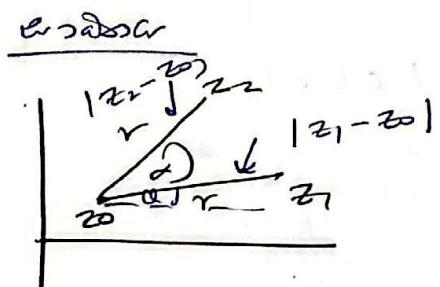
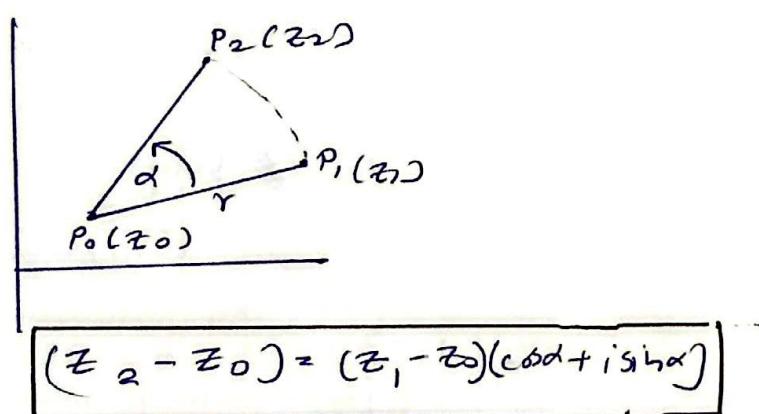
01 එල තුළ පෙන්වන්න

z_1 එල ලක්ෂණය යාපන
හා මැත්තා θ හෝ α නොමැති
සුෂ්ඨ පෙන්වන්න නො නොමැති
සේවන නො කළ න්‍යා



02 කෘත පෙන්වන්න පෙන්වන්න

z_1, z_2 න්‍යා හෝ නොමැති
හා මැත්තා න්‍යා හෝ නොමැති
න්‍යා නොමැති න්‍යා හෝ $z_2 = z_1$:



(1) එහාන්ත දීමාවන්

$$\text{LHS} \quad |z_2 - z_0| = r \quad \text{Q}$$

$$\text{RHS} \quad |z_1 - z_0| |\cos \theta + i \sin \theta| = r |\cos \theta + i \sin \theta| \quad \text{Q} \Rightarrow \text{Q} \therefore \text{එහාන්ත දීමාවන්}$$

(2) න්‍යා අවබෝධනය

$$\text{LHS} \quad \arg(z_2 - z_0) = \theta + \alpha \quad \text{Q}$$

$$\text{RHS} \quad \arg[(z_1 - z_0)(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)]$$

$$\arg AB = \arg A + \arg B$$

$$\arg(z_1 - z_0) + \arg(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

$$\theta + \alpha \quad \text{Q}$$

$$\text{Q} \Rightarrow \text{න්‍යා අවබෝධනය}$$

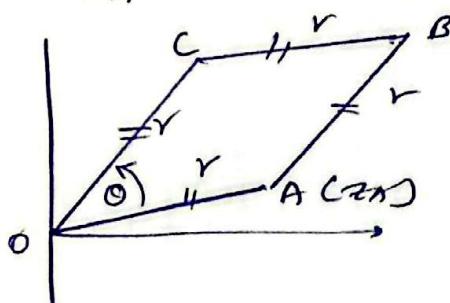
\therefore න්‍යා අවබෝධනය

z_3 න්‍යා අවබෝධනය හෝ න්‍යා නොමැතියා.

$$\theta = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{y}{r} \right) \text{ න්‍යා }$$

$$\hat{\angle} ACB = 0.65^\circ$$

$$ZA = 10 + 5i \quad \text{න්‍යා}$$



$$z_A = 10 + 5i$$

$$z_C = z_A (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

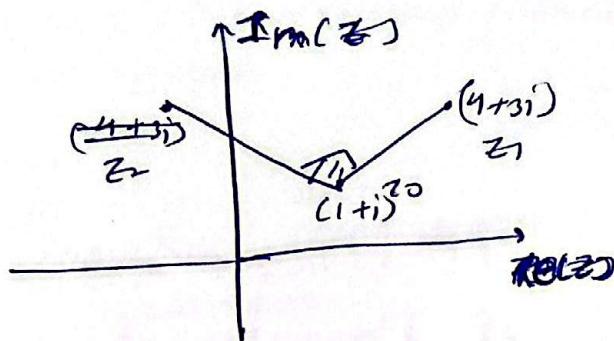
$$z_C = (10 + 5i) \left(\frac{3}{5} + i \frac{4}{5} \right)$$

