Unit 5(Complex Numbers And Quadratic Equations)

Short Answer Type Questions

1. For a positive integer n, find the value of $(1+i)^n\left(1-\frac{1}{i}\right)^n$.

Sol. $(1-i)^n\left(1-\frac{1}{i}\right)^n = (1-i)^n\left(1-\frac{i}{i^2}\right)^n = (1-i)^n(1+i)^n = (1-i^2)^n = 2^n$

2. Evaluate $\sum_{n=1}^{13}(i^n + i^{n+1})$, where $n \in N$.

Sol.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{13}(i^n + i^{n+1}) = \sum_{n=1}^{13}(1+i)i^n$$
$$= (1+i)(i + i^2 + i^3 + i^4 + i^5 + i^6 + i^7 + i^8 + i^9 + i^{10} + i^{11} + i^{12} + i^{13})$$
$$= (1+i)(i - 1 - i + 1 + i - 1 - i + 1 + i - 1 - i + 1 + i)$$
$$= (1+i)i = i + i^2 = i - 1$$

Alternative method:
$$\sum_{n=1}^{13}(i^n + i^{n+1}) = \sum_{n=1}^{13}(1+i)i^n$$
$$= (1+i)(i + i^2 + i^3 + i^4 + i^5 + i^6 + i^7 + i^8 + i^9 + i^{10} + i^{11} + i^{12} + i^{13})$$
$$= (1+i)\frac{i(i^{13}-1)}{i-1} = (1+i)\frac{i(i-1)}{i-1} = (1+i)i = i + i^2 = i - 1$$

3. If $\left(\frac{1+i}{1-i}\right)^3 - \left(\frac{1-i}{1+i}\right)^3 = x + iy$, then find (x, y).

Sol.
$$x + iy = \left(\frac{1+i}{1-i}\right)^3 - \left(\frac{1-i}{1+i}\right)^3$$
$$= \left(\frac{(1+i)^2}{1-i^2}\right)^3 - \left(\frac{(1-i)^2}{1-i^2}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{1+2i+i^2}{1+1}\right)^3 - \left(\frac{1-2i+i^2}{1+1}\right)^3$$
$$= \left(\frac{2i}{2}\right)^3 - \left(\frac{-2i}{2}\right)^3 = i^3 - (-i^3) = 2i^3 = 0 - 2i$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad x = 0 \text{ and } y = -2$$

4. If $\dfrac{(1+i)^2}{2-i} = x + iy$, then find the value of $x + y$.

Sol. $$x + iy = \frac{(1+i)^2}{2-i} = \frac{1+2i+i^2}{2-i} = \frac{2i}{2-i} = \frac{2i(2+i)}{(2-i)(2+i)} = \frac{4i+2i^2}{4-i^2}$$

$$= \frac{4i-2}{4+1} = \frac{-2}{5} + \frac{4i}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad x = \frac{-2}{5}, y = \frac{4}{5} \Rightarrow x + y = \frac{-2}{5} + \frac{4}{5} = \frac{2}{5}$$

5. If $\left(\dfrac{1-i}{1+i}\right)^{100} = a + ib$, then find (a, b).

Sol. $$a + ib = \left(\frac{1-i}{1+i}\right)^{10} = \left[\frac{(1-i)}{(1+i)} \cdot \frac{(1-i)}{(1-i)}\right]^{100} = \left[\frac{(1-i)^2}{1-i^2}\right]^{100}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1-2i+i^2}{1+1}\right)^{100} = \left(\frac{-2i}{2}\right)^{100} = (i^4)^{25} = 1$$

$$\therefore \qquad (a, b) = (1, 0)$$

Q6. If a = cos **θ** + i sin **θ**, then find the value of (1+a/1-a)

Sol: a = cos θ + i sin θ

$$\therefore \qquad \frac{1+a}{1-a} = \frac{(1+\cos\theta) + i\sin\theta}{(1-\cos\theta) - i\sin\theta}$$

$$= \frac{2\cos^2\frac{\theta}{2} + i2\sin\frac{\theta}{2}\cos\frac{\theta}{2}}{2\sin^2\frac{\theta}{2} - i2\sin\frac{\theta}{2}\cos\frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{2\cos\frac{\theta}{2}\left(\cos\frac{\theta}{2} + i\sin\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{2\sin\frac{\theta}{2}\left(\sin\frac{\theta}{2} - i\cos\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{i\cos\frac{\theta}{2}\left(\cos\frac{\theta}{2} + i\sin\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{\sin\frac{\theta}{2}\left(i\sin\frac{\theta}{2} - i^2\cos\frac{\theta}{2}\right)} = \frac{i\cos\frac{\theta}{2}\left(\cos\frac{\theta}{2} + i\sin\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{\sin\frac{\theta}{2}\left(i\sin\frac{\theta}{2} + \cos\frac{\theta}{2}\right)} = i\cot\frac{\theta}{2}$$

7. If $(1+i)z = (1-i)\bar{z}$, then show that $z = -i\bar{z}$.

Sol. We have, $(1+i)z = (1-i)\bar{z}$

$$\Rightarrow \quad z = \frac{1-i}{1+i}\bar{z} = \frac{(1-i)(1-i)}{(1+i)(1-i)}\bar{z} = \frac{(1-i)^2}{(1-i^2)}\bar{z} = \frac{1-2i+i^2}{1+1}\bar{z} = \frac{1-2i-1}{2}\bar{z} = -i\bar{z}$$

8. If $z = x + iy$, then show that $z\bar{z} + 2(z+\bar{z}) + b = 0$, where $b \in R$, represents a circle.

Sol. Given that, $z = x + iy \Rightarrow \bar{z} = x - iy$

Now, $z\bar{z} + 2(z+\bar{z}) + b = 0$

$\Rightarrow \quad (x+iy)(x-iy) + 2(x+iy+x-iy) + b = 0$

$\Rightarrow \quad x^2 + y^2 + 4x + b = 0$; this is the equation of a circle

9. If the real part of $\dfrac{\bar{z}+2}{\bar{z}-1}$ is 4, then show that the locus of the point representing z in the complex plane is a circle.

