

$$\text{Addition: } (a, b) + (c, d) = (a + c, b + d)$$

$$\text{Multiplication: } (a, b) \times (c, d) = (ac - bd, bc + ad)$$

It is evident that there is a 1 to 1 correspondence between the complex numbers $(a, 0)$ and the real numbers a which is defined by $(a, 0) \leftrightarrow a$ (read: implies and is implied by a). Under it sums correspond to sums and products to products. That is:

$$(a, 0) + (c, 0) = a + (c, 0) \quad (a, 0) \times (c, 0) = (ac, 0) \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ a + c = a + c \quad a \times c = ac$$

Such a correspondence is called an isomorphism, and we say that the set of complex numbers $(a, 0)$ is isomorphic to the set of real numbers a relative to addition and multiplication.

The arithmetic of the pure imaginaries is given by the following rules:

$$\text{Addition} \quad 0, b + 0, d = 0, b + d$$

$$\text{Multiplication} \quad 0, b \times 0, d = -bd, 0$$

It is important to note that the product of two pure imaginaries is a real number. In particular, $(0, 1) \times (0, 1) = (-1, 0)$

We now recall that our motivation for introducing the complex numbers was our inability to solve the equation $x^2 = -1$ in terms of real numbers. Let us see how the introduction of complex numbers enables us to provide such a solution. By means of the isomorphism above, we see that this equation corresponds to the equation $(x, y)^2 = (x, y) \times (x, y) = (-1, 0)$

As we have noted, $(x, y) = (0, 1)$ is a solution of this equation, and we also see that $(x, y) = (0, -1)$ is another solution. Therefore our introduction of complex numbers permits us to solve equations of this type, which had no solution in terms of real numbers.

In order to complete our discussion we need to show the correspondence between our two definitions of complex numbers. We first note the following identities: $(0, b) = (b, 0) \times (0, 1)$ and $(a, b) = (a, 0) + [(b, 0) \times (0, 1)]$

We then set up the following relationship between the two notations:

| | (a, b) notation | (a + bi) notation |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Real numbers | (a, 0) | a |
| Unit imaginary | (0, 1) | i |

Using the identities above, we then derive the correspondences:

| | (a, b) notation | (a + bi) notation |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Pure imaginaries | (0, b) | bi |
| Complex numbers | (a, b) | a + bi |

From these we show that the rules for the equality, addition, and multiplication of complex numbers in the $a + bi$ notation, which were stated as definitions at the beginning of our discussion, are in agreement with the corresponding definitions in the (a, b) notation. Finally, we observe that with these definitions the complex numbers form a field.

1. BRANCHES OF MATHEMATICS

Mathematics is the science of numbers, quantities and space, and their relationships. Arithmetic and geometry have been the fundamental branches of mathematics since antiquity. Over the centuries arithmetic was extended by algebra, in which symbols are used to represent numbers, variables and constants, either as a means of expressing general relationships or to indicate quantities satisfying particular conditions.

Arithmetic and algebra were unified with geometry in analytical geometry, which provided a technique for mapping numbers as points on a graph, for converting equations into geometric shapes, and vice versa. This analytical approach opened the way to most of the disciplines of higher, or advanced mathematics referred to by the single word "analysis". The first development of analysis was calculus, a system for analyzing change and motion, whose basic concepts are the limit of a sequence of numbers or objects and the limit of a function.

Many advances have taken place in number theory, dealing with the properties of the integers (ordinary whole numbers). The same applies to algebra and geometry, so that we have algebras including the algebra of sets, vectors and matrices, and Banach, Boolean or homological algebras, and non-Euclidean geometries such as elliptic, hyperbolic, and Riemannian geometries. Topology, another development of modern mathematics, is the study of the properties of geometric shapes which do not change when subjected to continuous transformation or deformation.

Mathematics has always been founded on logic. This led to the creation of symbolic logic, set theory and group theory. Symbolic logic attempts to reduce all human reasoning to mathematical notation. The set-theoretic approach now permeates all mathematics. Among other things, the theory of sets provides a new kind of arithmetic for dealing with infinity. Both symbolic logic and set theory are inter-related with group theory, which plays a unifying role in analysis and reveals unexpected similarities between different mathematical domains. The theory of graphs is a recent development of the set theory and of problems in finite combinatorial mathematics.

Probability theory, the mathematics of uncertainty and chance, serves to measure the likelihood of various events and studies methods for finding the relevant numerical values. Mathematical statistics is concerned with the techniques of collecting, presenting and analyzing data. It is based on the study of probability and, conversely, information obtained from statistics is needed for working out probabilities. The two disciplines not only find wide application in everyday life (economics, administration, technology and science, etc.), but also spring from life.

