

සංකීර්ණ සංඛ්‍යා

Notes නාන්ද්‍රික සංඛ්‍යා [IR]

+ ව හා - ව අංක සිටිය
 (+), (-) අංක සංඛ්‍යා, පාලකයෙකු
 අංක සංඛ්‍යා ~ සිටිය

අනාන්ද්‍රික සංඛ්‍යා (i)

තර්කමය ලෙස අංක සංඛ්‍යා.

2. 1st $\sqrt{-4}$, $\sqrt{-\frac{1}{5}}$

$i = \sqrt{-1}$
$(i)^2 = (-1)$

i හ අනුපාත භූමිකාව

① i^4

$(i^2)^2 = (-1)^2$
 $= 1 //$

② i^5

$(i)^4 \cdot i$
 $1 \cdot i = i //$

③ i^{2005}

$(i)^{2004}$
 $(i)^4 \cdot i$

$(i^4)^{501} \cdot i$

$(-1)^{501} \cdot i$

$-i$
 $i //$

④ $\sqrt{-9}$

$\sqrt{-1 \cdot 9}$

$\sqrt{-1} \cdot \sqrt{9}$

$3i //$

සංකීර්ණ සංඛ්‍යා (z)

① + ② අනන්ද්‍රික සංඛ්‍යා
 නාන්ද්‍රික සංඛ්‍යා
 Re z
 ③ n, y = නාන්ද්‍රික සංඛ්‍යා
 අංක සංඛ්‍යා

අනන්ද්‍රික
 සංඛ්‍යා
 Im z

ප්‍රමුඛ ලේඛන අනන්ද්‍රික සංඛ්‍යා

නාන්ද්‍රික සංඛ්‍යා 20
 $i y$ අංක සංඛ්‍යා

ප්‍රමුඛ ලේඛන නාන්ද්‍රික සංඛ්‍යා

අනන්ද්‍රික සංඛ්‍යා 20
 $x //$ අංක සංඛ්‍යා

සංකීර්ණ සංඛ්‍යා අනුපාත භූමිකාව

විචල්‍ය කිරීම / අඩු කිරීම

නාන්ද්‍රික සංඛ්‍යා සමඟ

අනන්ද්‍රික සංඛ්‍යා සමඟ භාවිතය / අඩු කිරීම

Ex ① $z_1 = 10 + 9i$

$z_2 = 8 + 3i$

$(z_1 + z_2) = 18 + 12i$

Ex ② $z_1 = 10 + 9i$

$z_2 = 8 + 3i$

$z_1 - z_2 = 2 + 6i //$

විචල්‍ය කිරීම

සාමාන්‍ය ලෙස භාවිතය

$(1+i)^2 = 2i$
$(1-i)^2 = -2i$

① $(10 + 6i)(5 - 2i)$
 $50 - 20i + 30i - 12i^2$
 $50 + 10i + 12(-1)$
 $62 + 10i //$

② $(4 + 7i)^2$
 $16 + 56i + 49i^2$
 $16 - 49 + 56i$
 $-33 + 56i //$

③ $(1+i)^7$
 $(1+i)((1+i)^2)^3$
 $(1+i)(2i \cdot i)$
 $(1+i)(-2)$
 $-2 - 2i$
 $-2 - 2i //$

03 Complex Number
Problems

$$z = x + iy \text{ and } \bar{z} = x - iy$$

$$z + \bar{z} = 2x, z - \bar{z} = 2iy$$

Complex Number Properties

$$z \cdot \bar{z} = (x + iy)(x - iy)$$

$$= x^2 - i^2 y^2$$

$$z \cdot \bar{z} = x^2 + y^2$$

01
$$z \cdot \bar{z} = \left[\text{Real part} \right]^2 + \left[\text{Imaginary part} \right]^2$$

$$z + \bar{z} = x + iy + x - iy$$

$$= 2x$$

02
$$z + \bar{z} = 2(\text{Real part})$$

$$z + \bar{z} = 2 \operatorname{Re} z$$

$$z - \bar{z} = x + iy - x + iy$$

$$z - \bar{z} = 2iy$$

$$z - \bar{z} = 2i(\text{Imaginary part})$$

$$z - \bar{z} = 2i \operatorname{Im} z$$

04 Problems $z = x + iy$ Problems

- * Find x and y if $z = x + iy$
- * Find x and y if $z = x + iy$

01
$$\frac{(5+3i)}{(1-2i)} \times \frac{(1+2i)}{(1+2i)} = \frac{5+13i+6i^2}{1+4}$$

$$= \frac{5+13i-6}{5}$$

$$= \frac{-1+13i}{5}$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{5}, y = \frac{13}{5}$$

02
$$\frac{\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha}{\cos \beta + i \sin \beta} = \frac{\cos(\alpha - \beta) + i \sin(\alpha - \beta)}{1}$$

LHS
$$\frac{\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha}{\cos \beta + i \sin \beta} \times \frac{\cos \beta - i \sin \beta}{\cos \beta - i \sin \beta}$$

$$\frac{\cos \alpha \cos \beta + i^2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta}{\cos^2 \beta + \sin^2 \beta}$$

$$\frac{\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta}{1}$$

$$= \cos \alpha \cos \beta - i \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$+ i \sin \alpha \cos \beta - i^2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos^2 \beta + \sin^2 \beta$$

$$= (\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta)$$

$$+ i(\sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta)$$

$$= \cos(\alpha - \beta) + i \sin(\alpha - \beta)$$

$$= \cos(\alpha - \beta) + i \sin(\alpha - \beta)$$

$$= \text{RHS.}$$

03
$$\frac{4}{i} + \frac{34(2-i)}{(1+4i)}$$

$$\frac{4}{i} \times \frac{i}{i} + \frac{34(2-i)(1-4i)}{1+16}$$

$$-4i + \frac{2[2 - 8i - i + 4i^2]}{17}$$

$$-4i + \frac{2[-2 - 9i]}{17}$$

$$-4 - \frac{22i}{17}$$

Problems

$$z \cdot \bar{z} = (\text{Real part})^2 + (\text{Imaginary part})^2$$

$$z + \bar{z} = 2(\operatorname{Re} z)$$

$$z - \bar{z} = 2i(\operatorname{Im} z)$$

$$|z|^2 = z \cdot \bar{z}$$

$$\bar{\bar{z}} = z$$

05 සංකීර්ණ සංඛ්‍යා දෙකක
පිළිවෙත

- සංකීර්ණ සංඛ්‍යා දෙකක් සමානව
- නාමය හෝ අනාමය කොටස්
වෙන වෙන වන්නේ.

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{(1+i)x - 2i}{(3+i)} + \frac{(2-3i)y + 1}{(3-i)} = i$$

සංකීර්ණ දෙකම වැඩිම
සාමාන්‍ය ලෙස ඉවත් කරමු

$$(4x + 9y + 1) + i(2x - 7y - 5) = 0 + i$$

නාමය $\Rightarrow 4x + 9y + 1 = 0$
 $4x + 9y = -1$ — (1)

අනාමය $\Rightarrow 2x - 7y - 5 = 0$
 $2x - 7y = 5$ — (2)

① හෝ ② සමග සවිස්තරයෙන් විසඳීමෙන්
x හා y සොයමු.

② $\left(\frac{1+i}{1-i}\right)^h = 1$ වන විට
හරය නැතැයි අසීමාව යන නිසියෙන්
දුරුව සොයමු.

ආශ්‍රිත
 $\left(\frac{1+i}{1-i} \times \frac{1+i}{1+i}\right)^h$

$$\left(\frac{(1+i)^2}{1+1}\right)^h$$

$$\left(\frac{2i}{2}\right)^h = i^h$$

$$i^h = 1$$

$$i^2 = -1$$

h අසීමාව දුරුව = 4

06 සංකීර්ණ සංඛ්‍යාවක වර්ගමූල සොයීම

- වර්ගමූල සංඛ්‍යාව $= x + iy$ ලෙස ගනිමු
- භූමිකා සොයා දෙවැන්නක්.
- x හා y සොයමු දෙවැන්න
නාමය හෝ අනාමය කොටස්
දෙක වෙන වෙන වන්නේ.

① $\sqrt{3+4i}$ සොයමු

$$\sqrt{3+4i} = x + iy \text{ ලෙස ගනිමු.}$$

දෙවැන්නක්

$$3 + 4i = x^2 + 2xyi + i^2 y^2$$

$$3 + 4i = x^2 - y^2 + 2xyi$$

නාමය $3 = x^2 - y^2$ අනාමය $4 = 2xy$
 $3 = \frac{4}{2} - \frac{4}{2} \frac{1}{x^2}$ $y = \frac{2}{x}$

$$3x^2 = x^4 - 4$$

$$x^4 - 3x^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$(x^2 - 4)(x^2 + 1) = 0$$

$$x = \pm 2$$

$$x = \sqrt{-1}$$

~~✗~~ x නාමය සොයමු

$\swarrow$
 $x = +2$ හෝ $x = -2$
 $y = 1$ $y = -1$

$$\sqrt{3+4i} = 2 + i //$$

$$\sqrt{3+4i} = -2 - i //$$

② $z = x + iy$,

$z^3 = a - ib$ െ,

$\frac{x}{a} - \frac{y}{b} = k(a^2 - b^2)$ െ

k കെ കെ കെ കെ കെ കെ

$\sqrt[3]{x + iy} = a - ib$

3rd െ

$(x + iy)^3 = a^3 - 3a^2ib + 3ai^2b^2 + i^3b^3$

$(x + iy)^3 = a^3 - 3a^2bi + 3ab^2 + b^3i$

$(x + iy)^3 = (a^3 - 3ab^2) + (-3a^2b + b^3)i$

നോട്ട്

$x = a^3 - 3ab^2$

$\frac{x}{a} = a^2 - 3b^2$
L@

എസ്ടി

$y = -3a^2b + b^3$

$\frac{y}{b} = -3a^2 + b^2$
L@

0-0

$\frac{x}{a} - \frac{y}{b} =$

$4a^2 - 4b^2$

$k(a^2 - b^2) = 4(a^2 - b^2)$
 $k = 4$

07 െ

$\overline{z_1 \pm z_2} = \overline{z_1} \pm \overline{z_2}$
$\overline{z_1 \cdot z_2} = \overline{z_1} \cdot \overline{z_2}$
$\overline{z^n} = (\overline{z})^n$

എസ്ടി $\overline{z_1 + z_2} = \overline{z_1} + \overline{z_2}$

LHS $\overline{z_1 + z_2}$

രബ്ബ $z_1 + z_2$ െ

$z_1 + z_2 = (x_1 + iy_1) + (x_2 + iy_2)$

$z_1 + z_2 = (x_1 + x_2) + i(y_1 + y_2)$

$\overline{z_1 + z_2} = (x_1 + x_2) - i(y_1 + y_2)$

RHS

$\overline{z_1} + \overline{z_2} = (x_1 - iy_1) + (x_2 - iy_2)$
 $= (x_1 + x_2) - i(y_1 + y_2)$
L@

0-0 $\overline{z_1 + z_2} = \overline{z_1} + \overline{z_2}$

എസ്ടി

$\overline{z_1 \cdot z_2} = \overline{z_1} \cdot \overline{z_2}$

LHS

$z_1 \cdot z_2 = (x_1 + iy_1)(x_2 + iy_2)$

$= (x_1x_2 + iy_2x_1 + iy_1x_2 + i^2y_1y_2)$

$z_1 \cdot z_2 = (x_1x_2 + i(y_2x_1 + y_1x_2) - y_1y_2)$
L@

$\overline{z_1 \cdot z_2} = (x_1x_2 - y_1y_2) - i(y_2x_1 + y_1x_2)$
L@

RHS $\overline{z_1} \cdot \overline{z_2} = (x_1 - iy_1)(x_2 - iy_2)$
 $= (x_1x_2 - i(y_2x_1 + y_1x_2) + i^2y_1y_2)$
 $= (x_1x_2 - y_1y_2) - i(y_2x_1 + y_1x_2)$
L@

0-0 $\overline{z_1 \cdot z_2} = \overline{z_1} \cdot \overline{z_2}$

2024/2025

$$z = x + iy \text{ where}$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{(\text{Real part})^2 + (\text{Imaginary part})^2}$$