Sol. Let $z = x + iy$

Now, $$\frac{\bar{z}+2}{\bar{z}-1} = \frac{x-iy+2}{x-iy-1} = \frac{[(x+2)-iy][(x-1)+iy]}{[(x-1)-iy][(x-1)+iy]}$$

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

Given that real part is 4.

$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{(x-1)(x+2)+y^2}{(x-1)^2+y^2} = 4 \Rightarrow x^2+x-2+y^2 = 4(x^2-2x+1+y^2)$$

$\Rightarrow \quad 3x^2 + 3y^2 - 9x + 6 = 0$, which represents a circle.

Hence, locus of z is circle

Q10. Show that the complex number z, satisfying the condition arg lies on arg (z-1/z+1) = π/4 lies on a circle.

Sol: Let z = x + iy

Given that, $\arg\left(\dfrac{z-1}{z+1}\right) = \dfrac{\pi}{4}$

$\Rightarrow \quad \arg(z-1) - \arg(z+1) = \pi/4$

$\Rightarrow \quad \arg(x+iy-1) - \arg(x+iy+1) = \pi/4$

$\Rightarrow \quad \arg(x-1+iy) - \arg(x+1+iy) = \pi/4$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \tan^{-1}\frac{y}{x-1} + \tan^{-1}\frac{y}{x+1} = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \tan^{-1}\left[\frac{\frac{y}{x-1} - \frac{y}{x+1}}{1+\left(\frac{y}{x-1}\right)\left(\frac{y}{x+1}\right)}\right] = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{y(x+1-x+1)}{x^2-1+y^2} = \tan\frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{2y}{x^2+y^2-1} = 1$$

$\Rightarrow \quad x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 2y$

$\Rightarrow \quad x^2 + y^2 - 2y - 1 = 0$, which represents a circle.

Q11. Solve the equation |z| = z + 1 + 2i.

Sol: We have |z| = z + 1 + 2i

Putting z = x + iy, we get

|x + iy| = x + iy + 1+2i

$\Rightarrow \quad \sqrt{x^2+y^2} = (x+1) + i(y+2) \quad [\because |z| = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}]$

Comparing real and imaginary parts, we get

$$\sqrt{x^2+y^2} = x+1;$$

And $\quad 0 = y+2 \Rightarrow y = -2$

Putting this value of y in $\sqrt{x^2+y^2} = x+1$, we get

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

$\Rightarrow \quad x^2 + 4 = x^2 + 2x + 1 \quad \Rightarrow x = 3/2$

$\therefore \quad z = x + iy = 3/2 - 2i$

Long Answer Type Questions

Q12. If |z + 1| = z + 2(1 + i), then find the value of z.

Sol: We have |z + 11 = z + 2(1+ i)

Putting z = x + iy, we get

Then, |x + iy + 11 = x + iy + 2(1 + i)

⟹|x + iy + l|=x + iy + 2(1 +i)

Comparing real and imaginary parts, we get

$$\sqrt{(x+1)^2+y^2} = x+2;$$

And $\quad y + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow y = -2$

Putting $y = -2$ into $\sqrt{(x+1)^2+y^2} = x+2$, we get

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

$\Rightarrow \quad x^2 + 2x + 1 + 4 = x^2 + 4x + 4 \quad \Rightarrow 2x = 1 \quad \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore \quad z = x + iy = \frac{1}{2} - 2i$

Q13. If arg (z – 1) = arg (z + 3i), then find (x – 1) : y, where z = x + iy.

Sol: We have arg (z – 1) = arg (z + 3i), where z = x + iy

=> arg (x + iy – 1) = arg (x + iy + 3i)

=> arg (x – 1 + iy) = arg [x + i(y + 3)]

$\Rightarrow \quad \tan^{-1}\frac{y}{x-1} = \tan^{-1}\frac{y+3}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{y}{x-1} = \frac{y+3}{x}$

$\Rightarrow \quad xy = (x-1)(y+3)$

$\Rightarrow \quad xy = xy - y + 3x - 3 \quad \Rightarrow 3x - 3 = y$

$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{x-1}{y} = \frac{1}{3}$

$\therefore \quad (x-1) : y = 1 : 3$

Q14. Show that | z-2/z-3| = 2 represents a circle . Find its center and radius .

Sol: We have | z-2/z-3| = 2

Puttingz=x + iy, we get

$$\left|\frac{x+iy-2}{x+iy-3}\right|=2$$

$\Rightarrow$ $|x-2+iy| = 2|x-3+iy| \Rightarrow \sqrt{(x-2)^2+y^2} = 2\sqrt{(x-3)^2+y^2}$

$\Rightarrow$ $x^2-4x+4+y^2 = 4(x^2-6x+9+y^2) \Rightarrow 3x^2+3y^2-20x+32=0$

$\Rightarrow$ $x^2+y^2-\frac{20}{3}x+\frac{32}{3}=0 \Rightarrow \left(x-\frac{10}{3}\right)^2+y^2+\frac{32}{3}-\frac{100}{9}=0$

$\Rightarrow$ $\left(x-\frac{10}{3}\right)^2+(y-0)^2=\frac{4}{9}$

Hence, centre of the circle is $\left(\frac{10}{3},0\right)$ and radius is $\frac{2}{3}$.

Q15. If z-1/z+1 is a purely imaginary number (z ≠1), then find the value of |z|.

Sol: Let z = x + iy

$\Rightarrow$ $\frac{z-1}{z+1}=\frac{x+iy-1}{x+iy+1}, z\neq -1$

$=\frac{x-1+iy}{x+1+iy}=\frac{(x-1+iy)(x+1-iy)}{(x+1+iy)(x+1-iy)}$

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

It is given that $\frac{z-1}{z+1}$ is a purely imaginary.

