

“How can I use the IMSEC function in Google Sheets?”

Authored by
stats writer

June 29, 2024

RECOMMENDED CITATION

stats writer (2024). “How can I use the IMSEC function in Google Sheets?”.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SCALES. Retrieved from <https://scales.arabpsychology.com/?p=157953>

The IMSEC function is a feature available in Google Sheets that allows users to convert a given complex number into its equivalent in the form of a sine and cosine function. This function is useful for mathematical and engineering calculations, as it simplifies the representation of complex numbers. To use the IMSEC function, users can simply input the complex number as an argument and the function will return the corresponding sine and cosine functions. This feature can be accessed through the "Insert Function" option in the formula bar of Google Sheets. By using the IMSEC function, users can efficiently perform complex calculations and streamline their data analysis process.

IMSEC function

The IMSEC function returns the secant of the given complex number. For example, a given complex number "x+yi" returns "sec(x+yi)."

Parts of an IMSEC function

`IMSEC (number)`

Part	Description	Notes
number	The complex number for which you want the secant.	This can be either the result of the COMPLEX function, a real number interpreted as a complex number with imaginary parts equal to 0, or a string in the format "x+yi" where x and y are numeric.

Sample formulas

`IMSEC (COMPLEX (4 , 6))`

`IMSEC (4)`

`IMSEC (" 2+3i ")`

Notes

The `IMSEC` function returns an error if the given number isn't a valid complex number.

Examples

	A	B
1	Formula	Result

2	=IMSEC (COMPLEX (4 , 1))	-0.557760402867351-0.491827502294509i
3	=IMSEC (3 . 5)	-1.06785504719181
4	=IMSEC (" 3+2i ")	-0.263512975158389+0.0362116365587685i

Related functions

IMCOS: The IMCOS function returns the cosine of the given complex number.

IMSECH: The IMSECH function returns the hyperbolic secant of the given complex number.

COMPLEX: The COMPLEX function creates a complex number, given real and imaginary coefficients.

ARABPSYCHOLOGY.COM