Title

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op_range — Range operators

Description

The range operators create vectors that count from a to b.

$a..b$ returns a row vector.

$a::b$ returns a column vector.

Syntax

$a..b$	row range
$a::b$	column range

Remarks and examples

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$a..b$ and $a::b$ count from a up to but not exceeding b, incrementing by 1 if b>=a and by -1 if b<a.

`1..4` creates row vector `(1,2,3,4)`.

`1::4` creates column vector `(1\2\3\4)`.

`-1..-4` creates row vector `(-1,-2,-3,-4)`.

`-1::-4` creates column vector `(-1\-2\-3\-4)`.

`1.5..4.5` creates row vector `(1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5)`.

`1.5::4.5` creates column vector `(1.5\ 2.5\ 3.5\ 4.5)`.

`1.5..4.4` creates row vector `(1.5, 2.5, 3.5)`.

`1.5::4.4` creates column vector `(1.5\ 2.5\ 3.5)`.

`-1.5..-4.4` creates row vector `(-1.5, -2.5, -3.5)`.

`-1.5::-4.4` creates column vector `(-1.5\ -2.5\ -3.5)`.

`1..1` and `1::1` both return `(1)`.

Conformability

$a..b$

a:	1×1
b:	1×1
result:	$1 \times \text{trunc}(\text{abs}(b-a)) + 1$

$a::b$

a:	1×1
b:	1×1
result:	$\text{trunc}(\text{abs}(b-a)) + 1 \times 1$

Diagnostics

$a..b$ and $a::b$ return missing if a`>=.` or b`>=.`.

Also see

[M-2] **exp** — Expressions

[M-2] **Intro** — Language definition