$$= \frac{30}{5} + i \frac{20}{5} + \frac{15}{5}i - \frac{20}{5}i = \frac{10}{5} + \frac{60}{5}i$$

$$z_C = 6 + 12i$$

$$z_C = 2 + 4i$$

Expt ③ $4+3i$, $1+i$ നു
ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട കൂത്രസംഗ്രഹി
ചേരുന്നതു അനുസരിച്ച്
ഒരു തൊട്ടുകൂത്രാഖ്യാനം



$$(z_2 - z_0) = (z_1 - z_0) \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$$

$$(z_2 - 1+i) = (3+2i) \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_2 - 1+i &= (3+2i)[+i] \\ &= 3i - 2 + 1 + i \\ z_2 &= -1 + 4i // \end{aligned}$$

ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട കൂത്രസംഗ്രഹി
ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട തരം.

$$z = \left[\frac{20}{2}, \frac{12}{2} \right]$$

$$z = (10, 6)$$

$$(10, 6) = \left[\frac{10+x}{2}, \frac{y+2}{2} \right]$$

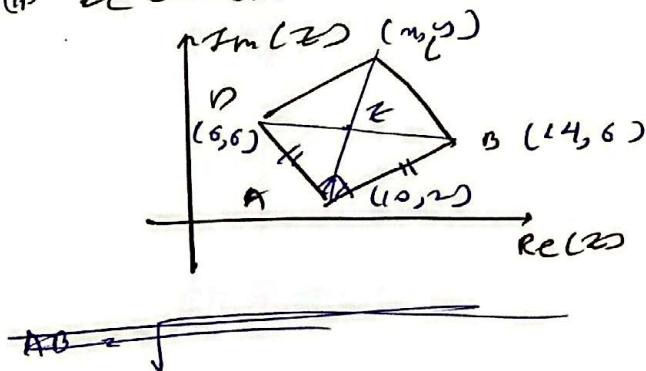
$$\begin{array}{l|l} 20 - 10 = x & 12 - 2 = y \\ x = 10 & y = 10 \end{array}$$

$$c = (10, 10)$$

$$z_2 = 10 + 10i //$$

Expt ③ ABCD ക്ഷേത്രഭാഗം
 $z_A = 10+2i$
 $z_B = 14+6i$ //

- i) z_0 ഗൗണ്ട്
ii) z_L ഗൗണ്ട്



$$\frac{20}{(z_B - z_0)} = (z_B - z_0) \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (z_B - 10 - 2i) &= (4+4i)(i) \\ z_B &= 4i - 4 + 10 + 2i \\ z_B &= 6 + 6i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^n &= \cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta \end{aligned}$$

Expt ① $\omega = \sqrt{3} - i$
ii) ω^6 ഗൗണ്ട്

$$\omega = \sqrt{3} + i \left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i \right]$$

$$\omega = 2 \left[\cos \frac{\pi}{6} - i \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \right]$$

$$\omega^6 = 2^6 \left[\cos \frac{6\pi}{6} - i \sin \frac{6\pi}{6} \right]$$

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

$$\omega^6 = -64 //$$

ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ପ୍ରତିକାଳୀନ ପଦିକାରୀ

ମ ଦିନ କରିଲୁଛିମାତ୍ର

$$(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^n = \cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta$$

ଏହା ପରିପ୍ରେକ୍ଷଣ.

$$\frac{n=1}{LHS} \quad \begin{matrix} RHS \\ \cos \theta + i \sin \theta \\ \cos \theta + i \sin \theta \\ LHS = RHS \\ \therefore n=1 \text{ ହାବାର } \end{matrix}$$

$n=p$ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା ହାବାର
ହାବାର ଏହାର.

$$\begin{aligned} & \cancel{\frac{n}{p}} \\ & (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^p \\ & = r \cos \theta + i \sin p\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{n=p+1}{\cancel{p}} \quad \left\{ \cos(p+1)\theta + i \sin(p+1)\theta \right\}$$

MIS

$$\begin{aligned} & (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^{p+1} \\ & (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \cdot (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \\ & (\cos p\theta + i \sin p\theta)(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \\ & \text{ଏହାର ପରିପ୍ରେକ୍ଷଣ ହେଉଥିଲା} \end{aligned}$$

$$1. (\cos(p+1)\theta + i \sin(p+1)\theta)$$

$$\cos(p+1)\theta + i \sin(p+1)\theta$$

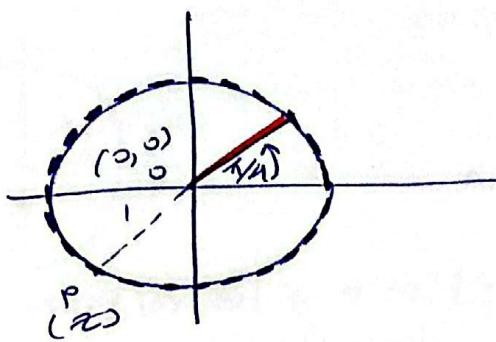
$\therefore n=p+1$ ହାବାର

କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା
କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା
କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା
କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

extra

$$\textcircled{1} |z| < 1 \Rightarrow \arg z = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

