An Augment Interface for Brent's Multiple Precision Arithmetic Package.

Richard P. Brent, Judith A. Hooper, J. M. Yohe
AN AUGMENT INTERFACE FOR BRENT'S MULTIPLE PRECISION ARITHMETIC PACKAGE

Richard P. Brent (1), Judith A. Hooper (2), and J. M. Yohe (2)

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ABSTRACT

We describe the procedure required to interface the FORTRAN multiple precision package of Richard P. Brent (as described in ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software, March, 1978) with the AUGMENT precompiler for FORTRAN. We also indicate the method of using the multiple precision arithmetic package in conjunction with AUGMENT.

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Work Unit Number 8 - Computer Science

(1) Computing Research Group
Australian National University
Canberra, Australia

(2) Mathematics Research Center
University of Wisconsin - Madison
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

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SIGNIFICANCE AND EXPLANATION

In some applications, it is necessary to use higher precision than is afforded by standard software. The multiple precision arithmetic package developed by Richard P. Brent and described in the March, 1978 issue of ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software is extremely useful in such cases.

The disadvantages of using Brent's package directly are (1) the difficulty of converting existing programs to make use of the multiple precision package, and (2) the fact that in order to write a program using the package, one must parse the arithmetic expressions oneself and write the program as a series of calls on the package subroutines.

The AUGMENT precompiler for FORTRAN, developed at the Mathematics Research Center by F. D. Crary, is designed to simplify the use of packages such as Brent's. In this report, we describe the necessary interface to enable one to use Brent's package with AUGMENT, and provide instructions for its use.

The responsibility for the wording and views expressed in this descriptive summary lies with MRC, and not with the authors of this report.
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Richard P. Brent, Judith A. Hooper, and J. M. Yohe

1. Introduction:

The purpose of this note is twofold: first, we demonstrate the ease with which a well-designed nonstandard arithmetic package may be interfaced with the AUGMENT precompiler for FORTRAN [4]; second, we provide an interface and user instructions to enable the reader to use Richard P. Brent's FORTRAN multiple precision arithmetic package [1], [2] in conjunction with AUGMENT. This makes the use of Brent's package far more natural and convenient than its use without AUGMENT. With the aid of AUGMENT, the user declares multiple precision variables as type MULTIPLE, and then, for the most part, simply writes the program as though MULTIPLE were a standard FORTRAN data type. In only a few instances must the user write explicit calls on package modules; these cases will be discussed later in the paper.

2. Writing the interface:

We assume that the reader is familiar with the AUGMENT precompiler, at least to the extent of knowing what is meant by such terms as "supporting package" and "description deck". This degree of familiarity may be gained by reading [4]. The supporting package to be interfaced with AUGMENT is the FORTRAN multiple precision arithmetic package described by Brent in [1] and [2]. This is a collection of portable subroutines which performs not only basic arithmetical operations, but also all of the ANSI standard mathematical functions and many nonstandard ones, in multiple precision. The precision of the package is governed entirely by the user at run time, and may even be changed during the course of a computation, provided the dimensions of the arrays reserved for the multiple precision numbers are not exceeded.

In interfacing this or any package with AUGMENT, we must specify the amount of storage to be allocated to each variable. This will place an upper limit on the operating precision of the multiple precision arithmetic package, although nothing prevents one from using a lower precision in computations. Increasing the precision beyond that provided in this standard interface is not difficult; we address this question later.

The first step in interfacing the package was to prepare the AUGMENT description decks. The multiple precision arithmetic package (although not designed with an AUGMENT interface in mind) was extremely compatible with AUGMENT: most of the multiple precision routines were cast as subroutines, with

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the numbers of arguments expected by AUGMENT (and in the order expected); nearly all of the manipulations required for a complete package were already provided (in the form assumed by AUGMENT); and all of the subroutines in the package bore the prefix MP in their names.

The preparation of the description deck therefore proceeded easily; we simply went down the list of routines in the multiple precision arithmetic package, associating them when possible with standard FORTRAN operations and functions. When such a natural association was not possible, we assigned function names (usually obtained by dropping the prefix 'MP' from the routine name). The description of each routine was coded as per the instructions in [5]. In only a few cases were we unable to do this: most of the input/output routines and error checking routines could not be interfaced with AUGMENT (they must be called explicitly), and the routines which provide constants needed special attention, as we shall discuss below. Routines which did not conform to the usual expectations of AUGMENT, such as the routine to add the quotient of two integers to a multiple precision number, were simply described as functions. The resulting description deck is shown in Appendix B.

The routines to generate constants posed a small problem: AUGMENT assumes that routines will have at least one argument in addition to the result (this might be regarded as a deficiency in AUGMENT), and these routines did not. We therefore decided to write a short routine to interface these routines with AUGMENT, casting it as a conversion routine which "converts" the Hollerith name of the desired constant to the value of the constant. This routine is called with the Hollerith name of the constant as an argument (e.g., 'PI'), unpacks this Hollerith string, determines which of the constant-generating routines to call, and returns the resulting value. Once this routine was written, it seemed logical to include the capability of run-time conversion of numeric constants, so we extended the routine by adding a call to another package routine to convert the (presumably numeric) Hollerith string to multiple precision if it did not match the name of any of the "standard" constants.

We also wrote six trivial logical functions to allow AUGMENT to deal with the six logical operators in the context of multiple precision variables, and some other routines to allow the user to inspect and modify the base, number of digits, sign, exponent, and digits of multiple precision numbers without needing to know the details of the implementation of the package. (These should be modified only with extreme care, however.) Finally, we added some input/output routines which are simpler to use with the AUGMENT interface than those originally included in the multiple precision arithmetic package. All of these routines were extremely straightforward to write and required a total of about 120 executable statements. A listing of them is given in Appendix C.

In order to interface the PACK and UNPK routines, we introduced another data type called MULTIPAK; the PACK and UNPK routines were then described as conversions between types MULTIPLE and MULTIPAK.

The entire interface was written in less than a half-day; the most time-consuming task was revising the documentation for the multiple precision package!
3. Use of the package via AUGMENT:

As explained in [4], the use of a nonstandard arithmetic package via AUGMENT is extremely simple. The majority of the package modules are invoked automatically by AUGMENT, the exceptions being mainly the input/output and error handling routines.