Last decades have seen the introduction of new areas of applied mathematics, mathematical cybernetics, information mathematics and computing science, operations research, and others, involving programming, problems of automatic control and model construction, which would be unthinkable without computers able to process very large quantities of data and to perform complex and lengthy computations at a high speed. Computerization of the human activities above is one of the main features of modern time.

| | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|---|
| quantity | kwontiti | množství, veličina |
| space | speis | prostor |
| relationship | ri 'leišenšip | vztah, závislost |
| fundamental | fandə'mentl | základní, podstatný |
| branch | bra:nč | odvětví, obor; větev |
| antiquity | an'tikwiti | starověk, antika |
| to extend | iks'tend | rozšířit |
| variable | veeriəbl | proměnná |
| to satisfy | satisfai | uspokojit, vyhovět |
| particular | pə'tikjulə | jednotlivý; zvláštní |
| to unify | ju:nifai | sjednotit |
| to provide | prə'veaid | poskytnout, dát, opatřit |
| to map | map | zobrazit |
| to convert into | kən've:t | přeměnit, převést na |
| equation | i'kweišn | rovnice |
| shape | šeip | tvar, útvar, podoba |
| approach | ə'prouč | přístup, pojetí |
| to refer to | ri'fə: | odkazovat na, mluvit o |
| calculus | kalkjuləs | diferenciální a integrální počet, kalkul |
| motion | moušn | pohyb |
| sequence | si:kwəns | posloupnost, řada |
| advance | əd've:ns | pokrok, zdokonalení, vývoj |
| theory | θeɔri | teorie |
| to deal with, dealt, dealt | di:l, delt | zabývat se něčím, pojednávat |
| property | propəti | vlastnost |
| integer | intidžə | celé číslo |
| to apply to | ə'plai | týkat se, platit o; aplikovat |
| to include | in'klu:d | zahrnovat, obsahovat |
| set | set | množina, soubor |
| matrix, matrices | meitriks, -isiz | matice, matrice |
| Euclid, Euclidean | ju:klid, ju:'klidien | Euklides, euklidovský |
| to subject to | səb'džekt | podrobit, vystavit |
| continuous | kən'tinjuəs | souvislý, spojity (funkce) |

| | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| creation | kri'eišn | vytvoření, vznik |
| to attempt | ə'tempt | pokusit se, snažit se |
| to reduce to | ri'dju:s | převést na; zjednodušit |
| notation | no'teišn | zápis, označení |
| reasoning | ri:zniŋ | usuzování, úvaha |
| set-theoretic | 'set ɔiə'retik | množinový |
| to permeate | pə:mieit | prolínat, pronikat |
| infinity | in'finiti | nekonečno |
| group | gru:p | grupa; skupina |
| to reveal | ri'vi:l | odhalovat, vyjevovat |
| similarity | ,simə'læriti | podobnost |
| domain | do'mein | oblast, obor (definiční) |
| recent | ri:snt | nedávný, nový |
| finite | fainait | konečný |
| combinatorial mathematics | ,kombinə'toriel m. | kombinatorika |
| probability | ,probə'biliti | pravděpodobnost |
| uncertainty | an'se:tnti | nejistota |
| chance | ča:ns | náhoda, možnost |
| to measure; measure | mežə | měřit; míra |
| likelihood | laiklihud | pravděpodobnost |
| event | i'vent | jev, případ, událost |
| relevant | relevent | příslušný, vhodný |
| value | vælju: | hodnota. |
| to be concerned with | kən'se:nd | týkat se, zabývat se čím |
| datum, data (sg. se nyní nepoužívá) | dəitəm, deitə | údaj, data |
| based on | beist,_ən | založený na |
| conversely | kən've:sli | naopak, obráceně |
| vice versa | 'vaisi 'və:sə | |
| to spring, sprang, sprung | sprinŋ, sprəŋ, sprəŋ | pramenit, vznikat |
| area | eəriə | oblast; plošný obsah (geom.) |
| applied mathematics | ə'plaid ,məgi'mætiks | aplikovaná matematika |
| cybernetics | ,saibə'netiks | kybernetika |
| information mathematics | ,infɔ'meišn m. | |
| computing science | ,kəm'pu:tɪŋ saiəns | informatika |
| computer science | ,kəm'pu:tə | |
| operations (US) research | ,opə'reišnz | operační výzkum, op. analýza |
| operational (GB)research | ,opə'reišnl | |
| programming | proug'remɪŋ | programování |
| automatic control | ,o:tə'mætik kən'troul | automatické řízení |
| unthinkable | an'θinkəbl | nemyslitelný |

| | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| to process | prouses | zpracovávat |
| to perform | pə'fo:m | provádět, vykonávat |
| computation | ,kompju: 'teišn | výpočet, počítání |
| complex | kompleks | složitý |
| lengthy | len̄ei | zdlouhavý |
| computerization | kempju:terai 'zeišn | převádění na počítač, užití p. |
| feature | fi:čə | charakteristický rys, znak |

Useful Phrases

disciplines referred to by
the single word "analysis"
more advances have taken place
in number theory
the same applies to algebra
topology is concerned with ...
statistics finds wide application
last decades have seen the intro-
duction of new branches
new kinds of algebra such as ...

obory, které označujeme (o kterých
mluvíme pod) jedním slovem "analýza"
k dalšímu rozvoji došlo
v teorii čísel
totéž platí o algebře
topologie se zabývá čím
statistika se široce uplatňuje
v posledních desetiletích jsme byli
svědky zavedení nových oborů
nové typy algebry, například ...