① $z = \frac{8(3+2i)}{(1-i)}$

$|z|, \operatorname{Re} z, \operatorname{Im} z$ find out

$$z = \frac{8(3+2i)(1+i)}{1+1}$$

$$= 4[3 + 3i + 2i + 2]$$

$$= 4(1 + 5i)$$

$$z = 4 + 20i$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{16 + 400} = 4\sqrt{28}$$

$$\operatorname{Re} z = 4 //$$

$$\operatorname{Im} z = 20 //$$

Example

① z is a complex number

$$1 - z^2 = 1 - 2\operatorname{Re} z + |z|^2 \text{ where}$$

$$z = x + iy \text{ where}$$

Ans

~~$$1 - z^2$$~~

$$1 - z \text{ where}$$

$$1 - z = (1 - x) - iy$$

$$|1 - z| = \sqrt{(1 - x)^2 + y^2}$$

$$|1 - z|^2 = (1 - x)^2 + y^2$$

$$|1 - z|^2 = 1 - 2x + x^2 + y^2$$

$$= 1 - 2x + (x^2 + y^2)$$

$$= 1 - 2\operatorname{Re} z + (x^2 + y^2)$$

Ans

$$1 - 2\operatorname{Re} z + |z|^2$$

$$= 1 - 2\operatorname{Re} z + (x^2 + y^2) = \text{Q.E.D.}$$

2024/2025 ++

$$|1 - z|^2 =$$

$$z \cdot \bar{z} = |z|^2$$

$$|1 - z|^2 = (1 - z)(\overline{1 - z})$$

~~$$= 1 + z - z + z \cdot \bar{z}$$~~

~~$$= 1 - z \cdot \bar{z}$$~~

$$= (1 - z)(1 - \bar{z})$$

$$= (1 - z)(1 - \bar{z})$$

$$= 1 - \bar{z} - z + z \cdot \bar{z}$$

$$= 1 - (z + \bar{z}) + z \cdot \bar{z}$$

$$= 1 - 2\operatorname{Re} z + |z|^2$$

Ans

② $|z_1 + z_2|^2 = |z_1|^2 + 2\operatorname{Re}(z_1 \cdot \bar{z}_2) + |z_2|^2$

Ans

$$z_1 + z_2 = (x_1 + y_1i) + i(y_2 + x_2i)$$

$$|z_1 + z_2|^2 = (x_1 + x_2)^2 + (y_1 + y_2)^2$$

Ans

$$|z_1|^2 + 2\operatorname{Re}(z_1 \cdot \bar{z}_2) + |z_2|^2$$

$$(x_1^2 + y_1^2) + 2\operatorname{Re}(z_1 \cdot \bar{z}_2) + (x_2^2 + y_2^2)$$

$$z_1 \cdot \bar{z}_2 = (x_1 + iy_1)(x_2 - iy_2)$$

$$= x_1x_2 - i(y_2x_1 - y_1x_2) + y_1y_2$$

$$z_1 \cdot \bar{z}_2 = (x_1x_2 + y_1y_2) - i(y_2x_1 - y_1x_2)$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(z_1 \cdot \bar{z}_2) = (x_1x_2 + y_1y_2)$$

$$(x_1^2 + y_1^2 + x_2^2 + y_2^2) + 2x_1x_2 + 2y_1y_2$$

$$(x_1 + x_2)^2 + (y_1 + y_2)^2 \quad \text{Q.E.D.}$$

Q.E.D.

විභාජන අනුපාත සංකීර්ණ

කිසිදු විෂය අනුපාතයක් සඳහා
අනුපාතයන්හි පරිණාමය
විෂය අනුපාත සංකීර්ණය

① අනුපාතයන්හි
 $x^2 - 4x + 5 = 0$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$x = \frac{+4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4 \cdot 5}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{-4}}{2}$$

$$x = 2 \pm \frac{2}{2}i$$

$$x = 2 \pm i$$

$$x = 2 + i, \text{ හෝ } x = 2 - i //$$

② $x^3 = 8$ විසඳන්න

$$(x^3 - 2^3) = 0$$

$$(x - 2)(x^2 + 2x + 4) = 0$$

$$x = 2 // \quad x^2 + 2x + 4 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{-12}}{2}$$

$$x = -1 \pm \sqrt{3}i$$

$$x = -1 + \sqrt{3}i //$$

හෝ

$$x = -1 - \sqrt{3}i //$$

③ $-80 - 18i$ අනුපාතය සොයන්න

අනුපාතය සොයන්න,

$$4z^2 + (16i - 4)z + (65 + 10i) = 0$$

අනුපාතය සොයන්න.

$$\sqrt{-80 - 18i} \quad ??$$

$$\sqrt{-80 - 18i} = x + iy \text{ සොයන්න}$$

$$(-80 - 18i) = (x + iy)^2$$

$$(-80 - 18i) = (x^2 - y^2) + 2xyi$$

ප්‍රධාන අගය

$$x^2 - y^2 = -80$$

$$80 = y^2 - x^2$$

$$80 = \frac{-81}{x^2} - x^2$$

$$80x^2 = -81 - x^4$$

$$-80x^2 = x^4 - 81$$

$$-80x^2 = x^4 - 81$$

$$(x^2 + 81)(x^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$x^2 = 81$$

*

$$x = \pm 1$$

$$\frac{x+1}{y^2-9} \quad \frac{x-1}{y^2-9}$$

$$\sqrt{-80 - 18i} = 1 + 9i$$

$$\sqrt{-80 - 18i} = -1 + 9i$$

$$4z^2 + (16i - 4)z + (65 + 10i) = 0$$

$$z = \frac{-(16i - 4) \pm \sqrt{(16i - 4)^2 - 4(65 + 10i)}}{8}$$

$$z = \frac{-(16i - 4) \pm 2\sqrt{(4i - 1)^2 - (65 + 10i)}}{8}$$

$$z = \frac{(1 - 4i) \pm \sqrt{-80 - 18i}}{2}$$

$$z = \frac{(1 - 4i) + (1 - 4i)}{2}$$

$$z = \frac{2 - 8i}{2} //$$

$$z = \frac{(1 - 4i) + (-1 + 9i)}{2}$$

$$z = \frac{5i}{2}$$

↓
↓
↓

$$③ f(n) = n^3 - 3n^2 + 4n + 13$$

$f(n)$ 2025 ຊຳລັບ $(2+3i)$ ນັ້ນ
ຈະເປັນຈຳນວນຈິງ

$$2+3i, 2-3i$$

$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = -(-\frac{3}{1})$$

$$\alpha + \gamma = \frac{+3}{1}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{+3}{1} - \alpha$$

$$\gamma = -1 //$$

$$-1, 2+3i, 2-3i //$$

(+1) ກໍ່ ມາ ຊຳລັບ

$$1^{\frac{1}{3}} = n \text{ ອ່ອນ ມາ ຊຳລັບ}$$

$$1 = n^3$$

$$n^3 - 1 = 0$$

$$(n-1)(n^2+n+1) = 0$$

$$n=1 //$$

$$n^2+n+1 = 0$$

$$n = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1-4}}{2}$$

$$n = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{-3}$$

$$n = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}i$$

$$n = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

$$n = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i //$$

$$(a) \omega^6 = (\omega^3)^2 = 1 //$$

$$(b) \omega^4 (\omega^3 = \omega^3 (\omega + \omega^2)) \\ = 1 (\omega + \omega^2) \\ = 1 + 1 = 2 //$$

$$(c) (1 + \omega + \omega^2 + 2\omega^2 + 2\omega^2)^3 = (1 + 2\omega^2)^3 \\ = (2\omega^2)^3 \\ = 8 \cdot 1^3 \\ = 8 //$$

(-1) ກໍ່ ມາ ຊຳລັບ

$$(-1)^{\frac{1}{3}} = n \text{ ອ່ອນ ມາ ຊຳລັບ}$$

$$n^3 = -1$$

$$n^3 + 1 = 0$$

$$(n+1)(n^2-n+1) = 0$$

$$n = -1 \quad n = \frac{-(-1) \pm \sqrt{1-4}}{2}$$

$$n = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

$$n = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

$$n = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i //$$

ສຳລັບ 1 ກໍ່ ມາ ຊຳລັບ ມາ ຊຳລັບ ω ກໍ່ ມາ ຊຳລັບ ω^2 ມາ ຊຳລັບ $1 + \omega + \omega^2 = 0$ $\omega^3 = 1$

$$① (2) \omega^3 = 1$$

(i) n ກໍ່ ມາ ຊຳລັບ ມາ ຊຳລັບ ມາ ຊຳລັບ

(ii) $1 + \omega + \omega^2 = 0$ ມາ ຊຳລັບ $\omega^3 = 1$ ມາ ຊຳລັບ

(iii) ມາ ຊຳລັບ ມາ ຊຳລັບ ມາ ຊຳລັບ ມາ ຊຳລັບ

(a) ω^6

(b) $\omega^4 + \omega^5$

(c) $(1 + \omega + \omega^2)^3$

(d) $(1 + 4\omega + \omega^2)^6$

(e) $\checkmark$

$$(II) \omega = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

$$\omega^2 = (-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i)^2 = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i + \frac{3}{4}i^2 \\ = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i - \frac{3}{4} \\ = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i //$$

$$(III) 1 + \omega + \omega^2$$

$$= 1 + (-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i) + (-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i) \\ = 1 - 1 = 0 //$$

$$\omega^3 = \omega^2 \cdot \omega$$

$$= (-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i)(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = 1 //$$

$$(d) (1 + \omega + \omega^2 + 3\omega)^6$$

$$= (0 + 3\omega)^6$$

$$= 3^6 \cdot \omega^{3 \cdot 2}$$

$$= 3^6 = 729 //$$

සංකීර්ණ සංක්‍රමණය ව්‍යාංක

ඛණ්ඩය ආකාරය

$$z = x + iy$$

$$z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \left[\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + i \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right]$$

$$z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} [\cos \theta + i \sin \theta]$$

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

$\uparrow$
ව්‍යාංක z
 $|z|$

$\uparrow$ ඛණ්ඩය z
 $\arg z$

$$|z| = r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\text{ඛණ්ඩය } z = \theta$$

$$\arg z = \theta$$

මෙහි $r > 0$ විය යුතුය.

$$0 \leq \theta < 2\pi \text{ හෝ } -\pi \leq \theta < \pi$$

① ඉහත චක්‍රීය ඛණ්ඩය සහතිකය
ව්‍යාංක, ඛණ්ඩය ආකාරයට පෙන්වයි.

1) $w = (1 + i)^2$

$$w = 2i$$

$$w = 0 + 2i \quad \sqrt{0^2 + 4}$$

$$w = 2 [0 + 1i] \quad \sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$w = 2 [\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$|w| = 2 //$$

$$\arg w = \frac{\pi}{2} //$$

2) $z = 3 + 4i$

$$z = 5 \left[\frac{3}{5} + i \frac{4}{5} \right] \quad \sqrt{9 + 16}$$

$$z = 5 [\cos \theta + i \sin \theta]$$

$$\arg z = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{3}{5} \right) \text{ හෝ } \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{4}{5} \right) //$$

$$|z| = 5 //$$

Notes ඛණ්ඩය θ

s	$\rightarrow$ All	$\cos \theta$	θ
t	$\rightarrow$ E	$\sin \theta$	$360^\circ - \theta$ $-\theta$

$0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2$

② ඉහත චක්‍රීය ඛණ්ඩය සහතිකය
ව්‍යාංක, ඛණ්ඩය ආකාරයට පෙන්වයි.