$\Rightarrow$ $\frac{(x^2-1)+y^2}{(x+1)^2+y^2}=0$ $\Rightarrow x^2-1+y^2=0$ $\Rightarrow x^2+y^2=1$

$\Rightarrow$ $\sqrt{x^2+y^2}=1$

$\Rightarrow$ $|z|=1$

Alternative method:

Since $\frac{z-1}{z+1}$ is a purely imaginary number, we have

$$\frac{z-1}{z+1}+\overline{\left(\frac{z-1}{z+1}\right)}=0$$

$\Rightarrow$ $\frac{z-1}{z+1}+\frac{\bar{z}-1}{\bar{z}+1}=0 \Rightarrow \frac{(z-1)(\bar{z}+1)+(z+1)(\bar{z}-1)}{(z+1)(\bar{z}+1)}=0$

$\Rightarrow$ $z\bar{z}+z-\bar{z}-1+z\bar{z}-z+\bar{z}-1=0 \Rightarrow 2z\bar{z}-2=0$

$\Rightarrow$ $|z|^2-1=0$

$\Rightarrow$ $|z|=1$

16. z_1 and z_2 are two complex numbers such that $|z_1|=|z_2|$ and arg (z_1) + arg (z_2) $=\pi$, then show that $z_1=-\bar{z}_2$.

Sol. Let $z_1=|z_1|(\cos\theta_1+i\sin\theta_1)$ and $z_2=|z_2|(\cos\theta_2+i\sin\theta_2)$

Given that, $|z_1|=|z_2|$

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

$\Rightarrow$ $\theta_1+\theta_2=\pi$ $\Rightarrow \theta_1=\pi-\theta_2$

Now, $z_1=|z_2|[\cos(\pi-\theta_2)+i\sin(\pi-\theta_2)]$

$\Rightarrow$ $z_1=|z_2|(-\cos\theta_2+i\sin\theta_2) \Rightarrow z_1=-|z_2|(\cos\theta_2-i\sin\theta_2)$

$\Rightarrow$ $z_1=-[|z_2|(\cos\theta_2-i\sin\theta_2)]$ $\Rightarrow z_1=-\bar{z}_2$

Q17. If $|z_1| = 1$ ($z_1 \neq -1$) and $z_2 = z_1 - 1/ z_1 + 1$, then show that real part of z_2 is zero .

Sol. Let $z_1 = x + iy$

$$\Rightarrow \quad |z_1| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 1 \text{ (given)}$$

Now,
$$z_2 = \frac{z_1 - 1}{z_1 + 1}$$
$$= \frac{x + iy - 1}{x + iy + 1} = \frac{x - 1 + iy}{x + 1 + iy}$$
$$= \frac{(x - 1 + iy)(x + 1 - iy)}{(x + 1 + iy)(x + 1 - iy)}$$
$$= \frac{(x^2 - 1) + y^2 + i[y(x + 1) - y(x - 1)]}{(x + 1)^2 + y^2}$$
$$= \frac{x^2 + y^2 - 1 + 2iy}{(x + 1)^2 + y^2} = \frac{1 - 1 + 2iy}{(x + 1)^2 + y^2} \quad [\because x^2 + y^2 = 1]$$
$$= 0 + \frac{2yi}{(x + 1)^2 + y^2}$$

Hence, the real part of z_2 is zero.

Q18. If Z_1, Z_2 and Z_3, Z_4 are two pairs of conjugate complex numbers, then find arg (Z_1/ Z_4) + arg (Z_2/ Z_3)

Sol. It is given that z_1 and z_2 are conjugate complex numbers.

$$\Rightarrow \quad z_2 = \bar{z}_1$$

Also, z_3 and z_4 are conjugate complex numbers.

$$\Rightarrow \quad z_4 = \bar{z}_3$$

Now,
$$\arg\left(\frac{z_1}{z_4}\right) + \arg\left(\frac{z_2}{z_3}\right) = \arg\left(\frac{z_1}{z_4}\right)\left(\frac{z_2}{z_3}\right)$$
$$= \arg\left(\frac{z_1}{\bar{z}_3}\right)\left(\frac{\bar{z}_1}{z_3}\right) = \arg\left(\frac{z_1\bar{z}_1}{z_3\bar{z}_3}\right)$$
$$= \arg\left(\frac{|z_1|^2}{|z_3|^2}\right) = 0 \quad \left(\because \frac{|z_1|^2}{|z_3|^2} \text{ is purely real}\right)$$

19. If $|z_1| = |z_2| = \ldots = |z_n| = 1$, then show that $|z_1 + z_2 + z_3 + \ldots + z_n|$
$$= \left|\frac{1}{z_1} + \frac{1}{z_2} + \frac{1}{z_3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{z_n}\right|$$

Sol. Given that $|z_1| = |z_2| = \ldots = |z_n| = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \quad |z_1|^2 = |z_2|^2 = \ldots = |z_n|^2 = 1$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad z_1\bar{z}_1 = z_2\bar{z}_2 = z_3\bar{z}_3 = \ldots = z_n\bar{z}_n = 1$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad z_1 = \frac{1}{\bar{z}_1}, z_2 = \frac{1}{\bar{z}_2}, \ldots, z_n = \frac{1}{\bar{z}_n}$$

Now, $|z_1 + z_2 + z_3 + z_4 + \ldots + z_n|$
$$= \left|\frac{z_1\bar{z}_1}{\bar{z}_1} + \frac{z_2\bar{z}_2}{z_2} + \frac{z_3\bar{z}_3}{\bar{z}_3} + \cdots + \frac{z_n\bar{z}_n}{z_n}\right| = \left|\frac{1}{\bar{z}_1} + \frac{1}{\bar{z}_2} + \frac{1}{\bar{z}_3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\bar{z}_n}\right|$$
$$= \left|\overline{\frac{1}{z_1} + \frac{1}{z_2} + \frac{1}{z_3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{z_n}}\right| = \left|\frac{1}{z_1} + \frac{1}{z_2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{z_n}\right|$$

Q20. If for complex number z_1 and z_2, arg (z_1) – arg (z_2) = 0, then show that $|z_1 - z_2| = |z_1| - |z_2|$

Sol. Let $z_1 = |z_1| (\cos\theta_1 + i\sin\theta_1)$ and $z_2 = |z_2| (\cos\theta_2 + i\sin\theta_2)$

$\Rightarrow \quad \arg(z_1) = \theta_1$ and $\arg(z_2) = \theta_2$

It is given that

$$\arg(z_1) - \arg(z_2) = 0$$

$\Rightarrow \quad \theta_1 - \theta_2 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \theta_1 = \theta_2$

Now, $z_2 = |z_2| (\cos\theta_1 + i\sin\theta_1) \qquad [\because \theta_1 = \theta_2]$

So, $z_1 - z_2 = (|z_1|\cos\theta_1 - |z_2|\cos\theta_1) + i(|z_1|\sin\theta_1 - |z_2|\sin\theta_1)$

$$\Rightarrow \quad |z_1 - z_2| = \sqrt{(|z_1|\cos\theta_1 - |z_2|\cos\theta_1)^2 + (|z_1|\sin\theta_1 - |z_2|\sin\theta_1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 - 2|z_1||z_2|\cos^2\theta_1 - 2|z_1||z_2|\sin^2\theta_1}$$

$$= \sqrt{|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 - 2|z_1||z_2|[\cos^2\theta_1 + \sin^2\theta_1]}$$

$$= \sqrt{|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 - 2|z_1||z_2|} = \sqrt{(|z_1| - |z_2|)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad |z_1 - z_2| = |z_1| - |z_2|$$

Alternative method:

Let $A(z_1)$ and $B(z_2)$ be on the Argand plane.

