



Mathematics-9

Exercise 2.6

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Basic Operations on Complex Numbers

(i) **Addition**

(K.B)

Let $z = a + ib$ and $z_2 = c + id$ be two complex numbers and $a, b, c, d \in R$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 + z_2 &= (a + bi) + (c + di) \\ &= (a + c) + (b + d)i \end{aligned}$$

i.e., the sum of two complex numbers is the sum of the corresponding real and the imaginary parts.

For example:

$$\begin{aligned} (3 - 8i) + (5 + 2i) \\ &= (3 + 5) + (-8 + 2)i \\ &= 8 - 6i \end{aligned}$$

(ii) **Multiplication**

(K.B)

Let $z_1 = a + ib$ and $z_2 = c + id$ be two complex numbers and $a, b, c, d \in R$.

Then

(a) **Multiplication of a complex number with a scalar**

If $k \in R$, then $kz_1 = k(a + bi) = ka + kbi$

For example:

If $z = 3 - 2i$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Then } 5z &= 5(3 - 2i) \\ &= 15 - 10i \end{aligned}$$

(b) **Multiplication of two complex numbers**

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 z_2 &= (a + bi)(c + di) \\ &= (ac - bd) + (ad + bc)i \end{aligned}$$

The multiplication of any two complex numbers $(a + bi)$ and $(c + di)$ is explained as

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 z_2 &= (a + bi)(c + di) = a(c + di) + bi(c + di) \\ &= ac + adi + bci + bdi^2 \\ &= ac + adi + bci + bd(-1) \because i^2 = -1 \\ &= (ac - bd) + (ad + bc)i \quad (\text{combining like terms}) \end{aligned}$$

For example:

$$\begin{aligned} (2 - 3i)(4 + 5i) \\ &= 8 + 10i - 12i - 15i^2 \end{aligned}$$

Unit - 2

Real and Complex Numbers

$$= 23 - 2i \quad \because i^2 = -1$$

(iii) **Subtraction** (K.B)

Let $z_1 = a + ib$ and $z_2 = c + id$ be two complex numbers

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 - z_2 &= (a + bi) - (c + di) \\ &= (a - c) + (b - d)i \end{aligned}$$

i.e., the difference of two complex number is the difference of the corresponding real and imaginary parts.

For example:

$$\begin{aligned} &(-2 + 3i) - (2 + i) \\ &= (-2 - 2) + (3 - 1)i \\ &= -4 + 2i \end{aligned}$$

(iv) **Division** (K.B+A.B)

Let $z_1 = a + ib$ and $z_2 = c + id$ be two complex numbers such that $z_2 \neq 0$

Then

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{a + bi}{c + di}$$

(Multiplying the numerator and denominator by $c - di$, the complex conjugate of $c + di$)

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{a + bi}{c + di} \times \frac{c - di}{c - di} \\ &= \frac{ac + bci - adi - bdi^2}{c^2 - (di)^2} \\ &= \frac{ac + bci - adi + bd}{c^2 + d^2}, \quad \because i^2 = -1 \\ &= \frac{(ac + bd) + (bc - ad)i}{c^2 + d^2} \\ &= \frac{ac + bd}{c^2 + d^2} + \left(\frac{bc - ad}{c^2 + d^2} \right) i \end{aligned}$$

Example # 4

Solve $(3 - 4i)(x + yi) = 1 + 0.i$ for real numbers x and y , where $i = \sqrt{-1}$ (A.B)

Solution:

