

Single Correct Answer Type:

- If  $a < 0, b > 0$ , then  $\sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{b}$  is equal to  
 (A)  $-\sqrt{|a|b}$  (B)  $\sqrt{|a|b} \cdot i$  (C)  $\sqrt{|a|b}$  (D)  $\sqrt{ab} \cdot i$
- If  $(a + ib)^5 = \alpha + i\beta$ , then  $(b + ia)^5$  is equal to  
 (A)  $\beta + i\alpha$  (B)  $\alpha - i\beta$  (C)  $\beta - i\alpha$  (D)  $-\alpha - i\beta$
- $\sin^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{i}(z-1)\right\}$ , where  $z$  is non-real, can be the angle of a triangle, if  
 (A)  $\operatorname{Re}(z) = 1, \operatorname{Im}(z) = 2$  (B)  $\operatorname{Re}(z) = 1, -1 \leq \operatorname{Im}(z) \leq 1$   
 (C)  $\operatorname{Re}(z) + \operatorname{Im}(z) = 0$  (D)  $\operatorname{Re}(z) = 1, \operatorname{Im}(z) = 1$
- $\frac{(\cos\theta - i\sin\theta)^4}{(\sin\theta + i\cos\theta)^5}$  is equal to  
 (A)  $\cos\theta - i\sin\theta$  (B)  $\cos 9\theta - i\sin 9\theta$  (C)  $\sin 9\theta - i\cos 9\theta$  (D)  $\sin\theta - i\cos\theta$
- If  $x^2 - x + 1 = 0$ , then the value of  $\sum_{n=1}^5 \left(x^n + \frac{1}{x^n}\right)^2$  is  
 (A) 8 (B) 10 (C) 12 (D) 14
- Let  $z_1$  and  $z_2$  be two non-real complex cube roots of unity and  $|z - z_1|^2 + |z - z_2|^2 = \lambda$  be the equation of a circle with  $z_1, z_2$  as ends of a diameter, then the value of  $\lambda$  is  
 (A) 4 (B) 3 (C) 2 (D)  $\sqrt{2}$
- Given that  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_{100}$  are 100<sup>th</sup> roots of unity. The numerical value of  $\sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq 100} (\alpha_i \alpha_j)^5$  is  
 (A) 20 (B) 100 (C)  $(20)^{1/20}$  (D) None of these
- If  $\omega$  is complex cube root of unity satisfying  $\frac{1}{a+\omega} + \frac{1}{b+\omega} + \frac{1}{c+\omega} = 2\omega^2$  and  $\frac{1}{a+\omega^2} + \frac{1}{b+\omega^2} + \frac{1}{c+\omega^2} = 2\omega$ , then the value of  $\frac{1}{a+1} + \frac{1}{b+1} + \frac{1}{c+1}$  is  
 (A) 2 (B) -2 (C)  $-1 + \omega^2$  (D)  $1 - \omega^2$
- If  $z = i \log(2 - \sqrt{3})$ , then  $\cos z$  is equal to  
 (A)  $i$  (B)  $2i$  (C) 1 (D) 2
- Let  $z$  be a complex number having the argument  $\theta$ ,  $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$  and satisfying  $|z - 3i| = 3$ , then  $\operatorname{Arg}\left(\cot\theta - \frac{6}{z}\right)$  is  
 (A)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  (B)  $\frac{\pi}{6}$  (C)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  (D)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$

