


```

UU      UU      VV      VV      XX      XX      GGGGGGGG      SSSSSSSS      IIIIII      NN      NN      CCCCCCCC      000000
UU      UU      VV      VV      XX      XX      GGGGGGGG      SSSSSSSS      IIIIII      NN      NN      CCCCCCCC      000000
UU      UU      VV      VV      XX      XX      GG          SS          II          NN      NN      CC          00      00
UU      UU      VV      VV      XX      XX      GG          SS          II          NN      NN      CC          00      00
UU      UU      VV      VV      XX      XX      GG          SS          II          NN      NN      CC          00      00
UU      UU      VV      VV      XX      XX      GG          SS          II          NN      NN      CC          00      00
UU      UU      VV      VV      XX      XX      GG          SS          II          NN      NN      CC          00      00
UU      UU      VV      VV      XX      XX      GG          SS          II          NN      NN      CC          00      00
UU      UU      VV      VV      XX      XX      GG          SS          II          NN      NN      CC          00      00
UU      UU      VV      VV      XX      XX      GG          SS          II          NN      NN      CC          00      00
UU      UU      VV      VV      XX      XX      GG          SS          II          NN      NN      CC          00      00
UUUUUUUUUU      VV      VV      XX      XX      GG          SS          IIIIII      NN      NN      CCCCCCCC      000000
UUUUUUUUUU      VV      VV      XX      XX      GG          SS          IIIIII      NN      NN      CCCCCCCC      000000

```

```

LL      IIIIII      SSSSSSSS
LL      IIIIII      SSSSSSSS
LL      II          SS
LL      II          SS
LL      II          SS
LL      II          SS
LL      II          SSSSSS
LL      II          SSSSSS
LL      II          SS
LL      II          SS
LL      II          SS
LL      II          SS
LLLLLLLLLLLL      IIIIII      SSSSSSSS
LLLLLLLLLLLL      IIIIII      SSSSSSSS

```

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(4)	191	COEFFICIENT TABLES	-	Series Coefficients
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(11)	602	MTH\$GSIN_R7		
(13)	698	MTH\$GCOS_R7		
(14)	780	MTH\$GSINCOSD_R7		
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```

0000 1 .TITLE UVX$GSINCOS ; Floating Point Sine, Cosine and Sincos
0000 2 ; Functions
0000 3 .IDENT /2-004/ ; File: MTHGSINCOS.MAR EDIT: JCW2004
0000 4 :
0000 5 :*****
0000 6 :
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0000 24 :
0000 25 :
0000 26 :*****
0000 27 :
0000 28 :
0000 29 : FACILITY: MATH LIBRARY
0000 30 :++
0000 31 : ABSTRACT:
0000 32 :
0000 33 : MTH$GSIN and MTH$GCOS are functions which return the floating point
0000 34 : sine or cosine value of their single precision floating point argu-
0000 35 : ment (radians). The call is standard call-by-reference.
0000 36 : MTH$GSIN_R7 and MTH$GCOS_R7 are special routines which are the same
0000 37 : as MTH$GSIN and MTH$GCOS except a faster non-standard JSB call is
0000 38 : used with the argument in R0 and no registers are saved.
0000 39 :
0000 40 : MTH$GSINCOS is a routine which returns the floating point sine and
0000 41 : cosine value of its single precision floating point radian argument.
0000 42 : The call is standard call-by-reference. MTH$GSINCOS_R7 is a special
0000 43 : routine which is the same as MTH$GSINCOS, except a faster non-
0000 44 : standard JSB call is used with the argument in R0 and no registers
0000 45 : are saved.
0000 46 :
0000 47 : MTH$GSIND and MTH$GCOSD are functions which return the floating point
0000 48 : sine or cosine value of their single precision floating point argu-
0000 49 : ment (degrees). The call is standard call-by-reference.
0000 50 : MTH$GSIND_R7 and MTH$GCOSD_R7 are special routines which are the same
0000 51 : as MTH$GSIND and MTH$GCOSD except a faster non-standard JSB call is
0000 52 : used with the argument in R0 and no registers are saved.
0000 53 :
0000 54 : MTH$GSINCOSD is a routine which returns the floating point sine and
0000 55 : cosine value of its single precision floating point degree argument.
0000 56 : The call is standard call-by-reference. MTH$GSINCOSD_R7 is a special
0000 57 : routine which is the same as MTH$GSINCOSD, except a faster non-

```

```
0000 58 : standard JSB call is used with the argument in R0 and no registers
0000 59 : are saved.
0000 60 :
0000 61 : --
0000 62 :
0000 63 : VERSION:      1
0000 64 :
0000 65 : HISTORY:
0000 66 : AUTHOR:
0000 67 :     MARY PAYNE & JUD LEONARD, 25-MAY-78:   Version 0
0000 68 :
0000 69 : MODIFIED BY:
0000 70 :
0000 71 : 1-1  Tryggve Fossum, 28-May-78
0000 72 :
0000 73 :
0000 74 : VERSION:      2
0000 75 :
0000 76 : HISTORY:
0000 77 : AUTHOR:
0000 78 :     BOB HANEK, 25-MAY-78:   Version 2
0000 79 :
0000 80 : MODIFIED BY:
0000 81 :
0000 82 : 2-004 Jeffrey C. Wiener 1-APR-83
0000 83 :
0000 84 : Edit history for Version 2:
0000 85 :
0000 86 : 2-001 - Original
0000 87 : 2-002 - Change MTH$AL 4_OV_PI to MTH$AL 4_OV_PI_V. RNH 29-Sep-81
0000 88 : 2-003 - Modified REDUCE_LARGE to correct bug reported in QAR 896.
0000 89 :         RNH 14-Jan-82
0000 90 : 2-004 - This code is a modified version of MTH$DSINCOS. The need to
0000 91 :         modify the previous version of MTH$GSINCOS was brought about by
0000 92 :         the needs of microVAX. G floating routines are not permitted to
0000 93 :         use H_floating point instructions. JCW 1-APR-83.
```

```

0000 95          .SBTTL  DECLARATIONS          -          Declarative Part of Module
0000 96
0000 97 ;
0000 98 ; INCLUDE FILES:          MTH$JACKET.MAR
0000 99
0000 100 ; EXTERNAL SYMBOLS:
0000 101 ;
0000 102          .DSABL  GBL
0000 103          .EXTRN  MTH$AL_4_OV_PI_V
0000 104          .EXTRN  MTH$$SIGRAL
0000 105          .EXTRN  MTH$K_FLOUNDMAT
0000 106          .EXTRN  MTH$$JACKET_TST
0000 107 ;
0000 108 ; EQUATED SYMBOLS:
0000 109
0000C16C 0000 110          X_1_OV_45          = ^XC16C
0000 111
0000 112 ;
0000 113 ; MACROS:
0000 114
0000 115          $$FDEF          ; Define SF$ (stack frame) symbols
0000 116          $PSLDEF          ; Define PSL$ symbols
0000 117
0000 118 ; PSECT DECLARATIONS:
0000 119
00000000 0000 120          .PSECT  _MTH$CODE          PIC,SHR,LONG,EXE,NOWRT
0000 121          ; program section for math routines
0000 122 ;
0000 123 ; OWN STORAGE: none
0000 124 ;
0000 125 ; CONSTANTS:
0000 126
0000 127 G_M1:
0000 128          .QUAD  ^X0000000000000C010          ; -1
0008 129 G_PI_OV_4:
0008 130          .QUAD  ^X2D18544421FB4009          ; 0.7853981633974483E+00
0010 131 G_9_PI_OV_4:
0010 132          .QUAD  ^XB2BBBECC463A403C          ; 0.7068583470577035E+01
0018 133 G_3_PI_OV_4:
0018 134          .QUAD  ^X21D27F33D97C4022          ; 0.2356194490192345E+01
0020 135 G_5_PI_OV_4:
0020 136          .QUAD  ^X385E29556A7A402F          ; 0.3926990816987241E+01
0028 137 G_7_PI_OV_4:
0028 138          .QUAD  ^XA775E9BBFDDB4035          ; 0.5497787143782138E+01
0030 139 G_2_OV_PI:
0030 140          .QUAD  ^XC8826DC95F304004          ; 0.6366197723675813E+00
0038 141
0038 142 G_45:
0038 143          .QUAD  ^X0000000080004066          ; 0.4500000000000000E+02
0040 144 G_M45:
0040 145          .QUAD  ^X000000008000C066          ; -.4500000000000000E+02
0048 146 G_SMALLD:
0048 147          .QUAD  ^XC1F81A63A5DC3EBC          ; 0.4268868231257969E-06
0050 148 G_1_OV_45:
0050 149          .QUAD  ^X6C1716C1C16C3FB6          ; 0.2222222222222222E-01
0058 150 G_CONVERT:
0058 151          .QUAD  ^XD3912529F46A3F7D          ; 0.1828292519943295E-02

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C1F81A63	A5DC405C	0060	152	G_90_OV_PI:			
		0060	153		.QUAD	^XC1F81A63A5DC405C	: 0.2864788975654116E+02
C1F81A63	A5DC006C	0068	154	G_SMALLEST_DEG:			
		0068	155		.QUAD	^XC1F81A63A5DC006C	: 0.3187183529933799-306
		0070	156				
		0070	157				
		0070	158	PI_OV_2:			
		0070	159	: pi/2			
00005000	21FB4019	0070	160		.QUAD	^X0000500021FB4019	: 0.1570796326794897E+01
00006000	10B43E71	0078	161		.QUAD	^X0000600010B43E71	
00003000	A6263CB1	0080	162		.QUAD	^X00003000A6263CB1	: 0.5721188726109832E-17
00003000	A2E03B08	0088	163		.QUAD	^X00003000A2E03B08	
0000A000	7344396C	0090	164		.QUAD	^X0000A0007344396C	: 0.4335905065061890E-34
00008800	24E037C0	0098	165		.QUAD	^X0000880024E037C0	
		00A0	166	: pi			
00005000	21FB4029	00A0	167		.QUAD	^X0000500021FB4029	: 0.3141592653589793E+01
00006100	10B43E81	00A8	168		.QUAD	^X0000610010B43E81	
00003000	62633C8A	00B0	169		.QUAD	^X0000300062633C8A	: 0.1144237745221966E-16
0000E000	5C063AC4	00B8	170		.QUAD	^X0000E0005C063AC4	
00000000	D12938FC	00C0	171		.QUAD	^X00000000D12938FC	: 0.8671810130123781E-34
00005300	27043744	00C8	172		.QUAD	^X0000530027043744	
		00D0	173				
		00D0	174	: 3*pi/2			
00007800	D97C4032	00D0	175		.QUAD	^X00007800D97C4032	: 0.4712388980384690E+01
00004800	CC873E9C	00D8	176		.QUAD	^X00004800CC873E9C	
00004800	79393CCA	00E0	177		.QUAD	^X0000480079393CCA	: 0.3834758505292833E-16
00002800	7A283B22	00E8	178		.QUAD	^X000028007A283B22	
0000E800	59CD3965	00F0	179		.QUAD	^X0000E80059CD3965	: 0.1300771519518567E-33
00005000	6EA137A0	00F8	180		.QUAD	^X000050006EA137A0	
		0100	181	: 2*pi			
00005000	21FB4039	0100	182		.QUAD	^X0000500021FB4039	: 0.6283185307179586E+01
00006100	10B43E91	0108	183		.QUAD	^X0000610010B43E91	
00003000	62633C9A	0110	184		.QUAD	^X0000300062633C9A	: 0.2288475490443933E-16
0000E000	5C063AD4	0118	185		.QUAD	^X0000E0005C063AD4	
00000000	D129390C	0120	186		.QUAD	^X00000000D129390C	: 0.1734362026024756E-33
00005300	70443752	0128	187		.QUAD	^X0000530070443752	
		0130	188				

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0130 190
0130 191      .SBTTL COEFFICIENT TABLES      -      Series Coefficients
0130 192
0130 193
0130 194
0130 195
0130 196 ;
0130 197 ; Polynomial Coefficient tables for arguments in radians
0130 198 ;
0130 199
0130 200 COSTBR1:      ; GCOS coefficients for arguments less than 1/2
CD345EFO F6ADBDC8 0130 201      .QUAD      ^XCD345EFOF6ADBDC8      ; C7 = -.1135212320578394E-10
C93D4799 EE953E41 0138 202      .QUAD      ^XC93D4799EE953E41      ; C6 = 0.2087555514567788E-08
19916FE2 7E4FBEB2 0140 203      .QUAD      ^X19916FE27E4FBEB2      ; C5 = -.2755731286569608E-06
767E19AD 01A03F1A 0148 204      .QUAD      ^X767E19AD01A03F1A      ; C4 = 0.2480158728289946E-04
362D16C1 C16CBF76 0150 205      .QUAD      ^X362D16C1C16CBF76      ; C3 = -.1388888888885896E-02
55335555 55553FC5 0158 206      .QUAD      ^X5533555555553FC5      ; C2 = 0.4166666666666643E-01
00000000 0000C000 0160 207      .QUAD      ^X000000000000C000      ; C1 = -.5000000000000000E+00
00000000 00004010 0168 208      .QUAD      ^X0000000000004010      ; C0 = 0.1000000000000000E+01
00000008 0170 209 COSLENR1 = .-COSTBR1/8
0170 210
0170 211 COSTBR2:      ; GCOS coefficients for arguments greater than 1/2
CD345EFO F6ADBDC8 0170 212      .QUAD      ^XCD345EFOF6ADBDC8      ; C7 = -.1135212320578394E-10
C93D4799 EE953E41 0178 213      .QUAD      ^XC93D4799EE953E41      ; C6 = 0.2087555514567788E-08
19916FE2 7E4FBEB2 0180 214      .QUAD      ^X19916FE27E4FBEB2      ; C5 = -.2755731286569608E-06
767E19AD 01A03F1A 0188 215      .QUAD      ^X767E19AD01A03F1A      ; C4 = 0.2480158728289946E-04
362D16C1 C16CBF76 0190 216      .QUAD      ^X362D16C1C16CBF76      ; C3 = -.1388888888885896E-02
55335555 55553FC5 0198 217      .QUAD      ^X5533555555553FC5      ; C2 = 0.4166666666666643E-01
5EE62C40 80673C80 01A0 218      .QUAD      ^X5EE62C4080673C80      ; C1 = 0.7156417079102195E-17
5D30B344 297FBC05 01A8 219      .QUAD      ^X5D30B344297FBC05      ; C0 = -.3584999999999999E-19
00000008 0180 220 COSLENR2 = .-COSTBR2/8
0180 221
0180 222 SINTBR:      ; GSIN coefficients
B5E36E13 D8403E05 0180 223      .QUAD      ^XB5E36E13D8403E05      ; C6 = 0.1589413523004633E-09
3319B5B3 E5E2BE7A 0188 224      .QUAD      ^X3319B5B3E5E2BE7A      ; C5 = -.2505070582636817E-07
5AD851F3 1DE33EE7 01C0 225      .QUAD      ^X5AD851F31DE33EE7      ; C4 = 0.2755731329888568E-05
2F3C19B9 01A0BF4A 01C8 226      .QUAD      ^X2F3C19B901A0BF4A      ; C3 = -.1984126982840175E-03
F30C1110 11113FA1 01D0 227      .QUAD      ^XF30C111011113FA1      ; C2 = 0.8333333333320002E-02
55435555 5555BFES 01D8 228      .QUAD      ^X554355555555BFES      ; C1 = -.1666666666666662E+00
033809DB 8D82BC6E 01E0 229      .QUAD      ^X 33809DB8D82BC6E      ; C0 = -.3312537470886997E-17
00000007 01E8 230 SINLENR = .-SINTBR/8
01E8 231
01E8 232
01E8 233
01E8 234
01E8 235
01E8 236 ;
01E8 237 ; Polynomial coefficients for arguments in cycles
01E8 238 ;
01E8 239
01E8 240 COSTBC1:      ; GCOS coefficients for arguments less than 2/pi
815BB995 2586BD7B 01E8 241      .QUAD      ^X815BB9952586BD7B      ; C7 = -.3857762037200000E-12
4DE15D51 9CC13DFF 01F0 242      .QUAD      ^X4DE15D519CC13DFF      ; C6 = 0.1150049702426300E-09
8016C3D4 6D1EBE7A 01F8 243      .QUAD      ^X8016C3D46D1EBE7A      ; C5 = -.2461136382637005E-07
3F246830 1F503EEE 0200 244      .QUAD      ^X3F2468301F503EEE      ; C4 = 0.3590860445885820E-05
8D5C7E3C 5D3CBF55 0208 245      .QUAD      ^X8D5C7E3C5D3CBF55      ; C3 = -.3259918869266876E-03
5AAA081B 3C1F3FB0 0210 246      .QUAD      ^X5AAA081B3C1F3FB0      ; C2 = 0.1585434424381541E-01

