

## Quit

### See Also

The **hcsr**, **pcsr**, **vcscr**, **xcscr**, and **zcscr** functions.

**Programming With Cursors** on page II-321.

## Quit

**Quit** [/N/Y]

The Quit operation quits Igor Pro.

### Flags

/N	Quits without saving changes and without dialog.
/Y	Saves current experiment before quitting without putting up dialog unless current experiment is "Untitled".

## r

### r

The **r** function returns the current layer index of the destination wave when used in a multidimensional wave assignment statement. The corresponding scaled layer index is available as the **z** function.

### Details

Unlike **p**, outside of a wave assignment statement, **r** does not act like a normal variable.

### See Also

**Waveform Arithmetic and Assignments** on page II-74. For other dimensions, the **p**, **q**, **s**, and **t** functions. For scaled dimension indices, the **x**, **y**, **z**, and **t** functions.

## r2polar

### r2polar(z)

The **r2polar** function returns a complex value in polar coordinates derived from the complex value **z**, which is assumed to be in rectangular coordinates. The magnitude is stored in the real part and the angle (in radians) is stored in the imaginary part of the returned complex value.

### Examples

Assume **waveIn** and **waveOut** are complex.

```
waveOut= r2polar(waveIn)
```

sets each point of **waveOut** to the polar coordinates derived from the real and imaginary parts of **waveIn**.

You may get unexpected results if the number of points in **waveIn** differs from the number of points in **waveOut**.

### See Also

The functions **cmplx**, **conj**, **imag**, **p2rect**, and **real**.

## RatioFromNumber

**RatioFromNumber** [*flags*] *num*

The **RatioFromNumber** operation computes two integers whose ratio is equal to  $num \pm maxError$  (/MERR flag). The ratio is returned in **V\_numerator** and **V\_denominator**.

### Parameters

*num* is the number to approximate by **V\_numerator**/**V\_denominator**.

### Flags

/MERR= <i>maxError</i>	Specifies the maximum tolerable error. The computed ratio differs from <i>num</i> by no more than <i>maxError</i> (default value is $num*1e-6$ ). <i>maxError</i> must be a value between 0 and <i>num</i> . See Details about setting <i>maxError</i> to 0.
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