

1) Complex Numbers:-

1) Complex Number:

a) $7 - 30\sqrt{-2}$

$= 7 - 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 3\sqrt{-2}$

$= 7 - 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 3i\sqrt{2}$

$= (5)^2 - 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 3i\sqrt{2} + (3i\sqrt{2})^2$

$= (5 - 3i\sqrt{2})^2$

\therefore Complex Number $= \pm (5 - 3i\sqrt{2})$ (Ans.)

b) $\frac{1}{2} (1 - 3\sqrt{-7})$

$= \frac{1}{4} (2 - 2 \cdot 3i\sqrt{7})$

$= \frac{1}{4} [(3)^2 - 2 \cdot 3 \cdot i\sqrt{7} + (i\sqrt{7})^2]$

$= \frac{1}{4} (3 - i\sqrt{7})^2$

$= \left[\frac{1}{2} (3 - i\sqrt{7}) \right]^2$

\therefore Complex Number $= \pm \left[\frac{1}{2} (3 - i\sqrt{7}) \right]^2$ (Ans.)

c) $x + i\sqrt{1-x}$

$= x + i\sqrt{(1+x)(1-x)}$

$= \frac{1}{2} [2x + 2i\sqrt{(1+x)} \cdot \sqrt{(1-x)}]$

$= \frac{1}{2} [(\sqrt{1+x})^2 + 2 \cdot \sqrt{1+x} \cdot i\sqrt{1-x} + (\sqrt{1-x})^2]$

$= \frac{1}{2} [\sqrt{1+x} + i\sqrt{1-x}]^2$

$= \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\sqrt{1+x} + i\sqrt{1-x}) \right]^2$

\therefore Complex Number $= \pm \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\sqrt{1+x} + i\sqrt{1-x}) \right]^2$ (Ans.)

d) $-8 - 6\sqrt{-1}$

$= -8 - 2 \cdot 3 \cdot i\sqrt{1}$

$= -8 - 2 \cdot 3 \cdot i \cdot 1$

$= (1)^2 - 2 \cdot 3 \cdot i + (3i)^2$

$= (1 - 3i)^2$

\therefore Complex Number $= \pm (1 - 3i)$ (Ans.)

2) Complex Number : (Complex Number) (2)

a) i^{45454}

$= -1$ (Ans.)

b) i^{4457}

$= i$ (Ans.)

c) i^{14587}

$= -i$ (Ans.)

d) i^{44444}

$= 1$ (Ans.)

[Complex Number] i^{45454}
 when $1 - 2\pi i$ i^{45454}
 when $i - 2\pi i$

when $-i - 2\pi i$
 when $1 - 2\pi i$

3) Complex Number : (Complex Number):

a) ω^{2548}

$= \omega^2$ (Ans.)

b) ω^{255}

$= \omega^0 = 1$ (Ans.)

c) ω^{56879}

$= \omega^2$ (Ans.)

d) ω^{1222}

$= \omega$ (Ans.)

[Complex Number] ω^{2548}
 when $1 - 2\pi i$

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

④ given,

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt[4]{-144} \\ &= \sqrt[4]{(12i)^4} \\ &= \sqrt{\pm 12i} \\ &= \sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{\pm 2i} \\ &= \sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{(1 \pm 2i + i^2)} \\ &= \sqrt{6} \sqrt{(1 \pm i)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{6} \cdot (1 \pm i) \text{ (Ans.)} \end{aligned}$$

⑥

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt[4]{-81} \\ &= \sqrt[4]{(9i)^4} \\ &= \sqrt{\pm 9i} \\ &= \sqrt{9} \cdot \sqrt{\pm i} \\ &= 3 \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} (\pm 2i)} \\ &= \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{(1 \pm 2i + i^2)} \\ &= \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{(1 \pm i)^2} \\ &= \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} (1 \pm i) \text{ (Ans.)} \end{aligned}$$

⑤ $\sqrt{-64}$

let, $x = \sqrt{-64}$

sq, $x^2 = -64$

sq, $x^6 + 4^3 = 0$

sq, $(x^2)^3 + 4^3 = 0$

sq, $(x^2 + 4)(x^4 - 4x^2 + 16) = 0$

let, $x^2 = -4$ or, $x^4 - 4x^2 + 16 = 0$

sq, $x = \sqrt{-4} = \sqrt{4i^2}$ sq, $x^2 = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 \pm 64}}{2}$

