

- 3 On a sketch of an Argand diagram, shade the region whose points represent complex numbers z satisfying the inequalities $|z - 3 - i| \leq 3$ and $|z| \geq |z - 4i|$. [4]

- 2 On a sketch of an Argand diagram shade the region whose points represent complex numbers z satisfying the inequalities $|z| \leq 3$, $\operatorname{Re} z \geq -2$ and $\frac{1}{4}\pi \leq \arg z \leq \pi$. [4]

- 2 On a sketch of an Argand diagram, shade the region whose points represent complex numbers z satisfying the inequalities $|z + 1 - i| \leq 1$ and $\arg(z - 1) \leq \frac{3}{4}\pi$. [4]

- 2 On a sketch of an Argand diagram, shade the region whose points represent complex numbers z satisfying the inequalities $|z| \geq 2$ and $|z - 1 + i| \leq 1$. [4]

- 2 On a sketch of an Argand diagram, shade the region whose points represent complex numbers z satisfying the inequalities $|z + 2 - 3i| \leq 2$ and $\arg z \leq \frac{3}{4}\pi$. [4]

- 2 On an Argand diagram, shade the region whose points represent complex numbers z satisfying the inequalities $|z - 1 + 2i| \leq |z|$ and $|z - 2| \leq 1$. [5]

- 2 On an Argand diagram, shade the region whose points represent complex numbers z satisfying the inequalities $|z - 2i| \leq |z + 2 - i|$ and $0 \leq \arg(z + 1) \leq \frac{1}{4}\pi$. [4]

- 3 (a) On an Argand diagram, sketch the locus of points representing complex numbers z satisfying $|z + 3 - 2i| = 2$. [2]

- (b) Find the least value of $|z|$ for points on this locus, giving your answer in an exact form. [2]

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- 9 (a)** The complex numbers u and w are such that

$$u - w = 2i \quad \text{and} \quad uw = 6.$$

Find u and w , giving your answers in the form $x + iy$, where x and y are real and exact. [5]

This image shows a full page of primary-ruled paper. It features multiple horizontal rows, each consisting of two parallel dashed lines. These lines are evenly spaced across the entire page, providing a guide for letter height and placement. The background is white, and there are no margins or additional markings present.

- (b) On a sketch of an Argand diagram, shade the region whose points represent complex numbers z satisfying the inequalities

$$|z - 2 - 2i| \leq 2, \quad 0 \leq \arg z \leq \frac{1}{4}\pi \quad \text{and} \quad \operatorname{Re} z \leq 3. \quad [5]$$

- 5 (a) On a sketch of an Argand diagram, shade the region whose points represent complex numbers z satisfying the inequalities $|z - 3 - 2i| \leq 1$ and $\operatorname{Im} z \geq 2$. [4]

- (b) Find the greatest value of $\arg z$ for points in the shaded region, giving your answer in degrees. [3]

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- 4 (a) On a sketch of an Argand diagram, shade the region whose points represent complex numbers z satisfying the inequalities $|z - 4 - 3i| \leq 2$ and $\operatorname{Re} z \leq 3$. [4]

- (b) Find the greatest value of $\arg z$ for points in this region. [2]

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- 2 (a) On an Argand diagram, shade the region whose points represent complex numbers z satisfying the inequalities $-\frac{1}{3}\pi \leq \arg(z - 1 - 2i) \leq \frac{1}{3}\pi$ and $\operatorname{Re} z \leq 3$. [3]

- (b) Calculate the least value of $\arg z$ for points in the region from (a). Give your answer in radians correct to 3 decimal places. [2]

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- 8 (a)** Solve the equation $(1 + 2i)w + iw^* = 3 + 5i$. Give your answer in the form $x + iy$, where x and y are real. [4]

[illegible]

- (b) (i) On a sketch of an Argand diagram, shade the region whose points represent complex numbers z satisfying the inequalities $|z - 2 - 2i| \leq 1$ and $\arg(z - 4i) \geq -\frac{1}{4}\pi$. [4]

- (ii) Find the least value of $\operatorname{Im} z$ for points in this region, giving your answer in an exact form. [2]

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- 5 (a) On a sketch of an Argand diagram, shade the region whose points represent complex numbers z satisfying the inequalities $|z + 2| \leq 2$ and $\operatorname{Im} z \geq 1$. [4]

- (b) Find the greatest value of $\arg z$ for points in the shaded region. [2]

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- 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]

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

(b) State a second complex root of this equation.

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(c) Find the real factors of $p(x)$.

[2]

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(d) (i) On a sketch of an Argand diagram, shade the region whose points represent complex numbers z satisfying the inequalities $|z - u| \leq \sqrt{5}$ and $\arg z \leq \frac{1}{4}\pi$. [4]

(ii) Find the least value of $\operatorname{Im} z$ for points in the shaded region. Give your answer in an exact form. [1]

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10 (a) The complex number u is defined by $u = \frac{3i}{a + 2i}$, where a is real.

(i) Express u in the Cartesian form $x + iy$, where x and y are in terms of a . [3]

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(ii) Find the exact value of a for which $\arg u^* = \frac{1}{3}\pi$. [3]

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- (b) (i) On a sketch of an Argand diagram, shade the region whose points represent complex numbers z satisfying the inequalities $|z - 2i| \leq |z - 1 - i|$ and $|z - 2 - i| \leq 2$. [4]

- (ii) Calculate the least value of $\arg z$ for points in this region. [2]

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- 10 (a)** The complex numbers v and w satisfy the equations

$$v + iw = 5 \quad \text{and} \quad (1 + 2i)v - w = 3i.$$

Solve the equations for v and w , giving your answers in the form $x + iy$, where x and y are real.

[6]

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

- (b) (i) On an Argand diagram, sketch the locus of points representing complex numbers z satisfying $|z - 2 - 3i| = 1$. [2]

- (ii) Calculate the least value of $\arg z$ for points on this locus. [2]

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11 The complex number $-\sqrt{3} + i$ is denoted by u .

- (a) Express u in the form $re^{i\theta}$, where $r > 0$ and $-\pi < \theta \leq \pi$, giving the exact values of r and θ . [2]

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- (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 complex numbers z satisfying the inequalities $0 \leq \arg(z - u) \leq \frac{1}{4}\pi$ and $\operatorname{Re} z \leq 2$. [4]

- (ii) Find the greatest value of $|z|$ for points in the shaded region. Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures. [2]

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- 10** The complex number $-1 + \sqrt{7}i$ is denoted by u . It is given that u is a root of the equation

$$2x^3 + 3x^2 + 14x + k = 0,$$

where k is a real constant.

- (a)** Find the value of k .

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- (b)** Find the other two roots of the equation.

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- (c) On an Argand diagram, sketch the locus of points representing complex numbers z satisfying the equation $|z - u| = 2$. [2]

- (d) Determine the greatest value of $\arg z$ for points on this locus, giving your answer in radians. [2]

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