

5.4 Operations with Complex Numbers

Square Root of Negative Numbers

The square root of a negative real number has TWO imaginary roots: one positive, one negative.

$$\sqrt{-r} = \sqrt{-1} \cdot \sqrt{r} \quad \left(\text{where } \sqrt{-1} = i \right) = i\sqrt{r}$$

and

$$i^2 = i \cdot i = \sqrt{-1} \cdot \sqrt{-1} = -1$$

Examples: Simplify.

$$1. \sqrt{-81} = 9i$$

$$3. \sqrt{-120}$$

$$\sqrt{-2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}$$

$$2i\sqrt{30}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{)120} \\ 2 \overline{)60} \\ 2 \overline{)30} \\ 3 \overline{)15} \\ 5 \end{array}$$

$$2. \sqrt{-48}$$

$$\sqrt{0 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}$$

$$4i\sqrt{3}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{)48} \\ 2 \overline{)24} \\ 2 \overline{)12} \\ 2 \overline{)6} \\ 3 \end{array}$$

$$4. \sqrt{-256}$$

$$16i$$

Examples: Solve by taking square roots.

$$5. \quad x^2 + 16 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} -16 & -16 \\ \hline \sqrt{x^2} & = \sqrt{-16} \\ x & = \pm 4i \end{array}$$

$$7. \quad -3x^2 - 10 = 44$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} +10 & +10 \\ \hline -3x^2 & = \frac{54}{-3} \\ -3 & \\ \hline \sqrt{x^2} & = \sqrt{-18} \\ x & = \pm 3i\sqrt{2} \end{array}$$

2 · 3 · 3
2 | 18
3 | 9
3

$$6. \quad 2x^2 + 68 = 20$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} -68 & -68 \\ \hline 2x^2 & = -48 \\ 2 & \\ \hline \sqrt{x^2} & = \sqrt{-24} \\ x & = \pm 2i\sqrt{6} \end{array}$$

2 | 24
2 | 12
2 | 6
3

$$8. \quad \frac{1}{4}x^2 + 10 = -15$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} -10 & -10 \\ \hline \frac{1}{4}x^2 & = \frac{-25}{4} \\ 4 & \\ \hline \sqrt{x^2} & = \sqrt{-100} \\ x & = \pm 10i \end{array}$$

Examples: Solve by taking square roots.

$$9. \quad 2(x-1)^2 + 12 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} -12 & -12 \\ \hline 2(x-1)^2 & = -12 \\ 2 & \\ \hline \sqrt{(x-1)^2} & = \sqrt{-6} \\ x-1 & = \pm i\sqrt{6} \\ +1 & +1 \\ \hline x & = 1 \pm i\sqrt{6} \end{array}$$

$$11. \quad -5(x+2)^2 - 7 = 38$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} +7 & +7 \\ \hline -5(x+2)^2 & = 45 \\ -5 & \\ \hline \sqrt{(x+2)^2} & = \sqrt{-9} \\ x+2 & = \pm 3i \\ -2 & -2 \\ \hline x & = -2 \pm 3i \end{array}$$

$$10. \quad \frac{1}{2}(x+4)^2 - 8 = -26$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} +8 & +8 \\ \hline \frac{1}{2}(x+4)^2 & = -18 \\ 2 & \\ \hline \sqrt{(x+4)^2} & = \sqrt{-36} \\ x+4 & = \pm 6i \\ -4 & -4 \\ \hline x & = -4 \pm 6i \end{array}$$

2 · 18 · 2
2 | 36
3 | 18
3

$$12. \quad -\frac{1}{3}(x-7)^2 + 5 = 23$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} -5 & -5 \\ \hline -\frac{1}{3}(x-7)^2 & = 18 \\ -3 & \\ \hline \sqrt{(x-7)^2} & = \sqrt{-54} \\ x-7 & = \pm \sqrt{-2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3} \\ x-7 & = \pm 3i\sqrt{6} \\ +7 & +7 \\ \hline x & = 7 \pm 3i\sqrt{6} \end{array}$$

2 | 54
3 | 27
3 | 9
3