To use the package through AUGMENT, the user declares all multiple precision variables using statements of the form

```
MULTIPLE X, Y(10), Z
or
IMPLICIT MULTIPLE (A - H, O - Z)
```

(AUGMENT accepts type declarations via IMPLICIT statements, whether or not the FORTRAN compiler does; this is convenient when converting a program to multiple precision.) The majority of the program is then written just as though MULTIPLE were a standard FORTRAN data type.

If it is desired to store multiple precision variables in packed form, one would declare a 10 by 100 array of packed variables in the following way:

```
MULTIPAK A(10,100)
```

Since the package normally operates only on unpacked variables, any packed variables must normally be converted to unpacked format before use. This may be accomplished by either of two methods:

```
X = A(I, J)       (normal replacement statement)
CTM(A(I, J))     (conversion function)
```

Packed variables should not normally be used directly in arithmetic expressions, since AUGMENT will not generate the appropriate conversion in all cases. Packed variables may be used in certain expressions; for example, if A and C are type MULTIPLE and B is type MULTIPAK, the expression

```
A = B * C
```

will work properly. However, the expression

```
A = EXP(B)
```

will not work; it must be written as

```
A = EXP(CTM(B)).
```

The user may elect to try mixed mode expressions of other kinds; the worst that can happen is that the linkage editor will discover that AUGMENT has generated a call on a nonexistent routine.

Constants may be introduced into the program by statements of the following types:

```
PI = 'PI'
X = '.1$
```

- 3 -
The dollar sign on the second Hollerith literal is a sentinel to let the Hollerith-unpacking routine know when it has reached the end of the literal. If the compiler generates a sentinel, and if the unpacking routine recognizes it, the terminal `$' is unnecessary. (Note that the Hollerith-unpacking routine is NOT portable; it will need to be rewritten for each new system. The ones shown in Appendix C are for UNIVAC 1100 FORTRAN V, UNIVAC 1100 ASCII FORTRAN, and IBM 360 FORTRAN G or H, respectively.)

The user must still set the various parameters for the package, as explained in [1] and [3]. Care must be exercised to ensure that the dimensions of the multiple precision variables communicated to the package are no greater than those used by AUGMENT in assigning space to the variables. One method of setting the parameters is by including the following statements in the main program, before any (other) executable statements:

```
COMMON IDUMMY(K) (where K = MAXR + 5)
CALL MPSET (LUN, NDIGIT, N, MAXR)
```

where LUN is the logical unit number for output (usually 6); NDIGIT is the number of decimal digits of precision desired; N is the number of storage locations required for each multiple precision variable (this must not exceed the number given in Line 23 of the description deck -- 12 in the deck shown in Appendix B); and MAXR is the length of the working space array as described in [1]. Of course, the user may also set these parameters directly as described in [3], but in that case, care must be exercised not to exceed the number of locations assigned to variables by AUGMENT.

Another way of setting these parameters to default values is to include the statement

```
INITIALIZE MP
```

in the type declarations. This causes AUGMENT to generate a call on the routine MPINIT, which then sets the parameters to values fixed in the MPINIT subroutine. Of course, changes in the dimensions in the description deck must be accompanied by appropriate changes in the parameters in MPINIT if this method is to be used. This is a bit of a cludge, but it works, provided the default values are what one really wants.

A third way of providing these parameters to the package would be even easier, but would require some modification of the package. If all occurrences of blank COMMON were changed to labeled COMMON (e.g., COMMON/MPCOM/), the package parameters could then be set via a DATA statement. (This was not done in the existing package because of a restriction in the ANSI (1966) standards; according to these standards, labeled COMMON must be declared consistently in all routines.) The setting of these parameters in this manner would obviate the need for the user to take any action at all; however, it would result in incompatibility with the standard (published) version of the multiple precision arithmetic package.

The maximum precision available to the user via the given description deck depends on the word length of the host computer; on the UNIVAC 1110, it is approximately 43 digits. The value of MAXR likewise depends on the characteristics of the host machine (and on the modules of the package being used in the program); we used 296 for the UNIVAC 1110 assuming 12 words per multiple precision variable.
If the precision provided by the description deck is not sufficient for the user's needs, it is not a difficult task to increase it; one merely increases the value of \( N \) given in Line 23 of the description deck to accommodate the desired precision; increases the value in Line 20 of the description deck to \( \text{INT}((N + 1)/2) \); and increases \( \text{MAXR} \) as appropriate. The number of locations needed for the work space array will depend on which of the package routines are being used; the amount of work space needed for each routine is given in [3]. The most space-consuming routines are MPBESJ and MPLNGM. If one wishes to avoid the pain of calculating the precise requirements, one may be assured that by using

\[
\text{MAXR} = \max(T^2 + 15T + 27, 14T + 156)
\]

where \( T = N - 2 \), enough work space will be reserved for any routine in the package. These considerations are discussed in greater detail in [3].

Once the program has been written, the following runstream will invoke AUGMENT and cause the translated program to be written on logical unit 20:

```
(invoke AUGMENT)
(Description Deck)
*BEGIN
(Source Program)
*END
```

The resulting program on logical unit 20 would then be compiled just like any other FORTRAN program; the compiled program would then be linked with the multiple precision library routines and executed.

A complete list of the operations and functions available in the multiple precision arithmetic package, together with the manner in which they are invoked via AUGMENT, is shown in Appendix A.

4. Conclusion:

We have demonstrated the method of interfacing a supporting package with the AUGMENT precompiler in the most convincing way possible: by actually doing it.

The interface shown in this paper is self-contained, and can be used (with appropriate modifications, as indicated in the text) with Brent's multiple precision arithmetic package, assuming AUGMENT is available. A revised version of the multiple precision arithmetic package, incorporating the AUGMENT interface routines, is available from the first author.

