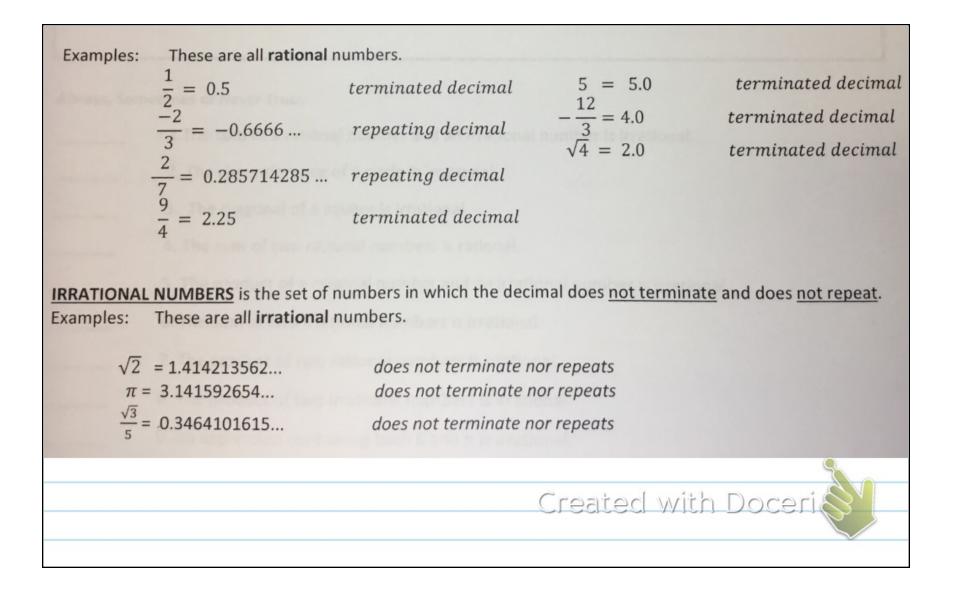
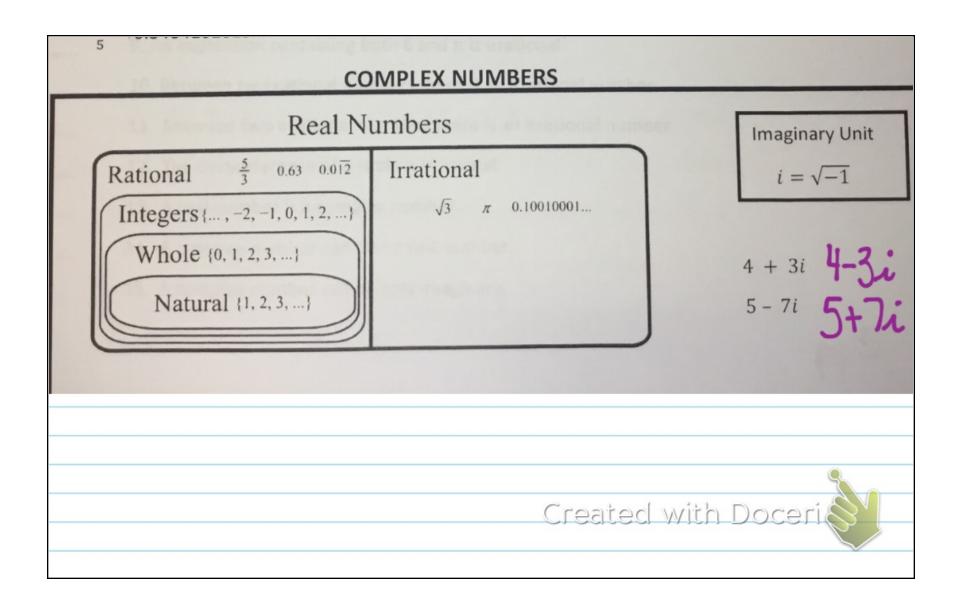


