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inverse number

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Defines	reciprocal number

The *inverse number* or *reciprocal number* of a non-zero real or complex number a may be denoted by a^{-1} , and it is the quotient $\frac{1}{a}$ (so, it is really the -1^{th} power of a).

- Two numbers are inverse numbers of each other if and only if their product is equal to 1 (cf. opposite inverses).
- If a ($\neq 0$) is given in a quotient form $\frac{b}{c}$, then its inverse number is simply

$$\left(\frac{b}{c}\right)^{-1} = \frac{c}{b}.$$

- Forming the inverse number is also a multiplicative function, i.e.

$$(bc)^{-1} = b^{-1}c^{-1}$$

(to be more precise, it is an automorphism of the multiplicative group of \mathbb{R} resp. \mathbb{C}).