10 August 2005 J3/05-200r1

Subject: Updating complex parts

From: Van Snyder

Reference: 04-384r1, 05-128, WG5/N1626-J3-015

# 1 Detailed specification

- 2 Provide a syntax that allows one to update or reference the real and imaginary parts of a complex
- 3 variable individually without updating or referencing the whole thing. For consistency allow reference
- 4 to the real and imaginary parts of a complex named constant.

## 5 2 Syntax

- 6 Allow the real and imaginary parts of a complex variable to be accessed by component-like syntax.
- 7 The "component" names considered by subgroup were RE & IM, REAL & IMAG, and REAL & AIMAG.
- 8 Subgroup chose RE and IM. They are short, and their use is common in the scientific and engineering
- 9 communities. Being different from the intrinsic function names will lead to less confusion, since these
- 10 are not intrinsic function references.

### 11 3 Edits

- 12 Edits refer to 04-007. Page and line numbers are displayed in the margin. Absent other instructions, a
- 13 page and line number or line number range implies all of the indicated text is to be replaced by associated
- 14 text, while a page and line number followed by + (-) indicates that associated text is to be inserted after
- 15 (before) the indicated line. Remarks are noted in the margin, or appear between [ and ] in the text.

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16 [Editor: Insert ", complex part selectors" after "component selectors".] 19:4
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17 [Editor: Add a right-hand side for designator (R603):]

103:13+

or complex-part-designator

19 [Editor: Insert a new subclause before **6.1.3 Type parameter inquiry**:] 106:2+

### 20 **6.1.2** $\frac{1}{2}$ Complex parts

- 21 A complex part designator is used to designate the real or imaginary part of a complex data object,
- 22 independently of the other part.
- 23 R614 $\frac{1}{2}$  complex-part-designator is designator % RE
- or designator % IM
- 25 C615 $\frac{1}{2}$  (R614 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) The designator shall be of complex type.
- 26 If complex-part-designator is designator RE it designates the real part of designator. If it is designa-
- 27 tor%IM it designates the imaginary part of designator. The type of a complex-part-designator is real,
- 28 and its kind and shape are those of the *designator*.

#### **NOTE** $6.6\frac{1}{2}$

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The following are examples of complex part designators:

impedance%re !-- Same value as REAL(impedance)

fft%im !-- Same value as AIMAG(fft)

x%im = 0.0 !-- Sets the imaginary part of X to zero
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29 [Editor: "component . . . substring" ⇒ "subobject".]

30 [Editor: "component . . . substring" ⇒ "subobject".]

31 [Editor: "Part . . . component" ⇒ "subobject".]

428:32-33

434:26-27
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