ଅର୍ଦ୍ଧକ୍ଷର୍ତ୍ତରେ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା



ଶଫ୍ଟର୍ ବିଭାଗ ଯଦିକ କିମ୍ବା

$$(\arg(z)) \quad (\operatorname{Arg}(z))$$

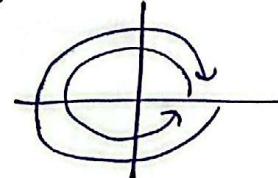
$$z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

୧ କିମ୍ବା $\arg z$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

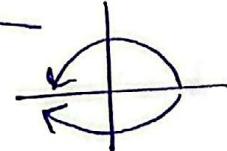
ଏହା

$$-\pi \leq \theta \leq \pi$$

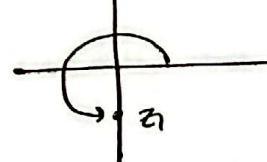


୨ ଯଦିକ କିମ୍ବା $\operatorname{Arg} z$

$$-\pi < \theta \leq \pi$$



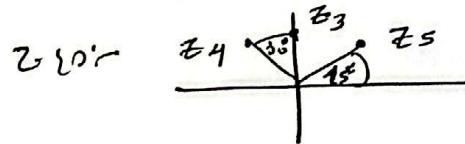
୩ କିମ୍ବା



$$\operatorname{Arg} z = +220^\circ$$

$$\operatorname{arg} z = -98^\circ$$

$$\operatorname{Arg} z = -90^\circ$$



$$\operatorname{Arg} z_4 - \operatorname{Arg} z_3 = 45^\circ$$

$$\operatorname{Arg} z_3 - \operatorname{Arg} z_2 = 90^\circ$$

$$\operatorname{Arg} z_1 - \operatorname{Arg} z_4 = 320^\circ$$

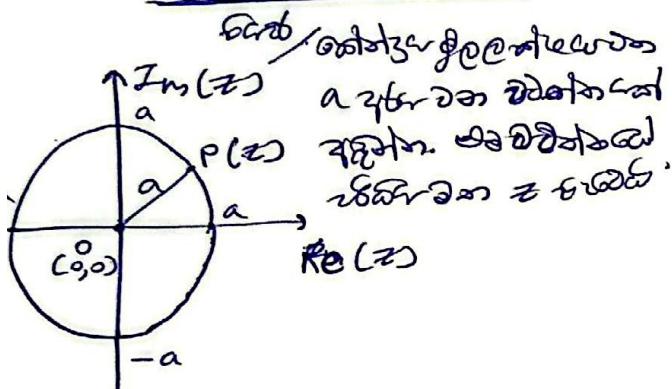
ව්‍යුත්පන ප්‍රමාණ ගැටුව

- ව්‍යුත්පන ප්‍රමාණ ගැටුව
ව්‍යුත්පන ප්‍රමාණ ගැටුව
- (3) සුළුම් සෑයෙන් ප්‍රමාණ ගැටුව
 - (4) අභ්‍යන්තර සෑයෙන් ප්‍රමාණ ගැටුව

