

# 2020 Year 11 ViSN Mathematics Specialist Units 1 & 2 Test 6 – Complex numbers & Proof Section One – Calculator Free

Mr Daniel Comtesse Mandurah Catholic College	Calculator Free: Calculator Assumed:	
daniel.comtesse@cewa.edu.au	Result:/36	%
Student Name:		
School:		
Time allowed: Section One - 15 minutes Section Two – 30 minutes		
Assessment Date:		
Material required/recommended		
To be provided by the supervisor This Question/Answer Paper SCSA Formula Sheet		

## **Submission Details**

Standard items:

To be provided by the candidate

Timed Assessments are to be returned to the ViSN teacher by the ViSN mentor (scan completed assessment and email to teacher above) within 24 hours of assessment date (above).

pens, pencils, pencil sharpener, eraser, correction fluid/tape, ruler, highlighters

## **Instructions to Students**

- 1. **ALL** questions should be attempted.
- 2. Write your answers in the spaces provided in this Question/Answer Booklet.
- 3. **SHOW ALL YOUR WORKING CLEARLY**. Your working should be sufficient detail to allow your answers to be checked readily and for marks to be awarded for reasoning. Correct answers given without supporting reasoning may not be allocated full marks. Incorrect answers given without supporting reasoning cannot be allocated any marks.
- 4. If you repeat an answer to any question, ensure that you cancel the answers you do not wish to have marked.
- 5. It is recommended that you **do not use pencil**, except in diagrams.

(a) Determine the values of the real constants b and c if z=1+3i is a solution of the equation  $z^2+bz+c=0$ .

(b) Express the real quadratic polynomial  $z^2 - 4z + 8$  as a product of its linear factors.

(a) A set of real numbers is given by  $\left[\sqrt{2}, 3.\overline{14}, \pi, \sqrt[3]{14}\right]$ . Clearly show that one of the numbers in the set is rational.

(b) Prove that  $9.\overline{9} \equiv 10$ .

Question 3 [5 marks]

Let  $z_1$  and  $z_2$  be complex numbers such that  $2z_1+3z_2=7$  and  $z_1+iz_2=4+4i$ .

Determine  $z_1$  and  $z_2$  in the form z = a + bi, where  $a, b \in Z$ .

Additional wo	orking space
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Question number: \_\_\_\_\_



# 2020 Year 11 ViSN Mathematics Specialist Units 1 & 2 Test 6 – Complex numbers & Proof Section Two – Calculator Assumed

Mr Daniel Comtesse Mandurah Catholic College	Calculator Assumed:	_/22
daniel.comtesse@cewa.edu.au		
Student Name:		
School:		
Time allowed: Section One - 15 minutes Section Two – 30 minutes		
Assessment Date:		

# Material required/recommended

To be provided by the supervisor

This Question/Answer Paper SCSA Formula Sheet

### To be provided by the candidate

Standard items: pens, pencils, pencil sharpener, eraser, correction fluid/tape, ruler, highlighters

Special items: 1 A4 (one sided) page of notes, up to three scientific and/or CAS calculators

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## **Instructions to Students**

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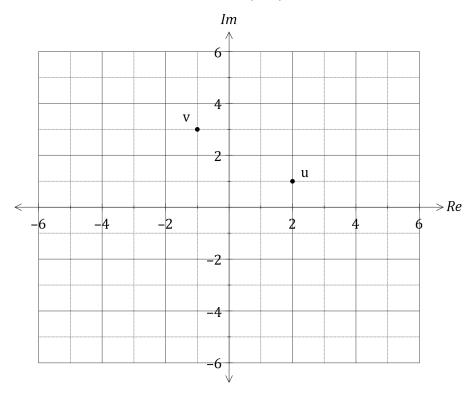
Question 4 [3 marks]

Show that if n is one more than a multiple of three, then  $n^2$  will also be one more than a multiple of three, where  $n \in Z$ .

Question 5

[1 mark each]

The complex numbers u and v are shown in the complex plane below.



Plot and label the following complex numbers:

(a) 
$$z_1 = u + v$$

(b) 
$$z_2 = 2v - u$$

(c) 
$$z_3 = \overline{v}$$

(d) 
$$z_4 = \overline{u+v} - \overline{u} - \overline{v}$$

Question 6 [4 marks]

Prove that  $\sqrt{7}$  is irrational by contradiction.

The sum of the first n terms of the sequence 2+8+14+20+..+(6n-4) is n(3n-1).

(a) Show that the statement is true when n=5.

(b) Use mathematical induction to prove the statement is true for  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$  ,  $n \ge 5$ .

Question 8 [5 marks]

Use mathematical induction to prove that  $7^{2n-1}+5$  is always divisible by 12, for  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

Additional wo	orking space
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Question number: \_\_\_\_\_