

NAME

exp, expf, expl, exp2, exp2f, exp2l, expm1, expm1f, expm1l, pow, powf, powl - exponential and power functions

LIBRARY

Math Library (libm, -lm)

SYNOPSIS

#include <math.h>

double

exp(double x);

float

expf(float x);

long double

expl(long double x);

double

exp2(double x);

float

exp2f(float x);

long double

exp2l(long double x);

double

expm1(double x);

float

expm1f(float x);

long double

expm1l(long double x);

double

pow(double x, double y);

float

powf(*float x, float y*);

long double

powl(*long double x, long double y*);

DESCRIPTION

The **exp**(), **expf**(), and **expl**() functions compute the base **e** exponential value of the given argument *x*.

The **exp2**(), **exp2f**(), and **exp2l**() functions compute the base 2 exponential of the given argument *x*.

The **expm1**(), **expm1f**(), and the **expm1l**() functions compute the value $\exp(x)-1$ accurately even for tiny argument *x*.

The **pow**(), **powf**(), and the **powl**() functions compute the value of *x* to the exponent *y*.

ERROR (due to Roundoff etc.)

The values of **exp**(0), **expm1**(0), **exp2**(*integer*), and **pow**(*integer, integer*) are exact provided that they are representable. Otherwise the error in these functions is generally below one *ulp*.

RETURN VALUES

These functions will return the appropriate computation unless an error occurs or an argument is out of range. The functions **pow**(*x, y*), **powf**(*x, y*), and **powl**(*x, y*) raise an invalid exception and return an NaN if $x < 0$ and *y* is not an integer.

NOTES

The function **pow**(*x, 0*) returns $x^{**}0 = 1$ for all *x* including $x = 0$, infinity, and NaN. Previous implementations of **pow** may have defined $x^{**}0$ to be undefined in some or all of these cases. Here are reasons for returning $x^{**}0 = 1$ always:

1. Any program that already tests whether *x* is zero (or infinite or NaN) before computing $x^{**}0$ cannot care whether $0^{**}0 = 1$ or not. Any program that depends upon $0^{**}0$ to be invalid is dubious anyway since that expression's meaning and, if invalid, its consequences vary from one computer system to another.
2. Some Algebra texts (e.g. Sigler's) define $x^{**}0 = 1$ for all *x*, including $x = 0$. This is compatible with the convention that accepts $a[0]$ as the value of polynomial

$$p(x) = a[0]*x^{**}0 + a[1]*x^{**}1 + a[2]*x^{**}2 + \dots + a[n]*x^{**}n$$

at $x = 0$ rather than reject $a[0]*0**0$ as invalid.

3. Analysts will accept $0**0 = 1$ despite that $x**y$ can approach anything or nothing as x and y approach 0 independently. The reason for setting $0**0 = 1$ anyway is this:

If $x(z)$ and $y(z)$ are *any* functions analytic (expandable in power series) in z around $z = 0$, and if there $x(0) = y(0) = 0$, then $x(z)**y(z) \rightarrow 1$ as $z \rightarrow 0$.

4. If $0**0 = 1$, then $\text{infinity**0} = 1/0**0 = 1$ too; and then $\text{NaN**0} = 1$ too because $x**0 = 1$ for all finite and infinite x , i.e., independently of x .

SEE ALSO

`clog(3)`, `cpow(3)`, `fenv(3)`, `ldexp(3)`, `log(3)`, `math(3)`

STANDARDS

These functions conform to ISO/IEC 9899:1999 ("ISO C99").

HISTORY

The `exp()` function appeared in Version 1 AT&T UNIX.