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45DEC9BE BD3CBFF3 0218 247 .QUAD ^X45DEC9BE BD3CBFF3 ; C1 = -.3084251375340424E+00
5D30B344 297FBC05 0220 248 .QUAD ^X5D30B344 297FBC05 ; C0 = -.3584999999999999E-19
00000008 0228 249 COSLENC1 = .-COSTBC1/8
0228 250
0228 251 COSTBC2: ; GCOS coefficients for arguments greater than 2/pi
815BB995 2586BD7B 0228 252 .QUAD ^X815BB995 2586BD7B ; C7 = -.3857762037200000E-12
4DE15D51 9CC13DFF 0230 253 .QUAD ^X4DE15D51 9CC13DFF ; C6 = 0.1150049702426300E-09
8016C3D4 6D1EBE7A 0238 254 .QUAD ^X8016C3D4 6D1EBE7A ; C5 = -.2461136382637005E-07
3F246830 1F503EEE 0240 255 .QUAD ^X3F246830 1F503EEE ; C4 = 0.3590860445885820E-05
8D5C7E3C 5D3CBF55 0248 256 .QUAD ^X8D5C7E3C 5D3CBF55 ; C3 = -.3259918869266876E-03
5AAA081B 3C1F3FB0 0250 257 .QUAD ^X5AAA081B 3C1F3FB0 ; C2 = 0.1585434424381541E-01
2EF24DF2 E9E6BFC0 0258 258 .QUAD ^X2EF24DF2 E9E6BFC0 ; C1 = -.5842513753404245E-01
5D30B344 297FBC05 0260 259 .QUAD ^X5D30B344 297FBC05 ; C0 = -.3584999999999999E-19
00000008 0268 260 COSLENC2 = .-COSTBC2/8
0268 261
0268 262 SINTBC: ; GSIN coef for arg in cycles
CB82386D 3EED3DBE 0268 263 .QUAD ^XCB82386D 3EED3DBE ; C6 = 0.6877100349000000E-11
0141399B 3006BE3E 0270 264 .QUAD ^X0141399B 3006BE3E ; C5 = -.1757149292755000E-08
1EF8FCA3 07823EB5 0278 265 .QUAD ^X1EF8FCA3 07823EB5 ; C4 = 0.3133616216619040E-06
52FACE2D 2D2CBF23 0280 266 .QUAD ^X52FACE2D 2D2CBF23 ; C3 = -.3657620415845570E-04
86FF6775 66BC3F84 0288 267 .QUAD ^X86FF6775 66BC3F84 ; C2 = 0.2490394570188736E-02
BE41E625 ABBCBFD4 0290 268 .QUAD ^XBE41E625 ABBCBFD4 ; C1 = -.8074551218828054E-01
D1844442 1FB53FC2 0298 269 .QUAD ^XD1844442 1FB53FC2 ; C0 = 0.3539816339744831E-01
00000007 02A0 270 SINLENC = .-SINTBC/8
02A0 271
02A0 272
02A0 273
02A0 274
02A0 275
02A0 276
02A0 277 ; Polynomial coefficients for arguments in degrees
02A0 278
02A0 279
02A0 280 COSDTB2: ; GCOS coefficients for arguments less than 90/pi
20197263 613EB8AD 02A0 281 .QUAD ^X20197263 613EB8AD ; C7 = -.2762868673216389E-35
ADD69711 EA1439E0 02A8 282 .QUAD ^XADD69711 EA1439E0 ; C6 = 0.1667886312398853E-29
B183A296 F623BB0B 02B0 283 .QUAD ^XB183A296 F623BB0B ; C5 = -.7227873495985314E-24
D1DD5C04 83AB3C2F 02B8 284 .QUAD ^XD1DD5C04 83AB3C2F ; C4 = 0.2135494301985904E-18
78AF5BBC 19B8BD46 02C0 285 .QUAD ^X78AF5BBC 19B8BD46 ; C3 = -.3925831985734635E-13
DC736A83 9B113E50 02C8 286 .QUAD ^XDC736A83 9B113E50 ; C2 = 0.3866323851562971E-08
1FB9DB14 F6A1BF43 02D0 287 .QUAD ^X1FB9DB14 F6A1BF43 ; C1 = -.1523087098933543E-03
00000000 00004010 02D8 288 .QUAD ^X00000000 00004010 ; C0 = 0.1000000000000000E+01
00000007 02E0 289 COSDLN2 = .-COSDTB2/8 - 1
02E0 290
02E0 291 COSDTB1: ; GCOS coefficients for arguments greater than 90/pi
20197263 613EB8AD 02E0 292 .QUAD ^X20197263 613EB8AD ; C7 = -.2762868673216389E-35
ADD69711 EA1439E0 02E8 293 .QUAD ^XADD69711 EA1439E0 ; C6 = 0.1667886312398853E-29
B183A296 F623BB0B 02F0 294 .QUAD ^XB183A296 F623BB0B ; C5 = -.7227873495985314E-24
D1DD5C04 83AB3C2F 02F8 295 .QUAD ^XD1DD5C04 83AB3C2F ; C4 = 0.2135494301985904E-18
78AF5BBC 19B8BD46 0300 296 .QUAD ^X78AF5BBC 19B8BD46 ; C3 = -.3925831985734635E-13
DC736A83 9B113E50 0308 297 .QUAD ^XDC736A83 9B113E50 ; C2 = 0.3866323851562971E-08
FDCCD8A0 B50EBF1F 0310 298 .QUAD ^XFDCCD8A0 B50EBF1F ; C1 = -.3023839739335430E-04
5D30B344 297FBC05 0318 299 .QUAD ^X5D30B344 297FBC05 ; C0 = -.3584999999999999E-19
00000007 0320 300 COSDLN1 = .-COSDTB1/8 - 1
0320 301
0320 302 SINDTB: ; GSIN coefficients
17E0B735 04203947 0320 303 .QUAD ^X17E0B735 04203947 ; C6 = 0.2216372140147286E-32

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C8145B97	B6BEBA76	0328	304	.QUAD	^XC8145B97B6BEBA76	:	C5 =	-.1146755972041862E-26	
85EFDBD8	4A5F3B9F	0330	305	.QUAD	^X85EFDBD84A5F3B9F	:	C4 =	0.4141266526843263E-21	
BA169F5A	368DBCBC	0338	306	.QUAD	^XBA169F5A368DBCBC	:	C3 =	-.9788384855269454E-16	
D93DEAE0	AD943DCD	0340	307	.QUAD	^XD93DEAE0AD943DCD	:	C2 =	0.1349601623161096E-10	
2F5E0D94	BB82BECD	0348	308	.QUAD	^X2F5E0D94BB82BECD	:	C1 =	-.8860961557012952E-06	
D3912529	F46A3F7D	0350	309	.QUAD	^XD3912529F46A3F7D	:	C0 =	0.1828292519943296E-02	
	00000006	0358	310	SINDLN = .-SINDTB/8 - 1					
		0358	311						

0358 313 .SBTTL MTH\$GSINCOS - Radian arguments

0358 317 : FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION:

0358 318 :
 0358 319 : The GSIN, GCOS and GSINCOS routines are based on octant reduction. Given an
 0358 320 : argument, x, it is written in the form

$$x = I1*(2*pi) + I*(pi/4) + Y1,$$

0358 323 :
 0358 324 : where I1 and I are integers, $0 \leq I < 8$ and $0 \leq Y1 < pi/4$. Since GSIN and
 0358 325 : GCOS have a period of $2*pi$ it follows that

$$GSIN(x) = GSIN(I*(pi/4) + Y1) \text{ and} \\
 GCOS(x) = GCOS(I*(pi/4) + Y1).$$

0358 326 :
 0358 327 : Using the trigonometric identities for the sum and difference of two angles,
 0358 328 : the following table can be generated:

If I =	then GSIN(x) =	and GCOS(x) =
0	GSIN(Y1)	GCOS(Y1)
1	GCOS(pi/4-Y1)	GSIN(pi/4-Y1)
2	GCOS(Y1)	-GSIN(Y1)
3	GSIN(pi/4-Y1)	-GCOS(pi/4-Y1)
4	-GSIN(Y1)	-GCOS(Y1)
5	-GCOS(pi/4-Y1)	-GSIN(pi/4-Y1)
6	-GCOS(Y1)	GSIN(Y1)
7	-GSIN(pi/4-Y1)	GCOS(pi/4-Y1)

0358 330 :
 0358 331 : Let Y be defined as $Y = Y1$ if I is even and $Y = pi/4 - Y1$, if I is odd, then
 0358 332 : each entry of the above table is of the form $\pm GSIN(Y)$ or $\pm GCOS(Y)$. Based
 0358 333 : on the above remarks, the GSIN, GCOS and GSINCOS routines process the input
 0358 334 : argument x, to obtain I and Y, and based on I selects a suitable polynomial
 0358 335 : approximation, p(Y), to evaluate the desired function.

0358 343 :
 0358 344 : INPUT PARAMETERS:

00000004 0358 353 LONG = 4
 00000004 0358 354 x = 1*LONG ; x is input angle in radians
 00000008 0358 355 sine = 2*LONG ; sine is GSIN(x)
 0000000C 0358 356 cosine = 3*LONG ; cosine is GCOS(x)
 0358 357

```

0358 359
0358 360
0358 361
0358 362 : Return sine and cosine of argument
0358 363 :
0358 364 :
0358 365 :
00FC 0358 366 .ENTRY MTH$GSINCOS, ^M<R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7>
035A 367
035A 368 MTH$FLAG_JACKET
6D 00000000'GF 9E 035A 368 MOVAB G^MTH$$JACKET_HND, (FP)
0361 : set handler address to jacket
0361 : handler
0361
0361 369
50 04 BC 50FD 0361 370 MOVG @x(AP), R0
000003E6'EF 16 0366 371 JSB MTH$GSINCOS_R7
08 BC 50 7D 036C 372 MOVQ R0, @sine(AP)
0C BC 52 7D 0370 373 MOVQ R2, @cosine(AP)
04 0374 374 RET
0375 375
0375 376
0375 377
0375 378 .SBTTL MTH$GSIN
0375 379
0375 380 :
0375 381 : Return sine of argument
0375 382 :
0375 383 :
0375 384 :
00FC 0375 385 .ENTRY MTH$GSIN, ^M<R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7>
0377 386
0377 387 MTH$FLAG_JACKET
6D 00000000'GF 9E 0377 387 MOVAB G^MTH$$JACKET_HND, (FP)
037E : set handler address to jacket
037E : handler
037E
037E 388
50 04 BC 50FD 037E 389 MOVG @x(AP), R0
000004FB'EF 16 0383 390 JSB MTH$GSIN_R7
04 0389 391 RET
038A 392
038A 393
038A 394
038A 395 .SBTTL MTH$GCOS
038A 396
038A 397 :
038A 398 : Return cosine of argument
038A 399 :
038A 400 :
00FC 038A 401 .ENTRY MTH$GCOS, ^M<R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7>
038C 402
038C 403 MTH$FLAG_JACKET
038C 404

```

```
6D 00000000'GF 9E 038C MOVAB G^MTH$$JACKET_HND, (FP) ; set handler address to jacket
    0393 ; handler
    0393
    0393
    0393
    50 04 BC 50FD 0393 405
    0000058A'EF 16 0393 406
    04 0398 407
    039E 408
    039F 409
    MOVG @x(AP), R0
    JSB MTH$GCOS_R7
    RET
```

039F 411 .SBTTL MTH\$GSINCOSD - Degrees

039F 412
 039F 413
 039F 414
 039F 415
 039F 416
 039F 417
 039F 418
 039F 419
 039F 420
 039F 421
 039F 422
 039F 423
 039F 424
 039F 425
 039F 426
 039F 427
 039F 428
 039F 429
 039F 430
 039F 431
 039F 432
 039F 433
 039F 434
 039F 435
 039F 436
 039F 437
 039F 438
 039F 439
 039F 440
 039F 441
 039F 442
 039F 443
 039F 444
 039F 445
 039F 446
 039F 447
 039F 448
 039F 449
 039F 450
 039F 451
 039F 452

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION:

The GSIND, GCOSD and GSINCOSD routines are based on octant reduction. Given an argument, x, it is written in the form

$$x = I1*360 + I*45 + Y1,$$

where I1 and I are integers, $0 \leq I < 8$ and $0 \leq Y1 < 45$. Since GSIND and GCOSD have a period of 360 it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{GSIND}(x) &= \text{GSIND}(I*45 + Y1) \text{ and} \\ \text{GCOSD}(x) &= \text{GCOSD}(I*45 + Y1). \end{aligned}$$

Using the trigonometric identities for the sum and difference of two angles, the following table can be generated:

If I =	then GSIND(x) =	and GCOSD(x) =
-----	-----	-----
0	GSIND(Y1)	GCOSD(Y1)
1	GCOSD(45-Y1)	GSIND(45-Y1)
2	GCOSD(Y1)	-GSIND(Y1)
3	GSIND(45-Y1)	-GCOSD(45-Y1)
4	-GSIND(Y1)	-GCOSD(Y1)
5	-GCOSD(45-Y1)	-GSIND(45-Y1)
6	-GCOSD(Y1)	GSIND(Y1)
7	-GSIND(45-Y1)	GCOS(45-Y1)

Let Y be defined as $Y = Y1$ if I is even and $Y = 45 - Y1$, if I is odd, then each entry of the above table is of the form $\pm \text{GSIN}(Y)$ or $\pm \text{GCOS}(Y)$. Based on the above remarks, the GSIND, GCOSD and GSINCOSD routines process the input argument x, to obtain I and Y, and based on I selects a suitable polynomial approximation, p(Y), to evaluate the desired function.

