

NAG Library Routine Document

F06CLF

Note: before using this routine, please read the Users' Note for your implementation to check the interpretation of ***bold italicised*** terms and other implementation-dependent details.

1 Purpose

F06CLF computes the quotient of two complex scalars.

2 Specification

```
complex*16 FUNCTION F06CLF(A, B, FAIL)
complex*16          A, B
LOGICAL              FAIL
```

3 Description

F06CLF returns the value q via the function name, where

$$q = \begin{cases} a/b, & \text{if } a/b \text{ does not overflow,} \\ 0, & \text{if } a = 0, \\ cflmax, & \text{if } a \neq 0 \text{ and } a/b \text{ would overflow.} \end{cases}$$

Here $cflmax$ is a large ***complex*16*** value, given by

$$cflmax = (flmax \times \text{sign}(\text{Re}(a)/b), flmax \times \text{sign}(\text{Im}(a)/b));$$

$flmax$ is the ***double precision*** value given by 1/(X02AMF), and for ***double precision*** x , $\text{sign}(x/0)$ is taken as $\text{sign } x$.

4 References

None.

5 Parameters

- | | | |
|----|---|---------------|
| 1: | A – <i>complex*16</i>
<i>On entry:</i> the value a . | <i>Input</i> |
| 2: | B – <i>complex*16</i>
<i>On entry:</i> the value b . | <i>Input</i> |
| 3: | FAIL – LOGICAL
<i>On exit:</i> .TRUE. if a/b would overflow (in which case $ \text{Re}(q) = \text{Im}(q) = flmax$) or $a = b = 0$ (in which case $q = 0$); otherwise .FALSE.. | <i>Output</i> |

6 Error Indicators and Warnings

None.

7 Accuracy

Not applicable.

8 Further Comments

None.

9 Example

None.
