

rexxmathlib

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| | <i>TITLE :</i> rexxmathlib | | |
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Chapter 1

rexmathlib

1.1 main

RexxMathLib.Guide - First Aid about RexxMathLib © 1995 THOR- ↔

Software

Guide Version 1.01 / Library Version 38.01

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I.

What is it: Overview

II.

Function Index

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licence

!

There is a bug in the mathieeedoubbas.library that comes with Workbench 3.1. Read

here

to find out how to fix it.

1.2 The THOR-Software Licence

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1.3 overview

This library provides transcendental functions for the use with \leftrightarrow the ARexx - programming language. It is a complete new revision of

Willy Langevelds rexxmathlib, although no original code has been used. The new release has been completely rewritten in assembly language and is therefore not only faster (approx. 10 times), but provides also a higher precision of 15.9 digits, thanks to cleverer ASCII- to Float conversion routines.

As an extra, some more functions have been added, see the

Function Index

, and the checking for proper function arguments are now more strictly.

To use this library in AREXX, add the following line to your ARExx-script:

```
call addlib('rexxmathlib.library',0,-30,0)
```

The rexxmathlib.library will use the system math libraries, namely the mathieeedoubbas.library and the mathieeedoubtrans.library and will therefore work fine, regardless of a math-coprocessor.

There is a bug in the V38 mathieeedoubbas.library float-compare routine resulting in a wrong ordering of negative numbers of small absolute value.

However, I included the necessary stuff to fix this bug. Read [here](#) to find out how to do this.

1.4 How to fix the compare bug.

I advise you to fix the bug in the mathieeedoubbas library version 38.2, that comes with Workbench 3.1. For copyright reasons, I can not provide the patched library, but a patch file and a patch program. To apply the patch:

- 1) Copy the file LIBS:mathieeedoubbas.library to RAM:
- 2) Copy the file mathieeedoubbas.pch, which comes with this archive, to RAM:
- 3) Copy the program spatch, which is also included in this archive, to ram:
- 4) Change the directory to ram: with
cd ram:
- 5) Apply the patch with
spatch mathieeedoubbas.library
- 6) Copy back the file RAM:mathieeedoubbas.new to
LIBS:mathieeedoubbas.library. It contains the fixed library.

If any problems arise, make shure you use the original (CBM) version of the library!

1.5 function_index

RexxMathLib.library - Function Index

ABS

ACOS

ACOSH

ASIN

ASINH

ATAN

ATAN2

ATANH

CEIL

COS

COSEC

COSH

COT

COTAN

CSC

E

EPSM

EPSP

EXP

FABS

FACT

FLOOR

FRACT

INT

LN

LOG

LOG10

NINT
PI
POL
POW
POWER
ROOT
SEC
SIN
SINH
SQR
SQRT
TAN
TANH
XTOY

1.6 abs

NAME

ABS (x) , FABS (x)

calculate absolute value of the argument

ARGUMENT REQUIREMENTS

none

BUGS

-ABS is never called by AREXX, cause it is provided as a AREXX build-in function. However, you SHOULD use FABS if you need the absolute value, cause it provides a higher precision than the build-in ABS

SEE ALSO

1.7 acos

NAME

ACOS (x)

calculate the inverse cosine of the argument
(in radians)

ARGUMENT REQUIREMENTS

$-1.0 \leq x \leq 1.0$

BUGS

SEE ALSO

COS

SIN

TAN

ASIN

ATAN

1.8 acosh

NAME

ACOSH(x)

calculate the inverse hyperbolic cosine of the argument

ARGUMENT REQUIREMENTS

$x \geq 1.0$

BUGS

This function is implemented by the identity
 $ACOSH(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})$
and might cause an overflow if the argument of the
logarithm overflows or x^2 is out of range.
A second result of this implementation is a non-
guaranteed maximum precision.

SEE ALSO

COSH

SINH

TANH

ASINH

ATANH

1.9 asin

NAME

ASIN(x)

calculate the inverse sine of the argument
(in radians)

ARGUMENT REQUIREMENTS

 $-1.0 \leq x \leq 1.0$

BUGS

SEE ALSO

COS

SIN

TAN

ACOS

ATAN

1.10 asinh

NAME

ASINH(x)

calculate the inverse hyperbolic sine of the argument

ARGUMENT REQUIREMENTS

none

BUGS

This function is implemented by the identity
 $ASINH(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$
and might cause an overflow if the argument of the
logarithm overflows or x^2 is out of range.
A second result of this implementation is a non-
garantueed maximum precision.

SEE ALSO

COSH

SINH

TANH

ACOSH

ATANH

1.11 atan

NAME

ATAN(x)

calculate the inverse tangent of the argument
(in radians)

ARGUMENT REQUIREMENTS

none

BUGS

As a result of finite precision, the inverse tangent of
PI/2 is NOT infinity.