| Math 2 – HonorsNameUnit 3 – Quadratic Functions ContinuedDatePdLesson 2 → Sets of NumbersPd |
|---|
| n mathematics, the numbers we use can be categorized into sets. Our number system has two sets, the real numbers and the complex numbers. We will work with both the real numbers and the complex numbers in this course. |
| > DEFINITIONS: |
| REAL NUMBERS is the set of rational numbers and irrational numbers. COUNTING NUMBERS OR NATURAL NUMBERS is the set of numbers defined by {1, 2, 3, 4, 5,}. WHOLE NUMBERS is the set of numbers defined by {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,}. INTEGERS is the set of numbers defined by {, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3,} or the set of all positive and negative whole numbers. RATIONAL NUMBERS is the set of numbers defined by {^p/_q p and q are integers, q ≠ 0} or the set of numbers in which the decimal terminates or the decimal repeats. |
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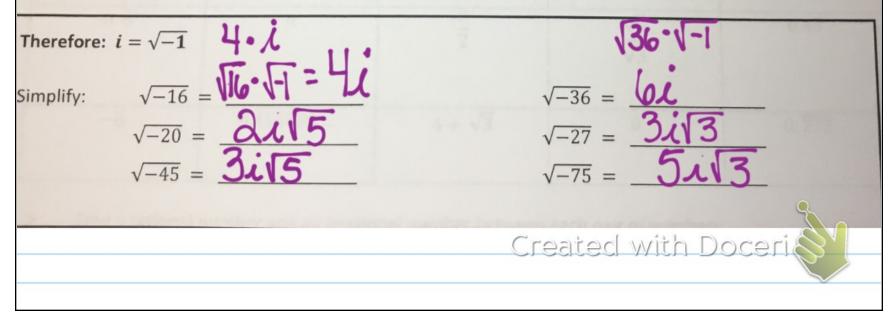
COMPLEX NUMBERS: the set of numbers including the Real Numbers and the imaginary unit, *i*. Complex number are written in the form a + bi where *a* is the real part and *bi* is the imaginary part.

