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Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'scalbl.3'

\$ man scalbl.3

SCALB(3)

Linux Programmer's Manual

SCALB(3)

NAME

scalb, scalbf, scalbl - multiply floating-point number by integral power of radix (OBSO?)

LETE)

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <math.h>
```

```
double scalb(double x, double exp);
```

```
float scalbf(float x, float exp);
```

```
long double scalbl(long double x, long double exp);
```

Link with -Im.

Feature Test Macro Requirements for glibc (see `feature_test_macros(7)`):

scalb():

XOPEN SOURCE >= 500

|| /* Since glibc 2.19: */ DEFAULT_SOURCE

|| /* Glibc versions <= 2.19: */ BSD SOURCE || SVID SOURCE

scalbf(), scalbl():

XOPEN SOURCE >= 600

|| /* Since glibc 2.19: */ DEFAULT_SOURCE

|| /* Glibc versions <= 2.19: */ BSD SOURCE || SVID SOURCE

DESCRIPTION

These functions multiply their first argument x by `FLT_RADIX` (probably 2) to the power of \exp , that is:

x * FLT_RADIX ** exp

The definition of `FLT_RADIX` can be obtained by including `<float.h>`.

RETURN VALUE

On success, these functions return $x * \text{FLT_RADIX}^{*\text{exp}}$.

If x or exp is a `NaN`, a `NaN` is returned.

If x is positive infinity (negative infinity), and exp is not negative infinity, positive infinity (negative infinity) is returned.

If x is $+0$ (-0), and exp is not positive infinity, $+0$ (-0) is returned.

If x is zero, and exp is positive infinity, a domain error occurs, and a `NaN` is returned.

If x is an infinity, and exp is negative infinity, a domain error occurs, and a `NaN` is returned.

If the result overflows, a range error occurs, and the functions return `HUGE_VAL`, `HUGE_VALF`, or `HUGE_VALL`, respectively, with a sign the same as x .

If the result underflows, a range error occurs, and the functions return zero, with a sign the same as x .

ERRORS

See `math_error(7)` for information on how to determine whether an error has occurred when calling these functions.

The following errors can occur:

Domain error: x is 0, and exp is positive infinity, or x is positive infinity and exp is negative infinity and the other argument is not a `NaN`

`errno` is set to `EDOM`. An invalid floating-point exception (`FE_INVALID`) is raised.

Range error, overflow

`errno` is set to `ERANGE`. An overflow floating-point exception (`FE_OVERFLOW`) is raised.

Range error, underflow

`errno` is set to `ERANGE`. An underflow floating-point exception (`FE_UNDERFLOW`) is raised.

ATTRIBUTES

For an explanation of the terms used in this section, see `attributes(7)`.

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?Interface ? Attribute ? Value ?

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?scalb(), scalbf(), scalbl() ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe ?

??

CONFORMING TO

`scalb()` is specified in POSIX.1-2001, but marked obsolescent. POSIX.1-2008 removes the specification of `scalb()`, recommending the use of `scalbln(3)`, `scalblnf(3)`, or `scalblnl(3)` instead. The `scalb()` function is from 4.3BSD.

`scalbf()` and `scalbl()` are unstandardized; `scalbf()` is nevertheless present on several other systems

BUGS

Before glibc 2.20, these functions did not set `errno` for domain and range errors.

SEE ALSO

`ldexp(3)`, `scalbln(3)`

COLOPHON

This page is part of release 5.10 of the Linux man-pages project. A description of the project, information about reporting bugs, and the latest version of this page, can be found at <https://www.kernel.org/doc/man-pages/>.

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