Poznámky

1. Některé názvy vědních oborů jsou zakončeny na -s, ale mají sloveso v jednot-
ném čísle: Mathematics is a science.
Podobně: physics, statistics, economics, cybernetics, linguistics, aj.
(Ale: logic, arithmetic.) Přízvuk je zpravidla na 2. slabice od konce.
2. Přízvuk v pojmenování vědních oborů zakončených na -logy, -graphy,
-metry, -scopy, -nomy atd. je ustálen na 3. slabice od konce:
topology, geology, biology, geography, geometry, trigonometry,
spectroscopy, astronomy, philosophy, aj.
3. V obecném významu se názvy věd a jejich oborů užívají bez členu:
Arithmetic and algebra were unified with geometry in analysis.
Ale pro odlišení různých druhů jednoho oboru použijeme členu:
Probability is the mathematics of chance. This is a Boolean algebra.
(algebra = algebraic structure)
4. Pozorujte následující významově ekvivalentní výrazy (na levé straně struktura
the ... of ... , na pravé pro angličtinu typická složená pojmenování, kde
první slovo je přívlastek, druhé základní podstatné jméno):

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| the theory of sets | = set theory |
| the theory of groups | = group theory |
| the theory of numbers | = number theory |
| the theory of measure | = measure theory |
| the theory of information | = information theory |
| the theory of probability | = probability theory |

5. Konečně jsou v matematice častá složená pojmenování typů:

- a) the Riemann integral, the Lebesgue /lebeg/ measure, a Hilbert space, the Cauchy /koši/ formula, a Banach algebra, the/a Hasse diagram, atd.
 - b) přivlastňovací pád (bez členu): Cramer's rule, Taylor's theorem, Euclid's geometry (také the geometry of Euclid), aj.
 - c) s archaizující (latinskou) příponou -ean nebo -ian: Euclidean geometry, Riemannian geometry, the Cartesian product /ka: 'ti:zien/, an Abelian /a'beljən/ group, Newtonian physics /srovnej také Shakespearean theatre, Victorian period/.
-

Přeložte:

1. V období vědeckotechnické revoluce se matematické výsledky (achievements) a metody široce uplatňují v rozmanitých oborech teorie i praxe.
 2. Jednou z charakteristických vlastností současné matematiky je vznik nových odvětví, ve kterých se prolínají metody různých matematických disciplin.
 3. Na přírodovědecké fakultě jsou katedry matematiky, fyziky, chemie, biologie, biochemie, geologie a zeměpisu.
 4. Matematika měla vždy úzké vztahy k logice a filosofii.
 5. Matematická lingvistika studuje jazykové struktury s použitím (using) matematických a logických modelů.
 6. Význam tohoto oboru vzrostl v posledních letech při tvorbě (in developing) umělých jazyků pro počítače a v oblasti automatického překladu z jednoho jazyka do druhého.
-

2. THE ABSTRACT LANGUAGE OF MATHEMATICS

Mathematics is an important tool for science. But while science is closely tied to the physical world, mathematics is essentially abstract. The first phase of the abstraction of mathematics from physical reality is the use of undefined words in definitions, e.g., in the following ones:

Point: the common part of two intersecting lines.

Line: the figure traced by a point which moves along the shortest path between the points.

Thus we have defined point in terms of line and line in terms of point. Clearly, such definitions are going in circle. Adding another word, between, we may define:

Line segment: that portion of a line contained between two given points on a line.

The words other than those underlined are without special meanings and thus may be used freely.

Once we have built up our vocabulary from undefined words and other words defined in terms of them, we can make statements about these new terms. They will be declarative sentences (assertions) which are so precisely stated that they are either true or false. Statements accepted as true are called axioms. Certainly the geometry of Euclid was a grand abstraction from

physical space. But the type of abstraction found in modern mathematics is of an even higher order, i.e., the objects, relations, and operations with which it deals are already themselves abstractions.

When we have shown that the truth of a given statement follows logically from the assumed truth of our axioms, we call this statement a theorem and say that "we have proved it." The main interest of a mathematician is to invent new theorems and to construct proofs for them, and the two mental processes vital to all mathematical progress are abstraction and proof.

The rules of mathematical reasoning may be viewed as the grammar of mathematics. Its vocabulary, in addition to technical terms discussed above, typically includes symbols such as:

numerals for numbers;

letters for unknown numbers;

π for the ratio of the circumference to the diameter of a circle;

sin (for sine), cos (for cosine) and tan (for tangent) for the ratios between sides in a right triangle;

$\sqrt{}$ for a square root; ∞ for infinity;

\int, ∂, \sum and \rightarrow for selected other concepts in higher mathematics.

| | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| abstract | abstrakt | abstraktní |
| to abstract, abstraction | abstrakt, abstraktion | abstrahovat, abstrakce |
| tool | tu:l | nástroj, prostředek |
| to tie | tai | vázat, pojít (se) |
| essential | i'senšl | zásadní, podstatný |
| phase | feiz | fáze, stadium, stupeň |
| reality | ri'ziliti | skutečnost, realita |
| undefined | 'andi'faind | nedefinovaný |
| common | komen | společný; obecný; běžný |
| to intersect | intə'sekt | protínat (se) |
| line (straight line) | lain, streit l. | přímka, čára |
| to trace | treis | nakreslit, vyznačit |
| to move along | mu:v ɔ'lɔŋ | pohybovat se po |
| path | pa:e | cesta, dráha; vzdálenost |
| term | tɔ:m | termín, výraz, člen (mat.) |
| in terms of | | vyjádřeno jako, pomocí |
| clearly | kliəli | zřejmě, je zřejmé, že |
| to go in circle | in sə:kl | pohybovat se v kruhu |
| line segment | lain segment | úsečka |
| portion | po:šn | část, úsek |
| to underline | 'andə'lain | podtrhnout |
| meaning | mi:nɪŋ | význam, smysl |
| once | wans | jednou, jakmile, když |

| | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| to build up (built, built) | 'bild'ap | vybudovat, vytvořit |
| vocabulary | və'kɔbjuləri | slovník; slovní zásoba |
| statement | steitmənt | výpověď, tvrzení, věta |
| declarative | di'klærətiv | oznamovací, vypovídací |
| sentence | sentəns | věta (gram.) |
| assertion | ə'se:šn | tvrzení |
| to state | steit | vyslovit (větu), uvést |
| precise | pri'sais | přesný |
| true | tru: | pravdivý; platný, věrný |
| false | fo:ls | nepravdivý; neplatný |
| to accept | ək'sept | přijímat |
| axiom | əksiəm | axióm, základní zřejmá věta |
| grand | grænd | znamenitý, geniální |
| order | o:də | řád, stupeň, pořadí |
| truth | tru:θ | pravda, pravdivost, platnost |
| to assume | ə'sju:m | předpokládat |
| theorem | θiərəm | věta, poučka |
| to prove | pru:v | dokázat |
| to invent | in'vent | vynaležit, vypyslit, objevit |
| proof | pru:f | důkaz |
| vital to | vaitl | (životné) důležitý, rozhodující pro |
| progress | prougres | pokrok, rozvoj, postup vpřed |
| rule | ru:l | pravidlo, předpis |
| to view as | vju: | dívat se na jako, považovat |
| grammar | græmə | gramatika, mluvnice |
| in addition to | in ə'dišn | vedle, kromě čeho |
| typical of | tipikl | typický, příznačný pro |
| numeral | nju:mrl | číslovka; číselný |
| unknown | 'an'noun | neznámý, neznámá (veličina) |
| ratio | reišiou | poměr, podíl |
| circumference | sə'kamfrns | obvod (geom.) |
| diameter | dai'əmitə | průměr (kruhu) |
| sine (zkr. sin) | sain | sinus |
| cosine (zkr. cos) | kousain, kos | kosinus |
| tangent (zkr. tan) | tændʒənt, tæn | tangens; tečna |
| side | said | strana |
| right triangle | rait traɪæŋgl | pravoúhlý trojúhelník |
| square; square root | skweə, s. ru:t | čtverec; druhá odmocnina |
| sign | sain | znak, znaménko |
| to imply | im'plai | implikovat, znamenat |

Useful Phrases

we define point in terms of line
such definitions are going
in circle

statements accepted as true
are called axioms

the rules are viewed as
the grammar of mathematics

its vocabulary includes symbols

bod definujeme pomocí pojmu přímka
takové definice se pohybují v kruhu

tvrzení přijímaná za pravdivá
nazýváme axiomy

pravidla chápeme jako (považujeme za)
gramatiku matematiky

do slovníku patří symboly

Anglická abeceda

a /ei/, b /bi:/, c /si:/, d /di:/, e /i:/, f /ef/, g /dži:/, h /eič/,
i /ai/, j /džei/, k /kei/, l /el/, m /em/, n /en/, o /ou/, p /pi:/,
q /kju:/, r /a:/, s /es/, t /ti:/, u /ju:/, v /vi:/, w /dablju:/,
x /eks/, y /wai/, z /zed/; ch = c + h /si:eič/.

Řecká abeceda

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|---------|-------------|---|------------|---------|---------------|
| A | α | alpha | /ælfə/ | Y | ν | nu | /nju:/ |
| B | β | beta | /bi:tə/ | = | ξ | xi | /zai/ |
| Γ | γ | gamma | /gæmə/ | ο | \circ | omicron | /ou'maikrən/ |
| Δ | δ | delta | /deltə/ | Π | π | pi | /pai/ |
| E | ϵ | epsilon | /ep'sailən/ | P | ρ | rho | /rou/ |
| Z | ζ | zeta | /zi:tə/ | Σ | σ | sigma | /sigma:/ |
| H | η | eta | /i:tə/ | T | τ | tau | /to:/ |
| O | ϑ | theta | /θi:tə/ | Υ | υ | upsilon | /ju:p'sailən/ |
| I | ι | iota | /ai'outə/ | Φ | ϕ | phi | /fai/ |
| K | κ | kappa | /kæpə/ | Χ | χ | chi | /kai/ |
| Λ | λ | lambda | /læmdə/ | Ψ | ψ | psi | /sai/ |
| M | μ | mu | /mjü:/ | Ω | ω | omega | /oumiga/ |

Čtení symbolů

$\sqrt{}$ - the root sign; \sqrt{x} - the square root of x; ∞ - infinity

\sum - sum, summation /sam, sam'eisn/; \int - integral /integrəl/;

∂ - partial differential /pa:šl, dife'renšl/; \rightarrow - implies /implaiz/.