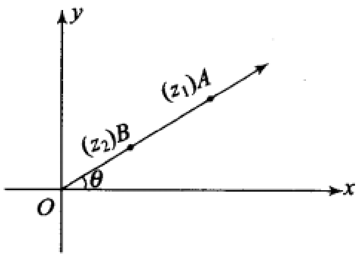
It is given that $\arg(z_1) = \arg(z_2)$.

So, A and B lie on the same ray emanating from origin O.

So, points O, A and B are collinear.

$\Rightarrow \quad AB = OA - OB$ (Assuming $|z_1| > |z_2|$)

$\Rightarrow \quad |z_1 - z_2| = |z_1| - |z_2|$



Q21. Solve the system of equations Re $(z^2) = 0$, $|z| = 2$.

Sol: Given that, $\text{Re}(z^2) = 0$, $|z| = 2$

Let $z = x + iy$. Then $|z| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$.

Given that $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 2$

$\Rightarrow \quad x^2 + y^2 = 4 \qquad \ldots$(i)

Also, $z^2 = x^2 + 2ixy - y^2 = (x^2 - y^2) + 2ixy$

Now, $\text{Re}(z^2) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \quad x^2 - y^2 = 0 \qquad$ (ii)

Solving (i) and (ii), we get

$\Rightarrow \quad x^2 = y^2 = 2$

$\Rightarrow \quad x = \pm\sqrt{2}$ and $y = \pm\sqrt{2}$

$\therefore \quad z = x + iy = \pm\sqrt{2} \pm i\sqrt{2}$

Hence, we have four complex numbers.

Q22. Find the complex number satisfying the equation $z + \sqrt{2}\,|(z + 1)| + i = 0$.

Sol. We have $z + \sqrt{2}\,|(z + 1)| + i = 0 \qquad \ldots$(i)

Putting $z = x + iy$, we get

$$x + iy + \sqrt{2}\,|x + iy + 1| + i = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad x + i(1 + y) + \sqrt{2}\,[\sqrt{(x + 1)^2 + y^2}] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad x + i(1 + y) + \sqrt{2}\sqrt{(x^2 + 2x + 1 + y^2)} = 0$$

Comparing real and imaginary parts to zero, we get

$$x+\sqrt{2}\,\sqrt{x^2+2x+1+y^2}=0 \qquad \text{(ii)}$$

And $y+1=0 \Rightarrow y=-1$

Putting $y=-1$ into (ii), we get

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

$\Rightarrow \quad \sqrt{2}\,\sqrt{x^2+2x+2}=-x$

$\Rightarrow \quad 2x^2+4x+4=x^2 \quad \Rightarrow x^2+4x+4=0 \Rightarrow (x+2)^2=0$

$\Rightarrow \quad x=-2$

$\therefore \quad z=x+iy=-2-i$

23. Write the complex number $z=\dfrac{1-i}{\cos\dfrac{\pi}{3}+i\sin\dfrac{\pi}{3}}$ in polar form.

Sol. $z=\dfrac{1-i}{\cos\dfrac{\pi}{3}+i\sin\dfrac{\pi}{3}}$

$$=\frac{\sqrt{2}\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}-i\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right]}{\cos\frac{\pi}{3}+i\sin\frac{\pi}{3}}=\frac{\sqrt{2}\left[\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)+i\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right]}{\cos\frac{\pi}{3}+i\sin\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

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

$$=\sqrt{2}\left[\cos\left(-\frac{7\pi}{12}\right)+i\sin\left(-\frac{7\pi}{12}\right)\right]$$

$$=-\sqrt{2}\left[\cos\frac{5\pi}{12}+i\sin\frac{5\pi}{12}\right]$$

24. If z and w are two complex numbers such that $|zw|=1$ and $\arg(z)-\arg(w)=\dfrac{\pi}{2}$, then show that $\bar{z}w=-i$.

Sol. Let $z=|z|(\cos\theta_1+i\sin\theta_1)$ and $w=|w|(\cos\theta_2+i\sin\theta_2)$

Given that, $|zw|=|z||w|=1$

Also, $\arg(z)-\arg(w)=\dfrac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \theta_1-\theta_2=\dfrac{\pi}{2}$

Now, $\bar{z}w=|z|(\cos\theta_1-i\sin\theta_1)\,|w|(\cos\theta_2+i\sin\theta_2)$

$=|z||w|(\cos(-\theta_1)+i\sin(-\theta_1))(\cos\theta_2+i\sin\theta_2)$

$=1[\cos(\theta_2-\theta_1)+i\sin(\theta_2-\theta_1)]=[\cos(-\pi/2)+i\sin(-\pi/2)]$

$=1[0-i]=-i$

Fill in the blanks

25. Fill in the blanks of the following

(i) For any two complex numbers z_1, z_2 and any real numbers a, b,
$|az_1 - bz_2|^2 + |bz_1 + az_2|^2 =$ ____.

(ii) The value of $\sqrt{-25} \times \sqrt{-9}$ is ____.

(iii) The number $\dfrac{(1-i)^3}{1-i^3}$ is equal to ____.

(iv) The sum of the series $i + i^2 + i^3 + \ldots$ upto 1000 terms is ____.

(v) Multiplicative inverse of $1 + i$ is ____.

(vi) If z_1 and z_2 are complex numbers such that $z_1 + z_2$ is a real number, then $z_1 =$ ____.

