



**Maths**  
**Leaving Certificate**  
**Ordinary Level**

**Past Exam Questions**  
**Marking Scheme on**  
**Complex Numbers**

### Q3 2012 Ordinary Level Section A

#### Question 3

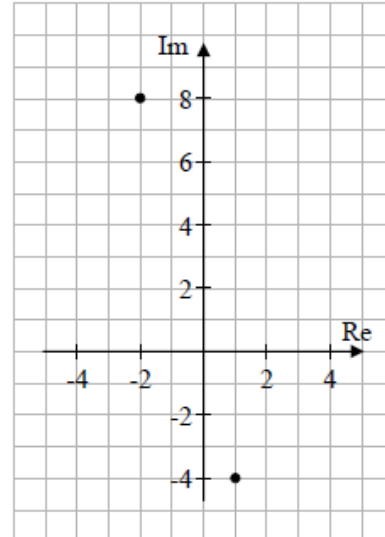
##### Question 3

(25 marks)

The complex number  $z = 1 - 4i$ , where  $i^2 = -1$ .

- (a) Plot  $z$  and  $-2z$  on the Argand diagram.

$$-2z = -2(1 - 4i) = -2 + 8i$$



- (b) Show that  $2|z| = |-2z|$ .

$$2|z| = 2|1 - 4i| = 2\sqrt{1^2 + (-4)^2} = 2\sqrt{17}$$

$$|-2z| = |-2 + 8i| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 8^2} = \sqrt{68} = 2\sqrt{17}$$

$$\therefore 2|z| = |-2z|$$

- (c) What does part (b) tell you about the points you plotted in part (a)?

$-2z$  is twice as far from the origin as  $z$  is.

- (d) Let  $k$  be a real number such that  $|z + k| = 5$ . Find the two possible values of  $k$ .

$$|z + k| = 5 \Rightarrow |1 - 4i + k| = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow |(1+k) - 4i| = 5 \Rightarrow \sqrt{(1+k)^2 + (-4)^2} = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow (1+k)^2 + 16 = 25$$

$$\Rightarrow (1+k)^2 = 9 \Rightarrow 1+k = \pm 3 \Rightarrow k = 2 \text{ or } k = -4$$

OR

$$(1+k)^2 + 16 = 25 \Rightarrow 1 + 2k + k^2 + 16 - 25 = 0 \Rightarrow k^2 + 2k - 8 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (k-2)(k+4) = 0 \Rightarrow k = 2 \text{ or } k = -4$$