# Construction of the Transcomplex Numbers

Prof. Tiago S dos Reis Dr James Anderson FBCS CITP CSci

# Agenda

- Advantages of transcomplex numbers
- Containment relationships
- Construction of the transcomplex numbers
- Value to science and society

# Advantages

- Transcomplex arithmetic builds on the foundation of transreal arithmetic
- Consistency of transcomplex and transreal numbers proved by construction from the complex numbers
- Transcomplexes allow the solution of mathematical and physical problems at singularities
- Transcomplexes make mathematical software more reliable

Overview

## Transreal Number Line









# Transcomplex Plane Revolution of the transreal number line Ф -00 $\mathbf{\mathcal{N}}$





 Aims to give sense to dividing complex numbers by zero

 $T \coloneqq \left\{ (x, y); x \in \mathbb{C}, y \in \{0, 1\} \right\}$ 

 $T \coloneqq \left\{ (x, y); x \in \mathbb{C}, y \in \{0, 1\} \right\}$ 

 $(x,y) \sim (w,z)$ 

 $\bigcirc$ 

 $\exists \alpha \in \mathbb{R}^+; x = \alpha w \text{ and } y = \alpha z$ 

Reflexive

 $(x,y) \sim (x,y)$ 

#### Reflexive

 $(x,y) \sim (x,y)$ 

Symmetric

 $(x,y) \sim (w,z) \Longrightarrow (w,y) \sim (x,y)$ 

#### Reflexive

 $(x,y) \sim (x,y)$ 

#### Symmetric

$$(x,y) \sim (w,z) \Longrightarrow (w,y) \sim (x,y)$$

#### Transitive

 $(x,y) \sim (w,z) \text{ and } (w,z) \sim (u,v) \Longrightarrow (x,y) \sim (u,v)$ 



#### Addition

If 
$$[x,y],[w,z] \in \{[u,0]; u \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}\}$$
:  
$$[x,y] + [w,z] \coloneqq \left[\frac{x}{|x|} + \frac{w}{|w|}, 0\right]$$

otherwise,

$$[x,y] + [w,z] \coloneqq [xz + wy, yz]$$

Multiplication

#### $[x,y] \times [w,z] \coloneqq [xw,yz]$

Multiplication

 $[x,y] \times [w,z] \coloneqq [xw,yz]$ 

Opposite

 $-[x,y] \coloneqq [-x,y]$ 

Multiplication

 $[x,y] \times [w,z] \coloneqq [xw,yz]$ 

Opposite

Reciprocal

 $-[x,y] \coloneqq [-x,y]$  $[x,y]^{-1} \coloneqq \begin{cases} \left[\frac{y}{x},1\right], & x \neq 0\\ [y,x], & x = 0 \end{cases}$ 

Subtraction

 $[x,y] - [w,z] \coloneqq [x,y] + \left(-[w,z]\right)$ 

Subtraction

 $[x,y] - [w,z] \coloneqq [x,y] + (-[w,z])$ 

Division

 $[x,y] \div [w,z] \coloneqq [x,y] \times [w,z]^{-1}$ 

#### $\mathbb{C}^{T} = \left\{ [x,1]; x \in \mathbb{C} \right\} \cup \left\{ [w,0]; w \in \mathbb{C}, |w| = 1 \right\} \cup \left\{ [0,0] \right\}$

 $\{[x,1]; x \in \mathbb{C}\}$  is a copy of  $\mathbb{C}$ 

 $\left\{ [x,1]; x \in \mathbb{C} \right\} \text{ is a copy of } \mathbb{C}$  $\mathbb{C} = \left\{ [x,1]; x \in \mathbb{C} \right\}$ 

 $\left\{ [x,1]; x \in \mathbb{C} \right\} \text{ is a copy of } \mathbb{C}$  $\mathbb{C} = \left\{ [x,1]; x \in \mathbb{C} \right\}$ x = [x,1]