Here

$$(3 - 4i)(x + yi) = 1 + 0.i$$

$$(3 - 4i)(x + yi) = 1 + 0 = 1$$

Unit - 2

Real and Complex Numbers

$$x + yi = \frac{1}{3 - 4i}$$

$$x + yi = \frac{1}{3 - 4i} \times \frac{3 + 4i}{3 + 4i}$$

$$= \frac{3 - 4i}{(3)^2 - (4i)^2}$$

$$= \frac{3 - 4i}{9 - 16(-1)} \quad \because i^2 = -1$$

$$= \frac{3 - 4i}{9 + 16}$$

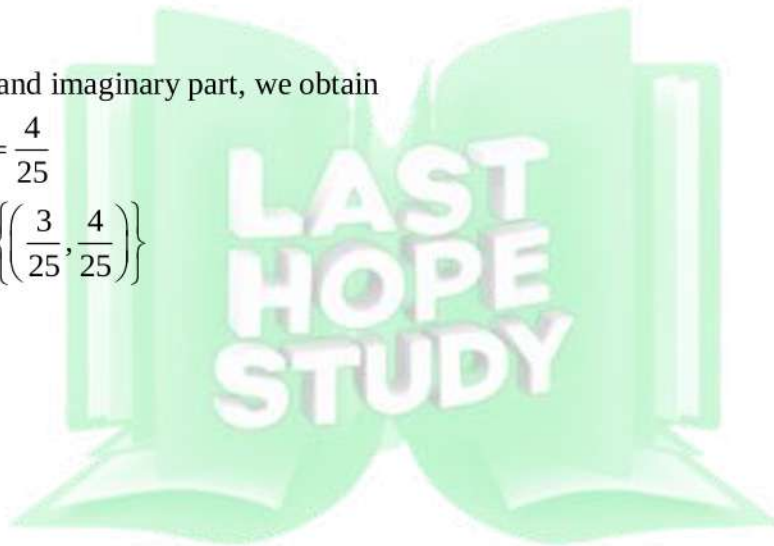
$$= \frac{3 - 4i}{25}$$

$$= \frac{3}{25} - \frac{4}{25}i$$

Equating the real and imaginary part, we obtain

$$x = \frac{3}{25} \quad \text{and} \quad y = \frac{4}{25}$$

$$\therefore \text{Solution Set} = \left\{ \left(\frac{3}{25}, \frac{4}{25} \right) \right\}$$



Unit - 2

Real and Complex Numbers

$$\Rightarrow (2 - \sqrt{-4})(3 - \sqrt{-4}) = 2 - 10i$$

(iii) $(\sqrt{5} - 3i)^2$ **(A.B)**

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\sqrt{5} - 3i)^2 \\ &= (\sqrt{5})^2 + (3i)^2 - 2(\sqrt{5})(3i) \\ &= 5 + 9i^2 - 6\sqrt{5}i \\ &= 5 + 9(-1) - 6\sqrt{5}i \\ &= 5 - 9 - 6\sqrt{5}i \\ &= -4 - 6\sqrt{5}i \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\sqrt{5} - 3i)^2 = -4 - 6\sqrt{5}i$$

(iv) $(2 - 3i)(\overline{3 - 2i})$ **(A.B)**

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} & (2 - 3i)(\overline{3 - 2i}) \\ &= (2 - 3i)(3 + 2i) \\ &= 2(3 + 2i) - 3i(3 + 2i) \\ &= 6 + 4i - 9i - 6i^2 \\ &= 6 - 5i - 6(-1) \\ &= 6 - 5i + 6 \\ &= 6 + 6 - 5i \\ &= 12 - 5i \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow (2 - 3i)(\overline{3 - 2i}) = 12 - 5i$$

Q.4 Simplify and write your answer in the form $a + bi$.

(i) $\frac{-2}{1+i}$ (FSD 2019, D.G.K 2017) **(A.B)**

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{-2}{1+i} \\ &= \frac{-2}{1+i} \times \frac{1-i}{1-i} \\ &= \frac{-2(1-i)}{(1)^2 - (i)^2} \\ &= \frac{-2+2i}{1-i^2} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= \frac{-2+2i}{1+1}$$

$$= \frac{-2+2i}{2}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{2} + \frac{2i}{2}$$

$$= -1+i$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-2}{1+i} = -1+i$$

(ii) $\frac{2+3i}{4-i}$ **(A.B)**

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2+3i}{4-i} \\ &= \frac{2+3i}{4-i} \times \frac{4+i}{4+i} \\ &= \frac{(2+3i)(4+i)}{(4)^2 - (i)^2} \\ &= \frac{2(4+i) + 3i(4+i)}{16 - (-1)} \\ &= \frac{8+2i+12i+3i^2}{16+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{8+4i+3(-1)}{17}$$

$$= \frac{8+14i-3}{17}$$

$$= \frac{8-3+14i}{17}$$

$$= \frac{5+14i}{17}$$

$$= \frac{5}{17} + \frac{14}{17}i$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2+3i}{4-i} = \frac{5}{17} + \frac{14}{17}i$$

