

Model Question Paper
Complex Numbers - Part II

12th Standard

Maths

Reg.No. :

--	--	--	--	--	--

I. Answer all the Questions.

II. Use blue pen only.

Time : 01:00:00 Hrs

Total Marks : 80

4 x 1 = 4

Section-A

- 1) If $A + iB = (a_1 + ib_1)(a_2 + ib_2)(a_3 + ib_3)$ then $A^2 + B^2$ is
(a) $a_1^2 + b_1^2 + a_2^2 + b_2^2 + a_3^2 + b_3^2$ (b) $(a_1 + a_2 + a_3)^2 + (b_1 + b_2 + b_3)^2$ (c) $(a_1^2 + b_1^2)(a_2^2 + b_2^2)(a_3^2 + b_3^2)$ (d) $(a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2)(b_1^2 + b_2^2 + b_3^2)$
- 2) If $a = 3 + i$ and $z = 2 - 3i$ then the points on the Argand diagram representing az , $3az$ and $-az$ are
(a) vertices of a right angled triangle (b) vertices of an equilateral triangle (c) vertices of an isosceles triangle (d) collinear
- 3) The points z_1, z_2, z_3 in the complex plane are the vertices of a parallelogram taken in order if and only if
(a) $z_1 + z_4 = z_2 + z_3$ (b) $z_1 + z_3 = z_2 + z_4$ (c) $z_1 + z_2 = z_3 + z_4$ (d) $z_1 - z_2 = z_3 - z_4$
- 4) If the amplitude of a complex number is $\frac{\pi}{2}$ then the number is
(a) purely imaginary (b) purely real (c) 0 (d) neither real nor imaginary

Section-B

4 x 3 = 12

- 5) If $z^2 = (0, 1)$ find Z .
- 6) Express the following complex numbers in polar form $2 + 2\sqrt{3}i$
- 7) Find the real and imaginary parts of the complex number $z = \frac{3i^{20} - i^{19}}{2i - 1}$
- 8) If $z_1 = 2 + i$, $z_2 = 3 - 2i$ and $z_3 = \frac{-1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$ Find the conjugate of $z_1 z_2$

Section-C

4 x 6 = 24

- 9) Prove that the points representing the complex numbers $(7 + 5i)$, $(5 + 2i)$, $(4 + 7i)$ and $(2 + 4i)$ form a parallelogram (Plot the points and use midpoint formula)
- 10) If $\arg(z - 1) = \frac{\pi}{6}$ and $\arg(z + 1) = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ then prove that $|z| = 1$
- 11) Solve the equation $x^4 - 8x^3 + 24x^2 - 32x + 20 = 0$ if $3 + i$ is a root.
- 12) Solve the equation $x^4 - 4x^3 + 11x^2 - 14x + 10 = 0$ if one root is $1 + 2i$.

Section-D

4 x 10 = 40

- 13) Solve the equation $x^9 + x^5 - x^4 - 1 = 0$
- 14) Solve the equation $x^7 + x^4 + x^3 + 1 = 0$
- 15) Find all the values of $(\sqrt{3} + i)^{2/3}$
- 16) a) Find the modulus or the absolute value of $\frac{(1+3i)(1-2i)}{(3+4i)}$
b) Graphically prove that $|z_1 + z_2 + z_3| \leq |z_1| + |z_2| + |z_3|$
