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Linux Ubuntu 26.04 Manual Pages on command 'sincosl.3'

\$ man sincosl.3

sincos(3) Library Functions Manual sincos(3)

NAME

sincos, sincosf, sincosl - calculate sin and cos simultaneously

LIBRARY

Math library (libm, -lm)

SYNOPSIS

```
#define _GNU_SOURCE      /* See feature_test_macros(7) */
#include <math.h>

void sincos(double x, double *sin, double *cos);

void sincosf(float x, float *sin, float *cos);

void sincosl(long double x, long double *sin, long double *cos);
```

DESCRIPTION

Several applications need sine and cosine of the same angle x . These functions compute both at the same time, and store the results in $*sin$ and $*cos$. Using this function can be more efficient than two separate calls to $\sin(3)$ and $\cos(3)$.

If x is a NaN, a NaN is returned in $*sin$ and $*cos$.

If x is positive infinity or negative infinity, a domain error occurs, and a NaN is returned in $*sin$ and $*cos$.

RETURN VALUE

These functions return void.

ERRORS

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

Domain error: x is an infinity

errno is set to EDOM (but see BUGS). An invalid floating-point exception (FE_IN? VALID) is raised.

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

[illegible]

GNU.

glibc 2.1.

To see the performance advantage of `sincos()`, it may be necessary to disable `gcc(1)` built-in optimizations, using flags such as:

```
cc -O -lm -fno-builtin prog.c
```

Before glibc 2.22, the glibc implementation did not set `errno` to `EDOM` when a domain error occurred.

 $\cos(3), \sin(3), \tan(3)$