Unit - 2

Real and Complex Numbers

(iii) $\frac{9-7i}{3+i}$ (GRW 2021, MTN 2018) **(A.B)**

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{9-7i}{3+i} \\ &= \frac{9-7i}{3+i} \times \frac{3-i}{3-i} \\ &= \frac{(9-7i)(3-i)}{(3)^2 - (i)^2} \\ &= \frac{9(3-i) - 7i(3-i)}{9 - (-1)} \\ &= \frac{27 - 9i - 21i + 7i^2}{9+1} \\ &= \frac{27 - 30i + 7(-1)}{10} \\ &= \frac{27 - 30i - 7}{10} \\ &= \frac{27 - 7 - 30i}{10} \\ &= \frac{20 - 30i}{10} \\ &= \frac{20}{10} - \frac{30i}{10} \\ &= 2 - 3i \\ \Rightarrow \frac{9-7i}{3+i} &= 2 - 3i \end{aligned}$$

(iv) $\frac{2-6i}{3+i} - \frac{4+i}{3+i}$ **(A.B)**

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2-6i}{3+i} - \frac{4+i}{3+i} \\ &= \frac{2-6i - (4+i)}{3+i} \\ &= \frac{2-6i-4-i}{3+i} \\ &= \frac{2-4-6i-i}{3+i} \\ &= \frac{-2-7i}{3+i} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{-2-7i}{3+i} \times \frac{3-i}{3-i} \\ &= \frac{-2-7i}{3+i} \times \frac{3-i}{3-i} \\ &= \frac{-2(3-i) - 7i(3-i)}{(3)^2 - (i)^2} \\ &= \frac{-6+2i - 21i + 7i^2}{9 - (-1)} \\ &= \frac{-6-19i + 7(-1)}{9+1} \\ &= \frac{-6-19i-7}{10} \\ &= \frac{-13-19i}{10} \\ &= \frac{-13}{10} - \frac{19i}{10} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{2-6i}{3+i} - \frac{4+i}{3+i} &= \frac{-13}{10} - \frac{19i}{10} \end{aligned}$$

(v) $\left[\frac{1+i}{1-i} \right]^2$ **(A.B)**

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\frac{1+i}{1-i} \right]^2 \\ &= \frac{(1+i)^2}{(1-i)^2} \\ &= \frac{(1)^2 + (i)^2 + 2ab}{(1)^2 + (i)^2 - 2ab} \\ &= \frac{(1)^2 + (i)^2 + 2(1)(i)}{(1)^2 + (i)^2 - 2(1)(i)} \\ &= \frac{1 + (-1) + 2i}{+1 + (-1) - 2i} \\ &= \frac{\cancel{1} - \cancel{1} + 2i}{\cancel{1} - \cancel{1} - 2i} \end{aligned}$$

Unit - 2

Real and Complex Numbers

$$= \frac{2i}{-2i}$$

$$= -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{1+i}{1-i} \right]^2 = -1+0i$$

(vi) $\frac{1}{(2+3i)(1-i)}$ **(A.B)**

Solution:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1(5-i)}{(5)^2 - (i)^2}$$

$$= \frac{5-i}{25-(-1)}$$

$$= \frac{5-i}{25+1}$$

$$= \frac{5-i}{26}$$

$$= \frac{5}{26} - \frac{1i}{26}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{(2+3i)(1-i)} = \frac{5}{26} - \frac{1i}{26}$$

Q.5 Calculate

(a) \bar{z} (b) $z+\bar{z}$ (c) $z-\bar{z}$ (d) $z\bar{z}$ for each of the following.

(i) $z = -i$ **(A.B)**

Solution: $z = -i$

(a) $\bar{z} = i$

(b) $z+\bar{z} = -i+i = 0$

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

(d) $z\bar{z} = (-i)(i) = -i^2 = -(-1) = 1$

(ii) $z = 2+i$ **(A.B)**

Solution:

$z = 2+i$

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

(b) $z+\bar{z} = (2+i)+(2-i) = 2+i+2-i = 2+2 = 4$

(c) $z-\bar{z} = (2+i)-(2-i) = 2+i-2+i = i+i = 2i$

(d) $z\bar{z} = (2+i)(2-i) = (2)^2 - (i)^2 = 4 - i^2 = 4 - (-1) = 4+1 = 5$

(iii) $z = \frac{1+i}{1-i}$ **(A.B)**

Solution:

