## **Complex conjugate matrices**

Given and  $m \times n$  matrix  $A = (a_{i,j})$  over the complex numbers, its **conjugate matrix** is given by

$$\overline{A} = (\overline{a_{i,j}})$$

where  $\overline{z}$  is the complex conjugate of z. Since complex conjugation sends sums to sums and products to products, it is a routine exercise to verify the following identities:

$$\overline{A+B} = \overline{A} + \overline{B}$$
$$\overline{cA} = \overline{c} \cdot \overline{A}$$
$$\overline{AB} = \overline{A} \cdot \overline{B}$$

These identities yield the proposition on page 3 of math132notes5B.pdf.