

A \_\_\_\_\_ variable is of the form  $x+iy$ , where  $x$  and  $y$  are real numbers.  
complex

The simplification of  $i^5$  is \_\_\_\_\_  
-i

If the discriminant of a quadratic equation is greater than zero. The equation will have two \_\_\_\_\_ solutions.  
distinct real

Suppose  $z_5=2+3i$  and  $z_6=6+9i$  are complex numbers and  $3z_5+7z_6=m+in$ . The values of  $m$  is  
48

The equation:  $x^2-4x+5=0$  has \_\_\_\_\_ roots.  
Real

Suppose  $\hat{1}$  and  $\hat{2}$  are the roots of an equation:  $ax^2+bx+c=0$ . Then,  $-ba$  is the \_\_\_\_\_ of roots.  
Sum

An equation of the form:  $ax^2+bx+c=0$ , where  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  are constants is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_ equation.  
quadratic

Which is the correct solution of  $x^2+7x+12=0$ ?  
-4 and -3

The sum of the first  $n$  \_\_\_\_\_ numbers is given by  $1+2+3+\dots+n=\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$   
Natural

If  $z_3=3+2i$  and  $z_4=4+3i$ . Then,  $z_3 \cdot z_4$  is  
 $6+17i$

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