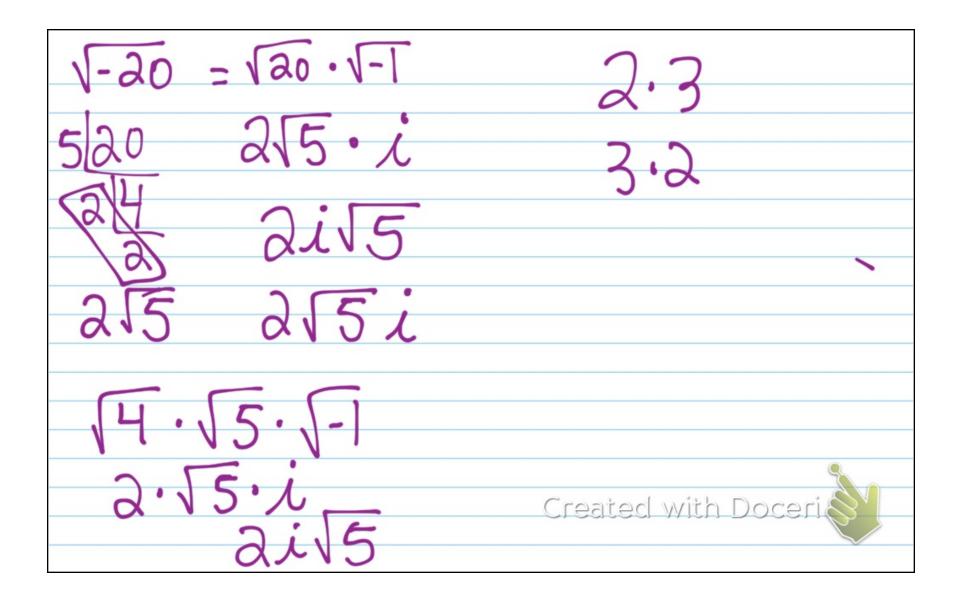
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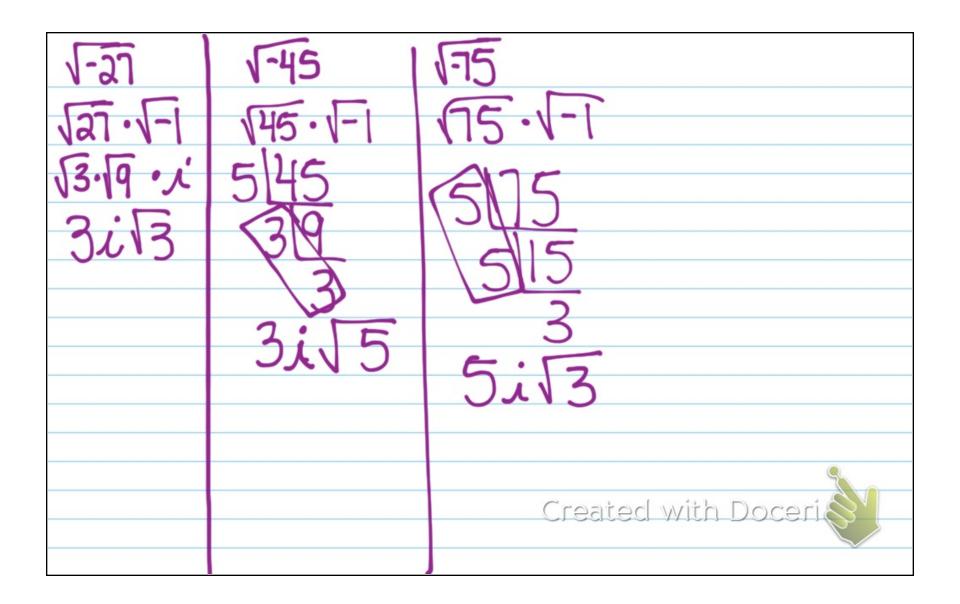
Some polynomial equations have complex (non-real) solutions, when a negative number is under the radical symbol.

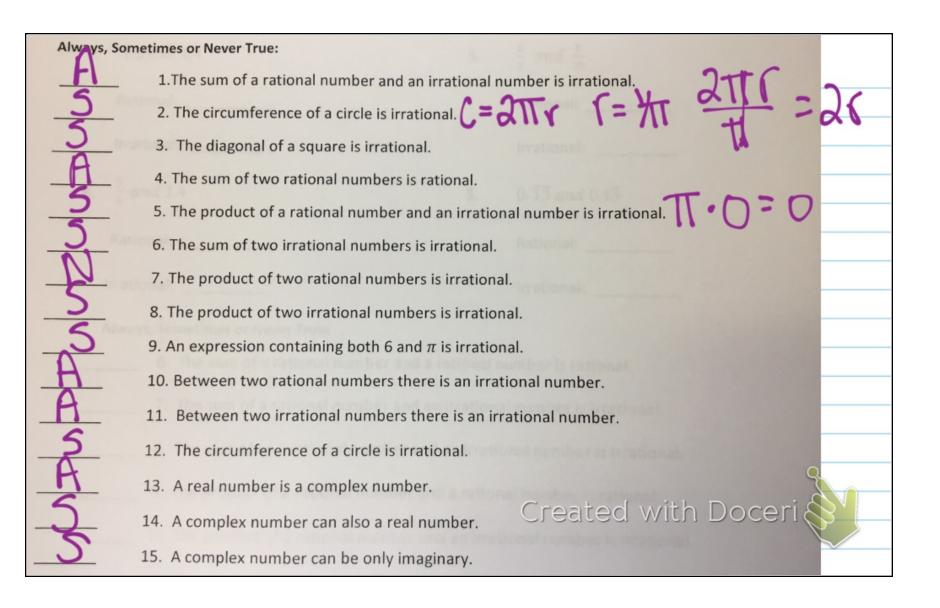
For example: there is no real solution to $\sqrt{-16}$ or $\sqrt{-36}$.

