

What does each ask for?

$\pm \sqrt{25}$  both positive and negative square roots of 25

$-\sqrt{36}$  only the negative square root of 36

$\sqrt{49}$  only the positive square root of 49

Simplify.  $\sqrt{729}$

$$\sqrt{729} = 27$$

When there are two roots of a number the radical symbol  $\sqrt{\quad}$  without anything in front means

The Principal Square Root  
(the positive square roots)

Solve.

$$x^2 = 676$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{676}$$

$$x = \pm 26$$

Simplify.

$$\sqrt{72}$$

$$= \sqrt{36 \cdot 2}$$

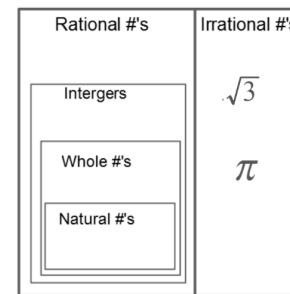
$$= \sqrt{36} \cdot \sqrt{2}$$

$$= 6\sqrt{2}$$

Sec 5-6

Complex Numbers

Real Numbers



Imaginary Numbers

$$\sqrt{-16}$$
$$a + bi$$

Imaginary Numbers:

$$\sqrt{-1} = i$$

$i$  is called the imaginary unit.

Simplify each.

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad & \sqrt{20} \\ &= \sqrt{4 \cdot 5} \\ &= \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{5} \\ &= 2\sqrt{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \quad & \sqrt{-16} \\ &= \sqrt{-1 \cdot 16} \\ &= \sqrt{-1} \cdot \sqrt{16} \\ &= 4i \end{aligned}$$

Get:

- a small white board
- dry-erase marker
- rag to wipe board

Find ALL EXACT Complex solutions.

$$1. \quad 3x^2 + 23 = 11$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{3x^2}{3} = \frac{-12}{3} \\ & \sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{-4} = \sqrt{-1 \cdot 4} \end{aligned}$$

$$x = \pm 2i$$

$$2. \quad 7(x-5)^2 + 134 = 8$$

$$\frac{7(x-5)^2}{7} = \frac{-126}{7}$$

$$\sqrt{(x-5)^2} = \sqrt{-18}$$

$$x-5 = \sqrt{-1 \cdot 9 \cdot 2}$$

$$x-5 = \pm 3i\sqrt{2}$$

$$x = 5 \pm 3i\sqrt{2}$$

Simplify each.

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad & \sqrt{75} \\ &= \sqrt{25 \cdot 3} \\ &= 5\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \quad & \sqrt{-1849} \\ &= \sqrt{-1 \cdot 1849} \\ &= 43i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \quad & \sqrt{-24} \\ &= \sqrt{-1 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} \\ &= 2i\sqrt{6} \end{aligned}$$

Simplify each.

$$1. \quad \sqrt{-98}$$

$$= \sqrt{-1 \cdot 49 \cdot 2}$$

$$= 7i\sqrt{2}$$

$$2. \quad \sqrt{-256}$$

$$= \sqrt{-1 \cdot 256}$$

$$= 16i$$

$$3. \quad \sqrt{-39}$$

$$= \sqrt{-1 \cdot 39}$$

$$= i\sqrt{39}$$

$$4. \quad 5\sqrt{-18}$$

$$= 5 \cdot \sqrt{-1 \cdot 9 \cdot 2}$$

$$= 5 \cdot 3 \cdot i\sqrt{2}$$

$$= 15i\sqrt{2}$$

Complex Numbers:

any number that can be written  
in the form:  $a + bi$

Standard Form  
of a Complex  
Number

Real  
Part      Imaginary  
Part

Examples of Imaginary #'s:

$10 - 7i$  or  $13i$

## Complex Numbers

$a + bi$      $a$  and  $b$  are real numbers

Real Numbers	Imaginary Numbers
$b$ must be 0	$b \neq 0$ $a$ can be any real number - even 0