1) $z = -\sqrt{3} + i \quad \sqrt{3 + 1}$

$$z = 2 \left[-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i \right]$$

$$z = 2 [\cos \theta + i \sin \theta]$$

$$|z| = 2$$

$$\cos \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\arg z = \pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \text{හෝ } \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$\arg z = \frac{5\pi}{6} //$$

2) $z = -\sqrt{3} - i \quad \sqrt{3 + 1}$

$$z = 2 \left[-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i \right]$$

$$z = 2 [\cos \theta + i \sin \theta]$$

$$\cos \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \sin \theta = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{හෝ } \left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \frac{7\pi}{6} \quad \sin \left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$|z| = 2$$

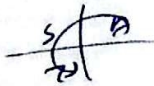
$$\arg z = \frac{7\pi}{6} //$$

$$3) z = -1 - i$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1+1}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$z = \sqrt{2} \left[-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i \right]$$

$$z = \sqrt{2} [\cos \theta + i \sin \theta]$$



$$\cos \theta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \sin \theta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\cos\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \sin\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\arg z = \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

$$4) z = \cos \alpha - i \sin \alpha$$

$$z = 1 [\cos \alpha + (-\sin \alpha)i]$$

$$\cos \alpha = \cos(-\alpha)$$

$$-\sin \alpha = \sin(\alpha)$$

$$\arg z = (-\alpha)$$

$$|z| = 1$$

$$5) z = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$

(1+z) හි උපරිත අංශය
විශාලතම වන විට
(0 < \theta < \pi)

$$(1+z) = (1) + \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$

1 ඉතිරි කර ගන්න

$$(1+z) = 1 + 2\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + i \sin \theta$$

$$(1+z) = 2\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + i \sin \theta$$

2 කින් බෙදා ගන්න

$$(1+z) = 2\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + 2\cos \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} i$$

$$(1+z) = 2\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} [\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta}{2}]$$

$$|1+z| = 2\cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

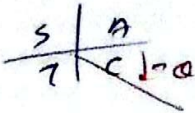
$$\arg(1+z) = \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$6) z = \sqrt{3} - i$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3+1}}{2}$$

$$z = 2 \left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i \right]$$

$$z = 2 [\cos \theta + i \sin \theta]$$



$$\cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \sin \theta = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$|z| = 2, \arg z = -\frac{\pi}{6}$$

දෝෂය අවම වන පරිදි

01 දෝෂය අවම වන පරිදි

විශාලතම
අංශය වන විට

$$z_1 = r_1 [\cos \theta_1 + i \sin \theta_1]$$

$$z_2 = r_2 [\cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2]$$

$$z_1 \cdot z_2 = r_1 r_2 [\cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)]$$

$$|z_1 z_2| = r_1 r_2$$

$$\arg(z_1 z_2) = \theta_1 + \theta_2$$

$$|z_1 z_2| = |z_1| \cdot |z_2|$$

$$\arg(z_1 z_2) = \arg z_1 + \arg z_2$$

02 දෝෂය අවම වන පරිදි
විශාලතම
අංශය වන විට

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} [\cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_1 - \theta_2)]$$

$$\left| \frac{z_1}{z_2} \right| = \frac{r_1}{r_2}$$

$$\arg\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right) = \theta_1 - \theta_2$$

$$\left| \frac{z_1}{z_2} \right| = \frac{|z_1|}{|z_2|}$$

$$\arg\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right) = \arg(z_1) - \arg(z_2)$$

① $z = 1 + i \sin \pi/4$

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

ଆନୁବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ପ୍ରକାଶ

z^2, z^3, z^4 ଗଣନା.

$z = \sqrt{2} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} i \right]$

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

$r = \sqrt{2} \quad \theta = \pi/4$

$z^2 = z \cdot z$

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

$z^2 = 2 \left[\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$

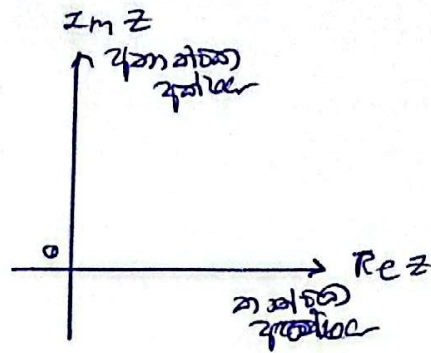
$z^3 = z^2 \cdot z$

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

$z^4 = z^3 \cdot z$

$= 4 \left[\cos(\pi) + i \sin(\pi) \right]$

ଆନୁବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ପ୍ରକାଶ

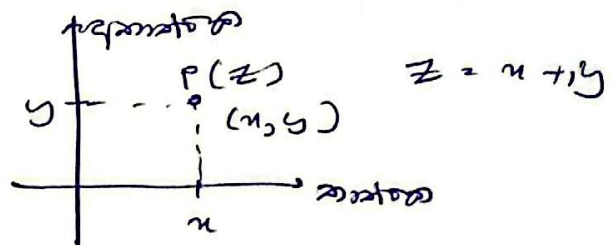


- ଆନୁବର୍ତ୍ତୀର ଗୁଣନା ସମୟରେ ଗୁଣନା କରାଯାଏ
- ଗୁଣନା ସମୟରେ ଆନୁବର୍ତ୍ତୀର ଗୁଣନା କରାଯାଏ
- ଏହା ଗୁଣନା ସମୟରେ ଗୁଣନା କରାଯାଏ

② ଗୁଣନା ସମୟରେ

$z = u + iy$ ଆନୁବର୍ତ୍ତୀ

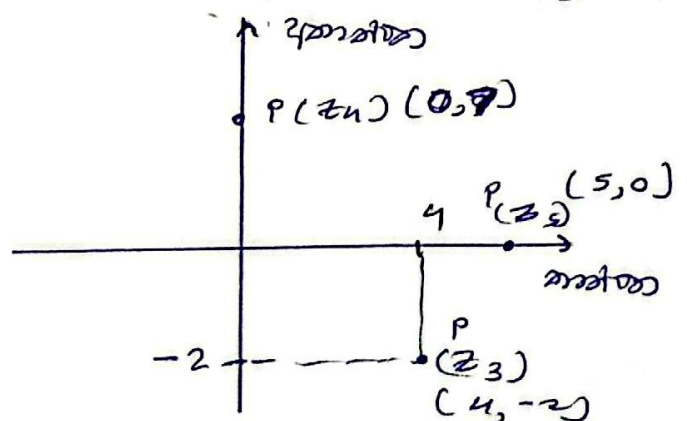
ଆନୁବର୍ତ୍ତୀର ଗୁଣନା କରାଯାଏ.



③ $z_3 = 4 - 2i$

$z_4 = 7i$

$z_5 = 5$ ଗୁଣନା ସମୟରେ ଗୁଣନା କରାଯାଏ



02 $z = r [\cos \theta + i \sin \theta]$

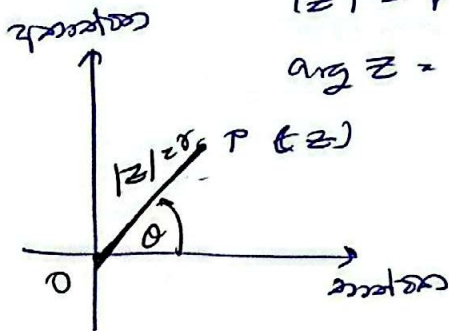
දෘශ්‍යමාත්‍ර කිරීම

$z = r [\cos \theta + i \sin \theta]$

$|z| = r = OP$ දිග (දිග මැනීම)

$\arg z = \theta = \angle POX$ කෝණ

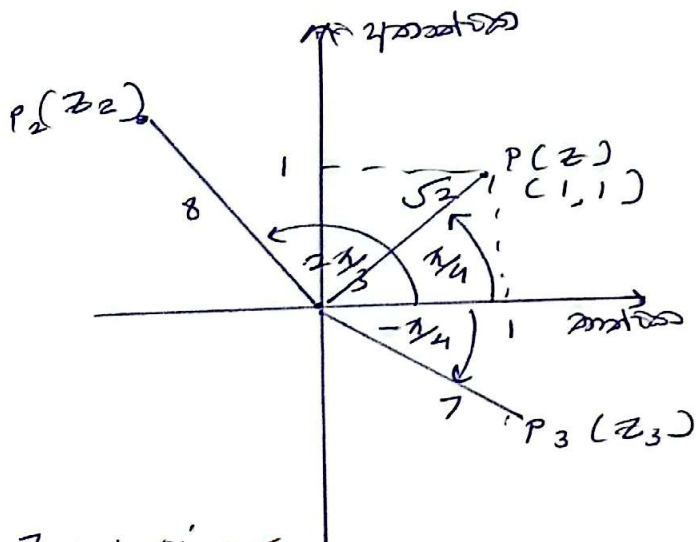
X දෘශ්‍ය
O මූලාශ්‍රය
Y භ්‍රමණය



01 $z_2 = 8 [\cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{3}]$

$z_3 = 7 [\cos (-\frac{\pi}{4}) + i \sin (-\frac{\pi}{4})]$

$z = 1 + i$ දෘශ්‍යමාත්‍ර කිරීම



$z = 1 + i$
 $z = \sqrt{2} [\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4}]$

දෘශ්‍යමාත්‍ර කිරීම

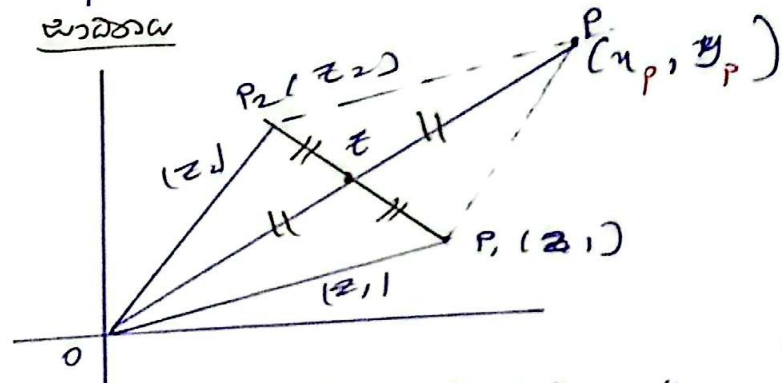
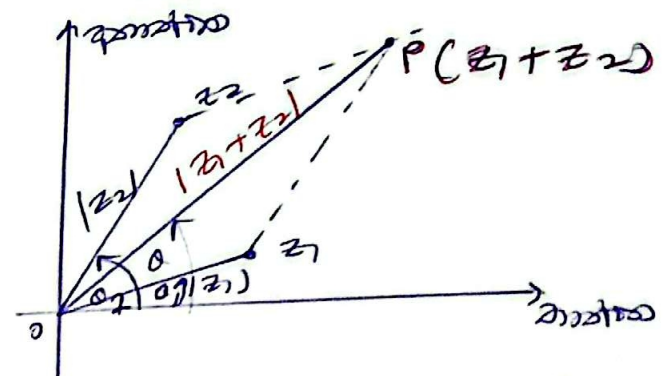
01 $z_1 + z_2$ කිරීම

01 z_1, z_2 දෘශ්‍යමාත්‍ර කිරීම
හරයේ දෘශ්‍යමාත්‍ර $|z_1|, |z_2|$ දෘශ්‍ය

02 එම දෘශ්‍යමාත්‍ර දෘශ්‍යමාත්‍රයෙන්
මැන ගැනීම දෘශ්‍යමාත්‍රයෙන්
ගැනීම දෘශ්‍යමාත්‍රයෙන් දෘශ්‍යමාත්‍රයෙන්
දෘශ්‍යමාත්‍රයෙන් දෘශ්‍යමාත්‍රයෙන්
දෘශ්‍යමාත්‍රයෙන් දෘශ්‍යමාත්‍රයෙන්

$|z_1 + z_2|$ දෘශ්‍ය

දෘශ්‍යමාත්‍රය $P = z_1 + z_2$ දෘශ්‍ය



$z_1 = x_1 + iy_1, z_2 = x_2 + iy_2$

$z = \left[\frac{x_1}{2}, \frac{y_1}{2} \right] - 0$

$z = \left[\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right] - 0$

02 $z = 0, x_p = x_1 + x_2, y_p = y_1 + y_2$

$z_p = x_p + iy_p$

$z_p = x_1 + x_2 + iy_1 + iy_2$

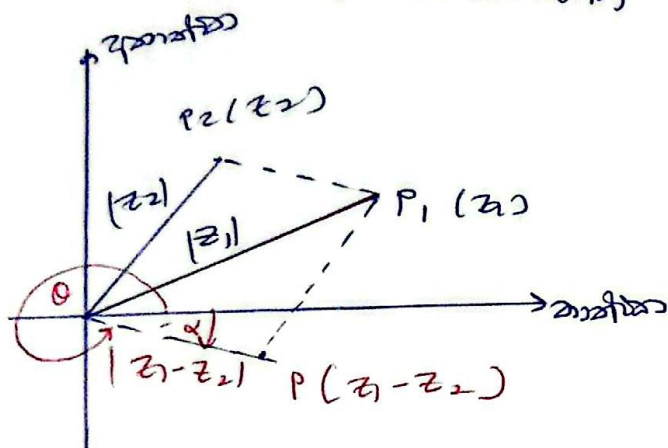
$z_p = (x_1 + iy_1) + (x_2 + iy_2)$

$z_p = z_1 + z_2$

02) $z_1 - z_2$ കർത്താവ്

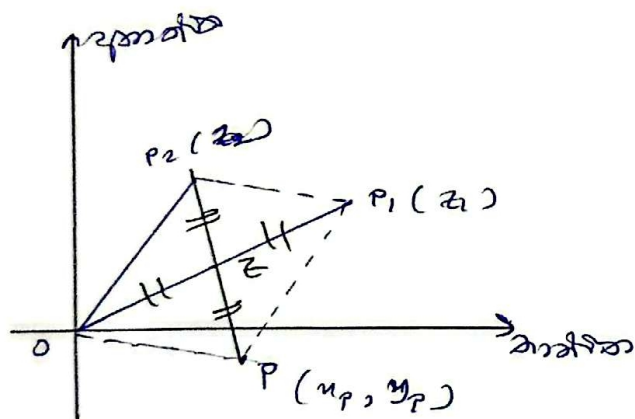
1. z_1, z_2 രണ്ടു കംപ്ലക്സ് നമ്പറുകൾ
നൽകി നൽകി $|z_1|, |z_2|$ നൽകി