(vii) arg (z) + are $\bar{z}$ where, $(\bar{z} \neq 0)$ is ____.

(viii) If $|z + 4| \leq 3$, then the greatest and least values of $|z + 1|$ are ____ and ____.

(ix) If $\left|\dfrac{z-2}{z+2}\right| = \dfrac{\pi}{6}$, then the locus of z is ____.

(x) If $|z| = 4$ and arg $(z) = \dfrac{5\pi}{6}$, then $z =$ ____.

Sol. (i) $|az_1 - bz_2|^2 + |bz_1 + az_2|^2$

$= |az_1|^2 + |bz_2|^2 - 2\text{Re}\,(az_1 \times b\bar{z}_2) + |bz_1|^2 + |az_2|^2 + 2\text{Re}(bz_1 \times a\bar{z}_2)$

$= (a^2 + b^2)|z_1|^2 + (a^2 + b^2)|z_2|^2 = (a^2 + b^2)(|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2)$

(ii) $\sqrt{-25} \times \sqrt{-9} = i\sqrt{25} \times i\sqrt{9} = i^2(5 \times 3) = -15$

(iii) $\dfrac{(1-i)^3}{1-i^3} = \dfrac{(1-i)^3}{(1-i)(1+i+i^2)} = \dfrac{(1-i)^2}{i} = \dfrac{1+i^2-2i}{i} = \dfrac{-2i}{i} = -2$

(iv) $i + i^2 + i^3 + \ldots$ upto 1000 terms

$= (i + i^2 + i^3 + i^4) + (i^5 + i^6 + i^7 + i^8) + \ldots$ 250 brackets

$= 0 + 0 + 0 \ldots + 0$ $\quad [\because i^n + i^{n+1} + i^{n+2} + i^{n+3} = 0$, where $n \in N]$

(v) Multiplicative inverse of $1 + i = \dfrac{1}{1+i} = \dfrac{1-i}{1-i^2} = \dfrac{1}{2}(1-i)$

(vi) Let $z_1 = x_1 + iy_1$ and $z_2 = x_2 + iy_2$

$z_1 + z_2 = (x_1 + x_2) + i(y_1 + y_2)$, which is real

$\Rightarrow y_1 + y_2 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow y_1 = -y_2$

$\because z_2 = x_1 - iy_1$ $\qquad$ [Assuming $x_1 = x_2$]

$\Rightarrow \quad z_2 = \bar{z}_1$

(vii) arg (z) + arg $(\bar{z}) = \theta + (-\theta) = 0$

(viii) Given that, $|z + 4| \leq 3$

For the greatest value of $|z + 1|$,

$|z + 1| = |z + 4 - 3|$

or $|z+1| \le |z+4| + |-3|$

or $|z+1| \le 3+3$

or $|z+1| \le 6$

So, greatest value of $|z+1|$ is 6.

We know that the least value of the modulus of a complex number is zero.

So, the least value of $|z+1|$ is zero.

(ix) We have $\left|\frac{z-2}{z+2}\right| = \frac{\pi}{6}$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{|x+iy-2|}{|x+iy+2|} = \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow \frac{|x-2+iy|}{|x+2+iy|} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad 6|x-2+iy| = \pi|x+2+iy| \Rightarrow 36|x-2+iy|^2 = \pi^2|x+2+iy|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad 36[x^2-4x+4+y^2] = \pi^2[x^2+4x+4+y^2]$$

$\Rightarrow \quad (36-\pi^2)x^2 + (36-\pi^2)y^2 - (144+4\pi^2)x + 144 - 4\pi^2 = 0$, which is a circle.

(x) Let $z = |z|(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$

Where $\theta = \arg(z)$

Given that $|z| = 4$ and $\arg(z) = \frac{5\pi}{6}$

$$\Rightarrow \quad z = 4\left[\cos\frac{5\pi}{6} + i\sin\frac{5\pi}{6}\right] \qquad (z \text{ lies in II quadrant})$$

$$= 4\left[-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + i\frac{1}{2}\right] = -2\sqrt{3} + 2i$$

True/False Type Questions

Q26. State true or false for the following.

(i) The order relation is defined on the set of complex numbers.

(ii) Multiplication of a non-zero complex number by -i rotates the point about origin through a right angle in the anti-clockwise direction.

(iii) For any complex number z, the minimum value of |z| + |z – 11 is 1.

(iv) The locus represented by |z — 11= |z — i| is a line perpendicular to the join of the points (1,0) and (0, 1).

(v) If z is a complex number such that z ≠ 0 and Re(z) = 0, then Im (z^2) = 0.

(vi) The inequality |z – 4| < |z – 2| represents the region given by x > 3.

(vii) Let Z_1 and Z_2 be two complex numbers such that |z, + z_2| = |z_1 j + |z_2|, then arg (z_1 – z_2) = 0.

(viii) 2 is not a complex number.

Sol:(i) False

We can compare two complex numbers when they are purely real. Otherwise comparison of complex numbers is not possible or has no meaning.

(ii) False

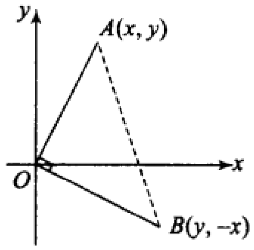
Let z = x + iy, where x, y > 0

i.e., z or point A(x, y) lies in first quadrant. Now, —iz = -i(x + iy)

= -ix – i^2y = y – ix

Now, point B(y, – x) lies in fourth quadrant. Also, ∠AOB = 90°

Thus, B is obtained by rotating A in clockwise direction about origin.



(iii) **True**

$|z| + |z - 1|$

We know that $|z_1| + |z_2| \geq |z_1 - z_1|$

$\Rightarrow \quad |z| + |z - 1| \geq |z - (z - 1)| \quad \Rightarrow |z| + |z - 1| \geq 1$

So, minimum value of $|z| + |z - 1|$ is 1.

Alternative method:

Let $A(z)$ and $B(1)$.