SEE ALSO

COS

SIN

TAN

ACOS

ASIN

1.12 atan2

NAME

ATAN2(y, x), POL(x, y)

calculate the angle between the point (x|y) and the origin
(in radians)

NOTE THE DIFFERENT ARGUMENT ORDERING OF ATAN2 AND POL !

This function is also known as the argument-function
of the complex number $z=x+iy$

For *many* values of x and y is this argument identical
to ATAN(x/y), but TRIES to provide a higher precision.

ARGUMENT REQUIREMENTS

$x \neq 0$ | $y \neq 0$

x and y must not be zero at the same time, however $x=0$
OR $y=0$ is allowed.

BUGS

SEE ALSO

1.13 atanh

NAME

ATANH(x)

calculate the inverse hyperbolic tangent of the argument

ARGUMENT REQUIREMENTS

 $-1.0 < x < 1.0$

BUGS

This function is implemented by the identity
 $ASINH(x) = \ln((1+x)/(1-x))/2$
and might cause an overflow if the argument of the
logarithm overflows.
A second result of this implementation is a non-
garantueed maximum precision.

SEE ALSO

COSH

SINH

TANH

ACOSH

ASINH

1.14 ceil

NAME

CEIL(x)

calculate the lowest integer higher than x

ARGUMENT REQUIREMENTS

none

BUGS

Not a bug, but you should note that this function
results for negative values of x in a number of
lower absolute value.
So

 $CEIL(2.5) = 3$

but

 $CEIL(-2.5) = -2$

However, this is the CORRECT mathematical implementation
of CEIL !

SEE ALSO

FLOOR
FLOOR
FRACT
NINT

1.15 cos

NAME
COS(x)

calculate the cosine of the argument
(in radiants)

ARGUMENT REQUIREMENTS
none

BUGS
As a result of finite precision, the cosine of x
of high absolute value is more or less random.

SEE ALSO

SIN
TAN
ACOS
ASIN
ATAN

1.16 cosec

NAME
COSEC(x), CSC(x)

calculate the cosecans of the argument
(in radiants)

ARGUMENT REQUIREMENTS
 $x \neq 0$

BUGS
As a result of finite precision, the cosecans of
integer multiples of PI is not infinity, also for
x of high absolute value the result is more or
less random.

SEE ALSO

SEC

COT

COTAN

1.17 cosh

NAME

COSH(x)

calculate the hyperbolic cosine of the argument

ARGUMENT REQUIREMENTS

-700 < x < 700 (approx.)

BUGS

SEE ALSO

SINH

TANH

ACOSH

ASINH

ATANH

1.18 cot

NAME

COT(x), COTAN(x)

calculate the hyperbolic cotangent of the argument
(in radians)

ARGUMENT REQUIREMENTS

x <> 0

BUGS

As a result of finite precision, the cotangent of PI/2
is not zero.

SEE ALSO

TAN

SEC

COSEC
CSC

1.19 e

NAME
E(x)

return the value of E, the base of the natural logarithm. The argument is not used.

ARGUMENT REQUIREMENTS
none

BUGS
The result has a precision of 17 digits, although rexxmathlib has only a precision 15.9 digits (and AREXX of 14 digits)

SEE ALSO

PI

1.20 epsm

NAME
EPSM(x)

return the highest floating point number lower than and distinguishable from x

ARGUMENT REQUIREMENTS
none

BUGS
The result is only useful as input for mathrexxlib, cause AREXX itself has a limited precision of 14 digits and so EPSM(x)=x for AREXX.

SEE ALSO

EPSP

1.21 epsp

NAME
EPSP(x)

return the lowest floating point number higher than and

distinguishable from x

ARGUMENT REQUIREMENTS

none

BUGS

The result is only useful as input for mathrexxlib, cause AREXX itself has a limited precision of 14 digits and so $EPSP(x)=x$ for AREXX.

SEE ALSO

EPSM

1.22 exp

NAME

EXP(x)

calculate the exponential function

ARGUMENT REQUIREMENTS

$x < 700$ (approx.)

BUGS

SEE ALSO

E

LOG

LN

1.23 fact

NAME

FACT(x)

calculate the factorial function of x

ARGUMENT REQUIREMENTS

$x \geq 0$ & $x \leq 87$ & x integer

BUGS

For x lower or equal than 12, the result is calculated in integers, for higher x floating point numbers are used, so the result might be a non-integer.

This call should really evaluate the Gamma-function for non-integer x, but this is a non-trivial task !

SEE ALSO

1.24 floor

NAME

FLOOR(x), INT(x)

calculate the highest integer lower than x

ARGUMENT REQUIREMENTS

none

BUGS

Not a bug, but you should note that this function results for negative values of x in a number of higher absolute value.

