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conj() — Complex conjugate
```

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## **Description**

conj(Z) returns the elementwise complex conjugate of Z, that is, conj(a+bi) = a - bi. conj() may be used with real or complex matrices. If Z is real, Z is returned unmodified.

 $\_$ conj(A) replaces A with conj(A). Coding  $\_$ conj(A) is equivalent to coding A = conj(A), except that less memory is used.

## **Syntax**

```
numeric matrix conj (numeric matrix Z)
void _conj (numeric matrix A)
```

# Remarks and examples

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Given  $m \times n$  matrix Z, conj(Z) returns an  $m \times n$  matrix; it does not return the transpose. To obtain the conjugate transpose matrix, also known as the adjoint matrix, adjugate matrix, Hermitian adjoin, or Hermitian transpose, code

Z'

See [M-2] op\_transpose.

A matrix equal to its conjugate transpose is called Hermitian or self-adjoint, although in this manual, we often use the term symmetric.

## Conformability

```
Z: r \times c
result: r \times c
```

## **Diagnostics**

conj(Z) returns a real matrix if Z is real and a complex matrix if Z is complex.

conj(Z), if Z is real, returns Z itself and not a copy. This makes conj() execute instantly when applied to real matrices.

 $\_$ conj(A) does nothing if A is real (and hence, does not abort if A is a view).

### Also see

```
[M-5] _transpose() — Transposition in place
```

[M-4] Scalar — Scalar mathematical functions

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