

Complex number

Modulus

Argument

Polar form

Rectangular form

Conjugate

Loci

Root

Argand diagram

De Moivre's theorem

The absolute value or magnitude of a complex number, representing its distance from the origin on the Argand diagram.

A number that has both a real part and an imaginary part, typically written in the form $a + bi$.

The representation of a complex number in terms of its modulus and argument, typically written in the form $r \operatorname{cis} \theta$.

The angle (measured in radians) between the positive real axis and the line joining the origin to the point representing the complex number on the Argand diagram.

For a complex number $a + bi$, the conjugate is $a - bi$.

The representation of a complex number in the standard $a + bi$ form.

A value of a variable for which an equation or function is equal to zero.

The set of all points that satisfy a given condition or equation.

A theorem that relates the powers of a complex number to its modulus and argument.

A graphical representation of complex numbers on a coordinate plane.