

NAME

catan, catanf, catanl - complex arc tangents

SYNOPSIS

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

```
double complex catan(double complex z);
float complex catanf(float complex z);
long double complex catanl(long double complex z);
```

Link with *-lm*.

DESCRIPTION

The **catan()** function calculates the complex arc tangent of *z*. If $y = \text{catan}(z)$, then $z = \text{ctan}(y)$. The real part of *y* is chosen in the interval $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$.

One has:

$$\text{catan}(z) = (\text{clog}(1 + i * z) - \text{clog}(1 - i * z)) / (2 * i)$$
VERSIONS

These functions first appeared in glibc in version 2.1.

CONFORMING TO

C99.

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 = catan(z);
    printf("catan() = %6.3f %6.3f*i\n", creal(c), cimag(c));

    f = (clog(1 + i * z) - clog(1 - i * z)) / (2 * i);
    printf("formula = %6.3f %6.3f*i\n", creal(f), cimag(f));

    exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);
}
```

SEE ALSO

[ccos\(3\)](#), [clog\(3\)](#), [ctan\(3\)](#), [complex\(7\)](#)

COLOPHON

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