Complex Numbers - 2021 A2 Nov P3

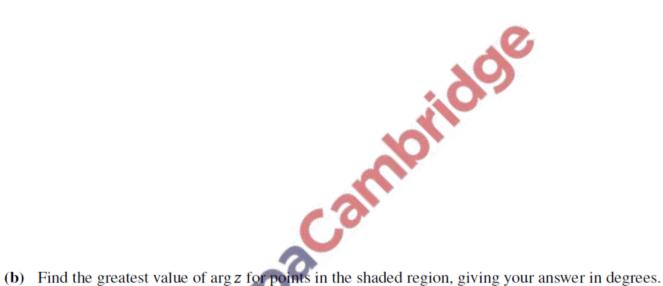
1.	Nov/2021/Paper_9709/31/No.10 The complex number $1 + 2i$ is denoted by u . The polynomial $2x^3 + ax^2 + 4x + b$, where a and b are real constants, is denoted by $p(x)$. It is given that u is a root of the equation $p(x) = 0$.		
	(a)	Find the values of a and b . [4]	
		20	
		76.0	
	(b)	State a second complex root of this equation. [1]	

(c)	Find the real factors of $p(x)$.	[2]
	20	
(d)	(i) On a sketch of an Argand diagram, shade the region whose points numbers z satisfying the inequalities $ z-u \le \sqrt{5}$ and $\arg z \le \frac{1}{4}\pi$.	represent complex [4]
	(ii) Find the least value of Im z for points in the shaded region. Give your form.	r answer in an exact [1]

2.		$\frac{(2021)^2 - (2021)^2}{(2021)^2 - (2021)^2}$ Given the complex numbers $u = a + ib$ and $w = c + id$, where a , b , c and d are real, prove that		
		$(u+w)^* = u^* + w^*.$		
		. 29		
	(b)	Solve the equation $(z + 2 + i)^* + (2 + i)z = 0$, giving your answer in the form $x + iy$ where x and y are real.		
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3.	Nov/2021/Paper_	9709/32/No.5
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(a) On a sketch of an Argand diagram, shade the region whose points represent complex numbers z satisfying the inequalities $|z - 3 - 2i| \le 1$ and $\text{Im } z \ge 2$. [4]



[3]

4.		Nov/2021/Paper_9709/33/No.11 The complex number $-\sqrt{3} + i$ is denoted by u .			
	(a)	Express u in the form $re^{i\theta}$, where $r > 0$ and $-\pi < \theta \le \pi$, giving the exact values of r and θ .	[2]		
	(b)	Hence show that u^6 is real and state its value.	[2]		
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(c)	(i) On a sketch of an Argand diagram, shade the region whose points represent of	complex
	numbers z satisfying the inequalities $0 \le \arg(z - u) \le \frac{1}{4}\pi$ and Re $z \le 2$.	[4

