op_arith — Arithmetic operators

Description Syntax Remarks and examples Conformability Diagnostics Also see

Description

The above operators perform basic arithmetic.

Syntax

```
a+b addition

a-b subtraction

a*b multiplication

a/b division

a \cap b power

a \cap b negation
```

where a and b may be numeric scalars, vectors, or matrices.

Remarks and examples

Also see [M-2] op_colon for the :+, :-, :*, and :/ operators. Colon operators have relaxed conformability restrictions.

The * and :* multiplication operators can also perform string duplication—3*"a" = "aaa"—see [M-5] **strdup()**.

Conformability

```
a + b, a - b:
                      a:
                                  r \times c
                      b:
                                  r \times c
               result:
                                  r \times c
a * b:
                                  k \times n
                                                    k \times n
                                                                     1 \times 1
                      a:
                                                    1 \times 1
                      h:
                                  n \times m
                                                                     n \times m
               result:
                                 k \times m
                                                    k \times n
                                                                     n \times m
a / b:
                      a:
                                  r \times c
                      b:
                                  1 \times 1
               result:
                                  r \times c
a ^ b:
                                  1 \times 1
                      a:
                                  1 \times 1
                      b:
               result:
                                  1 \times 1
```

 $a: r \times c$ $result: r \times c$

Diagnostics

All operators return missing when arguments are missing.

a*b with $a: k \times 0$ and $b: 0 \times m$ returns a $k \times m$ matrix of zeros.

a/b returns missing when b==0 or when a/b would result in overflow.

 a^b returns a real when both a and b are real; thus, $(-4)^a$. 5 evaluates to missing, whereas $(-4+0i)^a$. 5 evaluates to 2i.

a^*b* returns missing on overflow.

Also see

[M-2] exp — Expressions

[M-2] Intro — Language definition

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