Questions may be addressed to the authors.
REFERENCES


# Appendix A

## Operations Implemented in Brent's Multiple Precision Package

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**OPERATIONS IMPLEMENTED IN BRENT'S MULTIPLE PRECISION PACKAGE**

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<tr>
<td>CONVERSION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double Precision to Multiple</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>CTM('DA')</td>
<td>MPCDM(DA, MR)</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integer to Multiple</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>CTM('IA')</td>
<td>MPCDM(IA, MR)</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real to Multiple</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>CTM('RA')</td>
<td>MPCDM(IA, MR)</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rational IA/IB to Multiple</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>CTM('IA', IB)</td>
<td>MPCQM(IA, IB, MR)</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packed Multiple to Multiple</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>CTM('PMA')</td>
<td>MPUNPK(PMA, MR)</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packed Hollerith to Multiple</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>CTM('HA')</td>
<td>MPCAM(HA, MR)</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple to Double Precision</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>CTM('MA')</td>
<td>MPCDM(MA, DR)</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple to Integer</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>CTI(MA)</td>
<td>MPCMI(MA, IR)</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple to Real</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>CTR(MA)</td>
<td>MPCMR(MA, IR)</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple to Packed Multiple</td>
<td>PM</td>
<td>CTM('MA')</td>
<td>MPACK(MA, PR)</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple to Double Precision + Integer exponent</td>
<td>D, I</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>MPCDM(MA, IR, DR)</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple to Multiple + Integer exponent</td>
<td>M, I</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>MPCDF(MA, IR, DR)</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple to Real + Integer exponent</td>
<td>M, I</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>MPCMR(MA, IR, RR)</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPERATION</td>
<td>DEFINITION/EXPLANATION</td>
<td>RESULT</td>
<td>ROUTINE INVOCATION</td>
<td>ROUTINE TYPE (AUGMENT)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>COMPARISON</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+1 if &gt;, 0 if =, -1 if &lt;</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>CMPA(MA, MB)</td>
<td>MP_CMPA(MA, MB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Compare absolute value of MP numbers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Compare MP number with integer</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>COMP(MA, IB)</td>
<td>MP_CMPI(MA, IB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Compare MP number with real</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>COMP(MA, RB)</td>
<td>MP_CMPR(MA, RB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Compare MP numbers</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>COMP(MA, MB)</td>
<td>MP_CMP(MA, MB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELATIONAL</td>
<td>MA equal to MB</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>MA .EQ. MB</td>
<td>MEQ(MA, MB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MA greater than or equal to MB</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>MA .GE. MB</td>
<td>MLEQ(MA, MB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MA greater than MB</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>MA .GT. MB</td>
<td>MP_GT(MA, MB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MA less than or equal to MB</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>MA .LE. MB</td>
<td>MLE(MA, MB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MA less than MB</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>MA .LT. MB</td>
<td>MLE(MA, MB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MA not equal to MB</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>MA .NE. MB</td>
<td>MEQ(MA, MB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEST</td>
<td>Three-way branch</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>IF(MA)N1,N2,N3</td>
<td>IF(MA(1))N1,N2,N3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIELD FUNCTIONS</td>
<td>Sign of MP number</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>SGN(MA)</td>
<td>MPSIGN(MA)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exponent of MP number</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>EXPON(MA)</td>
<td>MPSIGN(MA)(insertion)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IBth digit of MP number</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>DIGIT(MA, IB)</td>
<td>MEQ(MA, IB)(insertion)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of MP digits</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>NUMDIG(MDUMMY)</td>
<td>MEQ(MA, IB)(insertion)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maximum exponent of MP number</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>MAXEXP(MDUMMY)</td>
<td>MPSIGN(MA)(insertion)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MP base</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>BASE(MDUMMY)</td>
<td>MPSIGN(MA)(insertion)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTILITY</td>
<td>Unary minus</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>-MA</td>
<td>MP_NEG(MA, MR)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Replacement</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>MR = MA</td>
<td>MP_STR(MA, MR)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Evaluate Polynomial (integer coefs, dim IC)</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>PMR = PMA</td>
<td>MP_POLY(MA, MR, IC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Set parameters for MP routines</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>MP_SET(IA, IB, IC, IC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clear next IB positions of MP number</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>MP_CLR(MR, IB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERROR DETECTION</td>
<td>Check legality of parameters to MP package</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>MP_CHK(IA, IB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Handle fatal error conditions</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>MP_ERR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Handle MP overflow</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>MP_OVERFLOW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Handle MP underflow</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>MP_UNFL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTES ON TABLE:

1. Data types are indicated by one- or two-letter abbreviations: D = DOUBLE PRECISION; H = PACKED HOLLERITH; I = INTEGER; L = LOGICAL; M = MULTIPLE; PM = PACKED MULTIPLE; R = REAL; UH = UNPACKED HOLLERITH.

2. Variable names: The first letter (or pair of letters) indicates the data type of the variable as above. The terminal letter is A, B, C, or D for an argument; R for result.

3. Routine types: S denotes subroutine; any other letter denotes a function of the designated type.

4. A field function is one which allows specified portions of a data element to be altered or retrieved selectively. Extreme care should be used in altering fields of data elements.

5. The conversion routines (those beginning with 'CT' in Column 4) may also be invoked implicitly via replacement statements. For example, the statement "MR = DA" will cause AUGMENT to generate a call on MPCDM as shown in Column 5.

6. In some cases, AUGMENT will recognize synonyms of the names given in Column 4. Particulars may be found in the description deck (Appendix B). Of course, the user may change or add to the recognition names by modifying the description deck; see [5] for details.
APPENDIX B

AUGMENT DESCRIPTION DECK FOR BRENT'S MULTIPLE PRECISION ARITHMETIC PACKAGE

*DESCRIBE MULTIPAK

COMMENT AUGMENT DESCRIPTION DECK FOR THE MULTIPLE-PRECISION ARITHMETIC PACKAGE OF R. P. BRENT, UNIVAC 1100 VERSION. THREE TYPES OF VARIABLE ARE DEFINED HERE - MULTIPLE (STANDARD MULTIPLE-PRECISION NUMBERS), MULTIPAK (PACKED MULTIPLE-PRECISION NUMBERS), AND INITIALIZE (USED ONLY AS A DEVICE TO PERSUADE AUGMENT TO INITIALIZE THE MP PACKAGE). WORKING SPACE SHOULD BE ALLOCATED AND THE MP PACKAGE INITIALIZED BY THE DECLARATION INITIALIZE MP IN THE MAIN PROGRAM.