So

INT(2.5)=2

but

INT(-2.5)=-3

However, this is the CORRECT mathematical implementation of INT !

SEE ALSO

CEIL

FRACT

NINT

1.25 fract

NAME

FRACT(x)

calculate the fractional part of x

ARGUMENT REQUIREMENTS

none

BUGS

Not a bug, but you should note that this function results for negative values of x also in a positive number, cause it is implemented as $x - \text{FLOOR}(x)$.

So

FLOOR(2.4)=0.4

but

$\text{INT}(-2.4)=0.6$

However, this is the CORRECT mathematical implementation of FRACT !

SEE ALSO

CEIL

FRACT

NINT

1.26 log

NAME

$\text{LN}(x), \text{LOG}(x)$

calculate the natural logarithm of x

ARGUMENT REQUIREMENTS

$x > 0$

BUGS

SEE ALSO

E

EXP

LOG10

1.27 log10

NAME

$\text{LOG10}(x)$

calculate the decadic logarithm of x

ARGUMENT REQUIREMENTS

$x > 0$

BUGS

SEE ALSO

LOG

LN

1.28 nint

NAME

NINT(x)

calculate the nearest integer to x

ARGUMENT REQUIREMENTS

none

BUGS

Not a bug, but you should note that this function results for negative values of x with a fractional part of 0.5 in a different integer than for positive x. So

NINT(2.5)=3

but

NINT(-2.5)=-2

However, this is the CORRECT mathematical implementation of NINT, but differs from the behavior of the old version of rexxmathlib.

SEE ALSO

FLOOR

INT

CEIL

FRACT

1.29 pi

NAME

PI(x)

return the value of PI. The argument is not used.

ARGUMENT REQUIREMENTS

none

BUGS

The result has a precision of 17 digits, although rexxmathlib has only a precision 15.9 digits (and AREXX of 14 digits)

SEE ALSO

E

1.30 pow

NAME

POW(x,y), POWER(x,y), XTOY(x,y)

return x to the power of y

ARGUMENT REQUIREMENTS

messy...

For non-integer y x must be positive or zero.

For integer y x can be both positive or negative, however x and y must not be both zero.

A second requirement is that both x and y must not be "to large".

BUGS

0 to the power of 0 is not allowed, although the old version of rexxmathlib can handle this. However, 0^0 is mathematically not well defined and can be both, zero or one.

SEE ALSO

ROOT

1.31 root

NAME

ROOT(x,y)

return the yth root of x

ARGUMENT REQUIREMENTS

messy...

For non-integer y x must be positive or zero.

For integer and odd y x can be both positive or negative, y must be non-zero.

A second requirement is that x must not be "to large" and y not "to small".

BUGS

For y being 1 x is returned immediatly and for y being 2 the square-root function is used. All other arguments are passed to POW, except for the extra sign handling of odd roots. This is a real mess...

SEE ALSO

POW

POWER

XTOY

1.32 sec

NAME

SEC(x)

calculate the secans of the argument
(in radiants)

ARGUMENT REQUIREMENTS

none

BUGS

As a result of finite precision, the secans of integer odd multiples of $\text{PI}/2$ is not infinity, also for x of high absolute value the result is more or less random.

SEE ALSO

COSEC

CSC

COT

COTAN

1.33 sin

NAME

SIN(x)

calculate the sine of the argument
(in radiants)

ARGUMENT REQUIREMENTS

none

BUGS

As a result of finite precision, the sine of x of high absolute value is more or less random.

SEE ALSO

COS

TAN

ACOS

ASIN

ATAN

1.34 sinh

NAME

SINH(x)

calculate the hyperbolic sine of the argument

ARGUMENT REQUIREMENTS

-700 < x < 700 (approx.)

BUGS

SEE ALSO

COSH

TANH

ACOSH

ASINH

ATANH

1.35 sqr

NAME

SQR(x), SQRT(x)

calculate the square root of x

ARGUMENT REQUIREMENTS

x >= 0

BUGS

SEE ALSO

ROOT

POW

POWER

XTOY

1.36 tan

NAME

TAN(x)

calculate the tangent of the argument

(in radians)

ARGUMENT REQUIREMENTS
none

BUGS

As a result of finite precision, the tangent of $\pi/2$ is not infinity, also for x of high absolute value is more or less random.

SEE ALSO

COS

SIN

ACOS

ASIN

ATAN

1.37 tanh

NAME

TANH(x)

calculate the hyperbolic tangent of the argument
(in radians)

ARGUMENT REQUIREMENTS
none

BUGS

SEE ALSO

COSH

SINH

ACOSH

ASINH

ATANH