$\Rightarrow |z| + |z - 1| = OA + AB$, where O is origin

From triangular inequality, we get

$OA + AB \geq OB$

$\Rightarrow \quad (OA + AB)_{\text{min.}} = OB = 1$

(iv) **True**

We have, $|z - 1| = |z - i|$

Putting $z = x + iy$, we get

$\Rightarrow \quad |x - 1 + iy| = |x - i(1 - y)|$

$\Rightarrow \quad (x - 1)^2 + y^2 = x^2 + (1 - y)^2 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 + y^2 = x^2 + 1 + y^2 - 2y$

$\Rightarrow \quad -2x + 1 = 1 - 2y \quad \Rightarrow -2x + 2y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow x - y = 0$

Now, equation of a line through the points (1, 0) and (0, 1) is:

$$y - 0 = \frac{1 - 0}{0 - 1}(x - 1)$$

or $\quad x + y = 1$

This line is perpendicular to the line $x - y = 0$.

(v) **False**

Let $z = x + iy$, $z \neq 0$ and $\text{Re}(z) = 0$.

i.e., $\quad x = 0$

$\therefore \quad z = iy$

$\text{Im}(z^2) = i^2y^2 = -y^2 \neq 0$

(vi) **True**

We have, $|z - 4| < |z - 2|$

Putting $z = x + iy$, we get

$|x - 4 + iy| < |x - 2 + iy|$

$\Rightarrow \quad \sqrt{(x-4)^2 + y^2} < \sqrt{(x-2)^2 + y^2}$

$\Rightarrow \quad (x-4)^2 + y^2 < (x-2)^2 + y^2$

$\Rightarrow \quad x^2 - 8x + 16 + y^2 < x^2 - 4x + 4 + y^2$

$\Rightarrow \quad -8x + 16 < -4x + 4$

$\Rightarrow \quad 4x > 12$

$\Rightarrow \quad x > 3$

(vii) **False**

$|z_1 + z_2| = |z_1| + |z_2|$

$\Rightarrow \quad |z_1 + z_2|^2 = |z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 + 2|z_1||z_2|$

$\Rightarrow \quad |z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 + 2\text{Re}(z_1\bar{z}_2) = |z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 + 2|z_1||z_2|$

$\Rightarrow \quad 2\text{Re}(z_1\bar{z}_2) = 2|z_1||z_2| \qquad \Rightarrow \cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) = 1$

$\Rightarrow \quad \theta_1 - \theta_2 = 0 \qquad \Rightarrow \arg(z_1) - \arg(z_2) = 0$

(viii) **False**

We know that, any real number is also a complex number.

Matching Column Type Questions

Q24. Match the statements of Column A and Column B.

Column A			Column B
(a)	The polar form of i + √3 is	(i)	Perpendicular bisector of segment joining (-2, 0) and (2,0)
(b)	The amplitude of- 1 + √-3 is	(ii)	On or outside the circle having centre at (0, -4) and radius 3.
(c)	It |z + 2| = |z – 2|, then locus of z is	(iii)	2/3
(d)	It |z + 2i| = |z – 2i|, then locus of z is	(iv)	Perpendicular bisector of segment joining (0, -2) and (0,2)
(e)	Region represented by |z + 4i| ≥ 3 is	(v)	2(cos /6 +I sin /6)
(0	Region represented by |z + 4| ≤ 3 is	(Vi)	On or inside the circle having centre (-4,0) and radius 3 units.
(g)	Conjugate of 1+2i/1-I lies in	(vii)	First quadrant
(h)	Reciprocal of 1 – i lies in	(viii)	Third quadrant

Sol. (a) Given that, $z = i + \sqrt{3}$

So, $|z| = |i + \sqrt{3}| = \sqrt{1^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2} = 2$

Also, z lies in first quadrant.

$\Rightarrow \arg(z) = \tan^{-1}\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \dfrac{\pi}{6}$

So, the polar from of z is $2\left(\cos\dfrac{\pi}{6} + i\sin\dfrac{\pi}{6}\right)$.

(b) We have, $z = -1 + \sqrt{-3} = -1 + i\sqrt{3}$

Here z lies in second quadrant.

$\Rightarrow \quad \arg(z) = \text{amp}(z) = \pi - \tan^{-1}\left|\dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{-1}\right| = \pi - \tan^{-1}\sqrt{3} = \pi - \dfrac{\pi}{3} = \dfrac{2\pi}{3}$

(c) Given that, $|z + 2| = |z - 2|$

$\Rightarrow \quad |x + 2 + iy| = |x - 2 + iy|$

$\Rightarrow \quad (x + 2)^2 + y^2 = (x - 2)^2 + y^2 \quad \Rightarrow x^2 + 4x + 4 = x^2 - 4x + 4$

$\Rightarrow \quad 8x = 0 \qquad \therefore \ x = 0$

It is a straight line which is a perpendicular bisector of segment joining the points (–2, 0) and (2, 0).

(d) We have $|z + 2i| = |z - 2i|$

Putting $z = x + iy$, we get

$\Rightarrow \quad |x + i(y + 2)|^2 = |x + i(y - 2)|^2 \qquad \Rightarrow x^2 + (y + 2)^2 = x^2 + (y - 2)^2$

$\Rightarrow \quad 4y = 0 \qquad \Rightarrow y = 0$

It is a straight line, which is a perpendicular bisector of segment joining (0, –2) and (0, 2).

Alternative method:

We know that $|z_1 - z_2|$ = distance between z_1 and z_2

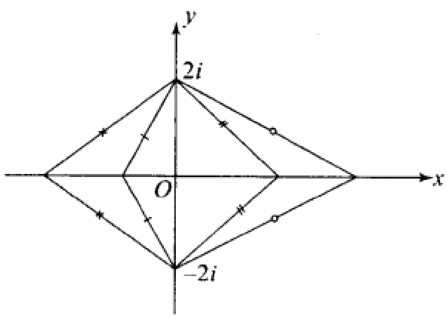
Now, $|z + 2i| = |z - 2i|$

$\Rightarrow \quad |z - (-2i)| = |z - 2i|$

$\Rightarrow$ Distance between z and $-2i$ = Distance between z and $2i$

Thus, z lies on the perpendicular bisector of the line segment joining $-2i$ and $2i$.

Hence, z lies on the x-axis as shown in the figure.