THIS DESCRIPTION DECK ASSUMES THAT MULTIPLE PRECISION NUMBERS WILL HAVE NO MORE THAN 10 DIGITS (BASE 65536) FOR A TOTAL PRECISION NOT EXCEEDING ABOUT 43 DECIMAL PLACES. FOR THIS EACH MP NUMBER REQUIRES 12 WORDS (6 IN PACKED FORMAT). SEE COMMENTS IN ROUTINE MPINIT FOR THE METHOD OF CHANGING THE PRECISION OR ADAPTING TO A MACHINE WITH WORDLENGTH OTHER THAN 36 BITS.

DECLARE INTEGER(6), KIND SAFE SUBROUTINE, PREFIX MPK SERVICE COPY(STR) *DESCRIBE MULTIPLE

DECLARE INTEGER(12), KIND SAFE SUBROUTINE, PREFIX MPK OPERATOR + (NULL UNARY, PRV, $), - (NEG, UNARY), + (ADD, BINARY3, PRV, $, $, $, COMM), * (MUL), - (SUB, ..., NONCOMM) / (DIV), ** (PWR), + (ADDI, ..., INTEGER), * (MULI), / (DIVI), ** (PWR), .EQ. (EQ, BINARY2, PRV, $, LOGICAL, COMM), .NE. (NE), .GE. (GE, ..., NONCOMM), .GT. (GT), .LE. (LE), .LT. (LT)

TEST MPSIGA (SIGA, INTEGER)

FIELD SGN (SIGA, SIGB, ($), INTEGER), EXPON (EXPA, EXPB), BASE (BASE, BASEB), NUMDIG (DIGA, DIGB), MAXEXP (MEXA, MEXB), DIGIT (DGA, DGB, ($, INTEGER))

FUNCTION ABS (ABS, ($), $), ASIN (ASIN), ATAN (ATAN), CMF (CMF), CMIM (CMIM), COS (COS), COSH (COSH), DAW (DAW), EI (EI), ERF (ERF), ERFZ (ERFZ), EXP (EXP), EXP1 (EXP1), FRAC (CMF), GAMA (GAM), INT (CMIM), LI (LI), LN (LN), LOG (LN), LNGM (LNGM), LNGS (LNGS), LNS (LNS), REC (REC), SIN (SIN), SINH (SINH), SQRT (SQRT), TAN (TAN), TANH (TANH), ARTI (ARTI, INTEGER), LN (LNI), LNI (LNI), LOG (LNI), ZETA (ZETA), CAM (CAM), CAM (CAM, HOLLERITH), MAX (MAX, ($, $)), MIN (MIN), GCD (GCD), BESJ (BESJ, ($, INTEGER)), ROOT (ROOT), MINF (INF(SUBROUTINE), ($, INTEGER, INTEGER, HOLLERITH), LOGICAL), MPUTF (OUTF(SUBROUTINE)), MPUTF (OUTF(SUBROUTINE), ($, INTEGER, INTEGER, INTEGER))

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QPWR (QPWR, (INTEGER, INTEGER, INTEGER, INTEGER)),
CQM (CQM, (INTEGER, INTEGER)), CTM (CQM),
GAM (GAMQ), GAMQ (GAMQ),
BERN (BERN, (INTEGER, INTEGER), MULTIPAK)
CONVERSION CTM (CDM, DOUBLE PRECISION, $, UPWARD),
CTM (CM, INTEGER), CTM (CRM, REAL),
CTM (UNPK, MULTIPAK), CTM (CAM, HOLLERITH),
CTD (CMD(SUBROUTINE), $, DOUBLE PRECISION, DOWNWARD),
CTI (CMI(SUBROUTINE), INTEGER),
CTR (CMR(SUBROUTINE), REAL), CTP (PACK, MULTIPAK)
SERVICE COPY (STR)
*DESCRIBE INITIALIZE
DECLARE INTEGER(1), KIND SAFE SUBROUTINE, PREFIX MPI
SERVICE COPY (STR), INITIAL (NIT)
COMMENT END OF AUGMENT DESCRIPTION DECK FOR MP PACKAGE
APPENDIX C

AUGMENT INTERFACE ROUTINES FOR BRENT'S MULTIPLE PRECISION ARITHMETIC PACKAGE

C $$$$$ MPBASA $$$$$
FUNCTION MPBASA (X)
C RETURNS THE MP BASE (FIRST WORD IN COMMON).
C X IS A DUMMY MP ARGUMENT.
COMMON B, T, M, LUN, MXR, R
INTEGER B, T, R(1), X(1)
MPBASA = B
RETURN
END

C $$$$$ MPBASB $$$$$
SUBROUTINE MPBASB (I, X)
C SETS THE MP BASE (FIRST WORD OF COMMON) TO I.
C I SHOULD BE AN INTEGER SUCH THAT I .GE. 2
C AND (B'I'I-1) IS REPRESENTABLE AS A SINGLE-PRECISION INTEGER.
C X IS A DUMMY MP ARGUMENT (AUGMENT EXPECTS ONE).
COMMON B, T, M, LUN, MXR, R
INTEGER B, T, R(1), X(1)
C SET BASE TO I, THEN CHECK VALIDITY
B = I
CALL MPCHK (1, 4)
RETURN
END