Poznámky

1. Number - a) číslo, b) počet; numeral - a) číslice, b) číslovka; číslice je také: figure (10 is a double-figure number) a digit (kterákoli z čísel 0 - 9); a number of two digits (a two-digit number): 32; a binary /bainəri/ digit = either 1 or 0 (zero -/ziərou/) = bit.
2. Zkratky: i.e. - that is (tj.); e.g. - for example (for instance) = např.; etc. - and so on (forth) = atd.; cf. - compare (srov.); viz. - namely (totiž); et al. - and others (aj.).
Q.E.D. (lat. quod erat demonstrandum) - which was to be proved (demonstrated)
- což bylo (třeba) dokázat (c.b.d., chd)

3. V odborné angličtině jsou velmi časté vazby s trpným rodem, zatímco v čeština dáváme přednost činnému rodu nebo použijeme zvratného slovesa.

Such statements are called axioms lze přeložit trojím způsobem:
Taková tvrzení jsou nazývána / se nazývají / nazýváme axiomy.

Z hlediska jazykové praxe nás zde zajímá třetí způsob, protože chybný doslovný překlad "Such statements we call axioms" je porušením pravidla o slovosledu v anglické větě (SVOMPT).

Pamatujme si: Začneme-li takovou větu našim 4.pádem, pokračujeme v angličtině automaticky trpnou vazbou. Vzor: Hamleta napsal Shakespeare = Hamlet was written by Shakespeare (jinak bychom samozřejmě vztah obrátili). Tedy:

Axiómy nedokazujeme. Axioms are not proved. (Ovšem také: We do not prove a.)
Věty dokazujeme pomocí důkazů. Theorems are proved by proofs.
Důkaz ponecháváme čtenáři. The proof is left to the reader.

Přeložte do angličtiny (s použitím trpného rodu):

1. V axiomatickém systému pojem "množina" a vztah "být prvkem" (element) nedefinujeme (tak jako nedefinujeme v geometrii pojmy "bod" a "přímka"). Pro tyto nedefinované pojmy vyslovíme řadu nedokazovaných tvrzení zvaných axiomy. Z těchto axiomů se pak buduje celá teorie množin deduktivně.
 2. První pokus o vybudování axiomatické teorie představuje Euklidesova práce "Základy" (Elements), která obsahuje 5 známých axiomů a 5 postulátů euklidovské geometrie. Rozvoj axiomatických metod se však datuje až do 19. století, kdy Lobačevskij a Bolyai položili základy geometrie neeuklidovské.
 3. Matematická indukce je postup, který se používá k důkazům (to prove) určitých typů matematických vět a výrazů. Zakládá se na IV. Peanově axiómu přirozených čísel.
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3. THE NUMBER SYSTEM AND REAL NUMBERS

Numbers are basic ideas in mathematics and it is essential to know all the important properties of our number system. We must start with the natural numbers 1, 2, 3, ... used in counting things and objects. The count is indicated by cardinal numbers, while the position in an ordered list is indicated by ordinal numbers. To add, subtract, multiply and divide pairs of natural numbers were the very first lessons of everybody's elementary arithmetic. A major step in the development of mathematics was the invention of fractions to give meaning to divisions like $7 \div 2$ or $2 \div 5$ (different from say $6 \div 3 = 2$). Later on zero and negative numbers were added to form, together with the positive integers and fractions, the system of rational numbers. This made it possible to subtract any rational number from one another, e.g., $3 - 5$. Numbers that cannot be expressed as ordinary fractions, such as $\sqrt{2}$ and π , are called irrational numbers. They are written as infinite decimal expansions: 1.4142 ... and 3.1415 ...

(Note that the decimal expansions of the rational numbers are also infinite, for example, $1/4 = 0.25000 \dots$, $1/3 = 0.33333 \dots$, $1/7 = 0.142857142857 \dots$ These, however, repeat after a certain point, whereas the irrationals do not have this property.)

The collection of the rationals plus the irrationals is called the system of real numbers. It is quite difficult to give a completely satisfactory definition of a real number, but for the present purpose the following will suffice.

Def.1. A real number is a number which can be represented by an infinite decimal expansion.

Def.2 (of equality). Two symbols, a and b , representing real numbers are equal if and only if they represent the same real number.

Thus a real number can be expressed in a variety of notations:

e.g. $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{4}{8}$, $0.5000\dots$, $\frac{1/8}{1/4}$, $\frac{1}{4}2$, $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$, $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^2$, $\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}}$.

From the definition of equality above the following theorem follows immediately:

Theorem 1. If a, b, c represent real numbers and if $a = b$, then $a + c = b + c$, $a - c = b - c$, $ac = bc$, and $a/c = b/c$ (provided $c \neq 0$).

Addition of Real Numbers

Closure Law of Addition: The sum $a + b$ of any real numbers is a unique real number c .

This property may seem trivial, but let us consider some situations where closure is not true: a) The sum of two odd numbers is not an odd number. b) The sum of two irrational numbers is not necessarily irrational, for $(2 + \sqrt{3}) + (4 - \sqrt{3}) = 6$. c) The sum of two prime numbers is not necessarily a prime, for $7 + 11 = 18$.

Commutative Law of Addition $a + b = b + a$ (i.e., the order is not important)
Associative Law of Addition $(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$

Def.3. $a + b + c$ is defined to be the sum $(a + b) + c$. Hence follows

Theorem 2. $a + b + c = c + b + a$.

