

Abstract

We know that the square of a real number is always non-negative
e.g. $4^2 = 16$ and $(-4)^2 = 16$. Therefore, square root of 16 is 4. What about the square
root of a negative number? It is clear that a negative number cannot have
a real square root. So, we need to extend the system of real numbers to a
system in which we can find out the square roots of negative numbers
Euler (1707- 1783) was the first mathematician who introduced the symbol
i (iota) for positive square root of -1 i.e
i. In our work, we studied some properties of this system of numbers