

Mathematical System Functions

The following mathematical functions are supported in arithmetic processing statements (ADD, COMPUTE, DIVIDE, MULTIPLY, SUBTRACT) and in logical condition criteria:

Function	Format/Length	Explanation
ABS(<i>field</i>)	same as <i>field</i>	Absolute value of <i>field</i> .
ATN(<i>field</i>)	F8 (*)	Arc tangent of <i>field</i> .
COS(<i>field</i>)	F8 (*)	Cosine of <i>field</i> .
EXP(<i>field</i>)	F8 (*)	Exponentiation of exponent <i>field</i> to base e , that is, e^{field} , where e is Euler's number.
FRAC(<i>field</i>)	same as <i>field</i>	Fractional part of <i>field</i> .
INT(<i>field</i>)	same as <i>field</i>	Integer part of <i>field</i> .
LOG(<i>field</i>)	F8 (*)	Natural logarithm of <i>field</i> .
SGN(<i>field</i>)	same as <i>field</i>	Sign of <i>field</i> (-1, 0, +1).
SIN(<i>field</i>)	F8 (*)	Sine of <i>field</i> .
SQRT(<i>field</i>)	F8 (*)	Square root of <i>field</i> . A negative value in the argument field will be treated as positive.
TAN(<i>field</i>)	F8 (*)	Tangent of <i>field</i> .
VAL(<i>field</i>)	same as target field	Extract numeric value from an alphanumeric <i>field</i> . The content of the <i>field</i> must be the alphanumeric (code page or Unicode) character representation of a numeric value. Leading or trailing blanks in the <i>field</i> will be ignored; decimal point and leading sign character will be processed. If the target field is not long enough, decimal digits will be truncated (see also <i>Field Truncation and Field Rounding</i> in the section <i>Rules for Arithmetic Assignment</i> of the <i>Programming Guide</i>).

* These functions are evaluated as follows:

- The argument is converted to format/length F8 and then passed to the operating system for computation.
- The result returned by the operating system has format/length F8, which is then converted to the target format.

A *field* to be used with a mathematical function - except VAL - may be a constant or a scalar; its format must be numeric (N), packed numeric (P), integer (I), or floating point (F).

A *field* to be used with the VAL function may be a constant, a scalar, or an array; its format must be alphanumeric.

Mathematical Functions Example:

```

** Example 'MATHEX': Mathematical functions
*****
DEFINE DATA LOCAL
1 #A      (N2.1) INIT <10>
1 #B      (N2.1) INIT <-6.3>
1 #C      (N2.1) INIT <0>
1 #LOGA   (N2.6)
1 #SQRTA  (N2.6)
1 #TANA   (N2.6)
1 #ABS    (N2.1)
1 #FRAC   (N2.1)
1 #INT    (N2.1)
1 #SGN    (N1)
END-DEFINE
*
COMPUTE #LOGA = LOG(#A)
WRITE NOTITLE '=' #A 5X 'LOG'          40T #LOGA
*
COMPUTE #SQRTA = SQRT(#A)
WRITE          '=' #A 5X 'SQUARE ROOT' 40T #SQRTA
*
COMPUTE #TANA = TAN(#A)
WRITE          '=' #A 5X 'TANGENT'      40T #TANA
*
COMPUTE #ABS = ABS(#B)
WRITE //      '=' #B 5X 'ABSOLUTE'     40T #ABS
*
COMPUTE #FRAC = FRAC(#B)
WRITE          '=' #B 5X 'FRACTIONAL'   40T #FRAC
*
COMPUTE #INT = INT(#B)
WRITE          '=' #B 5X 'INTEGER'      40T #INT
*
COMPUTE #SGN = SGN(#A)
WRITE //      '=' #A 5X 'SIGN'         40T #SGN
*
COMPUTE #SGN = SGN(#B)
WRITE          '=' #B 5X 'SIGN'         40T #SGN
*
COMPUTE #SGN = SGN(#C)
WRITE          '=' #C 5X 'SIGN'         40T #SGN
*
END

```

Output of program MATHEX:

```

#A:  10.0    LOG                2.302585
#A:  10.0    SQUARE ROOT        3.162277
#A:  10.0    TANGENT             0.648360

#B:  -6.3    ABSOLUTE           6.3
#B:  -6.3    FRACTIONAL        -0.3
#B:  -6.3    INTEGER           -6.0

```

#A:	10.0	SIGN	1
#B:	-6.3	SIGN	-1
#C:	0.0	SIGN	0