00000004
 00000008
 0000000C

LONG = 4
 sind = 2*LONG
 cosd = 3*LONG

			00FC	039F	454	.ENTRY	MTH\$GSINCOSD	^M<R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7>	
				03A1	455				
				03A1	456		MTH\$FLAG_JACKET		
6D	00000000'GF		9E	03A1		MOVAB	G^MTH\$\$JACKET_HND, (FP)		
				03A8					; set handler address to jacket
				03A8					; handler
				03A8	457				
	50 04 BC	50FD		03A8	458	MOVG	@X(AP), R0		
	0000061F'EF	16		03AD	459	JSB	MTH\$GSINCOSD_R7		
	08 BC	50	7D	03B3	460	MOVQ	R0, @sind(AP)		
	0C BC	52	7D	03B7	461	MOVQ	R2, @cosd(AP)		
				03BB	462				
			04	03BB	463	RET			
				03BC	464				
				03BC	465				
			00FC	03BC	466	.ENTRY	MTH\$GSIND	^M<R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7>	
				03BE	468				
				03BE	469		MTH\$FLAG_JACKET		
6D	00000000'GF		9E	03BE		MOVAB	G^MTH\$\$JACKET_HND, (FP)		
				03C5					; set handler address to jacket
				03C5					; handler
				03C5	470				
	50 04 BC	50FD		03C5	471	MOVG	@X(AP), R0		
	0000067D'EF	16		03CA	472	JSB	MTH\$GSIND_R7		
			04	03D0	473	RET			
				03D0	474				
				03D1	475				
				03D1	476				
				03D1	477				
			00FC	03D1	478	.ENTRY	MTH\$GCOSD	^M<R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7>	
				03D3	479				
				03D3	480		MTH\$FLAG_JACKET		
6D	00000000'GF		9E	03D3		MOVAB	G^MTH\$\$JACKET_HND, (FP)		
				03DA					; set handler address to jacket
				03DA					; handler
				03DA	481				
	50 04 BC	50FD		03DA	482	MOVG	@X(AP), R0		
	000006E3'EF	16		03DF	483	JSB	MTH\$GCOSD_R7		
			04	03E5	484	RET			
				03E5	485				
				03E6	486				

```

03E6 488      .SBTTL MTH$GSINCOS_R7
03E6 489
03E6 490      : This routine computes the GSIN and GCOS of the G-format value of R0/R1. The
03E6 491      : computation is performed one of three ways depending on the size of the
03E6 492      : input argument, X:
03E6 493      :
03E6 494      : 1) If |X| < pi/4, then X is used directly in polynomial approximation
03E6 495      : of GSIN and GCOS.
03E6 496      : 2) If pi/4 <= |X| < 9*pi/4, then the subroutine REDUCE_MEDIUM is called
03E6 497      : to reduce the argument to an equivalent argument in radians, Y, and
03E6 498      : the octant, I, containing the argument. Y is then evaluated in two
03E6 499      : polynomials chosen as a function of I, to compute GSIN(X) and GCOS(X).
03E6 500      : 3) If 9*pi/4 <= |X|, then the subroutine REDUCE_LARGE is called to
03E6 501      : reduce the argument to an equivalent argument in cycles, Y, and the
03E6 502      : octant, I, containing the argument. Y is then evaluated in two
03E6 503      : polynomials chosen as a function of I, to compute GSIN(X) and GCOS(X).
03E6 504
03E6 505      MTH$GSINCOS_R7::
03E6 506      MOVG    R0, R6          ; R6 = X
03EA 507      BGEQ    POS_SINCOS
03EC 508      JSB     SINCOS
03F2 509      MNEGG   R0, R0    ; R0/R1 = GSIN(X), R2/R3 = GCOS(X)
03F6 510      RSB
03F7 511
03F7 512      SINCOS:
03F7 513      BICW    #^X8000, R6  ; R6/R7 = |X|
03FC 514      POS_SINCOS:
03FC 515      CMPG    G_PI_OV_4, R6 ; Compare pi/4 with |X|
0402 516      BGTR    SMALL_SINCOS ; No argument reduction is necessary
0404 517      CMPG    G_9_PI_OV_4, R6 ; Compare 9*pi/4 with |X|
040A 518      BGEQ    1$
040C 519      BRW    LARGE_SINCOS ; Use special logic for |X| > 9*pi/4
040F 520
040F 521      : pi/4 <= |X| < 9*pi/4
040F 522
040F 523      :
040F 524      1$: JSB     REDUCE_MEDIUM ; Medium argument reduction routine
0415 525      : R4/R7 = Y = reduced argument
0415 526      : R2 = octant
0415 527      MOVQ    R4, -(SP)    ; Save reduced argument on stack
0418 528      MOVQ    R6, -(SP)
0418 529      PUSHL   R2          ; Save octant bits on stack
041D 530      JSB     M_COS     ; R0/R1 = GCOS(X)
0423 531      MOVL   (SP)+, R2    ; R2 = Octant bits
0426 532      MOVQ   (SP)+, R6
0429 533      MOVQ   (SP)+, R4
042C 534      MOVQ   R0, -(SP)  ; R4/R7 = reduced argument
042F 535      JSB     M_SIN     ; Save GCOS(X) on stack
0435 536      MOVQ   (SP)+, R2  ; R0/R1 = GSIN(X)
0438 537      RSB          ; R2/R3 = GCOS(X)
0439 538
0439 539      : Logic for small arguments. |X| < pi/4.
0439 540
0439 541
0439 542      SMALL_SINCOS:
0439 543      CMPW    #^X4000, R6 ; Compare 1/2 with |X|
043E 544      BLEQ    2$          ; Sufficient overhang not available

```



```

56 3E60 8F B1 0440 545 CMPW #^X3E60, R6 ; Compare with 2^-27
      28 18 0445 546 BGEQ 1$ ; No polynomial evaluation is needed
54 56 56 45FD 0447 547 MULG3 R6, R6, R4 ; R4/R5 = X*X
      7E 54 7D 044C 548 MOVQ R4, -(SP) ; Put X*X on stack
FCDA CF 07 54 55FD 044F 549 POLYG R4, #COSLENR1-1, COSTBR1 ; R0/R1 = GCOS(X)
      54 6E 7D 0456 550 MOVQ (SP), R4 ; R4/R5 = X*X
      6E 50 7D 0459 551 MOVQ R0, (SP) ; Save GCOS(X) on stack
FD4D CF 06 54 55FD 045C 552 POLYG R4, #SINLENR-1, SINTBR ; R0/R1 = q(X^2)
      50 56 44FD 0463 553 MULG2 R6, R0 ; R0/R1 = X*q(X^2)
      50 56 40FD 0467 554 ADDG2 R6, R0 ; R0/R1 = GSIN(X)
      52 8E 7D 046B 555 MOVQ (SP)+, R2 ; R2/R3 = GCOS(X)
      05 046E 556 RSB
      046F 557
      52 08 50FD 046F 558 1$: MOVG #1.0, R2 ; R2/R3 = 1.0 = GCOS(X)
50 8000 8F AA 0473 559 BICW2 #^X8000, R0 ; R0/R1 = !X!
      05 0478 560 RSB
      0479 561
      0479 562 2$:
54 56 56 45FD 0479 563 MULG3 R6, R6, R4 ; R4/R5 = X^2
      7E 54 7D 047E 564 MOVQ R4, -(SP) ; Save X^2
FCB8 CF 07 54 55FD 0481 565 POLYG R4, #COSLENR2-1, COSTBR2 ; R0/R1 = Q(Y^2)
      54 56 7D 0488 566 MOVQ R6, R4 ; R4/R5 = X
55 FFFF 07FF 8F CA 048B 567 BICL2 #^XFFFF07FF, R5 ; R4/R5 = XHI, first 26 signif bits
      7E 56 54 43FD 0492 568 SUBG3 R4, R6, -(SP) ; (SP) = XLO, Last 27 bits
      52 54 56 41FD 0497 569 ADDG3 R6, R4, R2 ; R2/R3 = X + XHI
      52 8E 44FD 049C 570 MULG2 (SP)+, R2 ; R2/R3 = XLO*(X + XHI) = A2
      07 13 04A0 571 BEQL 3$ ; Check for A2 = 0
      52 10 A2 04A2 572 SUBW2 #^X0010, R2 ; R2/R3 = A2/2
      50 52 42FD 04A5 573 SUBG2 R2, R0 ; R0/R1 = Q(Y^2) - A2/2
      54 54 44FD 04A9 574 3$: MULG2 R4, R4 ; R4/R5 = XHI^2
      54 10 A2 04AD 575 SUBW2 #^X0010, R4 ; R4/R5 = XHI^2/2
      54 08 42FD 04B0 576 SUBG2 #1, R4 ; R4/R5 = XHI^2/2 - 1
      50 54 42FD 04B4 577 SUBG2 R4, R0 ; R0/R1 = GCOS(X)
      52 6E 7D 04B8 578 MOVQ (SP), R2 ; R2/R3 = X^2
FCB8 CF 6E 50 7D 04BB 579 MOVQ R0, (SP) ; Save GCOS(X)
      06 52 55FD 04BE 580 POLYG R2, #SINLENR-1, SINTBR ; R0/R1 = Q(X^2)
      50 56 44FD 04C5 581 MULG2 R6, R0 ; R0/R1 = X*Q(X^2)
      50 56 40FD 04C9 582 ADDG2 R6, R0 ; R0/R1 = GSIN(X)
      52 8E 7D 04CD 583 MOVQ (SP)+, R2 ; R2/R3 = GCOS(X)
      05 04D0 584 RSB
      04D1 585
      04D1 586
      04D1 587 LARGE_SINCOS:
000007C2'EF 16 04D1 588 JSB REDUCE_LARGE ; R4/R7 = reduced argument (in cycles)
      04D7 589 PUSHL R2 ; R2 = octant bits
      7E 56 7D 04D9 591 MOVQ R6, -(SP) ; Save octant bits on stack
      7E 54 7D 04DC 592 MOVQ R4, -(SP) ; Save reduced
000005F3'EF 16 04DF 593 JSB L COS ; argument on stack
      54 8E 7D 04E5 594 MOVQ (SP)+, R4 ; R0/R1 = GCOS(X)
      56 8E 7D 04E8 595 MOVQ (SP)+, R6 ; Reduced argument
      52 8E 00 04EB 596 MOVL (SP)+, R2 ; in R4/R7
      7E 50 7D 04EE 597 MOVQ R0, -(SP) ; R2 = octant bits
0000055E'EF 16 04F1 598 JSB L SIN ; R2/R3 = GCOS(X)
      52 8E 7D 04F7 599 MOVQ (SP)+, R2 ; R0/R1 = GSIN(X)
      05 04FA 600 RSB ; R2/R3 = GCOS(X)

```

```

04FB 602      .SBTTL MTH$GSIN_R7
04FB 603
04FB 604      ; This routine computes the GSIN of the G-format value of R0/R1. The
04FB 605      ; computation is performed one of three ways depending on the size of the
04FB 606      ; input argument, X:
04FB 607
04FB 608      ; 1) If |X| < pi/4, then X is used directly in a polynomial approximation
04FB 609      ; of GSIN.
04FB 610      ; 2) If pi/4 =< |x| < 9*pi/4, then the subroutine REDUCE_MEDIUM is called
04FB 611      ; to reduce the argument to an equivalent argument in radians, Y, and
04FB 612      ; the octant, I, containing the argument. Y is then evaluated in a
04FB 613      ; polynomial chosen as a function of I to compute GSIN(X).
04FB 614      ; 3) If 9*pi/4 =< |X|, then the subroutine REDUCE_LARGE is called to
04FB 615      ; reduce the argument to an equivalent argument in cycles, Y, and the
04FB 616      ; octant, I, containing the argument. Y is then evaluated in a
04FB 617      ; polynomial chosen as a function of I to compute GSIN(X).
04FB 618
04FB 619 MTH$GSIN_R7::
04FB 620      TSTG      R0          ; Check the sign of R0
04FE 621      BGEQ      POS_SIN
0500 622      JSB       SIN      ; R0/R1 = GSIN(|X|)
0506 623      MNEGG     R0, R0   ; R0/R1 = GSIN(X)
050A 624      RSB
050B 625
050B 626 SIN:
50   8000 8F   AA 050B 627      BICW2     #^X8000, R0      . R0/R1 = |X|
0510 628 POS_SIN:
50   FAF3 CF   51FD 0510 629      CMPG      G_PI_OV_4, R0      ; Compare pi/4 with |X|
0516 630      BGTR      SMALL_SIN      ; No argument reduction is necessary
50   FAF3 CF   51FD 0518 631      CMPG      G_9_PI_OV_4, R0     ; Compare 9*pi/4 with |X|
051E 632      BLSS     LARGE_SIN      ; Use special logic for |X| > 9*pi/4
0520 633
0520 634      ; pi/4 =< |X| < 9*pi/4
0520 635
0520 636
00000720'EF   16 0520 637      JSB       REDUCE_MEDIUM      ; Medium argument reduction routine
0526 638      ; R4/R7 = Y = reduced argument
0526 639      ; R2 = octant
07   01   52   8F 0526 640 M_SIN: CASEB     R2, #1, #7      ; Branch to one of four polynomial
052A 641      ; evaluations depending on the
061E' 052A 642 1$:      .WORD     P_COS_R-1$
061E' 052C 643      .WORD     P_COS_R-1$
06CA' 052E 644      .WORD     N_SIN_R-1$
06CA' 0530 645      .WORD     N_SIN_R-1$
0671' 0532 646      .WORD     N_COS_R-1$
0671' 0534 647      .WORD     N_COS_R-1$
06D4' 0536 648      .WORD     P_SIN_R-1$
06D4' 0538 649      .WORD     P_SIN_R-1$      ; octant bits.
053A 650
053A 651      ; Logic for small arguments. |X| < pi/4.
053A 652
053A 653
053A 654
053A 655 SMALL_SIN:
50   3E60 8F   B1 053A 656      CMPW      #^X3E60, R0      ; Compare with 2^-27
053F 657      BGEQ      1$          ; No polynomial evaluation is needed
0541 658      MOVQ      R0, R6      ; R6/R7 = X

```

```

FC61 CF 50 50 44FD 0544 659      MULG2  R0,R0      ; R0/R1 = X*X
          06 50 55FD 0548 660      POLYG  R0,#SINLENR-1,SINTBR ; R0/R1 = q(x^2)
          50 56 44FD 054F 661      MULG2  R6,R0      ; R0/R1 = X*q(x^2)
          50 56 40FD 0553 662      ADDG2  R6,R0      ; R0/R1 = GSIN(X)
          05 0557 663 1$:          RSB
          0558 664
          0558 665
          0558 666 LARGE_SIN:
000007C2'EF 16 0558 667          JSB      REDUCE_LARGE      ; R4/R7 = reduced argument (in cycles)
          055E 668
          54 05 055E 669 L_SIN:  TSTL      R4
          14 13 0560 670          BEQL      DEGENERATE_CASE_SIN ; R2 = octant bits
          0562 671
          07 00 52 8F 0562 672          CASEB   R2,#0,#7      ; Check for degenerate case
          0566 673
          0771' 0566 674 1$:      .WORD   P_SIN_C-1$
          06B9' 0568 675          .WORD   P_COS_C-1$
          06B9' 056A 676          .WORD   P_COS_C-1$
          0771' 056C 677          .WORD   P_SIN_C-1$
          0767' 056E 678          .WORD   N_SIN_C-1$
          070B' 0570 679          .WORD   N_COS_C-1$
          070B' 0572 680          .WORD   N_COS_C-1$
          0767' 0574 681          .WORD   N_SIN_C-1$
          0576 682
          0576 683
          0576 684 DEGENERATE_CASE_SIN:
          0576 685
          52 52 52 01 8A 0576 686          BICB2  #1,R2
          03 03 00 FF 8F 9C 0579 687          ROTL  #-1,R2,R2
          057E 688          CASEB   R2,#0,#3
          0582 689
          086B' 0582 690 1$:      .WORD   P_ONE-1$
          087D' 0584 691          .WORD   UNFL -1$
          0870' 0586 692          .WORD   N_ONE-1$
          087D' 0588 693          .WORD   UNFL -1$
          058A 694
    
```

```

058A 696
058A 697
058A 698          .SBTTL MTH$GCOS_R7
058A 699
058A 700 ; This routine computes the GCOS of the G-format value of R0/R1. The
058A 701 ; computation is performed one of three ways depending on the size of the
058A 702 ; input argument, X. The processing is the same as described for MTH$GSIN_R4.
058A 703 ;
058A 704
058A 705 MTH$GCOS_R7::
50      50 53FD 058A 706          TSTG      R0          ; Check for reserved operand
50      8000 8F AA 058D 707          BICW2     #^X8000, R0      ; R0/R1 = !X!
50      FA71 CF 51FD 0592 708          CMPG      G PI OV_4, R0      ; Compare pi/4 with !X!
50      22 14 0598 709          BGTR      SMALL_COS      ; No argument reduction is necessary
50      FA71 CF 51FD 059A 710          CMPG      G 9 PI OV_4, R0     ; Compare 9*pi/4 with !X!
50      4B 19 05A0 711          BLSS      LARGE_COS      ; Use special logic for !X! > 9*pi/4
05A2 712
05A2 713 ;
05A2 714 ; pi/4 =< !X! < 9*pi/4
05A2 715 ;
00000720'EF 16 05A2 716          JSB       REDUCE_MEDIUM ; Medium argument reduction routine
05A8 717 ; R4/R7 = Y = reduced argument
05A8 718 ; R2 = octant
07      01 52 8F 05A8 719 M_COS: CASEB R2, #1, #7 ; Branch to one of four polynomial
05AC 720 ; evaluations depending on the
0648' 05AC 721 1$: .WORD N_SIN_R-1$
0648' 05AE 722 .WORD N_SIN_R-1$
05EF' 05B0 723 .WORD N_COS_R-1$
05EF' 05B2 724 .WORD N_COS_R-1$
0652' 05B4 725 .WORD P_SIN_R-1$
0652' 05B6 726 .WORD P_SIN_R-1$
059C' 05B8 727 .WORD P_COS_R-1$
059C' 05BA 728 .WORD P_COS_R-1$ ; octant bits.
05BC 729
05BC 730 ;
05BC 731 ; Logic for small arguments. !X! < pi/4.
05BC 732 ;
05BC 733
05BC 734 SMALL_COS:
50      4000 8F B1 05BC 735          CMPW      #^X4000, R0      ; Compare 1/2 with !X!
50      56 12 14 05C1 736          BGTR      1$          ; Sufficient overhang is available
57      56 50 7D 05C3 737          MOVQ     R0, R6          ; R6/R7 = X
57      FFFF07FF 8F CA 05C6 738          BICL2    #^XFFF07FF, R7     ; R6/R7 = XHI, 26 most signif bits
54      50 56 43FD 05CD 739          SUBG3    R6, R0, R4      ; R4/R5 = XLO, 27 least signif bits
50      0580 31 05D2 740          BRW      NEEDS_DOUBLE     ; Use special logic to obtain overhang
50      3E60 8F B1 05D5 741 1$: CMPW      #^X3E60, R0      ; Compare with 2^2-27
50      50 50 44FD 05DC 742          BGEQ     2$          ; No polynomial evaluation is needed
FB49 CF 07 50 55FD 05E0 743          MULG2    R0,R0          ; R0/R1 = X*X
50      05 05E7 744          POLYG   R0, #COSLENR1-1, COSTBR1; R0/R1 = GCOS(X)
50      05E8 745          RSB
50      08 50FD 05E8 746          MOVG     #1.0, R0        ; R0/R1 = 1.0 = GCOS(X)
50      05 05EC 747 2$: RSB
05ED 748
05ED 749
05ED 750
000007C2'EF 16 05ED 751 LARGE_COS:
05ED 752          JSB       REDUCE_LARGE ; R4/R7 = reduced argument (in cycles)

