

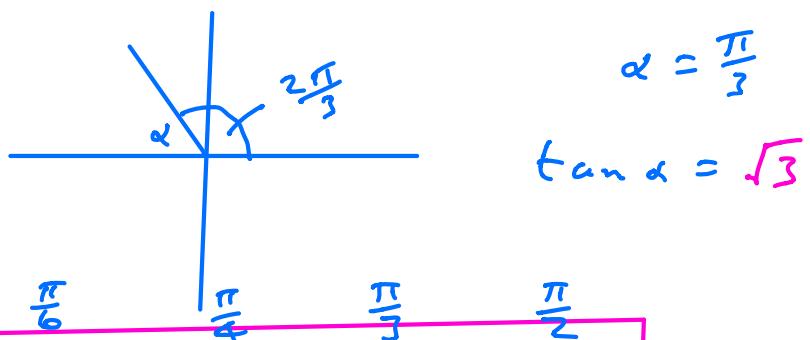
Exercise 2B Q11

$$w = k + i$$

$$z = -4 + 5ki$$

$$w+z = (k-4) + (5k+1)i$$

$$\arg(w+z) = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$



	0°	30°	45°	60°	90°
\sin	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1
\cos	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
\tan	0	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	∞

$$\frac{5k+1}{4-k} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$5k+1 = 4\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3}k$$

$$5k + \sqrt{3}k = 4\sqrt{3} - 1$$

$$k(5 + \sqrt{3}) = 4\sqrt{3} - 1$$

$$k = \frac{4\sqrt{3} - 1}{5 + \sqrt{3}}$$

Alternative

$$z = x + yi$$

$$\arg z = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$\tan \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{5k+1}{k-4}$$

$$-\sqrt{3} = \frac{5k+1}{k-4}$$

$$-\sqrt{3}(k-4) = 5k+1$$

$$-\sqrt{3}k + 4\sqrt{3} = 5k + 1$$

$$4\sqrt{3}-1 = 5k + \sqrt{3}k$$

$$4\sqrt{3}-1 = k(5+\sqrt{3})$$

$$\frac{4\sqrt{3}-1}{5+\sqrt{3}} = k$$

Modulus -Argument form of complex numbers

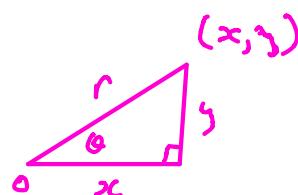
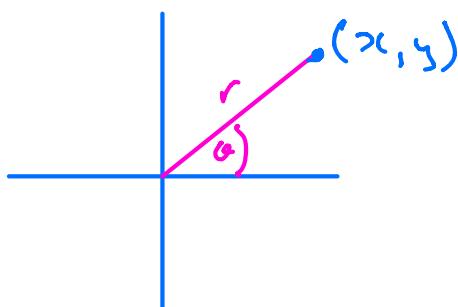
For a complex number z with $|z|=r$

and $\arg z = \theta$

$$z = r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$$

If $z = x+iy$ then $x = r\cos\theta$

$$y = r\sin\theta$$



$$\cos\theta = \frac{x}{r}$$

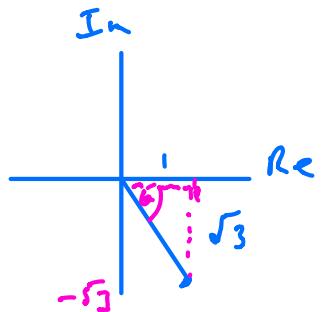
$$\underline{x = r\cos\theta}$$

$$\underline{\sin\theta = \frac{y}{r}}$$

$$\underline{y = r\sin\theta}$$

Exercise 2C

1) d)



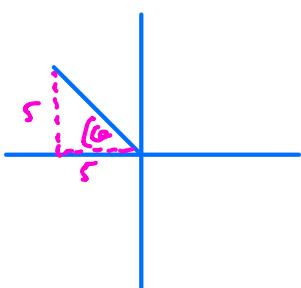
$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\arg z = -\frac{\pi}{3}$$

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

$$z = 2 \left(\cos \left(-\frac{\pi}{3} \right) + i \sin \left(-\frac{\pi}{3} \right) \right)$$

1) h)



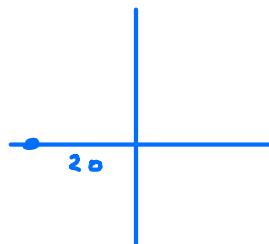
$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{5}{-5} = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\arg z = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$r = \sqrt{(-5)^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{50} = 5\sqrt{2}$$

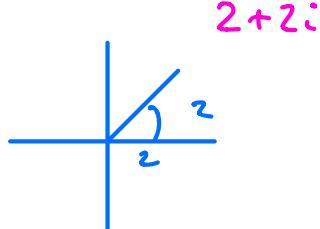
$$z = 5\sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} \right)$$

1f)



$$z = 20 \left(\cos \pi + i \sin \pi \right)$$

1a)

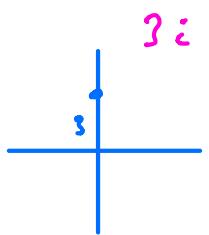


$$|z| = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

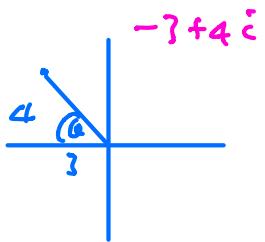
$$z = 2\sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

1b)



$$z = 3 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

1c)

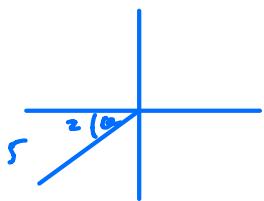


$$\alpha = \tan^{-1} \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\arg z = \pi - \tan^{-1} \frac{4}{3} \approx 2.21$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + 4^2} = 5$$

$$z = 5 \left(\cos 2.21 + i \sin 2.21 \right)$$

1e) $-2-5i$ 

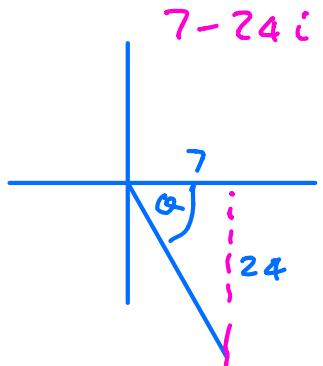
$$\alpha = \tan^{-1} \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\arg z = -\pi + \tan^{-1} \frac{5}{2} = -1.95$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-5)^2} = \sqrt{29}$$

$$z = \sqrt{29} \left(\cos(-1.95) + i \sin(-1.95) \right)$$

1g)



$$\alpha = \tan^{-1} \frac{24}{7}$$

$$\arg z = -\tan^{-1} \frac{24}{7} = -1.29$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{7^2 + (-24)^2} = 25$$

$$z = \sqrt{29} \left(\cos(-1.29) + i \sin(-1.29) \right)$$