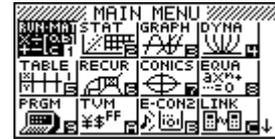


# Converting between Polar / Rectangular form.

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Select the **RUN-MAT** mode from the **MAIN MENU** by using the arrow keys to highlight the **RUN-MAT** icon and pressing **[EXE]** or press **[1]**.



Note:  $i^2 = -1$

Abs = Length of the complex number from the origin point (0,0) of the complex plane.

Arg = the argument (angle) between the positive real axis and the complex number.

Conj = The Conjugate of the complex number.

ReP = The Real part of the complex number.

ImP = The Imaginary part of the complex number.

Rectangular form:  $a + bi$

Polar form:  $r \cos \theta + i \sin \theta = r \text{cis } \theta$

## Accessing the Complex Number commands

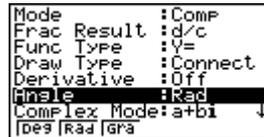


OPTN



F6

Are you in degrees or radians? **[SHIFT]** **[MENU]** for **SETUP**, and scroll down to 'Angle'. **[F1]** for degrees or **[F2]** for radians, then **[EXIT]**.

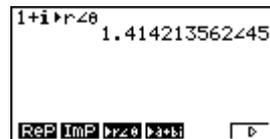


Is the calculator set up for Real solutions or Complex solutions?

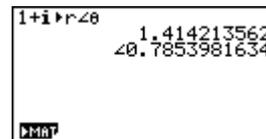


**Example 1:** Convert the complex number  $1 + i$  into polar form.

Type in ' $1 + i$ ', then for the command ' $\blacktriangleright r\angle\theta$ ', press **[F3]**, then **[EXE]**.



In degrees



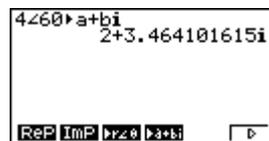
In radians

**Answer:**  $1.414\text{cis}(45^\circ)$  (3 d.p.)

$1.414\text{cis}(0.785\text{rad})$  (3 d.p.)

**Example 2:** Convert the complex number  $4\text{cis}(60^\circ)$  into rectangular form.

Locate the angle operator, **[SHIFT]** **[X,0,T]** Type in ' $4\angle 60$ ', then for the command ' $\blacktriangleright a+bi$ ', press **[F4]**, then **[EXE]**.



**Answer:**  $2 + 3.464i$  (3 d.p.)