Mathematicians created a new system of numbers using the imaginary unit, *i*, defined as $i = \sqrt{-1}$. With this new system of numbers, radicals of negative numbers can now be simplified!

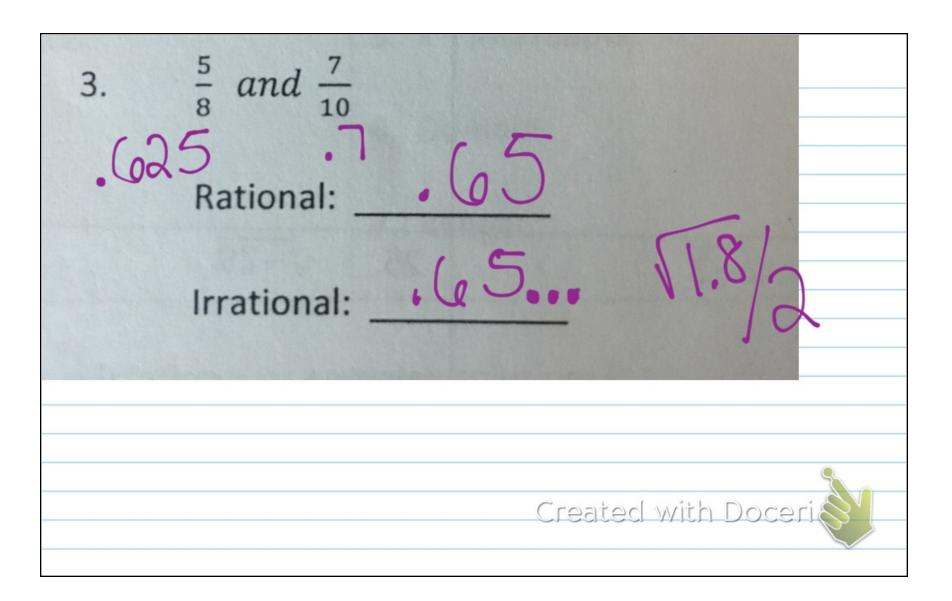


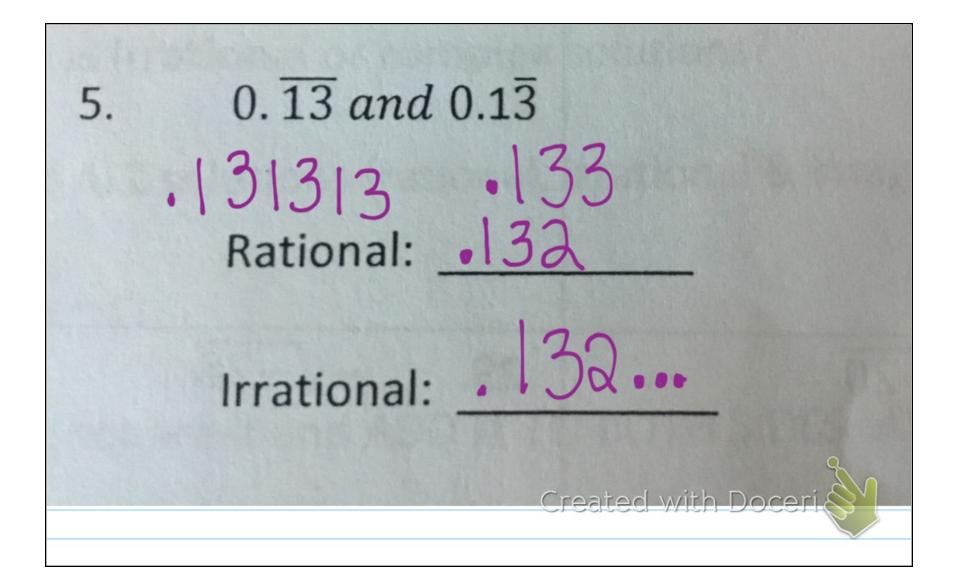


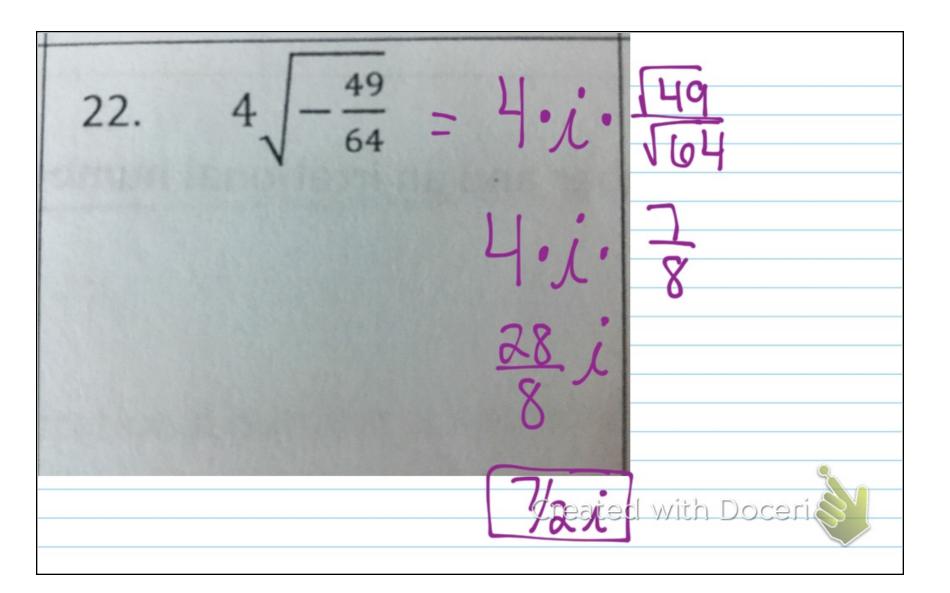


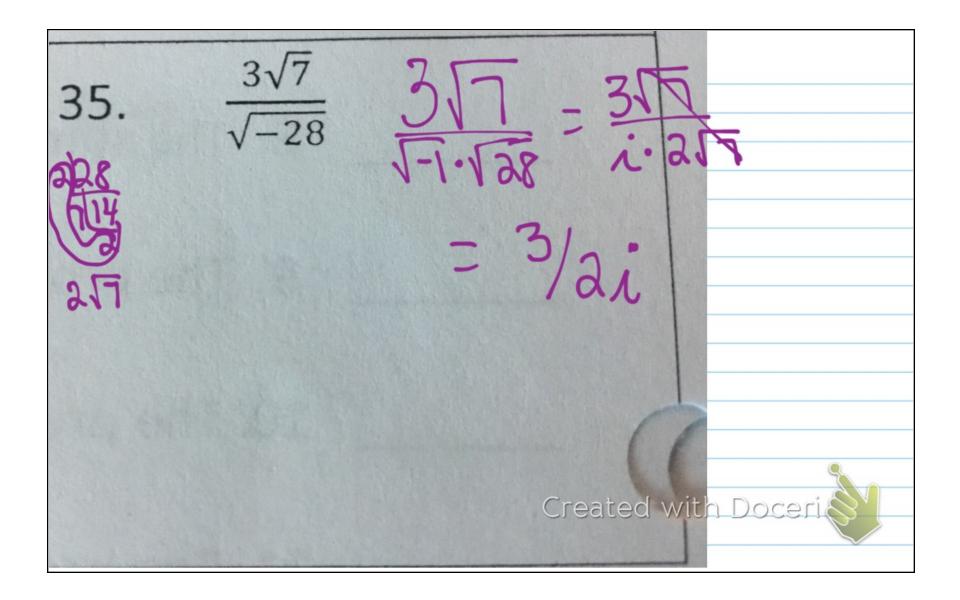


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