$\therefore x = \pm 2i$ $= \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{(4i)^2 3}}{2}$

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

$= \frac{2(2 \pm 2i\sqrt{3})}{2}$

$= 2 \pm 2i\sqrt{3}$

$x^2 = (\sqrt{3})^2 \pm 2i\sqrt{3} + i^2$

$= (\sqrt{3} \pm i)^2$

$\therefore x = \pm (\sqrt{3} \pm i)$

\therefore নির্দিষ্ট মান, $= \pm 2i, \pm (\sqrt{3} \pm i)$ (Ans)

⑦ given,

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

sq, $a+ib = x^3 + 3x^2iy + 3xiy^2 + i^3y^3$

sq, $a+ib = x^3 + 3x^2iy - 3xy^2 - iy^3$

sq, $a+ib = (x^3 - 3xy^2) + i(3x^2y - y^3)$

সম্বন্ধে ও সম্বন্ধে সমীকরণ করে পাই,

$a = x^3 - 3xy^2$ ও: $b = 3x^2y - y^3$

অথ, $\sqrt[3]{a-ib} = x-iy$

sq, $a-ib = (x-iy)^3$

L.H.S $= (x-iy)^3$

$= x^3 - 3x^2iy + 3xiy^2 - i^3y^3$

$= x^3 - 3x^2iy - 3xy^2 + iy^3$

$= (x^3 - 3xy^2) - i(3x^2y - y^3)$

$= a - ib$

$= R. H. S$ (showed).

⑧ given,

$$\sqrt[3]{x+iy} = p+iq$$

$$\text{or, } x+iy = (p+iq)^3$$

$$\text{or, } x+iy = p^3 + 3p^2iq + 3piq^2 + i3q^3$$

$$\text{or, } x+iy = p^3 + 3p^2iq - 3pq^2 - iq^3$$

$$\text{or, } x+iy = (p^3 - 3pq^2) + i(3p^2q - q^3)$$

Comparing real and imaginary parts,

$$x = p^3 - 3pq^2 \quad \text{and} \quad y = 3p^2q - q^3$$

$$\text{R.H.S} = \frac{x}{p} + \frac{y}{q}$$

$$= \frac{p^3 - 3pq^2}{p} + \frac{3p^2q - q^3}{q}$$

$$= \frac{p(p^2 - 3q^2)}{p} + \frac{q(3p^2 - q^2)}{q}$$

$$= p^2 - 3q^2 + 3p^2 - q^2$$

$$= 4p^2 - 4q^2 = 4(p^2 - q^2)$$

$$= \text{L.H.S (shown)}$$

⑨ L.H.S = $\int \frac{1}{2} (1 + \sqrt{-3})^x dx$

$$= \frac{1}{64} \int (1 + \sqrt{-3})^{3x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{64} \int 1 + 3\sqrt{-3} + 3(\sqrt{-3})^2 + (\sqrt{-3})^3 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{64} \int 1 + 3\sqrt{-3} - 9 - 3\sqrt{-3} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{64} \int (-8) dx$$

$$= \frac{64}{64} = 1 = \text{R.H.S (Proved)}$$

⑩ R.H.S = $(x-1)(x-a)(x-a^2)$

$$= (x-1)(x^2 - xa^2 - ax + a^3)$$

$$= (x-1)(x^2 - x(a+a^2) + a^3)$$

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

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

$$= (x^3 - 1) = \text{L.H.S (Proved)}$$

⑪ given,

$$\alpha = \frac{1 + \sqrt{-1}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{or, } \alpha^2 = \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{-1}}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2$$

$$\therefore \alpha^2 = i$$

$$\text{L.H.S} = \alpha^6 + \alpha^4 + \alpha^2 + 1$$

$$= (\alpha^2)^3 + (\alpha^2)^2 + \alpha^2 + 1$$

$$= (i)^3 + (i)^2 + i + 1$$

$$= -i - 1 + i + 1$$

$$= 0 = \text{R.H.S (Proved)}$$

⑫ given,

$$\frac{1-ix}{1+ix} = a-ib$$

$$\text{or, } 1-ix = a-ib + aix - i^2bx$$

$$\text{or, } 1-ix = (a+bx) - i(b-ax)$$

Comparing real and imaginary parts,

$$1 = a + bx \quad \text{and} \quad x = b - ax$$

$$\text{or, } x = \frac{1-a}{b}$$

$$\text{or, } x(1+a) = b$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{b}{1+a}$$

