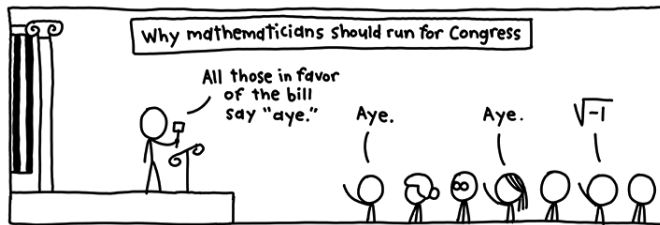


[1] The Field

The Field: Introduction to complex numbers

Solutions to $x^2 = -1$?

Mathematicians invented i to be one solution



Guest Week: Bill Amend (excerpt, <http://xkcd.com/824>)

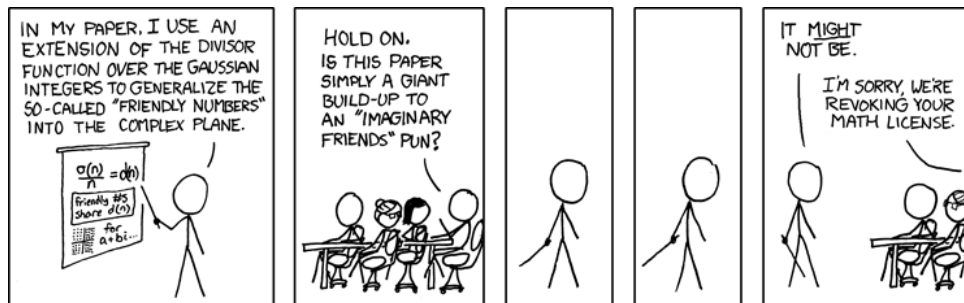
Can use i to solve other equations, e.g.:

$$x^2 = -9$$

Solution is $x = 3i$

Introduction to complex numbers

Numbers such as i , $-i$, $3i$, $2.17i$ are called *imaginary* numbers.



Math Paper (<http://xkcd.com/410>)

The Field: Introduction to complex numbers

- ▶ Solution to $(x - 1)^2 = -9$?
- ▶ $x = 1 + 3\mathbf{i}$.
- ▶ A real number plus an imaginary number is a *complex number*.
- ▶ A complex number has a *real part* and an *imaginary part*.

$$\text{complex number} = (\text{real part}) + (\text{imaginary part})\mathbf{i}$$

The Field: Complex numbers in Python



Abstracting over *Fields*

- ▶ *Overloading*: Same names (+, etc.) used in Python for operations on real numbers and for operations complex numbers
- ▶ Write procedure `solve(a,b,c)` to solve $ax + b = c$:

```
>>> def solve(a,b,c): return (c-b)/a
```

Can now solve equation $10x + 5 = 30$:

```
>>> solve(10, 5, 30)
```

2.5
- ▶ Can also solve equation $(10 + 5i)x + 5 = 20$:

```
>>> solve(10+5j, 5, 20)
```

(1.2-0.6j)
- ▶ Same procedure works on complex numbers.

Abstracting over *Fields*

Why does procedure works with complex numbers?

Correctness based on:

- ▶ $/$ is inverse of $*$
- ▶ $-$ is inverse of $+$

Similarly, much of linear algebra based just on $+$, $-$, $*$, $/$ and algebraic properties

- ▶ $/$ is inverse of $*$
- ▶ $-$ is inverse of $+$
- ▶ *addition is commutative*: $a + b = b + a$
- ▶ *multiplication distributes over addition*: $a * (b + c) = a * b + a * c$
- ▶ etc.

You can plug in any collection of “numbers” with arithmetic operators $+$, $-$, $*$, $/$ satisfying the algebraic properties— and much of linear algebra will still “work”.

Such a collection of “numbers” with $+$, $-$, $*$, $/$ is called a *field*.

Different fields are like different classes obeying the same interface.