2. ട്രിഗണമീറ്ററിക് ഓർക്കിൾ സംബന്ധിച്ച്
കാണാൻ $(|z_1|)$ കർത്താവ്
നൽകി $\rightarrow$ $z_1 - z_2$ കർത്താവ്
കർത്താവ് കർത്താവ്



3. ട്രിഗണമീറ്ററിക് സംബന്ധിച്ച്
കാണാൻ $z_1 - z_2$ കർത്താവ്
($z_1 - z_2$) കർത്താവ്

കാണാൻ



$$z = \left(\frac{x_1}{2} ; \frac{y_1}{2} \right) - 0$$

$$z = \left(\frac{x_2 + x_p}{2} ; \frac{y_2 + y_p}{2} \right) - 0$$

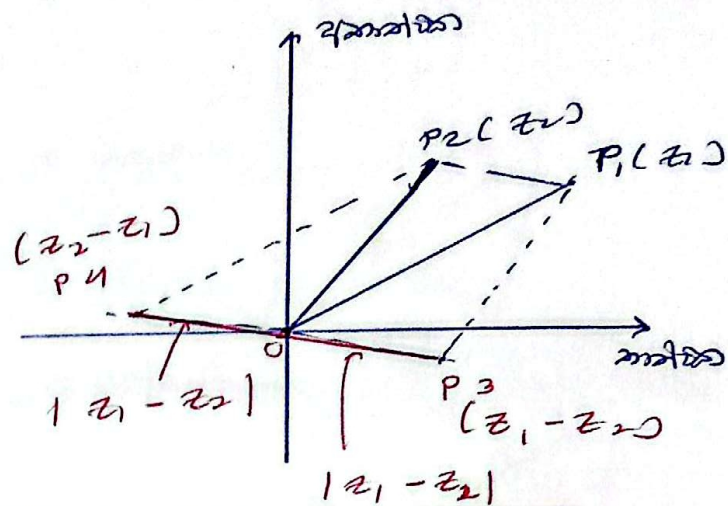
0.20 $x_p + x_2 = x_1, y_2 + y_p = y_1$
 $x_p = x_1 - x_2, y_p = y_1 - y_2$

$$z_p = x_p + i y_p$$

$$z_p = (x_1 + i y_1) - (x_2 + i y_2)$$

$$z_p = z_1 - z_2 //$$

($z_1 - z_2$) and ($z_2 - z_1$) കർത്താവ്



$$P_1, P_2 = OP_3 \neq OP_4$$

$$|z_1 - z_2| = |z_2 - z_1|$$

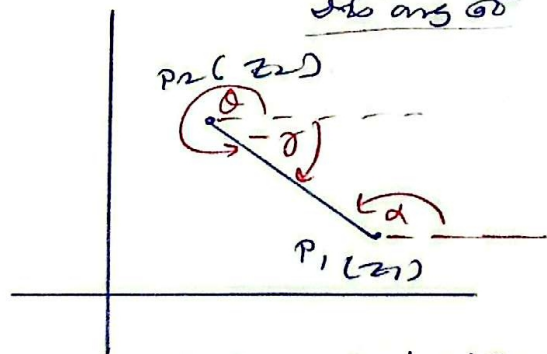
P_4, P_3 കർത്താവ്
കർത്താവ്

($z_1 - z_2$) and ($z_2 - z_1$) കർത്താവ്
കാണാൻ കർത്താവ്
കർത്താവ്

കർത്താവ് 1. z_1, z_2 കർത്താവ്

2. $|z_1 - z_2| = |z_2 - z_1|$
കർത്താവ് കർത്താവ്
കർത്താവ് കർത്താവ്

3. ട്രിഗണമീറ്ററിക് സംബന്ധിച്ച്
കാണാൻ $z_1 - z_2$ കർത്താവ്
കർത്താവ് കർത്താവ്
കർത്താവ് കർത്താവ്



$$1. |z_1 - z_2| = |z_2 - z_1| = P_1 P_2$$

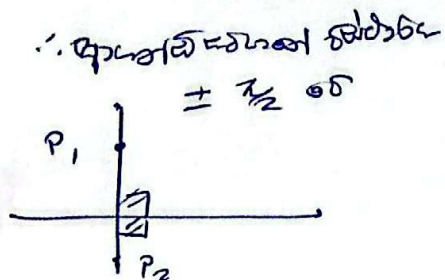
$$2. \arg(z_2 - z_1) = \arg(\alpha) = \alpha$$

$$\arg(z_1 - z_2) = \arg(0) = 0$$

or

$$\arg(-\alpha) = (-\alpha)$$

Note: z_1 and z_2 are complex numbers
 (represented by vectors in the complex plane)
 $z_1 = 0$ and $z_2 = i$

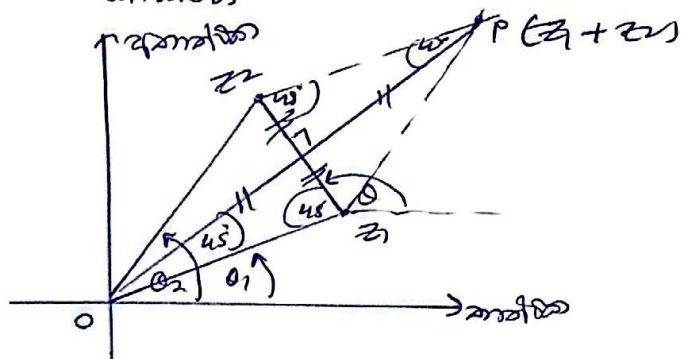


① z_1 and z_2 are complex numbers

I) $z_1 + z_2$ is a complex number

II) $|z_1 + z_2| \geq |z_1 - z_2|$ and

$\arg z_1$ and $\arg z_2$ are both $\frac{\pi}{2}$



Resultant

$\therefore$ OP , P_1 , P_2 are collinear and the resultant is the diagonal of the parallelogram.

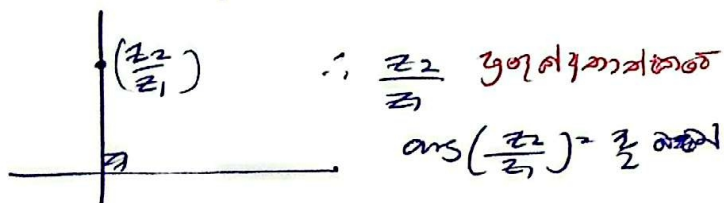
$$\therefore |z_1| = |z_2|$$

$$\arg(z_1) = 0$$

$$\arg(z_2) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\arg z_2 - \arg z_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

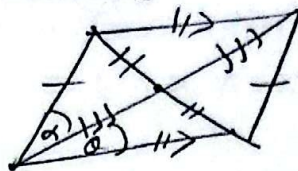
$$\arg\left(\frac{z_2}{z_1}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$



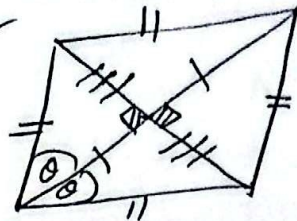
$\therefore \frac{z_2}{z_1}$ is a complex number

$$\arg\left(\frac{z_2}{z_1}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

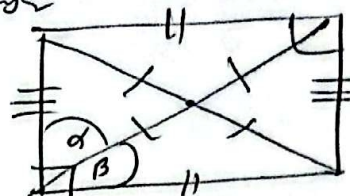
Note: ① z_1 and z_2 are complex numbers



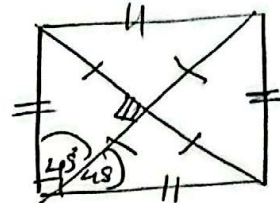
② z_1 and z_2 are complex numbers



③ z_1 and z_2 are complex numbers



④ z_1 and z_2 are complex numbers

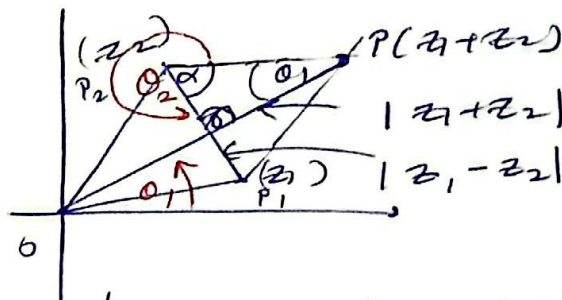


② z_1 and z_2 are complex numbers

$z_1 + z_2$ is a complex number

$$\arg\left(\frac{z_1 + z_2}{z_1 - z_2}\right) \geq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$|z_1| = |z_2|$$



$$|\arg(z_1 + z_2) - \arg(z_1 - z_2)| = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$|\theta_1 - \theta_2| = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\alpha = (180 - \theta_2)$$

$$\alpha + \theta + \theta_1 = 180^\circ$$

$$\theta = 180^\circ - 180 + \theta_2 - \theta_1$$

$$\theta = \theta_2 - \theta_1$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

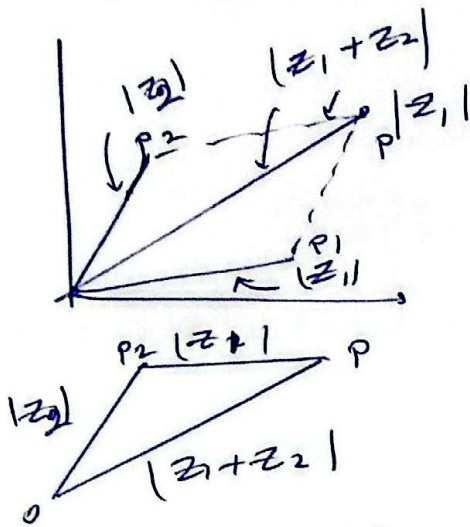
The resultant is the diagonal of the parallelogram.

$$|z_1| = |z_2| \text{ and } [OP_1 = OP_2]$$

3) z_1, z_2 සංකීර්ණ සංඛ්‍යා 2න්

$$|z_1| + |z_2| \geq |z_1 + z_2|$$

සාධනය

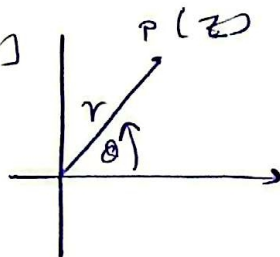


o P₂ P Δ ඇසීම,
 Δ නිසි ලෙස සලකා හැරිය යුතුය
 සමාන වූ තත්ත්වයක් ඇති බව
 සහ ඉහළ සඳහන් කර ඇත
 $OP_2 + PP_2 \geq OP$ නිසා
 $|z_1| + |z_2| \geq |z_1 + z_2|$

සංකීර්ණ සංඛ්‍යා ප්‍රමාණය
පැහැදිලි කිරීම

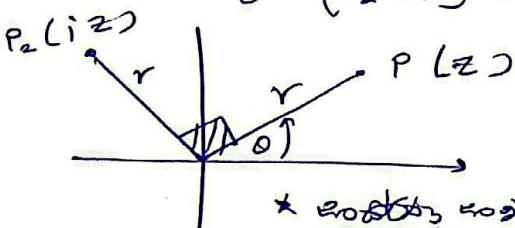
01 z උතුරු අර්ධ

$$z = r [\cos \theta + i \sin \theta]$$



02 iz ස්වරූපය

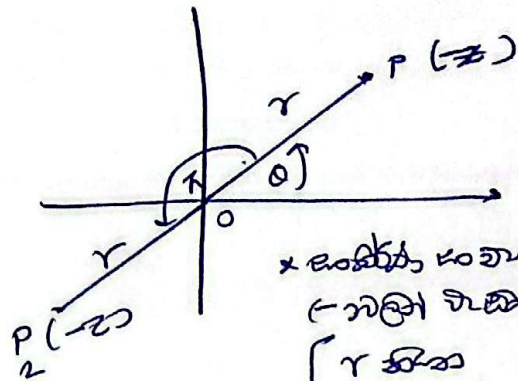
$$\begin{aligned} iz &= i r [\cos \theta + i \sin \theta] \\ iz &= r [i \cos \theta + i^2 \sin \theta] \\ iz &= r [-\sin \theta + i \cos \theta] \\ iz &= r [\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta) + i \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta)] \end{aligned}$$



* සංකීර්ණ සංඛ්‍යාවක
 මගින් ප්‍රමාණය
 [r නිසා
 $0 \rightarrow 90^\circ + 0$ වේ]

03 $-z$ ස්වරූපය

$$\begin{aligned} -z &= r [-\cos \theta - i \sin \theta] \\ -z &= r [\cos(\pi + \theta) + i \sin(\pi + \theta)] \end{aligned}$$

