

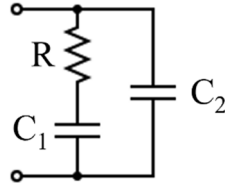
Failure of arctan

To find the phase of a complex number, most textbooks tell us

$$\arg(x + jy) = \arctan \frac{y}{x}. \quad (1)$$

At the same time, we know that the range of the phase of a complex number is $-\pi < \arg(x + jy) \leq \pi$, while the range of the arctan function, when specially defined, is $-\pi/2 \leq \arctan(z) \leq \pi/2$. Therefore, the above equation cannot be always true even in principle.

An example is shown here. Let us find the phase of the impedance of the following combination:



The total impedance is

$$Z = \frac{\left(R + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1} \right) \frac{1}{j\omega C_2}}{\left(R + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1} \right) + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2}} = \frac{1 + j\omega R C_1}{-\omega^2 R C_1 C_2 + j\omega(C_1 + C_2)}.$$

If we now naively follow the prescription of Eq. 1, we will get

$$\arg(Z) = \arctan(\omega R C_1) - \arctan \frac{\omega(C_1 + C_2)}{-\omega^2 R C_1 C_2} = \arctan(\omega R C_1) + \arctan \frac{\omega(C_1 + C_2)}{\omega^2 R C_1 C_2}. \quad (2)$$

This cannot be correct, because the denominator $-\omega^2 R C_1 C_2 + j\omega(C_1 + C_2)$ has a phase between $\pi/2$ and π (since $x < 0$ and $y > 0$), which is beyond the range of $\arctan(y/x)$. To correct this problem, we notice

$$\arg(-\omega^2 R C_1 C_2 + j\omega(C_1 + C_2)) = \pi - \arctan \frac{\omega(C_1 + C_2)}{\omega^2 R C_1 C_2},$$

so the correct answer for the phase of Z is

$$\arg(Z) = \arctan(\omega RC_1) - \left[\pi - \arctan \frac{\omega(C_1 + C_2)}{\omega^2 RC_1 C_2} \right] = \arctan(\omega RC_1) + \arctan \frac{\omega(C_1 + C_2)}{\omega^2 RC_1 C_2} - \pi$$

The naive Eq. 2 has missed an angle of π , which may lead to incorrect physics.

In summary, when using $\arg(x + jy) = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$ to find the phase of a complex number, make sure we have $x > 0$. If $x < 0$, the phase is then

$$\arg(x + jy) = \arctan[(-1) \times (-x - jy)] = \text{sign}(y) \times \pi + \arctan \frac{y}{x}.$$

Here $\text{sign}(y) = \frac{y}{|y|}$ is used so that the resulted angle always satisfies $-\pi < \arg(x + jy) \leq \pi$.

Pengqian Wang

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