C $$$$$ MPCAM $$$$$
SUBROUTINE MPCAM (A, X)
C CONVERTS THE HOLLERITH STRING A TO AN HP NUMBER X.
C A CAN BE A STRING OF DIGITS ACCEPTABLE TO ROUTINE MPIN
C AND TERMINATED BY A DOLLAR ($), E.G. 7H-.5.367$,
C OR ONE OF THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL STRINGS -
C EPS (MP MACHINE-PRECISION, SEE MPEPS),
C EUL (EULER'S CONSTANT 0.5772..., SEE MPEUL),
C MAXR (LARGEST VALID MP NUMBER, SEE MPMAXR),
C MINR (SMALLEST POSTIVE MP NUMBER, SEE MPMINR),
C PI (PI = 3.14..., SEE MPPI).
C ONLY THE FIRST TWO CHARACTERS OF THESE STRINGS ARE CHECKED.
C SPACE REQUIRED IS NO MORE THAN 5*T+L+1, WHERE L IS THE
C NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN THE STRING A (EXCLUDING $).
C IF SPACE IS LESS 3*T+L+11 THE STRING A WILL EFFECTIVELY BE TRUNCATED
COMMON B, T, M, LUN, MXR, R
INTEGER B, T, R(1), A(1), X(1), ERROR, C(6), D(2)
DATA C(1) /1HA/, C(2) /1HE/, C(3) /101/
DATA C(14) /11N4/, C(5) /11HP/,
DATA C(6) /1HU/,
DATA C(1) /11HA/, C(2) /11HE/, C(3) /11HE/,
DATA C(4) /11HM/, C(5) /11HP/, C(6) /11HU/,
CALL MPUPK (A, D, 2, N)
IF (N.NE.2) GO TO 10
C UNPACK FIRST 2 CHARACTERS OF A
CALL MPUPK (A, D, 2, N)
IF (N.NE.2) GO TO 10
C SET X TO ZERO AFTER SAVING A(1) IN CASE A AND X COINCIDE
I = A(1)
X(1) = 0
C CHECK FOR SPECIAL STRINGS
IF ((D(1).EQ.C(2)).AND.(D(2).EQ.C(5))) CALL MPEPS (X) MP012543
IF ((D(1).EQ.C(2)).AND.(D(2).EQ.C(6))) CALL MPEUL (X) MP012545
IF ((D(1).EQ.C(4)).AND.(D(2).EQ.C(1))) CALL MPMAXR (X) MP012547
IF ((D(1).EQ.C(4)).AND.(D(2).EQ.C(3))) CALL MPMINR (X) MP012549
IF ((D(1).EQ.C(5)).AND.(D(2).EQ.C(3))) CALL MPPI (X) MP012551
C RETURN IF X NONZERO (SO ONE OF ABOVE TESTS SUCCEEDED) MP012553
IF (X(1).NE.O) RETURN MP012555
C RESTORE A(1) AND UNPACK, THEN CALL MPIN TO DECODE.
A(1) = I MP012557
10 I2 = 3*T + 12
CALL MPUPK (A, R(I2), MXR+1-I2, N)
CALL MPIN (R(I2), X, N, ERROR)
IF (ERROR.EQ.O) RETURN MP012557
WRITE (LUN, 20) MP012559
20 FORMAT (53H *** ERROR IN HOLLERITH CONSTANT IN CALL TO MPAM ***) MP012571
CALL MPERR MP012573
RETURN MP012575
END MP012577

C $$
FUNCTION MPDGA (X, N) MP019741
C RETURNS THE N-TH DIGIT OF THE MP NUMBER X FOR 1 .LE. N .LE. T. MP019743
C RETURNS ZERO IF X IS ZERO OR N .12. 0 OR N .GT. T. MP019745
COMMON B, T, M, LUN, MXR, R MP019747
INTEGER B, T, R(1), X(1) MP019751
MPDGA = 0 MP019753
IF ((X(1).NE.O).AND.(N.GT.0).AND.(N.LE.T)) MPDGA = X(N+2) MP019755
RETURN MP019757
END MP019759

C $$
FUNCTION MPDGA (X) MP019841
C RETURNS THE NUMBER OF MP DIGITS (SECOND WORD IN COMMON). MP019843
C X IS A DUMMY MP ARGUMENT.
COMMON B, T, M, LUN, MXR, R
INTEGER B, T, R(1), X(1)
MPDIGA = T
RETURN
END

C $$$$$ MPDIGB $$$$$

SUBROUTINE MPDIGB (I, X)
C SETS THE NUMBER OF MP DIGITS (SECOND WORD OF COMMON) TO I.
C I SHOULD BE AN INTEGER SUCH THAT I .GE. 2
C X IS A DUMMY MP ARGUMENT (AUGMENT EXPECTS ONE).
C WARNING *** MP NUMBERS MUST BE DECLARED AS INTEGER ARRAYS OF
C *** DIMENSION AT LEAST I+2. MPDIGB DOES NOT CHECK THIS.
COMMON B, T, M, LUN, MXR, R
INTEGER B, T, R(1), X(1)
C SET DIGITS TO I, THEN CHECK VALIDITY
T = I
CALL MPCHK (1, 14)
RETURN
END

C $$$$$ MPEQ $$$$$

LOGICAL FUNCTION MPEQ (I, Y)
C RETURNS LOGICAL VALUE OF (X .EQ. Y) FOR MP X AND Y.
INTEGER X(1), Y(1)
MPEQ = (MPCOMP(X,Y) .EQ. 0)
RETURN
END

C $$$$$ MPEXPA $$$$$

FUNCTION MPEXPA (X)
C RETURNS THE EXPONENT OF THE MP NUMBER X
C (OR LARGEST NEGATIVE EXPONENT IF X IS ZERO).
COMMON B, T, M, LUN, MXR, R
INTEGER B, T, R(1), X(2)
MPEXPA = -M
C RETURN -M IF X ZERO, X(2) OTHERWISE
IF (X(1).NE.0) MPEXPA = X(2)
RETURN
END

C $$$$$ MPEXPB $$$$$

SUBROUTINE MPEXPB (I, X)
C SETS EXPONENT OF MP NUMBER X TO I UNLESS X IS ZERO
C (WHEN EXPONENT IS UNCHANGED).
C X MUST BE A VALID MP NUMBER (EITHER ZERO OR NORMALIZED).
COMMON B, T, M, LUN, MXR, R
INTEGER B, T, R(1), X(3)
C RETURN IF X IS ZERO
IF (X(1).EQ.0) RETURN
C CHECK FOR VALID MP SIGN AND LEADING DIGIT
IF (((ABS(X(1))).LE.1).AND.(X(3).GT.0).AND.(X(3).LT.B))
$  GO TO 20
WRITE (LUN, 10)
10 FORMAT (4OH *** X NOT VALID MP NUMBER IN CALL TO MPEXPB ***)
CALL MPERR
X(1) = 0
RETURN
C SET EXPONENT OF X TO I
20 X(2) = I
C CHECK FOR OVERFLOW AND UNDERFLOW
  IF (I.GT.M) CALL MPOVFL (X)
  IF (I.LT.(-M)) CALL MPUNFL (X)
RETURN
END MP

C $5 " MPGE " MP030521
LOGICAL FUNCTION MPGE (X, Y)
C RETURNS LOGICAL VALUE OF (X .GE. Y) FOR MP X AND Y.
  INTEGER X(1), Y(1)
  MPGE = (MPCOMP(X,Y) .GE. 0)
RETURN
END