$$\text{Hence, } \frac{1-a}{b} = \frac{b}{1+a}$$

$$\text{or, } 1-a^2 = b^2$$

$$\text{or, } a^2 + b^2 = 1 \quad (\text{shown})$$

⑬ given,

$$x = 2+i$$

$$\text{or, } x-2 = i$$

$$\text{or, } (x-2)^2 = i^2$$

$$\text{or, } x^2 - 4x + 4 = -1$$

$$\text{or, } x^2 - 4x + 5 = 0$$

$$\text{L.H.S} = x^4 - 4x^3 + 6x^2 - 4x + 5$$

$$= x^4 - 4x^3 + 5x^2 + x^2 - 4x + 5$$

$$= x^2(x^2 - 4x + 5) + 1(x^2 - 4x + 5)$$

$$= x^2(0) + 1(0)$$

$$= 0$$

$$= \text{R.H.S (Proved)}. \text{ Linamet}$$

(14) given,

$$x^2 = -1 + i\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{or, } (x+1) = i\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{or, } (x+1)^2 = (i\sqrt{2})^2$$

$$\text{or, } x^2 + 2x + 1 = -1 \times 2$$

$$\text{or, } x^2 + 2x + 3 = 0$$

$$\text{L.H.S} = x^4 + 4x^3 + 6x^2 + 4x + 3$$

$$= x^4 + 2x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x^3 + 4x^2 + 6x + x^2 - 2x - 3 + 12$$

$$= x^2(x^2 + 2x + 3) + 2x(x^2 + 2x + 3) - 1(x^2 + 2x + 3) + 12$$

$$= x^2(0) + 2x(0) - 1(0) + 12$$

$$= 12 = \text{R.H.S (Proved)}.$$

(15) (a) $x = \sqrt[3]{-1}$

$$\text{or, } x^3 - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{or, } (x-1)(x^2+x+1) = 0$$

$$\text{or, } (x-1) = 0 \quad \text{or, } x^2+x+1 = 0$$

$$\therefore x = 1$$

$$\text{or, } x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1^2 - 4}}{2}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{-3}}{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{required roots} = 1, \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{-3}}{2} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

(b) $x = \sqrt[3]{-1}$

$$\text{or, } x^3 = -1$$

$$\text{or, } x^3 + 1 = 0$$

$$\text{or, } (x+1)(x^2-x+1) = 0$$

$$\text{or, } x+1 = 0 \quad \text{or, } x^2-x+1 = 0$$

$$\therefore x = -1$$

$$\text{or, } x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1^2 - 4}}{2}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{-3}}{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{required roots} = -1, \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{-3}}{2} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

(c) $x = \sqrt[3]{i}$

$$\text{or, } x^3 = i$$

$$\text{or, } x^3 - i = 0$$

$$\text{or, } x^3 + i^3 = 0$$

$$\text{or, } (x+i)(x^2-ix+i^2) = 0$$

$$\text{or, } (x+i) = 0 \quad \text{or, } x^2-ix+i^2 = 0$$

$$\therefore x = -i$$

$$\text{or, } x = \frac{i \pm \sqrt{(i)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times (-1)}}{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{required roots} = -i, \frac{i \pm \sqrt{3}}{2} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

(d) $x = \sqrt[3]{-i}$

$$\text{or, } x^3 = -i$$

$$\text{or, } x^3 + i = 0$$

$$\text{or, } x^3 - i^3 = 0$$

$$\text{or, } (x-i)(x^2+ix+i^2) = 0$$

$$\text{or, } (x-i)(x^2+ix-1) = 0$$

$$\text{or, } x-i = 0 \quad \text{or, } x^2+ix-1 = 0$$

$$\therefore x = i$$

$$\text{or, } x = \frac{-i \pm \sqrt{(i)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times (-1)}}{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{required roots} = i, \frac{-i \pm \sqrt{3}}{2} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