$z = \frac{1+i}{1-i}$

$z = \frac{1+i}{1-i} \times \frac{1+i}{1+i}$

Unit - 2

Real and Complex Numbers

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

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

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

$$= \frac{\cancel{1}+2i-\cancel{1}}{1+1}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{2}i}{\cancel{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow z = i$$

(a) $\bar{z} = -i$

(b) $z + \bar{z} = i + (-i)$

$$= \cancel{i} - \cancel{i}$$

$$= 0$$

(c) $z - \bar{z} = i - (-i)$

$$= i + i$$

$$= 2i$$

(d) $z\bar{z} = (i)(-i)$

$$= -i^2$$

$$= -(-1)$$

$$= 1$$

(iv) $z = \frac{4-3i}{2+4i}$

(A.B)

Solution:

$$z = \frac{4-3i}{2+4i}$$

$$z = \frac{4-3i}{2+4i} \times \frac{2-4i}{2-4i}$$

$$= \frac{4(2-4i) - 3i(2-4i)}{(2+4i)(2-4i)}$$

$$= \frac{8-16i-6i+12i^2}{(2)^2 - (4i)^2}$$

$$= \frac{8-22i+12(-1)}{4-16i^2}$$

$$= \frac{8-22i-12}{4-16(-1)}$$

$$= \frac{8-12-22i}{4+16}$$

$$= \frac{-4-22i}{20}$$

$$= \frac{-4}{20} - \frac{22}{20}i$$

$$\Rightarrow z = -\frac{1}{5} - \frac{11}{10}i$$

(a) $\bar{z} = \frac{-1}{5} + \frac{11}{10}i$ **(A.B)**

(b) $z + \bar{z} = \left(-\frac{1}{5} - \frac{11}{10}i\right) + \left(-\frac{1}{5} + \frac{11}{10}i\right)$ **(A.B)**

$$= -\frac{1}{5} - \frac{11}{10}i - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{11}{10}i$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{5}$$

$$= \frac{-1-1}{5}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{5}$$

(c) $z - \bar{z} = \left(-\frac{1}{5} - \frac{11}{10}i\right) - \left(-\frac{1}{5} + \frac{11}{10}i\right)$

(A.B)

$$= \cancel{-\frac{1}{5}} - \frac{11}{10}i + \cancel{\frac{1}{5}} - \frac{11}{10}i$$

$$= -\frac{11}{10}i - \frac{11}{10}i = \frac{-11i-11i}{10}$$

$$= -\frac{22i}{10}$$

$$= -\frac{11}{5}i$$

(d) $z\bar{z} = \left(-\frac{1}{5} - \frac{11}{10}i\right)\left(-\frac{1}{5} + \frac{11}{10}i\right)$ **(A.B)**

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{11}{10}i\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{25} - \frac{121}{100}i^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{25} - \frac{121}{100}(-1)$$

Unit - 2

Real and Complex Numbers

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{25} + \frac{121}{100} \\
 &= \frac{4+121}{100} \\
 &= \frac{125}{100} \\
 &= \frac{5}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

Q.6 If $z = 2+3i$ and show that. **(A.B)**

(i) $\overline{z+w} = \overline{z} + \overline{w}$

Proof: L.H.S = $\overline{z+w}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 z+w &= 2+3i+5-4i \\
 &= 2+5+3i-4i \\
 &= 7-i
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \overline{z+w} &= \overline{7-i} \\
 &= 7+i
 \end{aligned}$$

... (i)

R. H. S = $\overline{z} + \overline{w}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \overline{(2+3i)} + \overline{(5-4i)} \\
 &= 2-3i+5+4i \\
 &= 2+5-3i+4i \\
 &= 7+i
 \end{aligned}$$

... (ii)

From (i) and (ii) we get

L.H.S=R.H.S

$$\overline{z+w} = \overline{z} + \overline{w}$$

Hence proved

(ii) $\overline{z-w} = \overline{z} - \overline{w}$ **(A.B)**

Proof: L.H.S = $\overline{z-w}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 z-w &= (2+3i)-(5-4i) \\
 &= 2+3i-5+4i \\
 &= 2-5+3i+4i \\
 &= -3+7i
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \overline{z-w} &= \overline{-3+7i} \\
 &= -3-7i
 \end{aligned}$$

