$\mathbf{R e}()$ - Extract real or imaginary part
Description Syntax Conformability Diagnostics Also see

## Description

$\operatorname{Re}(Z)$ returns a real matrix containing the real part of $Z . Z$ may be real or complex.
$\operatorname{Im}(Z)$ returns a real matrix containing the imaginary part of $Z . Z$ may be a real or complex. If $Z$ is real, $\operatorname{Im}(Z)$ returns a matrix of zeros.

## Syntax

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { real matrix } & \operatorname{Re}(\text { numeric matrix } Z) \\
\text { real matrix } & \operatorname{Im}(\text { numeric matrix } Z)
\end{array}
$$

## Conformability

$\operatorname{Re}(Z), \operatorname{Im}(Z):$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& Z: \\
& \text { result: } \\
& r \times c
\end{aligned}
$$

## Diagnostics

$\operatorname{Re}(Z)$, if $Z$ is real, literally returns $Z$ and not a copy of $Z$. This makes execution of $\operatorname{Re}()$ applied to real arguments instant.

## Also see

[M-5] C() - Make complex
[M-4] Scalar - Scalar mathematical functions
[M-4] Utility - Matrix utility functions

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