



## Why

We want to add and multiply complex numbers.<sup>1</sup>

## Definition

Let  $z_1, z_2 \in \mathbf{C}$  with  $z_1 = (x_1, y_1)$  and  $z_2 = (x_2, y_2)$ . The *complex product* of  $z_1$  and  $z_2$  is the complex number  $(x_1x_2 - y_1y_2, x_1y_2 + y_1x_2)$ .

## Properties

**Proposition 1** (Distributivity). *For all  $z_1, z_2, z_3 \in \mathbf{C}$ , we have  $z_1(z_2 + z_3)$  and  $z_1z_2 + z_1z_3$*

## Relaton to $\mathbf{R}^2$

Addition in  $\mathbf{C}$  corresponds to the usual addition of the corresponding vectors in the plane  $\mathbf{R}^2$ . In other words, it corresponds to element-wise addition. However multiplication in  $\mathbf{C}$  is *not* componentwise multiplication in  $\mathbf{R}^2$ .

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<sup>1</sup>Future editions will expand in the genetic account for introducing complex numbers.