C $5 " MPGT " MP030541
LOGICAL FUNCTION MPGT (X, Y)
C RETURNS LOGICAL VALUE OF (X .GT. Y) FOR MP X AND Y.
  INTEGER X(1), Y(1)
  MPGT = (MPCOMP(X,Y) .GT. 0)
RETURN
END

C $5 " MPINF " MP032761
SUBROUTINE MPINF (X, N, UNIT, IFORM, ERR)
C READS N WORDS FROM LOGICAL UNIT IABS(UNIT) USING FORMAT IN IFORM,
C THEN CONVERTS TO MP NUMBER X USING ROUTINE PIPIN.
C IFORM SHOULD CONTAIN A FORMAT WHICH ALLOWS FOR READING N WORDS
C IN A1 FORMAT, E.G. 6H(80A1)
C ERR RETURNED AS TRUE IF MPIN COULD NOT INTERPRET INPUT AS
C AN MP NUMBER OR IF N NOT POSITIVE, OTHERWISE FALSE.
C IF ERR IS TRUE THEN X IS RETURNED AS ZERO.
C SPACE REQUIRED 3T+N+11.
  COMMON B, T, M, LUN, MXR, R
  INTEGER B, T, R1, X(1), UNIT, IFORM(1)
  LOGICAL ERR
C CHECK THAT ENOUGH SPACE AVAILABLE
  CALL MPCHK (3, N+11)
  I2 = 3*T + 12
C READ N WORDS UNDER FORMAT IFORM.
  CALL MPIO (R(I2), N, (-IABS(UNIT)), IFORM, ERR)
  X(1) = 0
C RETURN IF ERROR
  IF (ERR) RETURN
C ELSE CONVERT TO MP NUMBER.
  CALL MPIN (R(I2), X, N, IER)
C RETURN ERROR FLAG IF MPIN OBJECTED
  ERR = (IER.NE.0)
RETURN
END

C $5 " MPINIT " MP032821
SUBROUTINE MPINIT (X)
C DECLARES BLANK COMMON (USED BY MP PACKAGE) AND
C CALLS MPSET TO INITIALIZE PARAMETERS
C THE AUGMENT DECLARATION
C INITIALIZE MP
C CAUSES A CALL TO MPINIT TO BE GENERATED.
C *** ASSUMES OUTPUT UNIT 6, 43 DECIMAL PLACES,
C *** 10 MP DIGITS, SPACE 296 WORDS. IF THE AUGMENT
C *** DESCRIPTION DECK IS CHANGED THIS ROUTINE SHOULD
C *** BE CHANGED ACCORDINGLY.
      COMMON B, T, M, LUN, MXR, R
      INTEGER B, T, X(1)
C THE STATEMENTS
      INTEGER R(296)
      CALL MPSET (6, 43, 12, 296)
C ARE A SPECIAL CASE OF
      INTEGER R(MXR)
      CALL MPSET (LUN, IDECPL, T+2, MXR)
C WHERE LUN IS THE LOGICAL UNIT FOR OUTPUT,
C IDECPL IS THE EQUIVALENT NUMBER OF DECIMAL PLACES REQUIRED,
C T IS THE NUMBER OF MP DIGITS, AND
C MXR IS THE SIZE OF THE WORKING AREA USED BY MP
C (MXR = MAX (T*T+15*T+27, 14*T+156) IS SUFFICIENT).
C TO CHANGE THE PRECISION, MODIFY THE DIMENSIONS IN THE
C DECLARE STATEMENTS IN THE AUGMENT DESCRIPTION DECK -
C THE DIMENSION FOR TYPE MULTIPLE SHOULD BE T+2 AND
C FOR TYPE MULTIPAK SHOULD BE INT ((T+3)/2).
C SEE COMMENTS IN ROUTINE MPSET FOR THE NUMBER OF HP
C DIGITS REQUIRED TO GIVE THE EQUIVALENT OF ANY DESIRED
C NUMBER OF DECIMAL PLACES.
C *** ON SOME SYSTEMS A DECLARATION OF BLANK COMMON IN THE MAIN
C *** PROGRAM MAY BE NECESSARY. IF SO, DECLARE
C *** COMMON MPWORK(301)
C *** OR, MORE GENERALLY,
C *** COMMON MPWORK(MXR+5)
C *** IN THE MAIN PROGRAM.
      RETURN
      END

C $$
***** MPIO *****

subroutine MPIO (C, N, UNIT, IFORM, ERR)
C IF UNIT .GT. 0 WRITES C(1), ..., C(N) IN FORMAT IFORM
C IF UNIT .LE. 0 READS C(1), ..., C(N) IN FORMAT IFORM
C IN BOTH CASES USES LOGICAL UNIT IABS(UNIT).
C ERR IS RETURNED AS TRUE IF N NON-POSITIVE, OTHERWISE FALSE.
C WE WOULD LIKE TO RETURN ERR AS TRUE IF READ/WRITE ERROR DETECTED,
C BUT THIS CAN NOT BE DONE WITH ANSI STANDARD FORTRAN (1966).
C *** UNIVAC ASCII FORTRAN (FTN 5R1AE) DOES NOT WORK IF IFORM
C *** IS DECLARED WITH DIMENSION 1. MOST FORTRANS DO THOUGH.
      INTEGER C(N), UNIT, IFORM(20)
      LOGICAL ERR
      ERR = (N.LE.0)
      IF (ERR) RETURN
      IU = IABS(UNIT)
      IF (UNIT.GT.0) WRITE (IU, IFORM) C
      IF (UNIT.LE.0) READ (IU, IFORM) C
      RETURN
C $\dollar" MPKSTR $\dollar"

SUBROUTINE MPKSTR (I, Y)
C SETS Y = X FOR PACKED MP NUMBERS X AND Y.
C ASSUMES SAME PACKED FORMAT AS MPPACK AND MPUNPK.
COMMON B, T, M, LUN, MXR, R
INTEGER B, T, R(1), X(2), Y(2)
Y(2) = X(2)
C CHECK FOR ZERO
IF (Y(2).EQ.0) RETURN
C HERE X NONZERO SO MOVE PACKED NUMBER
N = (T+3)/2
DO 10 I = 1, N
  10 Y(I) = X(I)
RETURN
END

