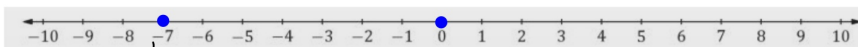


Absolute Value:

Distance from zero.

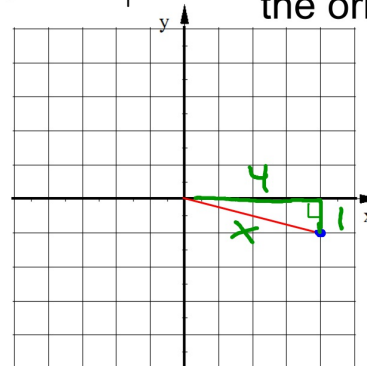


$$|-7| = 7$$

-7 is 7 units from zero

What could the absolute value of an ordered pair mean?

$|(4, -1)| = ?$ means the distance (4, -1) is from the origin.



$$\text{Leg}^2 + \text{Leg}^2 = \text{Hypot}^2$$

$$4^2 + 1^2 = x^2$$

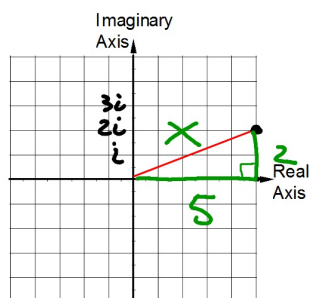
$$16 + 1 = x^2$$

$$x^2 = 17$$

$$x = \sqrt{17}$$

What could the absolute value of a Complex Number mean?

$|5 + 2i| = ?$ means the distance $5 + 2i$ is from the origin.



$$\text{Leg}^2 + \text{Leg}^2 = \text{hypot}^2$$

$$5^2 + 2^2 = x^2$$

$$\sqrt{29} = \sqrt{x^2}$$

$$x = \sqrt{29}$$

$$|a + bi| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

Find the absolute value of this complex number.

$$\begin{aligned} |3 - 7i| &= \sqrt{3^2 + 7^2} \\ a=3 \quad b=-7 &\downarrow \\ &= \sqrt{9 + 49} \\ &= \boxed{\sqrt{58}} \end{aligned}$$

Find the absolute value of this complex number.

$$\begin{aligned} |6i| &= |0 + 6i| \\ &= \sqrt{0^2 + 6^2} \\ &= \sqrt{36} = \boxed{6} \end{aligned}$$

5th/6th

You can now do Hwk #15. Sec 5-6

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Problems 6-8, 17, 18, 20, 21, 59, 60

Due tomorrow

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

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

When simplifying, every i^2 can be replaced with -1 then look to continue simplifying.

Simplify each.

1. $7i(2 - 8i)$

$$= 14i - 56i^2$$

$$= 14i - 56(-1)$$

$$= 14i + 56$$

$$= \boxed{56 + 14i}$$

2. $(1 + 6i)(4 - 3i)$

	1	+6i	
4	4	+24i	
-3i	-3i	-18i^2 = +18	→ (-18)(-1)

$$\boxed{22 + 21i}$$

When dealing with Real Numbers only:

$(x + 5)(3x + 2)$ is a Trinomial

When dealing with Imaginary Numbers only:

$(5 + i)(2 + 3i)$ is a Binomial

The product of two imaginary numbers is
Another Imaginary Number.

Simplify:

$(7 + 9i)(3 - 2i)$

	7	+9i	
3	21	+27i	
-2i	-14i	-18i^2 = -18(-1) = +18	

$$= \boxed{39 + 13i}$$

Simplify:

$(1 + 5i)^2 = (1 + 5i)(1 + 5i)$

	1	+5i	
1	1	+5i	
+5i	+5i	+25i^2 = -25	

$$= \boxed{-24 + 10i}$$

$(x + 5)^2$ is never just 2 terms!!!

$$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}(x + 5)^2 &= (x)^2 + 2(1)(5)x + (5)^2 \\ &= x^2 + 10x + 25\end{aligned}$$

However.....

