When you have a formula that needs to be solved, you need to put the numbers into the formula in order to solve it. If a problem has a solution in pure mathematics, then there is no question of how the numbers should be arranged. In other words, when you have a math problem, don't forget to carry when appropriate! In this article I will show you how each step in solving for an answer goes with complex numbers. First we need an equal sign: "=". Then we add or subtract what is on either side of the equals sign: "+" or "-". This gives us -2. Next we find the difference which is -2 and take away what is on either side (-5). This gives us -7. Now, multiply the "i" by the positive part of the final answer (-2). So, if we multiplied that by i, then we get -2i. We then add that to our answer after multiplying it by the negative sign (-7). This gives us (6-7)i = -(1i). The order in which you perform these steps does not matter; you can solve complex numbers problems either way. However, you will get different answers if you use improper fractions or mixed numbers. For example, if you solve 5+3i = 6-2i, the answer is (4/15)i. This is how it's solved: When solving problems with complex numbers, you need to deal with the imaginary unit "i". When adding or subtracting real numbers, you just add or subtract them. However, when adding or subtracting complex numbers with i in them, you will get different results depending on whether i's are added or subtracted. For example: To simplify the above expression we'll group like terms together. The expression reduces to 6+2i = 6–2i. As with any addition or subtraction, you can treat i's as being added or subtracted. If the imaginary element is just "i", then the real element will be in front of it. If the imaginary element is in front of the real element, then i must be subtracted, otherwise i must be added. For example: When adding or subtracting complex numbers with imaginary elements in them, you will need to take care to make sure that these two operations agree with each other when they are done at each step. For example: Notice that when we solve 6+2i = 6–2i using improper fractions, the answer is (-6/4)i. Instead of doing the addition the traditional way (6+2i), we can use "number lines" to solve the problem. We interpret it as 6+2i = (6-4)i. Then we multiply that by -1 which is (-(6-4)i) = -3(2+i). The whole solution would be (-3/5)(2+i).

"Complex Numbers" by Lauren P. Burman, David J. Velleman, Michael A. Hanson Prentice Hall, 2005 "Complex Numbers" by Paul R.

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