ව්‍යුත්පන ක්‍රමීකරණය

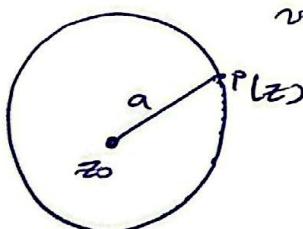
කෝසිංගු, ඇංග්‍රීසු ප්‍රතිච්‍රියා ලක්ෂණ

I) $|z| = a$ නේ මෙය



II) $|z - z_0| = a$ නේ මෙය

සියලු/ කෝසිංගු නේ මෙය
න්‍යුත් ප්‍රමාණ ප්‍රමාණ
ව්‍යුත්පන ප්‍රමාණ

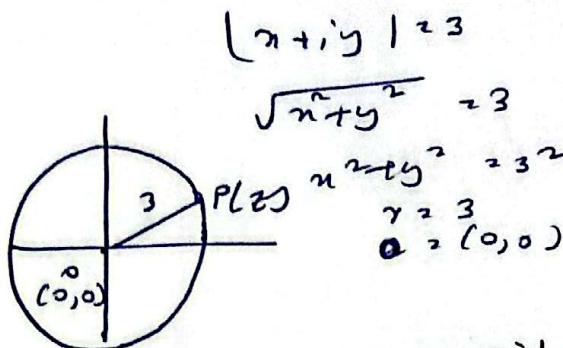


III) ප්‍රමාණ ප්‍රමාණ ප්‍රමාණ

සියලු/ $z = n + iy$ ප්‍රමාණ
ව්‍යුත්පන ප්‍රමාණ ප්‍රමාණ
ව්‍යුත්පන ප්‍රමාණ ප්‍රමාණ
තුළ ප්‍රමාණ ප්‍රමාණ
(ප්‍රමාණ ප්‍රමාණ ප්‍රමාණ)

$$(II) \text{ මෙය } |z| = 3 \text{ නේ මෙය}$$

$$z = n + iy$$



$$(III) \text{ මෙය } |z - 4 - 3i| = 1 \text{ නේ මෙය}$$

$$z = n + iy$$

$$|n + iy - 4 - 3i| = 1$$

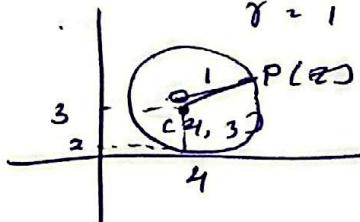
$$|(n - 4) + (y - 3)i| = 1$$

$$\sqrt{(n - 4)^2 + (y - 3)^2} = 1$$

$$(n - 4)^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 1^2$$

$$0 = (4, 3)$$

$$r = 1$$



$$(IV) \text{ මෙය } |z - 2i| = |z + 3i|$$

ක්‍රියා ප්‍රමාණ ප්‍රමාණ

$$z = n + iy$$

$$|n + (y - 2)i| = |(n + 3) + iy|$$

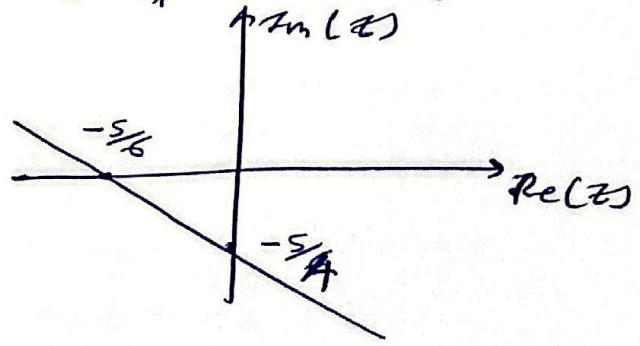
$$\sqrt{n^2 + (y - 2)^2} = \sqrt{(n + 3)^2 + y^2}$$

$$n^2 + y^2 - 4y + 4 = n^2 + 6n + 9 + y^2$$

$$6n + 4y + 5 = 0$$

$$\frac{n+5}{6}$$

$$\frac{y+5}{6}$$



102 103

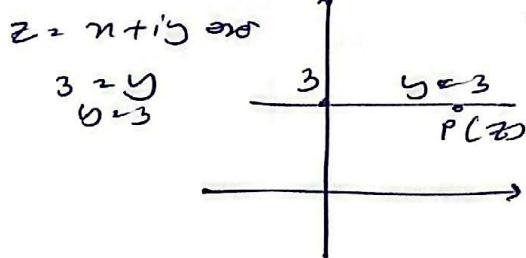
භාෂ්‍ය පිළිබඳ / අනුමත කොටස

ඩීප්‍රෝ:

$\operatorname{Re}(z)$ - භාෂ්‍ය පිළිබඳ
 $\operatorname{Im}(z)$ - අනුමත කොටස

- $z = n + iy$ පෙනෙනු ලබයි
y නිශ්චාර අංකය විය වේ
- භාෂ්‍ය පිළිබඳ නියම
වූ $z = n + iy$ නියම වේ
න්‍යුතුව නියම වේ

