# Inverse Tangent with atan2



# atan (arctangent) Function

Recall:

$$\tan(\theta) = \frac{\sin(\theta)}{\cos(\theta)} = \frac{y}{x}$$

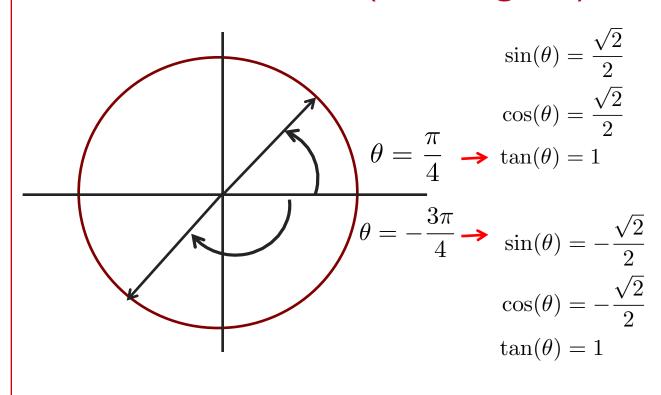
The function  $\theta = \tan^{-1}(\frac{y}{x})$  returns the angle  $\theta$  for which  $\tan(\theta) = \frac{y}{x}$ .

$$\tan(\frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \longrightarrow \tan^{-1}(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\operatorname{atan}(\frac{y}{x}) = \tan^{-1}(\frac{y}{x})$$



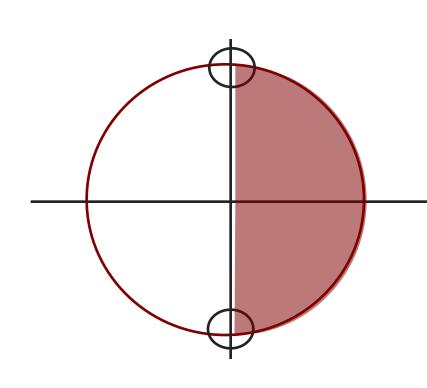
### atan (arctangent) Function



$$\tan^{-1}(\frac{1}{1}) = \tan^{-1}(\frac{-1}{-1})$$

The atan function cannot distinguish between opposite points on the unit circle.

# atan (arctangent) Function



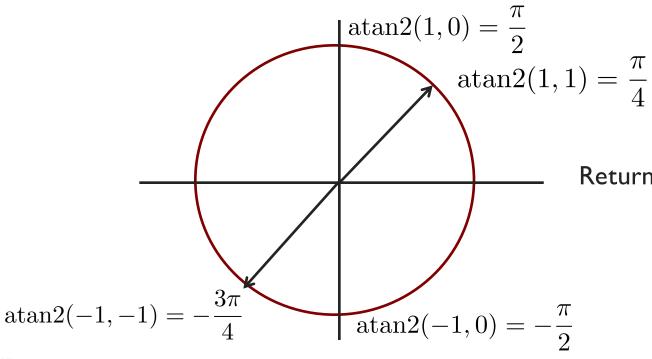
$$\frac{\sin(\theta)}{\cos(\theta)} = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{\pm 1}{0} = \text{undefined}$$

The atan function fails when  $\theta=\pm\frac{\pi}{2}$  .

Returns values in range  $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 

#### atan2

 $\mathrm{atan2}(y,x)$  is an implementation of the atan function that takes into account ratio and the signs of y and x.



Returns values in range  $(-\pi, \pi]$ 