In a similar way we can define the sum of four real numbers.

Def.4. The real number zero is called the identity element in the addition of real numbers.

Def.5. The additive inverse of a real number a is the real number $-a$ having the property that $a + (-a) = -a + a = 0$.

We must further define the difference of two real numbers.

Def.6. Let a and b be real numbers. Then, by definition, $a - b = a + (-b)$.

We shall have frequent occasion to refer to the absolute value of a real number. This is written $|a|$ and is defined as follows:

Def.7. The absolute value of a real number a , $|a|$, is the real number such that: a) If a is positive or zero, then $|a| = a$.
b) If a is negative, then $|a| = -a$.

Multiplication of Real Numbers

The laws of multiplication are easy to learn; they are almost the same, with "product" written in the place of "sum".

The real number 1 is the multiplicative identity.

The multiplicative inverse of $a \neq 0$ is a' having the property that $a \cdot a' = a' \cdot a = 1$.

(Note: $a \neq 0$ is to be read: a is different from zero; a' is read: a prime.)

Now let us define division. Just as the difference of a and b is defined to be the sum of a and the additive inverse of b , the quotient of a by b is defined to be the product of a and the multiplicative inverse of b .

Def. 8. Let a and b be real numbers, and let $b \neq 0$. Then the quotient of a by b is defined to be $a/b = a \times b^{-1}$.

Note that division by zero is not defined. Zero may never appear in the denominator of a fraction.

There is one final law connecting multiplication and addition:

Distributive Law $a \times (b + c) = (a \times b) + (a \times c)$

This law has a number of important consequences. The first of these is the multiplicative property of zero.

Theorem 3. Let a be any real number; then $a \times 0 = 0$.

From this theorem we conclude the following useful result:

Theorem 4. If a and b are two real numbers such that $ab = 0$, then $a = 0$, or $b = 0$.

This theorem has very many applications, especially in the solution of equations.

A second consequence of the distributive law is the set of rules for multiplying signed numbers. These are easily derived from the following theorem.

Theorem 5. For any real number a , $(-1) \times a = -a$

Corollary. $(-1) \times (-1) = 1$

Putting $a = -1$ in Theorem 5 and applying the convention that $-(-a) = a$, we can prove the usual rules.

Theorem 6. Let p and q be any positive real numbers. Then:

a) $p \times (-q) = - (pq)$, b) $(-p) \times (-q) = pq$

In summary, the laws above form the foundation of the whole subject of arithmetic and ordinary algebra. They should be carefully memorized. In more advanced mathematics they are taken to be axioms of an abstract system called a field. Hence we may say that the real numbers form a field.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| idea | ai'dia | myšlenka, pojem |
| natural | næčrl | přirozený |
| to count; count | kaunt | počítat; počet |
| to indicate | indikeit | ukázat, označit, určit |
| cardinal numbers | ka:dinl | kardinální, základní čísla |
| ordinal numbers | o:dinl | řadová čísla, ordinální |
| to add; addition | æd, æ'dišn | sčítat; sčítání |
| to subtract; subtraction | sæb'trækt, -kšn | odčítat; odčítání |
| to multiply; multiplication | mæltipli'keišn | násobit; násobení |
| to divide; division | di'veaid, di'vižn | dělit; dělení |
| major | meidža | větší, závažný |
| step | step | krok |
| fraction | frækšn | zlomek |
| like | laik | jako; podobný |

| | | |
|------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| zero | zíeroú | nula |
| rational number | rašnl | racionální číslo |
| to express | iks'pres | výjádřit |
| ordinary | o:dnri | obyčejný |
| irrational | i'rašnl | iracionální |
| infinite | infinit | nekonečný |
| decimal | desiml | decimální, desetinný |
| expansion | iks'pažn | rozvoj |
| to note | nout | všimnout si, zaznamenat |
| however | hau'eva | avšak, ale; jakkoli |
| to repeat | ri'pi:t | opakovat (se) |
| whereas (while) | wearaz, wail | kdežto, zatímco |
| collection | ka'lekšn | soubor, sbírka |
| satisfactory | ,satis'faktori | uspokojující, dostatečný |
| purpose | pə:pəs | účel, záměr |
| to suffice | se'fais | stačit, uspokojit |
| equality | i'kwoliti | rovnost |
| variety | və'rasiati | rozmanitost, různost |
| immediately | i'mi:diætli | ihned, okamžitě bezprostředně |
| closure | kloužə | uzavřenost, uzávěr |
| law | lɔ: | zákon, pravidlo |
| unique | ju:'ni:k | jedinečný, jednoznačný |
| trivial | triviəl | triviální |
| to consider | kən'sida | uvažovat; považovat za |
| to be true | tru: | platit |
| odd number | əd nambə | liché číslo |
| closed | klouzd | uzavřený |
| prime (number) | praim | prvočíslo |
| commutative | kə'mju:tatiiv | komutativní |
| associative | ə'soušiætiv | asociativní |
| for | fo: | neboť (spojka) |
| hence | hens | tudíž, tedy, proto, odtud |
| in a similar way | 'similə'wei | podobným způsobem, podobně |
| identity element | ai'dentiti eliment | neutrální prvek |
| inverse | in've:s | inverze; inverzní, opačný |
| frequent | fri:kwənt | častý |
| occasion | ə'keižn | příležitost |
| absolute value | ə'bsołu:t vælju: | absolutní hodnota |
| product | prodækt | součin |
| just as | džast,əz | právě tak jako |

| | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--|
| quotient | kwoušnt | podíl; kvocient |
| to appear | ə'pis | objevit se, vyskytnout se |
| denominator | di'nomineitor | jmenovatel |
| distributive | dis'tribjutiv | distributivní |
| consequence | konsikwens | následek, důsledek |
| to conclude | kən'klu:d | uzavřít, učinit závěr |
| solution | se'lu:šn | řešení |
| signed number | saind nambs | číslo se znaménkem |
| corollary | kə'roləri | důsledek (axiom.) |
| convention | kən'venšn | konvence, úmluva |
| (in) summary | sameri | (na) závěr, závěrem; souhrn, resumé |
| foundation | faun'deišn | základ |
| to memorize | meməraiz | naučit se nazpaměť |
| field | fi:ld | pole, komutativní těleso |
| coefficient | koui'fišnt | koeficient |
| binomial | bai'noumiəl | binomický; dvojčlen |
| polynomial | poli'noumiəl | mnohočlen |
| to enclose | in'klouz | uzavřít |
| round bracket | raund brækit | kulatá závorka |
| square bracket | skwa: | hranatá závorka |
| dividend | dividend | dělenec |
| divisor | di'vaize | dělitel |
| numerator | nju:mareita | čitatel |
| proportion | prə'po:šn | úměra; poměr, podíl |
| power | pauš | mocnina; moc, síla |
| to raise to ... power | reiz | povýšit na ..., umocnit |
| base | beis | základ; základna (geom.) |
| exponent | iks'pounənt | exponent |
| involution | ,inve'lu:šn | umocňování |
| cube (power) | kju:b | krychle; třetí mocnina |
| to take roots | teik ru:ts | odmocňovat |
| evolution | ,i:və'lu:šn | odmocňování |
| parenthesis, - es | pə'renθisis, - i:z | závorka |
| brace | breis | složená závorka; svorka |
| comma | komə | čárka |
| decimal point | desiml point | desetinná tečka |
| to omit | o'mit | vynechat |
| nought | no:t | nula |
| percent (%) | pə'sent | ... procent |

Useful Phrases

this made it possible to subtract
any rational number from one another
the sum is not necessarily a prime
closed under addition

from the definition the following
theorem follows immediately
this is defined as follows
the quotient is defined to be a/b
the laws are easy to learn
the rules are easily derived
the laws should be memorized

let us put $a = -1$

to umožnilo navzájem od sebe ode-
čítat jakákoli racionální čísla
součet nemusí být prvočíslo
uzavřen vzhledem ke sčítání
z definice vyplývá okamžitě
následující věta
to definujeme následovně
podíl definujeme jako a/b
je lehké se naučit pravidla (zákony)
pravidla se dají snadno odvodit
pravidla bychom se měli naučit
zpaměti
položme $a = -1$

Poznámky

1. Let us consider/define/have/put atd. - uvažujme, definujme, mějme, položme
Stejnou vybízecí funkci má rozk. způsob: Suppose/assume - předpokládejme.
Let a be a real number - Nechť a je ... Let S be a set - Budíž S množina.

2. Any v kladných větách - jakýkoli, libovolný (arbitrary), každý
Let a be any real number. Any number divisible by 2 is even.
Let p and q be any (arbitrary) positive real numbers.

3. Struktura (implikace) If ... (such that) ... , then ...

If a and b are two real numbers such that $ab = 0$, then a = 0 or b = 0.
Jestliže taková, že pak (platí, že)

Čeština užívá slova "platí" daleko častěji než angličtina, kde stačí např.
jen then (viz příklad). Such that bychom snad mohli rovněž přeložit
"o nichž platí, že". Další příklad:

Nechť platí inklude $A \subset B$ - Let $A \subset B$ (čti: Let A be a subset of B
Let A be contained in B)

Platí = holds (singulár) nebo hold (plurál) nebo is true / are true,
ale tato slovesa následují jen po podmětu (tj. musí předcházet to, co platí).
Např.: Tato věta platí = This theorem holds (does not hold).

... pak platí věta 3 = then Theorem 3 holds.
(všimněte si znova rozdílného slovosledu)

V našem příkladě nahoře uvedeném bychom mohli tedy také říct:
..., then (the equality) $a = 0$ holds (ale s tím se tak často nesetkáváme).

4. The rationals plus the irrationals form the system of real numbers (reals).

Zde máme příklad tzv. konverze, t.j. přechodu slova z jednoho slovního
druhu do jiného; v našem případě jde o zpodstatnělá přídavná jména:
a variable (quantity) = proměnná (tj. veličina); variables = variable quantities;
a conic (section) = kuželosečka (plurál: conics); a prime, primes =
= a prime number, prime numbers (prvočíslo, prvočísla).