2. පිරි ① $\operatorname{Im}(z) = 3$



2. පිරි ② $\operatorname{Re}[z - 4 - 2i] = 3$

(I) z පැවත්ද
(II) |z| පැවත්ද

$$z = n + iy \text{ පැවත්ද}$$

$$\operatorname{Re}[n + iy - 4 - 2i] = 3$$

$$\operatorname{Re}[(n - 4) + i(y - 2)] = 3$$

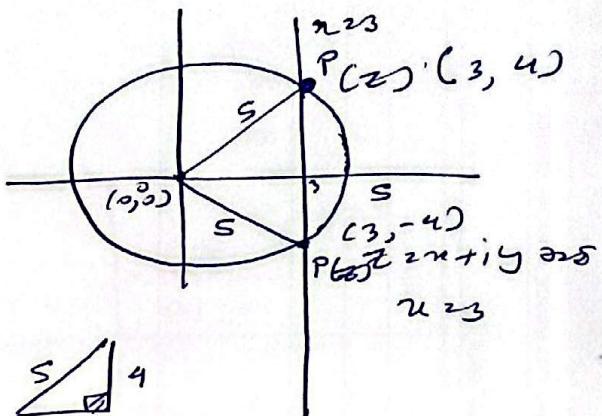
$$n - 4 = 3$$

$$|z|_{\text{වැඩිහිටි}} = 7 //$$

වැඩිහිටි නියම
වැඩිහිටි නියම වෙත තෙවැනුවේ

වැඩිහිටි නියම වෙත තෙවැනුවේ නියම

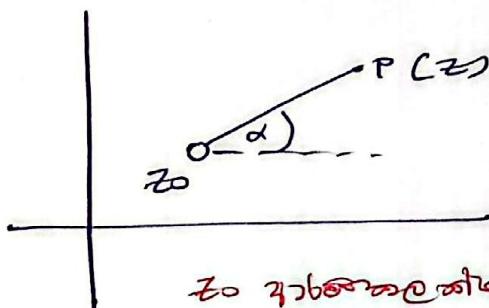
2. පිරි ③ $|z| = 5$
 $\operatorname{Re}(z) = 3$ නියම වෙත තෙවැනුවේ



$$\begin{aligned} z &= 3 + 4i \\ \text{ගැනීම} \\ z &= 3 - 4i \end{aligned}$$

04 තුළ නියම පිළිබඳ

(2) $\arg(z - z_0) = \alpha$
වැඩිහිටි z පැවත්ද



z_0 නිශ්චාර නියම වේ.

z_0 නිශ්චාර නියම වේ.

වැඩිහිටි නියම.

z_0, z නිශ්චාර.

n නිශ්චාර නියම වේ.

අනුත්‍ය නිශ්චාර නියම වේ.

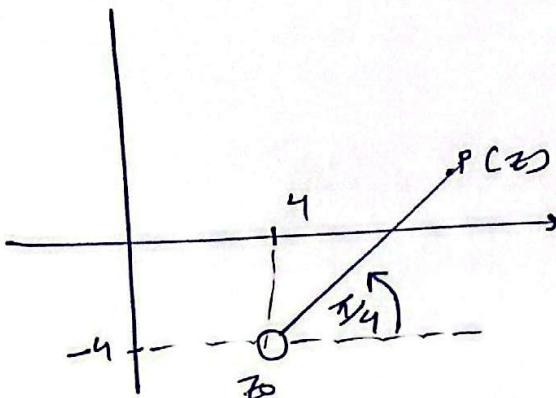
වැඩිහිටි z = z_0 නියම වේ.

සෙක්‍රේ පිළිබඳ නියම

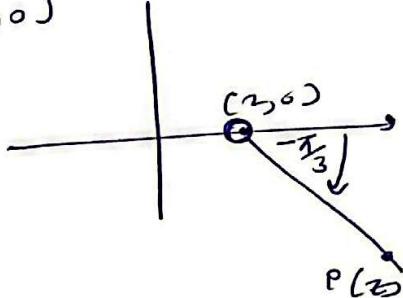
සෙක්‍රේ නියම වේ $z = n + iy$
පෙනෙනු ලබයි

Ex ① $\arg(z - 4 + 4i) = \frac{\pi}{4}$
zonder

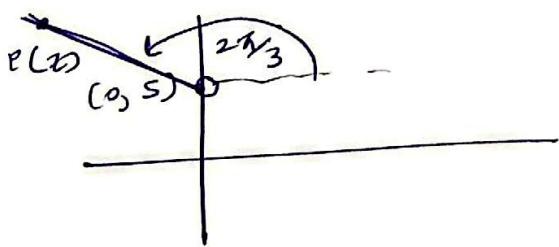
$$\arg(z - (-4i + 4)) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$



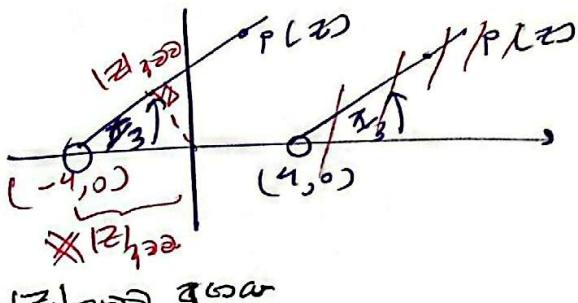
Ex ② $\arg(z - 2) = -\frac{\pi}{3}$
 $z_0 = (2, 0)$



