

# Warm-Up

SOLUTION!!!

Express the following as a complex number in standard form ( $a + bi$ ).

$$3i^5 + (2i^6)^5 + \frac{(-1+2i) - 3(2+i)}{(-2+i)^2}$$

$$3(i^2)^2 i + 32i^{30} + \frac{-7-i}{4-4i+i^2}$$

$$3i - 32 + \frac{-7-i}{3-4i} \left( \frac{3+4i}{3+4i} \right)$$

$$3i - 32 + \frac{-21 - 28i - 3i + 4}{9 - 16i^2}$$

$$3i - 32 + \frac{-17}{25} - \frac{31i}{25}$$

$$\left( \frac{-32}{1} - \frac{17}{25} \right) + \left( \frac{3}{1} - \frac{31}{25} \right) i$$

$$= -\frac{817}{25} + \frac{44}{25}i$$

```
3i^5+(2i^6)^5+((-1+2i)-3(2+i))/(-2+i)^2
-32.68+1.76i
Ans>Frac
-817/25+44/25i
```

$$7.d) \quad xi + yi^2 - 3xi + 3yi^2 = \frac{2}{i} \left( \frac{i}{i} \right)$$

$$xi - y - 3xi - 3y = -2i$$

$$\text{Re} = \text{Re}$$

$$-4y = 0$$

$$y = 0$$

$$\text{Im} = \text{Im}$$

$$x - 3x = -2$$

$$-2x = -2$$

$$x = 1$$

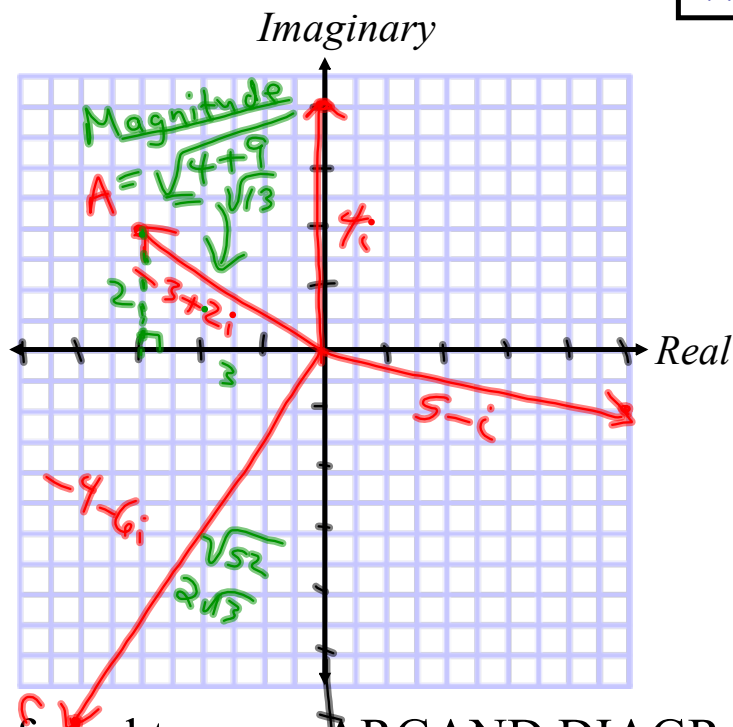
# Complex Plane

We can represent complex numbers in the **complex plane**.

*Argand Diagram*

We use the **horizontal axis** for the **real part** and the **vertical axis** for the **imaginary part**.

**NOTE:**  $(x, y) = (\text{Re}, \text{Im})$



**Examples:**

A:  $-3 + 2i \Rightarrow (-3, 2)$

B:  $5 - i \Rightarrow (5, -1)$

C:  $-4 - 6i$

D:  $4i \Rightarrow (0, 4)$

Referred to as an **ARGAND DIAGRAM**

- the magnitude of a complex vector uses the notation  $|a + bi|$  where the length is determined by the Pythagorean Theorem

**EXAMPLE...** (B)  $|-2 - 4i|$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sqrt{4+16} \\
 &= \sqrt{20} \\
 &= 2\sqrt{5}
 \end{aligned}$$

