LESSON 3.2a

Introduction to Complex Numbers

What do you think?

Can you take the square root of a negative number?

- No ... not with the numbers and number system we have been working with (*real* numbers)
- ...we can't find a number that times itself results in a negative (only a positive times a negative gives a negative)

The thing is ... trying to take the square root of a negative happens in many real-life situations:

- ...in electrical circuits
- ...in financial forecasting
- ...in quantum physics

Some fun math history

Once upon a time (50AD) ... there was a guy named Heron of Alexandria.

He was trying to find the volume of a section of a pyramid.

But...he ran into a problem: he got to a point in his calculations where he had $\sqrt{81-114}$

...and he stopped because like any good math student he knew you can't take the square root of a negative.

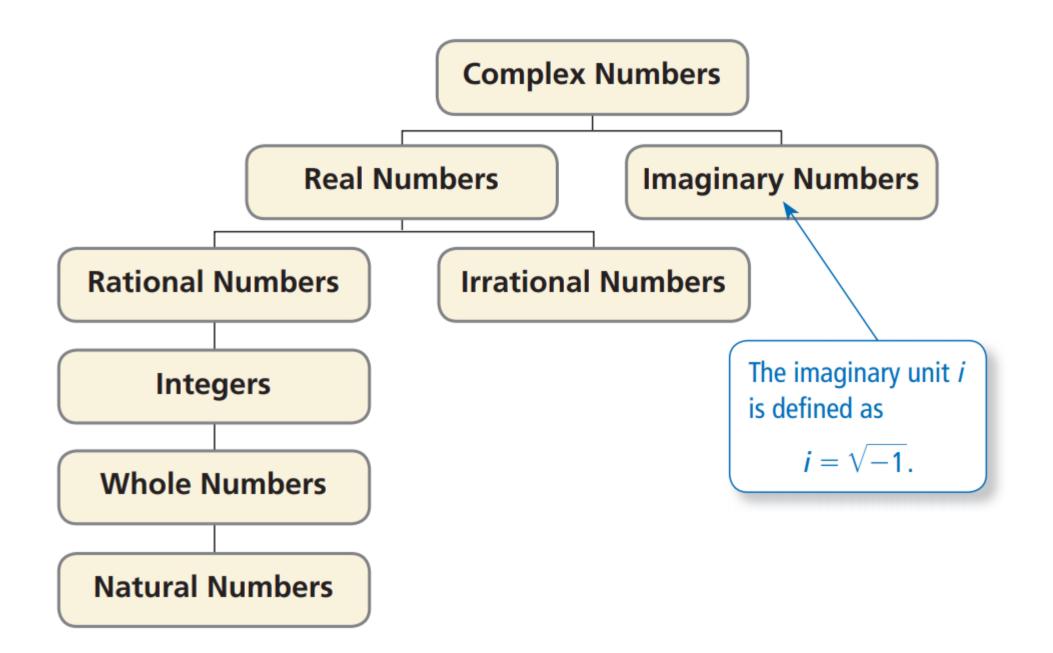
So he gave up and called this the "impossible pyramid."

However for the next 1500 years mathematicians and engineers kept bumping into situations where they had to take the square root of a negative.

They were getting frustrated and called these numbers (square roots of a negative) *Imaginary Numbers*.

In 1545 guy named Girolamo Cardano (and later in 1637 Rene Descartes) figured out a way to make all this work in math...they came up with two new number systems:

1) the *Imaginary Number System* and 2) the *Complex Number System*



Today you will:

- Define and use the imaginary unit i.
- Add, and subtract, complex numbers

Core Vocabulary:

- imaginary unit i, p. 104
- complex number, p. 104
- imaginary number, p. 104
- pure imaginary number, p. 104

The Imaginary Unit *i*:

 $i = \sqrt{-1}$

 $i^2 = -1$

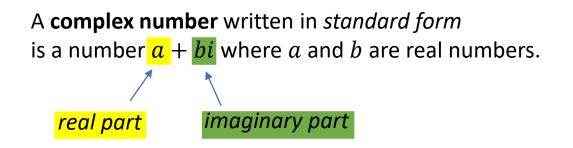
The imaginary unit *i* can be used to write the square root of any negative number.

The Square Root of a Negative Number Property:	Example
1. If r is a positive real number, then $\sqrt{-r} = i\sqrt{r}$.	$\sqrt{-3} = i\sqrt{3}$
2. By the first property, it follows that $(i\sqrt{r})^2 = -r$	$(i\sqrt{3})^2 = i^2 \cdot 3 = -3$

Find the square root of each number.

a. $\sqrt{-25}$ b. $\sqrt{-72}$ c. $-5\sqrt{-9}$ SOLUTION

a. √−25



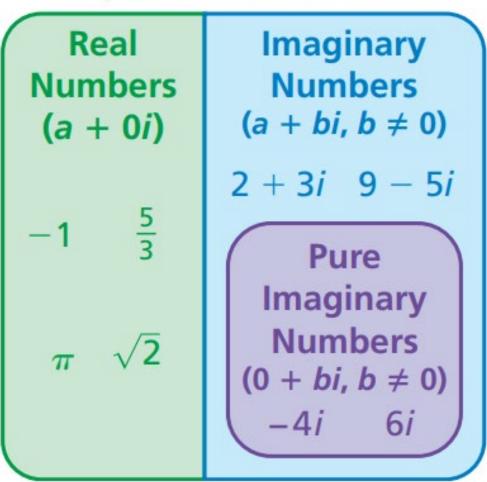
If $b \neq 0$, then a + bi is an *imaginary number*.

example: 3 + 2i

If a = 0 and $b \neq 0$, then a + bi is a **pure imaginary number**.

example: -6i

Complex Numbers (a + bi)



Equality of Complex Numbers

Two complex numbers a + bi and c + di are equal if and only if a = c and b = d

In other words, the correspond parts must be equal:

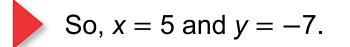
- the real parts
- and the imaginary parts

Find the values of x and y that satisfy the equation 2x - 7i = 10 + yi.

SOLUTION

Set the real parts equal to each other and the imaginary parts equal to each other.

2 <i>x</i> = 10	Equate the real parts.	-7i = yi	Equate the imaginary parts.
<i>x</i> = 5	Solve for <i>x</i> .	-7 = y	Solve for <i>y</i> .



Start working on #13-20 on page 108 ... you have 5 minutes.

Sums and differences of Complex Numbers

... just add (or subtract) the corresponding parts (real and imaginary parts) separately.

Sum of complex numbers: (a + bi) + (c + di) = (a + c) + (b + d)i

Difference of complex numbers: (a + bi) - (c + di) = (a - c) + (b - d)i

Add or subtract. Write the answer in standard form.

- **a.** (8 i) (5 + 4i)
- **b.** (7 6i) (3 6i)
- **c.** 13 (2 + 7i) + 5i

SOLUTION

a. (8 - i) + (5 + 4i)= 13 + 3i**b.** (7 - 6i) - (3 - 6i)= 4 + 0i= 4 **c.** 13 - (2 + 7i) + 5i= (11 - 7i) + 5i= 11 + (-7 + 5)i= 11 - 2i

Start working on #21-30 on page 108 ... you have 5 minutes.

Write in standard form.

Simplify. Write in standard form.

Simplify. Definition of complex addition Write in standard form.

Homework

Pg 108, #1-32