

The **additive identity** in the complex number system is _____.

The **additive inverse** of the complex number $a + bi$ is

_____.

Example 1: Perform the operations:

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

To multiply two complex numbers $a + bi$ and $c + di$, . . .

Example 2: Multiply: $(5 - 6i)(3 - 2i)$

III. Complex Conjugates and Division (Page 239)

The product of a pair of complex conjugates is a(n)

_____ number.

To find the quotient of the complex numbers $a + bi$ and $c + di$, where c and d are not both zero, . . .

Example 3: Divide $(1 + i)$ by $(2 - i)$. Write the result in standard form.

What you should learn

How to use complex conjugates to divide complex numbers

IV. Complex Solutions of Quadratic Equations (Page 240)

If a is a positive number, the **principal square root** of the negative number $-a$ is defined as _____.

To avoid problems with multiplying square roots of negative numbers, be sure to convert to _____ before multiplying.

What you should learn

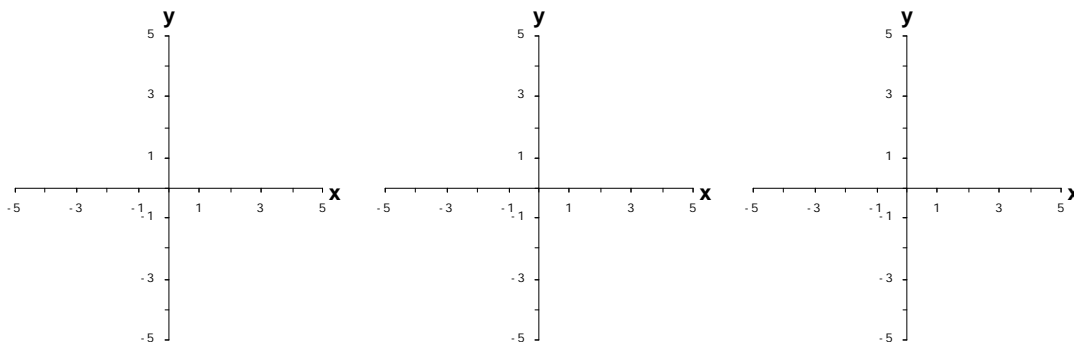
How to use the Quadratic Formula to find complex solutions of quadratic equations

Example 4: Perform the operation and write the result in standard form: $(5 - \sqrt{-4})^2$

Given the existence of the set of complex numbers, if the discriminant $b^2 - 4ac$ of the quadratic equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, $a \neq 0$, is negative, then . . .

Example 5: Use the discriminant to find the number and type of solutions of the quadratic equation $4x^2 - 4x + 5 = 0$. Then find the solutions of the equation.

Additional notes

Additional notes**Homework Assignment**

Page(s)

Exercises