The Argand Diagram

Complex numbers can be represented geometrically on an **Argand Diagram.**

$A = 2$

$B = -3i$

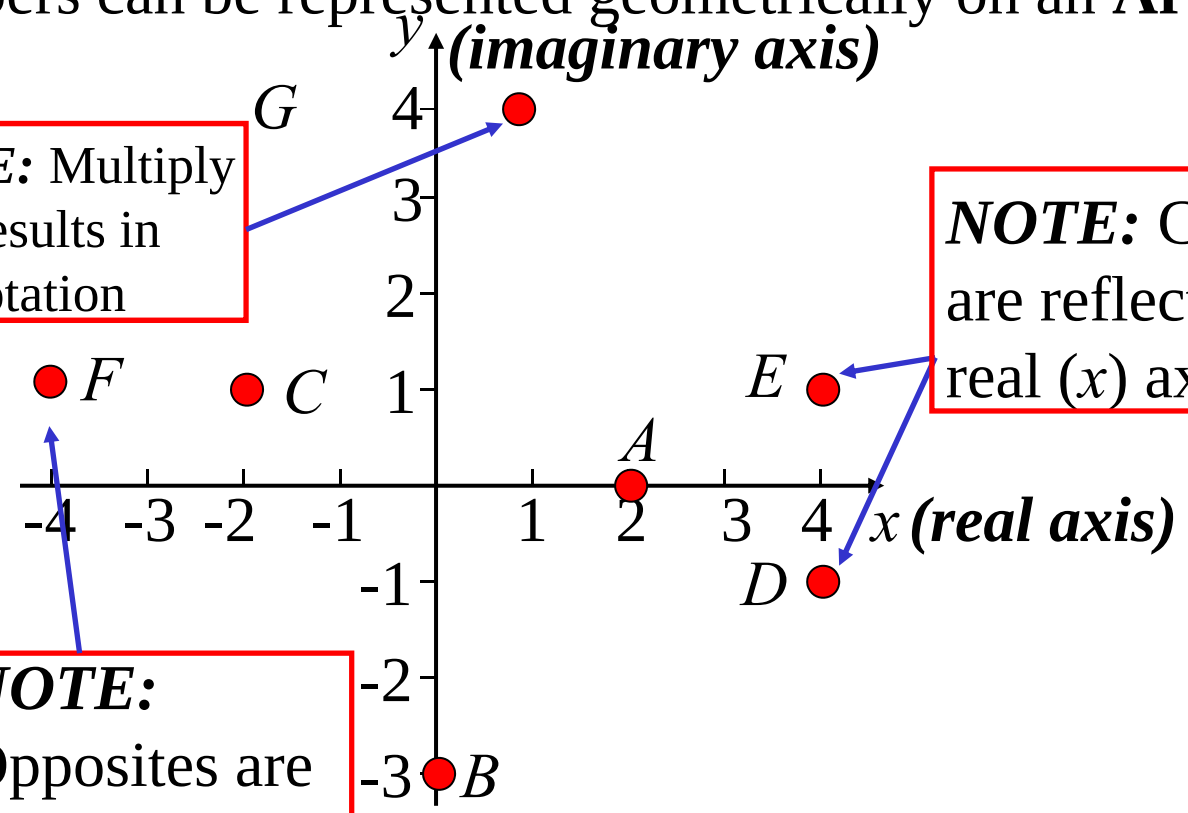
$C = -2 + i$

$D = 4 - i$

$E = 4 + i$

$F = -(4 - i)$
$= -4 + i$

$G = i(4 - i)$
$= 1+4i$



NOTE: Multiply by i results in 90° rotation

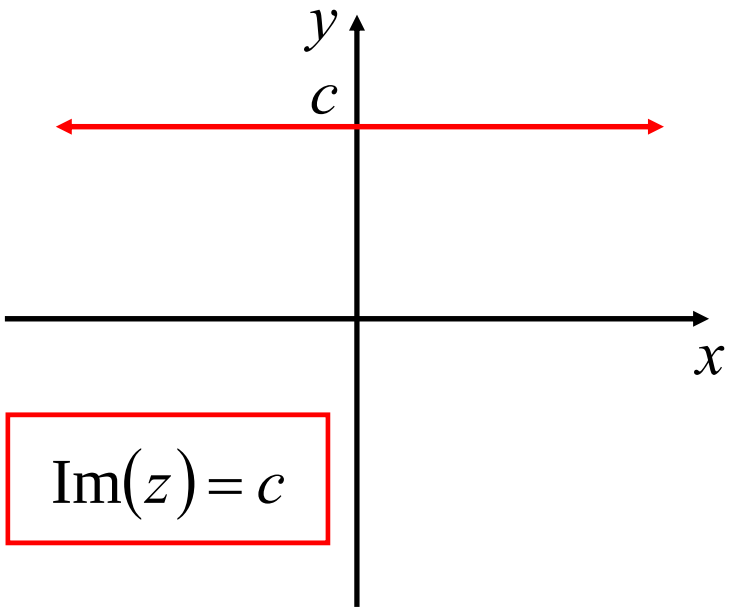
NOTE: Conjugates are reflected in the real (x) axis

