The GCC Quad-Precision Math Library
### Short Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Typedef and constants</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Math Library Routines</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 I/O Library Routines</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GNU Free Documentation License</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Reporting Bugs</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table of Contents

Introduction .................................................. 1

1 Typedef and constants ................................. 3

2 Math Library Routines ................................. 5

3 I/O Library Routines ......................................... 9
  3.1 strtolt128 — Convert from string .................. 9
  3.2 quadmath_snprintf — Convert to string .......... 9

GNU Free Documentation License ..................... 11
  ADDENDUM: How to use this License for your documents 18

4 Reporting Bugs ........................................... 19
Introduction

This manual documents the usage of libquadmath, the GCC Quad-Precision Math Library Application Programming Interface (API).
1 Typedef and constants

The following data type has been defined via `typedef`.

`__complex128`: `__float128`-based complex number

The following macros are defined, which give the numeric limits of the `__float128` data type.

`FLT128_MAX`: largest finite number
`FLT128_MIN`: smallest positive number with full precision
`FLT128_EPSILON`: difference between 1 and the next larger representable number
`FLT128_DENORM_MIN`: smallest positive denormalized number
`FLT128_MANT_DIG`: number of digits in the mantissa (bit precision)
`FLT128_MIN_EXP`: maximal negative exponent
`FLT128_MAX_EXP`: maximal positive exponent
`FLT128_DIG`: number of decimal digits in the mantissa
`FLT128_MIN_10_EXP`: maximal negative decimal exponent
`FLT128_MAX_10_EXP`: maximal positive decimal exponent

The following mathematical constants of type `__float128` are defined.

`M_E`: the constant e (Euler’s number)
`M_LOG2E`: binary logarithm of 2
`M_LOG10E`: common, decimal logarithm of 2
`M_LN2`: natural logarithm of 2
`M_LN10`: natural logarithm of 10
`M_PI`: pi
`M_PI_2`: pi divided by two
`M_PI_4`: pi divided by four
`M_1_PI`: one over pi
`M_2_PI`: one over two pi
`M_2_SQRTPI`: two over square root of pi
`M_SQRT2`: square root of 2
`M_SQRT1_2`: one over square root of 2
2 Math Library Routines

The following mathematical functions are available:

acosq: arc cosine function
acoshq: inverse hyperbolic cosine function
asinq: arc sine function
asinhq: inverse hyperbolic sine function
atanq: arc tangent function
atanhq: inverse hyperbolic tangent function
atan2q: arc tangent function
cbrtq: cube root function
ceilq: ceiling value function
copysignq: copy sign of a number
coshq: hyperbolic cosine function
cosq: cosine function
erfq: error function
erfqc: complementary error function
exp2q: base 2 exponential function
expq: exponential function
expmq: exponential minus 1 function
fabsq: absolute value function
fdimq: positive difference function
finiteq: check finiteness of value
floorq: floor value function
fmaq: fused multiply and add
fmaxq: determine maximum of two values
fminq: determine minimum of two values
fmodq: remainder value function
frexpq: extract mantissa and exponent
hypotq: Euclidean distance function
ilogbq: get exponent of the value
isnanq: check for not a number
issignalingq: check for signaling not a number
j0q: Bessel function of the first kind, first order
j1q: Bessel function of the first kind, second order
jnq: Bessel function of the first kind, n-th order
ldexpq: load exponent of the value
lgammaq: logarithmic gamma function
llrintq: round to nearest integer value
llroundq: round to nearest integer value away from zero
logbq: get exponent of the value
logq: natural logarithm function
log10q: base 10 logarithm function
log1pq: compute natural logarithm of the value plus one
log2q: base 2 logarithm function
lrintq: round to nearest integer value
lroundq: round to nearest integer value away from zero
modfq: decompose the floating-point number
nanq: return quiet NaN
nearbyintq: round to nearest integer
nextafterq: next representable floating-point number
powq: power function
remainderq: remainder function
remquoq: remainder and part of quotient
rintq: round-to-nearest integral value
roundq: round-to-nearest integral value, return __float128
scalblnq: compute exponent using FLT_RADIX
scalbnq: compute exponent using FLT_RADIX
signbitq: return sign bit
sincosq: calculate sine and cosine simultaneously
sinhq: hyperbolic sine function
sinq: sine function
sqrtq: square root function
tanq: tangent function
tanhq: hyperbolic tangent function
tgammaq: true gamma function
truncq: round to integer, towards zero
y0q: Bessel function of the second kind, first order
y1q: Bessel function of the second kind, second order
ynq: Bessel function of the second kind, \( n \)-th order
cabsq complex absolute value function
cargq: calculate the argument
cimagq imaginary part of complex number
crealq: real part of complex number
cacoshq: complex arc hyperbolic cosine function
cacoshq: complex arc hyperbolic cosine function
cacoshq: complex arc cosine function
casinhq: complex arc hyperbolic sine function
casing: complex arc sine function
catanhq: complex arc hyperbolic tangent function
catanq: complex arc tangent function
ccoshq: complex hyperbolic cosine function
cexpq: complex exponential function
cexpqi: computes the exponential function of “\( i \)” times a real value
clogq: complex natural logarithm
clg10q: complex base 10 logarithm
conjq: complex conjugate function
cpowq: complex power function
cprojq: project into Riemann Sphere
csinq: complex sine function
csinhq: complex hyperbolic sine function
csqrtq: complex square root
ctanq: complex tangent function
cтанhq: complex hyperbolic tangent function
3 I/O Library Routines

