

# 889386

$$\left| \frac{z+i}{z-3i} \right| = 1$$

we have  $z$  - point of plane which satisfy.

$$|z+i| = |z-3i|$$

suppose  $z = x+iy$

Here  $(x, y)$  are points of the plane which satisfy the equation.

$$|x+iy+i| = |x+iy-3i|$$

$$\Rightarrow |x+i(y+1)| = |x+i(y-3)|$$

$$(\because |z| = \sqrt{z\bar{z}}$$

if  $z = a+ib$  then  $\bar{z} = a-ib$ )

So that

$$\sqrt{\{x+i(y+1)\}\{x-i(y+1)\}} = \sqrt{\{x+i(y-3)\}\{x-i(y-3)\}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2+(y+1)^2} = \sqrt{x^2+(y-3)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2+(y+1)^2 = x^2+(y-3)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2+2y+1 = y^2+y-6y$$

$$\Rightarrow 8y = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 1$$

$$\text{So } y = 1, \quad \& \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Here points of the plane which satisfy the equation are all point on the line  $y = 1$ .

$$|i\varepsilon - (i + \alpha)| = |i + (i + \alpha)|$$

$$|(\varepsilon - 1)i + \alpha| = |(1 + i) + \alpha| \quad \in$$

$$\overline{z} z = |z|^2 \quad \therefore$$

$$(i\varepsilon - i - \alpha)(-i\varepsilon + i + \alpha) = (1 + i + \alpha)(1 - i - \alpha)$$

So that