

Date:

Chapter: Chapter 5:4 --> Complex Numbers

Objectives: Perform operations with pure imaginary numbers and complex numbers

Notes:

$\begin{array}{r l} X & y \\ \hline 0 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 \\ -2 & 4 \\ -3 & 7 \end{array}$	$x = \frac{-b}{2a}$ $x = \frac{-2}{2(1)} \rightarrow -1$	
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Consider the graph of $y = x^2 + 2x + 4$. Notice how this graph has no x-intercepts and therefore does not have any roots. Does this mean there are no solutions?

***Imaginary Unit** (i) = Principal $\sqrt{-1}$ therefore $i = \sqrt{-1}$

***Pure Imaginary Numbers** = Square root of negative real numbers; for any positive real number b, $\sqrt{-b^2} = \sqrt{b^2}$ times $\sqrt{-1} = bi$

---The Commutative and Associative Properties of Multiplication hold true for pure imaginary numbers---

***Complex Numbers** = An expression that contains both a real number and an imaginary number. $(a \pm bi)$ where a = real number and bi is the imaginary number

***Complex Conjugates** = Two complex numbers of the form $a + bi$ and $a - bi$; the product of two conjugates is always a real number.

Square Root Property

--Method used to solve a quadratic equation--

If $x^2 = n$ then $x = \pm \sqrt{n}$ $x^2 = 121$ $x^2 = -121$

Powers of i

		(-1)	$(-1)(-1)$
		$i^2 \cdot i$	$i^2 \cdot i^2$
$i^1 = i$	$i^2 = -1$	$i^3 = -i$	$i^4 = 1$
$i^5 = i$	$i^6 = -1$	$i^7 = -i$	$i^8 = 1$

Examples:

Ex. 1 - Simplify.

a) $\sqrt{-27}$ b) $\sqrt{-216}$ c) $\sqrt{-18}$
 $\sqrt{1} \cdot \sqrt{27} \sqrt{-1}$ $\sqrt{1} \cdot \sqrt{216} \sqrt{-1}$ $3i\sqrt{2}$
 $i \cdot 3\sqrt{3}$ $i \cdot 6\sqrt{6}$
 $3i\sqrt{3}$ $6i\sqrt{6}$

d) $\sqrt{-125}$ e) $(2i)(3i)(-2i)$ f) $(i)^3$
 $\sqrt{1} \cdot \sqrt{125} \sqrt{-1}$ $2(-1)(3)(-1)(-2i)$ $i^3 = i^2 \cdot i = -1 \cdot i = -i$
 $i \cdot 5\sqrt{5}$ $-12i$ $-i$

g) i^{20} h) $(-2i)(-3i)$
 $i^{20} = 1$ $6i^2 = 6(-1) = -6$
 $i \cdot i = i^2 = -1$

i) $\sqrt{-20} \cdot \sqrt{-12}$ m) i^{11}
 $\sqrt{20} \sqrt{-1} \sqrt{12} \sqrt{-1}$ $i^{11} = i^{10} \cdot i = 1 \cdot i = i$
 $2\sqrt{5} \cdot 2\sqrt{3}$ $2i\sqrt{15}$ $2i\sqrt{15}$

Ex. 2 - Add/simplify.

a) $(-2 + 5i) + (1 - 7i)$ b) $(3 + 5i) + (2 - 4i)$
 $-1 - 2i$ $5 + i$

c) $(4 - 2i) - (3 - 7i)$
 $4 - 2i - 3 + 7i$
 $1 + 5i$

Ex. 3 - Solve the quadratic equation.

a) $5x^2 + 20 = 0$ b) $4x^2 + 24 = 0$
 $5x^2 = -20$ $x^2 = -6$
 $x = \pm \sqrt{-4}$ $x = \pm \sqrt{-6}$
 $x = \pm 2i$ $x = \pm i\sqrt{6}$

c) $5x^2 = -150$
 $x^2 = -30$
 $x = \pm \sqrt{-30} = \pm i\sqrt{30}$

Ex. 4 - Find the values for x and y that make the equation true.

a) $2x + yi = -14 - 3i$
 $2x = -14$ $yi = -3i$
 $x = -7$ $y = -3$

b) $5x + 1 + (3 + 2y)i = 2x - 2 + (y - 6)i$
 $5x + 1 + 3i + 2yi = 2x - 2 + yi - 6i$
 $5x + 1 = 2x - 2$ $3i + 2yi = yi - 6i$
 $3x + 1 = -2$ $3 + 2y = y - 6$
 $3x = -3$ $y = -9$
 $x = -1$ $y = -9$

c) $20 - 12i = 5y + 4xi$
 $20 = 5y$ $-12i = 4xi$
 $4 = y$ $-3 = x$

Ex. 5 - Multiply.

a) $(2 + i)(3 - i)$ b) $(5 - 2i)(4 - i)$
 $6 - 2i + 3i - i^2$ $20 - 5i - 8i + 2i^2$
 $6 + (-1)$ $20 - 13i + 2(-1)$
 $7 + i$ $18 - 13i$

c) $(4 - 2i)(1 - 2i)$ d) $(2 + 3i)(2 - 3i)$
 $4 - 8i + 2i - 4i^2$ $4 - 6i + 6i - 9i^2$
 $4 - 6i + 4$ $4 - 9(-1)$
 $8 - 6i$ $4 + 9 = 13$

Ex. 6 - Divide.

a) $\frac{5i}{(3 + 2i)(3 - 2i)}$ b) $\frac{5}{3 + i} \cdot \frac{(3 - i)}{(3 - i)}$
 $\frac{5i - 10i^2}{9 + 4}$ $\frac{15 - 5i + 15i - 5i^2}{9 + 1}$
 $\frac{5i + 10}{13}$ $\frac{10 + 10i}{10}$
 $\frac{5i + 10}{13}$ $1 + i$

c) $\frac{5 + i}{2i}$ d) $\frac{6 - 5i}{3i}$
 $\frac{5i + i^2}{i \cdot 2}$ $\frac{6i - 5i^2}{3i \cdot i}$
 $\frac{5i - 1}{-2}$ $\frac{6i + 5}{-3}$
 $-\frac{5i - 1}{2}$ $-\frac{6i + 5}{3}$

e) $\frac{2 + 3i}{4 - i}$
 $\frac{(2 + 3i)(4 + i)}{(4 - i)(4 + i)}$
 $\frac{8 + 4i + 12i + 3i^2}{16 - i^2}$
 $\frac{8 + 16i - 3}{17}$
 $\frac{5 + 16i}{17}$

Homework:

p. 280 (#18-58 Evens, 66, 67, 71, 72, 74)