C $\dollar" MPLE $\dollar"

LOGICAL FUNCTION MPLE (X, Y)
C RETURNS LOGICAL VALUE OF (X .LE. Y) FOR MP X AND Y.
INTEGER X(1), Y(1)
MPLE = (MPCOMP(X,Y) .LE. 0)
RETURN
END

C $\dollar" MPLT $\dollar"

LOGICAL FUNCTION MPLT (X, Y)
C RETURNS LOGICAL VALUE OF (X .LT. Y) FOR MP X AND Y.
INTEGER X(1), Y(1)
MPLT = (MPCOMP(X,Y) .LT. 0)
RETURN
END

C $\dollar" MPMEXA $\dollar"

FUNCTION MPMEXA (X)
C RETURNS THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE EXPONENT OF MP NUMBERS (THE THIRD
C WORD OF COMMON). X IS A DUMMY MP ARGUMENT.
COMMON B, T, M, LUN, MXR, R
INTEGER B, T, R(1), X(1)
MPMEXA = M
RETURN
END

C $\dollar" MPMEXB $\dollar"

SUBROUTINE MPMEXB (I, X)
C SETS THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE EXPONENT OF MP NUMBERS (I.E. THE
C THIRD WORD OF COMMON) TO I.
C I SHOULD BE GREATER THAN T, AND 4*I SHOULD BE REPRESENTABLE
C AS A SINGLE-PRECISION INTEGER.
C X IS A DUMMY MP ARGUMENT (AUGMENT EXPECTS ONE).
COMMON B, T, M, LUN, MXR, R
INTEGER B, T, R(1), X(1)
M = I
C CHECK LEGALITY OF M. IF TOO LARGE, 4*M MAY OVERFLOW AND TEST .LE. 0
IF (((M.GT.T).AND.((4*M).GT.0)) RETURN

WRITE (LUN, 10)
10 FORMAT (4$H *** ATTEMPT TO SET ILLEGAL MAXIMUM EXPONENT, $ 22H IN CALL TO MPMEXB ***)
CALL MPERR
RETURN
END

C ** MPNE ******
LOGICAL FUNCTION MPNE (X, Y)
C RETURNS LOGICAL VALUE OF (X .NE. Y) FOR MP X AND Y.
INTEGER X(1), Y(1)
MPNE = (MPCOMP(X,Y) .NE. 0)
RETURN
END

C ** MPOUTF ******
SUBROUTINE MPOUTF (X, P, N, IFORM, ERR)
C WRITES MP NUMBER X ON LOGICAL UNIT LUN (FOURTH WORD OF COMMON) IN FORMAT IFORM AFTER CONVERTING TO FP.N DECIMAL REPRESENTATION USING ROUTINE MPOUT. FOR FURTHER DETAILS SEE COMMENTS IN MPOUT. IF IFORM SHOULD CONTAIN A FORMAT WHICH ALLOWS FOR OUTPUT OF P WORDS IN A1 FORMAT, PLUS ANY DESIRED HEADINGS, SPACING ETC. E.G. 2$H(8H1HEADING/(11X,100A1)) ERR RETURNED AS TRUE IF P NOT POSITIVE, OTHERWISE FALSE. SPACE REQUIRED 3T+P+11 WORDS.
COMMON B, T, R(1), X(1), IFORM(1), P
INTEGER B, T, R, X, IFORM, P
LOGICAL ERR
ERR = .TRUE.
C RETURN WITH ERROR FLAG SET IF OUTPUT FIELD WIDTH P NOT POSITIVE IF (P.LE.0) RETURN
C CHECK THAT ENOUGH SPACE IS AVAILABLE CALL MPCK (3, P+11)
I2 = 3*T + 12
C CONVERT X TO DECIMAL FORM CALL MPOUT (X, R(I2), P, N)
C AND WRITE ON UNIT LUN WITH FORMAT IFORM CALL MPIO (R(I2), P, LUN, IFORM, ERR)
RETURN
END

C ** MPSIGA ******
FUNCTION MPSIGA (X)
C RETURNS SIGN OF MP NUMBER X
INTEGER X(1)
MPSIGA = X(1)
RETURN
END

C ** MPSIGB ******
SUBROUTINE MPSIGB (I, X)
C SETS SIGN OF MP NUMBER X TO I.
C I SHOULD BE 0, +1 OR -1.
C EXPONENT AND DIGITS OF X ARE UNCHANGED, BUT RESULT MUST BE A VALID MP NUMBER.
COMMON B, T, M, LUN, MXR, R
INTEGER B, T, R(1), X(3)

X(1) = I

C CHECK FOR VALID SIGN
  IF (IABS(I).LE.1) GO TO 20
  WRITE (LUN, 10)
  10 FORMAT (39H *** INVALID SIGN IN CALL TO MPSIGB ***)

GO TO 40

C RETURN IF X ZERO
  20 IF (I.EQ.0) RETURN

C CHECK FOR VALID EXPONENT AND LEADING DIGIT
  IF ((IABS(X(2)).LE.M).AND.(X(3).GT.0).AND.(X(3).LT.B)) RETURN
  WRITE (LUN, 30)
  30 FORMAT (1480 H I NOT VALID MP NUMBER IN CALL TO MPSIGB )

GO TO 140

CALL MPERR

X(l) = 0
RETURN

END

C $*$ ** MP

SUBROUTINE MPUPK (SOURCE, DEST, LDEST, LFIELD)

C

C MACHINE-DEPENDENT STATEMENTS ARE SURROUNDED By C *** LINES
C ***

C THIS IS UNIVAC 1100, FORTRAN V VERSION.
C ***

C THIS SUBROUTINE UNPACKS A PACKED HOLLERITH STRING (SOURCE)

C PLACING ONE CHARACTER PER WORD IN THE ARRAY DEST (AS IF READ IN

C A1 FORMAT). IT CONTINUES UNPACKING UNTIL IT FINDS A SENTINEL ($)

C OR UNTIL IT FINDS A COMPILER GENERATED SENTINEL (IF SO

C IMPLEMENTED) OR UNTIL IT HAS FILLED LDEST WORDS OF THE

C ARRAY DEST. THE LENGTH OF THE UNPACKED STRING IS RETURNED

C IN LFIELD. THUS 0 .LE. LFIELD .LE. LDEST.