...(i)

R.H.S = $\overline{z} - \overline{w}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \overline{(2+3i)} - \overline{(5-4i)} \\
 &= 2+3i-(5+4i) \\
 &= 2-3i-5-4i \\
 &= -3-7i
 \end{aligned}$$

From (i) and (ii) we get

L.H.S=R.H.S

$$\overline{z-w} = \overline{z} - \overline{w}$$

Hence proved

(iii) $\overline{zw} = \overline{z} \overline{w}$ **(A.B)**

Proof: L.H.S = \overline{zw}

$$\begin{aligned}
 zw &= (2+3i)(5+4i) \\
 &= 2(5-4i)+3i(5-4i) \\
 &= 10-8i+15i-12i^2 \\
 &= 10+7i-12(-1) \\
 &= 10+7i+12
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 22+7i$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{zw} = \overline{22+7i}$$

$$= 22-7i$$

R.H.S = $\overline{z} \overline{w}$

$$= \overline{(2+3i)} \overline{(5-4i)}$$

$$= (2-3i)(5+4i)$$

$$= 2(5+4i)-3i(5+4i)$$

$$= 10+8i-15i-12i^2$$

$$= 10-7i-12(-1)$$

Unit - 2

Real and Complex Numbers

$$= 10 - 7i + 12$$

$$= 22 - 7i$$

From (i) and (ii) we get

$$\text{L.H.S} = \text{R.H.S}$$

$$\overline{zw} = \overline{zw}$$

Hence proved

$$(iv) \quad \overline{\left(\frac{z}{w}\right)} = \frac{\bar{z}}{\bar{w}}, \text{ where } w \neq 0 \quad \text{(A.B)}$$

$$\text{Proof: L.H.S.} = \overline{\left(\frac{z}{w}\right)}$$

$$\frac{z}{w} = \frac{2+3i}{5-4i} \times \frac{5+4i}{5+4i}$$

$$= \frac{2(5+4i) + 3i(5+4i)}{(5-4i)(5+4i)}$$

$$= \frac{10+8i+15i+12i^2}{(5)^2 - (4i)^2}$$

$$= \frac{10+23i+12(-1)}{25-16i^2}$$

$$= \frac{10+23i-12}{25-(6(-1))}$$

$$= \frac{10+23i-12}{25+16}$$

$$= \frac{-2+23i}{41}$$

Now

$$\overline{\left(\frac{z}{w}\right)}$$

$$= \overline{\left(\frac{-2+23i}{41}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{-2}{41} - \frac{23}{41}i \rightarrow (i)$$

$$\text{R.H.S} = \frac{\bar{z}}{\bar{w}}$$

$$= \frac{\overline{(2+3i)}}{\overline{(5-4i)}}$$

$$= \frac{2-3i}{5+4i}$$

$$= \frac{2-3i}{5+4i} \times \frac{5-4i}{5-4i}$$

$$= \frac{2(5-4i) - 3i(5-4i)}{(5+4i)(5-4i)}$$

$$= \frac{10-8i-15i+12i^2}{(5)^2 - (4i)^2}$$

$$= \frac{10-23i+12(-1)}{25-16i^2}$$

$$= \frac{10-23i+12(-1)}{25-16(-1)}$$

$$= \frac{10-23i-12}{25+16}$$

$$= \frac{-2-23i}{41}$$

$$= \frac{-2}{41} - \frac{23}{41}i \rightarrow (ii)$$

From (i) and (ii) we get

$$\text{L.H.S} = \text{R.H.S}$$

Hence Proved

$\frac{1}{2}(z + \bar{z})$ is the real part of z .

Proof:

$$\frac{1}{2}(z + \bar{z})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}[(2+3i) + \overline{(2+3i)}]$$

Unit - 2

Real and Complex Numbers

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2}[(2+3i)+(2-3i)] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}[2+\cancel{3i}+2-\cancel{3i}] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}[2+2] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}[4] \\
 &= 2 = \text{Re}(z)
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence,

$$\frac{1}{2}(z + \bar{z}) \text{ is the real part of } z.$$

Proved

(v) $\frac{1}{2}(z - \bar{z})$ is the imaginary part of z . **(A.B)**

Proof:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\frac{1}{2}(z - \bar{z}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}[(2+3i) - (\overline{2+3i})] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}[(2+3i) - (2-3i)] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}[\cancel{2}+3i - \cancel{2}+3i] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}[3i+3i] \\
 &= 3i \\
 &= \text{Imaginary}(z)
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence,

$$\frac{1}{2}(z - \bar{z}) \text{ is the imaginary part of } z.$$

Proved

Q.7 Solve the following equations for real x and y .

