

The New C Standard (Excerpted material)

An Economic and Cultural Commentary

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6.3.1.6 Complex types

When a value of complex type is converted to another complex type, both the real and imaginary parts follow the conversion rules for the corresponding real types. 699

Commentary

A complex type is the sum of its two parts in the Cartesian system. There is no requirement to minimize the difference between the modulus of the converted value and the modulus of the original value.

C90

Support for complex types is new in C99.

C++

The C++ Standard does not provide a specification for how the conversions are to be implemented.

Other Languages

The Fortran intrinsic function, `CMPLX` (whose behavior is mimicked on assignment), can take a complex parameter that specifies the type of conversion that should occur. If no `KIND` is specified, the intrinsic takes the value applicable to the default real type.

References