

Section 4 – Topic 6
Complex Numbers – Part 2

We can use imaginary numbers to write complex numbers.

A **complex number** is a number that can be expressed in the form $a + bi$.

- a and b are real numbers and i is the imaginary unit that satisfies the equation $i^2 = -1$.
- a is the real part.
- bi is the imaginary part of the complex number.

Consider the following complex numbers. Draw a box around the real part and a circle around the imaginary part.

$$\text{real} = \boxed{2} - \textcircled{3i}$$

$$\text{imaginary} = \boxed{5} + \textcircled{2i}$$

$$\textcircled{0} \quad \boxed{23} - \textcircled{5i}$$

$$\boxed{10} + \textcircled{2i}$$

What is the difference between a simple imaginary number and a complex number?

Complex number has a + or - sign

Let's Practice!

1. Write an equivalent expression for each of the following.

a. $(3 + 5i) + (7 - 2i) = 10 + 3i$

b. $(3 - 5i) - (7 - 2i)$

$3 - 7 = -4$

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

$i^2 = -1$

c. $(7 + 5i)(4 - 8i)$

$28 - 56i + 20i - 40i^2$

$28 - 36i + 40$

$68 - 36i$

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2. Write an equivalent expression for each of the following.

a. $(5 + 2i) + (5 - 2i) = 10$

b. $(3 - 8i) - (7 - 4i) = -4 - 4i$

c. $(3 + 8i)(5 + 2i)$

$$15 + 6i + 40i + 16i^2$$

$$15 + 46i - 16$$

$$-1 + 46i$$

BEAT THE TEST!

1. Which of the following is equivalent to $\sqrt{-9}$?

- A $-9i$
- B $-3i$
- C $3i^2$
- D $3i$

Handwritten notes:

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

$$i\sqrt{9} = \pm 3i$$

$$(3i)(3i) = 9i^2$$

$$(-3i)(-3i) \rightarrow$$

2. The table below shows several complex numbers, where i is the imaginary unit.

Select the cells in the table where the product of the two numbers is a real number.

	$9 + 3i$	$7i$	-3
$9 - 3i$	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
$7i$	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-3	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>