



Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'cacosf.3'

C:\>man cacosf.3

CACOS(3) Linux Programmer's Manual CACOS(3)

NAME

cacos, cacosf, cacosl - complex arc cosine

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <complex.h>
```

```
double complex cacos(double complex z);
```

```
float complex cacosf(float complex z);
```

```
long double complex cacosl(long double complex z);
```

Link with -lm.

DESCRIPTION

These functions calculate the complex arc cosine of z . If $y = \text{cacos}(z)$, then $z = \text{ccos}(y)$. The real part of y is chosen in the interval $[0, \pi]$.

One has:

$$\text{cacos}(z) = -i * \text{clog}(z + i * \text{csqrt}(1 - z * z))$$

VERSIONS

These functions first appeared in glibc in version 2.1.

ATTRIBUTES

For an explanation of the terms used in this section, see attributes(7).

????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????

?Interface ? Attribute ? Value ?

????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????

?cacos(), cacosf(), cacosl() ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe ?

????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????

CONFORMING TO

C99, POSIX.1-2001, POSIX.1-2008.

EXAMPLE

```
/* Link with "-lm" */
#include <complex.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdio.h>

int
main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    double complex z, c, f;
    double complex i = I;
    if (argc != 3) {
        fprintf(stderr, "Usage: %s <real> <imag>\n", argv[0]);
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }
    z = atof(argv[1]) + atof(argv[2]) * I;
    c = cacos(z);
    printf("cacos() = %6.3f %6.3f*i\n", creal(c), cimag(c));
    f = -i * clog(z + i * csqrt(1 - z * z));
    printf("formula = %6.3f %6.3f*i\n", creal(f), cimag(f));
    exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);
}
```

SEE ALSO

ccos(3), clog(3), complex(7)

COLOPHON

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