C IN LFIELD. THUS 0 .LE. LFIELD .LE. LDEST.

C IN LFIELD. THUS 0 .LE. LFIELD .LE. LDEST.

C MACHINE-DEPENDENT STATEMENTS ARE SURROUNDED By C *** LINES

C ***

C DATA NK /6/, ISTC /0/. TEMP

C ***

C DATA NK /6/, ISTC /0/

C ***

TEMP = BLANKS
LD = LDEST
LFIELD = 0
IF (LD.LE.0) RETURN
DO 10 K = 1, LD
  I = LFIELD/NK + 1
  C GET NEXT WORD (CONTAINING NK CHARACTERS) AND
  C CHECK FOR COMPILER-GENERATED END-OF-STRING SENTINEL
  C IF (SOURCE(I) .EQ. ISTC) RETURN
  C MOVE (MOD(LFIELD,NK)+1)-TH CHARACTER OF SOURCE(I) TO
  C FIRST (I.E. LEFTMOST) CHARACTER POSITION OF TEMP
  C ***

  FLD (0, 6, TEMP) = FLD (6*MOD(LFIELD,6), 6, SOURCE(I))

- 20 -
C **
C CHECK FOR END-OF-STRING SENTINEL
  IF (TEMP .EQ. IST) RETURN
  LFIELD = K
  10 DEST(K) = TEMP
  RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE MPUPK (SOURCE, DEST, LDEST, LFIELD)
C
C "MACHINE DEPENDENT"
C
C MACHINE-DEPENDENT STATEMENTS ARE SURROUNDED BY C *** LINES
C **
C THIS IS UNIVAC 1100, ASCII FORTRAN VERSION.
C **
C THIS SUBROUTINE UNPACKS A PACKED HOLLERITH STRING (SOURCE)
C PLACING ONE CHARACTER PER WORD IN THE ARRAY DEST (AS IF READ IN
C A1 FORMAT). IT CONTINUES UNPACKING UNTIL IT FINDS A SENTINEL ($)
C OR UNTIL IT FINDS A COMPILER GENERATED SENTINEL (IF SO
C IMPLEMENTED) OR UNTIL IT HAS FILLED LDEST WORDS OF THE
C ARRAY DEST. THE LENGTH OF THE UNPACKED STRING IS RETURNED
C IN LFIELD. THUS 0 .LE. LFIELD .LE. LDEST.
C
  INTEGER SOURCE(1), DEST(1), BLANKS, TEMP
  DATA BLANKS /1H
  /1ST /1H$
  C NK IS THE NUMBER OF CHARACTERS PER WORD
  C AND ISTC IS THE COMPILER-GENERATED SENTINEL (IF ANY)
C **
  DATA NK /4/, ISTC /0/
C **
  TEMP = BLANKS
  LD = LDEST
  LFIELD = 0
  IF (LD .LE. 0) RETURN
  DO 10 K = 1, LD
    I = LFIELD/NK + 1
  C GET NEXT WORD (CONTAINING NK CHARACTERS) AND
  C CHECK FOR COMPILER-GENERATED END-OF-STRING SENTINEL
  IF (SOURCE(I) .EQ. ISTC) RETURN
  C MOVE (MOD(LFIELD, NK)+1)-TH CHARACTER OF SOURCE(I) TO
  C FIRST (I.E. LEFTMOST) CHARACTER POSITION OF TEMP
  C "BITS (TEMP, 1, 9) = BITS (SOURCE(I), 9#MOD(LFIELD,4)+1, 9"
  C **
  C CHECK FOR END-OF-STRING SENTINEL
  IF (TEMP .EQ. IST) RETURN
  LFIELD = K
  10 DEST(K) = TEMP
  RETURN
END

C **
C SUBROUTINE MPUPK (SOURCE, DEST, LDEST, LFIELD)
C
C **
C - 21 -
C **********************************************************
C *** MACHINE DEPENDENT ***
C **********************************************************
C MACHINE-DEPENDENT STATEMENTS ARE SURROUNDED BY C *** LINES
C ***
C THIS IS IBM 360 FORTRAN G OR H VERSION
C ***
C THIS SUBROUTINE UNPACKS A PACKED HOLLERITH STRING (SOURCE)
C PLACING ONE CHARACTER PER WORD IN THE ARRAY DEST (AS IF READ IN
C A1 FORMAT). IT CONTINUES UNPACKING UNTIL IT FINDS A SENTINEL ($) OR
C OR UNTIL IT FINDS A COMPILER GENERATED SENTINEL (IF SO IMPLEMENTED)
C ARRAY DEST. THE LENGTH OF THE UNPACKED STRING IS RETURNED IN LFIELD. THE LENGTH OF THE UNPACKED STRING IS RETURNED IN LFIELD.
C IN LFIELD. THUS 0 .LE. LFIELD .LE. LDEST.
C ***
INTEGER DEST(L), BLANKS, TEMP
C
LOGICAL*1 SOURCE(1), TC(4)
EQUIVALENCE (TC, TEMP)
C
DATA BLANKS /1H
DATA NK /4/
DATA ISTC /0/
C
TEMP = BLANKS
LD = LDEST
LFIELD = 0
IF (LD.LE.0) RETURN
DO 10 K = 1, LD
10 DEST(K) = TEMP
RETURN
END
### AN AUGMENT INTERFACE FOR BRENT'S MULTIPLE PRECISION ARITHMETIC PACKAGE

**Author(s):** Richard P. Brent, Judith A. Hooper, J. M. Yohe

**Performing Organization Name and Address:**
Mathematics Research Center, University of Wisconsin
610 Walnut Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

**Controlling Office Name and Address:**
U. S. Army Research Office
P. O. Box 12211
Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27709

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**Key Words:** Arithmetic, multiple precision, extended precision, floating point, portable software, software package, precompiler interface, AUGMENT interface.

**Abstract:**
We describe the procedure required to interface the FORTRAN multiple precision package of Richard P. Brent (as described in ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software, March, 1978) with the AUGMENT precompiler for FORTRAN. We also indicate the method of using the multiple precision arithmetic package in conjunction with AUGMENT.