```

```

; R2 = octant bits
; Check for degenerate case

54 D5 05F3 753
14 13 05F3 754 L_COS: TSTL R4
0624' 05F5 755 BEQL DEGENERATE_CASE_COS
06DC' 05F7 756
06D2' 05F7 757 CASEB R2, #0, #7
0676' 05FB 758 1$: .WORD P_COS_C-1$
0676' 05FD 759 .WORD P_SIN_C-1$
06D2' 05FF 760 .WORD N_SIN_C-1$
0676' 0601 761 .WORD N_COS_C-1$
0676' 0603 762 .WORD N_COS_C-1$
06D2' 0605 763 .WORD N_SIN_C-1$
06DC' 0607 764 .WORD P_SIN_C-1$
0624' 0609 765 .WORD P_COS_C-1$
060B 766
060B 767
060B 768 DEGENERATE_CASE_COS:
060B 769
01 8A 060B 770 BICB2 #1, R2
52 52 8F 9C 060E 771 ROTL #-1, R2, R2
03 00 8F 8F 0613 772 CASEB R2, #0, #3
07E8' 0617 773
07DB' 0617 774 1$: .WORD UNFL -1$
07E8' 0619 775 .WORD N_ONE-1$
07D6' 0618 776 .WORD UNFL -1$
061F 777 .WORD P_ONE-1$
061F 778

```

```

061F 780          .SBTTL MTH$GSINCOSD_R7
061F 781
061F 782 : This routine computes the GSIND and GCOSD of the G-format value of R0/R1.
061F 783 : The computation is performed one of two ways depending on the size of the
061F 784 : input argument, X:
061F 785 :
061F 786 :     1) If |X| < 45, then X is used directly in polynomial approximation
061F 787 :        of GSIND and GCOSD.
061F 788 :     2) If 45 =< |x|, then the subroutine REDUCE_DEGREES is called to reduce
061F 789 :        the argument to an equivalent argument in degrees, Y, and the
061F 790 :        octant, I, containing the argument. Y is then evaluated in two
061F 791 :        polynomials chosen as a function of I, to compute GSIND(X) and
061F 792 :        GCOSD(X).
061F 793
061F 794 MTH$GSINCOSD_R7::
50 53FD 061F 795      TSTG      RO
10 18 0622 796      BGEQ      SINCOSD
50 8000 8F AA 0624 797      BICW2     #^X8000, RO      ; R0/R1 = |X|
00000634'EF 16 0629 798      JSB       SINCOSD      ; R0/R1 = GSIND(|X|)
062F 799      ; R2/R3 = GCOSD(|X|)
50 50 52FD 062F 800      MNEGG     RO, RO      ; R0/R1 = -GSIND(|X|)
05 0633 801      RSB
0634 802
0634 803 SINCOSD:
50 F9FF CF 51FD 0634 804      CMPG      G 45, RO      ; Compare 45 to |X|
00000ABC'EF 24 14 063A 805      BGTR      SMALL_SINCOSD ; special processing for small arg
063C 806      JSB       REDUCE_DEGREES ; R6/R7 = reduced argument
0642 807      ; R3 = octant
7E 56 7D 0642 808      MOVQ      R6, -(SP) ; Save reduced arg
000006F9'EF 53 DD 0645 809      PUSHL     R3 ; Save octant bits
56 8E D0 0647 810      JSB       EVAL_COSD ; R0/R1 = GCOSD(Y)
53 8E D0 064D 811      MOVL      (SP)+, R3 ; R3 = octant bits
56 6E 7D 0650 812      MOVQ      (SP), R6 ; R6/R7 = reduced argument
000006A0'EF 6E 50 7D 0653 813      MOVQ      RO, (SP) ; Save GCOSD(Y)
52 8E 7D 0656 814      JSB       EVAL_SIND ; R0/R1 = GSIND(Y)
065F 815      MOVQ      (SP)+, R2 ; R2/R3 = GCOSD(Y)
0660 816      RSB
0660 817
0660 818
0660 819 SMALL_SINCOSD:
5E 10 C2 0660 820      SUBL2     #16, SP ; Allocate 4 longwords on stack
6E 50 7D 0663 821      MOVQ      RO, (SP) ; Save argument
0000070D'EF 16 0666 822      JSB       SMALL_COSD ; R0/R1 = GCOSD(|X|)
0B AE 50 7D 066C 823      MOVQ      RO, 8(SP) ; Save GCOSD(|X|)
50 8E 7D 0670 824      MOVQ      (SP)+, RO ; R0/R1 = argument
000006B4'EF 16 0673 825      JSB       SMALL_SIND ; R0/R1 = GSIND(X)
52 8E 7D 0679 826      MOVQ      (SP)+, R2 ; R2/R3 = GCOSD(|X|)
05 067C 827      RSB

```

```

067D 829      .SBTTL MTH$GSIND_R7
067D 830
067D 831      ; This routine computes the GSIND of the G-format value of R0/R1. The
067D 832      ; computation is performed one of two ways depending on the size of the input
067D 833      ; argument, X:
067D 834      ;
067D 835      ; 1) If |X| < 45, then X is used directly in polynomial approximation
067D 836      ; of GSIND.
067D 837      ; 2) If 45 =< |X|, then the subroutine REDUCE_DEGREES is called to reduce
067D 838      ; the argument to an equivalent argument in degrees, Y, and the
067D 839      ; octant, I, containing the argument. Y is then evaluated in two
067D 840      ; polynomial(s) chosen as a function of I, to compute GSIND(X).
067D 841
067D 842 MTH$GSIND_R7::
067D 843      TSTG      RO          ; R0/R1 = X
067D 844      BGEQ      POS_SIND
067D 845      JSB       NEG_SIND
067D 846      MNEGG    RO, RO    ; R0/R1 = GSIND(|X|)
067D 847      RSB
067D 848
068D 849 NEG_SIND:
068D 850      BICW2     #^X8000, RO ; R0/R1 = |X|
0692 851 POS_SIND:
0692 852      CMPG      G 45, RO    ; Compare 45 to |X|
0698 853      BGTR      SMALL_SIND ; special processing for small arg
069A 854      JSB       REDUCE_DEGREES ; R6/R7 = reduced argument
06A0 855
06A0 856
06A0 857 EVAL_SIND:
06A0 858      CASEB     R3, #0, #7
072D 859 1$:      .WORD P_SIN_D-1$
0665 860      .WORD P_COS_D-1$
0665 861      .WORD P_COS_D-1$
072D 862      .WORD P_SIN_D-1$
0729 863      .WORD N_SIN_D-1$
06C0 864      .WORD N_COS_D-1$
06C0 865      .WORD N_COS_D-1$
0729 866      .WORD N_SIN_D-1$
06B4 867
06B4 868
06B4 869 SMALL_SIND:
50   F98F CF 51FD 06B4 870      CMPG      G SMALLD, RO    ; Compare 180/pi*2^-27 with |x|
068A 871      BGTR      1$          ; No polynomial evaluation is
56   50 7D 068C 872      MOVQ      RO, R6          ; necessary
070F 31 068F 873      BRW       P_SIN_D
50   50 53FD 06C2 874 1$:      TSTG      RO
06C5 875      BEQL      3$          ; Check for zero
50   F99C CF 51FD 06C7 876      CMPG      G SMALLEST_DEG, RO ; Return if R0 = 0
06CD 877      BLEQ      2$          ; Check for possible underflow on
072D 31 06CF 878      BRW       UNFL          ; conversion to radians
52   50 F981 CF 45FD 06D2 879 2$:      MULG3     G CONVERT, RO, R2 ; Underflow will occur on conversion
50   0060 8F A2 06D9 880      SUBW2     #^X0060, RO    ; R2/R3 = (pi/180 - 2^-6)*|x|
50   50 52 40FD 06DE 881      ADDG2     R2, RO        ; R0/R1 = |X|*2^-6
06E2 882 3$:      RSB          ; R0/R1 = GSIND(|X|) = (pi/180)|X|.

```

```

06E3 884      .SBTTL MTH$GCOSD_R7
06E3 885
06E3 886      ; This routine computes the GCOSD of the G-format value of R0. The computation
06E3 887      ; is performed one of two ways depending on the size of the input argument, X:
06E3 888      ; Details are given in the discussion on MTH$GCOSD_R4.
06E3 889
06E3 890 MTH$GCOSD_R7::
50      8000 8F  AA 06E3 891      TSTG      R0      ; Check for reserved operand
50      F948 CF  51FD 06E6 892      BICW2     #^X8000, R0 ; R0/R1 = !X!
00000ABC'EF 1A 14 06EB 893      CMPG      G 45, R0 ; Compare 45 to !X!
06F1 894      BGTR      SMALL_COSD
06F3 895      JSB       REDUCE_DEGREES ; R6/R7 = reduced argument
06F9 896
06F9 897
06F9 898 EVAL_COSD:
07      00 53 8F 06F9 899      CASEB     R3, #0, #7
060C' 06FD 900 1$: .WORD     P_COS_D-1$
06D4' 06FF 901      .WORD     P_SIN_D-1$
06D0' 0701 902      .WORD     N_SIN_D-1$
0667' 0703 903      .WORD     N_COS_D-1$
0667' 0705 904      .WORD     N_COS_D-1$
06D0' 0707 905      .WORD     N_SIN_D-1$
06D4' 0709 906      .WORD     P_SIN_D-1$
060C' 070B 907      .WORD     P_COS_D-1$
070D 908
070D 909
070D 910 SMALL_COSD:
50      F936 CF  51FD 070D 911      CMPG      G SMALLD, R0 ; Compare 180/pi*2^-27 with !X!
06 14 0713 912      BGTR      1$ ; Check if polynomial evaluation is
56 50 7D 0715 913      MOVQ     R0, R6 ; necessary.
05EE 31 0718 914      BRW      P_COS_D ; POLY needed
50 08 50FD 071B 915 1$: MOVG     #T, R0 ; R0 = 1. = GCOSD(!X!)
071F 916      RSB
0720 917

```



```

0720 919
0720 920
0720 921          .SBTTL  REDUCE_MEDIUM
0720 922
0720 923 :
0720 924 : This routine assumes that the absolute value of the argument, X, is in R0/R1
0720 925 : and that pi/4 <= |X| < 9*pi/4. It returns a pair of G-format values for the
0720 926 : reduced argument: YHI in R6/R7, and YLO in R4/R5. The octant bits are
0720 927 : returned in R2.
0720 928 :
0720 929 : The reduced argument is obtained by locating the octant that X is in through
0720 930 : a binary search and then subtracting off a suitable multiple of pi/2
0720 931 :
0720 932
0720 933 REDUCE_MEDIUM:
50 8000 8F AA 0720 934 BICW2 #^X8000, R0 ; R0/R1 = |X|
50 F8F6 CF 51FD 0725 935 CMPG G 5_PI_OV_4, R0 ;
50 F8E6 CF 51FD 0728 936 BLEQ 5$ ; |X| >= 5*pi/4
52 01 D0 0733 938 BLEQ 3$ ; |X| >= 3*pi/4
52 17 11 0735 939 MOVL #1, R2 ; First quadrant
0738 940 BRB SUBTRACT
52 03 D0 073A 941 3$: MOVL #3, R2 ; Second quadrant
52 12 11 073D 943 BRB SUBTRACT
073F 944
50 F8E4 CF 51FD 073F 945 5$: CMPG G 7_PI_OV_4, R0 ;
52 05 15 0745 946 BLEQ 7$ ; |X| >= 7*pi/4
52 05 D0 0747 947 MOVL #5, R2 ; Third quadrant
52 05 11 074A 948 BRB SUBTRACT
52 07 D0 074C 949
52 00 11 074F 950 7$: MOVL #7, R2 ; Fourth quadrant
0751 951 BRB SUBTRACT
0751 952
0751 953
0751 954 SUBTRACT:
57 52 02 C5 0751 955 ; New
53 FA A747 3E 0755 956 MULL3 #2, R2, R7
53 F911 CF43 DE 075A 957 MOVAV -6(R7)[R7], R3 ; R3 = index into PI_OV_2 table
0760 958 MOVAL PI_OV_2[R3], R3 ; R3 = pointer into PI_OV_2 table
57 51 FFFF07FF 8F CB 0760 959 ; NEW
57 7E 50 56 43FD 0763 960 MOVL R0, R6
57 56 83 42FD 076B 961 BICL3 #^XFFFF07FF, R1, R7 ; R6/R7 = XH = 26 HIGH BITS OF X
57 6E 83 42FD 0770 962 SUBG3 R6, R0, -(SP) ; SP = XL = 27 LOW ORDER BITS
57 56 8E 40FD 0774 963 SUBG2 (R3)+, R6
0777 964 SUBG2 (R3)+, (SP)
077C 965 ADDG2 (SP)+, R6
077C 966 ; END NEW
077C 967
077C 968 : SUBG3 (R3)+, R0, R6 ; R6/R7 = 1st approximation to YHI
077E 969 BLEQ 1$ ; = YHI'
54 56 8000 8F AB 0780 970 INCL R2 ; Adjust octant bits
54 54 3D10 8F B1 0786 971 1$: BICW3 #^X8000, R6, R4 ; R4 = high 16 bits of |YHI'|
0788 972 CMPW #^X3D10, R4 ; Check for at least 6 significant bits,
0788 973 ; ie, (MPW exp of 53-6=47 with (R4)
0788 974 ; so there is at least 6 bits of overhang
0788 975 BGTR NOT_ENOUGH_BITS

```

```

54 56 7D 078D 976
54 57 D4 078D 977
54 56 42FD 0790 978
54 63 42FD 0792 979
54 63 42FD 0796 980
05 079A 981
079B 982
50 63 7D 079B 983
50 00070000 8F CA 079E 984
54 83 51 D4 07A5 985
54 56 50 43FD 07A7 986
54 54 63 40FD 07AC 987
54 8000 8F AC 07B4 988
05 07B9 989
07BA 990
07BA 991
07BA 992
07BA 993
07BA 994

MOVQ R6, R4
CLRL R7
SUBG2 R6, R4
SUBG2 (R3), R4
RSB

NOT_ENOUGH_BITS:
MOVQ (R3), R0
BICL2 #^X003F0000, R0
BICL2 #^X00070000, R0
CLRL R1
SUBG3 R0, (R3)+, R4
SUBG2 R0, R6
ADDG2 (R3), R4
XORW #^X8000, R4
RSB

: R4/R5 = YHI'
: R6/R7 = high 21 bits of YHI' = YHI
: R4/R5 = low bits of YHI'
: R4/R5 = YLO

:
:
: R6/R7 = YHI
: R4/R5 = -YLO
: R4/R5 = YLO

