

COMPLEX NUMBERS (Q 4, PAPER 1)

2000

4 (a) Simplify

$$7(2+i) + i(11+9i)$$

and express your answer in the form $x + yi$ where $x, y \in \mathbf{R}$ and $i^2 = -1$.

(b) Let $w = 3 - i$.

(i) Plot w and $w + 6i$ on an Argand diagram.

(ii) Calculate $|w + 6i|$.

(iii) Express $\frac{1}{w+6i}$ in the form $u + vi$ where $u, v \in \mathbf{R}$.

(c) Let $z = 2 + 4i$.

(i) Express $z^2 + 28$ in the form $p + qi$ where $p, q \in \mathbf{R}$.

(ii) Solve for real k

$$k(z^2 + 28) = |z|(1+i).$$

Express your answer in the form $\frac{\sqrt{a}}{b}$ where $a, b \in \mathbf{N}$ and a is a prime number.

SOLUTION

4 (a)

$$7(2+i) + i(11+9i) \quad [\text{Multiply out the brackets.}]$$

$$= 14 + 7i + 11i + 9i^2 \quad [\text{Tidy up using the fact that } i^2 = -1.]$$

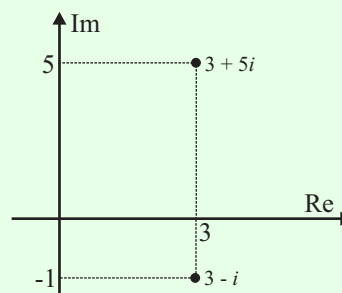
$$= 14 + 18i - 9$$

$$= 5 + 18i$$

4 (b) (i)

$$w = 3 - i$$

$$w + 6i = 3 - i + 6i = 3 + 5i$$



4 (b) (ii)

Finding the modulus:

$$z = a + bi \Rightarrow |z| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \quad \dots\dots \mathbf{2}$$

$$|w + 6i| = |3 + 5i| = \sqrt{3^2 + 5^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{9 + 25} = \sqrt{34}$$

4 (b) (iii)

Working out the conjugate: $z = a + bi \Rightarrow \bar{z} = a - bi$ **1**

Division: Multiply above and below by the conjugate of the bottom.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{w+6i} &= \frac{1}{3+5i} \quad [\text{Multiply above and below by the conjugate of the bottom.}] \\ &= \frac{1}{(3+5i)} \times \frac{(3-5i)}{(3-5i)} \quad [\text{Multiply out the brackets.}] \\ &= \frac{3-5i}{9-15i+15i-25i^2} \quad [\text{Tidy up using the fact that } i^2 = -1.] \\ &= \frac{3-5i}{9+25} = \frac{3-5i}{34} \\ &= \frac{3}{34} - \frac{5}{34}i\end{aligned}$$

4 (c) (i)

$$\begin{aligned}z^2 + 28 &= (2+4i)^2 + 28 \\ &= (2+4i)(2+4i) + 28 \quad [\text{Multiply out the brackets.}] \\ &= 4+8i+8i+16i^2 + 28 \quad [\text{Tidy up using the fact that } i^2 = -1.] \\ &= 32+16i-16 \\ &= 16+16i\end{aligned}$$

4 (c) (ii)

For all equations you can equate (set equal) the real parts and the imaginary parts.

$$\begin{aligned}k(z^2 + 28) &= |z|(1+i) \\ \Rightarrow k(16+16i) &= |2+4i|(1+i) \\ \Rightarrow 16k+16ki &= \sqrt{2^2+4^2}(1+i) \\ \Rightarrow 16k+16ki &= \sqrt{20}(1+i) \\ \Rightarrow 16k+16ki &= \sqrt{20} + \sqrt{20}i\end{aligned}$$

Finding the modulus:

$$z = a + bi \Rightarrow |z| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \quad \text{.....} \quad \mathbf{2}$$

Equate the real parts: $16k = \sqrt{20} \Rightarrow k = \frac{\sqrt{20}}{16} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{16} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{8}$