



## ***Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'acos.3p' command***

**\$ man acos.3p**

ACOS(3P)                    POSIX Programmer's Manual                    ACOS(3P)

### PROLOG

This manual page is part of the POSIX Programmer's Manual. The Linux implementation of this interface may differ (consult the corresponding Linux manual page for details of Linux behavior), or the interface may not be implemented on Linux.

### NAME

acos, acosf, acosl ? arc cosine functions

### SYNOPSIS

```
#include <math.h>

double acos(double x);

float acosf(float x);

long double acosl(long double x);
```

### DESCRIPTION

The functionality described on this reference page is aligned with the ISO C standard. Any conflict between the requirements described here and the ISO C standard is unintentional. This volume of POSIX.1?2017 defers to the ISO C standard.

These functions shall compute the principal value of the arc cosine of their argument *x*. The value of *x* should be in the range [-1,1].

An application wishing to check for error situations should set `errno` to zero and call `feclearexcept(FE_ALL_EXCEPT)` before calling these functions. On return, if `errno` is non-zero or `fetestexcept(FE_INVALID |`

FE\_DIVBYZERO | FE\_OVERFLOW | FE\_UNDERFLOW) is non-zero, an error has occurred.

## RETURN VALUE

Upon successful completion, these functions shall return the arc cosine of  $x$ , in the range  $[0, \pi]$  radians.

For finite values of  $x$  not in the range  $[-1, 1]$ , a domain error shall occur, and either a NaN (if supported), or an implementation-defined value shall be returned.

If  $x$  is NaN, a NaN shall be returned.

If  $x$  is  $+1$ ,  $+0$  shall be returned.

If  $x$  is  $+\infty$ , a domain error shall occur, and a NaN shall be returned.

## ERRORS

These functions shall fail if:

### Domain Error

The  $x$  argument is finite and is not in the range  $[-1, 1]$ , or is  $+\infty$ .

If the integer expression  $(\text{math\_errhandling} \ \& \ \text{MATH\_ERRNO})$  is non-zero, then `errno` shall be set to `[EDOM]`. If the integer expression  $(\text{math\_errhandling} \ \& \ \text{MATH\_ERREXCEPT})$  is non-zero, then the invalid floating-point exception shall be raised.

The following sections are informative.

## EXAMPLES

None.

## APPLICATION USAGE

On error, the expressions  $(\text{math\_errhandling} \ \& \ \text{MATH\_ERRNO})$  and  $(\text{math\_errhandling} \ \& \ \text{MATH\_ERREXCEPT})$  are independent of each other, but at least one of them must be non-zero.

## RATIONALE

None.

## FUTURE DIRECTIONS

None.

## SEE ALSO

cos(), feclearexcept(), fetestexcept(), isnan()

The Base Definitions volume of POSIX.1-2017, Section 4.20, Treatment of Error Conditions for Mathematical Functions, <math.h>

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