(16)

$$\text{let, } x = \sqrt{-1 - \sqrt{-1 - \sqrt{-1 - \dots \infty}}}$$

$$\text{or, } x^2 = -1 - \sqrt{-1 - \sqrt{-1 - \dots \infty}}$$

$$\text{or, } x^2 = -1 - x$$

$$\text{or, } x^2 + x + 1 = 0$$

$$\text{or, } x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1^2 - 4}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{-3}}{2}$$

$$= \omega \text{ or } \omega^2 \quad (\text{shown}).$$

17) let,

$$x = \sqrt{-2 + 2\sqrt{-2 + 2\sqrt{-2 + \dots - \infty}}}$$

 then, $x^2 = -2 + 2\sqrt{-2 + 2\sqrt{-2 + \dots - \infty}}$
 then, $x^2 = -2 + 2x$
 then, $x^2 - 2x + 2 = 0$

$$\therefore x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4 \times 2}}{2}$$

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

$$= \frac{2 \pm 2i}{2} = \frac{2(1 \pm i)}{2}$$

$$= (1 \pm i) \text{ (Ans.)}$$

18) given,

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{a+ib}{c+id}$$

 then, $xc + xid = ay + iyb$
 then, $(xc - ay)^2 = i^2 (by - xd)^2$
 then, $x^2 c^2 - 2acxy + a^2 y^2 = -1 (b^2 y^2 - 2xybd + x^2 d^2)$
 then, $x^2 c^2 - 2acxy + a^2 y^2 + b^2 y^2 - 2xybd + x^2 d^2 = 0$
 then, $x^2 (c^2 + d^2) - 2xy(ad + bc) + y^2 (a^2 + b^2) = 0$
 (showned).

19) a) L.H.S = $(1-\omega^2)(1-\omega^4)(1-\omega^8)(1-\omega^{16})$

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

$$= (1-\omega^2-\omega^2+\omega^4)(1-\omega-\omega+\omega^2)$$

$$= (1+\omega+\omega^2-3\omega^2)(1+\omega+\omega^2-3\omega)$$

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

$$= 9\omega^3 = 9 = \text{R.H.S (Proved)}$$

b) L.H.S = $(x+y)^2 + (x\omega+y\omega^2)^2 + (x\omega^2+y\omega)^2$

$$= x^2 + 2xy + y^2 + x^2\omega^2 + 2xy\omega^3 + y^2\omega^4 + x^2\omega^4 + 2xy\omega^3 + y^2\omega^2$$

$$= x^2(1+\omega+\omega^2) + y^2(1+\omega+\omega^2) + 6xy$$

$$= 0xy = \text{R.H.S (Proved)}$$

20) a) $|z-5| = 3$ represents a circle of radius 3 and centre 5 on the real axis.
 then, $|x+iy-5| = 3$

$$|(x-5)+iy| = 3$$

$$\sqrt{(x-5)^2 + (y)^2} = 3$$

$$(x-5)^2 + y^2 = 9$$
 for centre and radius
 then, centre is (5, 0) and radius is 3.

21) given,

$$(a+ib)(c+id) = x+iy$$

 then, $ac + aid + ibc + i^2 bd = x+iy$
 then, $(ac-bd) + i(ad+bc) = x+iy$
 then, comparing both sides we get,

$$x = (ac-bd) \text{ and } y = (ad+bc)$$

L.H.S = $(a-ib)(c-id)$

$$= ac - iad - ibc + i^2 bd$$

$$= (ac-bd) - i(ad+bc)$$

$$= x - iy$$

$$= \text{R.H.S (Proved)}$$

(22)

മുഖ്യമായി,

$$r = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2} = 2 \quad \begin{array}{c|c} + & + \\ \hline - & - \end{array}$$

$$-1 = r \cos \theta \quad \text{and} \quad \sqrt{3} = r \sin \theta$$

അതുകൊണ്ട്, $\theta = \tan^{-1} \left| \frac{\sqrt{3}}{-1} \right|$

$$= \tan^{-1} \sqrt{3}$$

$$= 60^\circ \text{ (Ans) }$$

പോളാർ രേഖാചിത്രം തിരുത്തുക, θ അടങ്ങി,

$$\text{പ്രധാന-അക്ഷം} = 780 - 60 = 120^\circ$$

(Ans)