NOTE: Opposites are rotated 180°

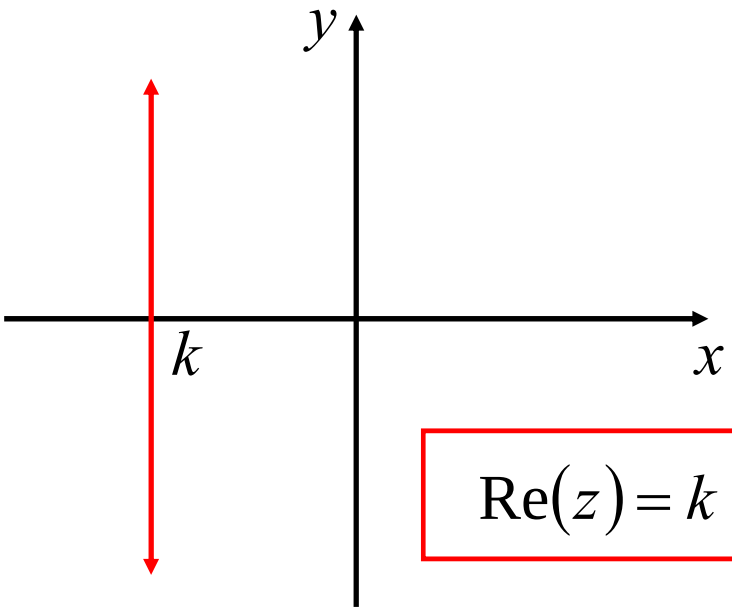
Every complex number can be represented by a unique point on the Argand Diagram.

Locus in Terms of Complex Numbers

Horizontal and Vertical Lines



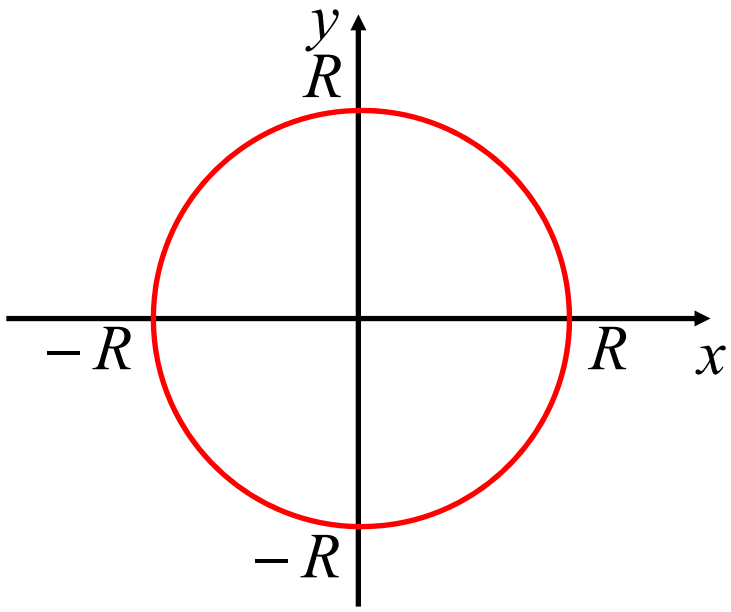
$\mathrm{Im}(z) = c$



$\mathrm{Re}(z) = k$

Circles

$z\bar{z} = R^2$



$(z-\omega)(\bar{z}-\bar{\omega}) = R^2$
Locus is a circle
centre ω
radius R

e.g.Find and describe the locus of points in the Argand diagram;

(i) $(z+4+i)(\bar{z}+4-i) = 49$

$z\bar{z}+(4+i)\bar{z}+(4-i)z+(4+i)(4-i) = 49$

$z\bar{z}+4(z+\bar{z})+i\bar{z}-iz+(4+i)(4-i) = 49$

$z\bar{z}+4(z+\bar{z})-\bar{i}\bar{z}-iz+(4+i)(4-i) = 49$

$z\bar{z}+4(z+\bar{z})-(\bar{iz}+iz)+(4+i)(4-i) = 49$

$x^2+y^2+8x+2y+16+1 = 49$

$x^2+8x+16+y^2+2y+1 = 49$

$(x+4)^2+(y+1)^2 = 49$

Locus is a circle

centre : $(-4,-1)$

radius : 7 units

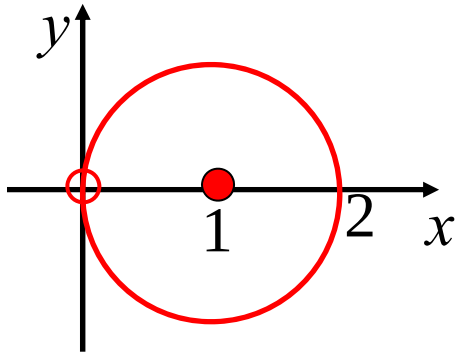
$(ii)\ \dfrac{1}{\underline{z}}+\dfrac{1}{z}=1$

$\underline{z}+z=z\underline{z}$

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

$x^2-2x+y^2=0$

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



Locus is a circle

centre: $(1,0)$

radius: 1 unit

excluding the point (0,0)

Cambridge: **Exercise 1C; 1 ace, 2 bdf, 3, 4 ace, 5 bdfh, 6, 10 to 15**