

1. Convert $(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} - i \sin \frac{\pi}{4})^{i+1}$ in polar form.
 - (1) $\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right)$
 - (2) $\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right) - i \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right)$
 - (3) $\sqrt{2} \left[\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right]$
 - (4) $\sqrt{2} \left[\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right]$
2. If $z_r = \cos \frac{2r\pi}{5} + i \sin \frac{2r\pi}{5}$, $r = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$, then $z_1 z_2 z_3 z_4 z_5$ is equal to
 - (1) $+1$
 - (2) 0
 - (3) 1
 - (4) none of these
3. The value of $\left(\frac{-1+i\sqrt{3}}{1-i} \right)^{30}$ is :
 - (1) 6^5
 - (2) $2^{15} i$
 - (3) -2^{15}
 - (4) $-2^{15} i$
4. If $x_r = \cos \frac{\pi}{2^r} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2^r}$, $z_t = \cos \frac{\pi}{3^t} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3^t}$, $r = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, $t = 1, 2, 3, \dots$. The value of $(x_1 x_2 x_3 \dots \infty)^2 (z_1 z_2 z_3 \dots \infty)^4$ is
 - (1) 0
 - (2) 1
 - (3) -1
 - (4) i
5. $\left[\frac{1 + \cos \left(\frac{\theta}{2} \right) - i \sin \left(\frac{\theta}{2} \right)}{1 + \cos \left(\frac{\theta}{2} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\theta}{2} \right)} \right]^{4n}$ is equal to
 - (1) $\cos n\theta - i \sin n\theta$
 - (2) $\cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta$
 - (3) $\cos 2n\theta - i \sin 2n\theta$
 - (4) $\cos 2n\theta + i \sin 2n\theta$
6. If $1, \omega, \omega^2$ are the cube roots of unity, then $(3 + \omega^2 + \omega^4)^6$ is equal to
 - (1) 64
 - (2) 729
 - (3) 2
 - (4) 0
7. Let ω be a complex number satisfying $2\omega + 1 = z$, where $z = \sqrt{-3}$. If $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -\omega^2 - 1 & \omega^2 \\ 1 & \omega^2 & \omega^7 \end{vmatrix} = 3k$, then the value of k is
 - (1) $-z$
 - (2) $\frac{1}{z}$
 - (3) -1
 - (4) 1
8. If $i = \sqrt{-1}$ then $4 + 5 \left(-\frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^{334} - 3 \left(\frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^{365}$ is equal to -
 - (1) $1 - i \sqrt{3}$
 - (2) $-1 + i \sqrt{3}$
 - (3) $4\sqrt{3} i$
 - (4) $-i \sqrt{3}$
9. If $z = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{i}{2} (i = \sqrt{-1})$, then $(1 + iz + z^5 + iz^8)^9$ is equal to:
 - (1) 0
 - (2) 1
 - (3) $(-1 + 2i)^9$
 - (4) -1
10. Let z and w be two non-zero complex numbers such that $|z|=|w|$ and $\arg z + \arg w = \pi$ then z equals -
 - (1) ω
 - (2) $-\omega$
 - (3) $\bar{\omega}$
 - (4) $-\bar{\omega}$