



## Complex Numbers

A Complex Number is a combination of a Real Number and an Imaginary Number:

Standard Form of  
a Complex Number

$a + bi$

Real Part

Imaginary Part

$\sqrt{-1}$

If  $a=0$ , then you have an Imaginary Number:  $bi$

If  $b=0$ , then you have a Real Number:  $a$



## Topic 6: Polynomial Equations

Exploring "Complex Numbers"

SAS3 - Question #2

2. Compute  $(2 + 3i) - (5 - 7i)$

$$= 2 - 5 + 3i - (-7i)$$

$$-3 + 10i$$

Adding and Subtracting  
Complex numbers is  
just like  
combining Like-Terms

## Topic 6: Polynomial Equations

Exploring "Complex Numbers"

SAS3 - Question #3

## Topic 6: Polynomial Equations

Agilemind website: Exploring "Complex Numbers" Page 3

Answers to SAS3 - Question #3

Since  $i = \sqrt{-1}$

$$i^2 = ?$$

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

Whenever you see  $i^2$  replace it with  $-1$  and simplify

## Topic 6: Polynomial Equations

Agilemind website: Exploring "Complex Numbers" Page 4

## Topic 6: Polynomial Equations

Exploring "Complex Numbers"

SAS3 - Question #6

## Topic 6: Polynomial Equations

Agilemind website: Exploring "Complex Numbers" Page 6

Answer to SAS3 - Question #6

Expand like you would normally expand the product of two binomials.

$$(3 - 2i)(5 + 4i)$$

$$23 + 2i$$

	3	-2i
5	15	-10i
+4i	+12i	$-8i^2$ $= -8(-1)$ $= +8$

## Topic 6: Polynomial Equations

Exploring "Complex Numbers"

SAS3 - Question #7

The product of two **Complex Numbers** will be another **Complex Number** (unless they are conjugates)

In other words, it will never be a trinomial!

Find this product.  $(6 - 4i)(2 - 5i)$

	6	-4i
2	12	-8i
-5i	-30i	$20i^2$ $= 20(-1)$ $= -20$

$$-8 - 38i$$

Simplify:

$$(6 - i)^2 = (6 - i)(6 - i)$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & 6 & -i \\ \hline 6 & 36 & -6i \\ \hline -i & -6i & +i^2 \\ \hline \end{array} = \boxed{35 - 12i}$$

These are  
Conjugates!

The product of  
Complex Conjugates  
is always a **CONSTANT**

Find this product.

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

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & 7 & -3i \\ \hline 7 & 49 & -21i \\ \hline +3i & +21i & -9i^2 \\ \hline \end{array} = \boxed{58}$$

## Hwk #31

Agilemind Workbook and Website

Topic 6: Polynomial Equations  
Exploring "Quadratic Equations"

SAS3: questions 10 & 11 (Workbook)  
and  
More Practice 6-8 (Online)

## Powers of $i$

	Process	
$i^0$		1
$i^1$		$i$
$i^2$		-1
$i^3$	$i^2 \cdot i$	$-i$
$i^4$	$i^3 \cdot i = -i \cdot i = -i^2$	1
$i^5$	$i^4 \cdot i = 1 \cdot i$	$i$
$i^6$	$i^5 \cdot i = i \cdot i = i^2$	-1
$i^7$	$i^6 \cdot i = -1 \cdot i$	$-i$
$i^8$	$i^7 \cdot i = -i \cdot i = -i^2$	1

this  
pattern  
repeats

Simplify each power of  $i$

$$i^{19} =$$

$$4 \overline{) 19} \begin{array}{r} 4r3 \\ \underline{16} \\ 3 \end{array}$$

}  $4 \rightarrow$  four full times through the pattern  
 $r3 \rightarrow$  3 steps into the next pattern

$$i^{19} = -1$$

$$= i^3 = -1$$