3.1 strtoflt128 — Convert from string

The function `strtoflt128` converts a string into a __float128 number.

Syntax

```
__float128 strtoflt128 (const char *s, char **sp)
```

Arguments:

- `s` input string
- `sp` the address of the next character in the string

The argument `sp` contains, if not NULL, the address of the next character following the parts of the string, which have been read.

Example

```
#include <quadmath.h>

int main ()
{
    __float128 r;
    r = strtoflt128 ("1.2345678", NULL);
    return 0;
}
```

3.2 quadmath_snprintf — Convert to string

The function `quadmath_snprintf` converts a __float128 floating-point number into a string. It is a specialized alternative to `snprintf`, where the format string is restricted to a single conversion specifier with Q modifier and conversion specifier e, E, f, F, g, G, a or A, with no extra characters before or after the conversion specifier. The %ms or *ms style must not be used in the format.

Syntax

```
int quadmath_snprintf (char *s, size_t size, const char *format, ...
```

Arguments:

- `s` output string
- `size` byte size of the string, including tailing NUL
- `format` conversion specifier string

Note

On some targets when supported by the C library hooks are installed for `printf` family of functions, so that `printf ("%Qe", 1.2Q);` etc. works too.

Example

```
#include <quadmath.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>

int main ()
{
    __float128 r;
    int prec = 20;
    }
int width = 46;
char buf[128];

r = 2.0q;
r = sqrtq (r);
int n = quadmath_snprintf (buf, sizeof buf, "%+-#*.20Qe", width, r);
if ((size_t) n < sizeof buf)
    printf ("%s
", buf);
    /* Prints: +1.41421356237309504880e+00 */
quadmath_snprintf (buf, sizeof buf, "%Qa", r);
if ((size_t) n < sizeof buf)
    printf ("%s
", buf);
    /* Prints: 0x1.6a09e667f3bcc908b2fb1366ea96p+0 */
n = quadmath_snprintf (NULL, 0, "%+-#46.*Qe", prec, r);
if (n > -1)
{
    char *str = malloc (n + 1);
    if (str)
    {
        quadmath_snprintf (str, n + 1, "%+-#46.*Qe", prec, r);
        printf ("%s
", str);
        /* Prints: +1.41421356237309504880e+00 */
    }
    free (str);
}
return 0;
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