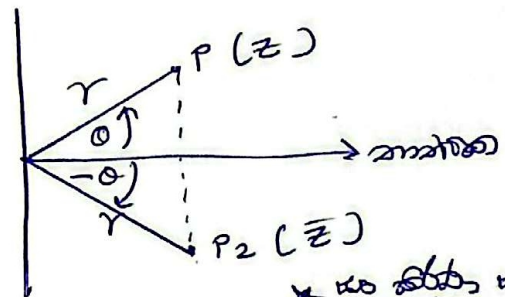


* සංකීර්ණ සංඛ්‍යාවක
 (-) මගින් ප්‍රමාණය
 [r නිසා
 $0 \rightarrow 180^\circ + 0$ වේ]

$z, -z$ දෙකම එකම
 ප්‍රමාණයක් වේ

04 $\bar{z}$ ස්වරූපය

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{z} &= r [\cos \theta - i \sin \theta] \\ \bar{z} &= r [\cos(-\theta) + i \sin(-\theta)] \end{aligned}$$

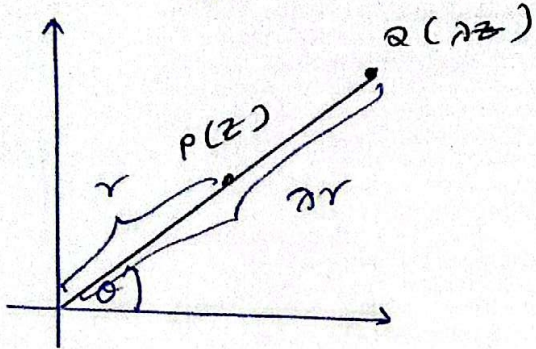


* සංකීර්ණ සංඛ්‍යාවක
 ප්‍රමාණය
 [r නිසා
 $0 \rightarrow (-\theta)$ වේ]

z උතුරු අර්ධයේ
 මගින් ප්‍රමාණය $\bar{z}$ වේ

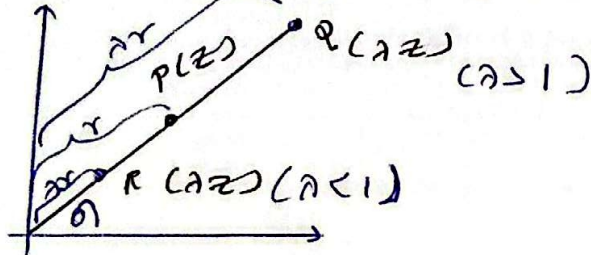
05 λz കർമ്മങ്ങൾ ($\lambda > 0$)

മുൻപത്തെ കർമ്മങ്ങൾക്ക് എതിരായി
 ഗുണകീകരിക്കുക
 കർമ്മങ്ങൾ തിരിയ്ക്കുന്നു.
 മൂലാങ്കമാണ് ഈ കർമ്മങ്ങൾ ഗുണകീകരിക്കുക
 ചെയ്യുന്നത്.



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

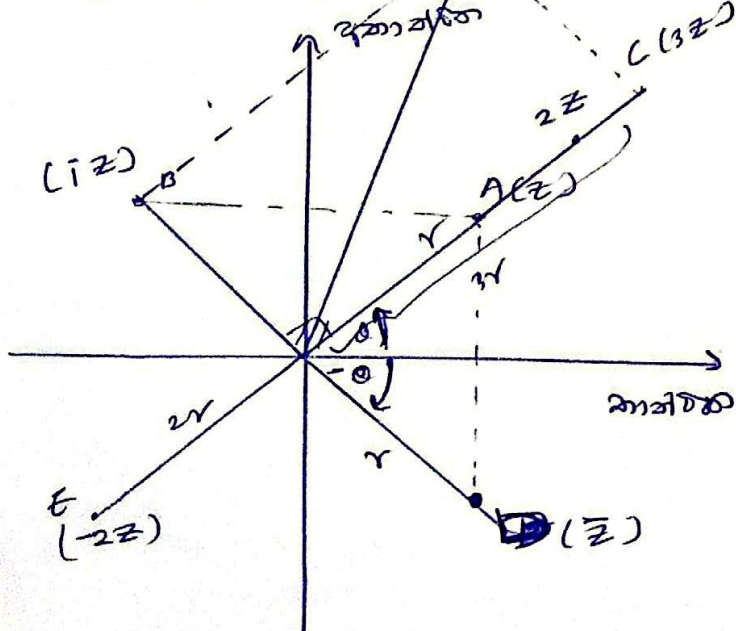
$$\lambda z = \lambda r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$$



1 $z = x + iy$ ക്ക് ($x > 0, y > 0$)

എന്ന ക്ക് ദ്വാരാ ദ്വിലംബരമാക്കുന്ന കർമ്മങ്ങൾ.

- (i) z (ii) iz
- (iii) $3z$ (iv) $\bar{z}$
- (v) $-2z$ (vi) $iz + 3z$
- $z \rightarrow 2z \rightarrow -2z$



2 $z = x + iy$ ക്ക് ($x > 0, y > 0$)

i) z കർമ്മങ്ങൾ $y = 2x$ ക്ക്;

arg z കർമ്മങ്ങൾ

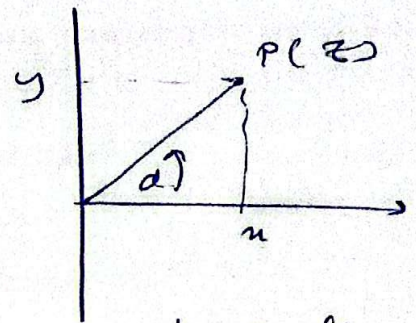
ii) $3iz, 2z$ കർമ്മങ്ങൾ

iii) $3iz + 2z$ കർമ്മങ്ങൾ

$$|z| = r \text{ ക്ക്}$$

$$|3iz + 2z| \text{ കർമ്മങ്ങൾ.}$$

~~2505~~



$$i) \arg z = \theta$$

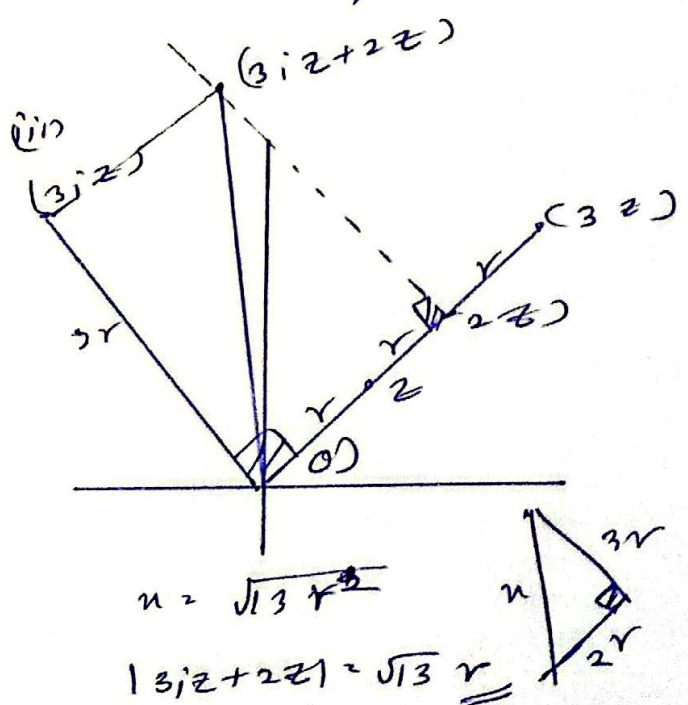
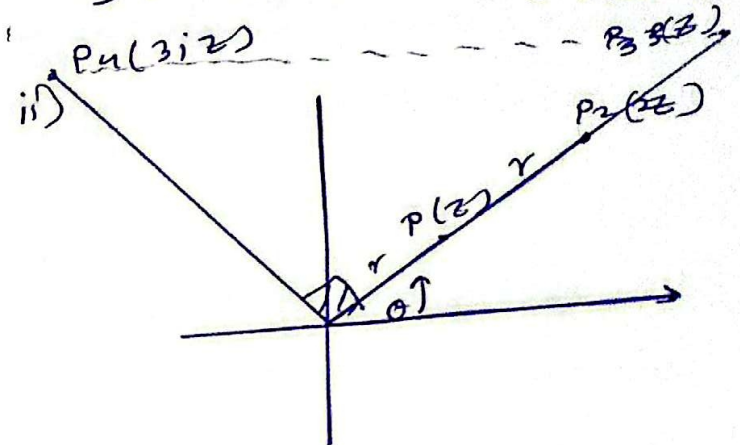
$$\arg z = \theta$$

$$\arg z = \tan^{-1} 2$$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\tan\theta = 2$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} 2$$



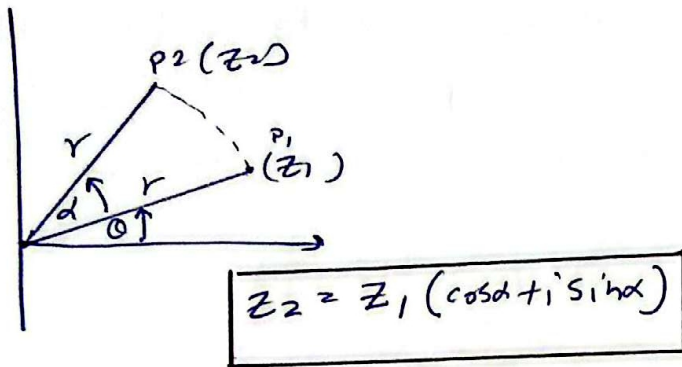
$$x = \sqrt{3} r$$

$$|3iz + 2z| = \sqrt{13} r$$

ප්‍රමුඛ පිටපත්කර.

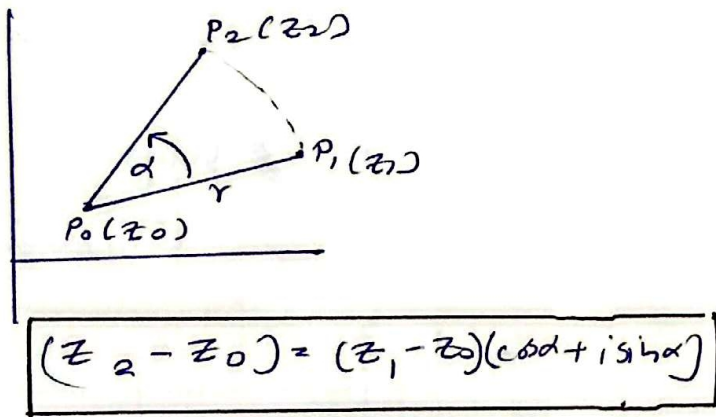
01. ඉලෙක්ට්‍රොනික් වර්ග ප්‍රමාණය.

z_1 ඉලෙක්ට්‍රොනික් වර්ග ප්‍රමාණය α කෝණයක් ප්‍රමාණයෙන් හා දිශාවක දිශාවක z_2 වර්ග ප්‍රමාණය.

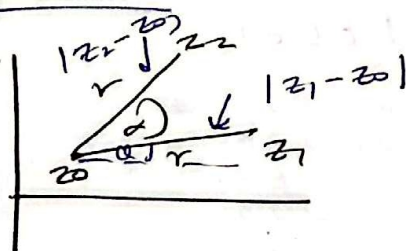


02. කොමන්ඩර් වර්ග ප්‍රමාණය.

z_1, z_0 වර්ග ප්‍රමාණය α කෝණයක් ප්‍රමාණයෙන් හා දිශාවක දිශාවක z_2 වර්ග ප්‍රමාණය.



ප්‍රමාණය



$$(z_2 - z_0) = (z_1 - z_0)(\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)$$

(1) මානව ප්‍රමාණය

$$\text{LHS} / |z_2 - z_0| = r - 0$$

$$\text{RHS} / |z_1 - z_0| = r - 0$$

0 = 0 $\therefore$ මානව ප්‍රමාණය

(2) කෝණ ප්‍රමාණය.

$$\text{LHS} / \arg(z_2 - z_0) = 0 + \alpha$$

$$\text{RHS} / \arg[(z_1 - z_0)(\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)]$$

$$\arg AB = \arg A + \arg B$$

$$\arg(z_1 - z_0) + \arg(\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)$$

$$0 + \alpha = \alpha$$

0 = 0 $\therefore$ කෝණ ප්‍රමාණය.

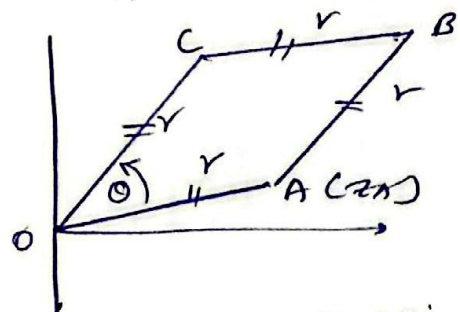
$\therefore$ ගුණකයන් සමාන.

