



Complex numbers Ex 13.1 Q1(i)

We know that $i = \sqrt{-1}$

$$i^2 = -1$$

$$i^3 = -i$$

$$i^4 = 1$$

In order to find i^n where $n > 4$, we divide n by 4 to get quotient p and remainder q , so that
 $n = 4p + q, 0 \leq q < 4$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Then } i^n &= i^{4p+q} \\ &= i^{4p} \times i^q \\ &= (i^4)^p \times i^q \\ &= 1^p \times i^q \\ &= i^q \quad \left[\because 1^p = 1 \right] \end{aligned}$$

Hence $i^n = i^q$, where $0 \leq q < 4$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore i^{457} &= i^{4 \times 114 + 1} \\ &= i^1 \\ &= i \end{aligned}$$

Complex numbers Ex 13.1 Q1(ii)

We know that $i = \sqrt{-1}$

$$i^2 = -1$$

$$i^3 = -i$$

$$i^4 = 1$$

In order to find i^n where $n > 4$, we divide n by 4 to get quotient p and remainder q , so that
 $n = 4p + q, 0 \leq q < 4$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Then } i^n &= i^{4p+q} \\ &= i^{4p} \times i^q \\ &= (i^4)^p \times i^q \\ &= 1^p \times i^q \\ &= i^q \quad \left[\because 1^p = 1 \right] \end{aligned}$$

Hence $i^n = i^q$, where $0 \leq q < 4$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore i^{528} &= i^{4 \times 132} \\ &= (i^4)^{132} \\ &= 1^{132} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore (i^{528}) = 1$$

Complex numbers Ex 13.1 Q1(iii)

We know that $i = \sqrt{-1}$

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$$i^4 = 1$$

In order to find i^n where $n > 4$, we divide n by 4 to get quotient p and remainder q , so that
 $n = 4p + q, 0 \leq q < 4$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Then } i^n &= i^{4p+q} \\ &= i^{4p} \times i^q \\ &= (i^4)^p \times i^q \\ &= 1^p \times i^q \\ &= i^q \quad \left[\because 1^{p-1} \right]\end{aligned}$$

Hence $i^n = i^q$, where $0 \leq q < 4$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \frac{1}{i^{58}} &= \frac{1}{i^{4 \times 14} \times i^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{1 \times i^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{-1} \quad \left[\because i^2 = -1 \right] \\ &= -1\end{aligned}$$

Complex numbers Ex 13.1 Q1(iv)

We know that $i = \sqrt{-1}$

$$i^2 = -1$$

$$i^3 = -i$$

$$i^4 = 1$$

In order to find i^n where $n > 4$, we divide n by 4 to get quotient p and remainder q , so that
 $n = 4p + q, 0 \leq q < 4$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Then } i^n &= i^{4p+q} \\ &= i^{4p} \times i^q \\ &= (i^4)^p \times i^q \\ &= 1^p \times i^q \\ &= i^q \quad \left[\because 1^{p-1} \right]\end{aligned}$$

Hence $i^n = i^q$, where $0 \leq q < 4$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore i^{37} + \frac{1}{i^{67}} &= i^{4 \times 9} \times i^1 + \frac{1}{i^{4 \times 16} \times i^3} \\ &= 1 \times i^1 + \frac{1}{1 \times i^3} \\ &= i + \frac{1}{i^3 \times i} \times i \\ &= i + \frac{i}{i^4} \\ &= i + \frac{i}{1} \quad \left[\because i^4 = 1 \right] \\ &= 2i\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore i^{37} + \frac{1}{i^{67}} = 2i$$

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