Algebraic expressions and operations:

6 xy 6 = coefficient, x, y = unknowns

3ax + 4by - a binomial (sum of two terms); + = plus sign

2xy - 4x + 7y - 3 = 0 an equation whose left side is a polynomial of four terms; = is the sign of equality

9 • 8 ., x - multiplication signs
9 x 8(a + b) • (a - b) = 5
two binomials enclosed in brackets48 ÷ 4 = 12 ÷, : - division signs
48 - dividend, 4 - divisor, 12 - quotientx = $\frac{2a}{3b}$ The right member of the equation is a fraction.
2a - numerator, 3b - denominator $\frac{a}{b}$, a : b

a : b = c : d a proportion

 x^2 x is raised to the second power
x - base, 2 - exponent;
the operation of involution x^3 is to be read: x^n ; x^{-n} to be read: \sqrt{x} a root; the operation of evolution (taking roots) $\sqrt[3]{x}$; $\sqrt[4]{x}$; $\sqrt[n]{x}$; read: the cube root of x; the fourth root of x; the n-th root ... $x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ a power with a fractional exponent x^a a - power exponent x^{n-1} n-1 = binomial exponent $(a + \frac{b}{c})^2$ () round brackets,
parentheses

[] square brackets

{ } braces

Fractions: $\frac{1}{3}$ one third, $\frac{6}{11}$ six elevenths, $6 \frac{2}{3}$ six and two-thirdsDecimal fractions:

23.318 or 23°318 (point instead of comma)

0.72 or .72 (zero may be omitted)

1.14285 a repeating decimal

15 %

Note: Commas separate large numbers into groups of three digits: 65,237,948.
"billion" denotes 10^{12} in Great Britain, but 10^9 in the USA.How to read them:

six x y

three a x plus four b y

two x y minus four x plus seven y
minus three is equal to zero
(equals zero)nine times eight,
nine multiplied by eighta plus b into a minus b
equals fiveforty-eight divided by fours
is twelve (equals twelve)x is equal to two a
over (by) three b

the ratio of a and b

a is to b as c is to d

x squared, x square,
x to the second (power),
the square of xx cubed, x cube, the cube of x,
x to the third powerx to the n-th; x to the minus n-th
the square root of x

x to the minus one-half

x to the a square(d)

x to the n minus one

a plus b over c all squared

twenty-three point three one eight

zero (nought) point seventy-two

one point one four two eight five

fifteen percent

CVIČENÍ

- A. Čtěte: $(a - b)^3 = a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3$;
 $9x^2 + 6x + 1 = (3x + 1) \cdot (3x + 1)$; $\frac{1}{a^n} = a^{-n}$;
 $2^{-\frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[2]{2}}$; $y = 2\left(1 - \frac{x}{3}\right)$; $x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$;
 $x = \pm 2\sqrt{1 - \frac{y^2}{3}}$; $\sqrt[n]{a^3} = a^{\frac{3}{n}}$; $a_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1}$ (a_n-readia sub n)
 $\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{12}{59}$; $18\frac{1}{5}$; $4,009,32$; 0.8806 ; 21% ; 75% ; 2.17% .

B. Přeložte:

1. Sčítáním, odčítáním, násobením a dělením číselných výrazů dostáváme jejich součty, rozdíly, součiny a podíly (... respectively.).
 2. Exponent je index nebo symbol, který označuje, na jakou mocninu má být povýšena nějaká veličina.
 3. Každé reálné číslo odpovídá v grafickém zobrazení nějakému bodu na číselné ose (real line), jejímž počátkem je 0 a kde napravo jsou kladná a nalevo záporná čísla.
 4. Čísla dělitelná 2 se nazývají sudá, ostatní jsou lichá. Prvočísla nemají žádného jiného činitele než jedničku (unity) nebo samo prvočíslo.
 5. Krácení (cancelling) je jeden ze způsobů, jak zdjednodušíme matematické výrazy v rovnících nebo ve zlomcích. Další algebraické operace jsou rozklad na činitele (factoring), odstranování závorek, aj.
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4. COMPLEX NUMBERS

Many problems cannot be solved by the use of real numbers alone, for instance, $x^2 = -1$. The new symbol i is then introduced, with the property that $i^2 = -1$. Expressions like $a + bi$ are called complex numbers; a is the real part and bi is the imaginary part.

The arithmetic operations on complex numbers are defined as follows:
 Equality: $a + bi = c + di$ if and only if $a = c$ and $b = d$.
 Addition: $(a + bi) + (c + di) = (a + c) + (b + d)i$.
 Multiplication: $(a + bi) \times (c + di) = (ac - bd) + (bc + ad)i$.

Note that the definition of multiplication is consistent with the property that $i^2 = -1$. For we can multiply $(a + bi) \cdot (c + di)$ by ordinary algebra and obtain $ac + i(bc + ad) + i(ad)$. When we replace i^2 with -1 and rearrange, we obtain the formula in the definition.

We will now give an alternative development of the complex numbers in a logical and nonimaginary fashion. A complex number is defined to be an ordered pair of real numbers (a, b) . The complex number $(a, 0)$ is called the real part, and $(0, b)$ the imaginary part of the complex number (a, b) . The pairs $(a, 0)$ are identified with the real numbers a and $(0, b)$ is a pure imaginary number. The arithmetic of complex numbers is then given by the following basic definitions:

Equality: Two complex numbers (a, b) and (c, d) are said to be equal if and only if $a = c$ and $b = d$.