2. 30. OABC චාපයකින් මානව ප්‍රමාණය.

$$O = \sin^{-1}(\frac{4}{5})$$

$$AOC = 0$$

$$z_A = 10 + 5i \text{ වර්ග ප්‍රමාණය}$$



$$z_A = 10 + 5i$$

$$z_C = z_A (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

$$z_C = (10 + 5i) \left(\frac{3}{5} + i \frac{4}{5} \right)$$

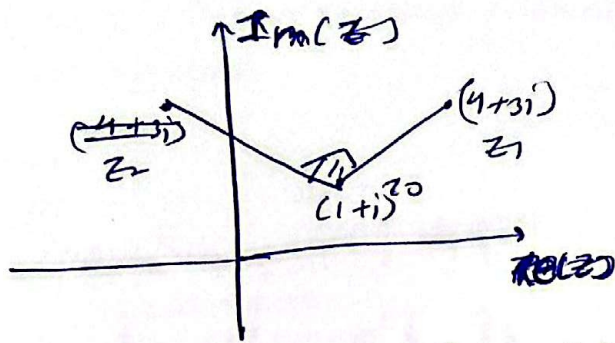
$$= \frac{30}{5} + i \frac{20}{5} + \frac{15}{5}i - \frac{20}{5}$$

$$= \frac{30}{5} + \frac{60}{5}i$$

$$z_C = 6 + 12i + 3i - 4$$

$$z_C = 2 + 15i //$$

උදා 4 - $4+3i$, $1+i$ වන
 ත්වරණය වන අවස්ථාවේදී
 $\frac{1}{2}$ හි ආසන්නතාවය



$$(z_2 - z_0) = (z_1 - z_0)(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$(z_2 - 1+i) = (3+2i)(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2})$$

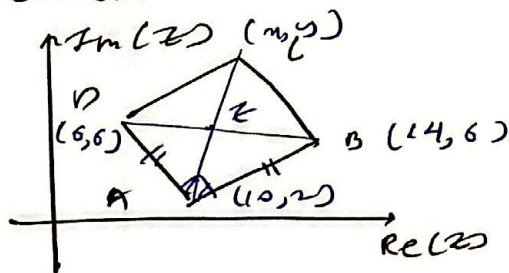
$$z_2 - 1+i = (3+2i)[+i]$$

$$= 3i - 2 + i + i^2$$

$$z_2 = -1 + 4i //$$

උදා 3 - ABCD ඛණ්ඩාංකය
 $z_A = 10+2i$
 $z_B = 14+6i$ වේ

- i) z_D සොයන්න
 ii) z_C සොයන්න



~~AD = 4~~

$$z_0 / (z_0 - z_A) = (z_B - z_A)(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$(z_0 - 10 - 2i) = (4+4i)(i)$$

$$z_0 = 4i - 4 + 10 + 2i$$

$$z_0 = 6 + 6i$$

මූලාශ්‍රය වන අවස්ථාවේදී
 ගොඩනගා ගන්න.

$$z = \left[\frac{20}{2}, \frac{12}{2} \right]$$

$$z = (10, 6)$$

$$(10, 6) = \left[\frac{10+x}{2}, \frac{y+2}{2} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} 20 - 10 = x & 12 - 2 = y \\ x = 10 & y = 10 \end{array}$$

$$z = (10, 10)$$

$$z = 10 + 10i //$$

මූලාශ්‍රය

$$(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^n = \cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta$$

උදා 1 - $\omega = \sqrt{3} - i$
 ω^6 සොයන්න

$$\omega = \sqrt{3+1} \left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i \right]$$

$$\omega = 2 \left[\cos \frac{\pi}{6} - i \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \right]$$

$$\omega^6 = 2^6 \left[\cos \pi - i \sin \pi \right]$$

$$\omega^6 = 2^6 [-1 - i \cdot 0]$$

$$\omega^6 = -64 //$$

ඉතිරි ප්‍රශ්න සාධක

n වන ජනිතයාණය

$(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^n = \cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta$
 බව පෙන්වන්න.

LHS

$$\cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$

RHS

$$\cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta$$

$$\text{LHS} = \text{RHS}$$

$\therefore n=1$ විට සත්‍යය

$n=p$ විට සත්‍යය බව පෙන්වා
 ගන්න.

~~LHS~~

$$(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^p$$

$$= \cos p\theta + i \sin p\theta \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$n=p+1$ විට

$$\{ \cos(p+1)\theta + i \sin(p+1)\theta \}$$

RHS

$$(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^{p+1}$$

$$(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^p \cdot (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

$$(\cos p\theta + i \sin p\theta) (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

සමස්ත සමානතාව
 පෙන්වන්න

$$1. (\cos(p+1)\theta + i \sin(p+1)\theta)$$

$$\cos(p+1)\theta + i \sin(p+1)\theta$$

$\therefore n=p+1$ විට සත්‍යය.

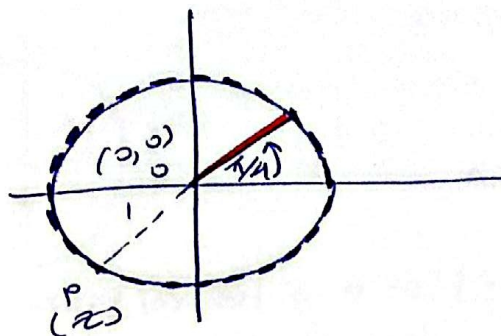
$\therefore$ ක්ෂණික ප්‍රශ්නයක්
 ප්‍රශ්නයකි.

ඉහත සමානතාව
 සියලුම n සඳහා
 සත්‍යය.

එනම්

$$1) |z| < 1 \text{ හා } \text{Arg } z = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

අවකාශයේ දිශාපාතය z ලෙස පෙන්වන්න.



ඛණ්ඩය හා ප්‍රධාන ඛණ්ඩය

$$[\arg(z)] \quad [\text{Arg } z]$$

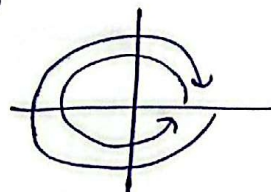
$$z = r (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \text{ හෝ}$$

1) ඛණ්ඩය $(\arg z)$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

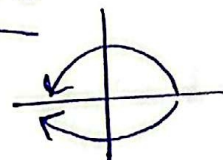
හෝ

$$-\pi \leq \theta \leq \pi$$

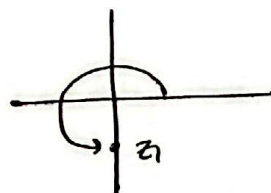


2) ප්‍රධාන ඛණ්ඩය $(\text{Arg } z)$

$$-\pi \leq \theta \leq \pi$$



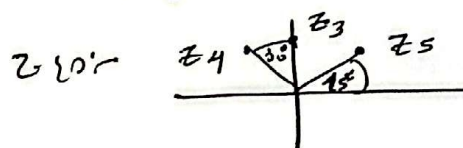
එනම්



$$\text{Arg } z = +220^\circ$$

$$\arg z = -90^\circ$$

$$\text{Arg } z = -90^\circ$$



$$\text{Arg } z_5 = \arg z_5 = 45^\circ$$

$$\text{Arg } z_3 = \arg z_3 = 90^\circ$$

$$\text{Arg } z_1 = \arg z_1 = 320^\circ$$

උපරිත දෘෂ්ටි කෝණය

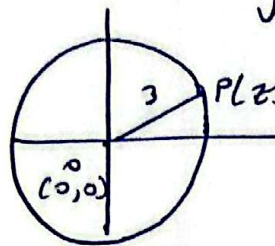
(I) $z = 3$ හා $z = 3i$ වල
 $z = x + iy$

$|z| = 3$

$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 3$

$x^2 + y^2 = 3^2$

$x^2 = 3$
 $x = \pm \sqrt{3}$



(II) $z = 4 - 3i$ හා $z = 4 + 3i$ වල

$z = x + iy$

$|z - 4 - 3i| = 3$

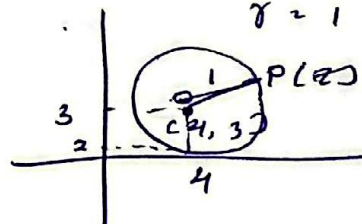
$|(x - 4) + (y - 3)i| = 3$

$\sqrt{(x - 4)^2 + (y - 3)^2} = 3$

$(x - 4)^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 3^2$

$0 = (4, 3)$

$r = 1$



(III) $z = 2i$ හා $z = -3$ වල

$z = x + iy$ ලෙස ගනිමු

$|x + (y - 2)i| = |(x + 3) + iy|$

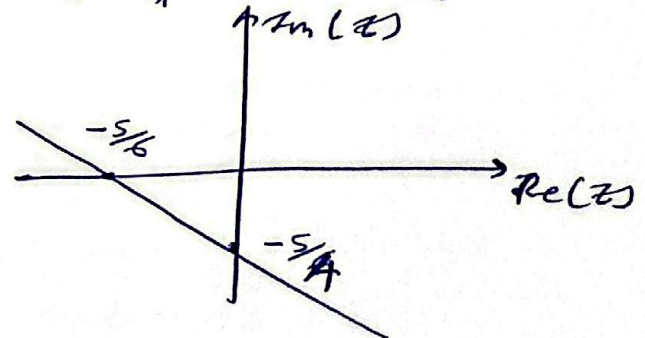
$\sqrt{x^2 + (y - 2)^2} = \sqrt{(x + 3)^2 + y^2}$

$x^2 + y^2 - 4y + 4 = x^2 + 6x + 9 + y^2$

$6x + 4y + 5 = 0$

$x = -5/6$

$y = -5/4$



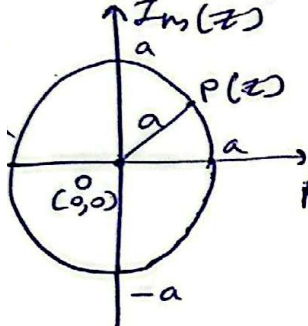
- උපරිත දෘෂ්ටි කෝණය
- වෛරුක දෘෂ්ටි කෝණය
- නිශ්චිත කෝණය
- දෘශ්‍යමාන කෝණය

වෛරුක දෘෂ්ටි කෝණය

කෝණය, දෘශ්‍යමාන දෘෂ්ටි කෝණය

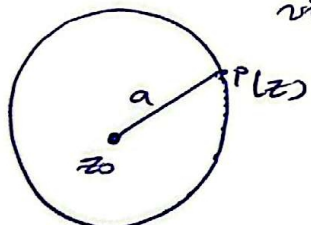
(I) $|z| = a$ හා $z = a$

කෝණය $z = a$ වලදී a දෘශ්‍යමාන කෝණය වේ. එබැවින් $z = a$ වලදී $z = a$ වේ.



(II) $|z - z_0| = a$ හා $z = z_0$

කෝණය z_0 වලදී a දෘශ්‍යමාන කෝණය වේ. එබැවින් $z = z_0$ වලදී $z = z_0$ වේ.



