In this activity, you will compute, visualize, and geometrically interpret the sum of two complex numbers such as $z=a+b i$, $w=c+d i$, and the sum $s=z+w$.

| PreCalculus |
| :--- |
| Complex Number Addition |
| Consider the sum of two complex numbers |
| analytically and graphically. On Page 2.1, z, |
| w , and $\mathrm{s}=\mathrm{z}+\mathrm{w}$ are represented as points |
| (or position vectors) in the complex plane. |
| Drag $z$ or $w$ to observe the new sum and |
| resulting position vector.\| |

## Move to page 1.2.

Press atril and ctri $\backslash$ to navigate through the lesson.

1. This Notes page contains three interactive Math Boxes for the complex numbers $z$, w, and the sum $s=z+w$.
a. Redefine $z$ and/or $w$ as necessary to complete the following two tables. To redefine $z$ or $w$, edit the Math Box following the assignment characters (i.e., := ).

| $z$ | $3+5 i$ | $-3-4 i$ | $11-11 i$ | $-5-6 i$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $w$ | $-4+7 i$ | $-2+6 i$ | $-11+12 i$ | $-7-9 i$ |
| $z+w$ |  |  |  |  |


| $z$ | $-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{4} i$ | $1-\sqrt{2} i$ | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}-3 i$ | $\frac{3}{5}-\frac{4}{5} i$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $w$ | $1+\frac{1}{4} i$ | $-1-\sqrt{2} i$ | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}+3 i$ | $\frac{2}{5}-\frac{4}{5} i$ |
| $z+w$ |  |  |  |  |

b. Let $z=a+b i$ and $w=c+d i$. Explain in words how the complex numbers are added in terms of the real parts and the imaginary parts.
c. Let $z=a+b i$ and $w=c+d i$. Write the sum, $s=z+w$, symbolically in terms of the constants $a, b, c$, and $d$.
$\qquad$

## Move to page 2.1.

2. In the left panel, the complex numbers $z$ and $w$ are represented by points and position vectors in the plane. Point $s$ represents the sum of these two complex numbers. Drag either point $z$ or point $w$, and the sum is automatically computed and updated. The right panel displays the actual values for $z, w$, and $s$.
a. Drag points $z$ and $w$ around the plane, and observe the results. Explain addition of complex numbers geometrically.
b. Position point $z$ in the second quadrant and point $w$ in the first quadrant. On the first set of axes below, sketch a figure representing the resulting sum $s=z+w$. On the second set of axes below, sketch a figure that you think might represent the difference $d=z-w$. Drag and position point $w$ to confirm your hypothesis. Hint: $d=z+(-w)$.

$s=z+w$


## Move to page 3.1.

3. This page is a copy of Page 2.1 such that the real and imaginary parts of points $z$ and $w$ move only in increments of 0.5 .
a. Drag and position point $z$ and/or point $w$ so the sum is 0 -that is, $s=0+0 i$ and is represented by a point at the origin. Explain the relationship between points $z$ and $w$.
b. Drag and position point $z$ and point $w$ such that $z=2+2 i$ and $w=5+5 i$. Find the sum $s$, and explain the relationship between the points representing $z, w$, and $s$.
$\qquad$
c. The absolute value or magnitude of a complex number $z=a+b i$ is $|z|=\sqrt{a^{2}+b^{2}}$. Find the absolute value of $z, w$, and $s$ in part 3b, and explain how these three values are related.

The argument of a complex number $z=a+b i$ is the angle, $\theta$, (in radians) formed between the positive real axis and the position vector representing $z$. See the figure to the right. The angle is positive if measured counterclockwise from the positive real axis. Recall, $\tan \theta=\frac{b}{a}$.
d. Describe a method to find the argument of the complex
 number $z$ in part 3b above. Find the actual argument for $z, w$, and $s$ in part 3b. Explain how these three arguments are related.
4. Drag and position point $z$ and point $w$ such that $z=2+2 i$ and $w=-5-5 i$.
a. Find the sum $s$, and explain the relationship between the points representing $z, w$, and $s$.
b. Find the absolute value of $z, w$, and $s$ in part 4a, and explain how these three values are related.
c. Find the argument of points $z$ and $w$. How are they related?

