Why

[1]

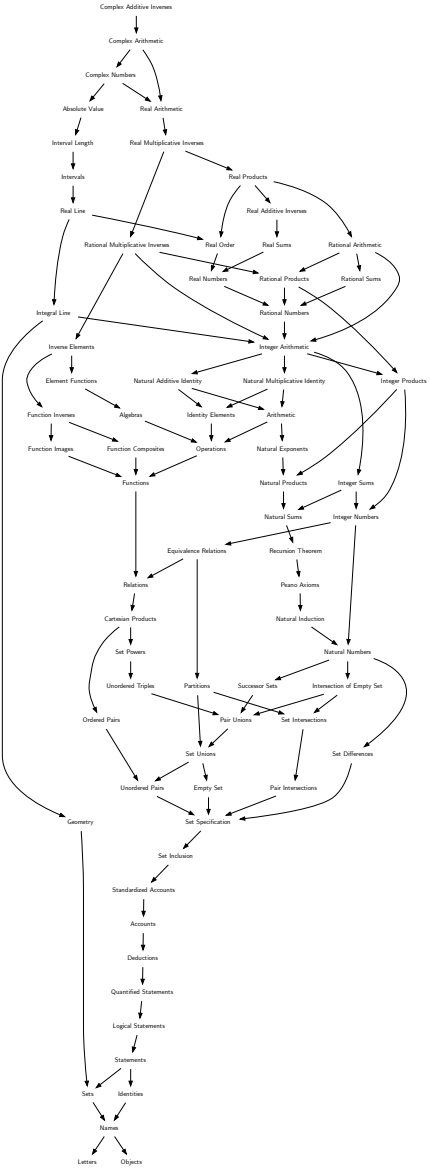
Definition

The additive inverse of $z = (x, y) \in \mathbf{C}$ is $(-x, -y) \in \mathbf{C}$. We call $(-x, -y)$ the *complex additive inverse* of z.

Notation

We denote the additive inverse of $z \in \mathbf{C}$ by $-z$.

[1] Future editions will include.


Complex Additive Inverses
Complex Arithmetic
Complex Numbers
Absolute Value
Real Arithmetic
Interval Length
Real Multiplicative Inverses
Intervals
Real Products
Real Line
Real Additive Inverses
Rational Multiplicative Inverses
Real Order
Real Sums
Rational Arithmetic
Real Numbers
Rational Products
Rational Sums
Integral Line
Rational Numbers
Integer Arithmetic
Inverse Elements
Element Functions
Natural Additive Identity
Natural Multiplicative Identity
Integer Products
Function Inverses
Algebras
Identity Elements
Arithmetic
Function Images
Function Composites
Operations
Natural Exponents
Functions
Natural Products
Integer Sums
Natural Sums
Integer Numbers
Equivalence Relations
Recursion Theorem
Relations
Peano Axioms
Cartesian Products
Natural Induction
Set Powers
Natural Numbers
Unordered Triples
Partitions
Successor Sets
Intersection of Empty Set
Ordered Pairs
Pair Unions
Set Intersections
Set Unions
Set Differences
Unordered Pairs
Empty Set
Pair Intersections
Geometry
Set Specification
Set Inclusion
Standardized Accounts
Accounts
Deductions
Quantified Statements
Logical Statements
Statements
Sets
Identities
Names
Letters
Objects