

**mathieedoubbas**

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	<i>TITLE :</i> mathieeedoubbas		
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# Chapter 1

## mathieedoubbas

### 1.1 mathieedoubbas.doc

```
IEEEEDPAbs ()  
IEEEEDPAdd ()  
IEEEEDPCeil ()  
IEEEEDPCmp ()  
IEEEEDPDiv ()  
IEEEEDPFix ()  
IEEEEDPFloor ()  
IEEEEDPFlt ()  
IEEEEDPMul ()  
IEEEEDPNeg ()  
IEEEEDPSub ()  
IEEEEDPTst ()
```

### 1.2 mathieedoubbas.library/IEEEEDPAbs

#### NAME

IEEEEDPAbs -- compute absolute value of IEEE double precision argument

#### SYNOPSIS

```
x = IEEEEDPAbs( y );  
d0/d1      d0/d1
```

```
double x,y;
```

#### FUNCTION

Take the absolute value of argument y and return it to caller.

#### INPUTS

y -- IEEE double precision floating point value

#### RESULT

x -- IEEE double precision floating point value

#### BUGS

SEE ALSO

### 1.3 mathieedoubbas.library/IEEEEDPAdd

NAME

IEEEEDPAdd -- add one double precision IEEE number to another

SYNOPSIS

```
x = IEEEEDPAdd( y , z );  
d0/d1      d0/d1 d2/d3
```

```
double x,y,z;
```

FUNCTION

Compute  $x = y + z$  in IEEE double precision.

INPUTS

y -- IEEE double precision floating point value

z -- IEEE double precision floating point value

RESULT

x -- IEEE double precision floating point value

BUGS

SEE ALSO

IEEEEDPSub

### 1.4 mathieedoubbas.library/IEEEEDPCeil

NAME

IEEEEDPCeil -- compute Ceil function of IEEE double precision number

SYNOPSIS

```
x = IEEEEDPCeil( y );  
d0/d1      d0/d1
```

```
double x,y;
```

FUNCTION

Calculate the least integer greater than or equal to x and return it.

This value may have more than 32 bits of significance.

This identity is true.  $\text{Ceil}(x) = -\text{Floor}(-x)$ .

INPUTS

y -- IEEE double precision floating point value

RESULT

x -- IEEE double precision floating point value

BUGS

---

SEE ALSO  
IEEEEDPFloor

## 1.5 mathieedoubbas.library/IEEEEDPCmp

NAME  
IEEEEDPCmp -- compare two double precision floating point numbers

SYNOPSIS

```
c = IEEEEDPCmp( y , z );
d0      d0/d1 d2/d3
```

```
double y,z;
long c;
```

FUNCTION  
Compare y with z. Set the condition codes for less, greater, or equal. Set return value c to -1 if y<z, or +1 if y>z, or 0 if y == z.

INPUTS  
y -- IEEE double precision floating point value  
z -- IEEE double precision floating point value

RESULT

c = 1	cc = gt	for (y > z)
c = 0	cc = eq	for (y == z)
c = -1	cc = lt	for (y < z)

BUGS

SEE ALSO

## 1.6 mathieedoubbas.library/IEEEEDPDiv

NAME  
IEEEEDPDiv -- divide one double precision IEEE by another

SYNOPSIS

```
x = IEEEEDPDiv( y , z );
d0/d1      d0/d1 d2/d3
```

```
double x,y,z;
```

FUNCTION  
Compute x = y / z in IEEE double precision.

INPUTS  
y -- IEEE double precision floating point value  
z -- IEEE double precision floating point value

RESULT

---

x -- IEEE double precision floating point value

BUGS

SEE ALSO

IEEEEDPMul

## 1.7 mathieedoubbas.library/IEEEDPFix

NAME

IEEEDPFix -- convert IEEE double float to integer

SYNOPSIS

```
x = IEEEDPFix( y );  
d0 d0/d1
```

```
long x;  
double y;
```

FUNCTION

Convert IEEE double precision argument to a 32 bit signed integer and return result.

INPUTS

y -- IEEE double precision floating point value

RESULT

if no overflow occurred then return  
x -- 32 bit signed integer  
if overflow return largest +- integer  
For round to zero

BUGS

SEE ALSO

IEEEDPFlt

## 1.8 mathieedoubbas.library/IEEEDPFloor

NAME

IEEEDPFloor -- compute Floor function of IEEE double precision number

SYNOPSIS

```
x = IEEEDPFloor( y );  
d0/d1 d0/d1
```

```
double x,y;
```

FUNCTION

Calculate the largest integer less than or equal to x and return it. This value may have more than 32 bits of significance.

---

INPUTS  
 y -- IEEE double precision floating point value

RESULT  
 x -- IEEE double precision floating point value

BUGS

SEE ALSO  
 IEEEEDPCeil

## 1.9 mathieedoubbas.library/IEEEDPFlt

NAME  
 IEEEDPFlt -- convert integer to IEEE double precision number

SYNOPSIS  
 x = IEEEDPFlt( y );  
 d0/d1 d0

double x;  
 long y;

FUNCTION  
 Convert a signed 32 bit value to a double precision IEEE value and return it in d0/d1. No exceptions can occur with this function.

INPUTS  
 y -- 32 bit integer in d0

RESULT  
 x is a 64 bit double precision IEEE value

BUGS

SEE ALSO  
 IEEEDPFix

## 1.10 mathieedoubbas.library/IEEEDPMul

NAME  
 IEEEDPMul -- multiply one double precision IEEE number by another

SYNOPSIS  
 x = IEEEDPMul( y , z );  
 d0/d1 d0/d1 d2/d3

double x,y,z;

FUNCTION  
 Compute  $x = y * z$  in IEEE double precision.

---

INPUTS  
y -- IEEE double precision floating point value  
z -- IEEE double precision floating point value

RESULT  
x -- IEEE double precision floating point value

BUGS

SEE ALSO  
IEEEEDPDiv

## 1.11 mathieedoubbas.library/IEEEDPNeg

NAME  
IEEEDPNeg -- compute negative value of IEEE double precision number

SYNOPSIS  
x = IEEEDPNeg( y );  
d0/d1 d0/d1

double x,y;

FUNCTION  
Invert the sign of argument y and return it to caller.

INPUTS  
y - IEEE double precision floating point value

RESULT  
x - IEEE double precision floating point value

BUGS

SEE ALSO

## 1.12 mathieedoubbas.library/IEEEDPSub

NAME  
IEEEDPSub -- subtract one double precision IEEE number from another

SYNOPSIS  
x = IEEEDPSub( y , z );  
d0/d1 d0/d1 d2/d3

double x,y,z;

FUNCTION  
Compute  $x = y - z$  in IEEE double precision.

INPUTS

---

y -- IEEE double precision floating point value  
z -- IEEE double precision floating point value

RESULT

x -- IEEE double precision floating point value

BUGS

SEE ALSO

IEEEEDPAdd

## 1.13 mathieedoubbas.library/IEEEEDPTst

NAME

IEEEEDPTst -- compare IEEE double precision value to 0.0

SYNOPSIS

```
c = IEEEEDPTst( y );  
d0      d0/d1
```

```
double y;  
long c;
```

FUNCTION

Compare y to 0.0, set the condition codes for less than, greater than, or equal to 0.0. Set the return value c to -1 if less than, to +1 if greater than, or 0 if equal to 0.0.

INPUTS

y -- IEEE double precision floating point value

RESULT

```
c = 1 cc = gt   for (y > 0.0)  
c = 0 cc = eq   for (y == 0.0)  
c = -1 cc = lt  for (y < 0.0)
```

BUGS

SEE ALSO