```

```

07BA 996          .SBTTL REDUCE_LARGE
07BA 997
07BA 998
07BA 999 : This routine is used to reduce large arguments (|X| >= 9*pi/4) modulo pi/4.
07BA 1000 : It returns the reduced argument, Y, in R4/R7 in units of cycles, and returns
07BA 1001 : the octant bits, I, in R2.
07BA 1002
07BA 1003 : The method of reduction is as follows:
07BA 1004
07BA 1005 :   x*(4/pi) = 2^n*f*(4/pi) where n is an integer and 1/2 <= f < 1
07BA 1006 :             = 2^(n-53)*(2^53*f)*(4/pi)
07BA 1007 :             = (2^53*f)*(2^(n-53)*4/pi)
07BA 1008 :             = K*C, where K = 2^53*f is an integer and C = 2*(n-53)*4/pi
07BA 1009 : Let L = K*C modulo 8, where 0 <= L < 8, and let I = the integer(L) and
07BA 1010 : h = fract(L), then if I is even Y = h, otherwise Y = 1-h
07BA 1011
07BA 1012 : CONSTANTS:
07BA 1013
000003D0 07BA 1014          L_INT WEIGHT = ^X03D0          ; weights exponent by 61
00000200 07BA 1015          W_TERM WEIGHT = ^X0200          ; weights exponent by 32
00000400 07BA 1016          W_MAX WEIGHT = ^X0400          ; maximum unbiased exponent
000003B6 07BA 1017          W_ADJUST = ^X3B6          ; Used to locate binary point in
                                ; MTH$AL_4_OV_PI_V table
07BA 1018
07BA 1019 G_2_TO_32:
00000000 00004210 07BA 1020          .QUAD ^X4210          ; 2^32
07C2 1021
07C2 1022
07C2 1023
07C2 1024 REDUCE_LARGE:
07C2 1025
07C2 1026 : The first step is to obtain the location of the binary point in the represen-
07C2 1027 : tation of C = 2^(n-53)*(4/pi) in two parts - the number of longwords from
07C2 1028 : the start and the number of bits from the most significant bit of the next
07C2 1029 : longword. Also K = 2^53*f must be obtained.
07C2 1030
53 50 8000 8F AA 07C2 1031          BICW2 #^X8000, R0          ; R0/R1 = |X|
53 50 FC 8F 9C 07C7 1032          ROTL #4, R0, R3          ; Shift exponent field 4 bits right
53 53 03B6 8F A2 07CC 1033          SUBW2 #W_ADJUST, R3          ; Unbias exp and adjust for leading
                                ; zeroes. R3 = location of binary
                                ; point
54 53 FD 8F 9C 07D1 1034          ROTL #3, R3, R4          ; Divide R3 by 32 and mull by 4 to get
54 FFFFFFF03 8F CA 07D6 1037          BICL2 #^XFFFFFF03, R4          ; R4 = # of longwords (in bytes) to
                                ; binary point.
52 00000000'EF DE 07DD 1039          MOVAL MTH$AL_4_OV_PI_V, R2          ; Get base address of MTH$AL_4_OV_PI_V
                                ; table
52 00000000'EF C0 07E4 1041          ADDL2 MTH$AL_4_OV_PI_V, R2          ; R2 = address of MTH$AL_4_OV_PI table
52 52 54 C2 07EB 1042          SUBL2 R4, R2          ; R2 points to 1st quadword of interest
53 53 E0 8F 8A 07EE 1043          BICB2 #^XE0, R3          ; R3(7:0) = # of bits within longword
07F2 1044
50 7FF0 8F AA 07F2 1045          BICW2 #^X7FF0, R0          ; Clear exponent field
50 4150 8F A8 07F7 1046          BISW #^X4150, R0          ; R0 = 2^21*f
50 50 50 4AFD 07FC 1047          CVTGL R0, R0          ; R0 = High 21 bits of K
51 51 10 9C 0800 1048          ROTL #16, R1, R1          ; R1 = Low 32 bits of K
51 51 02 18 0804 1049          BGEQ 1$          ; Check for high bit of R1 set
51 51 02 18 0806 1050          INCL R0          ; Adjust R0 if R1 is negative
0808 1051
0808 1052 :

```

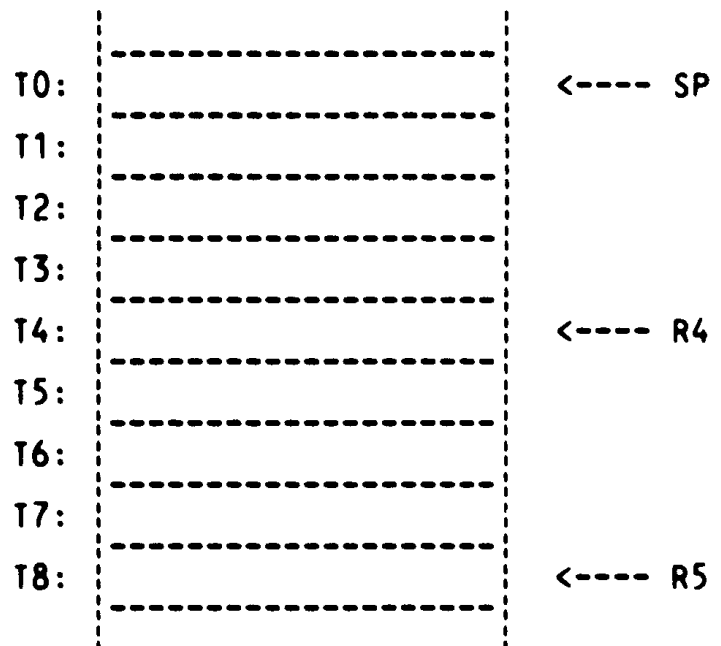
6E FFFFFFFDF 7E DC
8F CA
20 B9

0808 1053 : The next step is to generate an approximation to C, call it C' to be used
 0808 1054 : in computing x*4/pi. C' will consist of the first three integer bits of
 0808 1055 : C and the first 61 fraction bits of C. These bits will be obtained from a
 0808 1056 : constant stored in the interger array MTH\$AL_4_OV_PI_V.
 0808 1057 :
 0808 1058 : NOTE: The ASHQ, ADDL, and MULL instructions in the follow sections may
 0808 1059 : result in an integer overflow trap. The overflow incurred is intentional,
 0808 1060 : so that the IV bit must be turned off. The IV bit is not restored until
 0808 1061 : after all of the necessary fraction bits hav been generated.
 0808 1062 :

```

0808 1063 :$:   MOVPSL  -(SP)           ; Put current PSL on stack
080A 1064      BICL   #^C<PSL$M_IV>, (SP) ; (SP) = current IV bit
0811 1065      BICPSW #PSL$M_IV         ; Clear integer overflow bit
    
```

0813 1066 :
 0813 1067 : The necessary calculation to produce the reduced argument can require up to
 0813 1068 : nine longwords of temporary work space. This work space will be allocated
 0813 1069 : on the stack. The work space will be accessed though the use of three
 0813 1070 : registers: R4, R5, and SP. For the purposes of comments the temporary work
 0813 1071 : space will be referred to as locations T0 though T8. The stack and its
 0813 1072 : pointers will look something like this:



0813 1096 : The following code allocates the storage and sets up the pointers.

54 SE 24 C2
55 SE 10 C1

```

0813 1098      SUBL2  #36, SP           ; Allocate 9 longwords on the stack
0816 1099      ADDL3  #16, SP, R4      ; R4 points to T4
081A 1100      ADDL3  #32, SP, R5      ; R5 points to T8
    
```

