



*Full credit is given to the above companies including the OS that this PDF file was generated!*

## **Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'complex.h.0p' command**

### **\$ man complex.h.0p**

complex.h(0P)      POSIX Programmer's Manual      complex.h(0P)

#### PROLOG

This manual page is part of the POSIX Programmer's Manual. The Linux implementation of this interface may differ (consult the corresponding Linux manual page for details of Linux behavior), or the interface may not be implemented on Linux.

#### NAME

complex.h ? complex arithmetic

#### SYNOPSIS

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

#### DESCRIPTION

The functionality described on this reference page is aligned with the ISO C standard. Any conflict between the requirements described here and the ISO C standard is unintentional. This volume of POSIX.1?2017 defers to the ISO C standard.

The <complex.h> header shall define the following macros:

`complex`    Expands to `_Complex`.

`_Complex_I`    Expands to a constant expression of type `const float _Complex`, with the value of the imaginary unit (that is, a number `i` such that `i2 = -1`).

`imaginary`    Expands to `_Imaginary`.

`_Imaginary_I`

Expands to a constant expression of type `const float _Imaginary`

inary with the value of the imaginary unit.

I Expands to either `_Imaginary_I` or `_Complex_I`. If `_Imagi?`  
`nary_I` is not defined, I expands to `_Complex_I`.

The macros `imaginary` and `_Imaginary_I` shall be defined if and only if the implementation supports imaginary types.

An application may undefine and then, perhaps, redefine the `complex`, `imaginary`, and `I` macros.

The following shall be declared as functions and may also be defined as macros. Function prototypes shall be provided.

```
double      cabs(double complex);
float       cabsf(float complex);
long double cabsl(long double complex);
double complex  cacos(double complex);
float complex  cacosf(float complex);
double complex  cacosh(double complex);
float complex  cacoshf(float complex);
long double complex  cacoshl(long double complex);
long double complex  cacosl(long double complex);
double      carg(double complex);
float       cargf(float complex);
long double cargl(long double complex);
double complex  casin(double complex);
float complex  casinf(float complex);
double complex  casinh(double complex);
float complex  casinhf(float complex);
long double complex  casinhl(long double complex);
long double complex  casinl(long double complex);
double complex  catan(double complex);
float complex  catanf(float complex);
double complex  catanh(double complex);
float complex  catanhf(float complex);
long double complex  catanhl(long double complex);
long double complex  catanl(long double complex);
```

double complex   ccos(double complex);  
float complex   ccosf(float complex);  
double complex   ccosh(double complex);  
float complex   ccoshf(float complex);  
long double complex   ccoshl(long double complex);  
long double complex   ccosl(long double complex);  
double complex   cexp(double complex);  
float complex   cexpf(float complex);  
long double complex   cexpl(long double complex);  
double           cimag(double complex);  
float           cimagf(float complex);  
long double      cimagl(long double complex);  
double complex   clog(double complex);  
float complex   clogf(float complex);  
long double complex   clogl(long double complex);  
double complex   conj(double complex);  
float complex   conjf(float complex);  
long double complex   conjl(long double complex);  
double complex   cpow(double complex, double complex);  
float complex   cpowf(float complex, float complex);  
long double complex   cpowl(long double complex, long double complex);  
double complex   cproj(double complex);  
float complex   cprojf(float complex);  
long double complex   cprojl(long double complex);  
double           creal(double complex);  
float           crealf(float complex);  
long double      creall(long double complex);  
double complex   csin(double complex);  
float complex   csinf(float complex);  
double complex   csinh(double complex);  
float complex   csinhf(float complex);  
long double complex   csinhl(long double complex);  
long double complex   csinl(long double complex);

```

double complex    csqrt(double complex);
float complex     csqrtf(float complex);
long double complex csqrtl(long double complex);
double complex    ctan(double complex);
float complex     ctanf(float complex);
double complex    ctanh(double complex);
float complex     ctanhf(float complex);
long double complex ctanhl(long double complex);
long double complex ctanl(long double complex);

```

The following sections are informative.

## APPLICATION USAGE

Values are interpreted as radians, not degrees.

## RATIONALE

The choice of `I` instead of `i` for the imaginary unit concedes to the widespread use of the identifier `i` for other purposes. The application can use a different identifier, say `j`, for the imaginary unit by following the inclusion of the `<complex.h>` header with:

```

#undef I
#define j _Imaginary_I

```

An `I` suffix to designate imaginary constants is not required, as multiplication by `I` provides a sufficiently convenient and more generally useful notation for imaginary terms. The corresponding real type for the imaginary unit is `float`, so that use of `I` for algorithmic or notational convenience will not result in widening types.

On systems with imaginary types, the application has the ability to control whether use of the macro `I` introduces an imaginary type, by explicitly defining `I` to be `_Imaginary_I` or `_Complex_I`. Disallowing imaginary types is useful for some applications intended to run on implementations without support for such types.

The macro `_Imaginary_I` provides a test for whether imaginary types are supported.

The `cis()` function ( $\cos(x) + I\sin(x)$ ) was considered but rejected because its implementation is easy and straightforward, even though some

implementations could compute sine and cosine more efficiently in `tan?`  
`dem`.

## FUTURE DIRECTIONS

The following function names and the same names suffixed with `f` or `l` are reserved for future use, and may be added to the declarations in the `<complex.h>` header.

`cerf()` `cexpm1()` `clog2()`  
`cerfc()` `clog10()` `clgamma()`  
`cexp2()` `clog1p()` `ctgamma()`

## SEE ALSO

The System Interfaces volume of POSIX.1-2017, `cabs()`, `cacos()`, `ca?`  
`cosh()`, `carg()`, `casin()`, `casinh()`, `catan()`, `catanh()`, `ccos()`, `ccosh()`,  
`cexp()`, `cimag()`, `clog()`, `conj()`, `cpow()`, `cproj()`, `creal()`, `csin()`,  
`csinh()`, `csqrt()`, `ctan()`, `ctanh()`

## COPYRIGHT

Portions of this text are reprinted and reproduced in electronic form from IEEE Std 1003.1-2017, Standard for Information Technology -- Portable Operating System Interface (POSIX), The Open Group Base Specifications Issue 7, 2018 Edition, Copyright (C) 2018 by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc and The Open Group. In the event of any discrepancy between this version and the original IEEE and The Open Group Standard, the original IEEE and The Open Group Standard is the referee document. The original Standard can be obtained online at <http://www.opengroup.org/unix/online.html> .

Any typographical or formatting errors that appear in this page are most likely to have been introduced during the conversion of the source files to man page format. To report such errors, see [https://www.kernel.org/doc/man-pages/reporting\\_bugs.html](https://www.kernel.org/doc/man-pages/reporting_bugs.html) .