

## Matlab/Freemat: Complex Numbers and Arithmetic

Complex numbers<sup>1</sup> are fully supported in Matlab and Freemat. For complex numbers to exist, we must only allow one simple concept; that the square-root of -1 has a value, this is denoted  $i$  in mathematics, but it is often denoted  $j$  in science and engineering.

$$\sqrt{-1} = i \text{ or } j.$$

Although Matlab and Freemat automatically understand the symbols  $i$  and  $j$  to represent the unit imaginary number, but they default to using  $i$  (rather than  $j$ ):

```
--> j
ans =
0.0000 + 1.0000i
--> i
ans =
0.0000 + 1.0000i
```

A complex number generally consists of a real and an imaginary part. For example  $3 + 4i$  is a complex number. When declaring a complex number in Matlab or Freemat, we do not need the multiplication sign before the  $i$  or  $j$ :

```
--> 3+4*i
ans =
3.0000 + 4.0000i
--> 3+4i
ans =
3.0000 + 4.0000i
```

The complex number  $3 + 4i$  has real part 3 and imaginary part 4;  $\text{Re}(3 + 4i) = 3$  and  $\text{Im}(3 + 4i) = 4$ . The real and imaginary parts of a complex number can be found in Matlab by using the `real` and `imag` functions:

```
--> real(3+4i)
ans =
3
--> imag(3+4i)
ans =
4
```

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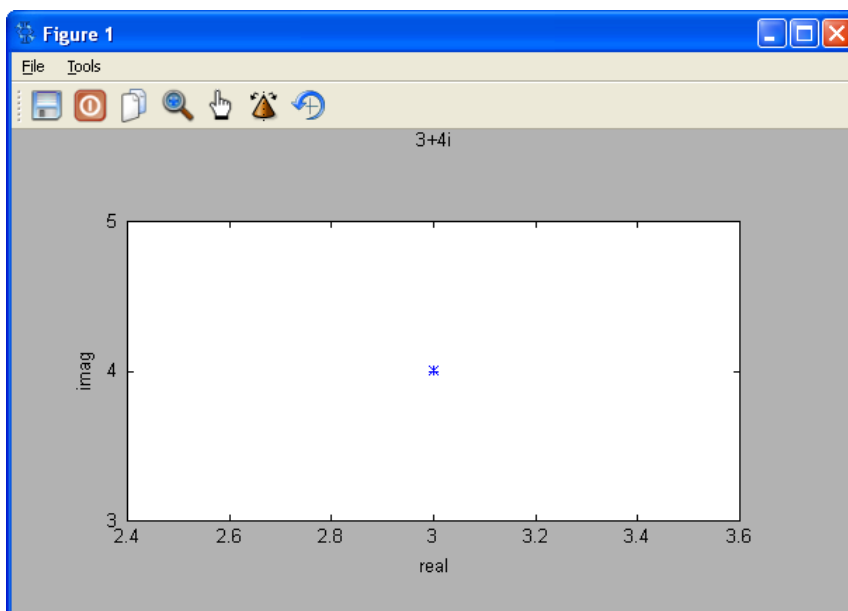
<sup>1</sup> [Complex Numbers](#)

## Argand Diagram

Complex numbers can be plotted on an Argand diagram in Matlab/Freemat using the following coding:

```
--> plot(real(3+4i),imag(3+4i),'*')  
--> xlabel('real');  
--> ylabel('imag');  
--> title('3+4i');
```

In Freemat this gives the following output.



## Complex Conjugate

The complex conjugate of a complex number can be obtained using the function conj.

```
--> conj(3+4i)  
ans =  
3.0000 - 4.0000i
```

## Modulus and Argument

The modulus and argument of a complex number can be found using the functions `abs` and `angle`.

If we type the above in Matlab/FreeMat we obtain the following:

```
--> abs(3+4i)
ans =
5
--> angle(3+4i)
ans =
0.9273
```

Note that the angle is given in radians<sup>2</sup>.

## Complex Arithmetic

As for real numbers, we have the same symbols for the operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division in complex number arithmetic<sup>3</sup>.

```
--> (2+5i)+(1-i)
ans =
3.0000 + 4.0000i
--> (2+5i)-(1-i)
ans =
1.0000 + 6.0000i
--> (2+5i)*(1-i)
ans =
7.0000 + 3.0000i
--> (2+5i)/(1-i)
ans =
-1.5000 + 3.5000i
```

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<sup>2</sup> [Angles](#)

<sup>3</sup> [Complex Arithmetic](#)