081E 1101 :
 081E 1102 :
 081E 1103 : Get C' = C(0):C(1):C(2):C(3) in T5/T8. C(0) though C(3) are unsigned
 081E 1104 : integers generated from the binary representation of C. The high three bits
 081E 1105 : of C(0) are the the first three bits to the left of the binary point of C.
 081E 1106 : The remaining bits C(0) and C(1) though C(3) are the first 125 bits to the
 081E 1107 : right of the binary point of C. Note that the C(i)'s are adjusted to
 081E 1108 : compensate for their signed (rather than unsigned) interpretation in the EMUL
 081E 1109 : instruction. Note also that the representation of C has no more than 15

```

081E 1110 ; consecutive ones, so that no carry is possible from the adjustment.
081E 1111 ;
081E 1112 ;
57 54 0C C1 081E 1113 ADDL3 #12, R4, R7 ; Initailize loop counter. R7 points
0822 1114 ; to T7
67 62 53 79 0822 1115 ASHQ R3, (R2), (R7) ; Shift the proper quadword so that
0826 1116 ; T8 has C(0) in it
57 04 C2 0826 1117 SUBL #4, R7 ; R7 points to T6
52 04 C2 0829 1118 2$: SUBL #4, R2 ; R2 points to next quadword in
082C 1119 ; MTH$AL 4 OV PI V table
67 62 53 79 082C 1120 ASHQ R3, (R2), (R7) ; Shift quadword so that C(n) is in
0830 1121 ; T(8-n), n = 0,1,2,3
0830 1122 BGEQ 3$ ; Check for high bit of C(n) set
FFEA 57 FFFFFFFC 8F 08 A7 D6 0832 1123 INCL 8(R7) ; Bit set. Adjust C(n-1)
0835 1124 3$: ACBL R4, #-4, R7, 2$ ; Loop until C(0) though C(3) are in
083F 1125 ; T5 though T8
083F 1126 ;
083F 1127 ;
083F 1128 ; Generate the low 128 bits of the product K*C'' = L. This product is
083F 1129 ; equivalent to multiplying K times C'' modulo 8. The result of the
083F 1130 ; product is in T4/T7 with bits 31:29 of T4 the octant bits, and the remaining
083F 1131 ; 125 bits the fraction bits of the product. The last 53 fraction bits (bits
083F 1132 ; 20:0 of T6 and 31:0 of T5) are non-valid fraction bits that will be used
083F 1133 ; later if more fraction bits need to be generated.
083F 1134 ;
083F 1135 ;
083F 1136 ; Multiply the high order bits of K (R0) times C'' and store the result in
083F 1137 ; T0/T2.
083F 1138 ;
04 AE 6E 00 04 A4 50 7A 083F 1139 EMUL R0, 4(R4), #0, (SP) ; T0/T1 = KHI*C(3)
04 AE 04 AE 08 A4 50 7A 0845 1140 EMUL R0, 8(R4), 4(SP), 4(SP) ; T0/T2 = KHI*[C(2):C(3)]
64 0C A4 50 C5 084D 1141 MULL3 R0, 12(R4), (R4) ; T4 = Low 32 bits of KHI*C(1)
08 AE 64 C0 0852 1142 ADDL2 (R4), 8(SP) ; T0/T2 = KHI*C'' modulo 8
0856 1143 ;
0856 1144 ; Multiply the low order bits of K (R1) times C'' and store the result in
0856 1145 ; T4/T8.
0856 1146 ;
04 A4 64 00 04 A4 51 7A 0856 1147 EMUL R1, 4(R4), #0, (R4) ; T4/T5 = KLO*C(3)
08 A4 04 A4 08 A4 51 7A 085C 1148 EMUL R1, 8(R4), 4(R4), 4(R4) ; T4/T6 = KLO*[C(2):C(3)]
08 A4 08 A4 0C A4 51 7A 0864 1149 EMUL R1, 12(R4), 8(R4), 8(R4) ; T4/T7 = KLO*[C(1):C(2):C(3)]
65 51 C4 086C 1150 MULL2 R1, (R5) ; T8 = KLO*C(0)
0C A4 65 C0 086F 1151 ADDL2 (R5), 12(R4) ; T4/T7 = KLO*C'' modulo 8
0873 1152 ;
0873 1153 ; Add KHI*C'' to KLO*C'' to get K*C''. Store the result in T4/T7.
0873 1154 ;
0873 1155 ;
0873 1155 ADDL2 (SP), 4(R4) ;
0877 1156 ADWC 4(SP), 8(R4) ;
0C A4 08 AE D8 087C 1157 ADWC 8(SP), 12(R4) ; T4/T7 = K*C'' modulo 8
0881 1158 ;
0881 1159 ;
0881 1160 ; At this point there may or may not be enough valid bits in R3/R4 to generate
0881 1161 ; Y. If the first 12 fraction bits are all 1's or 0's, there a possibility of
0881 1162 ; loss of significance when computing Y. Consequently, we must check for loss
0881 1163 ; of significance before converting T4/T7 to Y and I.
0881 1164 ;
0881 1165 ;
65 FC A5 0008000 8F C1 0881 1166 ADDL3 #^X8000, -4(R5), (R5) ; If the first 14 fraction bits are 1's
    
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65 3FFF0000 8F D3 088A 1167 BITL #X3FFF0000, (R5) ; and the reduced arg = 1-f or the
    37 12 0891 1168 BNEQ CONVERT ; first 14 bit are 0 and the reduced
    0893 1169 ; arg = f, then (and only then) bits
    0893 1170 ; 29:16 are 0 and significance will
    0893 1171 ; be lost.
    0893 1172 ;
    0893 1173 ;
    0893 1174 ; More bits need to be generated to cover the loss of significance. There are
    0893 1175 ; not enough registers to hold all the potential extra bits, so that the bits
    0893 1176 ; already generated must be put on the stack.
    0893 1177 ;
    0893 1178 ;
    000009C5'EF 16 0893 1179 JSB GEN_MORE_BITS ; Generate 85 additional bits and add
    0899 1180 ; them to existing bits. Results are
    0899 1181 ; stored in T3/T7
    54 04 C2 0899 1182 SUBL2 #4, R4 ; Adjust R4 to reflect the addition of
    089C 1183 ; another longword of K*C
    15 FC A5 1D E0 089C 1184 BBS #29, -4(R5), 4$ ; Check if loss of significance is due
    08A1 1185 ; to leading ones or zeros
    08A1 1186 ;
    08A1 1187 ; Lost significance due to leading zeros
    08A1 1188 ;
65 10 A4 OF 00 EA 08A1 1189 FFS #0, #15, 16(R4), (R5) ; If at least one bit is set. This
    21 12 08A7 1190 BNEQ CONVERT ; means lost significance was minor.
    OC A4 OEFFFFFF 8F D1 08A9 1191 CMPL #XOEFFFFFF, 12(R4) ; If one of the three high bits is set,
    17 15 08B1 1192 BLEQ CONVERT ; lost significance was minor.
    00B6 31 08B3 1193 BRW LEADING_ZEROS
    08B6 1194 ;
    08B6 1195 ; Lost significance due to leading ones
    08B6 1196 ;
65 10 A4 OF 00 EB 08B6 1197 4$: FFC #0, #15, 16(R4), (R5) ; If at least one bit is clear. This
    OC 12 08BC 1198 BNEQ CONVERT ; means lost significance was minor.
    OC A4 F8000000 8F D1 08BE 1199 CMPL #XF8000000, 12(R4) ; If one of the three high bits is
    02 1E 08C6 1200 BGEQU CONVERT ; clear, lost significance was minor.
    3D 11 08C8 1201 BRB LEADING_ONES
    08CA 1202 ;
    08CA 1203 ;
    08CA 1204 CONVERT:
    08CA 1205 ;
    08CA 1206 ; Isolate octant bits and convert fraction bits to a pair of D-format
    08CA 1207 ; quantities YHI and YLO
    08CA 1208 ;
65 FC A5 03 1D EF 08CA 1209 EXTZV #29, #3, -4(R5), (R5) ; T8 = octant bits
    FC A5 E0000000 8F CA 08D0 1210 BICL2 #XE0000000, -4(R5) ; Clear octant bits
    54 55 0C C3 08D8 1211 SUBL3 #12, R5, R4 ; R4 points to low order bits of h
    00000A0B'EF 16 08DC 1212 JSB CVT_TO_DOUBLE ; R0/R1 = 2^29*h_lo
    08E2 1213 ; R6/R7 = 2^29*h_hi
    56 01D0 8F A2 08E2 1214 SUBW2 #X01D0, R6 ; R6/R7 = h_hi
    02 14 08E7 1215 BGTR 3$ ; Check for h_hi = 0
    56 D4 08E9 1216 CLRL R6 ; Restore h_hi to 0
    50 B5 08EB 1217 3$: TSTW R0 ; Check for h_lo = 0
    05 13 08ED 1218 BEQL 1$ ;
    50 01D0 8F A2 08EF 1219 SUBW2 #X01D0, R0 ; R0/R1 = h_lo
    09 65 E9 08F4 1220 1$: BLBC (R5), 2$ ; Check for odd or even octant bits
    08F7 1221 ;
    08F7 1222 ; Octant bits are odd. Reduced argument equals 1 - h.
    08F7 1223 ;

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56 08 56 43FD 08F7 1224          SUBG3  R6, #1, R6          ; R6/R7 = Y = 1 - h_hi
   50 50 52FD 08FC 1225          MNEGG R0, R0           ; R0/R1 = -h_lo
                                0900 1226
                                0900 1227          ; Get octant bits
                                0900 1228
52 20 AE D0 0900 1229 2$:      MOVL  32(SP), R2          ; R2 = octant bits
   00AA 31 0904 1230          BRW   GET_YHI_YLO
                                0907 1231
                                0907 1232
                                0907 1233          ;
                                0907 1234          ; At this point it has been determined that there is a major loss of
                                0907 1235          ; significance and the processing begins a looping phase. Each iteration of
                                0907 1236          ; the loop will generate additional extra bits of K*C' until enough significant
                                0907 1237          ; bits to compute Y are available. During this time the nine longwords
                                0907 1238          ; allocated on the stack will be used as follows:
                                0907 1239          ;
                                0907 1240          ; T0/T2 Temporary storage used when generating extra bits.
                                0907 1241          ;
                                0907 1242          ; T3/T7 Contains all significant bits generated so far.
                                0907 1243          ;
                                0907 1244          ; T8 Contains a counter, W, indicating the appropriate exponent
                                0907 1245          ; of the last longword of fraction bits used in converting
                                0907 1246          ; to Y.
                                0907 1247          ;
                                0907 1248          LEADING_ONES:
                                0907 1249          ;
                                0907 1250          ; If processing continues here it is known that the loss of significance is due
                                0907 1251          ; to a string of leading ones.
                                0907 1252
65 00003D0 8F D0 0907 1253          MOVL  #L_INT_WEIGHT, (R5)      ; T8 = exp bias for last longword
                                090E 1254          ; of the product K*C'
                                090E 1255
OC A4 FFFF0000 8F D1 090E 1256 LOOP_1:  CMPL  #^FFFFFF0000, 12(R4)      ; Check for enough significant bits
                                2E 1A 0916 1257          BGTRU  CONVERT_1              ; Enough bits. Convert to floating.
                                000009C5'EF 16 0918 1258          JSB   GEN_MORE_BITS          ; T2/T7 contains K*C'
OC A4 FFFFFFFF 8F D1 091E 1259          CMPL  #-1, 12(R4)            ; Check for all 1's
                                1E 1A 0926 1260          BGTRU  CONVERT_1              ; Not all 1's. Enough precision bits
                                0928 1261          ; to compute Y
                                08 A4 04 A4 7D 0928 1262          MOVQ  4(R4), 8(R4)            ; Compress representation
                                64 FC A4 7D 092D 1263          MOVQ  -4(R4), (R4)           ; of K*C'
FFD3 65 0200 8F 0400 8F 3D 0931 1264          ACBW  #W_MAX_WEIGHT, #W_TERM_WEIGHT, (R5), LOOP_1
                                093B 1265          ; Increment weighting factor. If
                                093B 1266          ; weighting factor is greater than
                                093B 1267          ; 1024 then no more bits need to be
                                093B 1268          ; generated.
                                093B 1269
                                093B 1270          ;
                                093B 1271          ; The weighting factor is greater than 1024. This means that the reduced
                                093B 1272          ; argument is either not distinguishable from 1 or too small to be represented
                                093B 1273          ; in F-format (i.e. underflow.) Zero is returned in R4 for the reduced
                                093B 1274          ; argument to signal this occurrence. Note that under these conditions the
                                093B 1275          ; correct function value is one of the values 0, +/-1. The
                                093B 1276          ; correct choice is determined by the calling program based on the octant bits
                                093B 1277          ; returned in R1.
                                093B 1278          ;
52 08 AE 03 53 D4 093B 1279          CLRL  R3
   1D EF 093D 1280          EXTIV #29, #3, 8(SP), R2      ; Reduced argument is zero
                                ; R2 = octant bits

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09C5 1338
09C5 1339 GEN_MORE_BITS:
09C5 1340
09C5 1341 :
09C5 1342 : This subroutine generates 85 extra fraction bits and puts them to the
09C5 1343 : existing bits. NOTE: This routine is always entered via a JSB instruction.
09C5 1344 : Consequently, SP points to the first longword BEFORE T0, rather than T0
09C5 1345 : itself.
09C5 1346 :
09C5 1347 :
           52  04  C2 09C5 1348          SUBL2  #4, R2          ; Adjust pointer to get next quadword
           56  62  53  79 09C8 1349          ; from MTH$AL_4_OV_PI_V
           17  18  09C8 1350          ASHQ   R3, (R2), R6      ; R7 = C(n)
09CC 1351          BGEQ   1$          ; Branch if high bit is clear
09CE 1352
09CE 1353 ; Logic to process unsigned values greater than 2^31 - 1
09CE 1354
04 AE  00  57  51  7A 09CE 1355          EMUL   R1, R7, #0, 4(SP) ;
08 AE  08  57  50  7A 09D4 1356          ADDL2  R1, 8(SP)          ; T0/T1 = KLO*C(n)
           OC  50  50  7A 09D8 1357          EMUL   R0, R7, 8(SP), 8(SP) ;
           OD  11  09DF 1358          ADDL2  R0, 12(SP)         ; T0/T2 = K*C(n)
09E3 1359          BRB    2$
09E5 1360
09E5 1361 ; Logic to process unsigned values less than 2^31
09E5 1362
04 AE  00  57  51  7A 09E5 1363 1$: EMUL   R1, R7, #0, 4(SP) ; T0/T1 = KLO*C(n)
08 AE  08  57  50  7A 09EB 1364          EMUL   R0, R7, 8(SP), 8(SP) ; T0/T2 = K*C(n)
09F2 1365
09F2 1366 ; Add new bits to old
           64  08  AE  C0 09F2 1367          2$: ADDL2  8(SP), (R4)          ;
04 A4  0C  AE  D8 09F6 1369          ADWC   12(SP), 4(R4)         ;
           08  08  1E 09FB 1370          BCC   3$          ;
           08  A4  D6 09FD 1371          INCL  8(R4)         ; Check for carry from previous add
           03  1E 0A00 1372          BCC   3$          ; Propagate carry
           0C  A4  D6 0A02 1373          INCL  12(R4)        ; Check for carry from previous add
           FC  A4  04  AE  D0 0A05 1374 3$: MOVL   4(SP), -4(R4) ; Propagate carry
           05 0A0A 1375          ; Move new low order bits to end of
           0A0A 1376          RSB          ; of old low order bits
           0A0B 1377          ;
           0A0B 1378          ;
           0A0B 1379          ;
           0A0B 1380          ;
           0A0B 1381          ;
           0A0B 1382 CVT_TO_DOUBLE:
           0A0B 1383          ;
           0A0B 1384          ;
           0A0B 1385          ; This routine converts an array of three longword pointed to by R4 to a pair
           0A0B 1386          ; of G-format values. The results are returned in R0/R1 (low 48 bits) and
           0A0B 1387          ; R6/R7 (high 48 bits). ;
           0A0B 1388          ;
           50  84  4EFD 0A0B 1389          CVTLG   (R4)+, R0          ; R0/R1 = Low 32 bits of h
           0E  13  0A0F 1390          BEQL   2$          ;
           07  14  0A11 1391          BGTR   1$          ; Adjust for signed
           64  D6  0A13 1392          INCL  (R4)         ; conversion error
           03  1E  0A15 1393          BCC   1$          ; If necessary,
           04  A4  D6  0A17 1394          INCL  4(R4)         ; propagate carry
  
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UV
Sy
SI
SM
SM
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SM
SM
SM
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UN
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PS
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Co
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Sy
Ps
Cr
As
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39
Th
18
10
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13

FC A4	64	50	0200	8F	A2	0A1A	1395	1\$:	SUBW2	#W TERM WEIGHT, R0	:	R0/R1 = (low 32 bits of h)/2^32
			FFFF0000	8F	CB	0A1F	1396	2\$:	BICL3	#XFFFF0000, (R4), -4(R4)	:	
		64	FC	A4	C2	0A28	1397		SUBL2	-4(R4), (R4)	:	
		52	FC	A4	4EFD	0A2C	1398		CVTLG	-4(R4), R2	:	
			50	52	40FD	0A31	1399		ADDG2	R2, R0	:	R0/R1 = (low 48 bits of h)/2^32
				05	13	0A35	1400		BEQL	3\$:	
		50	0200	8F	A2	0A37	1401		SUBW2	#W TERM WEIGHT, R0	:	R0/R1 = (low 48 bits of h)/2^64
				52	84	4EFD	0A3C	3\$:	CVTLG	(R4)+, R2	:	R2/R3 = next 16 bits of h
					09	13	0A40	1403	BEQL	5\$:	
					02	14	0A42	1404	BGTR	4\$:	Adjust for signed conversion error.
					64	D6	0A44	1405	INCL	(R4)	:	Note that no carry is possible
		52	0200	8F	A2	0A46	1406	4\$:	SUBW2	#W TERM WEIGHT, R2	:	R2/R3 = (next 16 bits of h)/2^32
				56	64	4EFD	0A4B	5\$:	CVTLG	(R4), R6	:	R6/R7 = high 32 bits of h
					06	18	0A4F	1408	BGEQ	6\$:	Adjust for signed conversion
		56	FD64	CF	40FD	0A51	1409		ADDG2	G_2_TO_32, R6	:	error
				56	52	40FD	0A57	6\$:	ADDG2	R2, -R6	:	R6/R7 = (high 48 bits of h)/2^32
					05	0A5B	1411		RSB		:	
						0A5C	1412				:	

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.OBTTL REDUCE_DEGREES
OASC 1414
OASC 1415
OASC 1416 ; This routine assumes that the absolute value of the argument is in R0/R1.
OASC 1417 ; The reduction process is performed in two stages. The first stage of
OASC 1418 ; the reduction reduces the argument modulo 360 to a value less than 2^55,
OASC 1419 ; and the second stage reduces the argument modulo 45 to a value less than 45.
OASC 1420
OASC 1421 ; Constants used in this reduction:
OASC 1422 ;
OASC 1423 ;
OASC 1424 POWER_MOD_360_0: ; Powers of 2 modulo 360 for t1 = 0
0008 0004 0002 0001 OASC 1425 .WORD 1, 2, 4, 8
0080 0040 0020 0010 OA64 1426 .WORD 16, 32, 64, 128
00F8 0130 0098 0100 OA6C 1427 .WORD 256, 512, 1024, 2048
OA74 1428
OASC 1429 POWER_MOD_360_1: ; Powers of 2 modulo 360 for t1 <> 0
0008 0088 0110 0088 OA74 1430 .WORD 136, 272, 544, 1088
0080 0040 0020 0010 OA7C 1431 .WORD 16, 32, 64, 128
00F8 0130 0098 0100 OA84 1432 .WORD 256, 512, 1024, 2048
OA8C 1433
OA8C 1434
OA8C 1435
OASC 1436 REDUCE_DEGREES:
50 4360 8F B1 OA8C 1437 CMPW #X4360, R0 ; Compare |x| with 2^53
4E 14 OA91 1438 BGTR LAST_STEP ; Branch to special logic for med arg
OA93 1439
OA93 1440 ;
OA93 1441 ; It is assumed here that the argument is greater than 2^53.
OA93 1442 ;
OA93 1443 ; The argument is reduced as follows:
OA93 1444 ; Let x = 2^t*f, where t > 53 and 1/2 <= f < 1. And let J = 2^53*f =
OA93 1445 ; 2^30*J1 + J2 and K = 2^(t-53). Since 2^30 = 64 modulo 360, we have that
OA93 1446 ; J = 64*J1 + J2 modulo 360. Now let t' = t - 53 = 12*t1 + t2. Note that
OA93 1447 ; (2^12)^2 = (2^9)*(2^15) = (2^9)*(2^3) = 2^12 modulo 360. Hence, if t1 is
OA93 1448 ; not zero, K = 2^t' = 2^(12*t1+t2) = (2^12)*2^t2 = 136*2^t2 modulo 360.
OA93 1449 ; For t1 = 0 K = 2^t2. Consequently, define K' congruent to 2^t2 if t1 = 0
OA93 1450 ; and congruent to 136*2^t2 otherwise, where 0 <= K' < 360. Then x' =
OA93 1451 ; K'*(64*J1 + J2) is congruent to s modulo 360 and x' < 2^53.
OA93 1452 ;
50 52 50 D0 OA93 1453 MOVL R0, R2 ; R2 = high longword of X
00007FF0 8F CA OA96 1454 BICL2 #X7FF0, R0 ; Clear exp bits of X
50 4350 8F A8 OA9D 1455 BISW #X4350, R0 ; R0/R1 = J
52 50 C2 OAA2 1456 SUBL R0, R2 ; R2 = t'*2^7
OAA5 1457
51 53 50 7D OAA5 1458 MOVQ R0, R3 ; R3/R4 = J
FFFF3FFF 8F CA OAA8 1459 BICL #XFFFF3FFF, R1 ; R0/R1 = J1*2^30
53 50 42FD OAAF 1460 SUBG2 R0, R3 ; R3/R4 = J2
50 0180 8F A2 OAB3 1461 SUBW2 #X0180, R0 ; R0/R1 = 64*J1
50 53 40FD OAB8 1462 ADDG2 R3, R0 ; R0/R1 = 64*J1 + J2 = J modulo 45
OABC 1463
52 52 FC 8F 9C OABC 1464 ROTL #-4, R2, R2 ; R2 = t'
53 52 OC A7 OAC1 1465 DIVW3 #12, R2, R3 ; R3 = t1
53 OC A4 OAC5 1466 MULW2 #12, R3 ; R3 = 12*t1
52 53 A2 OAC8 1467 SUBW2 R3, R2 ; R2 = t2
OACB 1468
53 B5 OACB 1469 TSTW R3 ; Check for t1 = 0 and choose K'
08 12 OACD 1470 BNEQ 1$ ; accordingly

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52 88 AF42 4DFD OACF 1471 CVTWG POWER_MOD_360_0[R2], R2 ; R2/R3 = K'
      06 11 OAD5 1472 BRB 2$
52 98 AF42 4DFD OAD7 1473 1$: CVTWG POWER_MOD_360_1[R2], R2 ; R2/R3 = K'
      50 52 44FD OADD 1474 2$: MULG2 R2, R0 ; R0/R1 = X' (mod 45) 0 =< R0 < 2^55
      OAE1 1475
      OAE1 1476
      OAE1 1477 LAST_STEP:
      OAE1 1478 ;
      OAE1 1479 ; Argument reduction scheme for arguments with absolute value less than 2^55
      OAE1 1480 ;
      OAE1 1481 ; The reduced argument Y is computed as follows:
      OAE1 1482 ; Let I = int(X/45)
      OAE1 1483 ; if I is even
      OAE1 1484 ; then Y = X - 45*I
      OAE1 1485 ; else Y = (I+1)*45 - x
      OAE1 1486
      OAE1 1487
      50 4240 8F B1 OAE1 1488 CMPW #X4240, R0 ; Compare 2^36 with |X|
      28 18 OAE6 1489 BGEQ NO_OVERFLOW
56 50 F563 CF 45FD OAE8 1490 MULG3 G_T_OV_45, R0, R6 ; R6/R7 = |X|/45
      OAEF 1491
      OAEF 1492 ;
      OAEF 1493 ; Turn off IV to avoid an exception in EMODD
      OAEF 1494 ;
      52 FFFFFFFDF 52 DC OAEF 1495 MOVPSL R2 ; Move PSL to R2
      8F CA OAF1 1496 BICL2 #C<PSL$M_IV>, R2 ; Save current IV bit
      20 B9 OAF8 1497 BICPSW #PSL$M_IV ; Turn off integer overflow trap
54 53 56 00 08 54FD OAF8 1498
      OAF8 1499 EMOGD #1, #0, R6, R3, R4 ; R3 = low 32 integer bits of |X|/45
      OB01 1500 ; R4/R5 = fractional part of |X|/45