(i) $(2-3i)(x+yi) = 4+i$ **(A.B)**

Solution: $(2-3i)(x+yi) = 4+i$

$$x+yi = \frac{4+i}{2-3i}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x+yi &= \frac{4+i}{2-3i} \times \frac{2+3i}{2+3i} \\
 &= \frac{4(2+3i)+i(2+3i)}{(2-3i)(2+3i)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{8+12i+2i+3i^2}{(2)^2 - (3i)^2}$$

$$= \frac{8+14i+3(-1)}{4-9i^2}$$

$$= \frac{8+14i-3}{4-9(-1)}$$

$$= \frac{8-3+14i}{4+9}$$

$$= \frac{5+14i}{13}$$

$$x+yi = \frac{5}{13} + \frac{14}{13}i$$

By comparing real and imaginary parts, we get

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{5}{13}, y = \frac{14}{13}$$

$$\therefore \text{Solution Set} = \left\{ \left(\frac{5}{13}, \frac{14}{13} \right) \right\}$$

(ii) $(3-2i)(x+yi) = 2(x-2yi) + 2i - 1$ **(A.B)**

Solution:

$$(3-2i)(x+yi) = 2(x-2yi) + 2i - 1$$

Unit - 2

Real and Complex Numbers

$$3(x+yi) - 2i(x+yi) = 2x - 4yi + 2i - 1$$

$$3x + 3yi - 2xi - 2yi^2 = (2x-1) + i(2-4y)$$

$$3x + (3y-2x)i - 2y(-1) = (2x-1) + i(2-4y)$$

$$3x + (3y-2x)i + 2y = (2x-1) + i(2-4)$$

$$(3x+2y) + (3y-2x)i = (2x-1) + (2-4y)i$$

By comparing the real and imaginary parts.

$$3x + 2y = 2x - 1 \quad , \quad 3y - 2x = 2 - 4y$$

$$3x - 2x + 2y = -1 \quad , \quad 3y - 2x = 2 - 4y$$

$$x + 2y = -1 \rightarrow (i) \quad , \quad -2x + 3y + 4y = 2$$

$$-2x + 7y = 2 \rightarrow (ii)$$

Multiply equation (i) with 2

$$2(x+2y) = -1 \times 2$$

$$2x + 4y = -2 \rightarrow (iii)$$

By adding equation (ii) and (iii)

$$\cancel{2x} + 4y = \cancel{-2}$$

$$\underline{\cancel{-2x} + 7y = \cancel{2}}$$

$$11y = 0$$

$$y = \frac{0}{11}$$

$$y = 0$$

Putting $y = 0$ in equation (i)

$$x + 2y = -1$$

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

$$x + 0 = -1$$

$$x = -1$$

$$\therefore \text{Solution Set} = \{(0, -1)\}$$

$$(iii) \quad (3+4i)^2 - 2(x-yi) = x+yi \quad \text{(A.B)}$$

$$\text{Solution: } (3+4i)^2 - 2(x-yi) = x+yi$$

$$(3+4i)^2 - 2(x-yi) = x+yi$$

$$9 + 24i + 16i^2 - 2x + 2yi = x + yi$$

$$9 + 24i + 16(-1) - 2x + 2yi = x + yi$$

$$9 + 24i - 16 - 2x + 2yi = x + yi$$

$$9 + 24i - 16 - 2x = x + 2yi - yi = 0$$

$$9 + 24i - 16 - 3x + yi = 0$$

$$-3x + yi = -9 - 24i + 16$$

$$-3x + yi = 16 - 9 - 24i$$

$$-3x + yi = 7 - 24i$$

By comparing the real and imaginary parts,

we get

$$-3x = 7 \quad \text{and} \quad y = -24$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-7}{3} \quad y = -24$$

$$\therefore \text{Solution Set} = \left\{ \left(\frac{-7}{3}, -24 \right) \right\}$$