

# COMPLEX NUMBER CONVERSION CHART

Rectangular Form ( $x + jy$ ) to Polar Form ( $r \hat{\phantom{r}} \hat{\phantom{r}} \hat{\phantom{r}}$ )

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\hat{\phantom{r}} = \tan^{-1}(y/x)$$

|           |       |     |                               |
|-----------|-------|-----|-------------------------------|
| $1 + j0$  | 1.000 | 0   | $1 \hat{\phantom{r}} 0$       |
| $1 + j1$  | 1.414 | 45  | $1.414 \hat{\phantom{r}} 45$  |
| $0 + j1$  | 1.000 | 90  | $1 \hat{\phantom{r}} 90$      |
| $-1 + j1$ | 1.414 | 135 | $1.414 \hat{\phantom{r}} 135$ |
| $-1 + j0$ | 1.000 | 180 | $1 \hat{\phantom{r}} 180$     |
| $-1 - j1$ | 1.414 | 225 | $1.414 \hat{\phantom{r}} 225$ |
| $0 - j1$  | 1.000 | 270 | $1 \hat{\phantom{r}} 270$     |
| $1 - j1$  | 1.414 | 315 | $1.414 \hat{\phantom{r}} 315$ |

|           |        |       |                         |
|-----------|--------|-------|-------------------------|
| $3 + j4$  | 5.000  | 53.13 | $5 \hat{\angle} 53.13$  |
| $5 + j12$ | 13.000 | 67.38 | $13 \hat{\angle} 67.38$ |
| $8 + j15$ | 17.000 | 61.93 | $17 \hat{\angle} 61.93$ |

*\* Note: When calculating  $\hat{I}$ , ensure the correct quadrant is used based on the signs of  $x$  and  $y$ . For  $x < 0$ , add 180 to the result of  $\tan^{-1}(y/x)$ .*