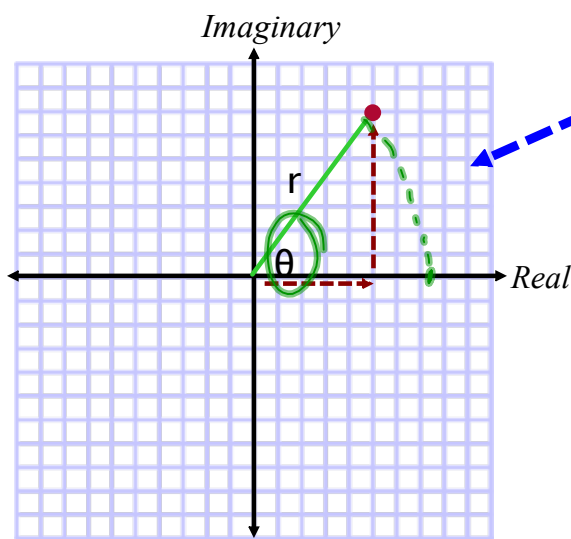
*Formula:*

$$|a+bi| = \sqrt{a^2+b^2}$$

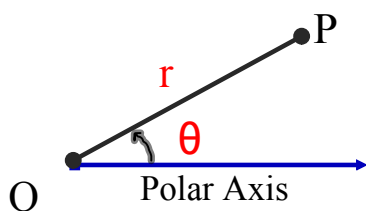
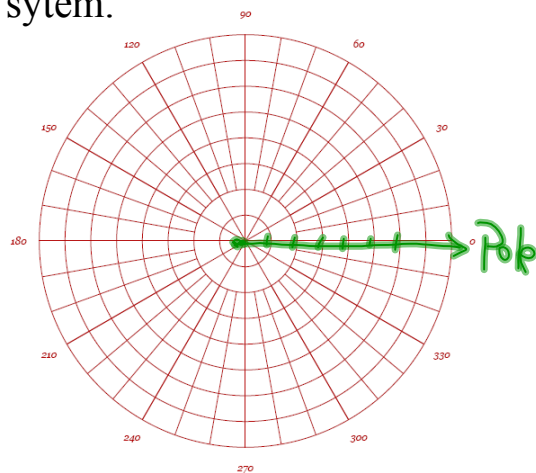
# Polar Coordinate System

Graphing system that plots ordered pairs of the form  $(r, \theta)$ .

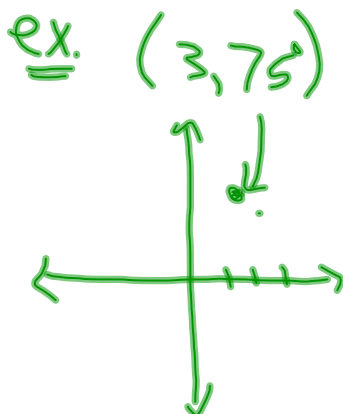
- $|r|$  is the absolute value or modulus. The distance from the origin to the point.
- $\theta$  is the angle of rotation from the starting position, referred to as the "pole".
- to locate a point, start with the point O, called the **pole** and a particular ray with its endpoint at O along the **polar axis**.



This is referred to as a rectangular coordinate system.



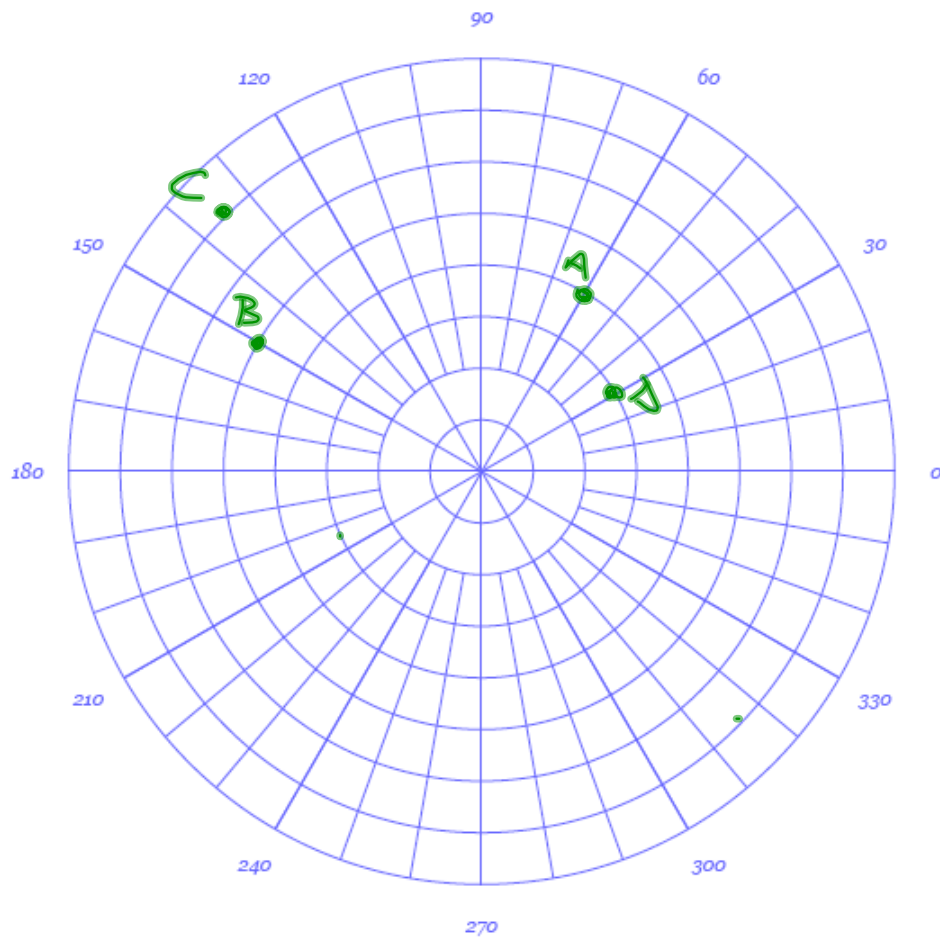
The ordered pair  $(r, \theta)$  is referred to as the polar coordinates of P



## Plotting Polar Coordinates:

Plot each of the following points:

A  $(4, 60^\circ)$    B  $(5, -210^\circ)$    C  $(-7, 315^\circ)$    D  $(-3, -150^\circ)$



$$\frac{3(\pi)}{4}$$

$$\frac{3(180^\circ)}{4}$$

# Homework...

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Assignment - Plotting Polar Coordinates.doc

## Attachments

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Worksheet - Plotting Polar Coordinates.doc