



## Complex number arithmetic

There are several rules for manipulating complex numbers.

Addition:

$$(a + bi) + (c + di) = (a + c) + (b + d)i$$

Subtraction:

$$(a + bi) - (c + di) = (a + c) + (b - d)i$$

Multiplication:

$$(a + bi) \times (c + di) = ac - bd + (ad + bc)i$$

Division:

$$\frac{a + bi}{c + di} = \frac{-ac - bd}{-c^2 - d^2} + \frac{(ad - bc)i}{-c^2 - d^2}$$

## Polar form

### Modulus

The 'modulus',  $r$ , is the length of the line between  $z$  and the origin. We calculate this using

Pythagoras's Theorem:  $(|z|)^2 = x^2 + y^2$ , so therefore  $|z| = r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ .

### Argument and quadrant adjustments

The 'argument'  $\arg(z)$  is the angle  $\theta$  between  $z$  and the real axis. We calculate this using the

tangent function:  $\tan(\alpha) = \frac{y}{x}$ , and so  $\alpha = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ . We then adjust  $\alpha$  based on the quadrant that  $z$

is in to find the argument  $\theta$ .

Quadrant	x and y values	$\theta$ from $\alpha$
1 <sup>st</sup>	$x > 0, y > 0$	$\theta = \alpha$
2 <sup>nd</sup>	$x < 0, y > 0$	$\theta = \pi - \alpha$
3 <sup>rd</sup>	$x < 0, y < 0$	$\theta = \alpha - \pi$
4 <sup>th</sup>	$x > 0, y < 0$	$\theta = -\alpha$

## Converting from polar form to Cartesian

If we are given a complex number in the form  $z = r(\cos(\theta) + i \sin(\theta))$  or  $z = re^{i\theta}$  and we want to put it into the form  $z = x + yi$  we can follow these steps:

1. Calculate  $x = r \cos(\theta)$ .
2. Calculate  $y = r \sin(\theta)$ .
3. Write the number in the form  $z = x + yi$ .

## Converting from Cartesian to polar form

If we are given a complex number of the form  $z = x + yi$ , and we would like it in the form  $z = r(\cos(\theta) + i \sin(\theta))$  or  $z = re^{i\theta}$ , we do the following:

1. Calculate  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ .
2. Calculate  $\alpha = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ .
3. Adjust  $\alpha$  based on the quadrant of  $z$  to get  $\theta$ .
4. Write the number in the form  $z = r(\cos(\theta) + i \sin(\theta))$  or  $z = re^{i\theta}$ .

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