(III) කෝණය $z = x + iy$ ලෙස ගනිමු

උපරිත දෘෂ්ටි කෝණය $z = x + iy$ ලෙස ගනිමු. එබැවින් $z = x + iy$ වලදී $z = x + iy$ වේ. (වෛරුක දෘෂ්ටි කෝණය)

(II) ଧରନ୍ତୁ (4) $|z - 5i| = 1$

(i) z ର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ

(ii) $|z|$ ଥିବା $|z|$ ର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ

(iii) $|z - 3i|$ ଥିବା

(iv) $|z - 3i|$ ର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ

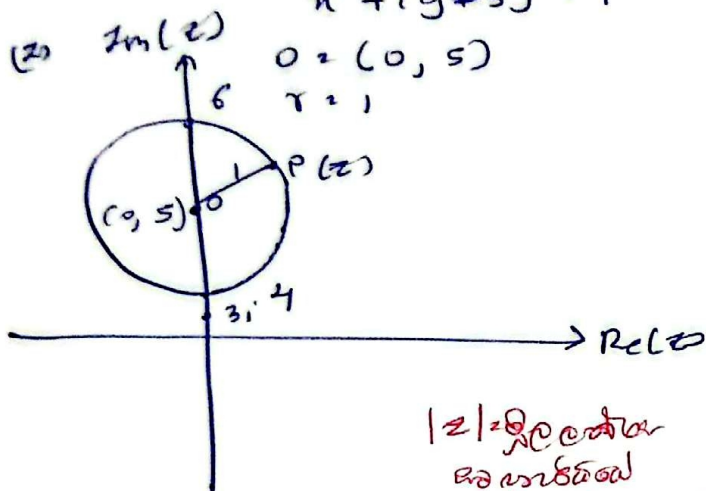
(v) $|z + 2i|$ ଥିବା

$z = x + iy$

$|x + (y-5)i| = 1$

$\sqrt{x^2 + (y-5)^2} = 1$

$x^2 + (y-5)^2 = 1^2$

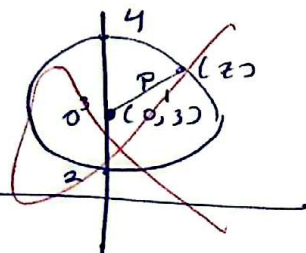


$|z| = 0$ କେନ୍ଦ୍ରର
ଓ ବ୍ୟାସର ଓଲଟି
କେନ୍ଦ୍ରର ଓଲଟି

(II) (i) ଥିବା = 4
(ii) ଥିବା = 6

(III) $|z - 3i|$ ଥିବା

$|z - 3i|$ ଥିବା = $|z|$ ଥିବା - 3



$|z - 3i|$ ଥିବା = 1

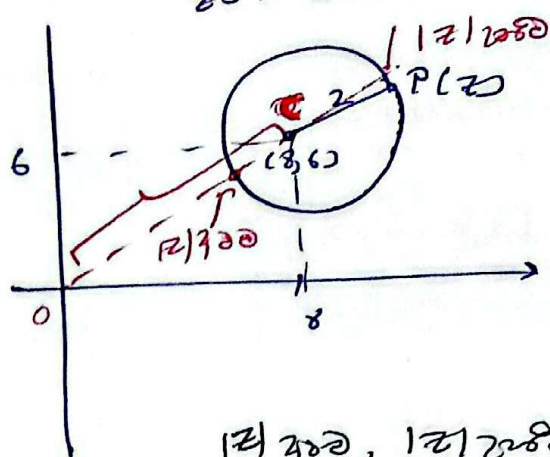
(iv) $|z - 3i|$ ଥିବା = $|z|$ ଥିବା - 3
= 6 - 3
= 3

(v) $|z + 2i|$ ଥିବା = $|z|$ ଥିବା + 2
= 4 + 2 = 6

(II) ଧରନ୍ତୁ (4) $|z - 8 - 6i| = 2$

$|z - (8 + 6i)| = 2$

$z = (8 + 6i)$

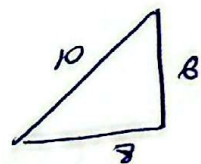


$|z|$ ଥିବା, $|z|$ ର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ

* କେନ୍ଦ୍ରର ଓଲଟି କେନ୍ଦ୍ରର ଓଲଟି
କେନ୍ଦ୍ରର ଓଲଟି କେନ୍ଦ୍ରର ଓଲଟି
କେନ୍ଦ୍ରର ଓଲଟି କେନ୍ଦ୍ରର ଓଲଟି

$|z|$ ଥିବା = 10 - 2
= 8

(ii) ଥିବା = 10 + 2
= 12

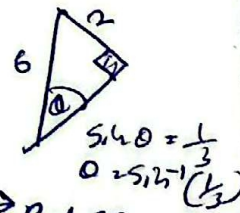
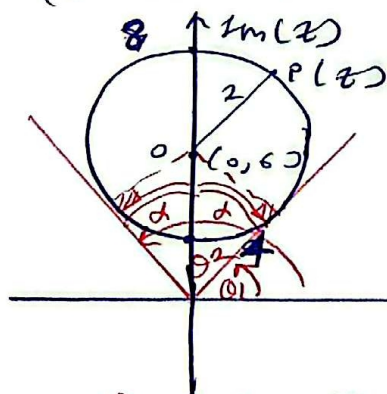


$|z|$ ଥିବା = 0 - 2
 $|z|$ ଥିବା = 0 + 2

(II) ଧରନ୍ତୁ (4) $|z - 6i| = 2$

Arg z ଥିବା, Arg z ଥିବା

$|z - 6i| = 2$, $z = 0 - 6i$



* କେନ୍ଦ୍ରର ଓଲଟି କେନ୍ଦ୍ରର ଓଲଟି
କେନ୍ଦ୍ରର ଓଲଟି କେନ୍ଦ୍ରର ଓଲଟି
କେନ୍ଦ୍ରର ଓଲଟି କେନ୍ଦ୍ରର ଓଲଟି

Arg z ଥିବା = $\frac{\pi}{2} - \sin^{-1}(\frac{1}{3})$

Arg z ଥିବା = $2\theta + 0$

Arg z ଥିବା = $\frac{\pi}{2} + \sin^{-1}(\frac{1}{3})$

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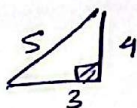
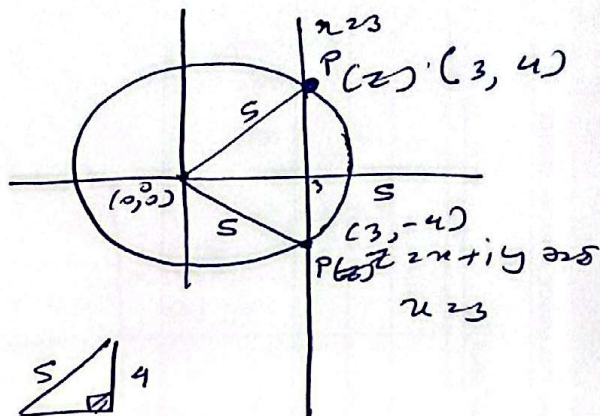
മാനദിശ / ദിശാമൂലകങ്ങൾ ദിശാമൂലകങ്ങൾ

ഉദാഹരണം:

$\text{Re}(z)$ - മാനദിശ ഭാഗം
 $\text{Im}(z)$ - ദിശാമൂലക ഭാഗം

- $z = x + iy$ രേഖാശാഖ
 ഗുണകങ്ങൾ x യുടെ അനുപാതം
- അക്ഷരങ്ങൾ x യുടെ അനുപാതം
 ദിശാമൂലക z ഭാഗം y യുടെ അനുപാതം
 അതിനാൽ z ഭാഗം

ഉദാഹരണം $|z| = 5$ ആണ്
 $\text{Re}(z) = 3$ ആണ് z ഭാഗം



$$z = 3 + 4i$$

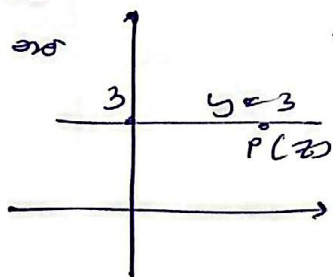
$$\bar{z} = 3 - 4i$$

ഉദാഹരണം $\text{Im}(z) = 3$

$z = x + iy$ ആണ്

$$3 = y$$

$$y = 3$$



ഉദാഹരണം $\text{Re}[z - 4 - 2i] = 3$

(A) z ഭാഗം

(B) $|z|$ ഭാഗം

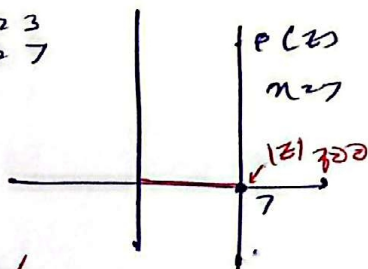
$z = x + iy$ ആണ്

$$\text{Re}[x + iy - 4 - 2i] = 3$$

$$\text{Re}[(x - 4) + i(y - 2)] = 3$$

$$x - 4 = 3$$

$$x = 7$$

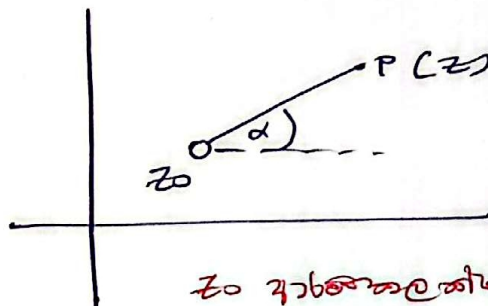


$$|z|_{\text{ഭാഗം}} = 7$$

അതിനാൽ z ഭാഗം
 അതിനാൽ z ഭാഗം
 അതിനാൽ z ഭാഗം z ഭാഗം

04 ദിശാമൂലക ദിശാമൂലകങ്ങൾ

(2) $\arg(z - z_0) = \alpha$ ആണ്
 അത് z ഭാഗം



z_0 ദിശാമൂലക ഭാഗം.

z_0 ഭാഗം.

ദിശാമൂലക ഭാഗം.

z_0, z ഭാഗം.

x ദിശാമൂലക ഭാഗം.

അതിനാൽ z ഭാഗം z ഭാഗം.

അതിനാൽ $z = z_0 + re^{i\alpha}$.

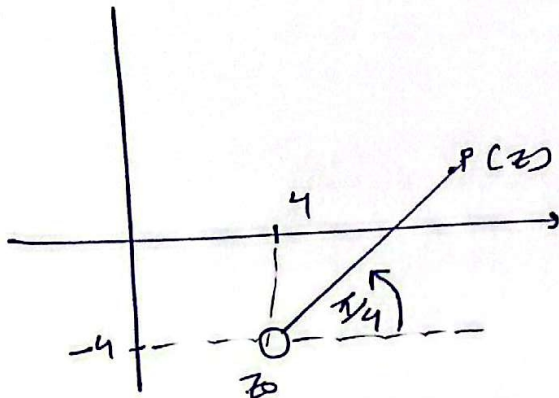
അതിനാൽ z ഭാഗം

അതിനാൽ $z = x + iy$

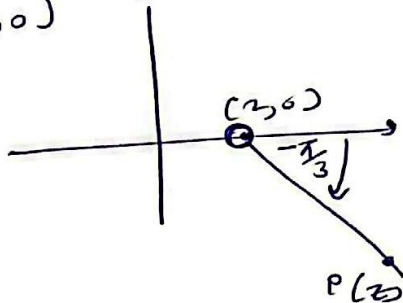
അതിനാൽ

2301 ① $\text{Arg}(z - 4 + 4i) = \pi/4$
 z center

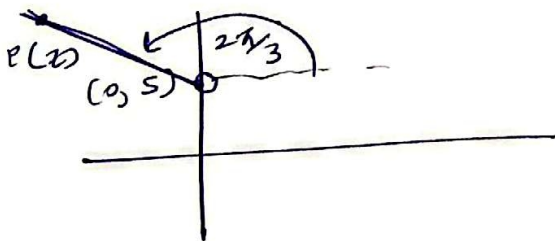
$\text{Arg}(z - (-4i + 4)) = \pi/4$



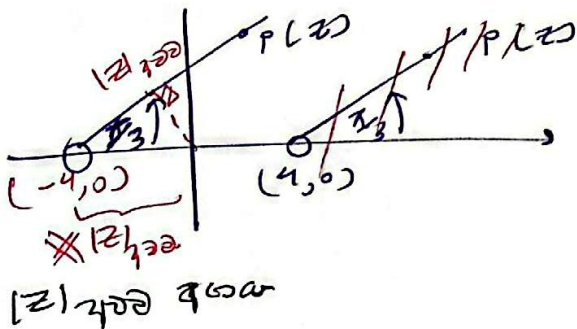
2301 ② $\text{Arg}(z - 2) = -\pi/3$
 z center
 $z_0 = (2, 0)$



2301 ③ $\text{Arg}(z - 5i) = 2\pi/3$
 z center
 $z_0 = (0, 5)$

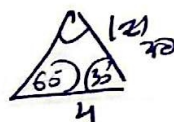


2301 ④ $\text{Arg}(z + 4) = \pi/3$
 z center
 $z_0 = (-4, 0)$



$|z| \neq 4$ because

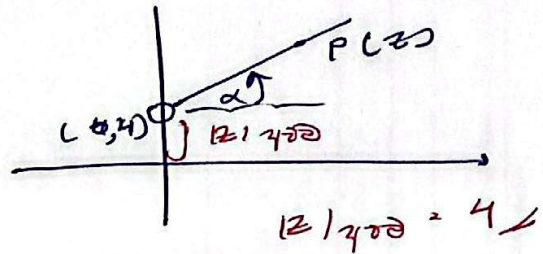
$|z| = 4\sqrt{3}$
 $|z| \neq 4$



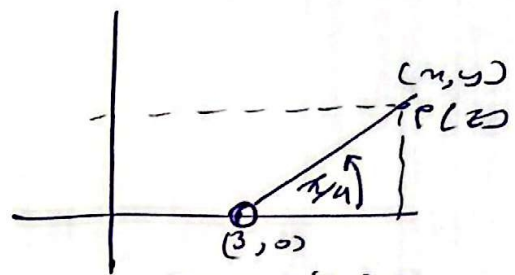
2301 ⑤ $\text{Arg}(z - 4i) = \tan^{-1} 2$

