real #

I. Imaginary Number "*i*" (p.563): 1. $\sqrt{-1} = i$ 2. $i^2 = -$

II. Examples (p.570): Exercises #2,6,12

III. Complex Numbers (p.564): $\mathbb{C} = \{a+bi \mid \text{``a'' \& ``b'' are real \#s}\}$ IV. Examples (p.570): Exercises #18,24,34,40,58,62

V. Conjugate of "a + bi" is "a - bi" (a + bi)(a - bi) = =

VI. Division w/complex numbers (p.566):

- 1. Similar to rationalizing the denominator...
 - *i.e.*, multiply by the conjugate of the denominator in order to obtain an equivalent fraction whose denominator is a real # (no imaginary part)
- 2. Examples (p.570): Exercises #64,72,84

HW: p.570/Exercises#1,5,9,11,17,21,27,29,33,39, 45,49,55,59,63,67,81,85,95,99 Read pp.582-592 (section 8.1)