Ex ③ $\arg(z - 5i) = 2\frac{\pi}{3}$
 $z_0 = (0, 5)$

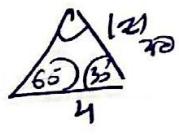


Ex ④ $\arg(z + 4) = \frac{\pi}{3}$
 $z_0 = (-4, 0)$



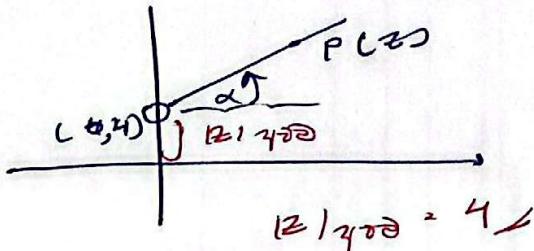
$$R\text{ का गुण} = \text{लम्ब के लिए}$$

$$|z|_{\text{quad}} = \sqrt{4^2 + 0^2} = 4$$



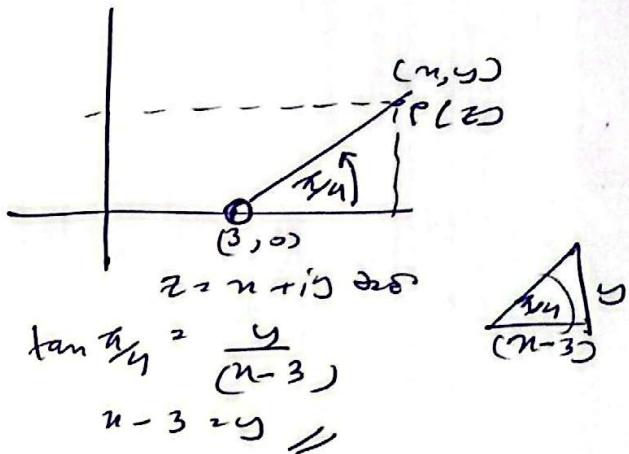
Ex ⑤ $\arg(z - 4i) = \tan^{-1} 2$
(i) zonder (ii) $|z|_{\text{quad}}$

$$\begin{aligned}\tan^{-1} 2 &= \alpha \\ \tan \alpha &= 2 \\ z_0 &= 0 + 4i\end{aligned}$$



Ex ⑥ $\arg(z - 3) = \frac{\pi}{4}$
zonder का असरावरी गुणों।

$$z_0 = (3, 0)$$



Ex ⑦ $\arg z = \tan^{-1} 3$
जो z zonder का असरावरी गुणों।

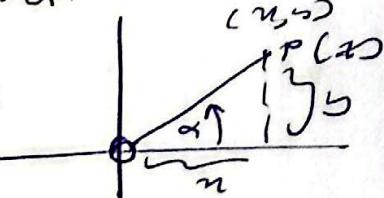
$$\begin{aligned}\tan^{-1} 3 &= \alpha \\ \tan \alpha &= 3\end{aligned}$$

$$z_0 = 0 + iy$$

$$z = n + iy$$

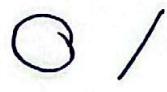
$$\text{स्टॉन} = \frac{y}{n}$$

$$3n = y$$



④ 5 ඇඟිනෙරුවා ස්ථිරාක්ෂණ
පුදු ගේ දේශීල ආකෘතිය

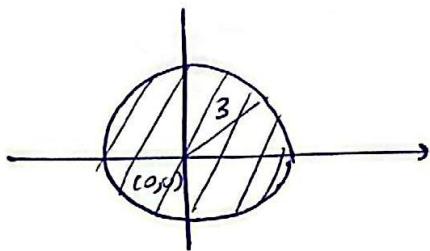
සිද්ධාච්‍ර - 10 ප්‍රධාන ප්‍රෝග්‍රැම
= ස්ථිරාක්ෂණ ප්‍රාග්ධනය

