

2.1: Algebra with Complex Numbers

The imaginary unit i is defined as the square root of -1 : $i = \sqrt{-1}$. If a and b are real numbers, then the number $a + bi$ is said to be complex. The real number a is the real part of the complex number $a + bi$, and the real number b is its imaginary part. If $b = 0$, then the number is pure imaginary. All the rules of ordinary arithmetic apply with complex numbers, you just need to remember that $i^2 = -1$. For example, if $a + bi$ and $c + di$:

- $(a + bi) + (c + di) = (a + c) + (b + d)i$
- $(a + bi) - (c + di) = (a - c) + (b - d)i$
- $(a + bi)(c + di) = (ac - bd) + (ad + bc)i$
- $(a + bi)(c - di) = (ac + bd) + (bc - ad)i$ (remember that $i^2 = -1$!)
- $(a + bi)^2 = a^2 - b^2 + 2abi$

In order to divide complex numbers we will introduce the concept of complex conjugate.

Complex Conjugate

The complex conjugate of a complex number is defined as the number that has the same real part and an imaginary part which is the negative of the original number. It is usually denoted with a star: If $a + bi$, then $a - bi$

For example, the complex conjugate of $a + bi$ is $a - bi$. Notice that the product $(a + bi)(a - bi)$ is always real:

$$(a + bi)(a - bi) = a^2 - (bi)^2 = a^2 - b^2 i^2 = a^2 - b^2(-1) = a^2 + b^2$$

We'll use this result in a minute. For now, let's see how the complex conjugate allows us to divide complex numbers with an example:

✓ Example $a + bi$: Complex Division

Given $a + bi$ and $c + di$ obtain $\frac{a + bi}{c + di}$

Solution

$$\frac{a + bi}{c + di}$$

Multiply the numerator and denominator by the complex conjugate of the denominator:

$$\frac{a + bi}{c + di} \cdot \frac{c - di}{c - di}$$

This "trick" ensures that the denominator is a real number, since $(c + di)(c - di)$ is always real. In this case,

$$(c + di)(c - di) = c^2 - (di)^2 = c^2 - d^2 i^2 = c^2 - d^2(-1) = c^2 + d^2$$

The numerator is

$$(a + bi)(c - di) = ac - adi + bci - bdi^2 = (ac + bd) + (bc - ad)i$$

Therefore,

$$\frac{a + bi}{c + di} = \frac{(ac + bd) + (bc - ad)i}{c^2 + d^2}$$

✓ Example $a + bi$

Calculate $\frac{a + bi}{c + di}$ and express your result in cartesian form ($a + bi$)

Solution

$$\frac{a + bi}{c + di} = \frac{(ac + bd) + (bc - ad)i}{c^2 + d^2}$$

The concept of complex conjugate is also useful to calculate the real and imaginary part of a complex number. Given $[Math Processing Error]$ and $[Math Processing Error]$, it is easy to see that $[Math Processing Error]$ and $[Math Processing Error]$. Therefore:

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and

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You may wonder what is so hard about finding the real and imaginary parts of a complex number by visual inspection. It is certainly not a problem if the number is expressed as $[Math Processing Error]$, but it can be more difficult when dealing with more complicated expressions.

algebra with complex numbers

- Dividing complex numbers: <http://tinyurl.com/lkhztm5>

External Links:

- Multiplying and dividing complex numbers: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KPSj4-76eEc>
- Dividing complex numbers: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9I4QsSV1XDg>

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