

help eps

EPS Spacing of floating point numbers.

D = EPS(X), is the positive distance from ABS(X) to the next larger in magnitude floating point number of the same precision as X.

X may be either double precision or single precision.

For all X, EPS(X) = EPS(-X) = EPS(ABS(X)).

EPS, with no arguments, is the distance from 1.0 to the next larger double precision number, that is EPS = 2^(-52).

EPS('double') is the same as EPS, or EPS(1.0).

EPS('single') is the same as EPS(single(1.0)), or single(2^-23).

Except for denormals, if $2^E \leq \text{ABS}(X) < 2^{(E+1)}$, then

EPS(X) = $2^{(E-23)}$ if ISA(X, 'single')

EPS(X) = $2^{(E-52)}$ if ISA(X, 'double')

Replace expressions of the form

if Y < EPS * ABS(X)

with

if Y < EPS(X)

Examples:

double precision

eps(1/2) = 2^{-53}

eps(1) = 2^{-52} 

eps(2) = 2^{-51}

eps(realmax) = 2^{971}

eps(0) = 2^{-1074}

if(abs(x)) <= realmin, eps(x) = 2^{-1074}

eps(Inf) = NaN

eps(NaN) = NaN

single precision

eps(single(1/2)) = 2^{-24}

eps(single(1)) = 2^{-23}

eps(single(2)) = 2^{-22}

eps(realmax('single')) = 2^{104}

eps(single(0)) = 2^{-149}

if(abs(x)) <= realmin('single'), eps(x) = 2^{-149}

eps(single(Inf)) = single(NaN)

eps(single(NaN)) = single(NaN)

See also [realmax](#), [realmin](#)

Overloaded functions or methods (ones with the same name in other directories)

[help quantizer/eps.m](#)

[help qfilt/eps.m](#)

[help qfft/eps.m](#)

Reference page in Help browser

[doc eps](#)

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