• ප්‍රධාන ප්‍රාග්ධනය \Rightarrow 

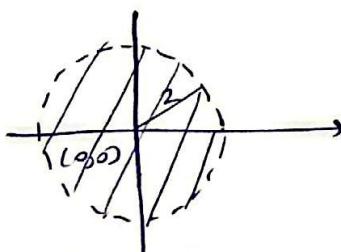
ප්‍රධාන ප්‍රාග්ධනය \Rightarrow 

• ප්‍රධාන ප්‍රාග්ධනය \Rightarrow ප්‍රාග්ධනය

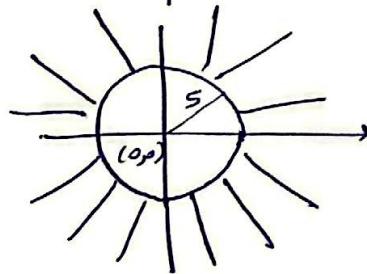
$$\textcircled{1} |z| \leq 3$$



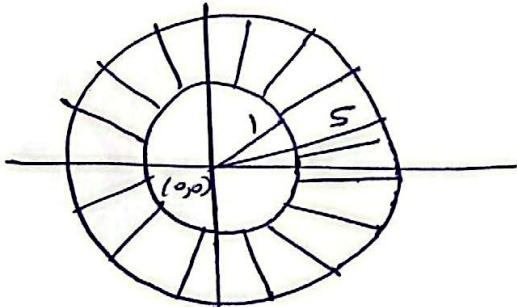
$$\textcircled{2} |z| < 2$$



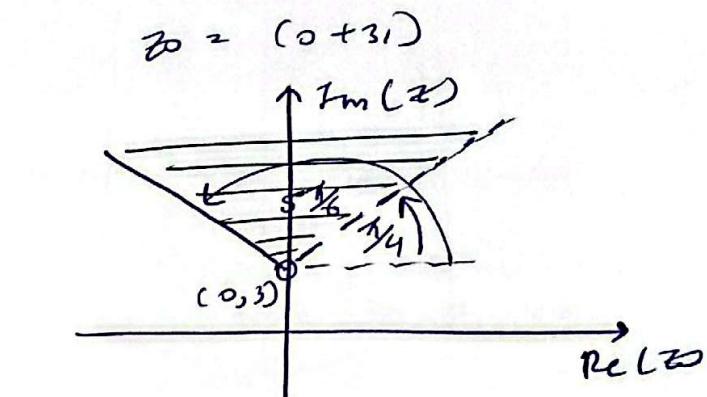
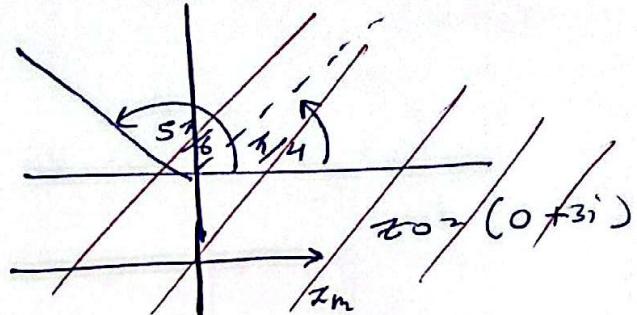
$$\textcircled{3} |z| \geq 5$$



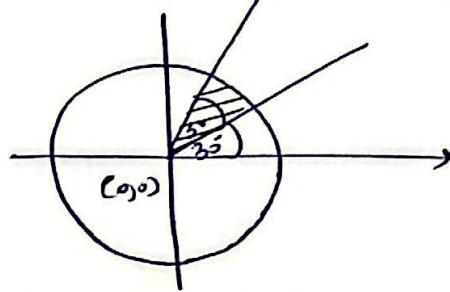
$$\textcircled{4} 1 \leq |z| \leq 5$$



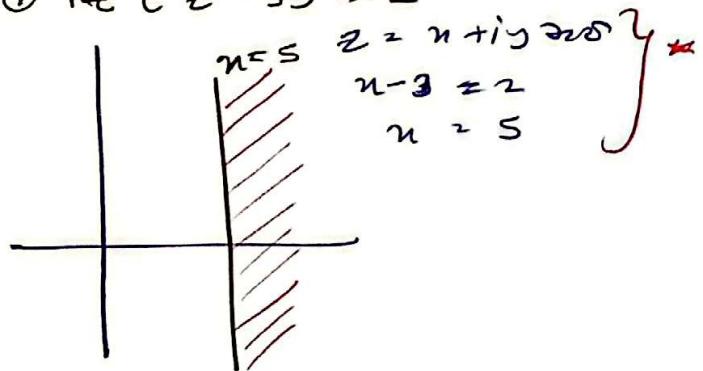
$$\textcircled{5} \Re(z) (z - 3i) \leq \frac{\pi}{6}$$