11. Let  $z$  be a complex number satisfying the equation  $(z^3 + 3)^2 = -16$ , the value of  $|z|$  is  
 (A)  $5^{1/2}$  (B)  $5^{1/3}$  (C)  $5^{2/3}$  (D) 5
12. If  $z_1, z_2, z_3$  represent the vertices of an equilateral triangle such that  $|z_1| = |z_2| = |z_3|$ , then  
 (A)  $z_1 + z_2 = z_3$  (B)  $z_1 + z_2 + z_3 = 0$  (C)  $z_1 z_2 = \frac{1}{z_3}$  (D)  $z_1 - z_2 = z_3 - z_2$
13. Let  $z$  and  $w$  be two non-zero complex numbers such that  $|z| = |w|$  and  $\arg(z) + \arg(w) = \pi$ , then  $z$  equals  
 (A)  $-w$  (B)  $w$  (C)  $\bar{w}$  (D)  $-\bar{w}$
14.  $e^{2mi\cot^{-1}p} \left( \frac{pi+1}{pi-1} \right)^m$  is equal to  
 (A)  $e$  (B) 1 (C)  $-1$  (D)  $1/e$
15. The maximum value of  $|z|$  when  $z$  satisfies the condition  $\left| z + \frac{2}{z} \right| = 2$  is  
 (A)  $\sqrt{3} - 1$  (B)  $\sqrt{3} + 1$  (C)  $\sqrt{3}$  (D)  $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}$
16. If  $\text{amp}(z_1 z_2) = 0$  and  $|z_1| = |z_2| = 1$ , then  
 (A)  $z_1 + z_2 = 0$  (B)  $z_1 z_2 = 1$  (C)  $z_1 = \bar{z}_2$  (D)  $z_1 z_2 = -1$
17. If  $z_1, z_2$  are  $n^{\text{th}}$  roots of unity which subtends a right angle at the origin then 'n' must be in the form of  
 (A)  $4k+2$  (B)  $4k+3$  (C)  $4k$  (D)  $4k+1$
18. If  $z \neq 0$ ,  $\int_0^{100} \arg(-|z|) dx$  equals  
 (A) 0 (B) not defined (C) 100 (D)  $100\pi$
19. If  $A(z_1), B(z_2), C(z_3)$  are the vertices of an equilateral triangle ABC, value of  $\arg\left(\frac{z_2 + z_3 - 2z_1}{z_3 - z_2}\right)$  is equal to  
 (A)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  (B)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  (C)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$  (D)  $\frac{\pi}{6}$
20. If  $|z| = 1$  and  $|\omega - 1| = 1$ , where  $z, \omega \in \mathbb{C}$ , the largest set of values of  $|2z - 1|^2 + |2\omega - 1|^2$  is  
 (A)  $[1, 9]$  (B)  $[2, 6]$  (C)  $[2, 12]$  (D)  $[2, 18]$

**Numerical Based:**

21. If  $z_1, z_2$  are complex numbers such that  $|z_1| = 12$  and  $|z_2 - 3 - 4i| = 5$  then the minimum value of  $|z_1 - z_2|$  is \_\_\_\_\_
22. The least positive integer  $n$  for which  $\left(\frac{1+i}{1-i}\right)^n = \frac{2}{\pi} \sin^{-1} \frac{1+x^2}{2x}$ , where  $x > 0$  is \_\_\_\_\_
23. If  $z = (3 + 7i)(p + iq)$ ,  $p, q \in \mathbb{I} - \{0\}$  is purely imaginary number, the minimum value of  $|z|^2$  is \_\_\_\_\_
24. If a complex number  $z$  satisfying  $z + |z| = 1 + 7i$ , the value of  $|z|^2$  is \_\_\_\_\_
25.  $\frac{2^{1008}}{(1+i)^{2016}} + \frac{(1+i)^{2016}}{2^{1008}}$  simplifies to \_\_\_\_\_

**KEY**

|     |   |     |   |     |      |     |     |     |   |
|-----|---|-----|---|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|---|
| 1.  | B | 2.  | A | 3.  | B    | 4.  | D   | 5.  | A |
| 6.  | B | 7.  | D | 8.  | A    | 9.  | D   | 10. | C |
| 11. | B | 12. | B | 13. | D    | 14. | B   | 15. | B |
| 16. | B | 17. | C | 18. | D    | 19. | B   | 20. | D |
| 21. | 2 | 22. | 4 | 23. | 3364 | 24. | 625 | 25. | 2 |

*\* Wish You all the Best \**