 $\left\{ [x,1]; x \in \mathbb{C} \right\} \text{ is a copy of } \mathbb{C}$  $\mathbb{C} = \big\{ [x,1]; x \in \mathbb{C} \big\}$ x = [x, 1] $[x,y] = \frac{x}{y}$ 



 $(r,\theta) = \begin{cases} [x,1] \\ [u,0] \\ [0,0] \end{cases}$ 

 $(r,\theta) = \begin{cases} [x,1], & r = |x| \text{ and } \theta = \operatorname{Arg}(x) \\ [u,0] \\ [0,0] \end{cases}$ 

 $(r,\theta) = \begin{cases} [x,1], & r = |x| \text{ and } \theta = \operatorname{Arg}(x) \\ [u,0], & r = \infty \text{ and } \theta = \operatorname{Arg}(u) \\ [0,0] \end{cases}$ 

 $(r,\theta) = \begin{cases} [x,1], & r = |x| \text{ and } \theta = \operatorname{Arg}(x) \\ [u,0], & r = \infty \text{ and } \theta = \operatorname{Arg}(u) \\ [0,0], & r = \Phi \text{ and } \theta \in (-\pi,\pi] \end{cases}$ 

 $\mathbb{C}^{T} = \mathbb{C} \bigcup \left\{ (\infty, \theta); \theta \in (-\pi, \pi] \right\} \bigcup \left\{ \Phi \right\}$ 

# $\mathbb{C}^{T} = \mathbb{C} \cup \left\{ (\infty, \theta); \theta \in (-\pi, \pi] \right\} \cup \{\Phi\}$ $\Phi$



# $\mathbb{C}^{T} = \mathbb{C} \cup \left\{ (\infty, \theta); \theta \in (-\pi, \pi] \right\} \cup \{\Phi\}$ $\Phi$



# $\mathbb{C}^{T} = \mathbb{C} \cup \left\{ (\infty, \theta); \theta \in (-\pi, \pi] \right\} \cup \{\Phi\}$ $\Phi$



# $\mathbb{C}^{T} = \mathbb{C} \cup \left\{ (\infty, \theta); \theta \in (-\pi, \pi] \right\} \cup \{\Phi\}$



#### $1 \div 0 = [1,1] \div [0,1] = [1,1] \times [0,1]^{-1}$

= [1,0]

 $= [1,1] \times [1,0] = [1 \times 1,1 \times 0]$ 

# $1 \div 0 = [1,1] \div [0,1] = [1,1] \times [0,1]^{-1}$ $= [1,1] \times [1,0] = [1 \times 1,1 \times 0]$ $= [1,0] = (\infty,0)$ polar

# $0 \div 0 = [0,1] \div [0,1] = [0,1] \times [0,1]^{-1}$

#### $= [0,1] \times [1,0] = [0 \times 1,1 \times 0]$

= [0,0]

# $0 \div 0 = [0,1] \div [0,1] = [0,1] \times [0,1]^{-1}$ $= [0,1] \times [1,0] = [0 \times 1,1 \times 0]$ $= [0,0] = (\Phi,0)$ polar

#### $i \div 0 = [i,1] \div [0,1] = [i,1] \times [0,1]^{-1}$

#### $= [i,1] \times [1,0] = [i \times 1,1 \times 0]$

= [i,0]

#### $i \div 0 = [i,1] \div [0,1] = [i,1] \times [0,1]^{-1}$

#### $= [i,1] \times [1,0] = [i \times 1,1 \times 0]$

 $= [i,0] = \left( \substack{\infty,\frac{\pi}{2}} \right)$ polar Value

# Reach and Reliability

- Construction proves the consistency of the transcomplex and transreal numbers from the complex numbers
- Transcomplex numbers allow the solution of mathematical and physical problems at singularities
- Transcomplex numbers make mathematical software more reliable

Transcomplexes are at the beginning of their development