

|                                 |                           |                           |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. $\sqrt{-45} + \sqrt{-5}$     | 2. $i^{90}$               | 3. $i^{247}$              |
| 4. $i^8 \cdot i^9 \cdot i^{10}$ | 5. $2i^9 \cdot 3i^3$      | 6. $i^2 + i^2$            |
| 7. Solve: $x^2 + 64 = 0$        | 8. $(10 + 3i) + (5 - 8i)$ | 9. $(-8 + 5i) - (5 - 7i)$ |
| 10. $(4 + 3i)(3 - 4i)$          | 11. $i^3 + i(10 - i)$     | 12. $(3 - 4i)^2 + 7$      |

|                                                                                         |                                                                                        |                                                                                             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>13. <math>\frac{4+i}{2-3i}</math></p>                                                | <p>14. <math>\frac{7+2i}{4i}</math></p>                                                | <p>15. Solve: <math>x^2 + 29 = 10x</math></p>                                               |
| <p>16. Describe the roots of <math>x^2 + 6x = -20</math></p>                            | <p>17. Describe the roots of <math>x - \frac{12}{x} = 8</math></p>                     | <p>18. Describe the roots of <math>x^2 + x = -\frac{1}{4}</math></p>                        |
| <p>19. The roots of <math>x^2 + 2x + k = 0</math> are equal when <math>k = ?</math></p> | <p>20. The roots of <math>x^2 + kx + 3 = 0</math> are real when <math>k = ?</math></p> | <p>21. The roots of <math>x^2 + bx + 8 = 0</math> are imaginary when <math>b = ?</math></p> |