      OB01 1501
      52 B8 OB01 1502 BISPSW R2 ; Restore IV bit
      OB03 1503
      56 54 42FD OB03 1504 SUBG2 R4, R6 ; R6/R7 = Integer part of |X|/45 = I
      2F 53 E9 OB07 1505 BLBC R3, EVEN
      56 08 40FD OB0A 1506 ADDG2 #1, R6 ; R6/R7 = I + 1
      16 11 OB0E 1507 BRB ODD
      OB10 1508
      OB10 1509
      OB10 1510 NO_OVERFLOW:
53 50 C16C 8F F53B CF 54FD OB10 1511 EMOGD G_1_OV_45, #X_1_OV_45, R0, R3, R4
      OB1A
      OB1B 1512 ; R3 = I = integer part of |X|/45
      17 53 E9 OB1B 1513 BLBC R3, CVT ; Branch if octant bits are even
      56 53 01 C1 OB1E 1514 ADDL3 #1, R3, R6 ; R6 = I + 1
      56 56 4EFD OB22 1515 CVTLG R6, R6 ; R6/R7 = I + 1
56 F50D CF 44FD OB26 1516 ODD: MULG2 G_45, R6 ; R6/R7 = 45*(I+1)
      56 50 42FD OB2C 1517 SUBG2 R0, R6 ; R6/R7 = Y
      53 F8 8F 8A OB30 1518 BICB #XF8, R3 ; Save only last three octant bits
      05 OB34 1519 RSB
      OB35 1520
      56 56 53 4EFD OB35 1521 CVT: CVTLG R3, R6 ; R6/R7 = I
      56 F502 CF 44FD OB39 1522 EVEN: MULG2 G_M45, R6 ; R6/R7 = -45*I
      56 50 40FD OB3F 1523 ADDG2 R0, R6 ; R6/R7 = Y
      53 F8 8F 8A OB43 1524 BICB #XF8, R3 ; Save only last three octant bits
      05 OB47 1525 RSB
      OB48 1526

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UVXSGSINCOS
2-004

: Floating Point Sine, Cosine and Sincos I 13 16-SEP-1984 02:05:25 VAX/VMS Macro V04-00 Page 34
REDUCE_DEGREES 6-SEP-1984 11:28:56 [MTHRTL.SRC]UVXGSINCO.MAR;1 (20)

0B48 1527

UV
1-

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OB48 1529
OB48 1530      .SBTTL  RADIAN_POLYNOMIALS      ; Polynomials for arguments in radians
OB48 1531
OB48 1532
OB48 1533
OB48 1534      ;
OB48 1535      ; Polynomial evaluation for DCOS(Y) for Y in radians
OB48 1536      ;
OB48 1537
OB48 1538 P_COS_R:
53  56  8000 8F  AB OB48 1539      BICW3      #^X8000, R6, R3      ;
53  53  4000 8F  B1 OB4E 1540      CMPW      #^X4000, R3      ; Compare 1/2 with !YHI!
      36  14  OB53 1541      BGTR      LEQL_HALF      ; Sufficient overhang is available
OB55 1542 NEEDS_DOUBLE:
      7E  54  7D  OB55 1543      MOVQ      R4, -(SP)      ; Save YLO
F607 7E  54  56  41FD OB58 1544      ADDG3      R6, R4, -(SP)      ; Save Y
50  6E  6E  45FD OB5D 1545      MULG3      (SP), (SP), R0      ; R0/R1 = Y^2
CF  07  50  55FD OB62 1546      POLYG      R0, #COSLENR2-1, COSTBR2: R0/R1 = Q(Y^2)
54  56  8E  41FD OB69 1547      ADDG3      (SP)+, R6, R4      ; R4/R5 = Y + YHI
      54  8E  44FD OB6E 1548      MULG2      (SP)+, R4      ; R4/R5 = YLO*(Y + YHI) = A2
      03  13  OB72 1549      BEQL      1$      ; Check for A2 = 0
      54  10  A2  OB74 1550      SUBW2      #^X0010, R4      ; R4/R5 = A2/2
      50  54  42FD OB77 1551 1$:      SUBG2      R4, R0      ; R0/R1 = Q(Y^2) - A2/2
      56  56  44FD OB7B 1552      MULG2      R6, R6      ; R6/R7 = YHI^2
      56  10  A2  OB7F 1553      SUBW2      #^X0010, R6      ; R6/R7 = YHI^2/2
      56  08  42FD OB82 1554      SUBG2      #1, R6      ; R6/R7 = -(1 - YHI^2/2)
      50  56  42FD OB86 1555      SUBG2      R6, R0      ; R0/R1 = GCOS(Y)
      05  OB8A 1556      RSB
OB8B 1557
OB8B 1558 LEQL_HALF:
F596 56  54  40FD OB8B 1559      ADDG2      R4, R6      ; R6/R7 = Y
CF  56  56  44FD OB8F 1560      MULG2      R6, R6      ; R6/R7 = Y^2
      07  56  55FD OB93 1561      POLYG      R6, #COSLENR1-1, COSTBR1: R0/R1 = GCOS(Y)
      05  OB9A 1562      RSB
OB9B 1563
OB9B 1564
OB9B 1565      ;
OB9B 1566      ; Polynomial evaluation for -GCOS(Y)
OB9B 1567      ;
OB9B 1568
OB9B 1569 N_COS_R:
53  56  8000 8F  AB OB9B 1570      BICW3      #^X8000, R6, R3      ;
53  53  4000 8F  B1 OBA1 1571      CMPW      #^X4000, R3      ; Compare 1/2 with !YHI!
      37  14  OBA6 1572      BGTR      2$      ; Sufficient overhang is available
      7E  54  7D  OBA8 1573      MOVQ      R4, -(SP)      ; Save YLO
F5B4 7E  54  56  41FD OBAB 1574      ADDG3      R6, R4, -(SP)      ; Save Y
50  6E  6E  45FD OBBO 1575      MULG3      (SP), (SP), R0      ; R0/R1 = Y^2
CF  07  50  55FD OBBS 1576      POLYG      R0, #COSLENR2-1, COSTBR2: R0/R1 = Q(Y^2)
54  56  8E  41FD OBBC 1577      ADDG3      (SP)+, R6, R4      ; R4/R5 = Y + YHI
      54  8E  44FD OBC1 1578      MULG2      (SP)+, R4      ; R4/R5 = YLO*(Y + YHI) = A2
      03  13  OBC5 1579      BEQL      1$      ; Check for A2 = 0
      54  10  A2  OBC7 1580      SUBW2      #^X0010, R4      ; R4/R5 = A2/2
      50  54  42FD OBCA 1581 1$:      SUBG2      R4, R0      ; R0/R1 = Q(Y^2) - A2/2
      56  56  44FD OBCE 1582      MULG2      R6, R6      ; R6/R7 = YHI^2
      56  10  A2  OBD2 1583      SUBW2      #^X0010, R6      ; R6/R7 = YHI^2/2
      56  08  42FD OBD5 1584      SUBG2      #1, R6      ; R6/R7 = -(1 - YHI^2/2)
      50  56  50  43FD OBD9 1585      SUBG3      R0, R6, R0      ; R0/R1 = -GCOS(Y)

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    05  OBDE  1586      RSB
    05  OBDF  1587
    56  54  40FD  OBDF  1588 2$:  ADDG2  R4, R6      : R6/R7 = Y
    56  56  44FD  OBE3  1589      MULG2  R6, R6      : R6/R7 = Y^2
F542 CF  07  56  55FD  OBE7  1590      POLYG  R6, #COSLENR1-1, COSTBR1 : R0/R1 = GCOS(Y)
    50  8000 8F   AC   OBE8  1591      XORW  #^X8000, R0    : R0/R1 = -GCOS(Y)
    05  OBF3  1592      RSB
    OBF4  1593
    OBF4  1594 : Polynomial evaluation for -GSIN(Y)
    OBF4  1595 :
    OBF4  1596 :
    OBF4  1597 :
    OBF4  1598 N_SIN_R:
    54  8000 8F   AC   OBF4  1599      XORW  #^X8000, R4      :
    56  8000 8F   AC   OBF9  1600      XORW  #^X8000, R6      : R4/R7 = -Y
    OBF9  1601
    OBF9  1602 : Polynomial evaluation for GSIN(Y)
    OBF9  1603 :
    OBF9  1604 :
    OBF9  1605 :
    OBF9  1606 P_SIN_R:
    7E  7E  54  7D  OBF9  1607      MOVQ  R4, -(SP)      : Save YLO
    54  56  54  41FD OC01  1608      ADDG3  R4, R6, -(SP) : Save Y
    54  6E  6E  45FD OC06  1609      MULG3  (SP), (SP), R4 : R4 = Y^2
F59E CF  06  54  55FD OC0B  1610      POLYG  R4, #SINLENR-1, SINTBR : R0/R1 = P(Y^2)
    50  8E  44FD  OC12  1611      MULG2  (SP)+, R0      : R0/R1 = Y*P(Y^2)
    50  8E  40FD  OC16  1612      ADDG2  (SP)+, R0      : R0/R1 = YLO + Y*P(Y^2)
    50  56  40FD  OC1A  1613      ADDG2  R6, R0        : R0/R1 = Y + Y*P(Y^2) = GSIN(Y)
    05  OC1E  1614      RSB
    OC1F  1615
    OC1F  1616
    OC1F  1617
  
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                OC1F 1619          .SBTTL CYCLE_POLYNOMIALS          ; Polynomials for arguments in cycles
                OC1F 1620
                OC1F 1621
                OC1F 1622
                OC1F 1623          ;
                OC1F 1624          ; Polynomial evaluation for GCOS(Y) for Y in cycles
                OC1F 1625          ;
                OC1F 1626          ;
                OC1F 1627          P_COS_C:
56 F40C CF 51FD OC1F 1628          CMPG      G_2_OV_PI, R6          ; Compare 2/pi with !YHI!
                36 18 OC25 1629          BGEQ      2$          ; Sufficient overhang is available
                7E 54 7D OC27 1630          MOVQ      R4, -(SP)          ; Save YLO
                7E 54 56 41FD OC2A 1631          ADDG3     R6, R4, -(SP)          ; Save Y
50 F5ED CF 07 50 55FD OC2F 1632          MULG3     (SP), (SP), R0          ; R0/R1 = Y^2
                54 56 8E 41FD OC34 1633          POLYG     R0, #COSLENC2-1, COSTBC2 ; R0/R1 = Q(Y^2)
                54 56 8E 44FD OC3B 1634          ADDG3     (SP)+, R6, R4          ; R4/R5 = Y + YHI
                54 56 8E 44FD OC40 1635          MULG2     (SP)+, R4          ; R4/R5 = YLO*(Y + YHI) = A2
                54 20 A2 OC44 1636          BEQL      1$          ; Check for A2 = 0
                50 54 42FD OC46 1637          SUBW2     #^X0020, R4          ; R4/R5 = A2/4
                56 56 44FD OC49 1638          SUBG2     R4, R0          ; R0/R1 = Q(Y^2) - A2/4
                56 20 A2 OC4D 1639          MULG2     R6, R6          ; R6/R7 = YHI^2
                56 08 42FD OC51 1640          SUBW2     #^X0020, R6          ; R6/R7 = YHI^2/4
                50 56 42FD OC54 1641          SUBG2     #1, R6          ; R6/R7 = -(1 - YHI^2/4)
                50 56 42FD OC58 1642          SUBG2     R6, R0          ; R0/R1 = GCOS(Y)
                05 OC5C 1643          RSB
                56 54 40FD OC5D 1644          RSB
                56 56 44FD OC61 1645          ADDG2     R4, R6          ; R6/R7 = Y
50 F57C CF 07 56 55FD OC65 1646          MULG2     R6, R6          ; R6/R7 = Y^2
                50 08 40FD OC6C 1647          POLYG     R6, #COSLENC1-1, COSTBC1 ; R0/R1 = GCOS(Y) - 1
                05 OC70 1648          ADDG2     #1, R0          ; R0/R1 = GCOS(Y)
                OC71 1649          RSB
                OC71 1650
                OC71 1651          ;
                OC71 1652          ; Polynomial evaluation for -GCOS(Y)
                OC71 1653          ;
                OC71 1654          ;
                OC71 1655          ;
                OC71 1656          N_COS_C:
56 F3BA CF 51FD OC71 1657          CMPG      G_2_OV_PI, R6          ; Compare 2/pi with !YHI!
                37 18 OC77 1658          BGEQ      2$          ; Sufficient overhang is available
                7E 54 7D OC79 1659          MOVQ      R4, -(SP)          ; Save YLO
                7E 54 56 41FD OC7C 1660          ADDG3     R6, R4, -(SP)          ; Save Y
50 F59B CF 07 50 55FD OC81 1661          MULG3     (SP), (SP), R0          ; R0/R1 = Y^2
                54 56 8E 41FD OC86 1662          POLYG     R0, #COSLENC2-1, COSTBC2 ; R0/R1 = Q(Y^2)
                54 56 8E 44FD OC8D 1663          ADDG3     (SP)+, R6, R4          ; R4/R5 = Y + YHI
                54 56 8E 44FD OC92 1664          MULG2     (SP)+, R4          ; R4/R5 = YLO*(Y + YHI) = A2
                54 20 A2 OC96 1665          BEQL      1$          ; Check for A2 = 0
                50 54 42FD OC98 1666          SUBW2     #^X0020, R4          ; R4/R5 = A2/4
                56 56 44FD OC9B 1667          SUBG2     R4, R0          ; R0/R1 = Q(Y^2) - A2/4
                56 20 A2 OC9F 1668          MULG2     R6, R6          ; R6/R7 = YHI^2
                56 08 42FD OCA3 1669          SUBW2     #^X0020, R6          ; R6/R7 = YHI^2/4
                50 56 43FD OCA6 1670          SUBG2     #1, R6          ; R6/R7 = -(1 - YHI^2/4)
                50 56 50 43FD OCAA 1671          SUBG3     R0, R6, R0          ; R0/R1 = -GCOS(Y)
                05 OCAF 1672          RSB
                56 54 40FD OCB0 1673          RSB
                56 56 44FD OCB4 1675          ADDG2     R4, R6          ; R6/R7 = Y
                56 56 44FD OCB4 1675          MULG2     R6, R6          ; R6/R7 = Y^2

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50 00000000 0000C010 07 8F 56 55FD 0CB8 1676 POLYG R6, #COSLENC1-1, COSTBC1; R0/R1 = GCOS(Y) - 1
50 00000000 0000C010 8F 50 43FD 0CBF 1677 SUBG3 R0, #-1, R0 ; R0/R1 = -GCOS(Y)
05 0CCC 1678 RSB
OCCD 1679
OCCD 1680
OCCD 1681 : Polynomial evaluation for -SIN(Y)
OCCD 1682
OCCD 1683
OCCD 1684
54 8000 8F AC OCCD 1685 N_SIN_C: XORW #^X8000, R4 ;
56 8000 8F AC OCD2 1686 XORW #^X8000, R6 ; R4/R7 = - Y
OCD7 1687
OCD7 1688 : Polynomial evaluation for GSIN(Y)
OCD7 1689
OCD7 1690
OCD7 1691
OCD7 1692 P_SIN_C:
7E 7E 54 7D OCD7 1693 MOVQ R4, -(SP) ; Save YLO
56 54 41FD OCDA 1694 ADDG3 R4, R6, -(SP) ; Save Y
54 6E 6E 45FD OCDF 1695 MULG3 (SP), (SP), R4 ; R4 = Y^2
F57D CF 06 54 55FD OCE4 1696 POLYG R4, #SINLENC-1, SINTBC ; R0/R1 = P(Y^2)
50 8E 44FD OCEB 1697 MULG2 (SP)+, R0 ; R0/R1 = Y*P(Y^2)
50 6E 40FD OCEF 1698 ADDG2 (SP), R0 ; R0/R1 = Y*P(Y^2) + YLO
6E 20 A2 OCF3 1699 SUBW2 #^X0020, (SP) ; (SP) = YLO/4
50 8E 42FD OCF6 1700 SUBG2 (SP)+, R0 ; R0/R1 = Y*P(Y^2) + 3/4*YLO
54 56 7D OCFA 1701 MOVQ R6, R4 ; R4/R5 = YHI
54 20 A2 OCFD 1702 SUBW2 #^X0020, R4 ; R4/R5 = YHI/4
56 54 42FD OD00 1703 SUBG2 R4, R6 ; R6/R7 = 3/4*YHI
50 56 40FD OD04 1704 ADDG2 R6, R0 ; R0/R1 = GSIN(Y)
05 OD08 1705 RSB
OD09 1706

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                                .SBTTL DEGREE_POLYNOMIALS
                                OD09 1708
                                OD09 1709
                                OD09 1710
                                OD09 1711 P_COS_D:
54 56 F352 CF 51FD OD09 1712 CMPG G 90_OV_P1, R6 ; Compare 90/pi with Y
                                OD0F 1713 BGEQ 2$ ; Double precision isn't needed
54 56 F5C3 CF 07 56 45FD OD11 1714 MULG3 R6, R6, R4 ; R0/R1 = Y^2
54 56 00070000 8F CB OD16 1715 POLYG R4, #COSDLN1, COSDTB1 ; R0/R1 = Q(Y^2)
                                OD1D 1716 BICL3 #^X70000, R6, R4 ;
                                OD25 1717
                                OD25 1718 CLRL R5 ; R4/R5 = YHI
52 56 54 43FD OD27 1719 SUBG3 R4, R6, R2 ; R2 = YLO
56 54 40FD OD2C 1720 ADDG2 R4, R6 ; R6/R7 = Y + YHI
56 52 44FD OD30 1721 MULG2 R2, R6 ; R6/R7 = YLO*(Y + YHI) = A2
                                OD34 1722 BEQL 1$ ; Check for A2 = 0
56 00D0 8F A2 OD36 1723 SUBW2 #^X00D0, R6 ; R6/R7 = A2/2^13
50 56 42FD OD3B 1724 1$: SUBG2 R6, R0 ; R0/R1 = Q(Y^2) - A2/2^13
54 54 44FD OD3F 1725 MULG2 R4, R4 ; R4/R5 = YHI^2
54 00D0 8F A2 OD43 1726 SUBW2 #^X00D0, R4 ; R4/R5 = YHI^2/2^13
54 08 42FD OD48 1727 SUBG2 #1, R4 ; R4/R5 = -(1 - YHI^2/2^13)
50 54 42FD OD4C 1728 SUBG2 R4, R0 ; R0/R1 = GCOS(Y)
                                OD50 1729 RSB
                                OD51 1730
                                OD51 1731 2$: MULG2 R6, R6 ; R6/R7 = Y^2
54 56 56 44FD OD55 1732 BEQL 3$ ; Check for Y = 0
54 07 56 55FD OD57 1733 POLYG R6, #COSDLN2, COSDTB2 ; R0/R1 = Q(Y^2)
                                OD5E 1734 RSB
                                OD5F 1735
54 50 08 50FD OD5F 1736 3$: MOVG #1, R0 ; R0/R1 = GCOS(Y)
                                OD63 1737 RSB
                                OD64 1738
                                OD64 1739
                                OD64 1740 N_COS_D:
54 56 F2F7 CF 51FD OD64 1741 CMPG G 90_OV_P1, R6 ; Compare 90/pi with Y
                                OD6A 1742 BGEQ 2$ ; Double precision isn't needed
54 56 56 45FD OD6C 1743 MULG3 R6, R6, R4 ; R0/R1 = Y^2
54 56 00070000 8F CB OD71 1744 POLYG R4, #COSDLN1, COSDTB1 ; R0/R1 = Q(Y^2)
                                OD78 1745 BICL3 #^X70000, R6, R4 ;
                                OD80 1746 CLRL R5 ; R4/R5 = YHI
52 56 54 43FD OD82 1747 SUBG3 R4, R6, R2 ; R2 = YLO
56 54 40FD OD87 1748 ADDG2 R4, R6 ; R6/R7 = Y + YHI
56 52 44FD OD8B 1749 MULG2 R2, R6 ; R6/R7 = YLO*(Y + YHI) = A2
                                OD8F 1750 BEQL 1$ ; Check for A2 = 0
56 00D0 8F A2 OD91 1751 SUBW2 #^X00D0, R6 ; R6/R7 = A2/2^13
50 56 42FD OD96 1752 1$: SUBG2 R6, R0 ; R0/R1 = Q(Y^2) - A2/2^13
54 54 44FD OD9A 1753 MULG2 R4, R4 ; R4/R5 = YHI^2
54 00D0 8F A2 OD9E 1754 SUBW2 #^X00D0, R4 ; R4/R5 = YHI^2/2^13
54 08 42FD ODA3 1755 SUBG2 #1, R4 ; R4/R5 = -(1 - YHI^2/2^13)
50 54 50 43FD ODA7 1756 SIG3 R0, R4, R0 ; R0/R1 = -GCOS(Y)
                                ODAC 1757 R'E
                                ODAD 1758
                                ODAD 1759 2$: MULG2 R6, R6 ; R6/R7 = Y^2
54 56 56 44FD ODB1 1760 BEQL 3$ ; Check for Y = 0
54 07 56 55FD ODB3 1761 POLYG R6, #COSDLN2, COSDTB2 ; R0/R1 = GCOSD(Y)
54 8000 8F AC ODBA 1762 XORW #^X8000, R0 ; R0/R1 = -GCOSD(Y)
                                ODBF 1763 RSB
                                ODC0 1764

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50 00000000 0000C010 8F 50FD ODC0 1765 3$:   MOVG   #-1, R0           ; R0/R1 = GCOS(Y)
      05 ODC1 1766           RSB
      ODC2 1767
      ODC3 1768 N_SIN_D:
      56 56 52FD ODC4 1769           MNEGG   R6, R6           ; R6/R7 = -Y
      ODD1 1770 P_SIN_D:
      50 56 56 45FD ODD1 1771           MULG3   R6, R6, R0       ; R0/R1 = Y^2
      14 13 ODD6 1772           BEQL   RETURN
      F541 CF 06 50 55FD ODD8 1773           POLYG   R0, #SINDLN, SINDTB ; R0/R1 = P(Y^2)
      50 56 44FD ODDF 1774           MULG2   R6, R0         ; R0/R1 = Y*P(Y^2)
      56 0060 8F A2 ODE3 1775           SUBW2   #*X0060, R6     ; R6/R7 = Y/2^6
      50 56 40FD ODE8 1776           ADDG2   R6, R0         ; R0/R1 = GSIN(Y)
      ODEC 1777 RETURN: RSB
      ODED 1778

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UV
Sy
BA
DO
EV
EX
MT
MT
OT
OT
PO
RE
SQ
SQ
UN

PS
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_O

Ph
--
In
Co
Pa
Sy
Pa
Sy
Ps
Cr
As

Th
32
Th
23
0

Ma
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Th

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ODEJ 1780
ODED 1781
ODED 1782 .SBTTL DEGENERATE_SOLUTIONS
ODED 1783
ODED 1784 P_ONE:
50 08 50FD ODEC 1785 MOVG #1, R0 ; Answer is 1
05 ODF1 1786 RSB
ODF2 1787
ODF2 1788
ODF2 1789 N_ONE:
50 0000000 0000C010 8F 50FD ODF2 1790 MOVG #-1, R0 ; Answer is -1
05 ODFE 1791 RSB
ODFF 1792
ODFF 1793
ODFF 1794 UNFL:
ODFF 1795 :
ODFF 1796 : Underflow; if user has FU set, signal error. Always return 0.0
ODFF 1797 :
00000000'GF 52 DC ODFE 1798 MOVPSL R2 ; R2 = user's or jacket routine's PSL
00 00 FB OE01 1799 CALLS #0, G^MTH$$JACKET_TST ; R0 = TRUE if JSB from jacket routine
04 50 E9 OE08 1800 BLBC R0, 10$ ; branch if user did JSB
52 04 AD 3C OE0B 1801 MOVZWL SF$W_SAVE_PSW(FP), R2 ; get user PSL saved by CALL
50 D4 OE0F 1802 10$: CLRL R0 ; R0 = result, LIB$SIGNAL will save in
OE11 1803 ; CHF$L_MCH_R0/R1 so any handler can
OE11 1804 ; fixup
OD 52 06 E1 OE11 1805 BBC #6, R2, 20$ ; has user enabled floating underflow?
6E DD OE15 1806 PUSHL (SP) ; yes, return PC from special routine
7E 00'8F 9A OE17 1807 MOVZBL #MTH$K_FLOUNDMAT, -(SP) ; trap code for hardware floating
OE1B 1808 ; underflow convert to MTH$_FLOUNDMAT
00000000'GF 02 FB OE1B 1809 ; (32-bit VAX-11 exception code)
05 OE1B 1810 CALLS #2, G^MTH$$SIGNAL ; signal (condition, PC)
OE22 1811 20$: RSB ; return
OE23 1812
OE23 1813 .END

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CONVERT	000008CA	R	02	MTH\$AL_4_OV_PI_V	*****	X	00
CONVERT_0	00000998	R	02	MTH\$GCOS	0000038A	RG	02
CONVERT_1	00000946	R	02	MTH\$GCOSD	000003D1	RG	02
COSD	= 0000000C			MTH\$GCOSD_R7	000006E3	RG	02
COSDLN1	= 00000007			MTH\$GCOS_R7	0000058A	RG	02
COSDLN2	= 00000007			MTH\$GSIN	00000375	RG	02
COSDTB1	000002E0	R	02	MTH\$GSINCOS	00000358	RG	02
COSDTB2	000002A0	R	02	MTH\$GSINCOSD	0000039F	RG	02
COSINE	= 0000000C			MTH\$GSINCOSD_R7	0000061F	RG	02
COSLENC1	= 00000008			MTH\$GSINCOS_R7	000003E6	RG	02
COSLENC2	= 00000008			MTH\$GSIND	000003BC	RG	02
COSLENR1	= 00000008			MTH\$GSIND_R7	0000067D	RG	02
COSLENR2	= 00000008			MTH\$GSIN_R7	000004FB	RG	02
COSTBC1	000001E8	R	02	MTH\$K_FLOUNDMAT	*****	X	00
COSTBC2	00000228	R	02	M-COS	000005A8	R	02
COSTBR1	00000130	R	02	M-SIN	00000526	R	02
COSTBR2	00000170	R	02	NEEDS_DOUBLE	00000B55	R	02
CVT	00000B35	R	02	NEG_SIND	0000068D	R	02
CVT_TO_DOUBLE	00000A0B	R	02	NOT_ENOUGH_BITS	0000079B	R	02
DEGENERATE_CASE_COS	0000060B	R	02	NO_OVERFLOW	00000B10	R	02
DEGENERATE_CASE_SIN	00000576	R	02	N-COS-C	00000C71	R	02
EVAL_COSD	000006F9	R	02	N-COS-D	00000D64	R	02
EVAL_SIND	000006A0	R	02	N-COS-R	00000B9B	R	02
EVEN	00000B39	R	02	N-ONE	00000DF2	R	02
GEN_MORE_BITS	000009C5	R	02	N-SIN-C	00000CCD	R	02
GET_YHI_YLO	000009B1	R	02	N-SIN-D	00000DCD	R	02
G_1_OV_45	00000050	R	02	N-SIN-R	00000BF4	R	02
G_2_OV_PI	00000030	R	02	ODD	00000B26	R	02
G_2_TO_32	000007BA	R	02	PI_OV_2	00000070	R	02
G_3_PI_OV_4	00000018	R	02	POS_SIN	00000510	R	02
G_45	00000038	R	02	POS_SINCOS	000003FC	R	02
G_5_PI_OV_4	00000020	R	02	POS_SIND	00000692	R	02
G_7_PI_OV_4	00000028	R	02	POWER_MOD_360_0	00000A5C	R	02
G_90_OV_PI	00000060	R	02	POWER_MOD_360_1	00000A74	R	02
G_9_PI_OV_4	00000010	R	02	PSL\$M_IV	= 00000020		
G_CONVERT	00000058	R	02	P-COS-C	00000C1F	R	02
G_M1	00000000	R	02	P-COS-D	00000D09	R	02
G_M45	00000040	R	02	P-COS-R	00000B48	R	02
G_PI_OV_4	00000008	R	02	P-ONE	00000DED	R	02
G_SMALLD	00000048	R	02	P-SIN-C	00000CD7	R	02
G_SMALLEST_DEG	00000068	R	02	P-SIN-D	00000DD1	R	02
LARGE_COS	000005ED	R	02	P-SIN-R	00000BFE	R	02
LARGE_SIN	00000558	R	02	REDUCE_DEGREES	00000A8C	R	02
LARGE_SINCOS	000004D1	R	02	REDUCE_LARGE	000007C2	R	02
LAST_STEP	00000AE1	R	02	REDUCE_MEDIUM	00000720	R	02
LEADING_ONES	00000907	R	02	RESTORE	000009BE	R	02
LEADING_ZEROS	0000096C	R	02	RETURN	00000DEC	R	02
LEQL_HAIF	00000B8B	R	02	SF\$W_SAVE_PSW	= 00000004		
LONG	= 00000004			SIN	0000050B	R	02
LOOP_0	00000973	R	02	SINCOS	000003F7	R	02
LOOP_1	0000090E	R	02	SINCOSD	00000634	R	02
L_COS	000005F3	R	02	SIND	= 00000008		
L_INT_WEIGHT	= 000003D0			SINDLN	= 00000006		
L_SIN	0000055E	R	02	SINDTB	00000320	R	02
MTH\$JACKET_HND	*****	X	02	SINE	= 00000008		
MTH\$JACKET_TST	*****	X	00	SINLENC	= 00000007		
MTH\$SIGNAL	*****	X	00	SINLENR	= 00000007		

UVX\$GSINCOS
Symbol table