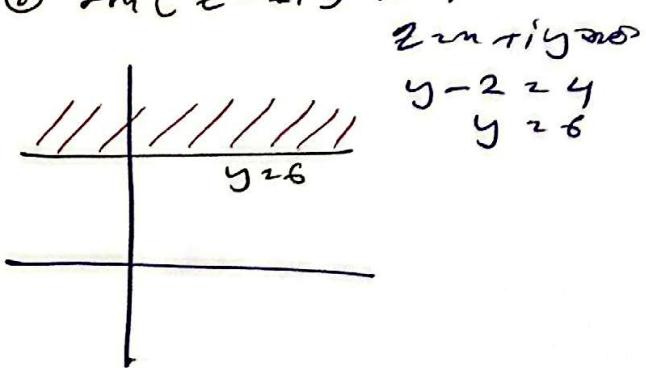
$$\textcircled{6} |z| \leq 4 \text{ ව්‍යුහ } \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \arg z \leq \frac{\pi}{3}$$



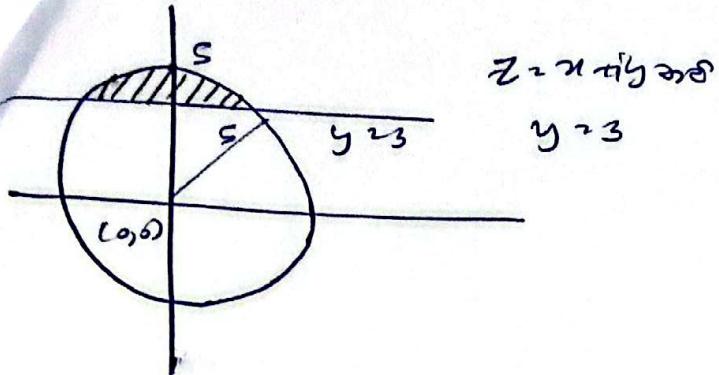
$$\textcircled{7} \operatorname{Re}(z - 3) \geq 2$$



$$\textcircled{8} \operatorname{Im}(z - 2i) \geq 4$$



$$⑨ |z| \leq s \text{ න්‍ය } z_n, z \geq 3$$



01 පිටපත

$O P_1, O P_2$ ව්‍යුහයේදී පෙන්වනු ලබයා

$$\frac{r_2}{r_1} = \frac{OP}{r_1}$$

$$OP = r_1 \cdot r_2 //$$

$$\arg(z_1 + z_2) = \theta_1 + \theta_2 //$$

02 $\frac{z_1}{z_2}$ පිටපත

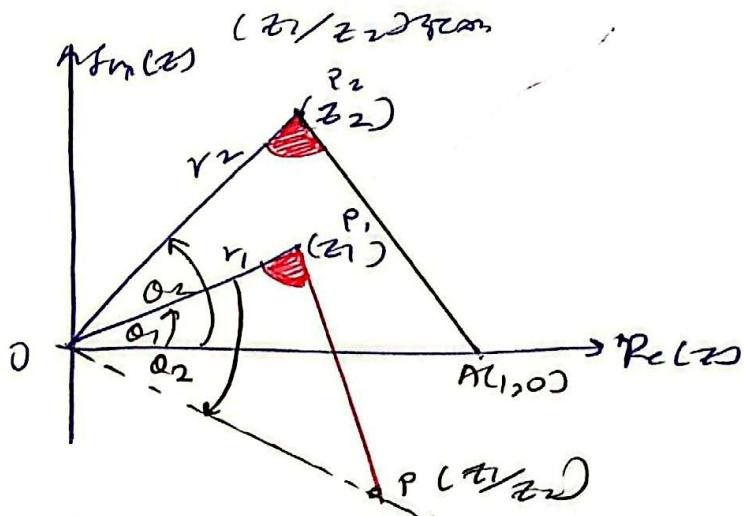
$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} [\cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_1 - \theta_2)]$$

සිදු කළේ z_1, z_2 තුළුම් පිටපත ලෙස පිටපත

② $(0, -\theta_2)$ පිටපත න්‍යුත ඇති අංකීරණ මූලික පිටපත.

③ පැහැදිලි පිටපත

$A(1,0)$ පිටපත න්‍යුත න්‍යුත ඇති අංකීරණ මූලික පිටපත න්‍යුත ඇති අංකීරණ මූලික පිටපත.



02 පිටපත

$O P_1, P D$ ව්‍යුහයේදී පෙන්වනු ලබයා

$$\frac{OP}{P_1} = \frac{r_1}{r_2}$$

$$OP = \frac{r_1}{r_2} //$$

$$\begin{aligned} \arg(z_1/z_2) &= -\theta_2 + \theta_1 \\ &= \theta_1 - \theta_2 // \end{aligned}$$

