

## TOPIC: COMPLEX NUMBERS

### Introduction to Complex Numbers

- Recall: We've learned *real & imaginary numbers* separately, but you'll see expressions with *both* types of numbers.
  - We call these **complex numbers**, which have a **standard form** of:

$$a + bi$$

$a$  is the \_\_\_\_\_ part       $b$  is the \_\_\_\_\_ part

EXAMPLE: Identify the real and imaginary parts of each complex number.

#### COMPLEX NUMBERS

(A)

$$4 - 3i$$

$$a = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad b = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

(B)

$$0 + 7i$$

$$a = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad b = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

(C)

$$2 + 0i$$

$$a = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad b = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

PRACTICE: Identify the real and imaginary parts of the complex number.

$$-4 - 9i$$

$$a = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad b = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

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PRACTICE: Identify the real and imaginary parts of the complex number.

$$3 + 2i\sqrt{3}$$

$$a = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad b = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

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PRACTICE: Write the complex number in standard form.

$$\frac{9 + \sqrt{-16}}{3}$$

## TOPIC: COMPLEX NUMBERS

### Adding & Subtracting Complex Numbers

- Just like with algebraic expressions, when you add or subtract complex #s, simply **combine like terms**.
  - Always express your answer in \_\_\_\_\_ form!

#### Adding/Subtracting Algebraic Expressions

$$(4 + 8x) + (2 + 3x)$$

$$4 + 8x + 2 + 3x$$

$$6 + 11x$$

EXAMPLE: Perform the given operation, expressing the result in standard form.

#### ADDING COMPLEX NUMBERS

$$(4 + 8i) + (2 + 3i)$$

#### SUBTRACTING COMPLEX NUMBERS

$$(4 + 8i) - (2 + 3i)$$

PRACTICE: Find the difference. Express your answer in standard form.

$$(2 + 8i) - (4 - i)$$

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PRACTICE: Find the sum. Express your answer in standard form.

$$5(4 + 7i) + 6(3 - 2i)$$

## **TOPIC: COMPLEX NUMBERS**

### **Multiplying Complex Numbers**

- Complex numbers are multiplied just like algebraic expressions! We A) \_\_\_\_\_ or B) \_\_\_\_\_
  - Multiplying will *ALWAYS* produce an  $i^2$  term that will get simplified.

EXAMPLE: Find the product. Write answers in standard form.

(A)

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

(B)

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

<b>MULTIPLYING COMPLEX NUMBERS</b>
1) Distribute or FOIL 2) Apply $i^2 = -1$ 3) Combine like terms



PRACTICE: Perform the indicated operation. Express your answer in standard form.

$$(3 + 8i)^2$$

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PRACTICE: Find the product. Express your answer in standard form.

$$2i(9 - 4i)(6 + 5i)$$

## TOPIC: COMPLEX NUMBERS

### Complex Conjugates

- Reverse the \_\_\_\_\_ of *only* the **imaginary** part of a complex number to get the **conjugate**:  $a + bi \Leftrightarrow$

EXAMPLE: Find the conjugate of each complex number.

(A)  $1 + 2i$

(B)  $1 - 2i$

(C)  $-1 + 2i$

- Multiplying **complex conjugates** (by FOIL) **ALWAYS** results in a \_\_\_\_\_ number

EXAMPLE: Find the product.

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

$$(a + bi)(a - bi) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

PRACTICE: Find the product of the given complex number and its conjugate.

$$4 - 5i$$

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PRACTICE: Find the product of the given complex number and its conjugate.

$$-7 - i$$

## TOPIC: COMPLEX NUMBERS

### Dividing Complex Numbers

- Dividing by a complex number results in a fraction with  $i$  in the bottom: this is **BAD**
  - Denominators should **ALWAYS** be real! To do this, multiply by its \_\_\_\_\_

$$\frac{c}{a + \cancel{bi}}$$

EXAMPLE: Find the quotient. Write answer in standard form.

$$\frac{3}{1 + 2i}$$

### DIVIDING COMPLEX NUMBERS

- 1) Multiply **top** AND **bottom** by complex conj. of **bottom** & simplify
- 2) Expand fraction into real & imaginary parts
- 3) Simplify fractions to lowest terms

PRACTICE: Find the quotient. Express your answer in standard form.

$$\frac{6 + i}{4 - 2i}$$

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PRACTICE: Find the quotient. Express your answer in standard form.

$$\frac{-5 + 3i}{-7 - 4i}$$