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[MTH210] The expression <br>( Ã£â,っâ€"tanÃ£â,ᄀâ€"^(-1) (yÃ¢Â $\square a ̂ € z ̌ x) \backslash), ~ w h e r e ~ z=x+$ yi is a complex number is called
The argument of $z$
[MTH210] Consider the complex number $w=4+9 i$, the number 4 is called
Real part
[MTH210] Evaluate z Ãça, ᄀâ€œw if $z=13+2 i$ and $w=5+i$
$8+i$
[MTH210] Evaluate $\backslash\left({ }^{\wedge} \wedge 12 A \tilde{A} f a ̂ \epsilon^{\prime \prime}{ }^{\wedge} 2 \backslash\right)$
-1
[MTH210] Consider the complex number $\quad z=7-19 i$, the sum $\operatorname{Re}(z)+\operatorname{Im}(z)$ is -12
[MTH210] If $\operatorname{Arg}(z)=x$ and are the argument and modulus of a complex number $z$, then the expression rCos $x+i r \operatorname{Sin} x$ is called
The polar form of $z$
[MTH210] In the complex number $z=5+3 i$ the number 3 is called The imaginary part
[MTH210] The conjugate of the complex number $w=7$ Ãcâ,ᄀâ€œ $4 i$ is $7+4 i$
[MTH210] As Venn diagram is for sets so also is $\qquad$ for complex numbers. Argand diagram

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