

Complex Number 1

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$$(a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \Rightarrow a \in \mathbb{R}, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

↳ 2-tuple of real numbers

$$z_1 + z_2 = z_2 + z_1 \quad \forall z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$(z_1 + z_2) + z_3 = z_1 + (z_2 + z_3) \quad \forall z_1, z_2, z_3 \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$z + 0 = z = 0 + z \Rightarrow 0 = (0, 0)$$

$$z + (-z) = 0 = (-z) + z \quad \begin{array}{l} z \text{ additive inverse } -z \\ \downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \\ (x, y) \qquad \qquad (-x, -y) \end{array}$$

$$z_1 \cdot z_2 = z_2 \cdot z_1$$

$$(z_1 \cdot z_2) \cdot z_3 = z_1 \cdot (z_2 \cdot z_3)$$

$$z \cdot 1 = 1 \cdot z = z$$

$$z \cdot z^{-1} = 1 \Rightarrow z^{-1} = \frac{1}{z} \quad \text{when } z \neq 0 \rightarrow 0 = (0, 0)$$

$$z = (x, y) \quad \begin{array}{l} (x, y) (x', y')^{-1} = 1 = (1, 0) \\ \hookrightarrow (x, y) (x', y') = 1 = (1, 0) \\ \Rightarrow (xx' - yy', x'y + yx') = (1, 0) \end{array}$$

$(a, b) + (c, d) = (a+c, b+d)$
 $(a, b)(c, d) = (ac - bd, bc + ad)$

$$\begin{array}{l} xx' - yy' = 1 \\ x'y + yx' = 0 \Rightarrow x' = \frac{-y'x}{y} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x \left(\frac{-y'}{y} \right) - yy' = 1 \\ y' \left(\frac{-x^2 - y^2}{y} \right) = 1 \Rightarrow y' = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2} \end{array}$$

$$(x, y)^{-1} = \left(\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2} \right) \rightarrow (x, y) \in \mathbb{C}^*$$

$$x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x, y \neq 0 //$$

$$z_1 \cdot (z_2 + z_3) = z_1 z_2 + z_1 z_3$$

Identity element of '+' is 0
 " " " (*) is 1
 Identity Mapping is f
 $f(x) = x$

HW
 $a^0 = 1? \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$z^m \cdot z^k = z^{m+k} \qquad \frac{z^m}{z^n} = z^{m-n}$$

This representation is unique
 $\leftarrow (a, b) \in \mathbb{C} \quad (c, d) \in \mathbb{C}$

If $a \neq c$ or $b \neq d$ then $(a, b) \neq (c, d)$

$$z_1 - z_2 = 0 = (0, 0)$$

$$(a, b) - (c, d) = (a-c, b-d) = (0, 0)$$

$$a-c=0 \\ a=c$$

$$b-d=0 \\ b=d$$

$$(z^m)^n = z^{mn}$$

$$(z_1 \cdot z_2)^m = z_1^m \cdot z_2^m$$

$$\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right)^m = \frac{z_1^m}{z_2^m}$$