```
SINTBC      00000268 R    02
SINTBR      000001B0 R    02
SMALL_COS   000005BC R    02
SMALL_COSD  0000070D R    02
SMALL_SIN   0000053A R    02
SMALL_SINCOS 00000439 R    02
SMALL_SINCOSD 00000660 R    02
SMALL_SIND  000006B4 R    02
SUBTRACT    00000751 R    02
UNFL        00000DFF R    02
W_ADJUST    = 000003B6
W_MAX_WEIGHT = 00000400
W_TERM_WEIGHT = 00000200
X           = 00000004
X_1_OV_45   = 0000C16C
```

+-----+
! Psect synopsis !
+-----+

PSECT name	Allocation	PSECT No.	Attributes
. ABS .	00000000 (0.)	00 (0.)	NOPIC USR CON ABS LCL NOSHR NOEXE NORD NOWRT NOVEC BYTE
\$AB\$\$	00000000 (0.)	01 (1.)	NOPIC USR CON ABS LCL NOSHR EXE RD WRT NOVEC BYTE
_MTH\$CODE	00000E23 (3619.)	02 (2.)	PIC USR CON REL LCL SHR EXE RD NOWRT NOVEC LONG

+-----+
! Performance indicators !
+-----+

Phase	Page faults	CPU Time	Elapsed Time
Initialization	33	00:00:00.08	00:00:01.14
Command processing	119	00:00:00.64	00:00:03.50
Pass 1	208	00:00:05.88	00:00:18.83
Symbol table sort	0	00:00:00.26	00:00:00.52
Pass 2	318	00:00:03.91	00:00:10.83
Symbol table output	16	00:00:00.14	00:00:00.64
Psect synopsis output	3	00:00:00.02	00:00:00.02
Cross-reference output	0	00:00:00.00	00:00:00.00
Assembler run totals	699	00:00:10.95	00:00:35.56

The working set limit was 1650 pages.
39338 bytes (77 pages) of virtual memory were used to buffer the intermediate code.
There were 20 pages of symbol table space allocated to hold 195 non-local and 57 local symbols.
1873 source lines were read in Pass 1, producing 36 object records in Pass 2.
10 pages of virtual memory were used to define 9 macros.

+-----+
! Macro library statistics !
+-----+

Macro library name	Macros defined
_\$255\$DUA28:[SYSLIB]STARLET.MLB;2	5

131 GETS were required to define 5 macros.

There were no errors, warnings or information messages.

MACRO/ENABLE=SUPPRESSION/DISABLE=(GLOBAL,TRACEBACK)/LIS=LIS\$:UVXGSINCO/OBJ=OBJ\$:UVXGSINCO MSRC\$:MTHJACKET/UPDATE=(ENH\$:MTHJACKET)+MS

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VAX/VMS V4.0

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This image displays a grid of 100 terminal window screenshots, arranged in 10 rows and 10 columns. Each window shows a different view of system data, including logs, performance metrics, and configuration files. The windows are titled with various identifiers such as 'OTSPOWHH LIS', 'OTSPOWII LIS', 'OTSPOWRJ LIS', 'UUXPOWGG LIS', 'OTSPOWGLU LIS', 'OTSPOWHLU LIS', 'OTSPOWHJ LIS', 'UUXPOWCU LIS', 'UUXPOWRR LIS', 'OTSPOWLUL LIS', 'OTSPOWRR LIS', 'OTSPOWJU LIS', 'UUXEXP LIS', 'UUXGSTNCO LIS', and 'OTSPOWRLU LIS'. The content within the windows is dense and technical, typical of a VAX/VMS system environment.