(e) Given that, $|z + 4i| \geq 3$

$\Rightarrow \quad |x + iy + 4i| \geq 3 \qquad \Rightarrow |x + i(y + 3)| \geq 3$

$\Rightarrow \quad \sqrt{x^2 + (y+4)^2} \geq 3 \qquad \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + 8y + 16 \geq 9$

$\Rightarrow \quad x^2 + y^2 + 8y + 7 \geq 0$

This represents the region on or outside the circle having centre (0, –4) and radius 3.

(f) Given that, $|z + 4| \leq 3$

$\Rightarrow \quad |x + iy + 4| \leq 3 \qquad \Rightarrow |x + 4 + iy| \leq 3$

$\Rightarrow \quad \sqrt{(x+4)^2 + y^2} \leq 3 \qquad \Rightarrow (x+4)^2 + y^2 \leq 9$

$\Rightarrow \quad x^2 + 8x + 16 + y^2 \leq 9 \qquad \Rightarrow x^2 + 8x + y^2 + 7 \leq 0$

This represents the region on or inside circle having centre (–4, 0) and radius 3.

(g) $$z = \frac{1+2i}{1-i} = \frac{(1+2i)(1+i)}{(1+i)(1+i)} = \frac{1+2i+i+2i^2}{1-i^2}$$

$$= \frac{1-2+3i}{1+1} = \frac{-1}{2} + \frac{3i}{2}$$

Hence, $\bar{z}$ lies in the third quadrant.

(h) Given that, $z = 1 - i$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{1-i} = \frac{1+i}{(1-i)(1+i)} = \frac{1+i}{1-i^2} = \frac{1}{2}(1+i)$$

Thus, reciprocal of z lies in first quadrant.

Q28. What is the conjugate of 2-i / $(1 - 2i)^2$

Sol. We have $z = \dfrac{2-i}{(1-2i)^2}$

$$\Rightarrow \quad z = \frac{2-i}{1+4i^2-4i} = \frac{2-i}{1-4-4i} = \frac{2-i}{-3-4i}$$

$$= \frac{(2-i)}{-(3+4i)} = -\left[\frac{(2-i)(3-4i)}{(3+4i)(3-4i)}\right]$$

$$= -\left(\frac{6-8i-3i+4i^2}{9+16}\right) = -\frac{(-11i+2)}{25}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{25}(2-11i) = \frac{1}{25}(-2+11i)$$

$$\therefore \quad \bar{z} = \frac{1}{25}(-2-11i) = \frac{-2}{25} - \frac{11}{25}i$$

Q29. If $|Z_1| = |Z_2|$, is it necessary that $Z_1 = Z_2$?

Sol: If $|Z_1| = |Z_2|$ then z_1 and z_2 are at the same distance from origin.

But if $\arg(Z_1) \neq \arg(z_2)$, then z_1 and z_2 are different.

So, if $(z_1| = |z_2|$, then it is not necessary that $z_1 = z_2$.

Consider $Z_1 = 3 + 4i$ and $Z_2 = 4 + 3i$

Q30.If $(a^2+1)^2 / 2a - i = x + iy$, then what is the value of $x^2 + y^2$?

Sol: $(a^2+1)^2 / 2a - i = x + iy$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \left|\frac{(a^2+1)^2}{2a-i}\right| = |x+iy|$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{|(a^2+1)^2|}{|2a-i|} = |x+iy| \Rightarrow \frac{(a^2+1)^2}{\sqrt{(2a)^2+(-1)^2}} = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$$

$$\therefore \quad x^2+y^2 = \frac{(a^2+1)^4}{4a^2+1}$$

Q31. Find the value of z, if |z| = 4 and arg (z) = 5**π**/6

Sol. Let $z = |z| (\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$, where $\theta = \arg(z)$.

Given that, $|z| = 4$ and $\arg(z) = \frac{5\pi}{6}$.

$$\Rightarrow \quad z = 4\left[\cos\frac{5\pi}{6} + i\sin\frac{5\pi}{6}\right] \qquad (z \text{ lies in II quadrant})$$

$$= 4\left[-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + i\frac{1}{2}\right] = -2\sqrt{3} + 2i$$

32. Find the value of $\left|(1+i)\frac{(2+i)}{(3+i)}\right|$.

Sol. $\left|(1+i)\frac{(2+i)}{(3+i)}\right| = |1+i|\frac{|2+i|}{|3+i|} = \sqrt{1^2+1^2}\,\frac{\sqrt{2^2+1^2}}{\sqrt{3^2+1^2}} = \sqrt{2}\,\frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{10}} = 1$

33. Find the principal argument of $(1 + i\sqrt{3})^2$.

Sol. We have,

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

So, z lies in second quadrant.

$$\Rightarrow \quad \arg(z) = \pi - \tan^{-1}\left|\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{-2}\right| = \pi - \tan^{-1}\sqrt{3} = \pi - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

Q34. Where does z lies, if | z – 5i / z + 5i | = 1?

Sol: We have | z – 5i / z + 5i |

$\Rightarrow \quad |z - 5i| = |z + 5i| \quad \Rightarrow |x + iy - 5i| = |x + iy + 5i|$

$\Rightarrow \quad |x + i(y - 5)|^2 = |x + i(y + 5)|^2 \quad \Rightarrow x^2 + (y - 5)^2 = x^2 + (y + 5)^2$

$\Rightarrow \quad 20y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow y = 0$

So, z lies on the x-axis (real axis).

Alternative method:

We know that $|z_1 - z_2|$ = Distance between z_1 and z_2

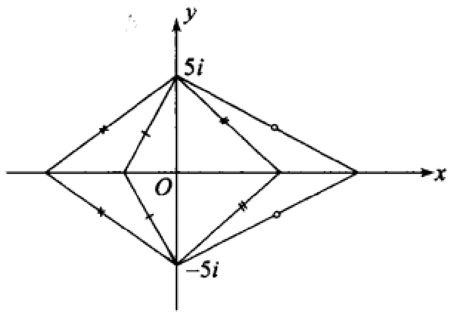
Now, $\left|\dfrac{z - 5i}{z + 5i}\right| = 1$

$\Rightarrow \quad |z - 5i| = |z + 5i| \quad \Rightarrow |z - 5i| = |z - (-5i)|$

$\Rightarrow$ Distance between 'z' and '$5i$' = Distance between 'z' and '$-5i$'

This means that z lies on the perpendicular bisector of the line segment joining '$5i$' and '$-5i$'.

