

Imaginary Numbers Practice

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

1. Solve:

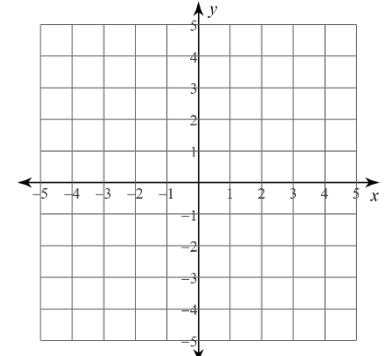
a. $x^2 + 1 = 0$

b. $x^2 - 4 = 0$

c. $x^2 + 2 = 0$

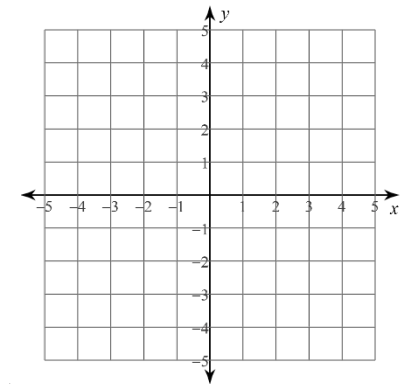
2. Practice multiplying this polynomial out into Standard form:

$f(x) = (x + 2i)(x - 2i)(x + 3)$



3. What if you're given a complex number as a factor?

Example: $f(x) = x^3 + 7x^2 + 25x + 175$ and a factor is $(x - 5i)$.



For problems 3-5, write down the possible combinations of real and complex roots the polynomial can have.

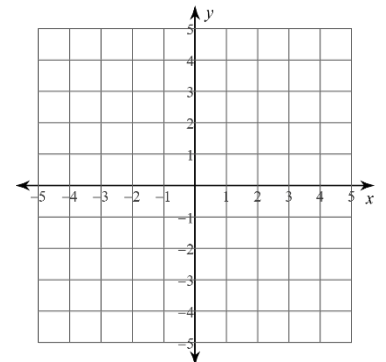
4. $f(x) = x^4$

5. $f(x) = x^3$

6. $f(x) = x$

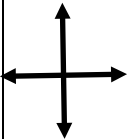
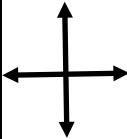
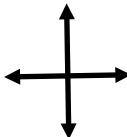
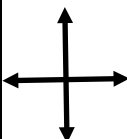
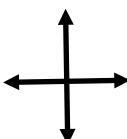
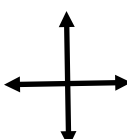
Find all of the factors.

7. $f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x - 54$, a factor is $(x - 3i)$



Dividing Polynomials with Complex Roots

Instructions: For each problem, one factor of a cubic function is given. Find the remaining factors and use this information to determine all the roots of the function and sketch a graph.

<p>8. $f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x - 12$, factor $(x + 3)$</p> <div style="text-align: center; height: 150px;">  </div>	<p>9. $f(x) = x^3 + 6x^2 + 11x + 6$, factor $(x + 1)$</p> <div style="text-align: center; height: 150px;">  </div>
<p>10. $f(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 + 9x - 36$, factor $(x - 3i)$</p> <div style="text-align: center; height: 150px;">  </div>	<p>11. $f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 + 5x + 10$, factor $(x + 2)$</p> <div style="text-align: center; height: 150px;">  </div>
<p>12. $f(x) = 3x^3 + x^2 + 108x - 36$, factor $(x + 6i)$</p> <div style="text-align: center; height: 150px;">  </div>	<p>13. $f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x - 6$, factor $(2x - 3)$</p> <div style="text-align: center; height: 150px;">  </div>
<p>Instructions: Given the roots, find the factors and write the polynomial equation in standard form.</p>	
<p>14. 9. Roots: $3, -4, 0$</p>	<p>15. Roots: $5, 2i, -2i$</p>
<p>16. Roots: $\sqrt{3}, -\sqrt{3}, -2$</p>	<p>17. Roots: $1, -1, -3$</p>

