



One method in which students can develop an understanding of the imaginary number  $i$  is by utilizing prior knowledge of transformational geometry (scale factors and rotations). The following is taken from lesson 37 of [Engage NY Algebra II, Module 1](#).

Recall that multiplying by  $i$  rotates the number line in the plane by  $90^\circ$  about the point  $i$ .

Think about the equation  $x^2 = 4$ .

1

Which transformation  $x$ , when applied two times in a row will turn a 1 into a 4? Scale by 2 or scale by -2. What if the equation was  $x^2 = -4$ .

Is there a number we can multiply by that corresponds to a  $90^\circ$  rotation?

Such a number  $i$  map the number line to itself, so we must  $i^2$  another number line that is a  $180^\circ$  rotation of the original:

This is like the coordinate plane. However, how should we label the points on the vertical axis?

Well, since we

What happens if we multiply a point on the vertical number line by  $\frac{1}{2}$ ? We rotate that point by 90 degrees counterclockwise.

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Examples of operations involving complex numbers:

1. Express in simplest form:

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