Hence, z lies on the x-axis as shown in the figure.



Instruction for Exercises 35-40: Choose the correct answer from the given four options indicated against each of the Exercises.

Q35. sin x + i cos 2x and cos x − i sin 2x are conjugate to each other for

(a) $x = n\pi$ (b) $x = \left(n + \dfrac{1}{2}\right)\dfrac{\pi}{2}$

(c) $x = 0$ (d) no value of x

Sol. (d) Given that,

$\sin x + i \cos 2x$ and $\cos x - i \sin 2x$ are conjugate to each other

$\Rightarrow \quad \overline{\sin x + i \cos 2x} = \cos x - i \sin 2x$

$\Rightarrow \quad \sin x - i \cos 2x = \cos x - i \sin 2x$

On comparing real and imaginary parts of both the sides, we get

$\sin x = \cos x$ and $\cos 2x = \sin 2x$

$\Rightarrow \quad \tan x = 1$ and $\tan 2x = 1$

Now, $\tan 2x = 1$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{2 \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x} = 1$, which is not satisfied by $\tan x = 1$

Hence, no value of x is possible.

36. The real value of α for which the expression $\dfrac{1-i\sin\alpha}{1+2i\sin\alpha}$ is purely real is

(a) $(n+1)\dfrac{\pi}{2}$ (b) $(2n+1)\dfrac{\pi}{2}$

(c) $n\pi$ (d) none of these

Sol. **(c)** $z=\dfrac{1-i\sin\alpha}{1+2i\sin\alpha}$

$$=\frac{(1-i\sin\alpha)(1-2i\sin\alpha)}{(1+2i\sin\alpha)(1-2i\sin\alpha)}=\frac{1-i\sin\alpha-2i\sin\alpha+2i^2\sin^2\alpha}{1-4i^2\sin^2\alpha}$$

$$=\frac{1-3i\sin\alpha-2\sin^2\alpha}{1+4\sin^2\alpha}=\frac{1-2\sin^2\alpha}{1+4\sin^2\alpha}-\frac{3i\sin\alpha}{1+4\sin^2\alpha}$$

It is given that z is a purely real.

$\Rightarrow \quad \dfrac{-3\sin\alpha}{1+4\sin^2\alpha}=0 \quad \Rightarrow -3\sin\alpha=0 \quad \Rightarrow \sin\alpha=0$

$\Rightarrow \quad \alpha=n\pi,\ n\in I$

37. If $z=x+iy$ lies in the third quadrant, then $\dfrac{\bar{z}}{z}$ also lies in the third quadrant, if

(a) $x>y>0$ (b) $x<y<0$

(c) $y<x<0$ (d) $y>x>0$

Sol. **(c)** Since $z=x+iy$ lies in the third quadrant, we get

$x<0$ and $y<0$

Now, $\dfrac{\bar{z}}{z}=\dfrac{x-iy}{x+iy}=\dfrac{(x-iy)(x-iy)}{(x+iy)(x-iy)}=\dfrac{x^2-y^2-2ixy}{x^2+y^2}=\dfrac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2}-\dfrac{2ixy}{x^2+y^2}$

Since $\dfrac{\bar{z}}{z}$ also lies in third quadrant, we get

$\dfrac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2}<0$ and $\dfrac{-2xy}{x^2+y^2}<0$

$\Rightarrow \quad x^2-y^2<0$ and $-2xy<0$

$\Rightarrow \quad x^2<y^2$ and $xy>0$

But $x, y<0$

$\Rightarrow \quad y<x<0$

38. The value of $(z+3)(\bar{z}+3)$ is equivalent to

(a) $|z+3|^2$ (b) $|z-3|$ (c) z^2+3 (d) none of these

Sol. **(a)** Let $z = x + iy$. Then

$$(z+3)(\bar{z}+3) = (x+iy+3)(x-iy+3)$$
$$= (x+3)^2 - (iy)^2 = (x+3)^2 + y^2 = |x+3+iy|^2 = |z+3|^2$$

Alternative method:

$$(z+3)(\bar{z}+3) = (z+3)\overline{(z+3)}$$
$$= |z+3|^2 \qquad (\because z\bar{z} = |z|^2)$$

39. If $\left(\frac{1+i}{1-i}\right)^x = 1$, then

(a) $x = 2n+1$ (b) $x = 4n$

(c) $x = 2n$ (d) $x = 4n+1$

where, $n \in N$

Sol. **(b)** $\left(\frac{1+i}{1-i}\right)^x = 1$

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

$$\Rightarrow \quad i^x = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad x = 4n, n \in N$$

Q41. Which of the following is correct for any two complex numbers z_1 and z_2?

(a) $|z_1z_2| = |z_1||z_2|$ (b) $\arg(z_1z_2) = \arg(z_1) \times \arg(z_2)$

(c) $|z_1+z_2| = |z_1| + |z_2|$ (d) $|z_1+z_2| \geq |z_1| - |z_2|$

Sol. **(a)** Clearly, $|z_1z_2| = |z_1||z_2|$

Proof:

Let $z_1 = |z_1|(\cos\theta_1 + i\sin\theta_1)$ and $z_2 = |z_2|(\cos\theta_2 + i\sin\theta_2)$

Now, $z_1z_2 = |z_1||z_2|(\cos\theta_1 + i\sin\theta_1)(\cos\theta_2 + i\sin\theta_2)$

$$= |z_1||z_2|[\cos\theta_1\cos\theta_2 + i\sin\theta_1\cos\theta_2 + i\cos\theta_1\sin\theta_2 + i^2\sin\theta_1\sin\theta_2]$$

$$= |z_1||z_2|[\cos(\theta_1+\theta_2) + i\sin(\theta_1+\theta_2)]$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad |z_1z_2| = |z_1||z_2|$$

And $\arg(z_1z_2) = \theta_1 + \theta_2 = \arg(z_1) + \arg(z_2)$

$|z_1+z_2| = |z_1| + |z_2|$ is true only when z_1, z_2 and O(origin) are collinear.

Also, $|z_1+z_2| \geq ||z_1| - |z_2||$