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COMPLEX NUMBERS

2017 NYJC P1 Q3

Do not use a calculator in answering this question.

- (i) Explain why the equation $z^3 + az^2 + az + 7 = 0$ cannot have more than two non-real roots, where a is a real constant. [1]
- (ii) Given that $z = -7$ is a root of the equation in (i), find the other roots, leaving your answers in the form $re^{i\theta}$, where $r > 0$ and $-\pi < \theta \leq \pi$. [4]
- (iii) Hence, solve the equation $iz^3 + 8z^2 - 8iz - 7 = 0$, leaving your answers in the form $re^{i\theta}$, where $r > 0$ and $-\pi < \theta \leq \pi$. [2]

Answers: (ii) $z = 7e^{i\pi}, e^{\frac{i2\pi}{3}}, e^{\frac{i4\pi}{3}}$ (iii) $z = 7e^{\frac{i\pi}{2}}, e^{\frac{i\pi}{6}}, e^{\frac{i5\pi}{6}}$

2009 NJC P1 Q9 (B) MODIFIED

Write down the real root of

$$w^3 + 8 = 0,$$

Where w is a complex number.Hence, find the other roots of $w^3 + 8 = 0$ in exact form.Deduce the roots of $w^4 + w^3 + 8w + 8 = 0$.Determine the roots of z such that $z^4 - iz^3 + 8iz + 8 = 0$.

Answers: $w = -2; 1 + \sqrt{3}i, 1 - \sqrt{3}i; -1, -2, 1 + \sqrt{3}i, 1 - \sqrt{3}i; z = i, 2i, -i + \sqrt{3}, -i - \sqrt{3}$

2014 JJC P1 Q10 (A)

Given that the complex number $z = (1+i)t + \frac{1-i}{t}$ is represented by the point P on Argand diagram where t is a non-zero real constant. Find the Cartesian equation of the locus of the point P . [3]

Answer: $x^2 - y^2 = 4$

2020 CJC P1 Q2

The complex number z has modulus 2 and argument $\frac{\pi}{8}$. It is also given that $w = 1 + i$.

(i) Given that n is an integer, find $\frac{z^n}{w^*}$ in terms of n , giving your answers in the form $re^{i\theta}$. [3]

(ii) Hence, find the smallest two positive integers n such that $\frac{z^n}{w^*}$ is real and negative. [3]

Ans: (i) $2^{n-\frac{1}{2}} e^{i\left(\frac{n\pi}{8} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}$ (ii) Smallest $n = 6, 22$

2015 RI P1 Q6 (B) MODIFIED

Prove that $\frac{1 + \sin \frac{3\pi}{8} + i \cos \frac{3\pi}{8}}{1 + \sin \frac{3\pi}{8} - i \cos \frac{3\pi}{8}} = \cos \frac{\pi}{8} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{8}$.