(I) z center (II) $|z| \neq 4$

$\tan^{-1} 2 = \alpha$
 $\tan \alpha = 2$
 $z = 0 + 4i$



2301 $\text{arg}(z - 3) = \pi/4$
 z center $z_0 = (3, 0)$



$\tan \pi/4 = \frac{y}{(n-3)}$
 $n-3 = y$



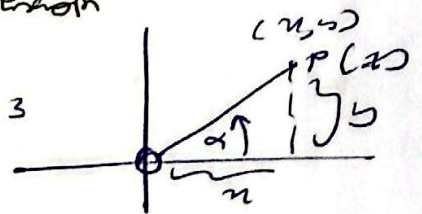
2301 $\text{Arg } z = \tan^{-1} 3$
 z center on x-axis

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

$z = 0 + i0$

$z = n + iy$

$\text{stand} = \frac{y}{n}$
 $3n = y$



15 දෘෂ්‍යානාමක ක්‍රම ප්‍රශ්න සහිත ක්‍රම

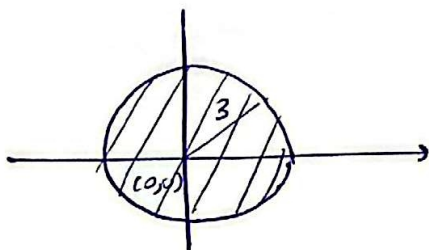
පිළිතුරු = දෘෂ්‍යානාමක ක්‍රම
 = නිශ්චිත ක්‍රම
 මෙහි දී

• දෘෂ්‍යානාමක ක්‍රම $\frac{1}{2}$ /

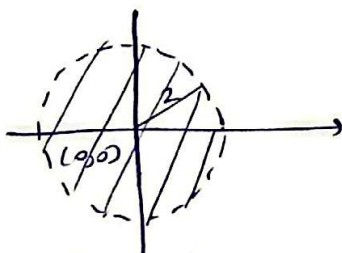
දෘෂ්‍යානාමක ක්‍රම = නිශ්චිත ක්‍රම

• දෘෂ්‍යානාමක ක්‍රම ක්‍රම

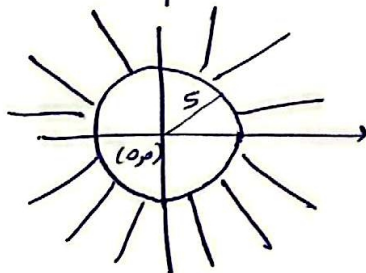
1. $|z| \leq 3$



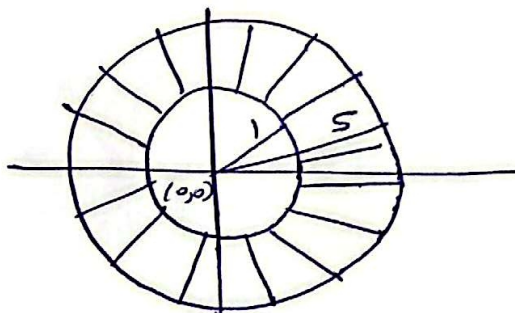
2. $|z| < 2$



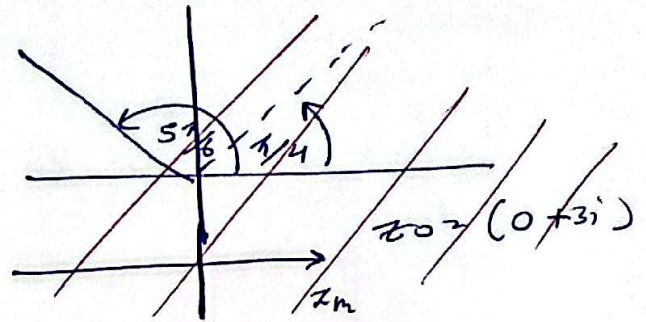
3. $|z| \geq 5$



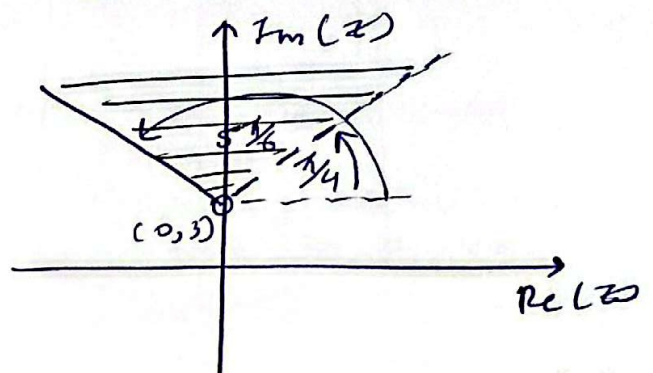
4. $1 \leq |z| \leq 5$



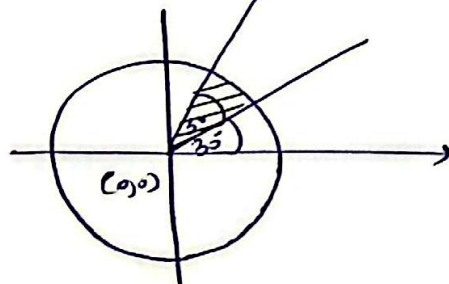
5. $\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \arg(z-3i) \leq \frac{3\pi}{4}$



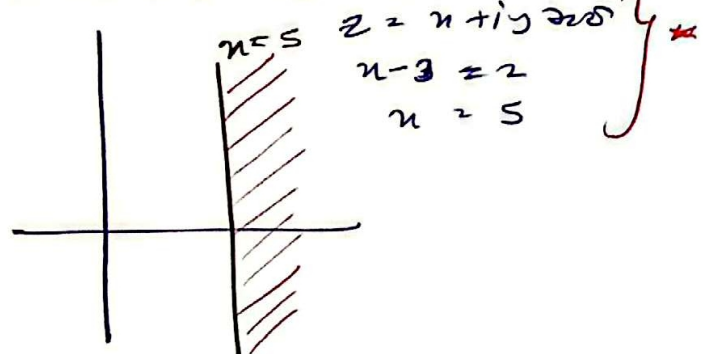
$z_0 = (0+3i)$



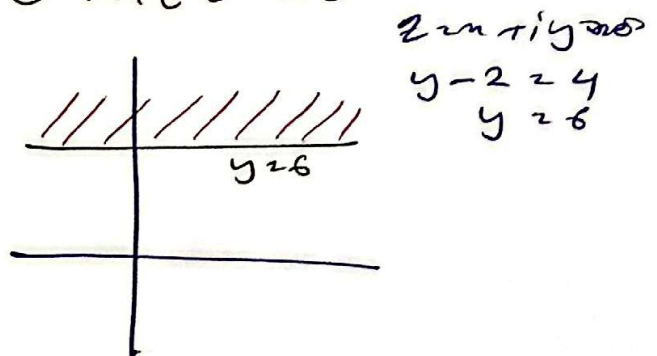
6. $|z| \leq 4$ and $\frac{\pi}{6} \leq \arg z \leq \frac{\pi}{3}$



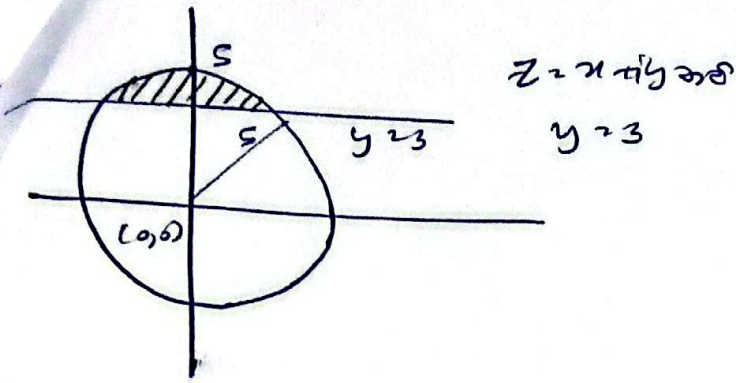
7. $\operatorname{Re}(z-3) \geq 2$



8. $\operatorname{Im}(z-2i) \geq 4$



9) $|z| \leq 5$ හා $\operatorname{Im} z \geq 3$



$z = x + iy$ හි
 $y \geq 3$

ඛණ්ඩාංක හා ඛණ්ඩාංක

011 z_1, z_2 ඛණ්ඩාංක

$$z_1 z_2 = r_1 r_2 [\cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)]$$

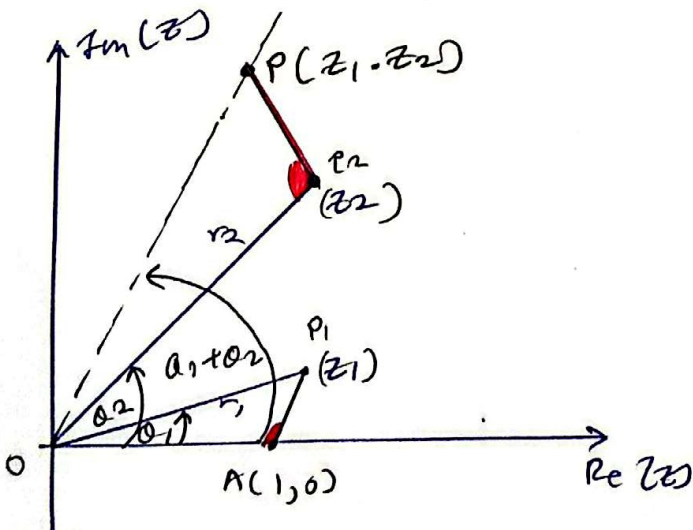
ඉතිරි

1) z_1, z_2 දෘශ්‍යමය වශයෙන්
ලෝකයේ

2) $(\theta_1 + \theta_2)$ කෝණය දැක්වීම
එය z_1, z_2 දෘශ්‍ය.

3) විෂය කෝණය දැක්වීම
 $A(1,0)$ පරිමාණය කිරීමට
යාම.

4) දෘශ්‍ය කෝණය දැක්වීම
එ θ_1 හා θ_2 දෘශ්‍යයෙන්
විස්තරය
 $\arg(\theta_1 + \theta_2)$ කෝණය
හා සමාන වන්නේ
තරමානව z_1, z_2 දෘශ්‍යයෙන්



02 ඛණ්ඩාංක

0 AP, Δ හා OP, P, Δ දෘශ්‍යයෙන්

$$\frac{r_2}{r_1} = \frac{OP}{r_1}$$

$$OP = r_1 \cdot r_2 //$$

$$\arg(z_1 + z_2) = \theta_1 + \theta_2 //$$

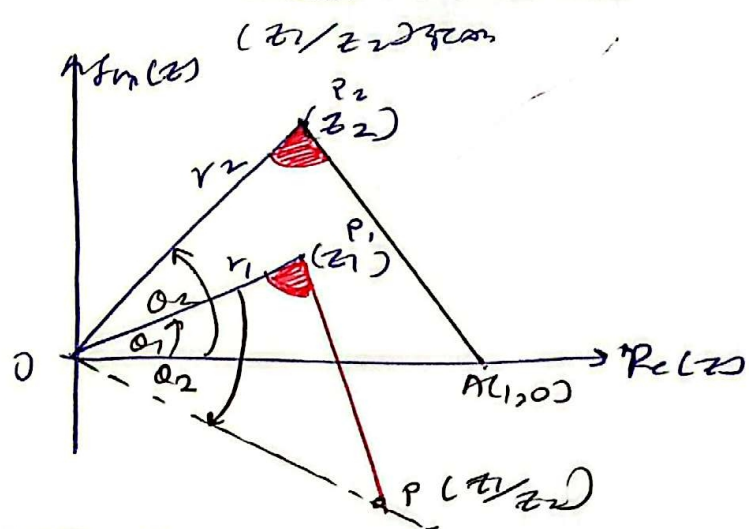
02 $\frac{z_1}{z_2}$ ඛණ්ඩාංක

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} [\cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_1 - \theta_2)]$$

ඉතිරි z_1, z_2 දෘශ්‍යමය වශයෙන්
ලෝකයේ

2) $(\theta_1 - \theta_2)$ කෝණය දැක්වීම
එය $\frac{z_1}{z_2}$ දෘශ්‍ය.

3) විෂය කෝණය දැක්වීම
 $A(1,0)$ පරිමාණය කිරීමට
යාම. එය θ_1 හා θ_2 දෘශ්‍යයෙන්
විස්තරය
 $\arg(\theta_1 - \theta_2)$ කෝණය
හා සමාන වන්නේ
තරමානව z_1, z_2 දෘශ්‍යයෙන්



02 ඛණ්ඩාංක

OP, P, Δ හා OP, P, Δ දෘශ්‍යයෙන්

$$\frac{OP}{r_1} = \frac{r_1}{r_2}$$

$$OP = \frac{r_1}{r_2} //$$

$$\arg\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right) = -\theta_2 + \theta_1$$

$$= \theta_1 - \theta_2 //$$