$$\begin{aligned}(1 + 5i)^2 &= (1)^2 + 2(1)(5i) + (5i)^2 \\ &= 1 + 10i + \underbrace{25i^2}_{25(-1)} = 1 + 10i - 25\end{aligned}$$

When you square a complex number you get another complex number.

$$= -24 + 10i$$

Simplify.

$$(3 - 4i)^2$$

	3	-4i
3	9	-12i
-4i	-12i	+16i ² = -16

$$-7 - 24i$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{or } 3^2 - 2(3)(4i) + (4i)^2 \\ &= 9 - 24i + \underbrace{16i^2}_{16(-1)} \\ &= 9 - 24i - 16 \\ &= -7 - 24i\end{aligned}$$

Simplify.

$$(4 + 2i)(4 - 2i)$$

	4	+2i
4	16	+8i
-2i	-8i	-4i ² = +4

$$\rightarrow -4(-1) = 20$$

Simplify each.

1. $(2x - 3)(2x + 3)$

	$2x$	-3
$2x$	$4x^2$	$-6x$
$+3$	$+6x$	-9

$4x^2 - 9$

2. $(2 - 3i)(2 + 3i)$

	2	$-3i$
2	4	$-6i$
$+3i$	$+6i$	$-9i^2 = +9$

$4 + 9 = 13$

When a and b are REAL #'s

$$(a + b)(a - b) = a^2 - b^2$$

With Imaginary Numbers:

$$(a + bi)(a - bi) = a^2 + b^2 \rightarrow a^2 - b^2 i^2 = a^2 - b^2(-1) = a^2 + b^2$$

$$(4 + 2i)(4 - 2i) = (4)^2 + (2)^2 = 16 + 4 = 20$$

$a=4$ $b=2$

Factors such as $(a + b)$ and $(a - b)$ are called **CONJUGATES**

Conjugate

The conjugate is where we **change the sign in the middle** of two terms like this:

$3x + 1$
Conjugate: $3x - 1$

Complex Conjugates: $a + bi$ and $a - bi$

$$(7 + 4i)(7 - 4i) = 7^2 + 4^2 = 49 + 16 = 65$$

$a=7$ $b=4$

The product of complex conjugates is always **a constant**

Simplify each.

1. $(9 - 5i)^2$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & 9 & -5i \\ \hline 9 & 81 & -45i \\ \hline -5i & -45i & +25i^2 = -25 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$= \boxed{56 - 90i}$$

2. $(6 - 3i)(6 + 3i)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (6)^2 + (3)^2 \\ &= 36 + 9 \\ &= \boxed{45} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$i^3 = i^2 \cdot i = (-1)(i) = -i$$

$$i^4 = i^2 \cdot i^2 = (-1)(-1) = 1$$

$$i^5 = \underbrace{i \cdot i}_{-1} \cdot \underbrace{i \cdot i}_{-1} \cdot i = (-1)(-1)(i) = i$$

$$i^6 = \underbrace{i \cdot i}_{-1} \cdot \underbrace{i \cdot i}_{-1} \cdot \underbrace{i \cdot i}_{-1} = (-1)(-1)(-1) = -1$$

Powers of i repeat every 4:

$i = i$	$i^5 = i$	$i^9 = i$	$i^{13} = i$
$i^2 = -1$	$i^6 = -1$	$i^{10} = -1$	$i^{14} = -1$
$i^3 = -i$	$i^7 = -i$	$i^{11} = -i$	$i^{15} = -i$
$i^4 = 1$	$i^8 = 1$	$i^{12} = 1$	$i^{16} = 1$

etc.

Simplify each.

1. $7i(5 + 2i)$

$$= 35i + 14i^2$$

$$= 35i + 14(-1)$$

$$= 35i - 14$$

$$= \boxed{-14 + 35i}$$

2. $(3i)(5i)(2i) =$

$$= 30i^3$$

$$= 30(-i)$$

$$= \boxed{-30i}$$

3. $(\underline{-2i})(\underline{10i})(\underline{i})(\underline{4i}) =$

$$-80 i^4$$

$$= (-80)(1) = \boxed{-80}$$

You can now finish Hwk #16

Sec 5-6

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Problems 37, 40, 50-52, 57, 62, 65