പോളാർ രേഖാചിത്രം,

$$-1 + \sqrt{3}i = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

$$= 2(\cos 120^\circ + i \sin 120^\circ)$$

(Ans)

(23) given,

$$3|z-1| = 2|z-2|$$

$$\text{or, } 3|x+iy-1| = 2|x+iy-2|$$

$$\text{or, } 3x-3+3iy = 2x-4+2iy$$

$$\text{or, } \sqrt{(3x-3)^2 + (3y)^2} = \sqrt{(2x-4)^2 + (2y)^2}$$

$$\text{or, } 9x^2 - 18x + 9 + 9y^2 = 4x^2 - 16x + 16 + 4y^2$$

$$\text{or, } 5x^2 - 2x - 7 + 5y^2 = 0$$

$$\text{or, } 5(x^2 + y^2) = 2x + 7 \text{ (Proved)}$$

(24) given,

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

$$\text{or, } |2(x+iy)-1| = |(x+iy)-2|$$

$$\text{or, } |2x+2iy-1| = |x+iy-2|$$

$$\text{or, } \sqrt{(2x-1)^2 + (2y)^2} = \sqrt{(x-2)^2 + y^2}$$

$$\text{or, } 4x^2 - 4x + 1 + 4y^2 = x^2 - 4x + 4 + y^2$$

$$\text{or, } 3x^2 + 3y^2 = 3$$

$$\text{or, } x^2 + y^2 = 1 \text{ (shown)}$$

(25) let, $x = 3\sqrt{i}$

$$\text{or, } x^3 - i = 0$$

$$\text{or, } x^3 + i^3 = 0$$

$$\text{or, } (x+i)(x^2 - xi + i^2) = 0$$

$$\text{or, } (x+i)(x^2 - xi - 1) = 0$$

$$\therefore x = -i \quad \text{or} \quad x^2 - xi - 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{i \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{മൂല്യങ്ങൾ} = -i, \frac{i \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}; \text{ (Ans) }$$

(26) we know,

$$\omega = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{-3}}{2}$$

അതുകൊണ്ട്,

$$\omega^2 = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{-3}}{2}$$

$$\therefore 2\omega = -1 + \sqrt{-3} \quad \therefore 2\omega^2 = -1 - \sqrt{-3}$$

$$\text{L.H.S} = (-1 + \sqrt{-3})^4 + (-1 - \sqrt{-3})^4$$

$$= 2(2\omega)^4 + (2\omega^2)^4$$

$$= 16\omega + 16\omega^2$$

$$= 16(\omega + \omega^2) = 16(-1)$$

$$= -16$$

= R.H.S (Proved).

28) let,

$$x = \sqrt{1} + \sqrt{-1}$$

$$\therefore x^2 = (\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{-1})^2$$

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

$$= 1 + 2\sqrt{-1} + (-1)$$

$$= 2\sqrt{-1}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{-1}$$

$$\therefore x = \pm\sqrt{2} = \text{R.H.S (Proved)}.$$

29) L.H.S = $x^2 + y^2 + z^2$

$$= (p+q)^2 + (p\omega+q\omega^2)^2 + (p\omega^2+q\omega)^2$$

$$= p^2 + 2pq + q^2 + p^2\omega^2 + 2p\omega q + q^2\omega^4 + p^2\omega^4 + 2p\omega^2 q + q^2\omega^4$$

$$= p^2(1+\omega+\omega^2) + q^2(1+\omega+\omega^2) + 6pq$$

$$= 6pq = \text{R.H.S (Proved)}.$$

30) let, $n = 3m$.

$$\therefore \text{L.H.S} = \left(\frac{-1+\sqrt{-3}}{2}\right)^{3m} + \left(\frac{-1-\sqrt{-3}}{2}\right)^{3m}$$

$$= (\omega)^{3m} + (\omega^2)^{3m}$$

$$= 1 + 1 = 2 = \text{R.H.S (shown)}$$

again, let, $n = 3m+1$

$$\therefore \text{L.H.S} = (\omega)^{3m+1} + (\omega^2)^{3m+1}$$

$$= \omega^{3m} \cdot \omega + \omega^{3m} \cdot \omega^2$$

$$= \omega + \omega^2$$

$$= -1 = \text{R.H.S (shown)}$$