

Warmup:

F.O.I.L.

Conjugate

Difference of  
Squares

Multiply the following complex numbers:

$$(3 + 2i)(4 - 5i) = \underline{-10(-1)}$$

$$12 \quad \underline{-15i + 8i} \quad \underline{-10i^2}$$

$$12 \quad -7i \quad +10$$

$$\boxed{22 - 7i}$$

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

$$-12 \quad -24i \quad -6i \quad -12i^2$$

$$\cancel{-12} \quad -30i \quad \cancel{+12}$$

$$0 - 30i$$

$$= \boxed{-30i}$$

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

$$25 \quad \underline{+15i - 15i} \quad \underline{-9i^2}$$

$$25 \quad +9$$

$$\boxed{34}$$

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

$$4 \quad \underline{+8i - 8i} \quad \underline{-16i^2}$$

$$4 + 16 = \boxed{20}$$

$$(x+3)(x-3)$$

# Review Quiz #2!!

# Complex Numbers and their conjugates

The conjugate of  $a + bi$  is  $a - bi$ .

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Find the conjugate of each number:

$$3 + 4i \longrightarrow \underline{\underline{3 - 4i}}$$

$$\boxed{-4} - \boxed{7i} \longrightarrow \underline{\underline{-4 + 7i}}$$

$$\boxed{5i} \longrightarrow -5i$$

$$0 + 5i$$

$$0 - 5i$$

The product  $(A + B)(A - B) =$

$$\underbrace{A^2} + \underbrace{B^2}$$

applies to complex numbers as well.

Recall:

$$(x + 3)(x - 3) =$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} F & O & I & L \\ x^2 & \cancel{-3x} & \cancel{+3x} & -9 \end{array}$$

$$x^2 + (-3)^2 = \underbrace{x^2} + \underbrace{9}$$

$$(2x - 4)(2x + 4) =$$

$$(2x)^2 + (4)^2 = \underline{4x^2} + \underline{16}$$

Now, let's do that with complex numbers:

$$A^2 + B^2$$

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

$$4 \quad \underbrace{-6i - 6i}_{-12i} \quad + 9i^2$$

$$4 \quad -12i \quad -9$$

$$(2+3i)(2-3i) = 2^2 + (3)^2 = 4+9 = \textcircled{13}$$

$$4 \quad \underbrace{-6i + 6i}_{0} \quad - 9i^2$$

$$4 + 9 = \textcircled{13}$$

$$(-6-4i)(-6+4i) = (-6)^2 + (4)^2$$

$$36 + 16 = \boxed{52}$$

$$\frac{-5+12i}{\quad}$$

# You try:

$$(7 - 2i)(7 + 2i) = 7^2 + 2^2 = 49 + 4 = 53$$

$$(-3 + i)(-3 - i) = (-3)^2 + (1)^2 = 9 + 1 = 10$$

$$(10 - 4i)(10 + 4i) = 10^2 + 4^2 = 100 + 16 = 116$$

## Division of Complex Numbers:

To divide complex numbers, we multiply the numerator and denominator of the fraction by the conjugate of the denominator

$$\frac{(4+2i)}{(3-5i)} \cdot \frac{(3+5i)}{(3+5i)} = \frac{12 + 26i - 10}{9 + 25} = \frac{2 + 26i}{34}$$

$$= \frac{2}{34} + \frac{26i}{34}$$

$$= \frac{1}{17} + \frac{13i}{17}$$

$$\star \frac{1+13i}{17} \star$$



# Example:

$$\left( \frac{2 + 3i}{3 + 4i} \right) \cdot \frac{(3 - 4i)}{3 - 4i} = \frac{6 - 8i + 9i - 12i^2}{3^2 + 4^2}$$

$$= \frac{6 + i + 12}{9 + 16} = \frac{18 + i}{25}$$

# Example:

$$\frac{(-5 + 9i)}{1 - i} \cdot \frac{(1 + i)}{(1 + i)} = \frac{-5 - 5i + 9i + 9i^2}{1^2 + 1^2}$$

$$= \frac{-5 + 4i - 9}{2} = \frac{-14 + 4i}{2}$$

$$\star = -7 + 2i$$

# Example:

$$\frac{(2 - 3i)}{3 + 5i} \cdot \frac{(3 - 5i)}{3 - 5i} = \frac{6 - 10i - 9i + 15i^2}{3^2 + 5^2}$$

$$= \frac{6 - 19i - 15}{9 + 25} = \frac{-9 - 19i}{34}$$

# You try:

$$\frac{6 + 2i}{1 - 3i}$$

# You try:

$$\frac{2 + 3i}{-1 + 4i}$$

HW #5

Conjugates and Dividing